



WINTER

CONTINGENCY PLAN

2022-23

**PROVINCIAL DISASTER
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**



SECRETARY MESSAGE

Due to its unique topography and global Climate Change phenomena, the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa fared with different hazards at different seasons. In order to cope with these hazards and to mitigate the adverse impacts of these disasters, the PDMA develops various Contingency Plans annually for monsoon and winter season. In a bid to respond appropriately to the heat wave in the first quarter of this year, the first ever “Heat Wave Action Plan 2022” was also developed.



These contingencies planning equip the departments for a better response in wake of any disaster as such scenarios modeling is part of Monsoon/Heat Wave and Winter Contingency Plans. These plans help the departments for a better and coordinated response in the event of any untoward situation.

Keeping in view the importance of such planning, the authority has initiated preparation of Winter Contingency Plan 2022-23 well in time as per its tradition. The extensive consultation with all the stakeholders including provincial government line departments, federal government line departments, district administrations and humanitarian aid agencies culminated into this final document of Winter Contingency Plan 2022-23. I would stress upon the hope that this winter district administration and other relevant stakeholder to adopt and implement this winter contingency plan in its true essence as the recent super floods of 2022 have highlighted the usefulness, importance and efficacy of Monsoon Contingency Plan 2022 which greatly helped in minimizing the losses to human lives, livestock and infrastructure.

(YOUSAF RAHIM)

Secretary

(Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department)

DIRECTOR GENERAL MESSAGE

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is conscious of the fact that our province is vulnerable to multiple hazards and disasters due to its unique Topography and Global Climate Change phenomenon. Hence, the authority is committed to realize its vision of a Disaster Resilient Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by proactively working on various initiatives for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in partnership with various organizations and donors' agencies. Monsoon Contingency Plan, Winter Contingency Plan, Heat Wave Action Plan etc. are the product of such committed efforts under taken by PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on the directions of Provincial Government through Secretary Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department. The preparation of these plans enables the relevant departments to coordinates its efforts in order to better cope, rather a more holistic with the risks and hazards caused in the event of an unwarranted situation.



The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) wing at PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is vigorously spear-heading all these activities. There are also plans to develop state of the art Early Warning System in line with the policy/goal of UN International Disaster Risk Reduction framework/policy. The Early Warning System will proactively ensure the dissemination of any hazardous event well in advance to the locals and district administrations for early and safe evacuation along with better planning and coordination.

This Winter Contingency Plan, is focused is on the hazards and risks caused by fog, smog, land sliding, urban flooding, flash flooding, snowfall and cold wave. The agonies of heart wrenching incident of Murree during last winter season is still afresh. Hence, to avoid such like incidents; it is imperative that all the organizations and departments, are well prepared in light of the many rounds of meetings held with their departments representatives with reference to preparation of Winter Contingency Plan 2022-23.

I am confident that the work already done by PDMA especially the Disaster Risk Management wing, the various mitigative measures, coordination and consultation with all stakeholders and support of the humanitarian partners; the authority will respond effeciently during the upcoming winter season 2022-23 in saving public lives and properties.

(SHARIF HUSSAIN)
Director General PDMA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This comprehensive text viz Winter Contingency Plan 2022-23 is the final product of our Disaster Risk Management Wing's relentless & untiring efforts. Hence, it gives me immense pleasure to be a part of such process and also to lead a team of such dedicated individuals whose concerted efforts led to the finalization of this plan. I also pray and hope that this document does not merely become part of our bookshelves rather it is minutely studied and implemented in its true essence.



I extend my gratitude to the heads and representatives of all the Provincial Government Departments, Federal Agencies and District Administrations, who extended positive response be it in the shape of provision of data or the active participation in lengthy and exhaustive collaborative discussions. A well-deserved appreciation is also extended to Mr. Sahibzada Saleem (Deputy Director, DRM), Mr. Hammad Afridi (Assistant Director, DRM), Mr. Ismail Khan (DRR Specialist), Mr. Sajid Ali (Coordinator DRM), Mr. Qasim Jan (GIS Specialist) and Mr. Waqar Ali Shah (MIS Expert) at PDMA for assisting in the preparation of Winter Contingency Plan (2022-23).

(Muhammad Amin)
Director DRM, PDMA

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAC	Additional Assistant Commissioner
AC	Assistant Commissioner
CP	Contingency Plan
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDMO	District Disaster Management Officer
DDMU	District Disaster Management Unit
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ERU	Emergency Response Unit
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
HH	House Hold
HRF	Humanitarian Response Facility
MC	Municipal Corporation
MCP	Monsoon Contingency Plan
MO	Municipal Officer
M&R	Maintenance & Repair
NHA	National Highway Authority
NFI	Non-Food Item
NDMO	National Disaster Management Ordinance
OBMs	Out-board Motors
PKHA	Pakhtunkhwa Highway Authority
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre
PMD	Pakistan Metrological Department
PESCO	Peshawar Electricity Supply Company
TESCO	Tribal Electricity Supply Company
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank
WCP	Winter Contingency Plan
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
IRP	Islamic Relief Pakistan
CAC	Claim Assessment Committee

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Executive Summary

The Winter Contingency Plan 2022-23 provides a detailed overview of district wise winter hazards profile of the entire province. This document also entails detail about the Composite Risk Score of every district based on the different types of hazards the districts are prone to. It also explains the corresponding risks that are associated with it along with the approximate vulnerable population in the event of any untoward situation. Keeping the risks that these hazards might pose, all the districts map out such vulnerable sites and prepare a Winter Contingency Plan of their respective districts wherein all the available resources are mapped out and the corresponding response is chalked out identifying clearly defined roles and responsibilities of various departments in the event of any unfavorable scenario.

The different winter hazards that this province is prone to include heavy snowfall, extremely low temperatures and cold wave, avalanches, land sliding, heavy rainfall, fog and smog. Every hazard has its own challenges. For instance, the heavy snowfall in the upper regions of Malakand and Hazara divisions disrupt daily lives in different ways ranging from road closures, collapse of buildings / houses, land sliding and the subsequent shortage of supplies / commodities. Similarly, low temperatures and cold waves result in the increase of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) diseases.

The phenomena of smog and fog during cold weather further add to the hardships of vulnerable population as it disrupts daily lives and exacerbate medical conditions of vulnerable masses. Hence, timely preparedness and contingency planning is essential to mitigate the impacts of these hazards especially in major urban cities. In this current Winter Contingency Plan very specific challenges, hazards and risks of each district based on composite risk index have been mapped out along with resources and estimated caseload with clear roles and responsibilities of different departments for dealing untoward emergency situation in the province during the upcoming winter season 2022-23 with the sole objective of a unified response for minimizing the impacts of various winter hazards on the masses.



CHAPTER-1
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
AT A GLANCE



1.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at a Glance

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been known as North West Frontier Province (NWFP) since the independence of Pakistan in 1947. In 2010, the province was renamed as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa commonly abbreviated as KP, is one of the four provinces of Pakistan.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is greatly influenced by its location. It is the most disaster-prone province of Pakistan. It is vulnerable to various disasters including earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, avalanches, prolonged rain fall, GLOF, snow fall, wild fires, industrial accidents, bomb blasts, conflicts and displacements. Climate Change / global warming and shifts in monsoon patterns are posing new challenges and require priority attention in all planning and development for our province. Hence, it is important that we have proper implementation of effective strategies to counter the adverse affects of disaster. Thus, disaster prevention and preparedness planning, development of adequate disaster response mechanism is the need of the hour in order to diminish the negative effects of any disaster.

On provincial level, it is the mandate of Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa that manages different aspects of disasters with available resources to curtail the disaster risks and enhance capacity building of stakeholders and create awareness through affective coordination with partners.

1.2 Demography of the Province

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the third largest province of Pakistan in terms of both its population and economy. The current population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 35.53 million as per census 2017 with 52% males and 48% females. Over 83% of population lives in rural areas. The current literacy rate of the province is 55.1%. It is the third literate province of the country. The total area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 101,741 km². It is the smallest province of Pakistan according to area. The total GDP (Nominal) was Rs. 9 trillion (US\$ 38 billion) for the Financial Year 2021-22.

Peshawar is the capital and largest city of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is the most populous city with more than one eight of the province population residing in it and covers less than one-tenths of the province area. The fertile land of Peshawar extends northward along the Kabul River.

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of seven divisions, which are further divided into 36 districts. Total numbers of Tehsil are 105 and Union Councils are 986 in the province. The major rivers that flow through the province are River Kabul, River Swat, River Chitral River Punjkora, River Bara, River Kurram, River Gomal and River Zhob etc. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is inhabited mainly by the Pushtuns, who historically have been living here for centuries. The Pushtuns of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa observe tribal court of conduct called Pushtun Wali, which has four high value components called Nang (Honor), Badal (Revenge), Melmastiya (Hospitality) and Nanawata (Rights to Refuge). The most widely spoken language is Pashto, native to 78.89% of the population and spoken throughout the province. Other languages with significant number include Hindko, Saraiki, Khowar and Kohistani etc.



1.3 Geography of the Province

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of mountain ranges, rising and falling sub-mountain areas and plains surrounded by hills. The mountain ranges generally run in the north-south, which is the south of river Kabul. It divided the province from east to west.

Geographically the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided into two zones, the northern zone and southern zone. The northern zone scopes from the Hindu Kush to the borders of Peshawar basin and the southern zone ranges from Peshawar to the D.I.Khan basin. The northern zone is cold and snowy in winters with heavy rain fall and pleasant summers with the exception of Peshawar valley, which is hot in summer and cold in winter. It has moderate rain fall.

The southern zone is arid with hot summers and relatively cold winters with minimal rain fall. Its climate varies from very cold in places like Chitral in the north to very hot in places like D.I Khan in the south. The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is mostly located on the Iranian plateau and Eurasian land plate, while peripheral eastern regions are located near the Indian subcontinent and this result in creation of one of the most active seismic zones in the world. It covers the area of 74,521 km².

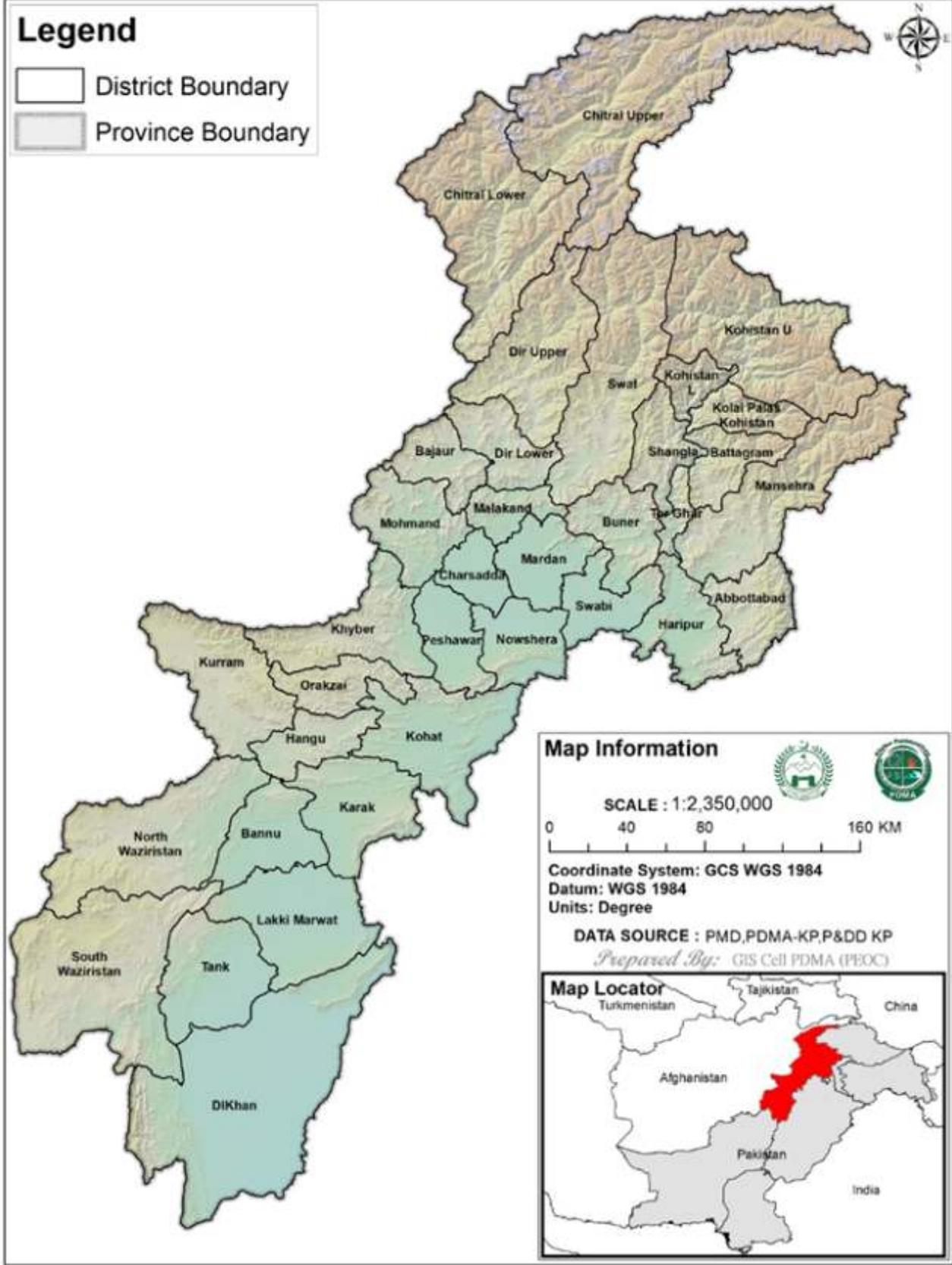
The Hindu Kush region in the north is famous for its natural beauty is divided by the Kunar River into two specific dimensions, one is the northern Hindu Kush and other is Hindu Raj. Tirich Mir is the highest mountain / peak in the world outside of Himalayas of the northern Hindu Kush and rises to 25,290 feet (7,708 meter) above the sea level and located in the District Chitral. In the south of Hindu Raj lie the rugged basins of the Panjkora, Swat and Kandia rivers. Himalayas are situated in the eastern part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The mountain slope in the north support stands of evergreen oak and pine. There are also extensive mountain grasslands. The hills to the south are sparsely covered with bushes, acacia and grasses. The snow-capped mountains / peaks and lush green valleys of peasant natural beauty of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa attract tourists from around the world, while its art and architecture have no match in the world's civilization. In the west of Peshawar, the historic Khyber Pass is strategically important has the most easily route between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Its climate is warm and pleasant. The rain fall in Peshawar is exceptional, even the driest month of the year has some level of perception. The temperature averages is 22.3 oC.



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA MAP

Legend

-  District Boundary
-  Province Boundary



Map Information

SCALE : 1:2,350,000

0 40 80 160 KM



Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degree

DATA SOURCE : PMD,PDMA-KP,P&DD KP
Prepared By: GIS Cell PDMA (PEOC)



1.4 Hazards in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is in the grip of major hazards, having the potential to cause considerable damage to people and property alike. Major hazards / disasters in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are:

- | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| i. | Earthquake | ii. | Flood |
| iii. | Landslide | iv. | Drought |
| v. | Glacier Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) | vi. | Avalanche |
| vii. | Heavy Snow Fall | viii. | Wild Fire |
| ix. | Industrial Accident | x. | Bomb Blast |
| xi. | Conflict. | xii. | Displacement. |



Earthquake



Flood



Landslide



Drought



Glacier Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF)



Avalanche



Heavy Snow Fall



Wild Fire



Industrial Accident



Bomb Blast



Conflict



Displacement

1.5 Classification of Hazards

Hazards are classified into main four main types:

i. Natural Hazards:

Natural Hazards are further divided into two types:

a. Hydro-Meteorological Hazards:

A hydro meteorological hazard is a process or phenomenon of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption or environmental damage. Such as tropical cyclones (typhoons and hurricanes), thunderstorms, hailstorms, tornados, blizzards, heavy snowfall, avalanches, coastal storm surges, floods including flash floods, drought, heat waves and cold spells.

b. Geological Hazards:

A geological hazard is a condition or event that may cause harm to property and life as a result of a geological process such as earthquake, volcanic eruption or landslide.

ii. Human induced or socio-nature Hazards:

Human-induced hazards are those resulting from modifications of natural processes in the Earth's system caused by human activities that accelerate / aggravate the damage potential (e.g. land degradation, landslides and forest fires etc).

iii. Technological Hazards:

Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard or man-made incident or event. (e.g. industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transportation accidents, factory explosions, fires and chemical spills).

iv. Biological Hazards:

Biological hazards are organic substances that present a threat to the health of people and other living organisms (e.g. bacteria, viruses, parasites and moulds or fungi)

1.6 Climate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has many different climates and varies with elevation. The mountain ranges encounter / experience cold winters and cool summers, whereas the temperature rises towards the south. Precipitation over the province is variable but averages roughly 16 inches (400 mm) annually, with much of this occurring during the period from January to April. For the purpose of Winter Contingency Plan, the province is divided into 03 Climatic Zones, which are described below;

I. Climate of Northern Parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

The two major types of climates found in the northern part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are:

- a. **High Mountains Climate (Chitral Region).**
- b. **Low Mountains Climate (Hazara and Malakand Division).**

- a. **High Mountains Climate (Chitral Region)**

The Chitral valley, located in the northern region of Pakistan, is one of the most remarkable places in the world known / famous for its natural beauty (Picturesque Mountains, sculpture spring and juniper forest), the simplicity / friendly people and rivers teeming with the famous Trout fish are truly spellbinding. The district of Chitral was the largest district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, covering an area of 14,850 km² before splitting into Upper and Lower Chitral, having population of 447,362.

Chitral has a warm steppe climate influenced by the HinduKush mountain range. Summers are pleasantly warm without ever getting too hot. Winters are extremely cold; longer periods with subzero temperatures are not uncommon. Precipitation figures here are higher than in other regions in Pakistan. Most precipitation falls during spring whereas, the driest season is Autumn. Chitral typically receives about 132.58 mm rainfall or 5.22 inches snow fall and has 146.51 rainy days annually. Temperatures in the valleys vary from 30 oC in July to as low as 0 oC in January and a recorded snowfall of 5 feet (3.5 inches) in February, 2017.

- b. **Low Mountains Climate (Hazara and Malakand Division)**

- **Hazara Division:**

Hazara Division is located along the Indus River and comprises of eight districts (Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Battagram, Kohistan Upper, Kohistan Lower, Kolai-Palas and Torghar). The total area of Hazara Division is 18,013 km² having population of 532,512,1. Due to the high altitude, temperatures in Hazara are cooler than on the plains, though Abbottabad at 1,200 m (3,900 ft) still has maxima around 32 oC with high humidity in June and July. Further up, temperatures are cooler, often cooler than the northern areas valleys due to the cloudiness. The Karakoram Highway (KKH) begins at the town of Havelian and goes north through the division toward China.

- **Malakand Division (excluding Chitral District):**

Malakand Division consists of nine districts with 8.7 million population and 320,07 km² area. It is located in the north of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa touching Karakoram Highway (KKH) at Besham. Malakand Division comprises of district Swat, Shangla, Buner, Malakand, Dir Upper, Dir Lower, Chitral Upper, Chitral Lower and Bajaur.

The hot season lasts for 04 months, from third week of May till first week of September. The hottest month of the year in Malakand is June with an average high of 40 oC and low of 24 oC. The cool season lasts for a bit over 3 months from first week of December till mid of March. The coldest month of the year in Malakand is January with in average low of 4 oC and High of 17 oC. In the above-mentioned divisions.

I. Climate of Southern Parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

The southern zone ranges from Peshawar to the Dera Ismail Khan basin. It has hot summers with relatively cold winters and minimal rainfall. This region, south of the Himalaya / Hindu Kush foothills have typically hot and dry climate. Temperatures in summer are quite oppressively hot and in the south around temperatures of 45 °C are not uncommon, whilst in Peshawar 40 °C is par for the course in summer. In winter, however, this region is both warmer and generally drier than the rest of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with temperatures being around 17 °C in Peshawar and over 20 °C in the extreme south of the province. Nights, however, can still be quite cold during the winter.

Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa experiences little (and very erratic) monsoon rains with Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan both averaging around 4.5 inches of rain in July and August and almost nothing in June or September. In winter, rainfall usually peaks in March but Peshawar averages less than 10 inches between December and May and Dera Ismail Khan less than 4.5 inches. On certain mountain slopes such as around Kohat, winter rainfall may predominate though this is unpredictable.

III. Climate of Newly Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

On 28th May, 2018 the Parliament of Pakistan passed the 31st amendment and merged all seven agencies of Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) along with Frontier Regions (FR) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. After the merger, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has added the newly merged districts into the nearby divisions. The geographical arrangement of the seven tribal districts in order from north to south is Bajaur, Mohmond, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. The temperature averages 22.3 oC. Precipitation ranges from 817 mm to 820 mm per year. The climate of mountain ranges encounters cold winter and cool summer, whereas the temperature rises towards the south.

1.7 Calamities / Disaster Management in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Pakistan is vulnerable to disaster risks from a range of hazards including earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, glacial lake outbursts floods, avalanches, cyclones / storms, river erosion, tsunami and pest attacks. Human induced hazards that threaten the country include transport, industrial, nuclear and radiological accidents, oil spills, urban & forest fire, civil conflicts and internal displacements of communities due to multiple factors. These hazards have caused wide spread damages & losses in the past. In past to handle & manage the above hazards / calamities, the West Pakistan Assembly had passed an Act “ The West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention & Relief) Act, 1958 ” on 3rd April, 1958.

Prior to 2005, the West Pakistan National Calamities Act, 1958 was the only available legal remedy that regulated the maintenance and restoration of order in areas which were badly affected by calamities. An emergency relief cell within the cabinet division has also been serving since 1971 as an institutional disaster relief support at the National level. Similar institutional arrangements also existed at the Provincial level in the form of Relief Commissioners. However, those regimes provided reactive approach towards emergency response only.

It was the need of the hour to make a transition towards a proactive approach from a reactive one owing to the multiple hazards that our country is prone to because of its unique Topography and Global Climate Change Phenomena. Hence, the Government of Pakistan for the first time after earthquake 2005, contemplated for initiating the mechanism for disaster management through declaring the Ordinance “National Disaster Management Ordinance” (NDMO) in 2007. This Ordinance was converted into Act “ National Disaster Management Act, 2010 ” passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on 11th December, 2010 to provide for the establishment of a National Disaster Management System for Pakistan. The Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has passed resolution for regulating the National Disaster Management System to overcome unforeseen situation.

The plan aimed at enhancing the capacity of the country to prepare for and respond to disasters by defining the measures to be considered necessary for disaster management and risk reduction in line with the provision of the National Disaster Management Act, 2010 was finalized in June 2012, “ The National Disaster Management Plan ” (NDMP). This Plan is a milestone in the history of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Pakistan. The Act (2010) and Plan (2012) govern the whole spectrum of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) through legal bodies and the establishment of an Institutional System in all Provinces and regions of Pakistan. i.e. NDMA, PDMA's, GBDMA and SDMA.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly incorporated certain amendments in the year of 2012, 2014 and 2019 in NDMA Act, 2010 for human induced disaster like militancy and terrorism incidents and made some other relevant changes in the context of particular / specific situation of the province.

Currently, the National Disaster Management (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) (Amendment) Act, 2019 governs the institutional arrangements for Disaster Risk Management in the province by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Some of the other legal legislation, which supports the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, are:

- i. Civil Defence Act, 1952.
- ii. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997.
- iii. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Rescue Services Act, 2012.
- iv. Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017.
- v. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Water Act, 2020.
- vi. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Climate Change Policy & Action Plan 2022.

1.8 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governmental Structures for Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

i. Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC)

As per the National Disaster Management Act, 2010 the Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC) manages complete spectrum of disasters by adopting a disaster risk reduction perspective in development planning at all levels and through enhancing institutional capacities to disaster preparedness, response & recovery. The Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC) consists of:

- a) Chief Minister (CM) as a Chair Person.
- b) Leader of the Opposition and one member nominated by him to be member of the Provincial Commission.
- c) Other members to be nominated by the Chief Minister; and
- d) The Chairperson of the Provincial Commission may designate one of the members nominated under clause (c) to be the Vice Chairperson.

ii. **Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD), Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Effective and efficient Disaster Management is vital importance to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as it is one of the most disaster prone areas in this region. The Provincial Government attaches due value to human lives & well being. Therefore, it considers Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD) as one of the priority department, which operates not only to save human lives in event of disaster but also ensures human well-being through rehabilitation and resettlement. The Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD) has been created / established in 2011-12. The Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD) is mandated to formulate policies, strategies and guidelines for Relief, Rehabilitation & Emergency activities. The Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD) has the following three Organizations:

- Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Rescue 1122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Directorate of Civil Defence, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

These attached Units serve as implementation agencies and are equipped with state of the art physical facilities and finest human resource to discharge their mandate.

i. **Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) is a Provincial Government Organization and was established in 2009 after promulgation of National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO) on 23rd December, 2006 and National Disaster Management Act, 2010. This legislation provided for establishment of NDMA at Federal level, PDMA at Provincial level and DDMU at District level to deal with the whole spectrum of Disaster Risk Management including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation & reconstruction.

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) keeps coordination and close liaison with all the stakeholders. PDMA mandate is to engage in activities concerning at all four stages (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery) of Disaster Management Spectrum. The prime objective of disaster preparedness initiatives and programs is to achieve a satisfactory level of readiness to respond to any emergency situation through programs managerial capacity of governments to deal with disasters.

PDMA vision is to achieve disaster resilient Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. PDMA formulates comprehensive DRM Strategies, Contingency Plans, SOP's and ensure their effective and efficient implementation as envisaged in its mission.

Over the period, PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has moved from conventional reactive approach towards proactive approach to minimize the disaster risks of the impending natural hazards. It has developed the Road Map (Provincial Disaster Management Plan) for DRM 2014-19 (the future plan is now in progress), which is the key document in identifying thematic areas of interventions for Disaster Risk Management. PDMA regularly prepares Monsoon Contingency Plan for tackling monsoon hazards and Winter Contingency Plan for tackling winter hazards. While the Heat Wave Action Plan 2022 was also developed this year. The Contingency Plans identify vulnerabilities, define roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and cover resource mapping. Now it's the only PDMA in the province that has specialized Wings for managing different aspects of disaster cycles.

Following are the Wings / Cells of PDMA:

- a) Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Wing.
- b) Relief, Operation & Coordination (ROC) Wing.
- c) Rehabilitation & Reconstruction (R&R) Wing.
- d) Complex Emergency Wing (CEW).
- e) Administration & Human Resource Wing.
- f) Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC).
- g) Gender & Child Cell (GCC).
- h) Camp Management Unit (CMU).
- i) Media Coordination Unit (MCU).

ii. District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU):

District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU) is working & functional at district level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. DDMU acts as a third tier of disaster management framework and perform as first responder before and after disaster within a district. As per section 18(2) of the NDMA Act, 2010, the constitution of DDMU is as following;

- a) Head of the local council at the district level (by whatever name called) or the Administrative Head of the district who shall be Chairperson, ex-officio;
- b) The Deputy Commissioner (DC);
- c) The District Police Officer, ex-officio;
- d) The Executive Engineer (Communication & Works);
- e) The Executive District Officer (Education);
- f) The Executive District Officer, Health; and
- g) Such other district level officers, to be appointed by the District Government.

At district level, the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Relief & Human Rights) or Assistant Commissioner (Head Quarter) is declared as District Disaster Management Officer (DDMO) in the district. DDMO is also the head of the Claim Assessment Committee (CAC) at the district level. DDMU ensures timely disbursement of compensation cheques to the affected population as per act / policy / rules.

The District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU) will take all measures for the purpose of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and Provincial Authority. For the purpose of assisting, protecting or providing relief to the community, in response to any disaster, the DDMU may:

- a) give directions for the release and use of resources available with any department of the Government and the local authority in the district;
- b) control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within the vulnerable or affected area;
- c) control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area;
- d) remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations;
- e) provide shelter, food, drinking water and essential provisions, healthcare and services;
- f) establish emergency communication systems in the affected area;
- g) make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies;
- h) direct any department of the Government of the Province or any authority or body under that Government at the district level to take such measures as are necessary in its opinion;
- i) require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as it may deem necessary;
- j) procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or person;
- k) construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures when may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster;
- l) ensure that the non-governmental organizations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner; and
- m) take such other steps as may be required or warranted to be taken in such a situation.



CHAPTER-2 WINTER HAZARDS, VULNERABILITIES & RISKS OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

2.1 Winter Season in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of mountain ranges, which generally run from north to south, undulating submontane areas and plains surrounded by hills. Geographically, the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided into two zones i.e. the northern zone and the southern zone. The northern zone scopes from the Hindu Kush to the borders of the Peshawar basin. The climate of the northern zone is snowy and cold with heavy rainfall in winters. It has pleasant summers with moderate rainfall excluding the District Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera, Mardan and Swabi which is hot in summer. The southern zone ranges from Peshawar to the Derajat basin. It has hot summers with relatively cold winters and minimal rainfall.

The climate of the province varies with elevation. The mountain ranges encounter cold winters and cool summers whereas the temperature rises towards the south. Precipitation of the province is fluctuating; roughly it averages about 16 inches annually. The most active duration for the precipitation occurs from January to April. The mountain slope in the north is known for oak and pine. The area is also filled with immense grasslands.

2.2 Winter Vulnerability of the Flood 2022 Affected Population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The unprecedented monsoon rain from June to September 2022 triggered one of Pakistan's worst floods in decades. It is estimated that over 33 million people i.e. around 15 per cent of the total population of the country has been affected by floods. Unlike other parts of the country, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was badly affected by the unprecedented rainfall which lead to monstrous flooding in the water ways especially in River Swat, Panjkora, Kabul and Indus. During the Monsoon period 309 lost their lives including 116 children, 42 women and 151 men while 381 human injuries were reported from across the province. Furthermore, it caused around 37,525 houses to be fully damaged and another 53,939 to be partially damaged, alongwith the temporary relocation of 674,318 affected population.

PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has carried out the process of Winter Contingency Planning 2022-23 while keeping in view the perspective of the vulnerability of the flood affected population as they are already homeless and cannot withstand the cold winter shocks. In this perspective, the last 30 years minimum average temperature of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is analyzed and reflected on a map vis-à-vis the housing damages.

The analysis is shown in the below map which clearly depicts that the mountainous terrains and valleys of districts Chitral (Upper & Lower), Upper Dir, Swat, Kohistan (Upper, Central & Lower) and Shangla, the minimum temperature falls below zero degree Celsius. Moreover, most of the people of the aforementioned districts have also lost their shelter to the recent catastrophic floods of 2022. Hence more concerted efforts are required in the above-mentioned districts to help them minimize the risks posed by the winter season hazards. In addition, the impacts of cold waves also cannot be ruled out on the already flood effected populace of district Charsadda, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank.

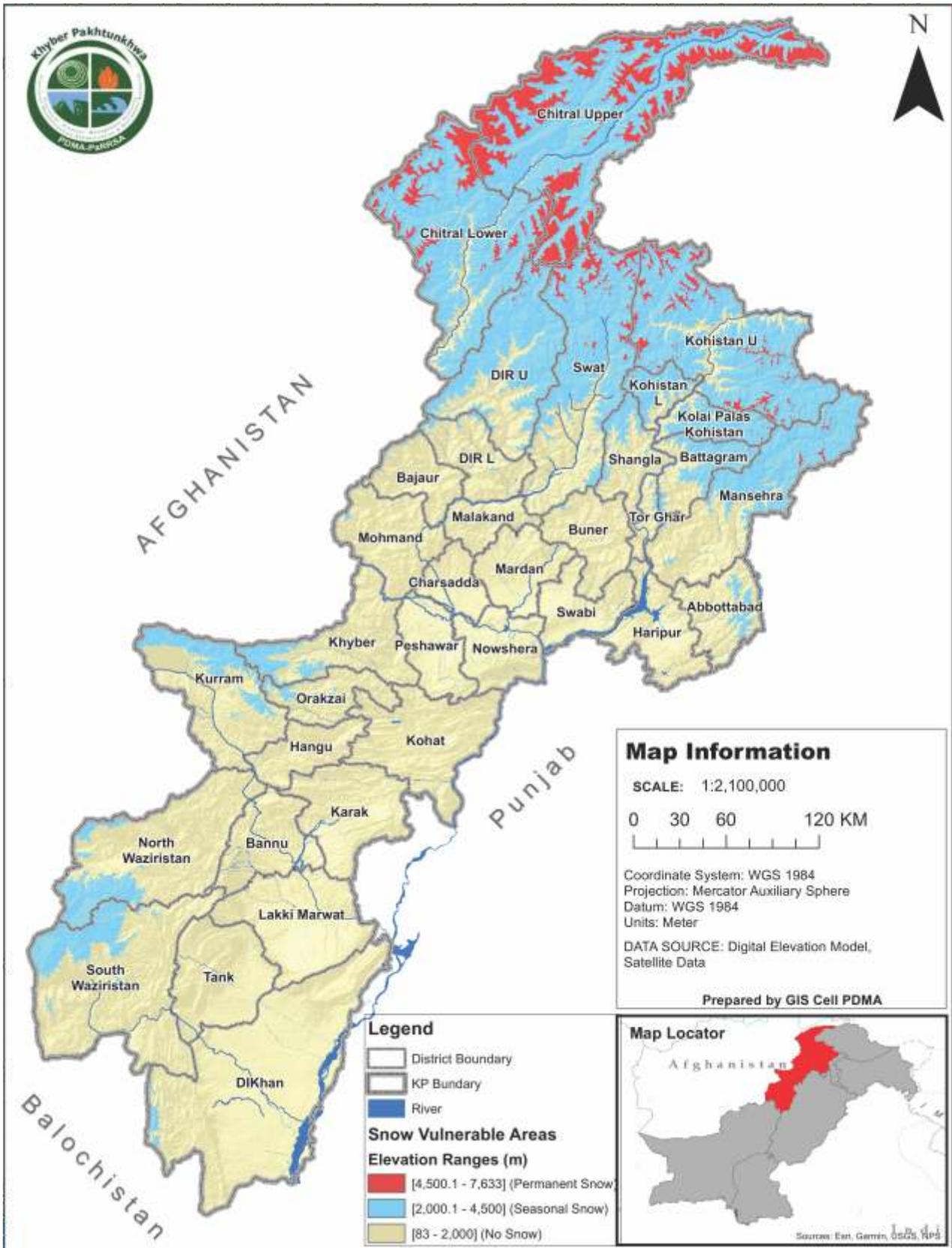
2.3 Winter Seasonal Hazards of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The unique geography and terrain of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa makes it more vulnerable to both monsoon and winter seasons hazards. In fact, each of these seasons comes with its own sets of contingencies. Some of the potential winter seasonal hazards of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa based on the evidence and historical data maintained by the MIS section of PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are described as following;

2.3.1 Snowfall

Snowfall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa usually occurs in the Hindu Kush region including some parts of newly merged districts of the province. The Malakand and Hazara Division receive most of the snowfall either as seasonal or permanent snow accumulation features. Snowfall on one side is the major source of the ground water recharge and feeds the riverine system of the province while on other hand results in serious disruption of services and even causes loss of human lives and property. The snow bound districts of the province are; Chitral Upper, Chitral Lower, Kohistan (Upper, Central and Lower), Mansehra, Battagram, Dir Upper, Dir Lower, Shangla, Swat, Abbottabad, Dir Lower, Machai Sar, Bartooni in Torghar, Samana hill station in Hangu. Snowfall also occurs in Khyber, Kurram, South Waziristan and Orakzai. These permanent and seasonal snow areas of the province are reflected in the map below;

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - WINTER SNOW VULNERABILITY MAP



Map Information

SCALE: 1:2,100,000

0 30 60 120 KM

Coordinate System: WGS 1984
 Projection: Mercator Auxilliary Sphere
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Units: Meter

DATA SOURCE: Digital Elevation Model, Satellite Data

Prepared by GIS Cell PDMA

Legend

- District Boundary
- KP Boundary
- River

Snow Vulnerable Areas

Elevation Ranges (m)

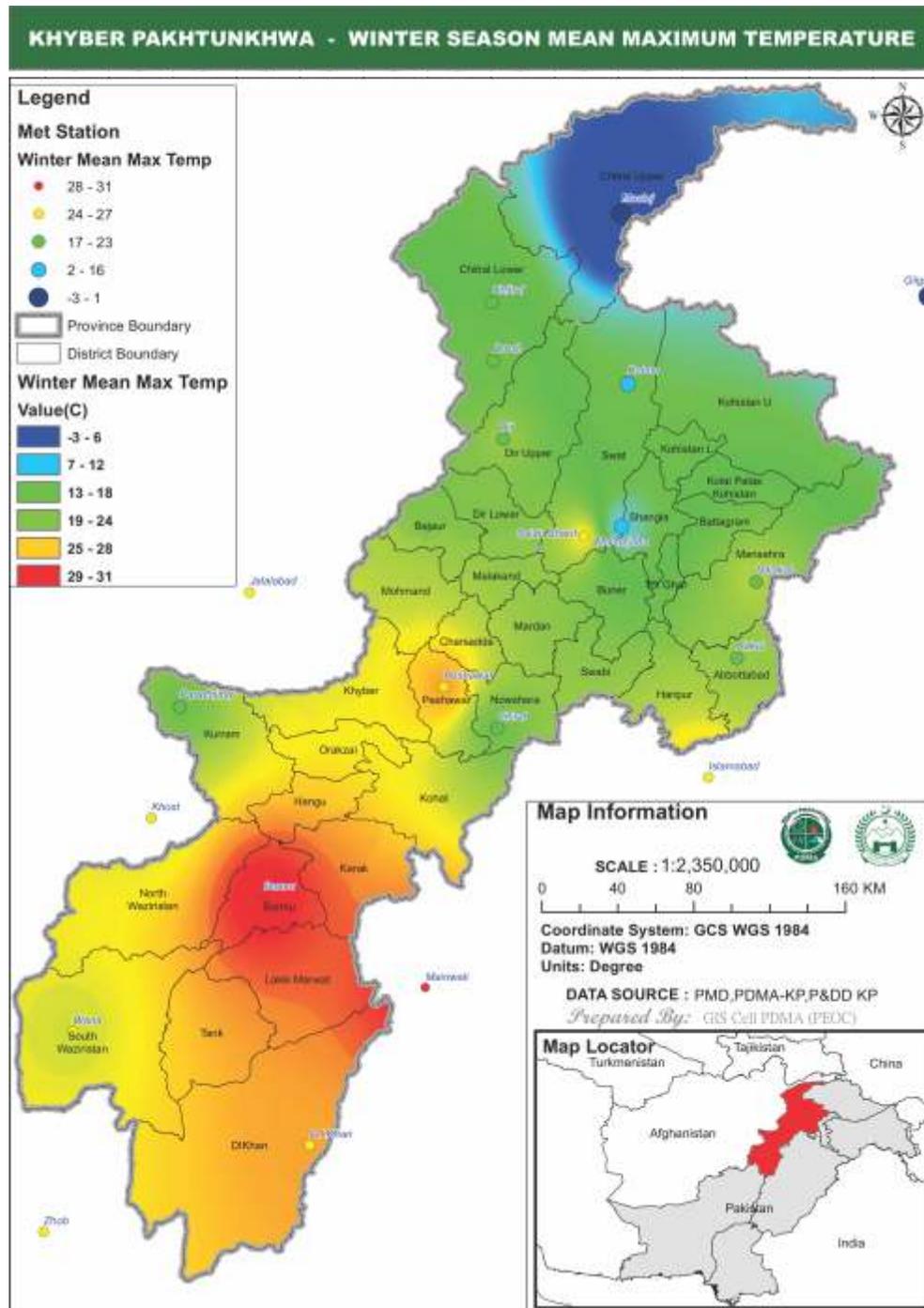
- [4,500.1 - 7,633] (Permanent Snow)
- [2,000.1 - 4,500] (Seasonal Snow)
- [83 - 2,000] (No Snow)

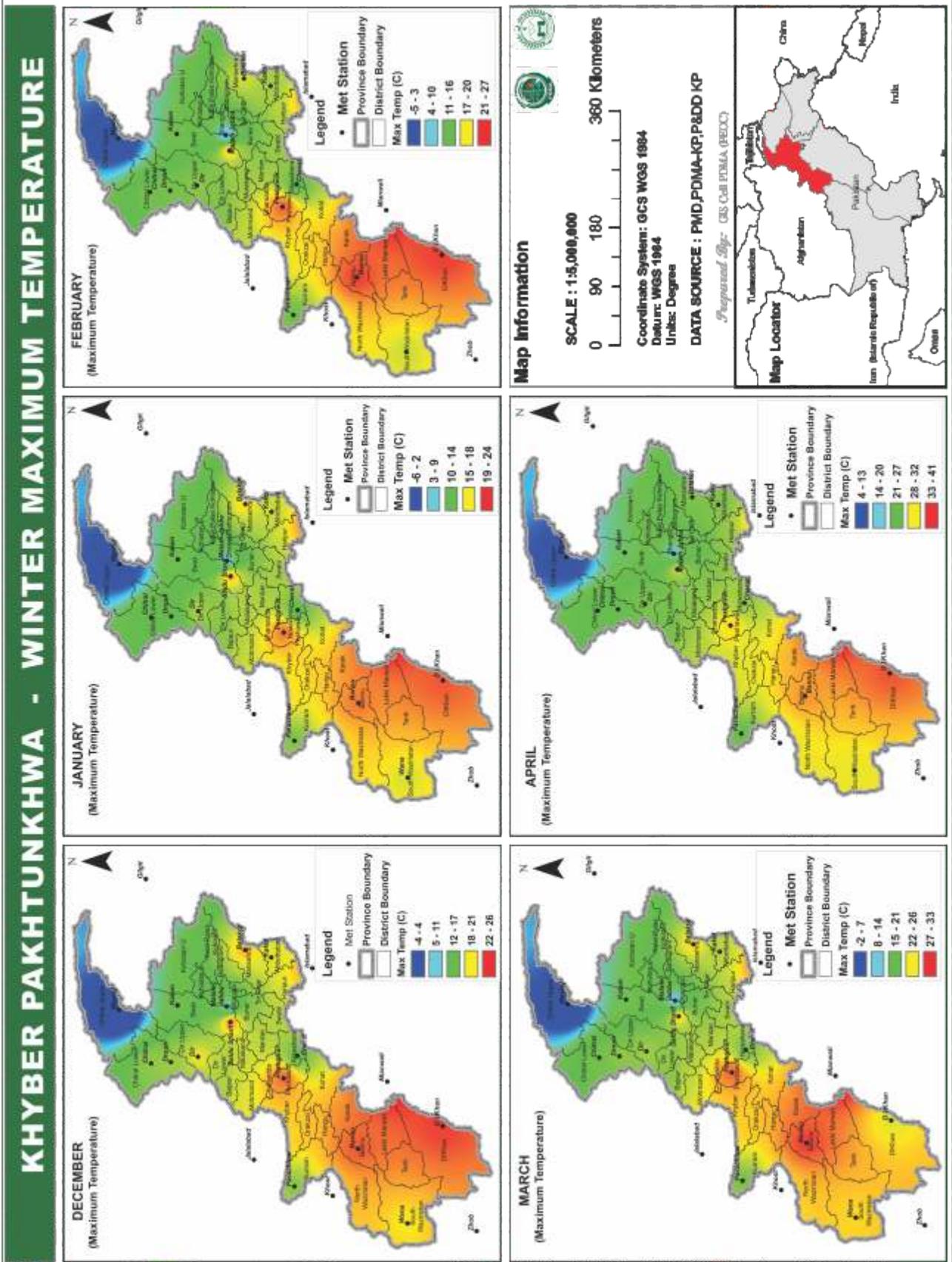


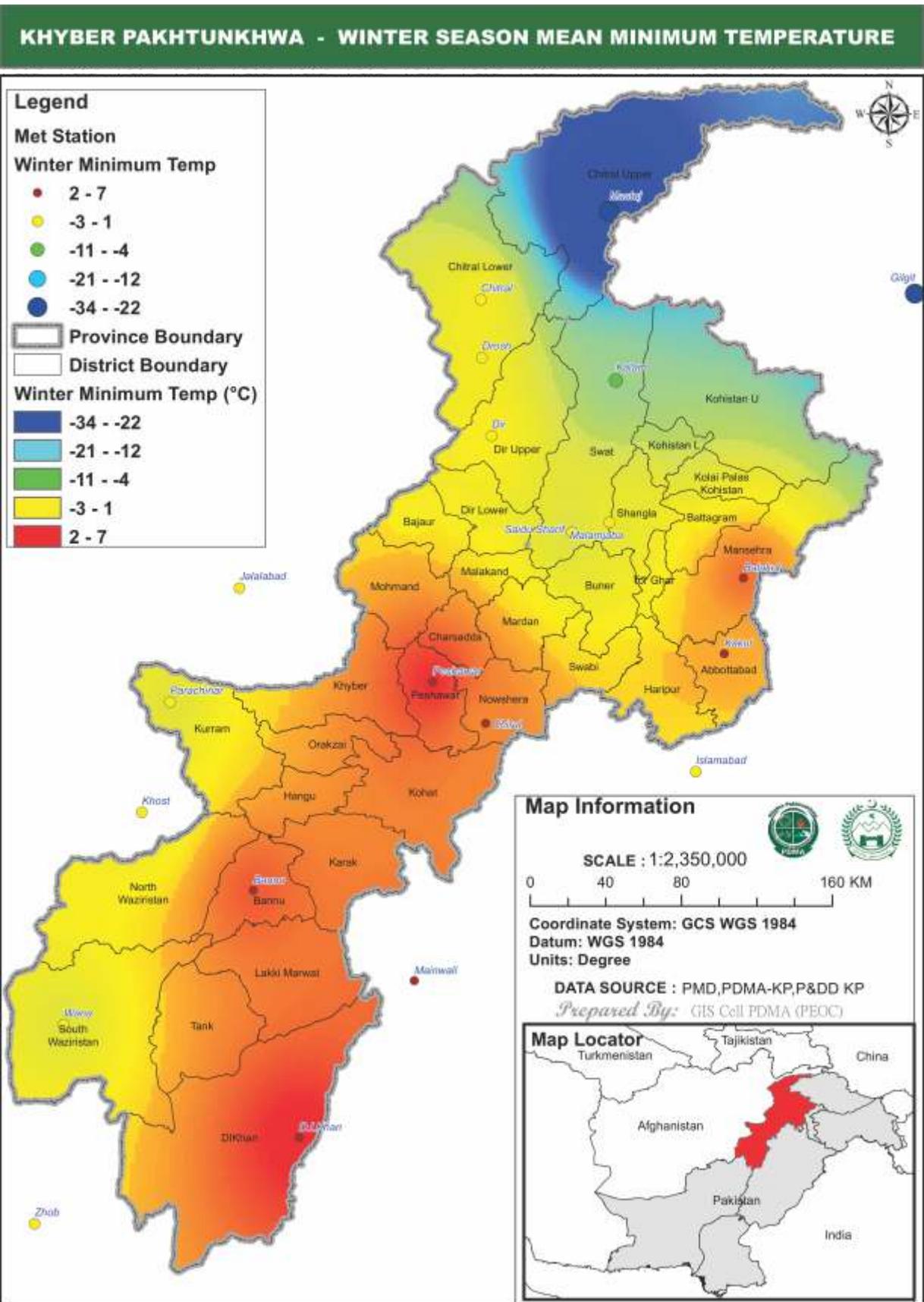
Snowfall Associated Vulnerabilities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			
District	Potential Stranded Valleys	Distance from Main NHA/KKH Road	Type of Vulnerability
Chitral	Garam Chashma	70 km from Chitral town	Remoteness and severe winter hazards
	Arkari Valley	40 km from Chitral town	Rock fall and winter hazards
	Karimabad Valley	30 km from Chitral town	Poor Accessibility and winter hazards
	Noari-Drosh	80 km from Chitral town	Winter hazards and flashfloods
	Madaklasht	60 km from Drosh	Remote location, winter hazards and land sliding
	Yarkhund Valley	150 from Mastuj	Very remote and poor accessibility (near Wahan border, winter hazards)
	Thorkoh Valley	80 km from Chitral Town	Winter Hazards, land sliding, GLOF
	Mulkoh	80 km from Chitral Town	Winter hazards
Kohistan	Kandian Valley	40 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall
	Harband Valley	25 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall
	Jalkot Valley	15 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall
	Kyak Valley	16 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall
	Palas Valley	15 km from KKH	Winter hazards of heavy snow fall
Mansehra	Balakot Tehsil (Narran and Kaghan Valleys)	120 km from Mansehra District HQ	Remotely located, Heavy snowfall, EQ, land sliding
	Ughi Tehsil	70 km from Mansehra	Remotely located, Heavy snowfall, EQ, land sliding,
Battagram	Allai Valley	70 km from Battagram Dist HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and remote locations with poor access
	Battang, Rashang, Biari		
Dir (Upper)	Barawal	40 km from District HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and remote locations with poor access.
	Sharengil	60 km from District HQ	
	Wari	45 km from District HQ	
Shangla	Puran Tehsil and Alpuri (28 UCs)		Heavy Snowfall, EQ and remote locations with poor access.
Swat	Bahrain Tehsil (Kalam, Gabral, Mahodand valleys)	80-100 km from Mingora District HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and avalanches.
	MalamJabba	55 km from Mingora District HQ.	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and avalanches
Abbottabad	Galliat	30 km from District HQ	Heavy Snowfall and land sliding, EQ
Dir (Lower)	Miskini	35 km from Timergera	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding, avalanches
	Shahi Bin Shahi	40 km from Timergera	Heavy Snowfall, avalanches

2.3.2 Low Temperature & Cold Waves

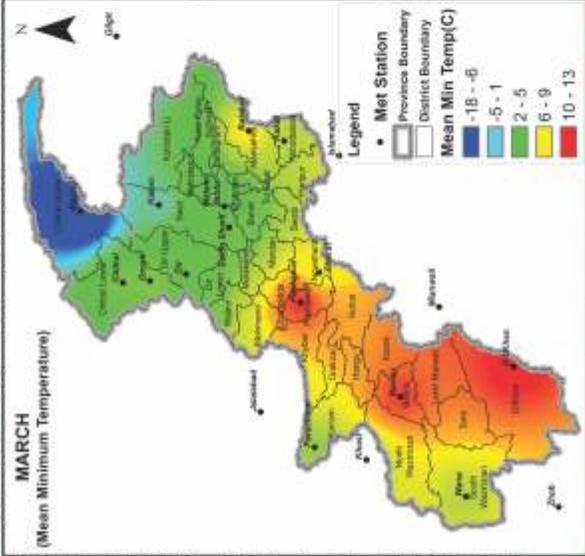
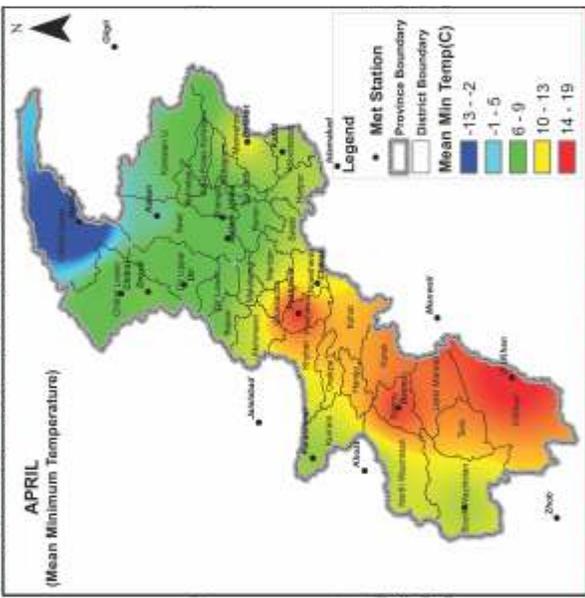
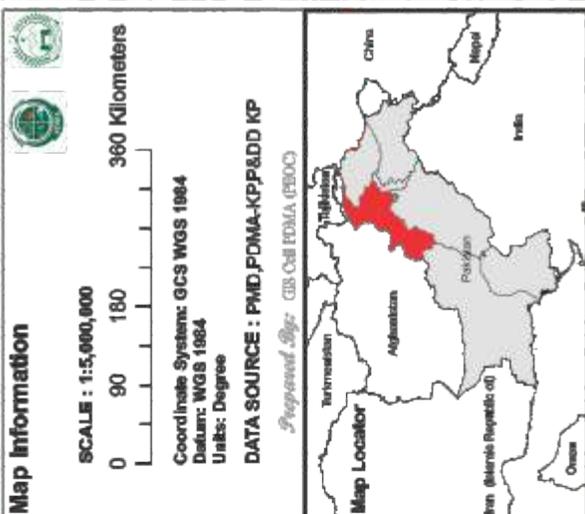
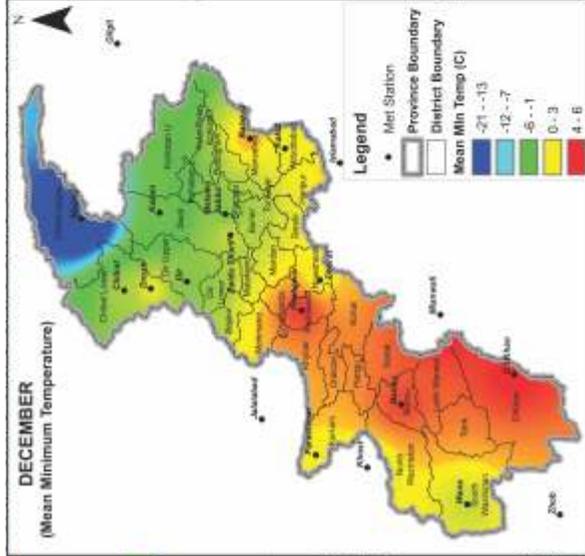
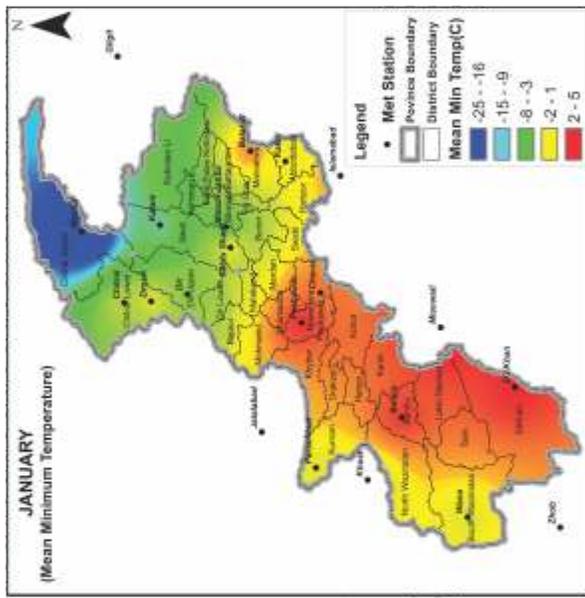
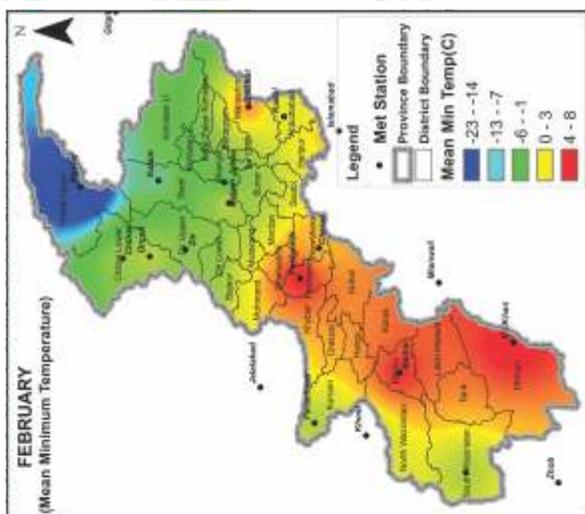
Snowfall from Western disturbance in the upper part of the Province and low penetration of sun rays in the middle and lower part of the Province results in cold waves and blizzards in certain parts of the Province. As the western system approaches to the province, it brings the cold waves like conditions having prominent impacts in the Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Swabi and other surrounding districts. Shelter less and poor segments of the society will feel high shock, hence need to be considered as a case load for the Panagahs (shelter arrangements) by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.







KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - WINTER MEAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

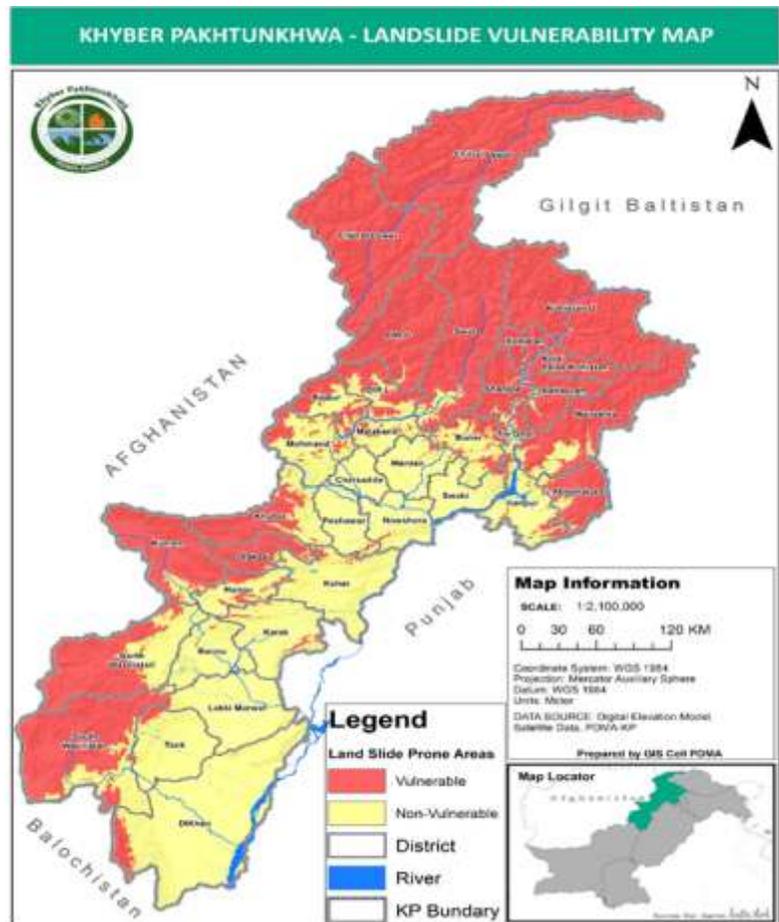


2.3.3 FOG/SMOG in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Smog is resulted from air pollution interacting with fog and this phenomenon causes low visibility and low penetration of sun rays, resultantly the traffic disruption occurs and extreme cold waves are produced. Smog as consequence of air pollution is caused by a combination of vehicle and industrial emissions, smoke from brick kilns, the burning of crop residue and general waste, and dust from construction sites. Other factors of air pollution include large scale losses of trees to build new roads and buildings. Certain districts of the Province like Buner, Charsadda, Mardan, Nowshera, Peshawar, Swabi, Lakki Marwat, Tank and D.I Khan face the smog Phenomena in winter. Smog is also one of the severe health hazard and it can be fatal for human health especially children. Traffic Police may take the necessary actions for traffic management in the above-mentioned areas.

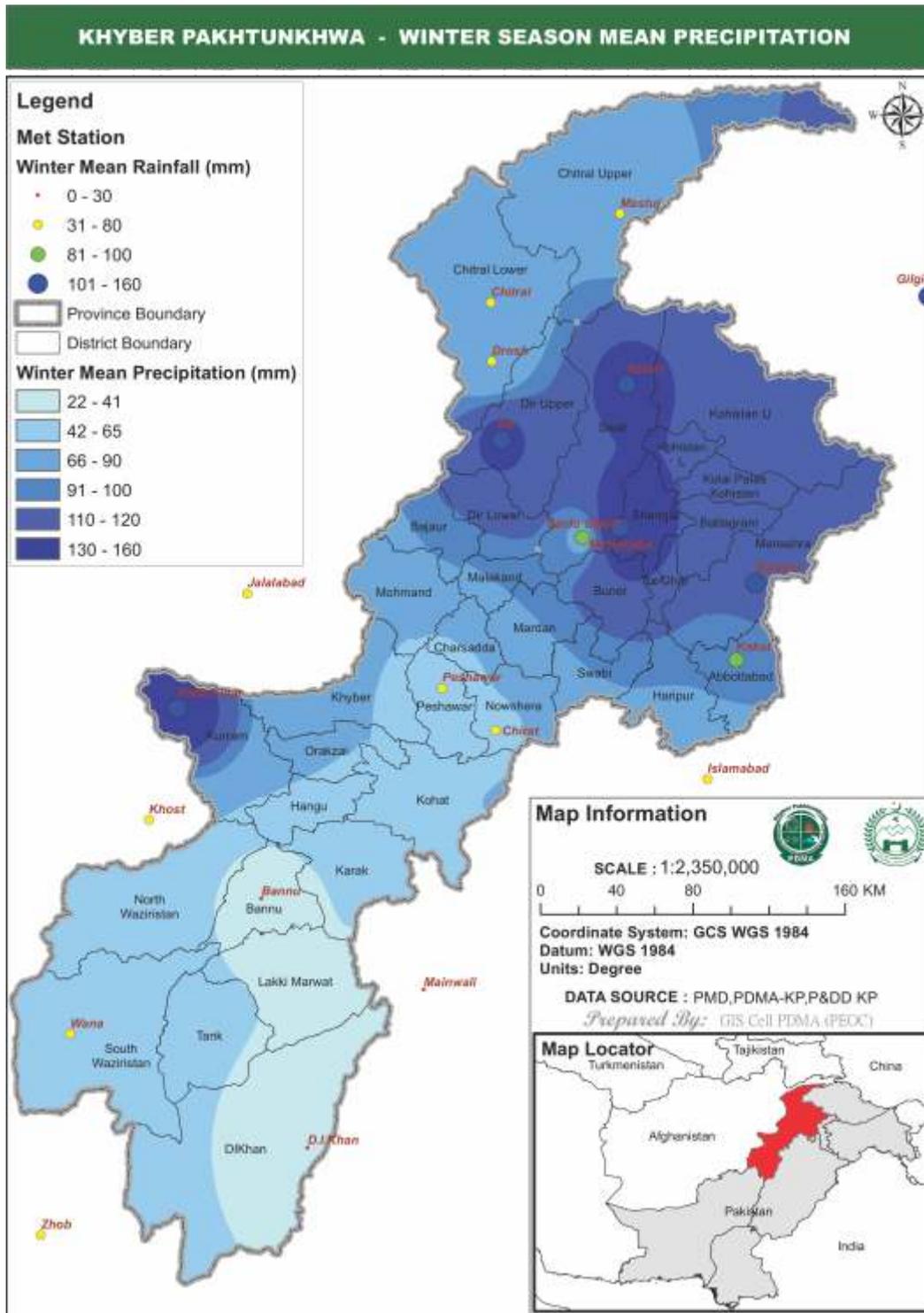
2.3.4 Landslides

The landslides in the province are the triggering hazards as a result of either monsoon rainfall or the winter snow and rainfall in certain parts of the province. The other factors like steepness of the terrain combined with continuous rapid river incision, periodic earthquake shocks, and anthropogenic influences exerted by the undercutting of slopes during road construction causes land sliding. Areas of the province like Dir (Upper & Lower), Kohistan (Upper, Central & Lower), Shangla, Buner, Upper Swat, Abbottabad, Torghar and Mansehra are facing landslides events in the winter season, reflected in the map.

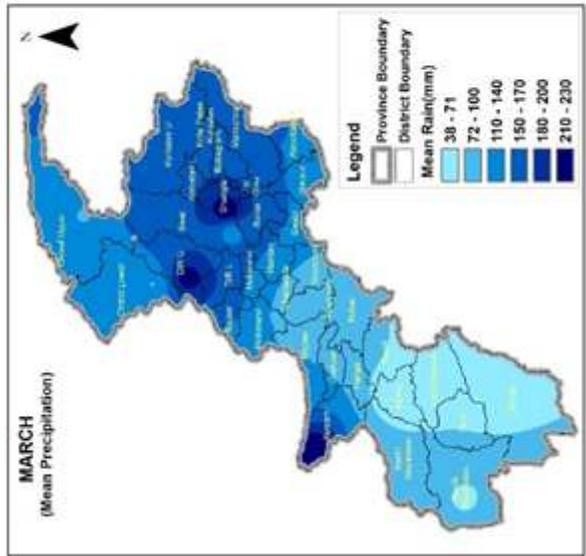
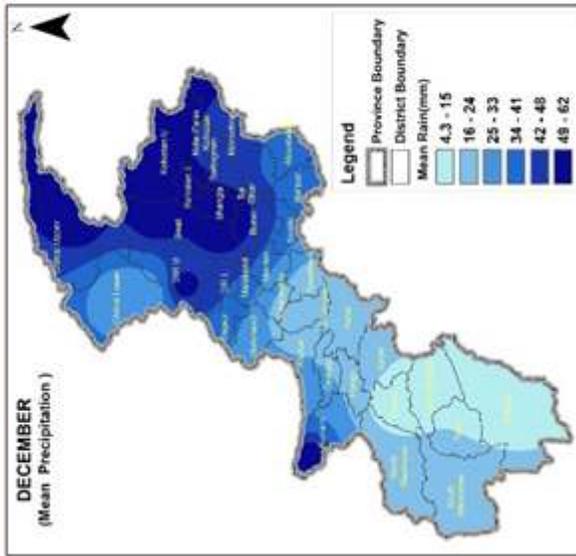
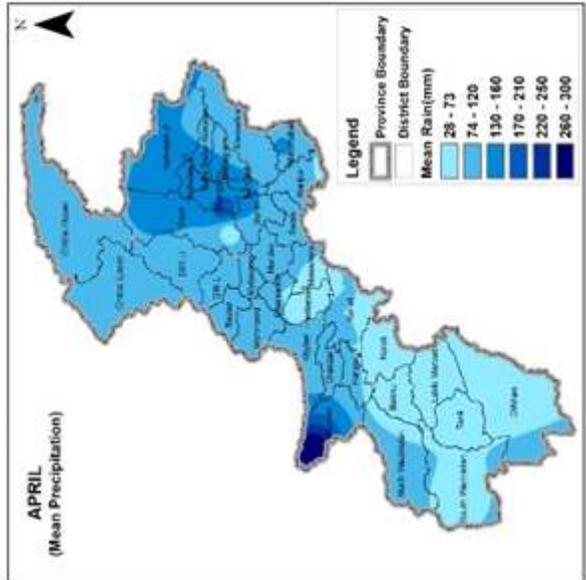
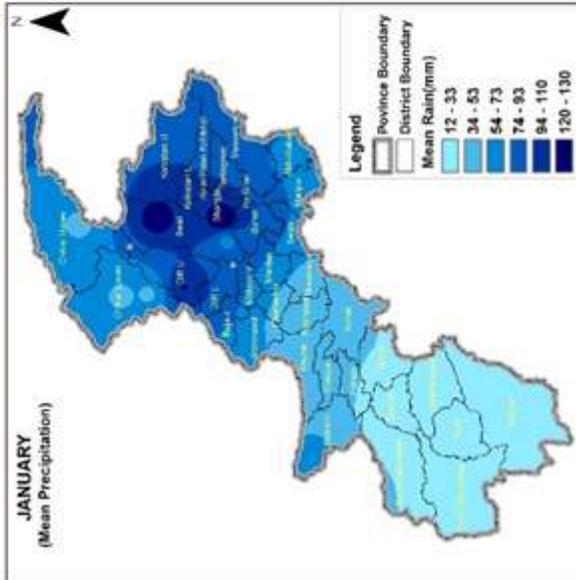
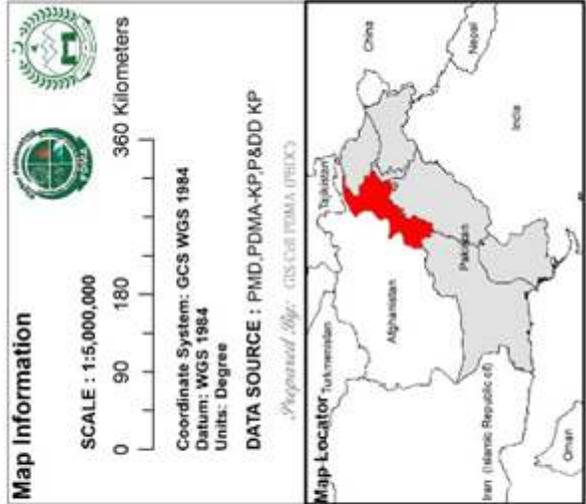
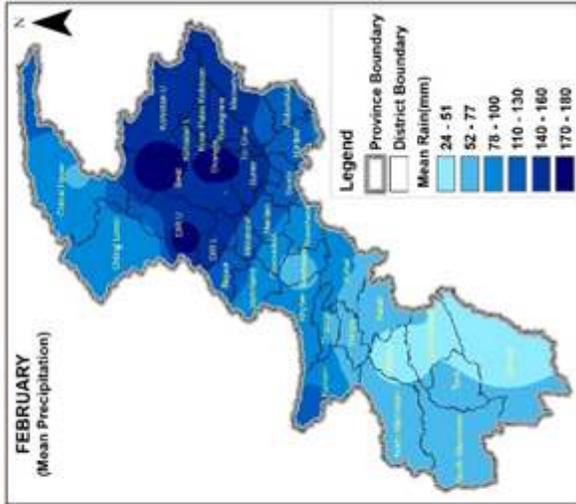


2.3.5 Winter Heavy Rainfall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

In winter season, Pakistan in general while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in particular experience rainfall from the western wind system created in Mediterranean and others seas blowing towards west over Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Himalaya and Hindukush regions experience tremendous amount of rainfall in low lying areas while snowfall in elevated areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The rains resulted from the said wind system create disruption of services, claiming lives and cause damages.



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - WINTER MEAN PRECIPITATION



2.4 Winter Hazard Risk Assessment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The winter hazard risk assessment has been carried out by scoring weight technique of Multi-Criteria Evaluation (MCE) of the multi-hazards of winter season. The hazards considered are snow fall, extreme low temperature, avalanches, landslides, heavy rainfall and fog/smog. Score assign to each hazard is based on the severity and extent of the given hazard which in turn is verified with the historical events recorded in Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC) of PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The following table shows the winter risk ranking of the province.

Winter Hazards Risk Assessment Khyber Pakhtunkhwa										
S. No	District	Snowfall (A)	Extreme Cold, Cold Waves (B)	Avalanches (C)	Landslides (D)	Heavy Rainfall (E)	FOG/SMOG (F)	Flood Affected Population (G)	Composite Risk Score (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	Risk Level
1	Chitral (U)	5	5	5	5	1	2	3	26	Very High
2	Kohistan U	5	5	4	4	2	2	4	26	Very High
3	Dir Upper	4	5	4	4	2	2	4	25	Very High
4	Shangla	4	5	2	5	3	2	2	23	Very High
5	Swat	4	5	4	3	2	2	3	23	Very High
6	Chitral (L)	5	4	3	4	2	1	3	22	Very High
7	Kohistan L	4	4	3	4	2	1	4	22	Very High
8	Mansehra	4	5	2	4	3	2	1	21	High
9	Charsadda	0	4	1	1	4	5	4	19	High
10	Mardan	0	4	1	1	4	5	4	19	High
11	Kohistan (K. Palas)	3	4	2	3	2	2	3	19	High
12	Swabi	0	4	1	1	4	5	3	18	High
13	Torghar	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	18	High
14	Peshawar	0	4	1	1	4	5	2	17	High
15	Nowshera	0	4	1	1	3	4	4	17	High
16	North Waziristan	4	3	1	2	3	2	2	17	Medium
17	South Waziristan	4	3	1	2	3	2	2	17	Medium

18	Dir Lower	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	17	Medium
19	D. I Khan	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	15	Medium
20	Tank	0	2	1	1	3	3	5	15	Medium
21	Orakzai	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	15	Medium
22	Buner	2	3	1	3	3	1	2	15	Medium
23	Battagram	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	15	Medium
24	Kurram	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	15	Medium
25	Bajaur	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	14	Medium
26	Khyber	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	14	Medium
27	Abbottabad	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	14	Medium
28	Bannu	0	3	1	1	4	2	1	12	Medium
29	Malakand	0	2	1	2	2	1	4	12	Low
30	Lakki Marwat	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	12	Low
31	Haripur	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	12	Low
32	Karak	0	1	1	1	3	1	4	11	Low
33	Mohmand	0	1	1	1	2	1	4	10	Low
34	Hangu	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	10	Low
35	Kohat	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	8	Low

2.5 Seasonal Outlook (November, December 2022 & January 2023)

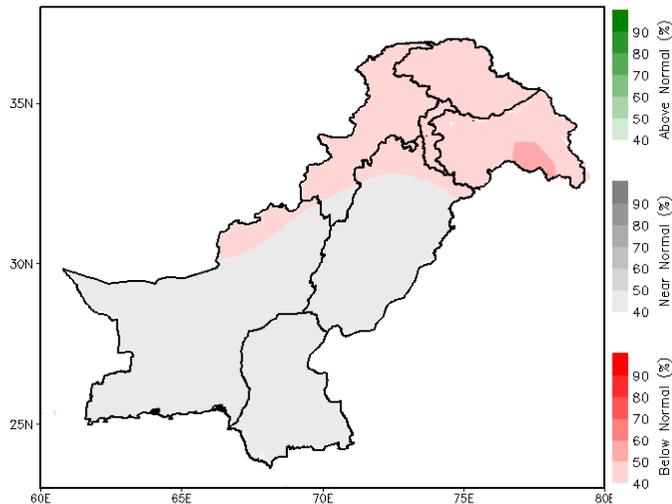
Date: 28th October 2022

Outlook for November-December-January (NDJ) 2022–23

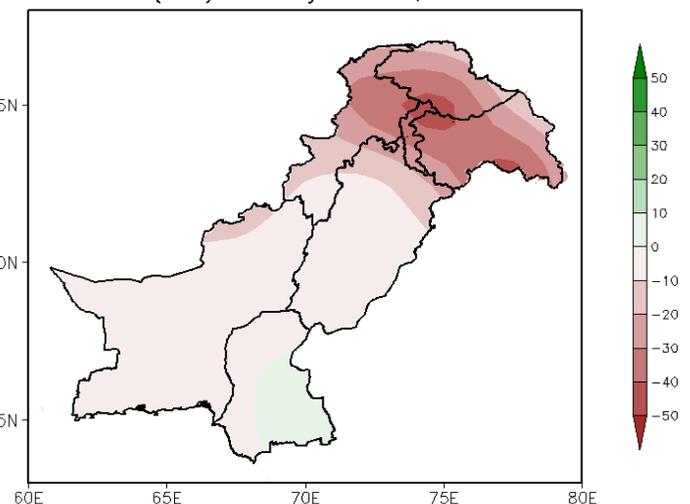
Synoptic situation:

During the season NDJ, 2022–23, weak La-Niña condition is expected to prevail while the negative phase of Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is expected to make transition to neutral during November 2022. Based on the global and regional circulation patterns, the outlook for NDJ, 2022–23 in Pakistan is as under:

Probabilistic Rainfall Forecast, NDJ–2022



Rainfall (mm) Anomaly Outlook, NDJ–2022



(Source: Pakistan Metrological Department)

Seasonal Outlook:

Overall, a tendency for normal to below normal precipitation is likely over the country with maximum negative departure over northern half.

Northern Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir, and Gilgit-Baltistan may receive below normal precipitation whereas southern Punjab, Baluchistan and Sindh are expected to receive nearly normal precipitation during the forecast season.

Impacts:

- The temperatures are expected to decrease gradually during the forecast season.
- Dry condition during the start of the season will be favourable for harvesting of kharif crops in the country. However, the Rabi crops especially “wheat” would be required to irrigate at regular intervals for a healthier growth at initial/vegetative stages.
- Dry condition will have negative impact on air quality index in urban (southern and central Punjab) areas of the country.
- Dust raising winds will also start in southern parts of the Punjab, upper Sindh.

Note: The current outlook is based on the October atmospheric conditions. Keeping in view the rapid changes in climate system dynamics, the outlook is updated during the last week of each month.

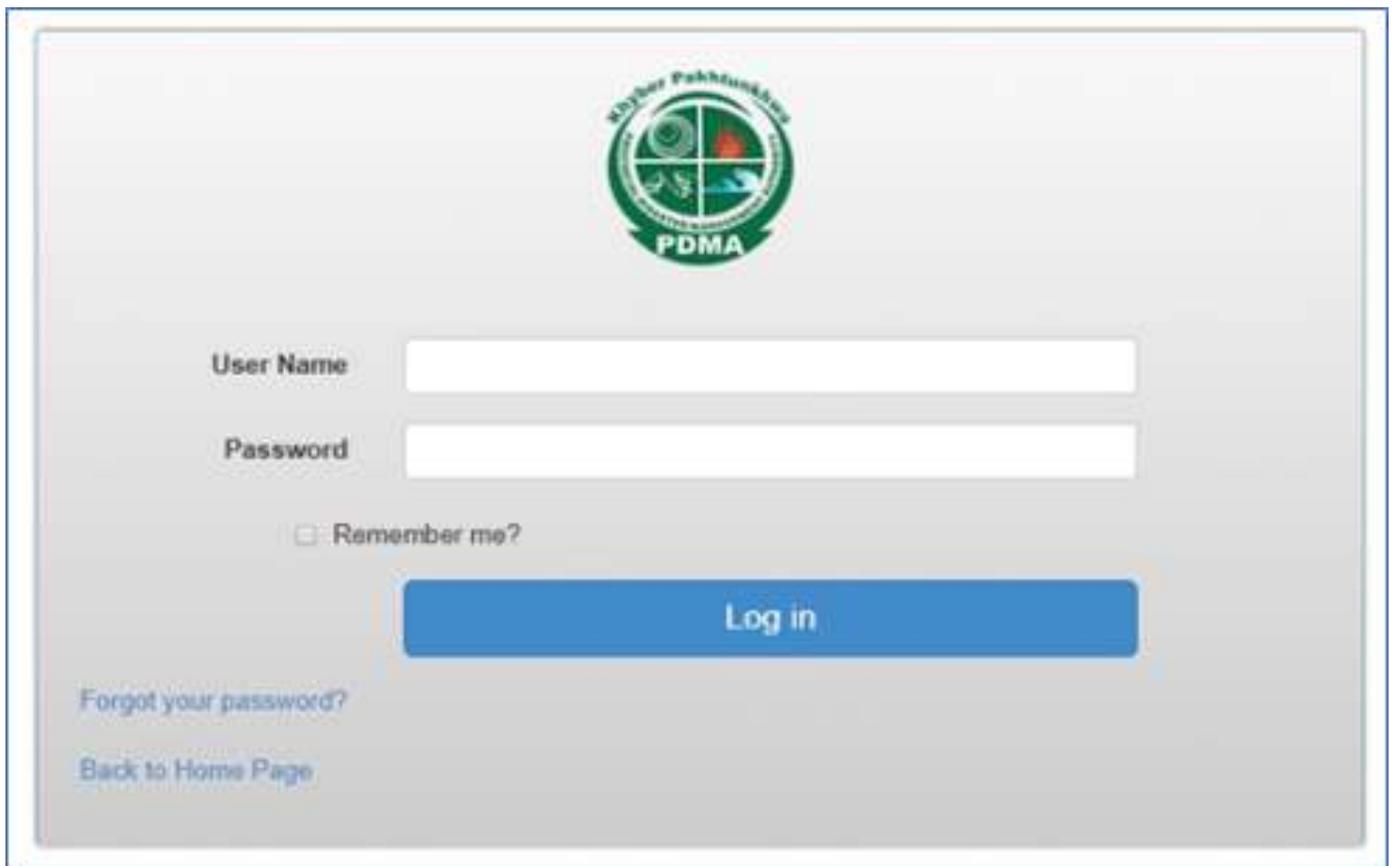
The seasonal outlook for the months of November, December 2022 & January 2023 shows overall tendency of below normal precipitation. However, the exactness of the forecast will be more accurate for event specific forecast of the days and week times. PEOC PDMA will share the necessary forecast in due course of time.

CHAPTER-3 PREPAREDNESS

3.1 Contingency Planning – Objective and Process

Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is cognizant of the importance of winter preparedness and contingency planning for the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa due to its vulnerability to numerous winter hazards. The Authority has initiated the process of winter contingency planning 2022-23 to minimize the imminent disaster risk within the province through formulation of a comprehensive plan and its effective and efficient implementation. The process was started from the first week of October 2022. A set of proforma were developed and shared with all the stakeholders including districts administration, provincial line departments, federal line agencies and humanitarian organizations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for relevant data collection. The data thus collected includes detail like district/sector specific hazards and vulnerability profiles, hazards impacts, previous damages/compensation paid, early warning systems in place, resource mapping, needs assessments and coordination mechanisms.

PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has initiated an e-planning process for disaster preparedness. For this purpose, an online web portal i.e., www.pdmakp.gov.pk has been developed whereby districts administration (including the newly merged districts) can upload data from their respective workstations. The system has the capabilities for sifting and analyzing the data and presenting it in the form of contingency planning report for the respective districts. The web portal has the customized features to project and forecast on the basis of the historical data like rainfall and relief compensation etc. It helps in tracking the progress, record keeping and data security. Orientation sessions for the districts administration and other stakeholders regarding this online portal for data uploading were also arranged.



Comprehensive activities for the Winter Contingency Planning 2022-23 including orientation on templates and web portal, vulnerability and risks assessment, resource mapping, need and gap analysis in respect of District Administrations, Provincial Departments, Federal Agencies and Humanitarian Organizations were carried out. Subsequently the requisite data was collected, analysed and consolidated for developing this Winter Contingency Plan.

3.2 The Planning Context & Caseload of the winter 2022-23

The onset of winter season; snow fall, avalanches, landslides, blizzards, cold waves, rainfall and fog can be expected across the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in respective hazard prone areas. Based on the vulnerability of different regions, extreme monsoon rains/ floods 2022 and ensuing widespread devastation, the resulting impacts may vary. Therefore, requisite preparation by respective disaster management authorities, rescue agencies, line departments and local administrations is needed.

The recent monsoon rains of 2022 resulted in few incidents in the province as the torrential rains in the upper catchment area of the province resulted in unprecedented flood in the northern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa alongwith high water inundation in the central districts (Charsadda, Nowshera, and Peshawar) and the southern districts (DIKhan, Tank, Karak, Lakki Marwat) of the province. However, preparedness of the PDMA, District Administration and all the relevant provincial departments proved fruitful and due to early warning to the districts lying on the lower riparian, the damages were minimized. Announcements were mad in the mosques; public were informed of the imminent flood which ensured timely evacuation of the people. A total of 674,318 people were displaced; 69,775 were rescued; 406,538 were evacuated; 309 people lost their lives; 370 were injured; 37,525 houses were fully damaged and 53,939 houses were partially damaged. In winter 2022-23 special focus is on flood affected population.

Winter Contingency Plan 2022-23 is based on the probabilistic and perception-based risk assessment and

scoring supported by the event wise damages and losses reported and number of populations affected. Similarly, the plan is also based on the caseload and lessons learnt from past three year's winter seasons. The District Disaster Management Units (DDMUs) have also worked out their vulnerable population caseload in their respective districts.

The two main dimensions of winter hazard impacts on the community in general are physical and social. Casualties and property damages are the physical impacts of hazards which can be measured, noticed and reported immediately to the Authorities for rescue, response and relief. However, the socio-economic impacts, which include psychosocial, demographic, economic and political impacts are developed over a longer period and are difficult to assess immediately, when they occur.

The corresponding caseloads to the scenario have been worked out on the basis of consultation with District Administrations and the calculation of the presumed vulnerable population. This ensures that desired steps would be taken in time of emergencies.

S.No	District	Vulnerable Areas	Vulnerable Population
1	Abbottabad	Kehal, Cantt (KKH, PMA road, Bilal Town, Hassan Town & Mirpur), Toheedabad (incl Kundla & Morti), Dhamtour, Beerote, Tajwal & Nathiagali, Thandiani, Pattan & Kukmong, Urban & Langra, Ghambeer, Sherwan & Khuthiala	408,361
2	Bajaur	Smasai, Yousaf Abad, Tarano, Tari Pasha, Chachagay, Markona, Bagandil, Mullasaid, Ghakhi Pass and Kaga Pass, Babara, Hasham, Kamangara and bordering areas, Targhau, Gadamar and Kohi Sar, Takht Including Kohi Moor, Bado, Seri Sar, Mir Khan, Bar Chamarkand	49,150
3	Bannu	Ghoriwala, Amandi, Slima Sikander Khel, Jhando Khel, Shamshi Khel, Bazar Ahmad Khan, Koti Sadat, Kot Qalander, Fatima Khel, Shamshi Khel, City-I, City-II, Gharri Sher Ahmed, UC Hinajl, Baka Khel, Takhti Khel, Mamand Khel, Hindi Khel, Kakki Taraf Awal, Kakki Taraf Doem, Bizen Khel, Aral Hati Khel, Asperka Waziran, Domel, Khander Khan Khel, Zerki Pirba Khel, Haveed, Mitha Khel, Mama Khel, Mandew, Mambathi Barakzai, Nurar, Gumbati, Daryoba, Jani khel, Sarmala, Rocha Shoi Khel, Gurbaz	801,780
4	Battagram	Thakot, Trand, Peshora, Gijbori, Kuzabanda, Shamali, battamori, Rajdhari, Sakargah, Rashang, Pashto, Hotal batkool, Jambera, Banna, Biari, Bateela	250,000
5	Buner	Soray (Main Buner Shangla road, Kandar Katai (Malka Mahaban road), Gokand (Kalil Top Swat Buner road), Malak Pur (Elum road), Pandher (Shangra Link road), Soray (Bar Teraj Link road), Mali Khel (Elum Mountain Karakar Swat Buner Main road)	181,282
6	Chitral Lower	Chitral-I, chitral-II, Danin, Broze, Ayun, Koh, Drosh-I, Drosh-II, Arandu, Shishikoh, Ashrait, Karimabad, Shoghore, Lotkoh	294,355

7	DI Khan	City 1, City 2, City 3, City 4, City 5, D.D 1, D.D 2, Diwala, Muryali, Kotla Saidan, Zindani, Chehkan, Korai, Giloti, Yarik, Kech, Hisam, Mandhra, Shorkot, Ratta Kulachi, Lachra, Paharpur Town, Paniyala, Kiri Khaisor, Bilot, Kathgarh, Kotjai, Bhigwani Shumali, Laar, Band Kurai, Wanda Khan M, Dhap Shumali, Kulachi Town 1, Kulachi Town 2, Hathala, Maddi, Looni, Daraban, Gandhi Umer Khan, Musa Zai, Chodwan, Bhuki, Paroa, Malana, Lunda, Naiwala, Mara, Meeran, Kirri Shamoza, Darazinda,	1,684,795
8	Dir Lower	Miskini, Darangal, Kambat, Khanpur, Zimdara, Toormung	220,799
9	Dir Upper	Qulandi, Dir Urban, Ganori, Jan Bhatti, Darikand, Shahikot, Palam, Tarpatar, Sheringal, Sawni, Doag Dara, Thall, Gwaldai, Patrak Gharbi, Barikot, Kalkot, Chappar, Nehag, Sundal, Pashta, Bandai,	619,706
10	Hangu	Samana	14,964
11	Haripur	Darwesh, Ali Khan, Sara e Saleh, Shah, Maqsood, Kot, Najibullah, Dheenda, Nara Amazai, Bait Gall, Khaloo, Mian Dheeri, Seri Kot, Jabbri, Halli, Makhnial,	178,207
12	Karak	Nari Panoos, Gurguri, Jatta ismail khel, Chokara, Wrana Ahmad Abad, Jehangeri, Jehangeri, Essak Chontra, Mithakhel	153,500
13	Khyber	Dwatoe/Tirah, Bagh Maidan, Khaist Khwala	41,312
14	Kohat	Shakardara, Khushalgarh, Jerma, Nusrat Khel, Hafizabad, Bahadar Kot, Darmalak, Shahpur, Sudal, Usterzai, Togh Bala	237,575
15	Kohistan Kolai Palas	Sheryal, Kunsher, Kolai Khota Kot, Peach Bela, Shalkhanabad, Sharaid Madakhel, Kuz Paro	198,434
16	Kohistan lower	Pattan, Keyal, Singayoun, Chawadarra, Bankad, Dubair Payen, Jijal, Ranolia,	387,105
17	Kohistan Upper	Dassu, Bar Jalkot, Kuz Jalkot, Goshali, Bari Yar, Komila, Seo, Sigloo, Kuz Purwa, Thoti, Kareen, Karang, Gabral, Sazeen, Harban	306,337
18	Kuram	Zeran Areas, Malana Areas, Shalozan Tangi/Luqmnakhel, Pekar Tangi /Teri Mangal Areas, Mossozai Areas, Parachamkani Area, Alisherzai	45,000
19	Lakki Marwat	Mandra Khel, Isak Khel, Mama Khel, Matora, Chowar Khel, Kaka Khel, Shadi Khel, Masthi Khel	87,618
20	Malakand	Agra, Kot, Showla way, Narangai, Selay Pati	33,675
21	Mansehra	Kaghan, Mohandri, Kawai, Hangri, Satbani, Ghanol, ShohalMazullah, Ghari Habibullah,, Jabori, JabarDevli, Chattarplan, Battal, Sachan Kalan, JanglanNarber, Sum Elahimang, Kathai, Karori, Bandi Shungli, Oghi, NaikaPani	421,686
22	Mardan	Toru, Dagai Piran, Mayar, Gumbat, Baghdada, Sikandari, Kaskorona, Bakshali, Garhi Isamilzai, Gujrat, Jalala, Katlang	376,608
23	Mohmmand	Vc uthmanzai, Vc 4 Danishkool, Vc 1 essa khel, 7 vc	17,000
24	North Waziristan	Miranshah, Mirali, Spinwam, Shewa, Ghulam Khan, Datta Khel, Shawal, Razmak, Garyum, Dossali	507,487
25	Nowshera	Aza Khel Bala, Aza Khel Payan, NawanKill, Nowshera City, Chowki Town, Pir Sabaq, Kabul River, Khesghi Bala, Khesghi Payan, Aman Garh, Zara Mina	181,143
26	Shangla	Alpuri, Lilownai, Malak khel, Dehrai, Pir Abad, Kuz Kana, Ranyal,, Shahpur, Damorai, Pir Khana, Kormung, Butyal, Shung, Maira, Dandai, Opal, Chakisar, Sarkool, Bar Puran, Bihlookhel, Chowga	574,052

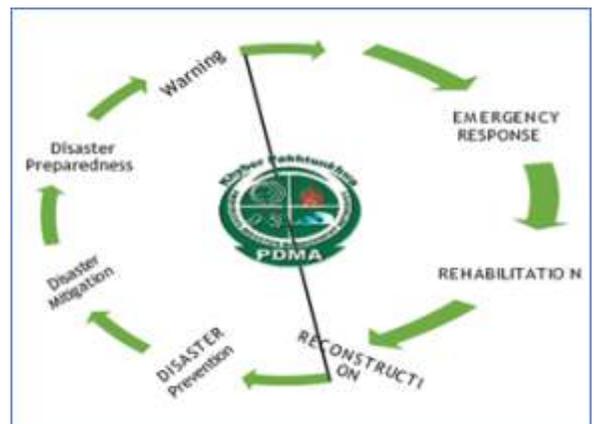
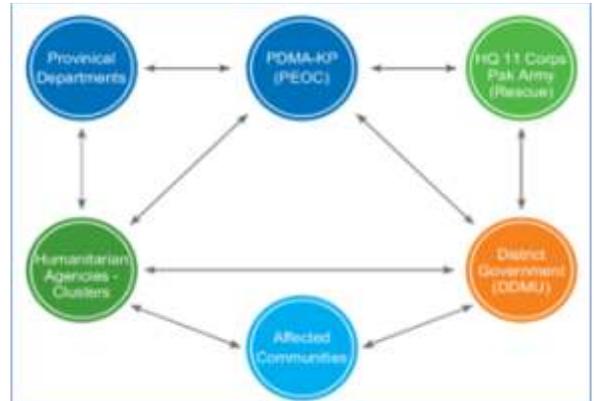
27	South Waziristan	Ladha, Sararogha, Makin, Shawal Sarwekai, Tiarza, Wana, Birmal Shakkai, Toi Khullah	674,065
28	Swabi	Saleem Khan, Shagai, Pabeeni Topi, Jehangira, Anbar, KSK Kalu Khan, Tandkoi, Panjpir	235,000
29	Swat	Kotanai, Bar Thana, Chupriyal, Darmai, Durushkhela, Terat, Madyan, Koza Bandai, Dardyal, Kala Kalay, Fatehpur, Jano, Shalpin, Shin, Kharerai, Pirkalay, Tindodag, Shadara / Naway Kalay, Saidu Sharif, Rang Mahllah, Qambar, Rahim Abad, Manglawar, KOKARAI, Dangram Sangota, Aka Maroof Bami Kheil, Telegram, Gulibagh, Shamoza, Parrai, Kota, Barikot, Ghaligay, Khwazakhela, Baidara, Asharay, Arkot, Totano Bandai, Shah Derai, Qalagay, Koz AbaKhel, Kanju, Hazara, Shawar, Beha, Gwalerai, Bashigram, Bahrain, Balakot, Matiltan, Utror, Kalam Valley, Miandam, Gabral, Ushu, Kishawra, Balakot, Mankiyal, Sakhra	1,000,081
30	Tank	Tank City-1, Tank City-2, Thatta, Sarangzona, Gul Imam, Gomal, Mullazai, Ranwal, Surghar, Gabbar Ali Khel	123,400
31	Torghar	Daurmera, Shingaldar, Judba, Harnail, Balkot, Shatal, Bartooni, Darbani, Bimbal, Kand, Palosa, Ghari, Tilli, Manjakot, Mera Madakhail, Khwar Madakhail	174,672
32	Upper Chitral	Yarkhon, Mastuj, Iaspur, Charun, Shagram, Khot, Terich, Mulkhow, Kosht, Owir	169,049

3.3 Preparedness

3.3.1 Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)

a) Provincial Preparedness and Coordination Mechanism

PDMA coordinates efforts of all stakeholders for effective disaster risk management. Its coordination mechanism is simple but effective for the dissemination of early warning, undertaking search and rescue activities and conducting relief operations to meet the needs of the vulnerable/affected groups. For this purpose, PDMA entails horizontal coordination with the relevant Provincial Line Departments on one side and Headquarters Engineers 11 Corps Peshawar on the other side. PDMA also coordinates with the Humanitarian Community for joint efforts in preparedness, rescue, relief response and early recovery. On the other hand, vertical coordination occurs with District Administrations directly for effective early warnings, preparedness, rescue and relief efforts at district level. This Contingency Plan is the outcome of the consultations with all the stakeholders. PDMA has undertaken a series of winter preparedness meetings with all Divisional Commissioners, Districts Administration, Provincial Line Departments, Federal line Agencies and Humanitarian Aid Agencies. SOPs for line department **Annexure-I**.





a) Command and Control

Director General PDMA in consultation with Secretary Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department and Chief Secretary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will be responsible for winter hazards response and relief operations. Director Relief, PDMA on his/her behalf will lead a composite team (comprising representatives of Lead Agency/Department and focal persons of supporting organizations) to coordinate response and relief operations. All relevant departments/agencies will provide focal persons / representatives to form part of the Provincial Response Team when requested.

b) Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC)

- It is mandated with ensuring smooth flow of communication and coordination between divisions/ districts and Line Departments before, during, and after a disaster in affected areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is Central Command and Control center in pre, during and post disaster situations.
- PEOC's main and present function is Real Time Coordination, identification of emergency, response to it and guidelines to District Administration to save human lives and property.
- Preparing operational updates, situation reports for facilitating the higher authority in making better estimation for relief and rehabilitation.
- Preparing operational updates, daily situation reports, and special reports: these reports help to provide / generate immediate data for disaster mitigation.
- PDMA Helpline Number 1700 is operational in PEOC for redressal of public grievances related to any untoward incidents.



a) **Early Warning Mechanism**

For timely and effective response at all levels, early warning is the key component of preparedness. Effective Early Warning System helps mitigate the damages and loss of lives and properties from a disaster. PEOC will issue early warning, if the situation demands. A close liaison of Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC) and District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) is maintained. Early warning is disseminated both horizontally and vertically to Provincial Line Departments and Districts Administration respectively for timely preparedness, mitigation and coordinated response in case of occurrence of a disaster.

b) **Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Highway**

A two-way coordination and communication channel titled Information Highway has been developed in 2016 for quick response by Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Provincial Line Departments and District Administration. PDMA Information Highway enables on one hand early dissemination of information to all concerned including Deputy Commissioners, Secretaries, Director General Rescue 1122, PKHA and NDMA, while on the other hand immediate and accurate information report are shared timely with PDMA.

c) **Financial Resource Mobilization**

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has placed sufficient funds at the disposal of all Deputy Commissioners. They have been mandated to utilize the funds to ensure timely compensation and purchase of food items in case of emergency for the affected population. In addition, different line departments provide Maintenance & Repair funds for clearance of roads and communication channels in case of disaster.

d) Humanitarian Resource Facility (HRF) of PDMA at Jalozai

To enhance the emergency and disaster response capacity of the government and the Humanitarian Community, PDMA with collaboration of United Nation World Food Programme (UNWFP) developed a centralized Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF) at Jalozai, District Nowshera. This centralized HRF currently serves as a logistic base for the whole Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in case of any disaster. Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF) at Jalozai has the following warehousing capacity:

- Total Area Size: 7 Acres/28,328 m²
- Covered Storage: 4,400 Metric Tons
- Open Storage: Up to 15,000 Metric Tons
- 4 x 20m x 50m Warehouses
- 2x 10m x 20m Temperature Controlled Warehouses
- 4x Prefabricated Offices

Emergency stock available with PDMA at HRF Jalozai is attached at **Annex II**.





a) **Gender and Child Cell (GCC)**

Although the legal frameworks of Pakistan (including the Constitution) support human rights and equality with a special focus on vulnerable population. Various social norms and discriminatory practices can exacerbate the adverse impacts of a disaster event on man, women, men, boys, girls, transgender, elderly people and persons with disabilities. It is therefore critical to understand the different impacts that crises can have on most at risk population. PDMA has a dedicated Gender and Child Cell (GCC) which ensures that the different needs, priorities and capacities of women, men, girls and boys, and of those exposed to multiple vulnerabilities are addressed, while designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) efforts.

b) **Camp Management Support Unit**

TDPs or temporarily displaced persons may have no other option than to seek protection and assistance in camps. Although camps are necessarily a choice of last resort, they often represent the only option for displaced persons in need of assistance, safety and security.

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is prone to multiple disasters either man made or natural. The destruction caused by the earthquake in 2005, the Super flood in 2010 and the inundation of 32,800 square

miles area in 2022 is a proof that Pakistan is in need of robust disaster management planning. In addition to this, insurgency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has also forced thousands of people out of their homes on an endless journey of displacement.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa felt the need to establish its own Camp Management support Unit to cater for the needs of displaced persons throughout KP. One of the initial tasks of the Camp Management Support Unit was to identify potential camp sites in each district of KP where, in case of disaster the displaced people would be given shelter and protection. As a result, 184 pre disaster camp sites were identified throughout KP, and during the recent floods most of these camp sites were used as relief camps by district administration all over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In these relief camps people were provided with shelter, cooked food, clothing, and medical assistance along with other basic services.

Camp Management Support Unit has also planned activities for winter contingency so that precious lives are saved by timely intervention. The snow bound areas like Upper and Lower Chitral, Upper and Lower Kohistan, Kolai Palas, Mansehra, Abbotabad, Shangla, Upper and Lower Dir and Swat will be the areas of focus and provision of warm clothes along with quilts and mattresses will be ensured in these camp sites. The staff of Camp Management Unit will also undertake monitoring visits to these snow bound areas to ensure availability of resources and keep a check on encroachments into the camp sites. The camp sites which are altered or destroyed will be de-notified and in their stead new camp sites will be established. Identified camp sites detail is mentioned at **Annex-III**.

3.3.2 Rescue 1122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Rescue 1122 is a vibrant and effective body for response in emergencies including monsoon and winter. It has outreach to almost the whole of the Province having 74 stations in various districts and 4000 trained Human Resource. PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has strengthened their capacity to deal with emergencies by providing them logistic support, which includes boats, diving kits etc. Rescue 1122 will be 24/7 ready to deal with any kind of emergency during the winter season by establishing Emergency Control Cell in respective districts, to perform any rescue operation promptly. Detail resource mapping of Rescue 1122 is attached at Annex IV.

3.3.3 Directorate of Civil Defence Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Directorate of Civil Defence is an attached formation of Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department, which is regulated under Civil Defence Act 1952. The Directorate has a Razakars frontline force in large scale for civil emergencies such as floods, earthquake, invasion and civil disorder. The Razakars of Civil Defence numbering more than 42,000 across the Province are ascribed to different Units, depending on their experience and trainings. In winter season emergencies the Civil Defence will carry out functions of;

- Establishment of Winter Emergency Control Cell in respective districts
- Keeping the Volunteers/Razakars on alert
- Carrying out rescue operations
- Provision of assistance in relief activities.

3.3.4 Department of Zakat, Ushr, Social Welfare, Special Education & Women Empowerment Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The Department of Zakat, Ushr, Social Welfare, Special Education and Women Empowerment, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is mandated to look after various marginalized segments of population such as poor, destitute women, persons with disabilities, orphans, victims of violence and drug addicts through established Institutions and Autonomous Bodies across the Province.

During current winter season extreme low temperature is expected, therefore for provision of shelter to deserving shelterless segments of population 19 number of Panahgahs with following facilities are functional under the supervision of Social Welfare Department including 08 number of Panagahs jointly operated by Social Welfare Department and Pakistan Baitulmal (while additional panagahs will be established on need basis):

- Free transport facilities
- Night stay
- Dinner and breakfast through philanthropists
- Gas and electricity facilities
- Hot and cold-water facilities
- Soap, towels, hand sanitizers etc.
- Recreational facilities

List of Panahgahs with Capacity to Shelter the Homeless in the Province

S. No.	District	Incharge Name	Contact Number	Name Of Panahgahs	Capacity	Average Turn Out	Food (Yes/No)
1	Peshawar	Noor Muhammad	091-9331700 03337474350	Pajjagi Road, Peshawar	150	120	Yes (By DC)
2	Charsadda	Shoib Khan	03339101263	DHQ Hospital, Charsadda	40	25	No.
3	Mardan	Jamal Shah	0937-933290 03455856699	DHQ Hospital, Mardan	40	10	No.
4	Karak	Insaf Ur Rehman	03428964917	KDA Karak	25	10	No.
5	Bannu	Insaf Ur Rehman	03428964917	DHQ Hospital Bannu	25	20	No.
6	Swabi	Zafar Khan	0938-222714 03459499851	Bacha Khan Medical complex Shah Mansoor opposite District judicial & Admin secretariats, Swabi	40	20	Yes (By Selani Trust)
7	Abbottabad	Abdur Rashid	09929310432 03018137172	DHQ Hospital link road Abbottabad	40	15	No.
8	DI Khan	Mumtaz Khan	03463303989	DHQ 1and 2, DI Khan	50	20	No.
9	Swat	Saleem Zada	0946- 9240203 03159583461	Mingora Swat	30	15	No.
10	Kohat	Amjad Afridi	0922- 9260306 03339159771	Jail Road Kohat	30	20	Yes (By Karwan e Amal)
Total					485	280	

(Source: Social Welfare Department)

Pakistan Bait Ul Maal Shelter Homes					
S. No.	Name of Panagah	District	Capacity	Average Turn Out for Food	Average Turn Out for Stay
1	PBM Shelter Home opposite Naseer Pump D.I Khan Road Bannu	Bannu	100	250	15
2	Mardan	Mardan	100	200	10
3	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	100	380	95
4	D.I Khan	D.I Khan	100	200	20
5	SWAT	SWAT	100	350	50
6	Kohat	Kohat	100	150	Shelter will start soon
7	Peshawar-I	Peshawar-I	100	300	30
8	Peshawar-II	Peshawar-II	100	Civil Work in Progress	Civil Work in Progress
Total			800		

(Source: Social Welfare Department)

3.3.5 Tourism Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Tourism is the mainstay of local economy for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The department is evolving with cutting edge ideas of tourism management in the Province. Winter Tourism is one of the prominent aspects of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa tourist destinations like Galyat, Naran, Kaghan, Malam Jaba, Kalam, Kumrat and Chitral. Tourism Department has taken the proactive approach and identified the potential evacuation centers for the tourist destinations in wake of any untoward situation. The following responsibilities are hereby chalked out for Tourism Department for winter season contingencies;

- Coordination with PEOC/PDMA and Pakistan Metrological Department for early warning about hazards and risks prevalent in tourist areas;
- Enhance awareness of tour operators, hotel management, hotels and motels association, transporters and other stakeholders in tourism industry about high-risk areas and the need for disaster preparedness strategies in tourism industry.
- Publish awareness materials for tourists about seasonal hazards and risks in tourist destinations and focal point for getting help.
- Display of evacuation route maps in tourist areas and in hotels in case of a extreme event.

3.3.6 Communication & Works Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

- Establishment of Provincial Emergency Cell.
- Formulation and execution of Winter Emergency Response Plan.
- Identification of vulnerable infrastructure in case of heavy rainfall and snow (buildings, roads and bridges).
- Prepositioning of available machinery/ plants at vulnerable areas.

- Restoration of affected communication channels.
- Liaison with local Army Authorities.

3.3.7 Home Department (Provincial Police) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

- Maintain law and order situation in the districts and assist District Administration for an orderly evacuation, if such like situation arises
- Facilitate District Administration through Police Wireless Network in case of failure of other communication networks.
- Facilitate the District Administration in dissemination of information to the people through loudspeakers of local Masjids.

3.3.8 Health Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

- Establish a Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Cell (HEPR)
- Carry out detailed planning with district officials and formulate district level health plans for execution
- Carry out need and gap analysis for medicines and other stocks
- Availability of segregated health staff figures (No of female and male doctors and other staff)
- Coordinate with humanitarian Agencies i.e. INGOs, NGOs and UN Agencies for prompt response.

3.3.9 Local Government and Rural Development Department

- Establishment of a Provincial Emergency Control Room/Unit.
- Arrange portable drinking water and other facilities for affected areas.
- Preparation of municipality-wise list/stock position of winter emergency response equipment's and machinery.
- Removal of debris after landslides, avalanches and heavy snowfall.
- Contingency Plans for immediate restoration of water supply, sanitation, cause ways, culverts, links roads, street lights and public toilet.
- Coordinate with humanitarian Agencies i.e. INGOs, NGOs and UN Agencies.
- Arrangement of requisite water and sanitation services in all the Earmarked Evacuation Centers in coordination with concerned departments.

3.3.10 Information and Public Relations Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

- Establishment of an Emergency Control Room/Unit for winter season.
- Broadcast advance warnings and forecast to sensitize the public.
- Mass awareness about the nearby safer places, routes and other precautionary measures.
- Publication of the snowfall and heavy rainfall related reports on daily-basis in the local, regional and national newspapers.
- Advocating responsible and ethical reporting.
- Arrange press briefings/press conferences for any officer/official if required.
- Awareness raising about the needs of vulnerable groups in disasters.

3.3.11 Federal Departments, Government of Pakistan

- a) Pakistan Metrological Department (Regional Office Peshawar)
 - Establishment of Emergency Control Cell
 - Provide reliable and in-time weather forecasts for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
 - Coordinate, liaison and exchange (credible and comprehensible) information with PDMA for early warning
- b) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

NDMA being the Apex Institute at Federal Level to take any type of disaster risk may lead the following;

- Establishment and Activation of National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC)
- Early Warning Generation and dissemination for any uneven weather phenomena.
- Coordination at the national and international level
- Bridging the gaps in institutional capacity of DMAs at provincial and district level
- Mobilization of the military resource when required
- Policy level advise and guidelines on Disaster Management regime to Provinces
- Deploy Armed Forces for disaster response upon receipt of request from PDMA
- Assist PDMA's and District Administration in evacuation and rescue of the trapped groups and individuals during avalanche's events etc.
- Undertake aerial and field assessment in collaboration with other stakeholders to identify needs of survivors in case of major emergency
- Deploy helicopters and other air services for emergency response, relief delivery and for recovery of affected people on the request of PDMA

Guidelines by NDMA for winter 2022/23

To undertake pre-active measures to ensure timely preparations and response against likely hazards, Following are the guidelines by NDMA for the disaster dealing hands:-

- a. Carryout immediate risk/ vulnerability assessment of respective regions to identify choke/ hazard prone sites/ areas.
- b. Energize existing local administration/ DDMA and line department-based monitoring and reporting mechanism in vulnerable areas.
- c. Engages local communities at traditionally dangerous/ hazard prone sites to enable round the clock monitoring and feedback mechanism for early warmings and alerts for at-risk population.
- d. Prepare general and area/ region specific awareness campaigns and ensure wide spread propagation of likely threats/ hazards.
- e. Plan and conduct field visits/ reconnaissance by all stakeholders; including members of local administration, line department/ C&W, Rescue 1122/ USAR teams and Armed Force/ CAFs/ levis for updated orientation and situational awareness.
- f. Organize mock exercise both departmental and combined with all stakeholders to exercise readiness of man and machinery.
- g. In coordination with NHA/ FWO, local C&W and line departments to devise and pre-place appropriate

machinery at vulnerable/ choke points.

- h. Local administration to assess and plan deployment of additional resources and exercise control over vehicle movement leading to and in vicinity of vulnerable/ choke points to prevent losses/ damages and save precious lives.
 - i. Medical resources; paramedics, equipment and medicine be deployed as per the vulnerability/ risks identified in different regions to meet respective regional requirements.
 - j. Expedite the on mitigation projects such as retaining walls, clearance/ road restoration and stocking of food commodities of immediate need.
 - k. Stocktaking/ audit of existing resources for judicious deployment.
 - l. Prioritize and ensure pre-placing of required resources for snow clearance/ road restoration and stocking of food commodities of immediate need.
 - m. Timely identify critical deficiencies and pool-up resources from less threatened areas.
 - n. Activate the forward tourist/ travelers facilitations centers in respective regions.
 - o. Devise city-based snow clearance and traffic management plans especially in snow prone areas likely to face greater influx of tourists.
 - p. Coordinates with local hotels and transport associations for facilitating travels, tourists and local in case of emergency.
 - q. LEAs along with traffic police to advice travelers regarding likely situations/ dangers of road closures/ slippery conditions and use of precautionary measures.
 - r. Travelers and tourists be forewarned about likely risks posed at vulnerable locations.
 - s. Establishment of EOCs at district and province level for continuous monitoring of situation.
- c) National Highway Authority (NHA)**
- Identify highways infrastructure vulnerable to winter hazards in prone areas.
 - Develop restoration plan for highways in case of snow fall, avalanches and landslides.
 - Develop strategies to reduce vulnerabilities of Highway Network and infrastructure to natural disasters and to acquire capabilities for quick rehabilitation of highway network and services.
- d) PESCO and TESCO**
- Identify power supply lines and other infrastructure vulnerable to winter hazards in prone areas.
 - Develop restoration plan for power supply in case of snow fall, avalanches and landslides
 - Develop strategies to reduce vulnerabilities of power supply lines to natural disasters and to acquire capabilities for quick rehabilitation of power supply networks and services.

3.3.12 Local Administration

- a) Office of the Commissioner
 - Consultation with the district administration in wake of the winter season
 - Review the preparedness of the districts with regard to the impending emergencies related to winter hazards
 - Continuous monitoring of hazards, risks and vulnerable conditions within the division,

b) Office of the Deputy Commissioner/ District Disaster Management Unit

- Consultation with the district line departments in wake of the winter season
- Review the preparedness of the departments at district level with regard to the impending emergencies related to winter hazards
- Continuous monitoring of hazards, risks and vulnerable areas within the district.
- In the event of a disaster, organize emergency response through the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC).
- Keep linkages with the Provincial Disaster Management Authority and the Relief Department.
- Undertake appropriate preparedness measures at district level e.g. maintain an early warning system, identify buildings to be used as evacuation sites, stock file relief and rescue materials and identify alternate means for emergency communications.

c) Fund Position of the Districts (upto 25 November 2022)

Provincial Disaster Management Authority has placed sufficient funds at the disposal of all Deputy Commissioners for quick payment of compensation in case of any untoward emergency during the winter season. On the other hand, different line departments provide M&R funds for clearance of roads and communication channels in case of any eventuality.

S.No	District	Available Balance	S.No	District	Available Balance
1	Dir Upper	8,598,234	19	North Waziristan	4,092,000
2	Kohistan Upper, Dassu	133,142,888	20	Kohat	11,722,000
3	Lakki Marwat	23,808,000	21	Bajaur	13,731,324
4	Chitral Upper	34,176,610	22	Karak	27,763,200
5	Shangla	22,258,419	23	Manshera	42,037,426
6	Swabi	28,867,000	24	Mohamand	7,200,000
7	Haripur	18,061,086	25	Battagram	22,400,000
8	Torghar	19,670,909	26	Nowshera	1,144,008
9	Bannu	26,304,720	27	Khyber	7,400,000
10	Buner	17,505,966	28	Kohistan Lower	33,006,461
11	Chitral Lower	960,517	29	DI Khan	512,155,554
12	Dir Lower	38,569,930	30	Tank	189,380,988
13	Abbottabad	37,450,977	31	Swat	49,908,460
14	Malakand	31,042,707	32	Peshawar	63,056,171
15	Kolai Palas	31,011,759	33	Charsadda	70,664,830
16	Hangu	8,320,404	34	Orakzai	8,913,976
17	Mardan	12,830,000	35	South Waziristan (Upper & Lower)	10,000,000
18	Kurram	3,964,460	Total:		1,311,075,166

a) Municipalities

- Chief Municipal Officer (CMO) to be declared as focal person.
- Removal of encroachments through close coordination with Revenue, C&W, Irrigation, Public Health Engineering and other relevant departments
- Keep close liaison and coordination with respective DC and DDMU round the clock during emergency situation.
- TMO and their staff should be trained/sensitized by the respective DC/ DDMU for winter weather emergency response.
- Cleanliness of roads in close liaison with C&W department by the respective municipalities.

3.3.13 Coordinating Assistance of UN Agencies and Humanitarian Partners

PDMA also coordinates with UN Agencies and other humanitarian partners to fill in the response and relief gaps before, during and after disaster on one side and maintenance of stock at least 1/3 of required humanitarian needs in the high impact scenario (Food and NFI including shelter) for the Winter Contingency 2022-23.

a) Role of Humanitarian Community, UN Agencies, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, INGO's and NGO's

- Formulate their Organizational Winter Contingency and Response Plans consistent with Provincial and National policies, to cater for the unmet response needs.
- Ensure that Contingency Plans are meeting the needs of vulnerable segments of the population in a more targeted manner
- Coordination of Contingency and Response Plans with PDMA.
- Deployment of humanitarian assistance and quick response consistent with Provincial Plan.
- The immediate relief needs of the affected communities such as food, water, shelter, health and NFIs during and after disaster.
- Follow-up relief measures should preferably include support for rehabilitation/reconstruction of houses, health infrastructure and community infrastructure for immediate recovery.

The humanitarian partners will report progress on a regular basis.



موٹھی صورت حال سے باخبر رہے۔

کسی بھی ہنگامی صورت حال میں اپنی حفاظت یقینی بنائے۔

ناخوشگوار واقعے کی اطلاع ریسکیو 1122 یا 1700 پر دیں۔



پرائونٹل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی (پی ڈی ایم اے) خیبر پختونخوا

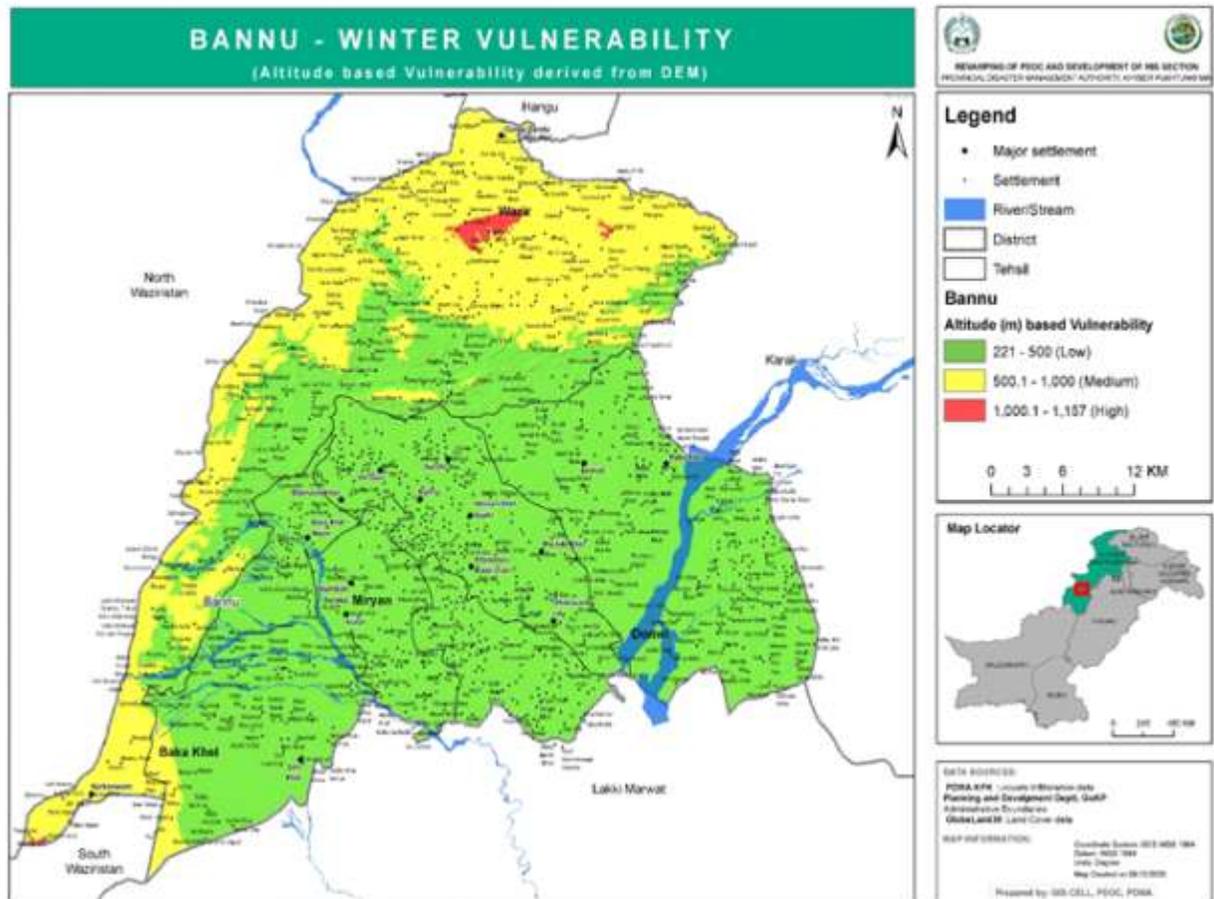
CHAPTER-4

WINTER CONTINGENCY PROFILES OF DISTRICTS

4.1 BANNU DIVISION

i. Bannu

Total Area	1227. Sq. kms
Total Population	11,67892
Sub Division	2
No. of NC's	5
No. of Village Councils	105
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Ghoriwala, Amandi, Slima Sikander Khel, Jhando Khel, Shamshi Khel, Bazar Ahmad Khan, Koti Sadat, Kot Qalander, Fatima Khel, Shamshi Khel, City -I, City-II, Gharri Sher Ahmed, UC Hinajl, Baka Khel, Takhti Khel, Mamand Khel, Hindi Khel, Kakki Taraf Awal, Kakki Taraf Doem, Bizen Khel, Aral Hati Khel, Asperka Waziran, Domel, Khander Khan Khel, Zerki Pirba Khel, Haveed, Mitha Khel, Mama Khel, Mandew, Mambathi Barakzai, Nurar, Gumbati, Daryoba, Jani
Vulnerable Population	801,780
Winter Hazards	Heavy Rainfall, Flash Flood, Urban Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Lakki Marwat, North Waziristan, Karak
Weather/Climate	Predominantly Hot Weather
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Kurram, River Tochi, Nullah Kashu, Nullah Dowah
GPS Coordinates	32°59'11"N 70°36'16"E
Altitude	3,806 m



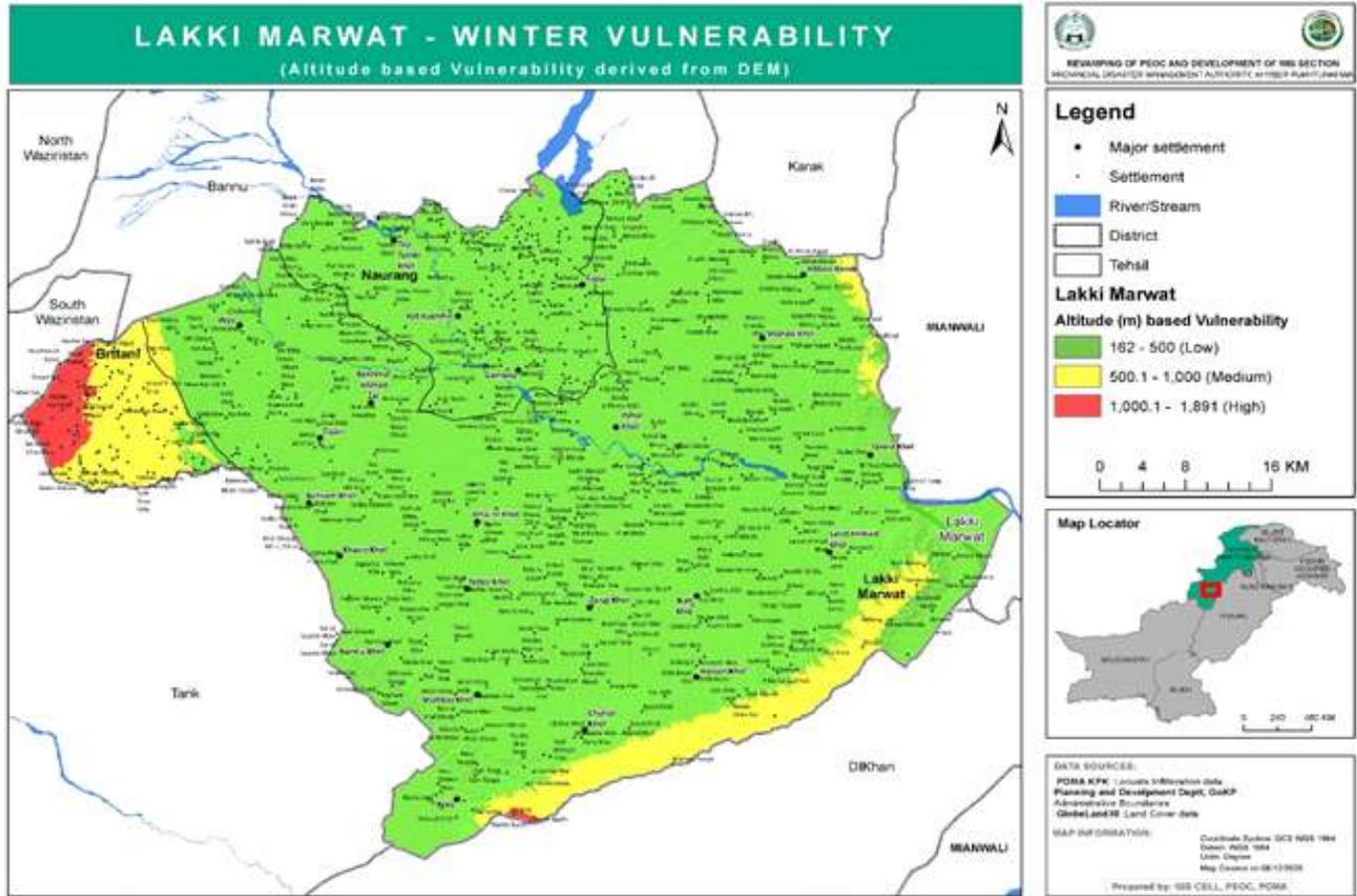
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Iron Bed	192	Tarpaulin Sheet	72
PPE Kits	182	Quilts	341
Tents	62	Mosquito Net	465
Lifesaving Jacket	80	Bed Sheets	178
Solar Panels (Small Size)	13	Kitchen Set	74
Search Lights	38	Mattress	85
First Aid Box	1	Plastic Mat various size	277
Pillows	208	Hygiene kit	217
Blanket	277	Water Cooler	100
Gas Cylinder (Small Size)	67	Soap	1030

Available Relief fund Rs. 26,304,720/-

ii. Lakki Marwat

Total Area	3164 Sq Km
Total Population	876182 (Census 2017)
Sub Division	Tehsil Lakki Marwat, Tehsil Sarai Naurang, Sub Division Bhitanni , Sub Tehsil Tajori
No. of NC's	7
No. of Village Councils	89
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Mandra Khel , Isak Khel, Mama Khel, Matora, Chowar Khel, Kaka Khel, Shadi Khel, Masthi Khel
Vulnerable Population	87,618
Winter Hazards	Heavy Rainfall, Flash Flood, Urban Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Karak, Bannu, Dera Ismail khan,
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Gambila, River Kurram, Kharoba Nullah to north Tajazi.
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 70 20 0E- 71 10 Longitude 32 20 0 N- 32 50
Altitude	255m (837 ft)



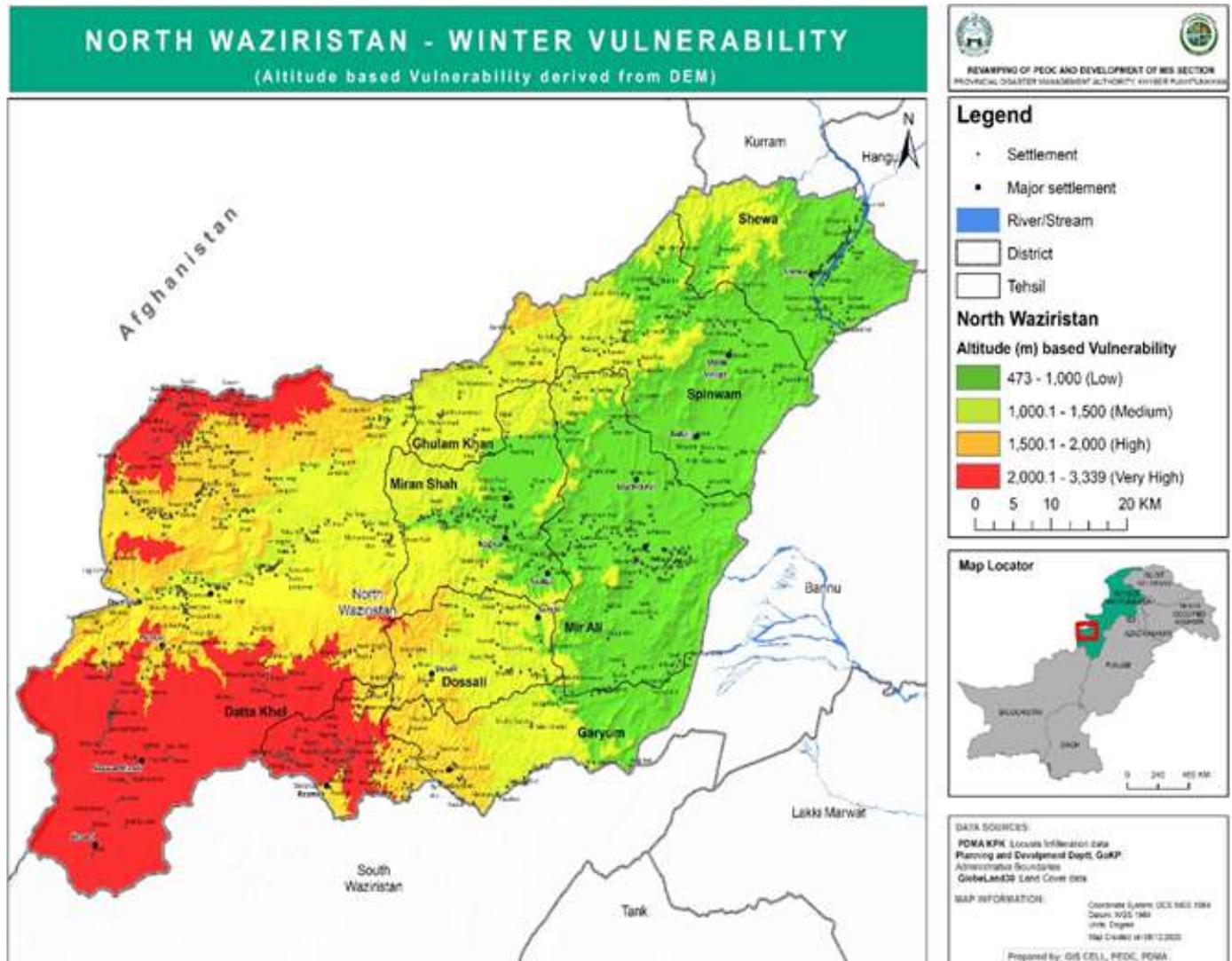
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Tents	373	Plastic Mats	112
Generator 10-KV	2	Kitchen Sets	20
Generator 5-KV	2	Gas Cylinders	45
Dewatering Pumps	05	Buckets	15
Sucking Pipe	150-feet	Jeri Canes	57
Delivery Pipe	80-feet	Mosquito Nets	258
First Aid Box	03	Soaps	864
Blankets	65	coffins	12

Available Relief fund Rs. 23,808,000/-

iii. North Waziristan

Total Area	4707 Sq. Km
Total Population	543254 as per 2017 Census
Sub Division	03
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Miranshah, Mirali, Spinwam, Shewa, Ghulam Khan, Datta Khel, Shawal, Razmak, Garyum, Dossali
Vulnerable Population	507,487
Winter Hazards	Heavy Rainfall, Snowfall, Land Slides, Flash Flood
Neighboring Districts	03
Weather/Climite	Cold Weather in Winter and Pleasant Weather in Summer
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Tochi, Kaitu, Kurram, Khaisor, Shaktoi are major rivers.
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 32". 55' 45". Longitude 70" 07' 45"
Altitude	3,350 meters



Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

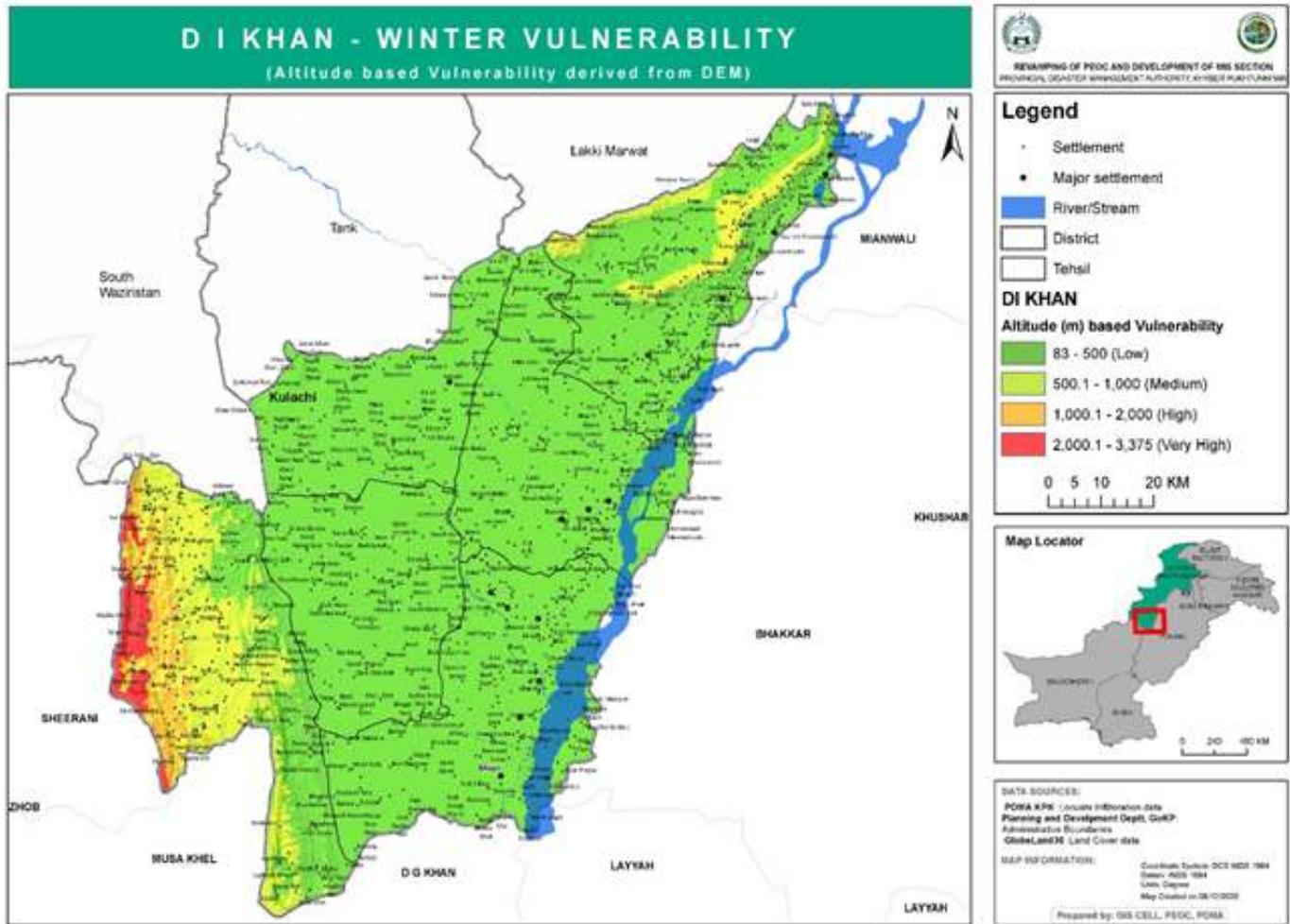
Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Iron bed	146	Kitchen set	55
Foams/ Mattresses	213	Plastic mats	100
Tents	179	Bed Sheets	00
Pillows	00	Quilts	295
Beddings	00	Search Lights	28
Blanket	254	Mosquito nets	394
Water Cooler	61	Soaps	388

Available Relief Fund: Rs. 4,092,000/-

4.2 DERA ISMAIL KHAN DIVISION

i. Dera Ismail Khan

Total Area	7,326 sq./km
Total Population	1.6 million
No. of NC's	36
No. of Village Councils	150
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	City 1,City 2,City 3,City 4,City 5,D.D 1,D.D 2,DIWALA,MURYALI,KOTLA SAIDAN,ZINDANI,CHEHKAN,KORAI,GILOTI,YARIK,KECH,HISAM,MANDHRA,S HORKOT,RATTA KULACHI,LACHRA,PAHARPUR TOWN,PANIYALA,KIRI KHAISOR,BILOT,KATHGARH,KOTJAI,BHIGWANI SHUMALI,LAAR,BAND KURAI,WANDA KHAN M,DHAP SHUMALI,KULACHI TOWN 1,KULACHI TOWN 2,HATHALA,MADDI,LOONI,DARABAN,GANDI UMER KHAN,MUSA ZAI,CHODWAN,BHUKI,PAROA,MALANA,L UNDA,NAIWALA,MARA,MEERAN,KIRRI SHAMOZAI, Darazinda
Vulnerable Population	1,684,795
Winter Hazards	Heavy Rainfall , Flash Flood, Road Blockages
Neighboring Districts	Bhakkar , alluvial , South Waziristan, Tank
Weather/Climate	Hot Dry Arid Zone
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Indus, Chashma Right Bank Canal, Escape channel, Chura Branch ,Drain Dhakki ,Drain Kot Hafiz ,Branch Tirgarh, Drain Kotla Branch, Kathgarh Branch, Drain No.1 Kathgarh ,Branch Drain No.2 Kathgarh, Branch Drain No.3 Kathgarh, Branch Drain No.4 Kathgarh, Main Drain Lagri Drain No.2 Pond Drain, Lagri Drain No.1, Seed Farm Branch Drain, Band Kurai Branch, Drain Band kurai Main, Drain Shah Dau Main, Drain Girsal, Drain Girsal, Pond Drain Jabbarwala, Drain Ketch, Drain Bilot Creek Drain
GPS Coordinates	31.7448° N, 70.6217° E
Altitude	165 m (541 ft)



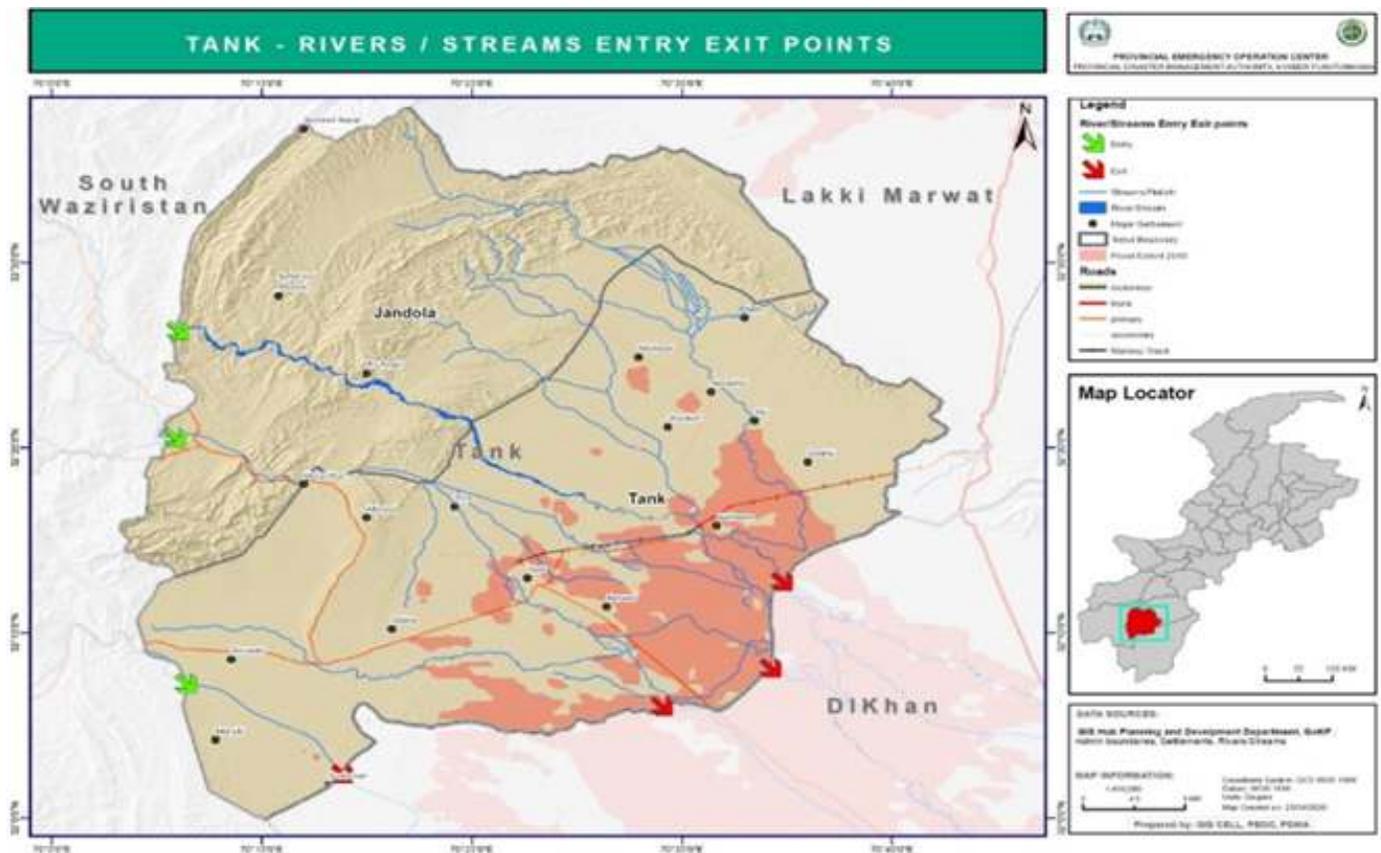
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Blankets	15054	Plastic Sheets	6500
Pillows	207	Jerry Can	7000
Kitchen Sets	3083	Tarpaulin Sheet	3091
Water Cooler	126	Life Jacket	82
Plastic Buckets	2130	Search Light	80
Hygiene Kit	1688	Bed Sheets	779

Available Relief fund Rs. 512,155,554/-

ii. Tank

Total Area	1679 Sq. Km
Total Population	391885
Sub Division	01
No. of UC's	16
No. of Village Councils	59
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Tank City-1, City-2, Thatta, Sarangzona, Gul Imam, Gomal, Mullazai, Ranwal, Surghar, Gabbar Ali Khel,
Vulnerable Population	123,400
Winter Hazards	Rainfall , Flash Flood
Neighboring Districts	DI Khan, South Waziristan, Lakki Marwat
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Tank Zam, Gomal Khwarh, Kaur Khwarh
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: 32.4000 Longitude: 70.3600
Altitude	849 ft



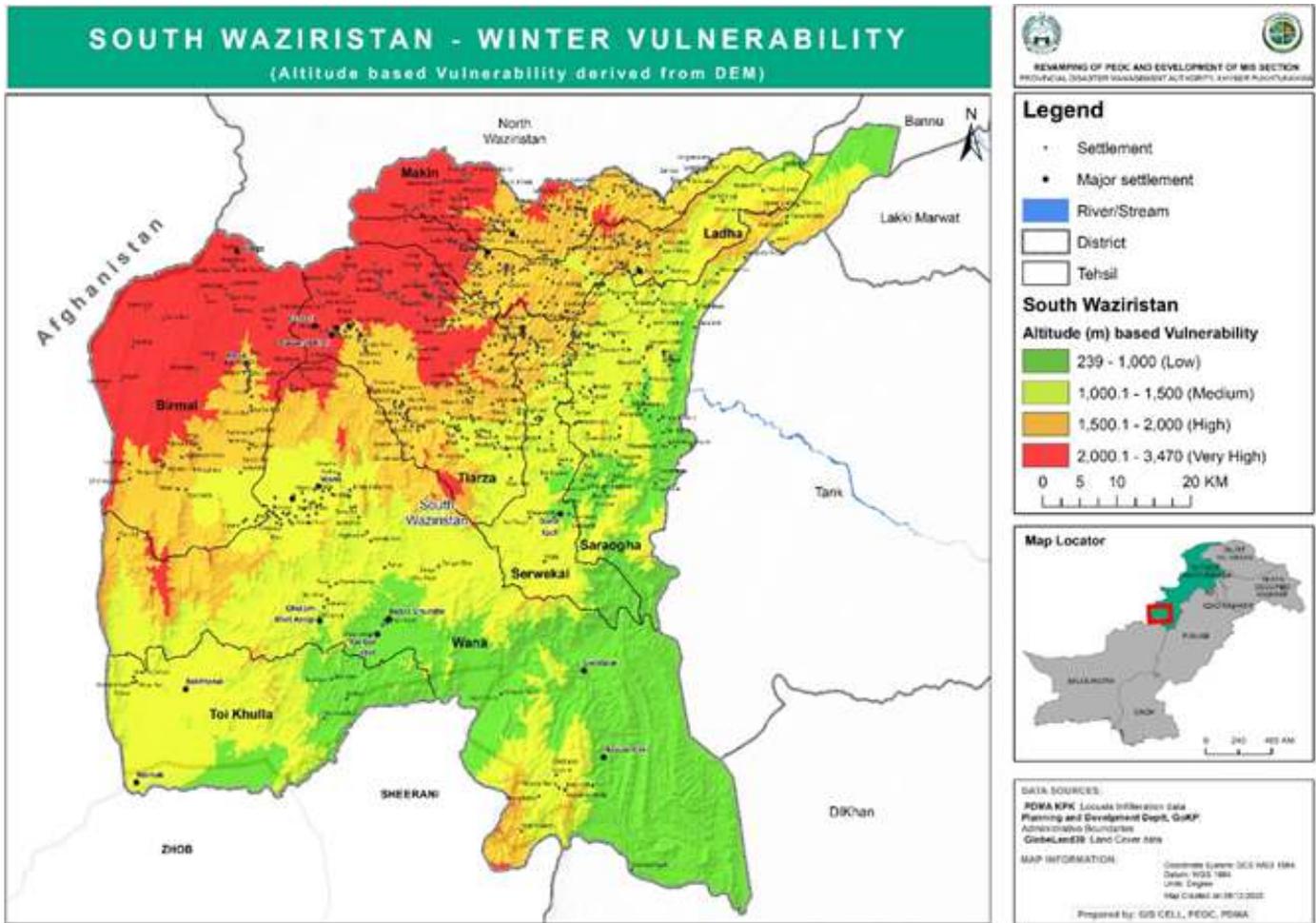
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tarpaulins	1196	De-Watering Pumps	04
Mosquito Nets	0	Dignity Kits	674
First Aid Kits	24	Buckets	0
Blankets	5554	Baby Diaper	2447
Kitchen Sets	301	Jerry Cans	1865
Plastic Mats	1700	Soaps	1268
Iron Bed / Charpai	56	Sweater	2400
Search Lights	20	Solar Lamp	900

Available Relief fund Rs. 189,380,988 /-

iii. South Waziristan

Total Area	6619 Sq Km
Total Population	6,79,185 (Census 2017)
Sub Division	03
No. of NC's	16
No. of Village Councils	106
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Ladha, Sararogha, Makin, Shawal, Sarwekai, Tiarza, Wana, Birmal, Shakkai, Toi Khullah
Vulnerable Population	674,065
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Snow, Land Slides, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Kurram Agency, Hangu, Karak
Weather/Climate	Hot Summers and Very Cold Winters. In Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Shahoor Algad, Bangesh Wala Algad, Baddar Algad, Halal Algad, Toorwam Algad, Dwatoi Algad, Nano Algad, Dana Algad, Wacha Khurra Algad, Wana Toi Algad, Khaisorah Algad, Tank Zam Algad, Makin Algad
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 69.8597° E Longitude 32.3202° N,
Altitude	1,387 m (4,551 ft)



Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

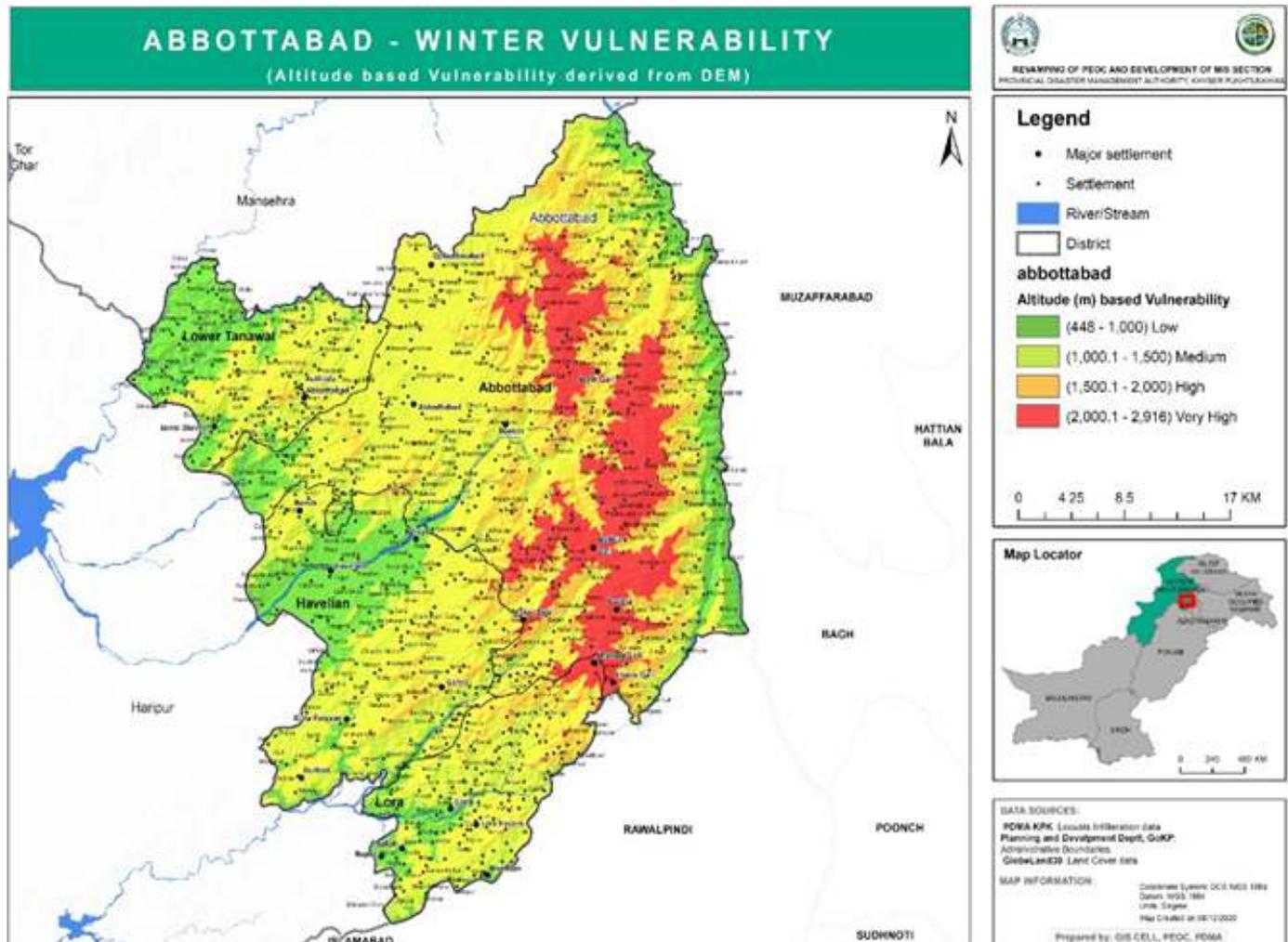
Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Tents	130	Tarpaulin Sheets	41
Mattresses	200	Kitchen Set	60
Blankets	44	Hygiene Kit (Detergent Soap, Bath Soap, Washing Soap)	260
Pillows	40	De-Watering Pump	02
Plastic Sheets	90	Search Lights	10
Mosquito Nets	100		

Available Relief fund Rs. 10,000,000/-

4.3 HAZARA DIVISION

i. Abbottabad

Total Area	1969 Sq Km
Population	1.4 Million
Union Councils/Wards in Abbottabad	51
Number Village and Neighborhood Councils	Village Councils in Atd 209
Tehsils	04
Vulnerable Areas/ Valleys	Kehal, Cantt (KKH, PMA road, Bilal Town, Hassan Town & Mirpur), Toheedabad, (incl Kundla & Morti), Dhamtour, Beerote, Tajwal & Nathiagali, Thandiani, Pattan & Kukmong, Urban & Langra, Ghambeer, Sherwan & Khuthiala
Vulnerable Populations	408,361
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding, Land Slides, Urban Flooding
Annual Average Rainfall	12000 to 18000 millimeters
GPS Coordinates	34°00'N 73°00'E
Altitude	1,256 m (4,121 ft)
Crops	02 major crops, maize in kharif and wheat in rabbi season.



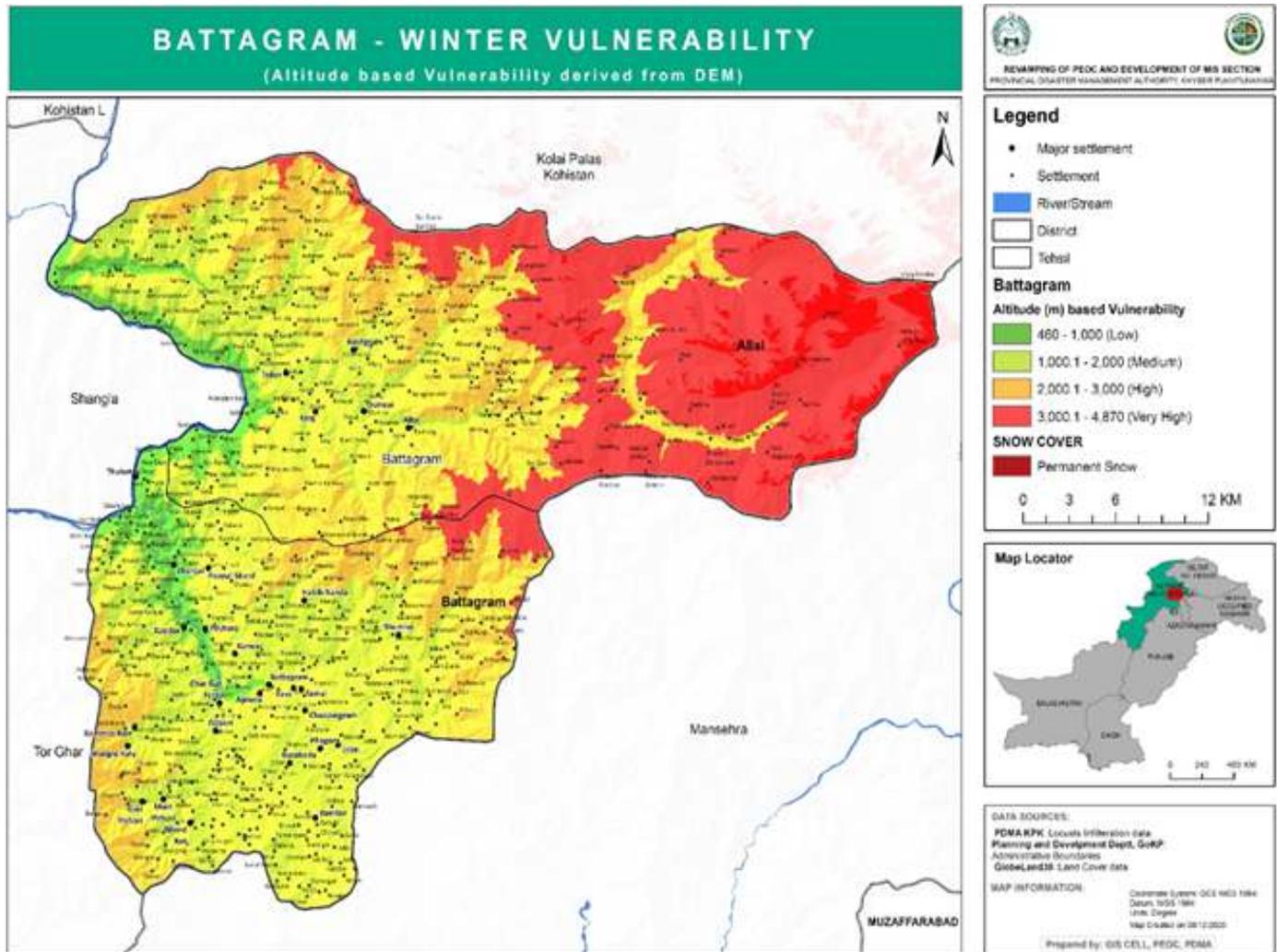
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Hygiene Kit	9	Stretchers	4
Blankets	47	Pillows	16
Mattress	3	Mosquito Net	150
Plastic Mat	24	Oil Burner/ Stove	2
Kitchen Set	3	First Aid Box	15
Search Lights	8	Buckets	70
Generators	4	Drinking Water Container	4

Available Relief fund Rs. 37,450,977/-

ii. Battagram

Total Area	1500 (sq km)
Total Population	478000
Sub Division	Battagram, Allai
No. of NC's	11
No. of Village Councils	79
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Thakot,Trand,Peshora,Gijbori, Kuzabanda,Shamali,battamori, Rajdhari,Sakargah,Rashang, Pashto, Hotal batkool, Jambera, Banna,Biari, Bateela
Vulnerable Population	250,000
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Snow, Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding, Land Slides
Neighboring Districts	Kohistan, Mansehra, Torghar, Shangla
Weather/Climate	Long Summer and Short Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Indus river, Nandiar Khwar, Landai Khawar, Saori Khawar, Chappargram Khawar, Shamlai Kass Khawar, Allai Khawar, Biari Khawar, Bateela Khawar, Pashto Khawar, Sakargah Khawar
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: - 34o40'29.57" longitude: - 73o1'37022"
Altitude	1038m



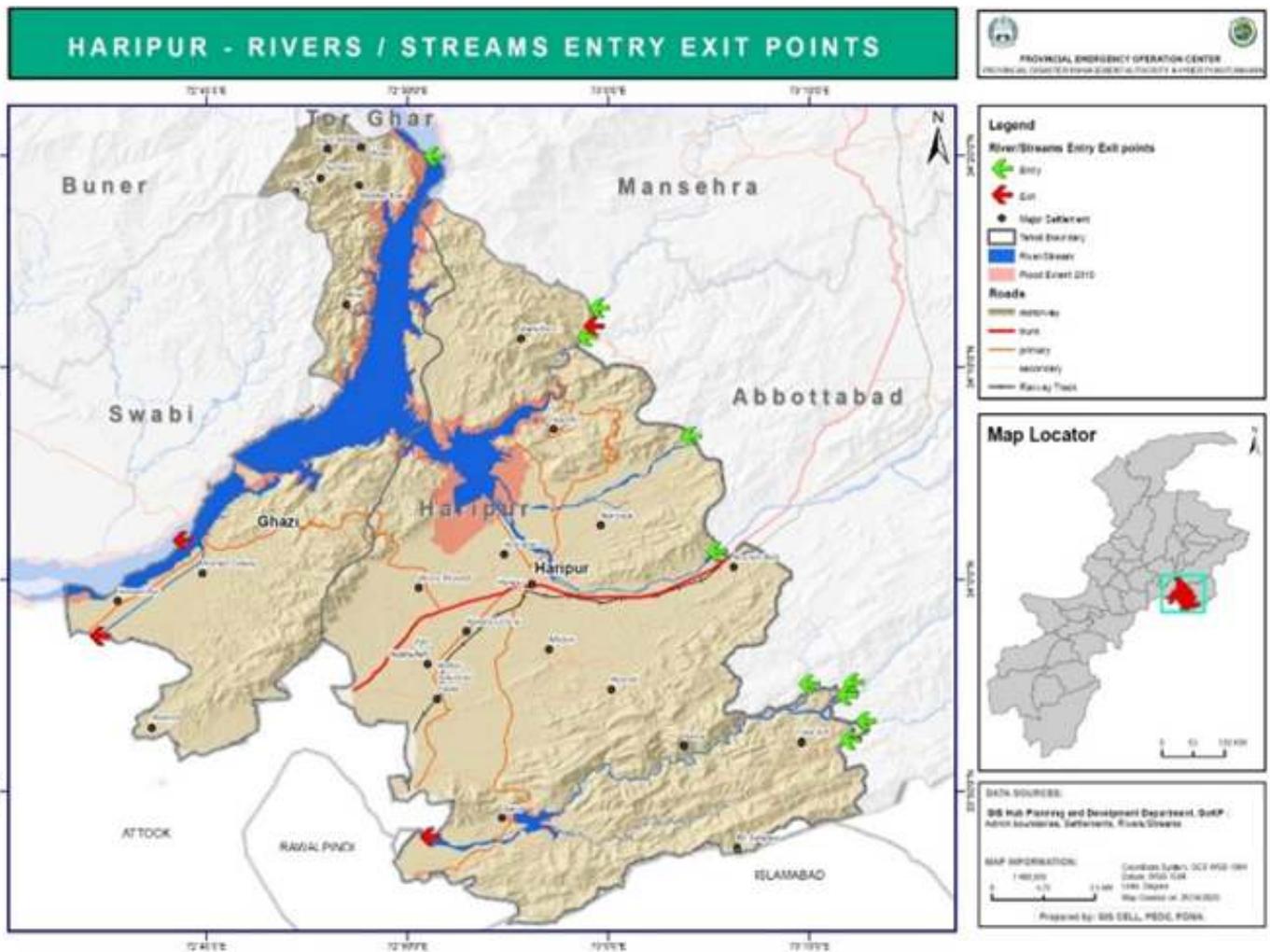
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Tent	49	Hygiene kits	90
Kitchen set	66	Blankets	70
Water Cooler	135	Mosquito nets	70
Plastic mates	49	Quilts	60
Tarpaulin (Sheet)	129	Mattress	49

Available Relief fund Rs. 22,400,000/-

iii. Haripur

Total Area	1725 (Sq Km)
Total Population	1,003,031 (2017)
Sub Division	Haripur, Ghazi and Khanpur
No. of NC's	25
No. of Village Councils	155
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Darwesh, Ali Khan, Sara e Saleh, Shah Maqsood, Kot Najibullah, Dheenda, Nara Amazai, Bait Galli, Khaloo, Mian Dheeri, Seri Kot, Jabbri, Halli, Makhnial
Vulnerable Population	178,207
Winter Hazards	Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding, Land Slides
Neighboring Districts	Abbottabad, Mansehra, and Swabi
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Indus River Tarbeela , Haro River Khanpur, Sarai Saleh Dour, Ali Khan Dour, Darwesh Soka, Shah Maqsood Dour, Kot Najibullah Soka , Gulo Bandi Soka, And Dehenda Soka
GPS Coordinates	Latitude (33° 43' 59.99") N / (72° 34' 59.99") E
Altitude	520 m (1,706 ft)



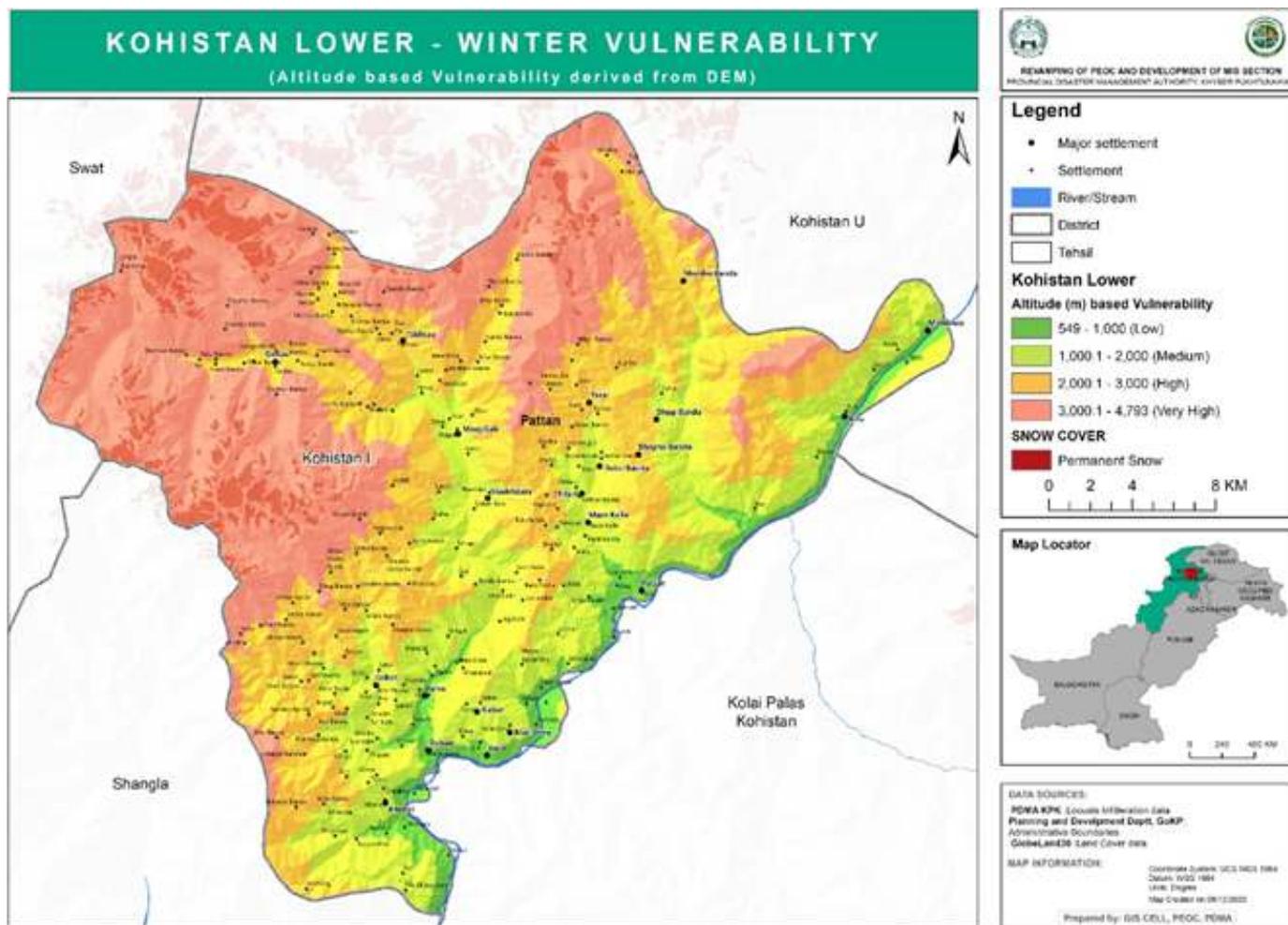
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Item	Quantity	Items	Qty
P.P.E Kits	142	Medicated Bed Sheets	80
Tents	81	Pillows	20
Plastic Mats	58	Iron Beds	45
Blankets	48	Hand Wash	10
Quilts	205	First Aid Box	01
Kitchen Sets	38	Soap	253
Jerry cans	78	Dettol	15
Gas Cylinders	23	Prayers	39
Water Cooler	06	Tooth Paste & Tooth Brush	400
Buckets.	66	Toilet Papers	257
Mosquito Nets	34	Face Mask	2000
Mattress	18	Lota/Ewer	135
Bed Sheets	23	Mugs	176

Available Relief fund Rs. 18,061,086/-

iv. Kohistan Lower

Total Area	837.5123 (Sq.Km)
Total Population	202913
Sub Division	1
No. of Village Councils	47
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Pattan, Keyal, Singayoun, Chawadarra, Bankad, Dubair Payen, Jijal, Ranolia,
Vulnerable Population	387,105
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Snow, Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding, Land Slides, Avalanches
Neighboring Districts	Kohistan Upper, Kolai Pallas Kohistan, Shangla, Swat
Weather/Climate	Pleasant Summer and Very Cold Icy Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Indus River, Dubair Khwarh, Keyal Khwarh
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 35.113828 Longitude 73.010518
Altitude	Lower Point 549 M/Highest Point 4793



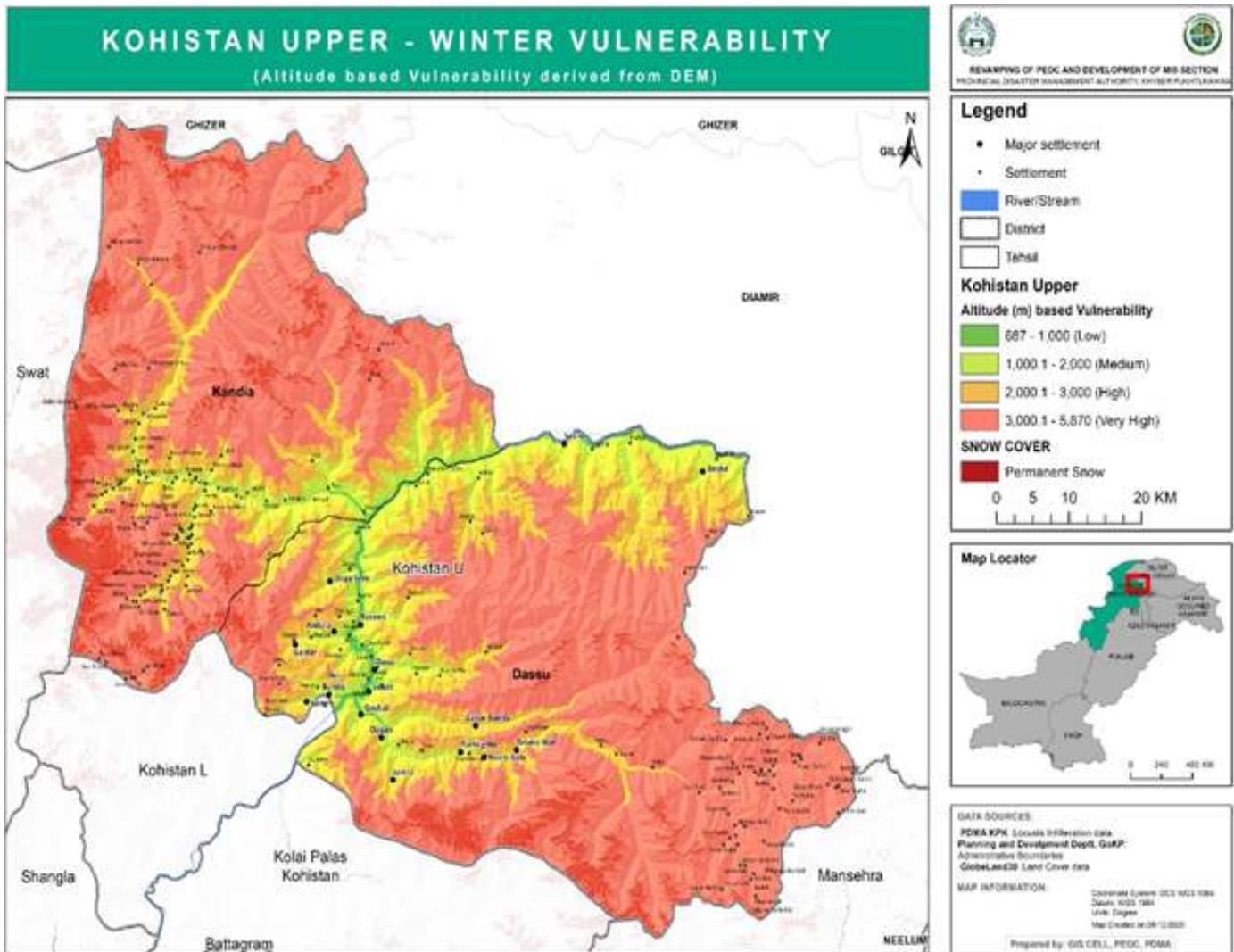
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Family Size tent	546	Generator	04
Tarpaulin Sheet	523	Pillows	73
Hygienic Kit	80	Mosquito Net	5400
Blankets	5080	First Aid Box	01
Mattress	73	Buckets	763
Plastic Mats	1336	Drinking Water	1250
Quilts	275	Pipe	04
Kitchen Set	1175	Gas Cylinder	41
Search Light	04	Sanitary kits	600
Life Saving Jackets	20	Utensil	34

Available Relief fund Rs. 33,006,461/-

v. Kohistan Upper

Total Area	3000 Sq. Km
Total Population	306336
Sub Division	Dassu, Seo and two tehsils i.e Kandia, Harban
No. of NC's	1
No. of Village Councils	62
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Komila, Dassu, Bar Jalkot, Kuz Jalkot, Goshali, Bari Yar, Sigloo, Seo, Thoti, Kareen, Karang, Gabriel, azeen, Harban, Kuz Purwa
Vulnerable Population	306,337
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Snow, Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding, Land Slides, Avalanches
Neighboring Districts	Kashmir, Gilgit, Swat, Shangla, Mansehra, Battagram
Weather/Climate	Pleasant Summer and Very cold icy Winter



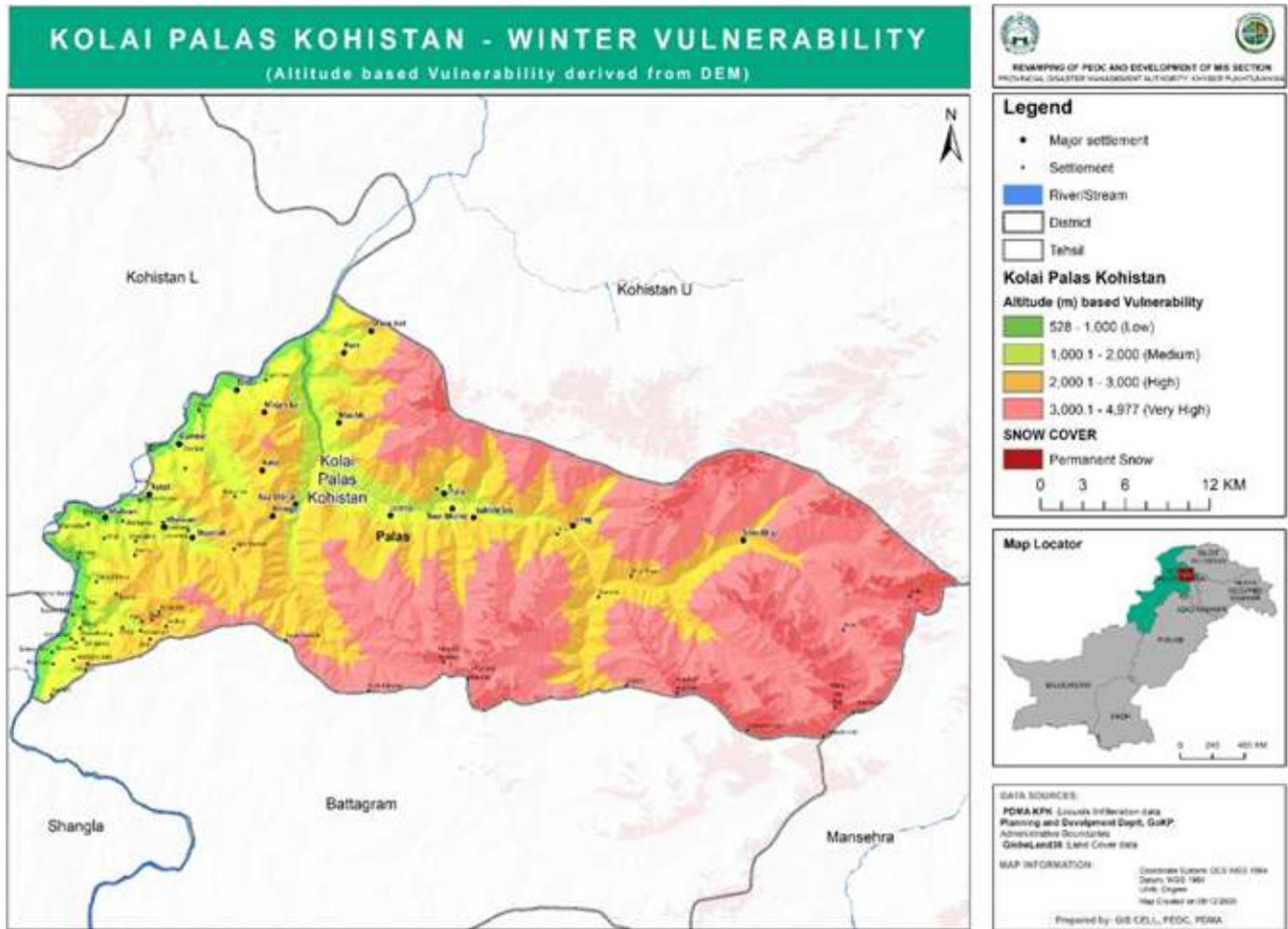
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Quilts	374	Mosquito Nets	5137
Mattress Foam	68	School Tents	52
Plastic Mats	1576	Hygiene Kits	239
Tarpaulin Sheet	624	Water Cooler	134
Tents	687	Search Light	44
Blankets	5070	Soap	2020
Kitchen Sets	1100	Solar Lamp	1000
Gas Cylinder	105	Sanitary Kit	600
Jerry Can	1312	Sentry Cloth	600
Buckets	761	Sweaters	1750

Available Relief fund Rs. 133,142,888/-

vi. Kolai Pallas Kohistan

Total Area	1596 KM
Total Population	275461
Sub Division	Pallas
No. of Village Councils	52
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Sheryal, Kunsher, Kolai, Khota Kot, Peach Bela, Shalkhanabad, Sharaid Madakhel, Kuz Paro
Vulnerable Population	198,434
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Snow, Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding, Land Slides, Avalanches
Neighboring Districts	Kohistan Lower, Kohistan Upper, Battagram and Kaghan Mansehra
Weather/Climate	Pleasant Summer and Very Cold Icy Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Kharwar River	Indus River, Mosha Nalla, Kunsher Nalla, Kolai Nalla, Sheryal Nalla, Battaira Nalla. Madakhel Nalla, Sharakot Nalla, Baro Nalla, Shahi Nalla, Ladi Nalla, Landy Nalla, Dhano Nalla, Chor Nalla, Kundal Nalla, Dewan Nalla.
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: 35.2500 Longitude: 73.5000.
Altitude	5693



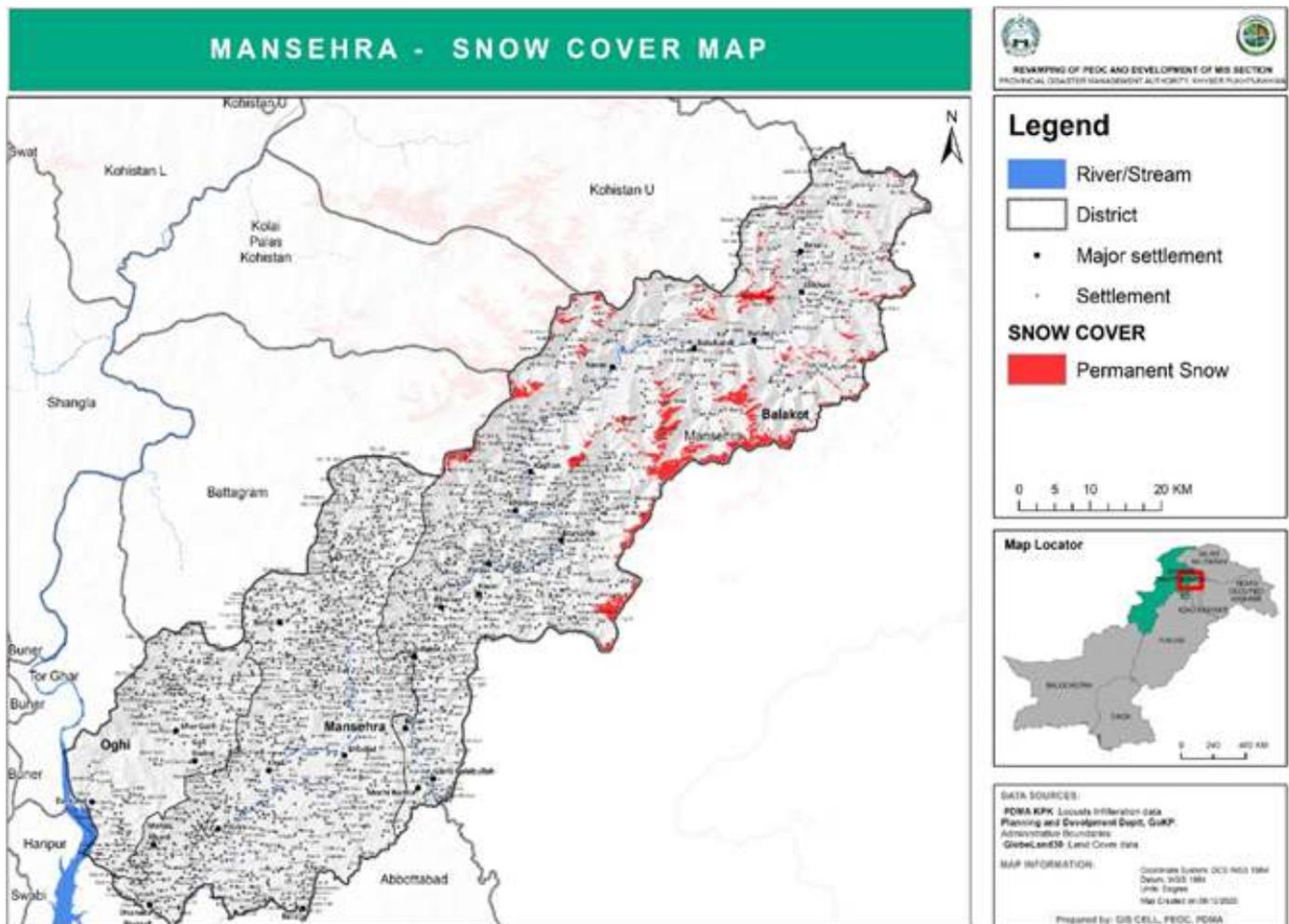
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Tents	479	Kitchen sets	330
Quilts	186	Soaps	1100
Plastic Mats	547	Life Jackets	45
Gas Cylinder	09	Hygiene Kits	45
Buckets	133	Sanitary Cloth	450
M. nets	686	Solar Lamp	100
Mattress	70	Tarpaulin	200
Jerry Cane	529	Baby Diapers	500
Sweaters	500		

Available Relief fund Rs. 31,011,759/-

vii. Mansehra

Total Area	6619 Sq Km
Total Population	1,556,460
Sub Division	03
No. of NC's	20
No. of Village Councils	174
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Kaghan, Mohandri, Kawai, Hangri, Satbani, Ghanol, Shohal Mazullah, Ghari Habibullah, Jabori, Jabar Devli, Chattarplan, Battal, Sachan Kalan, Janglan Narber (Pairan), Sum Elahimang, Kathai, Karori, Bandi Shungli, Oghi, Naika Pani,
Vulnerable Population	421,686
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Snow, Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding, Land Slides, Avalanches
Neighboring Districts	Kurram Agency, Hangu, Karak
Weather/Climature	Hot Summers and Very Cold Winters. In Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Shahoor Algad, Bangesh Wala Algad, Baddar Algad, Halal Algad, Toorwam Algad, Dwatoi Algad, Nano Algad, Dana Algad, Wacha Khurra Algad, Wana Toi Algad, Khaisorah Algad, Tank Zam Algad, Makin Algad
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 69.8597° E Longitude 32.3202° N,
Altitude	1,387 m (4,551 ft)



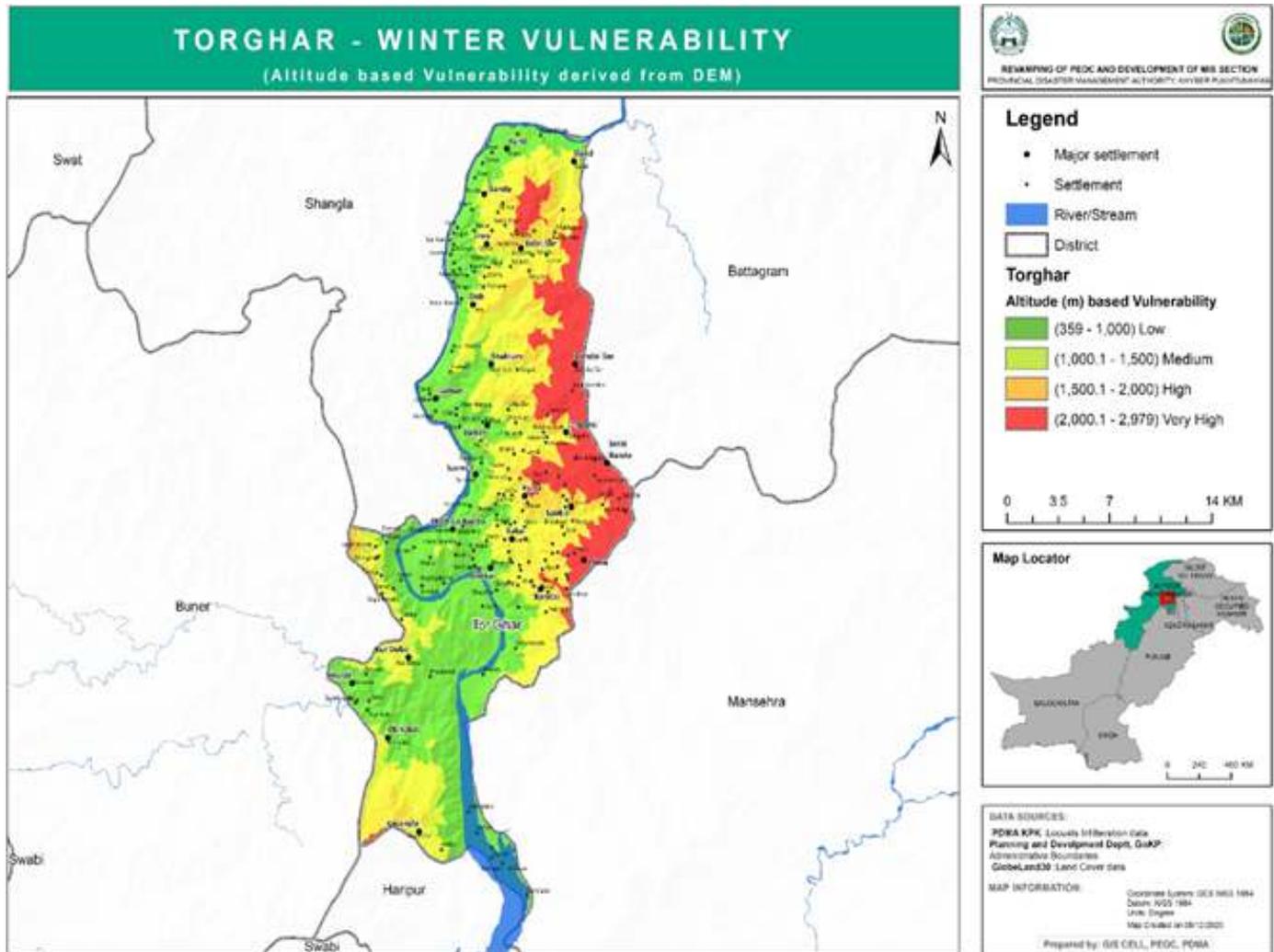
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
Quilts	339	Water Cooler	33
Blankets	98	Tents	217
Plastic Mats	239	Mattress	199
Generators	01	Soap	450
Kitchen set	98	Lifesaving Jackets	06
Pillow	16	Search Lights	12
First Aid Box	02	Gas Cylinder Large	9
Iron Cots	40	Latten	493
Gas Cylinder Small	25		

Available Relief fund Rs. 42,037,426/-

viii. Torghar

Total Area	454 Sq-Km
Total Population	171,395/
Vulnerable Areas/ Valleys	Daurmera, Shingaldar, Judba, Harnail, Balkot, Shatal, Bartooni, Darbani, Bimbal, Kand, Palosa, Ghari, Tilli, Manjakot, Mera Madakhail, Khwar Madakhail
Vulnerable Population	174,672
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Snow, Land Slides
Number of Tehsils	03 (Judba, Hassanzai and Daurmera)
Number Of Sub-Tehsils	01 (Madakhail)
Number of Union Councils/wards	16
Number of village Councils	39
Number of Neighborhood Council	01



Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

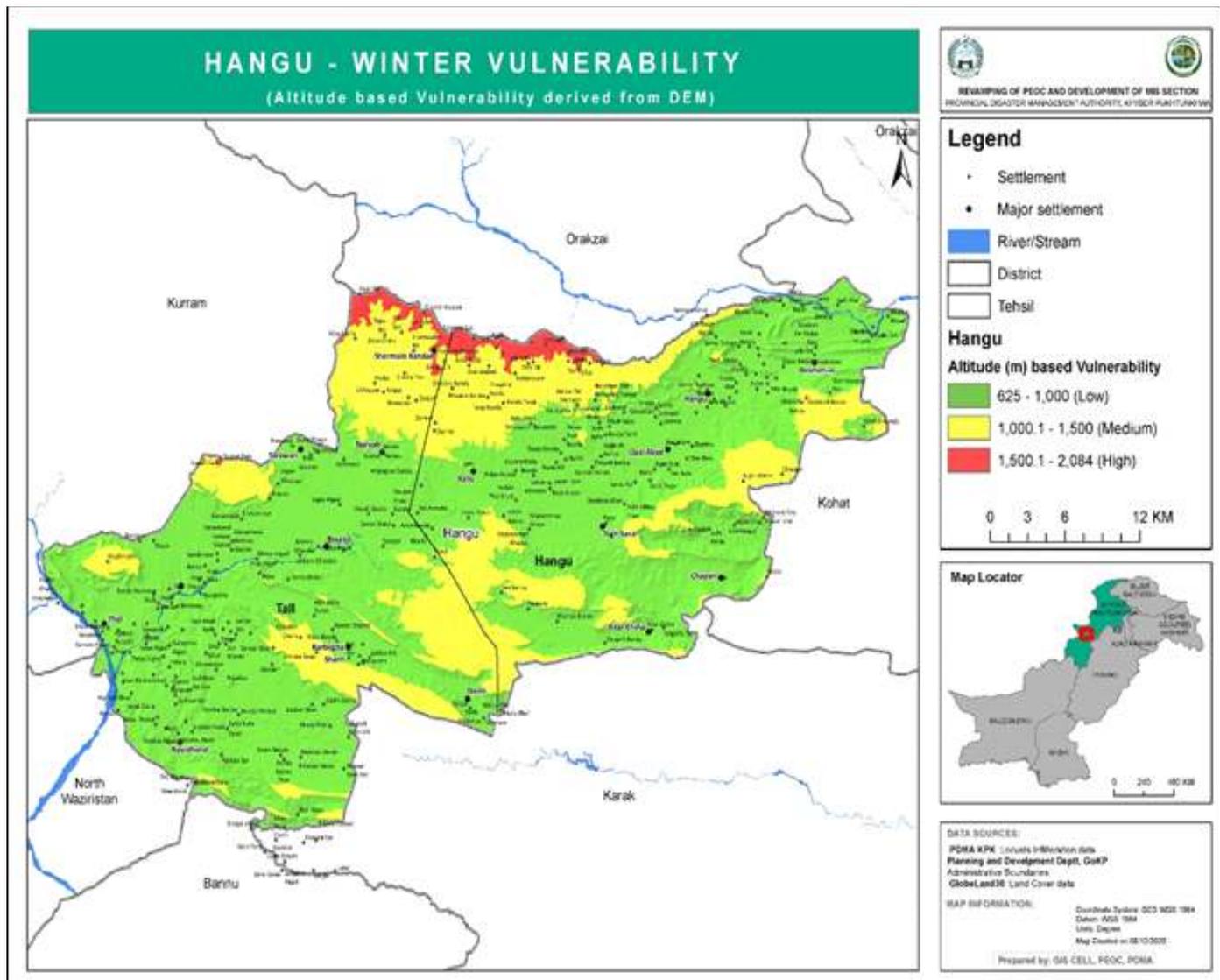
Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tents	66	Water Cooler	146
Tarpaulin Sheets	129	Blankets	98
Kitchen Set	87	Quilts	96
Plastic Mats	64	De-watering Pump	02
Mattresses	74		

Available Relief fund Rs. 19,670,909/-

4.4 KOHAT DIVISION

i. Hangu

Total Area	1097 Sq Km
Total Population	518,798
Sub Division	1
No. of NC's	12
No. of Village Councils	50
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Samana
Vulnerable Population	14,964
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Rain, Land Slides, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	District Kurram
Weather/Climate	Extreme weather conditions in Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Raisan Khwar
GPS Coordinates	33°31'55.13" N 71°03'34.20" E
Altitude	742 Meters



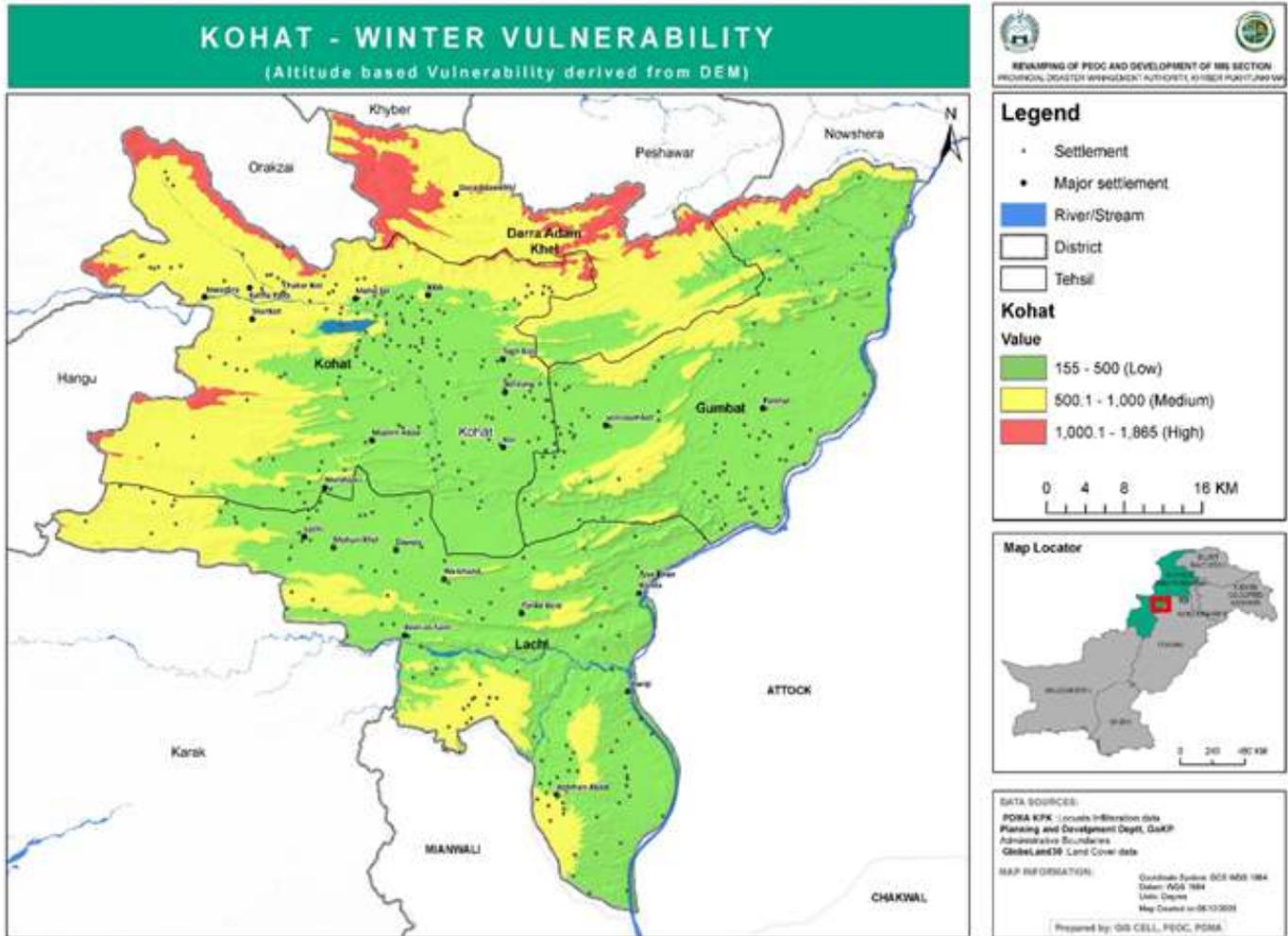
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Tents	144	Pillow	119
Blankets	1765	Iron Beds	110
Mattresses	33	Quilts	238
Mosquito nets	170	Hygienic Kits	02
Plastic Mats	111	Dewatering	02
Kitchen Sets	58	Soap	29
Water cooler	98	Dettol (liquid)	11
Bed Sheets	39		

Available Relief fund Rs. 8,320,404/-

ii. Kohat

Total Area	2981.3 (Sq Km),
Total Population	993874
Sub Division	2
No. of NC's	20
No. of Village Councils	71
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Shakardara, Khushalgarh, Jerma, Nusrat Khel, Hafizabad, Bahadar Kot, Darmalak, Shahpur, Sudal, Usterzai, Togh Bala
Vulnerable Population	237,575
Winter Hazards	Rain, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Bannu, Laki Marwat, North Waziristan
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nullas/ Khwarh River	Aurakzai Nullas, Usterzai Nullas, Chennah Nullas, Sheikhan Nullas
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 33°35'13 Longitude. 71°26'29
Altitude	489 m



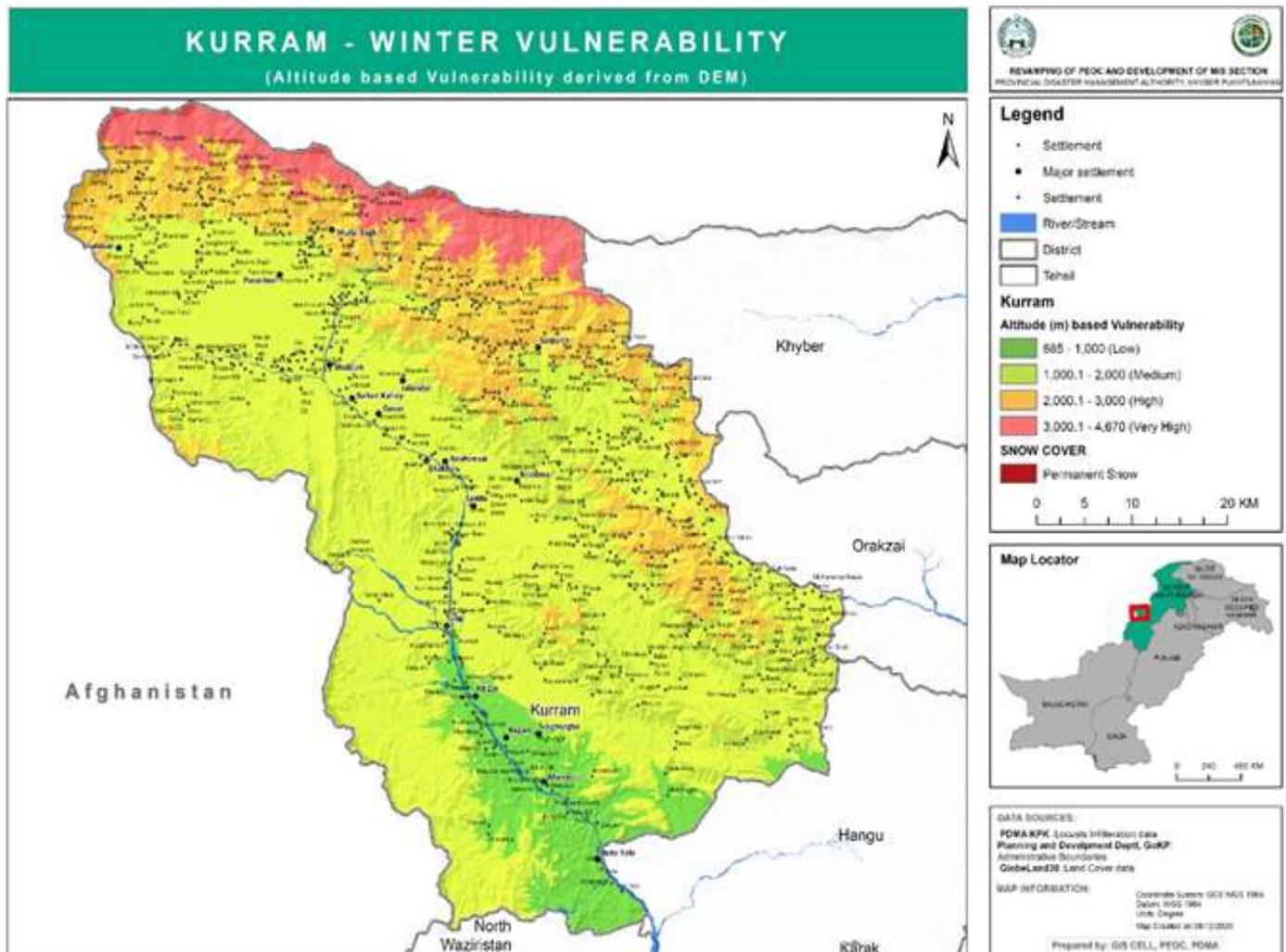
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Tents	120	Mosquito Nets	240
Mattresses (Dharis)	42	Search Lights	15
Kitchen Sets	56	Quilts	150
Blankets	326	Soap Lifebuoy	1050
Life Saving Jackets	26	Water Cooler	25
Pillows	59		

Available Relief fund Rs. 11,722,000/-

iii. Kurram

Total Area	1097 Sq Km
Total Population	518,798
Sub Division	1
No. of NC's	14
No. of Village Councils	67
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Zeran Areas, Malana Areas, Shalozan Tangi/ Luqmnakhel, Pekar Tangi, Teri Mangal Areas, Mossozai Areas, Parachamkani Area, Alisherzai
Vulnerable Population	45,000
Winter Hazards	Snowfall, Rain, Land Slides
Neighboring Districts	Khyber, Orakzai and Hungu are the Neighboring District of Kurram District.
Weather/Climature	Extreme weather conditions in Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Raisan Khwar
GPS Coordinates	33°31'55.13" N 71°03'34.20" E
Altitude	742 Meters



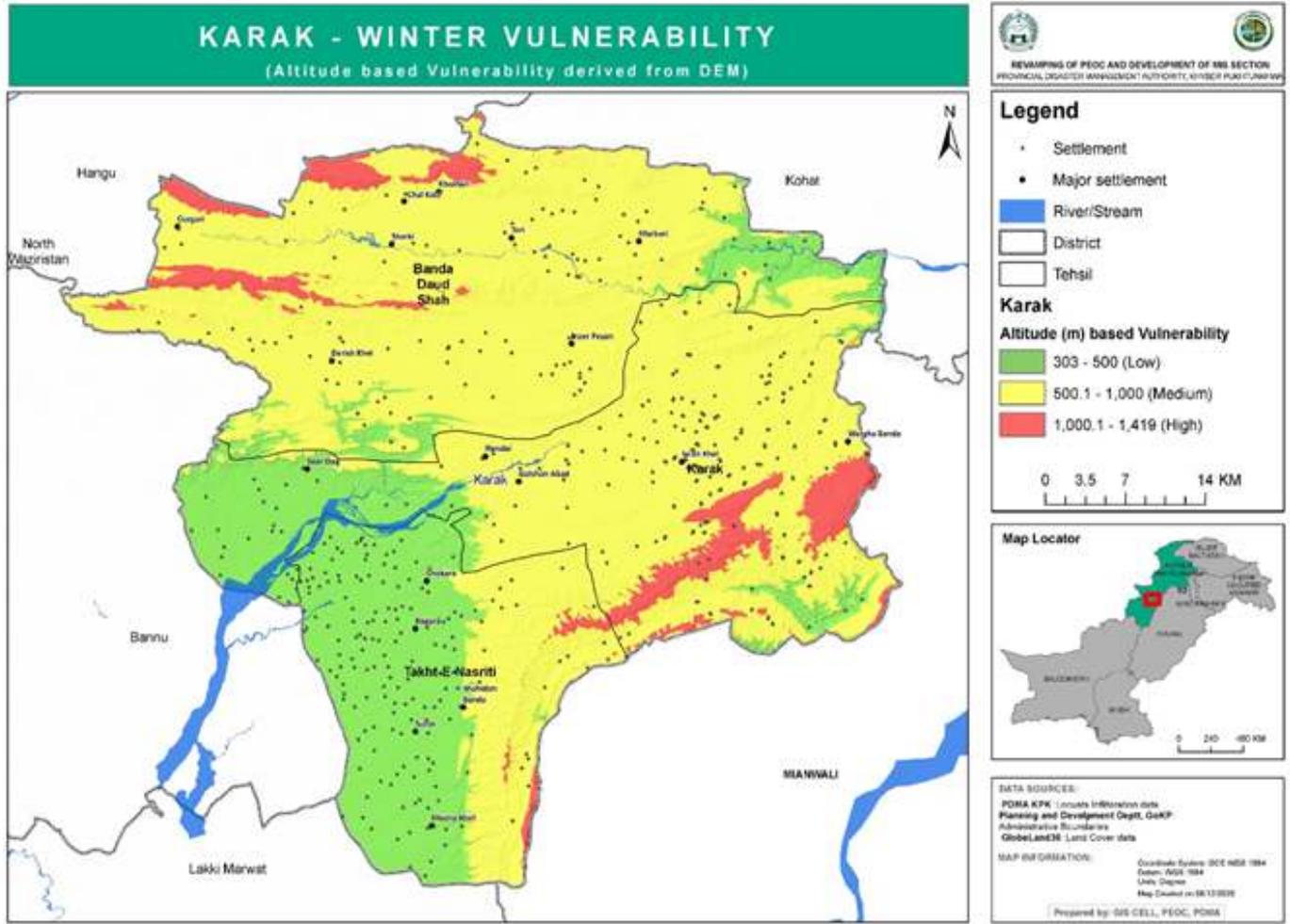
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tents	08	Kitchen Set	13
Quilts	05	Mosquito Nets	50
Blankets	20	Search Lights	00
Plastics Mats	15	First Aid Box	02
Water Cooler	10	Hygiene Kits	17

Available Relief fund Rs. 3,964,460/-

iv. Karak

Total Area	3372 Sq. Km
Total Population	706299
Sub Division	03
No. of NC's	2
No. of Village Councils	61
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Nari Panoos, Gurguri, Jatta ismail khel, Chokara, Wrana Ahmad Abad, Jehangeri, Jehangeri, Essak Chontra, Mithakhel
Vulnerable Population	153,500
Winter Hazards	Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Kohat, Hangu, Bannu, Mianwali and Lakki
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter Both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Balenzeen Algada, Tarkha Algada, Khawaga Algada, Zebi Algada. In Takht -e-Nasrati, these are Lawagher, Landi waga, Machaki, and Shanawah Gudi Khel
GPS Coordinates	33.1105° N, 71.0914° E
Altitude	586 Meters (1923 feet) Height.



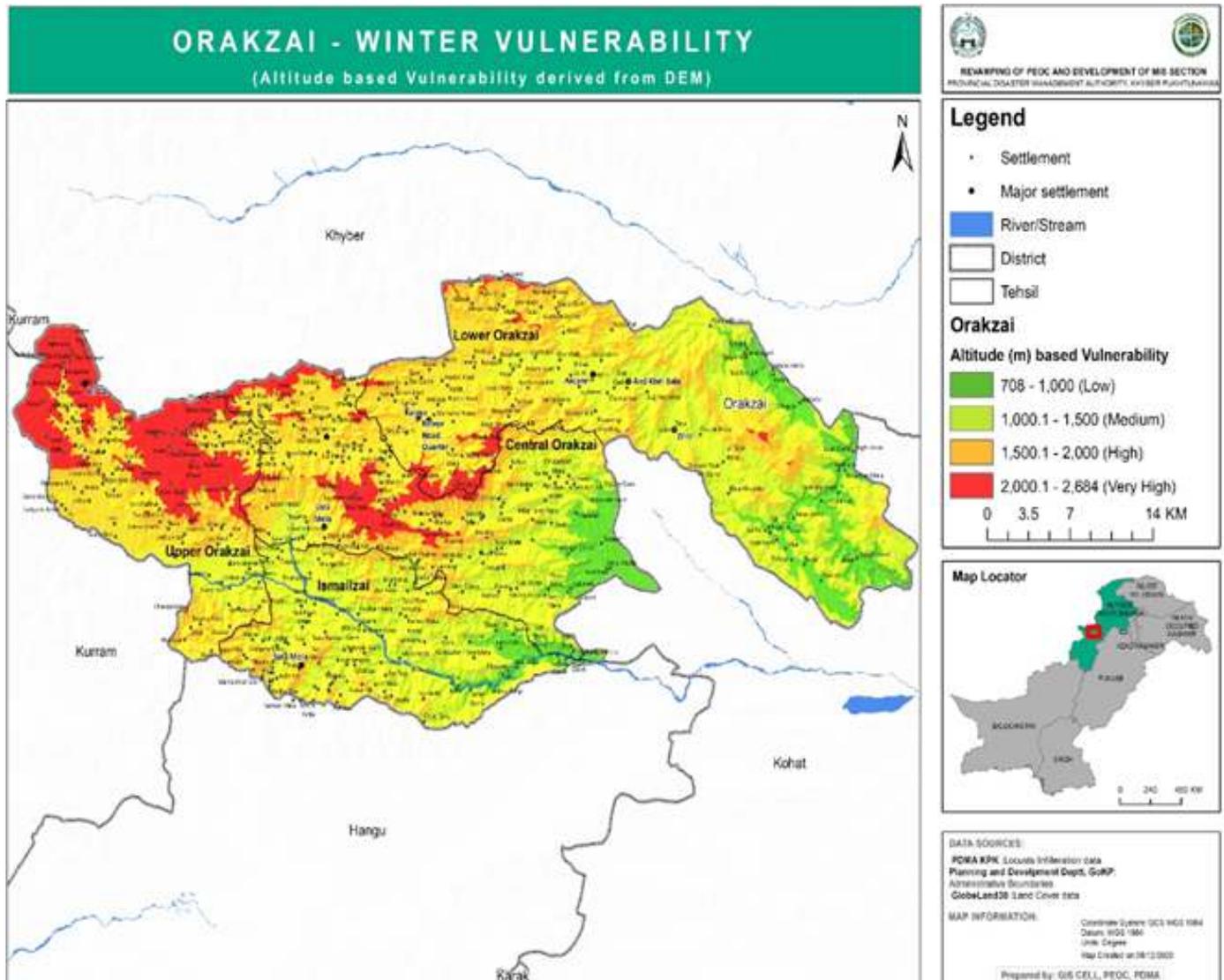
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Tents	36	Bukcets	10
Mates	30	Water Cooler	68
Quilts	50	Search Lights	4
M. Nets	25		

Available Relief fund Rs. 27,763,200/-

v. Orakzai

Total Area	1536 Sq Km
Total Population	254356
Sub Division	02
No. of NC's	92
No. of Village Councils	740
Neighboring Districts	Kurram, Khyber, Kohat, Hangu
Weather/Climature	Extreme weather both in summer and winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Mastora, and Khanki
Vulnerable Areas/ Valleys	Kool Yakho Kandow, BM Khel, Sanghra,
Vulnerable Population	38,153
Winter Hazards	Road Blockags, Snowfall, Land Slide, Heavy Rain
GPS Coordinates	Latitudes 33o-33 Longitude. 70o -36
Altitude	10,000 ft



Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

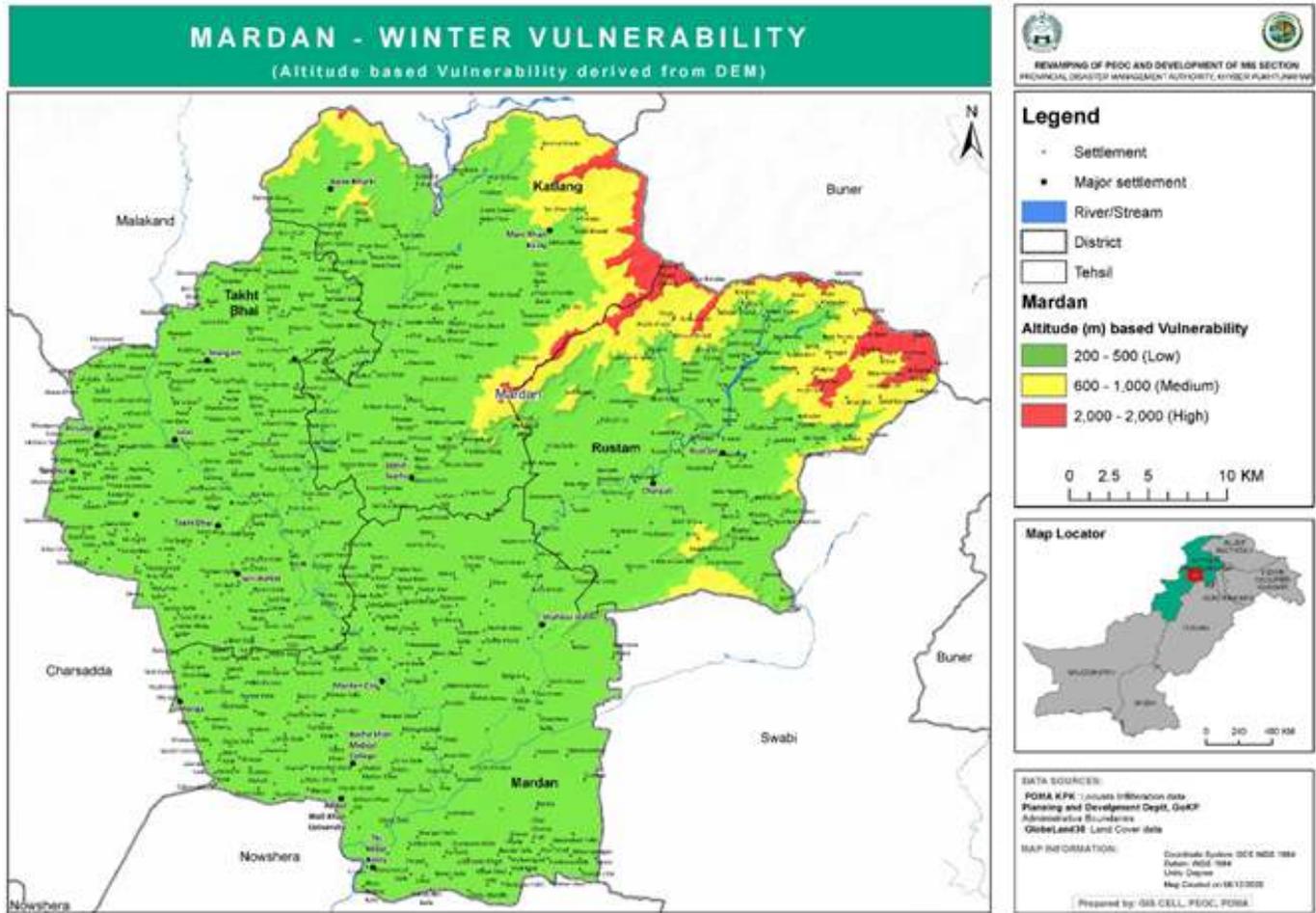
Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tents	200	Plastic mats	200
Mattresses	300	Dewatering pump	2
Mesquites nets	500	Blankets	300
Search lights	25	Quilts	300
Soaps	1080	Water color	270
Kitchen sets	300		

Available Relief fund Rs. 8,913,976/-

4.5 MARDAN DIVISION

i. Mardan

Total Area	1632 Sq. Km
Total Population	2373061
Sub Division	4
No. of NCs	53
No. of Village Councils	178
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Toru, Dagai Piran, Mayar, Gumbat, Baghdada, Sikandari, Kaskorona, Bakshali, Garhi Isamilzai, Gujrat, Jalala, Katlang
Vulnerable Population	376,608
Winter Hazards	Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Peshawar, Swabi, Nowshera, Malakand
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter Both
Major Rivers/Nullas/ Khwarh River	Kalpani, Balar Nala
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34.1989° Longitude. 72.0231°
Altitude	310 m



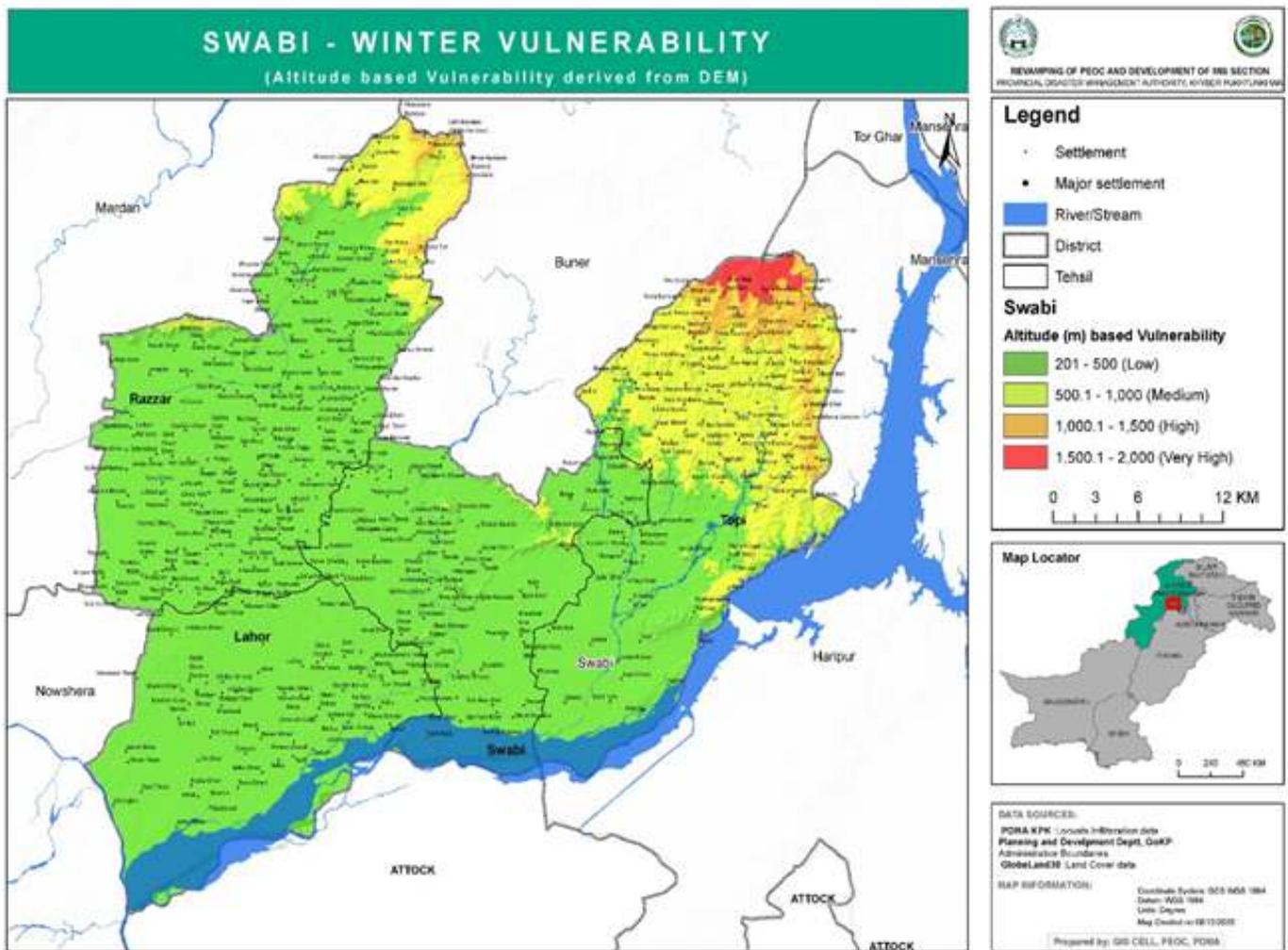
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Blankets	30	Kitchen Set	138
Tarpaulin	197	Water Coolers	87
Plastic Mattes	150	Tents	101
First Aid Box	03	Mattress	82

Available Relief fund Rs. 12.830, 000/-

ii. Swabi

Total Area	1,543 Sq. Km
Total Population	1,624,616
Sub Division	Swabi and Lahor
No. of NC's	27
No. of Village Councils	133
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Saleem Khan, Shagai, Pabeeni, Topi, Jehangira, Anbar, KSK Kalu Khan, Tandkoi, Panjpir
Vulnerable Population	235,000
Winter Hazards	Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Mardan, Bunair, Nowshera, Haripur, Attock
Weather/Climature	Summer and Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Indus River, Kabal River, Badri Nullah, Paroghakhae Nullah,
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: 34° 06' 60.00" Longitude: 72° 27' 59.99"
Altitude	340 m



Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

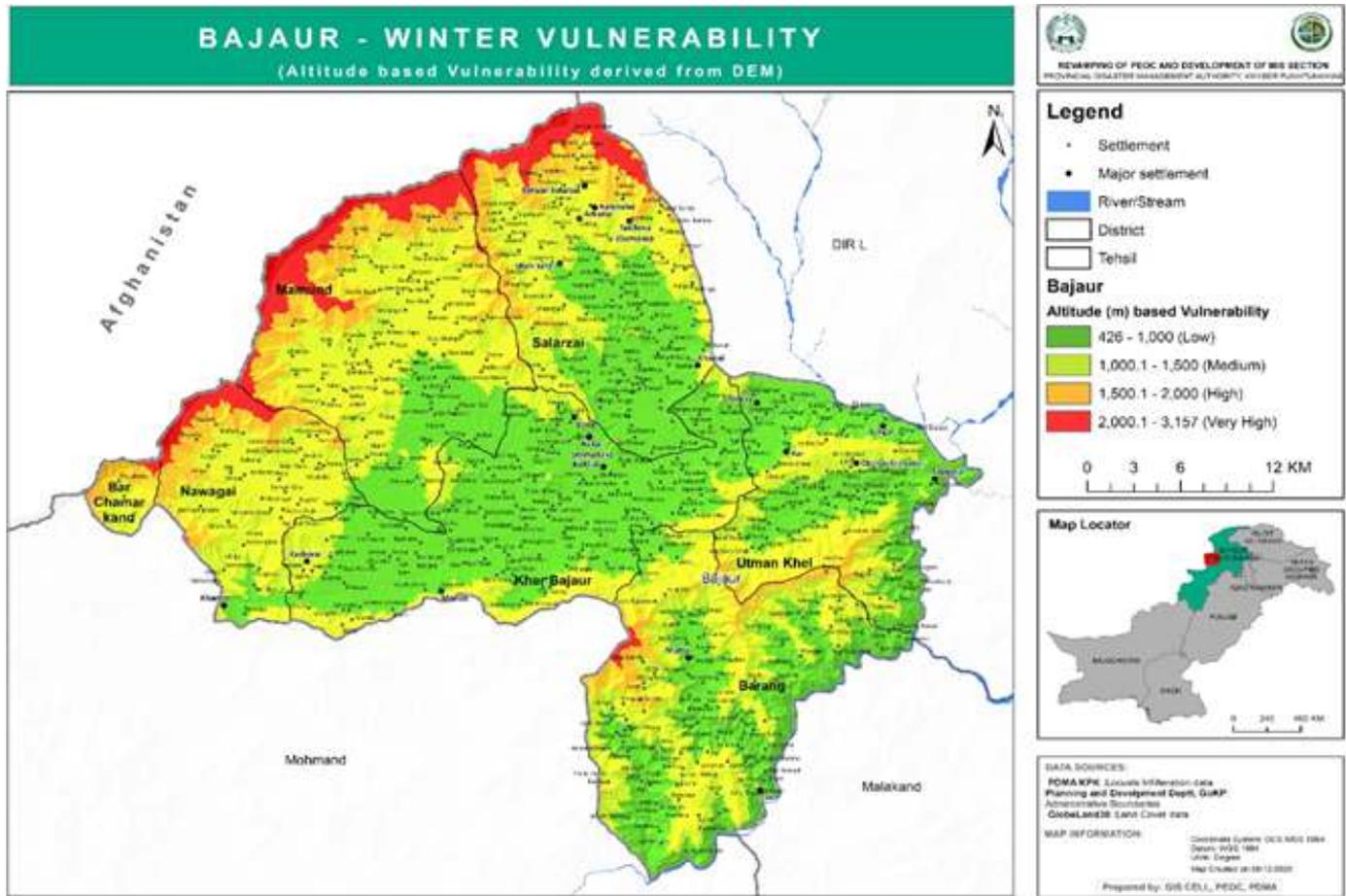
Items	Qty	Items	Qty
Tents	180	Jerry can	200
Quits/Blankets	90	Search light	200
Cylinders	200	Family Pack	200
Bed Sheet	200	Search light	200

Available Relief fund Rs. 28,867,000/-

4.6 MALAKAND DIVISION

i. Bajaur

Total Area	1280 Sq KM
Total Population	1.094 million
Sub Division	Subdivision Khar and subdivision Nawagai
No. of NC's	7
No. of Village Councils	120
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Smasai, Yousaf Abad, Tarano, Tari Pasha, Chachagay, Markona, Bagandil, Mullasaid, Ghakhi Pass and Kaga Pass, Babara, Hasham, Kamangara and bordering areas, Targhau, Gadamar and Kohi Sar, Takht Including Kohi Moor, Bado, Seri Sar, Mir Khan, Bar Chamarkand
Vulnerable Population	49,150
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Rain, Snowfall, Land Slides, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	4
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Kharwarh River	Nawagai to Mandal Kharwarh, Mamund Kharwarh, Nawagai Khwah, Pashat Jar Kharwarh, Khar river, Munda Kharwarh
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34.856902 Longitude 71.429936
Altitude	870 m /1820.87ft



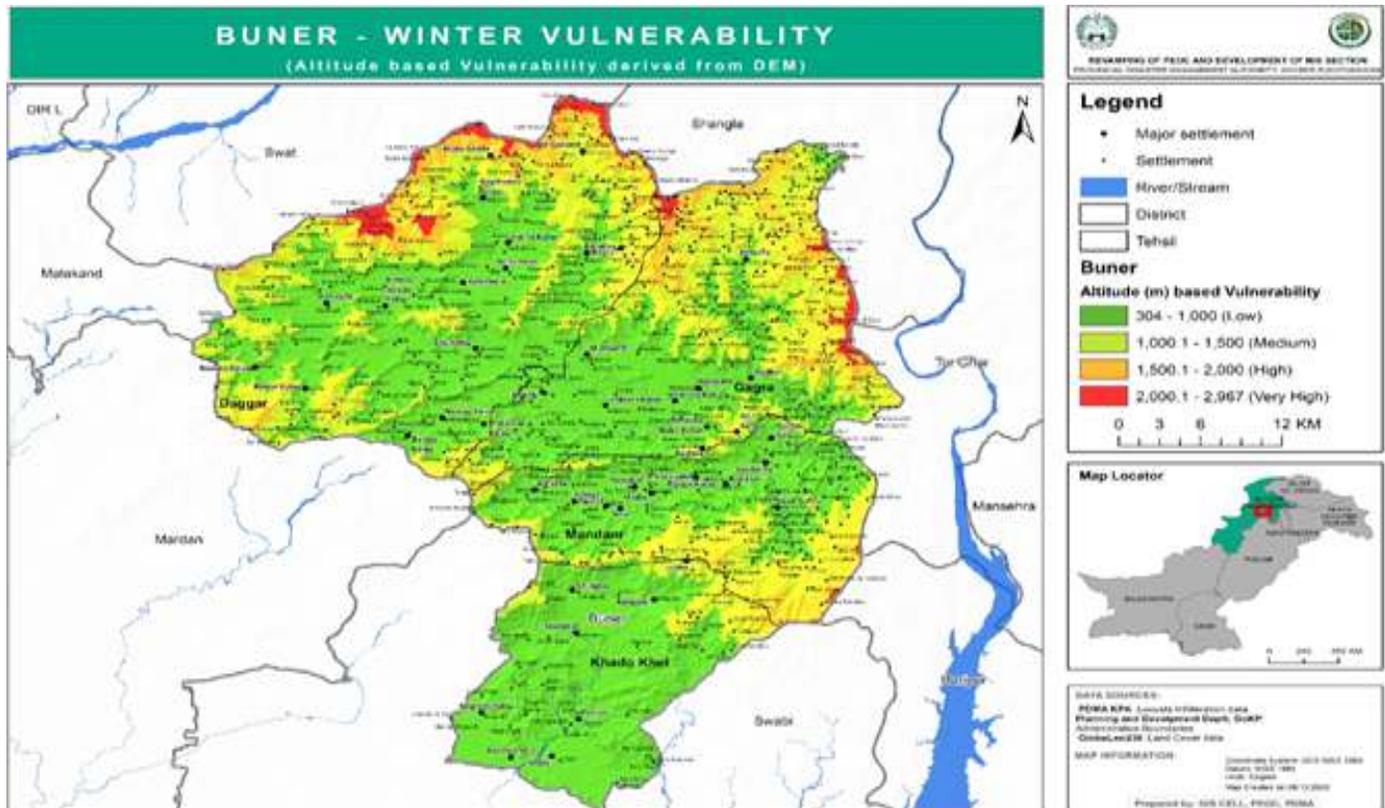
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
Tents	35	Blankets/Quilts	15
Mattresses	60	Tapka	30
Hygiene Kits	25	Razai	6
Tarpaulin Sheets	09	Mosquito Net	159
Water Cooler	30		

Available Relief fund Rs. 13,731,324/-

ii. Buner

Total Area	1280 Sq KM
Total Population	1.094 million
Sub Division	Subdivision Khar and subdivision Nawagai
No. of NC's	7
No. of Village Councils	120
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Soray(Main Buner Shangla road, Kandar Katai (Malka Mahaban road), Gokand (Kalil Top Swat Buner road), Malak Pur (Elum road), Pandher(Shangra Link road), Soray(Bar Teraj Link road), MaliKhel(Elum Mountain Karakar Swat Buner Main road
Vulnerable Population	181,282
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Rain, Snowfall, Land Slides, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	4
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Nawagai to Mandal Khwarh, Mamund Khawarh, Nawagai Khwah, Pashat Jar Khwarh, Khar river, Munda Khwarh
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34.856902 Longitude 71.429936
Altitude	870 m /1820.87ft



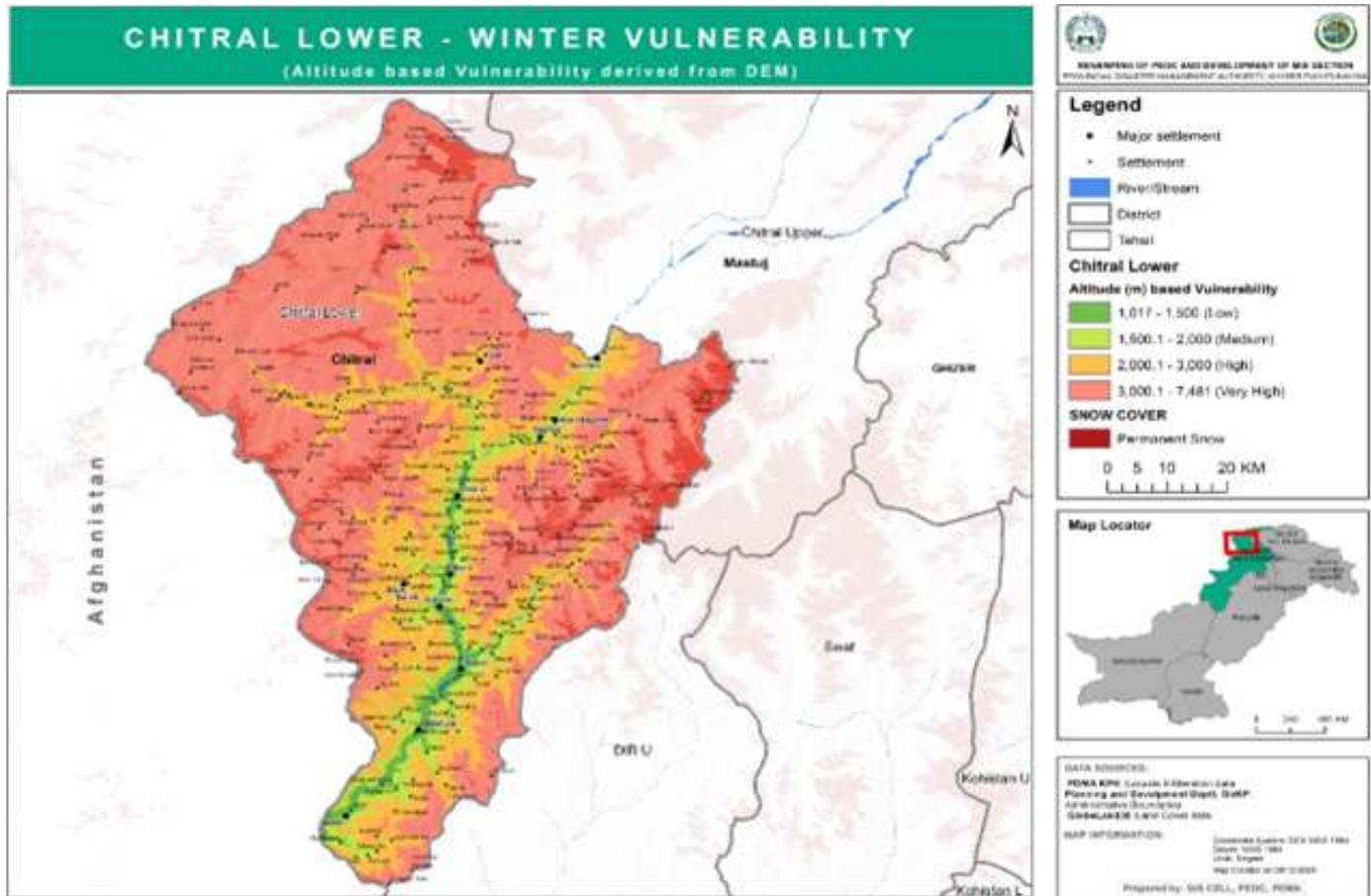
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
Kitchen Set	0	Tents	23
Water Coolers	0	Tarpaulin	73
Hygiene Kit	15	Blanket	80
Soap	0	Quilts	62
Plastic Mates	40	Mosquito Net	04 BAGS
Dewatering Pump	03	Bed sheets	02 bags
Generator	03	Iron Beds	0
Foam	111		

Available Relief fund Rs. 17,505,966/-

iii. Chitral Lower

Total Area	6458
Total Population	259,469
Sub Division	1
No. of NC's	5
No. of Village Councils	57
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Chitral-I, chitral-II, Danin, Broze, Ayun, Koh, Drosh-I, Drosh-II, Arandu, Shishiko h, Ashrait, Karimabad, Shoghore, Lotkoh
Vulnerable Population	294,353
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Rain, Heavy Snowfall, Land Slides, Flash Flooding, Avalanches
Neighboring Districts	Dir, Chitral Upper, Swat
Weather/Climate	Icy Cold Winter and pleasant Summer
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Kharwar River	Chitral River, Lotkoh River, Bumborate Nalla, ShishiKoh Nala, Shoghore, Golain Nalla, Biori Nalla, Kaldam Nalla, Drosh Nalla, Chitral Gol Nalla, Molen Gol Nalla, Shali Nalla, Seenlasht Nalla, Arkari Nalla, Karimabad Nalla
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 35.7699° Longitude. 71.7741°
Altitude	1494 m



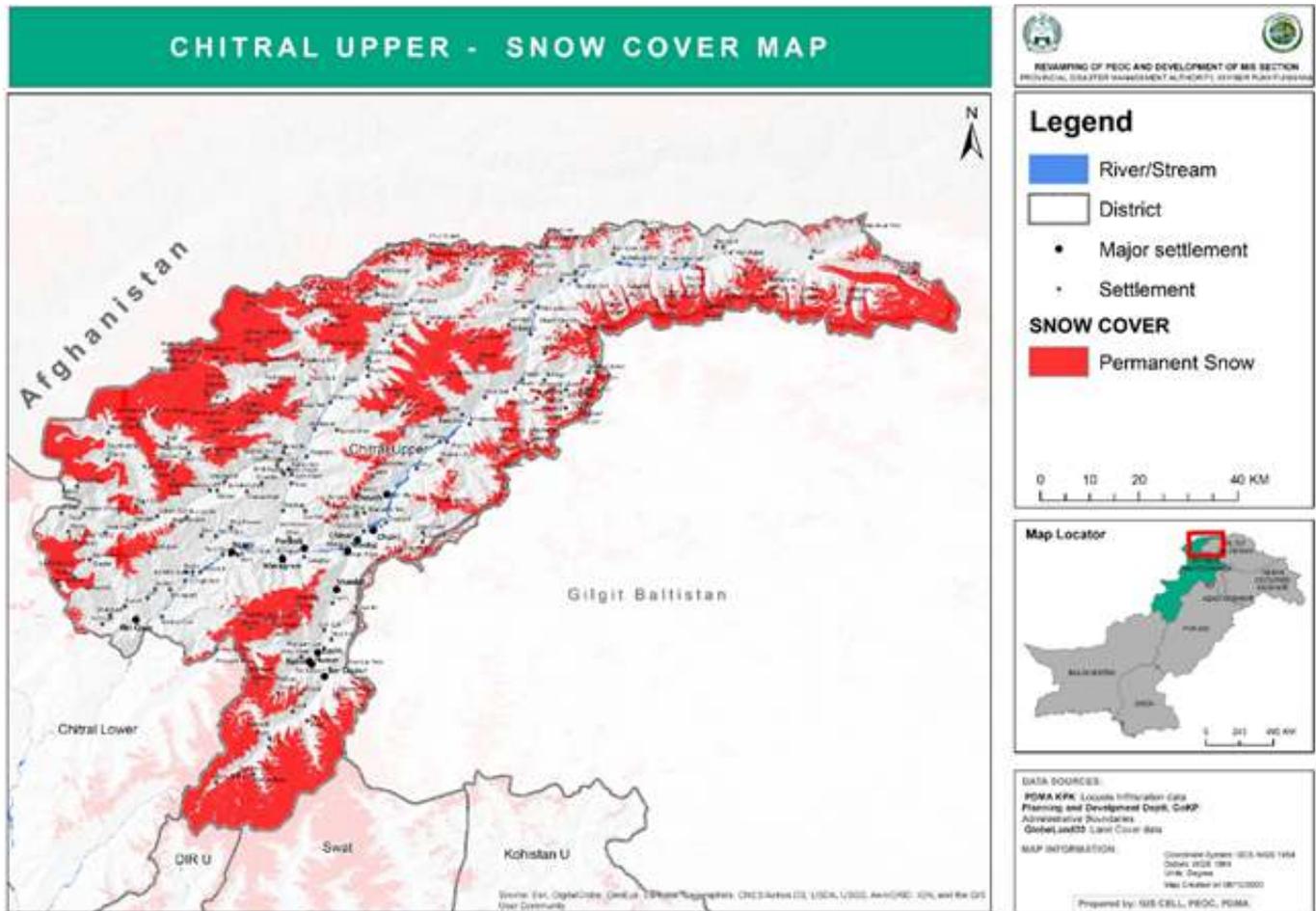
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tents	0	Plastic Mat	1500
Blankets	4980	Mosquito Net	440
Quilts	500	Life Jackets	70
Tarpaulin	600	Plastic Lota	310
Kitchen Sets	600	Soap (UNICEF)	500
Hygiene Kits	600	Water Cooler	111
Jerry Can	1000	Sweeter	1000
Buckets	351	Solar Lamp	300
LPG Stoves	220		

Available Relief fund Rs. 960,517/-

iv. Chitral Upper

Total Area	8154Sq. Km
Total Population	169892
Sub Division	1
No. of Village Councils	39
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Yarkhon,Mastuj,laspur,charun,Shagram,khot,terich,mulkhov,Kosht,owir
Vulnerable Population	169,049
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Rain, Heavy Snowfall, Land Slides, Flash Flooding, Avalanches
Neighboring Districts	Lower Chitral, Swat of KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA and Ghizer of GB
Weather/Climate	Icy cold Winter ad pleasant Summer
Major Rivers/Nulla/ Khwarh River	Yarkhun River, Laspur River, Torkhow Mulkhov River
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 36.5049909, Longitude. 72.5204827
Altitude	2359 metres (7742 feet)



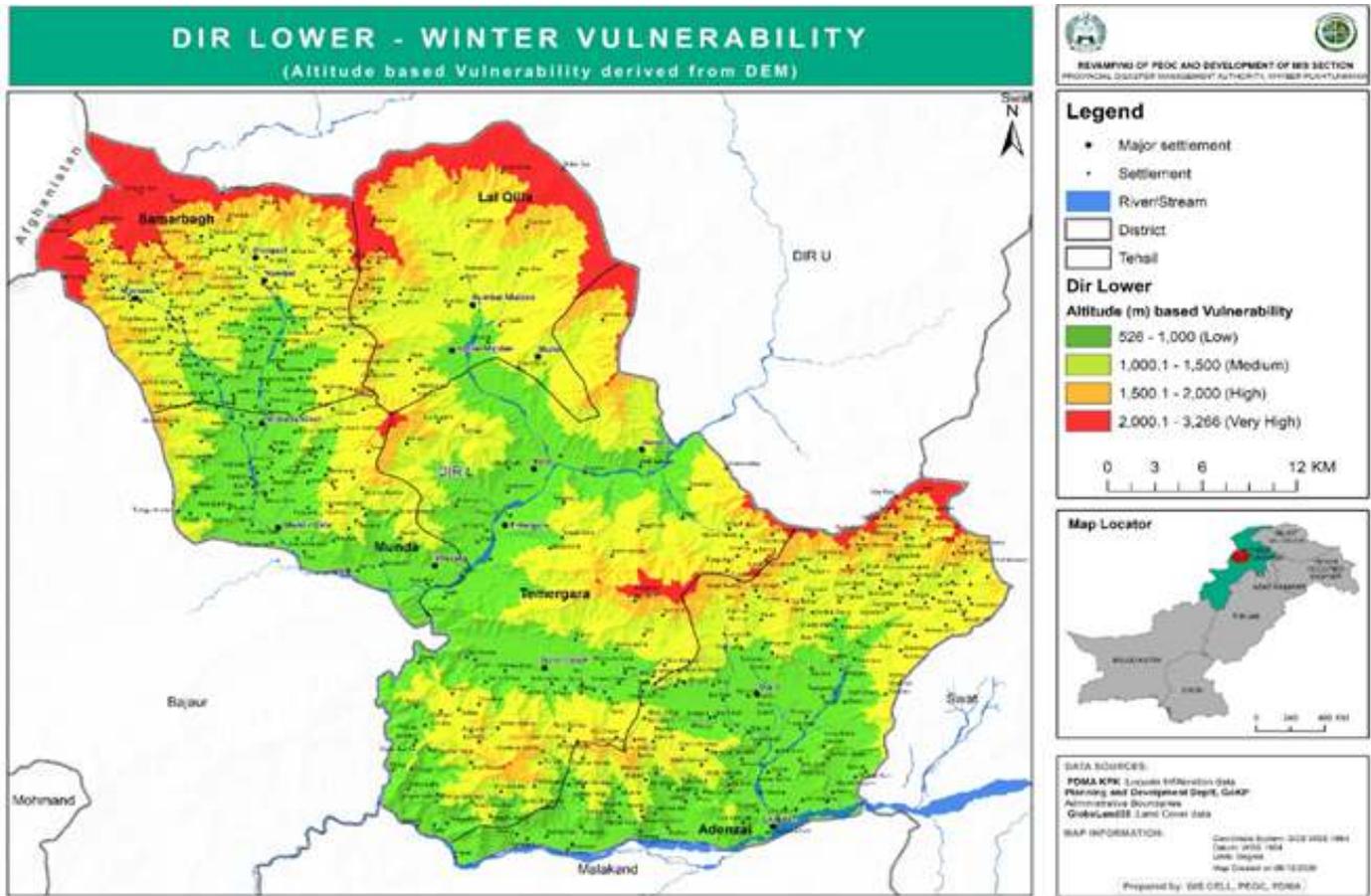
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tents	200	Foam/mattress	400
Quilts	300	Bed sheet	30
Kitchen Sets	650	Tarpaulin	600
Plastic mates	1200	Hygiene Kits	200
Blankets	6100	Search Light	7
Jerry Can	1000	Sweeter	1000
Soap	300	Plastic lota	30
Gas Cylinder	10	Pillows	65
Mosquito Net	50	Ropes	20

Available Relief fund Rs. 34,176,610/-

v. Dir Lower

Total Area	1583 Sq Km
Total Population	1435917
Sub Division	04
No. of NC's	41
No. of Village Councils	198
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Miskini, Darangal, Kambat, Khanpur, Zimdara, Toormung
Vulnerable Population	220,799
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Snowfall, Land Slides, Avalanches
Neighboring Districts	Swat, Chitral, Bajaur / Malakand and Afghanistan
Weather/Climate	Summer is hot and winter is cold
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Panjkora, River Swat, Maidan Khwar, Talash Khawar, Rodh Khwar
GPS Coordinates	latitudes 34.37-35.07 longitudes 71.31-72.14
Altitude	2700 ft



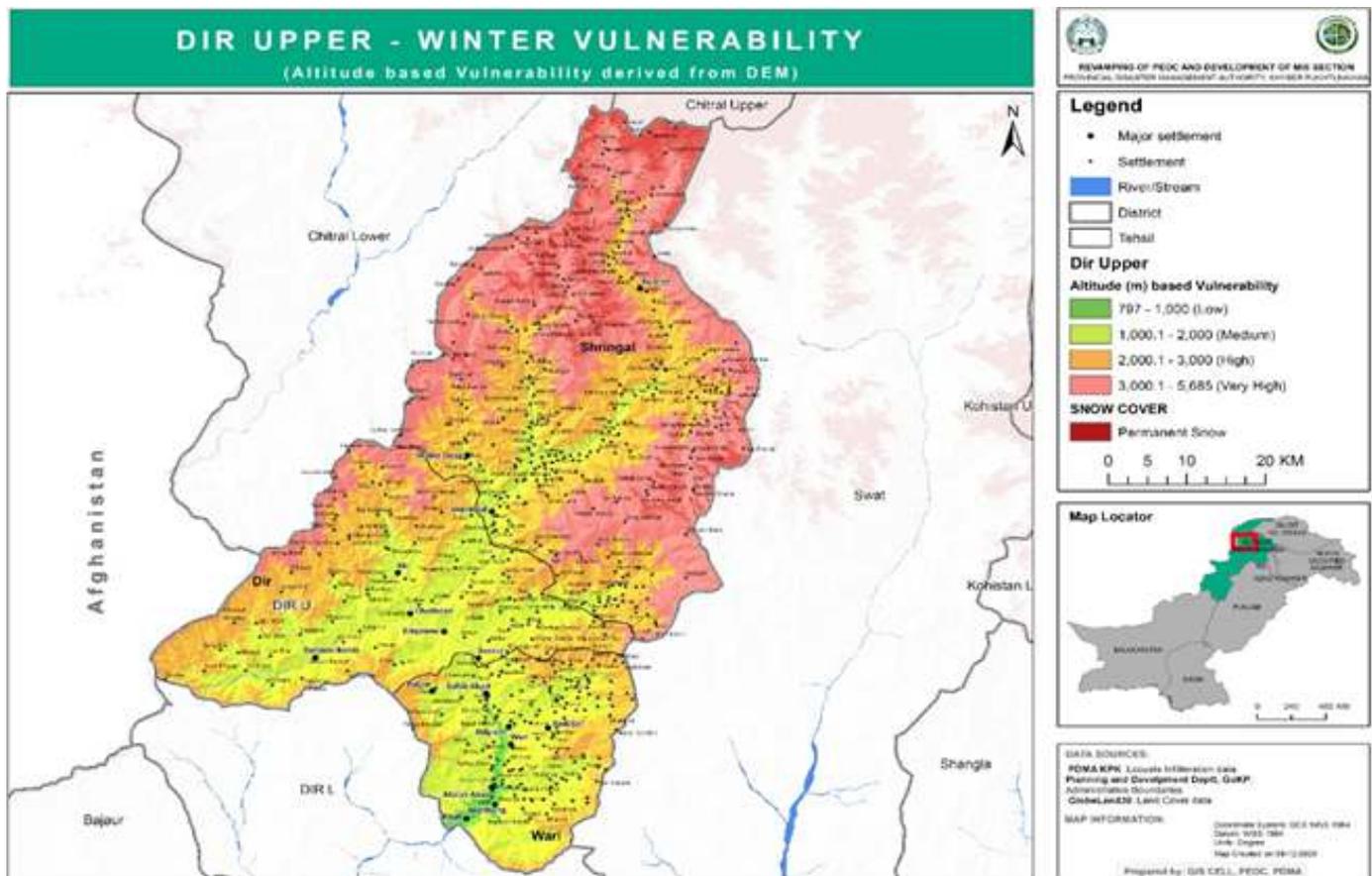
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tents	301	Jerry Can	452
Quilts	104	Water cooler	0
Kitchen Sets	89	Plastic Balti	89
Plastic mates	77	Gas Cylinder	241
Blankets	188	Mosquito Net	200

Available Relief fund Rs. 38,569,930/-

vi. Dir Upper

Total Area	3699 kms
Population	946,421
Sub Division	Dir, Sheringal, Wari
No of Union Council	32
No of Village Council	122
Neighboring District	Lower Dir, Lower Chitral, Swat
Vulnerable Areas	QULANDI, DIR URBAN, GANORI, JAN BHATTI, DARIKAND, SHAHIKOT, PALAM, TARPATAR, SHERINGAL, SAWNI, DOAG DARA, THALL, GWALDAI, PATRAK GHARBI, BARIKOT, KALKOT, CHAPPAR, NEHAG, SUNDAL, PASHTA, BANDAI,
Vulnerable Population	619,706
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Snowfall, Rainfall, Land Slides, Flash Flooding, Avalanches
Wheater/Climate Pattern	Humid Subtropical Climate: A humid subtropical climate is a zone of climate characterized by hot and humid summers, and cold mild winters.
Major Rivers/Nulla's/Khwarh	Barwal River, Dir River, Usheray River, Kohistan River, Gwaldai River, and major Panj kor River
GPS Coordinates	35.3356° N, 72.0468° E



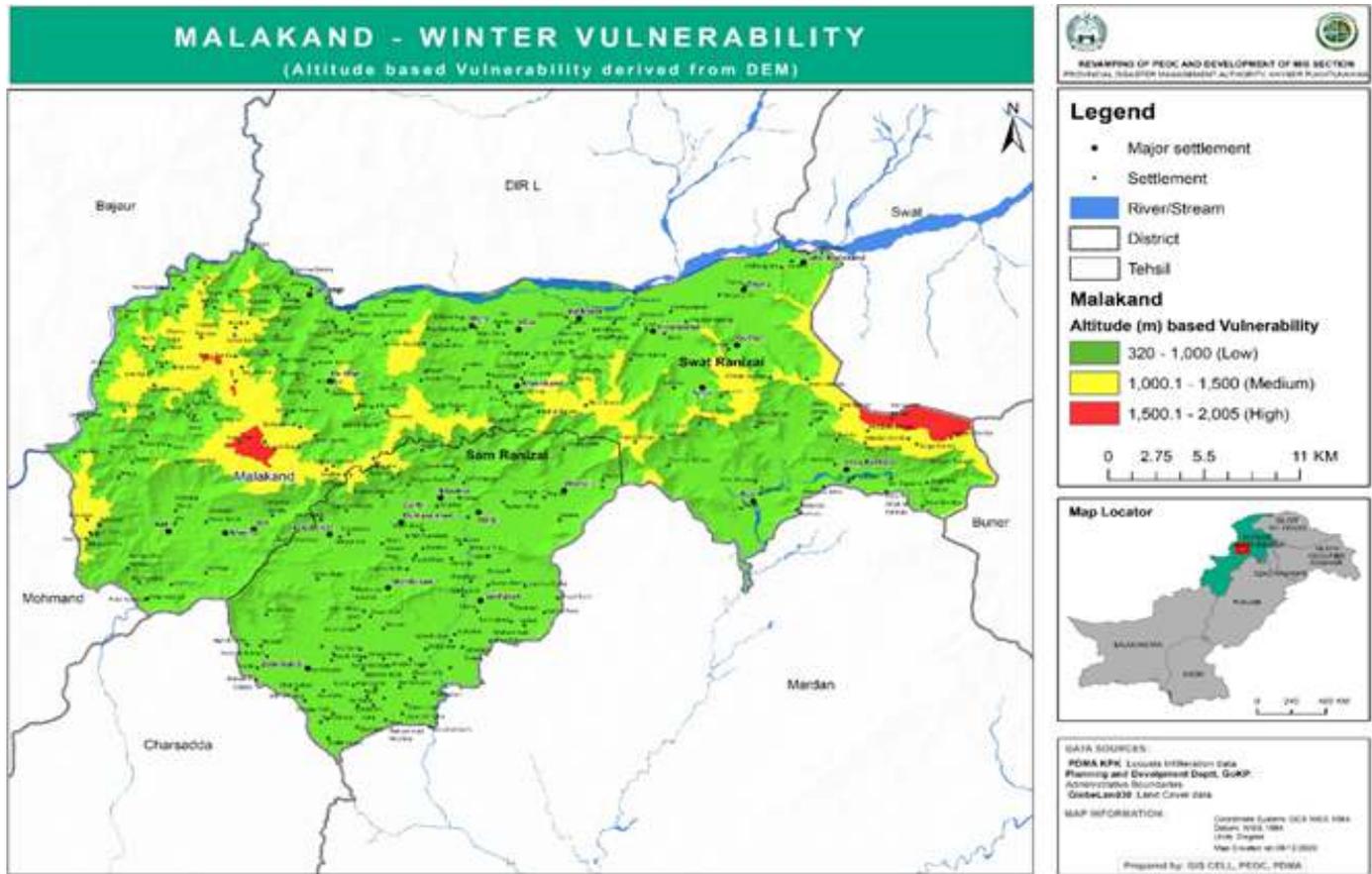
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
Tents	545	Mat	1648
Mosquito Nets	160	Iren Bed	64
Jerry Cans	2772	Pillows	55
Torch	110	Blankets (Small)	4569
Sweeter	496	Hygiene Kits	79
Quilts	100	Kitchen Seat	810
Water Cooler	NIL	Tarpaulin (Plastic)	1654
Solar Lamp	470	Soap	800
Basket	983	Mattress (Foam)	135
First Aid Box	04		

Available Relief fund Rs. 8,598,234/-

vii. Malakand

Total Area	952 Sq. Km
Total Population	720295
Sub Division	2
No. of Village Councils	67
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Agra, Kot, Showla way, Narangai, Selay Pati
Vulnerable Population	33,675
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Rainfall, Land Slides
Neighboring Districts	Swat, Dir (L), Mardan, Charsadda
Weather/Climate	All four seasons
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Swat, River Panjkorra
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34.5030° Longitude. 71.9046°
Altitude	34.5000



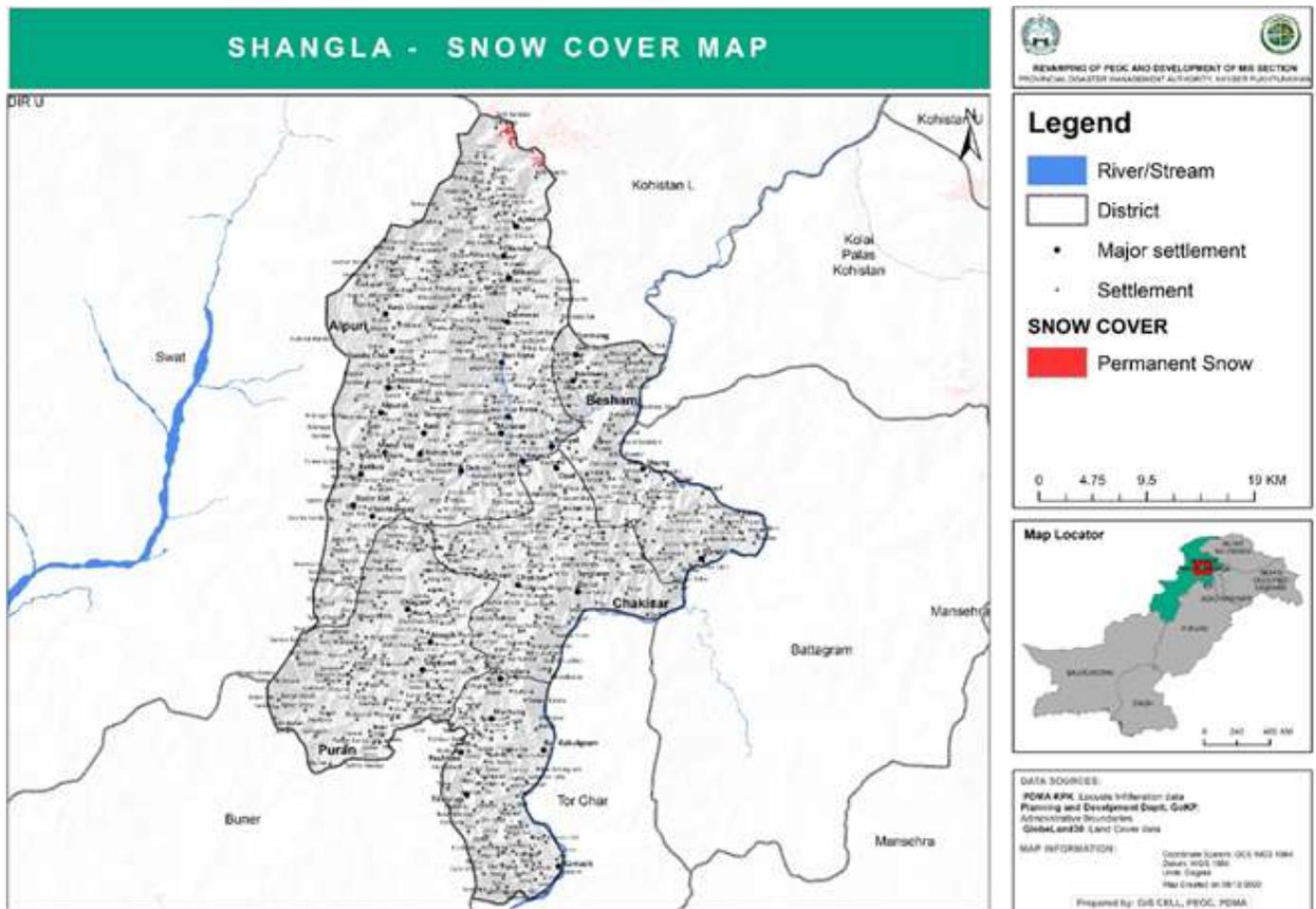
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tents	40	Buckets	60
Mattresses (Dharis)	120	Jerry Cans	70
Quilts	43	Stoves/ Gas Cylinders	93
Plastic Mats	85	Bed Sheets	0
Kitchen Sets	08	Water Cooler.	13
Hygiene Kits(Detergent soap, Bath Soap, Washing soap)	36		

Available Relief fund Rs. 31,042,707/-

viii. Shangla

Total Area	1586 Sq Km
Total Population	757810
Sub Division	3
No. of Village Councils	105
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Alpuri, Lilownai, Malak khel, Dehrai, Pir Abad, Kuz Kana, Ranyal,, Shahpur, Damorai, Pir Khana, Kormung, Butyal, Shung, Maira, Dandai, Opal, Chakisar, Sarkool, Bar Puran, Bihlookhel, Chowga
Vulnerable Population	574,052
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Snow & Rainfall, Land Slides, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Swat, Bunir, Kohistan, Battagram
Weather/Climate	Extreme weather condition in winter and summer both.
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Indus, Khan Khwar, Lilownai Khwar, Sargar Khwar, Lal Khan Khwar, Amnavi Khwar, Chakisar Khwar, Puran Khwar
GPS Coordinates	Latitude. 34.9208 Longitude. 72.63140
Altitude	3000 meters



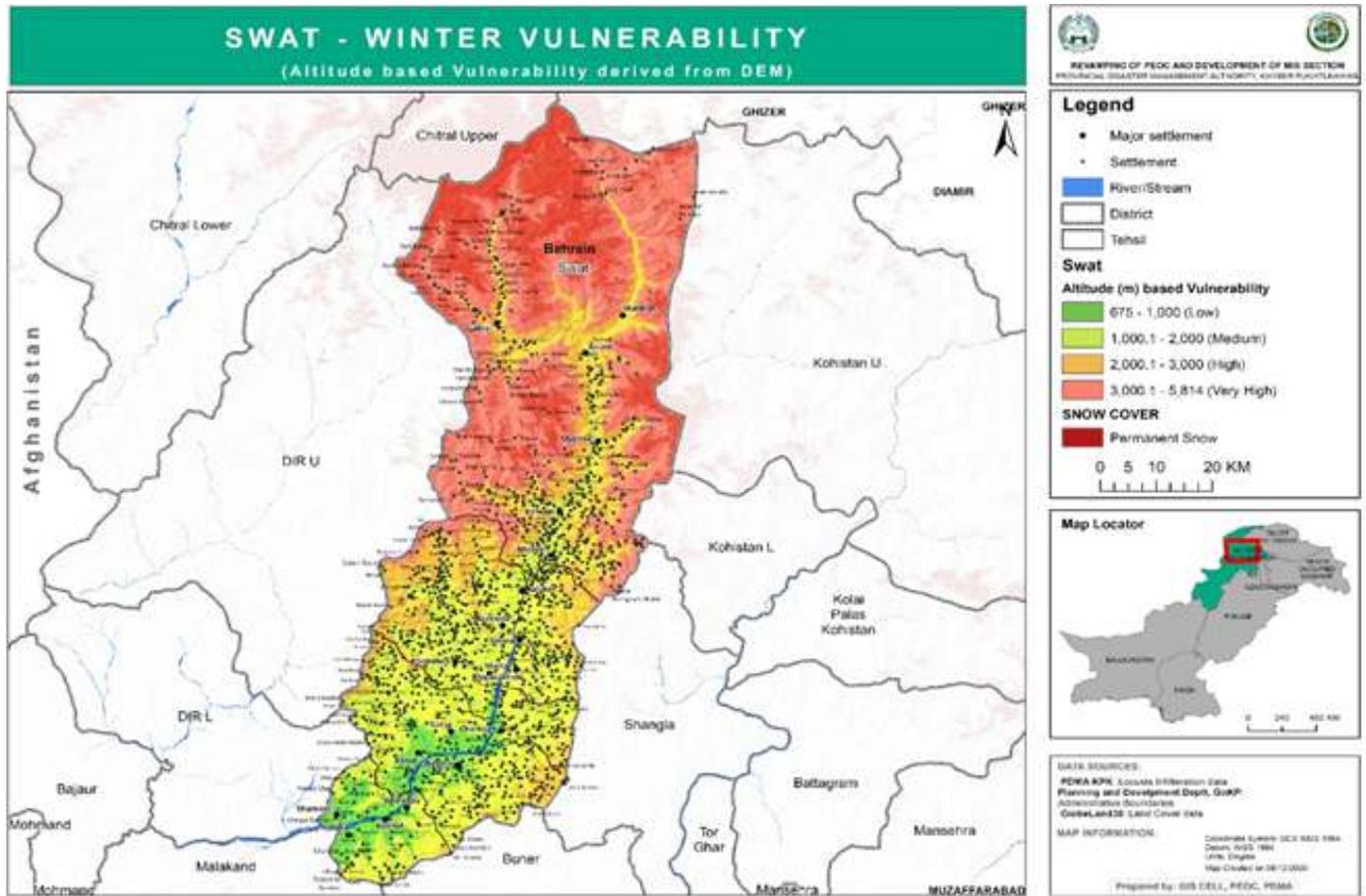
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tent	603	Bed Sheet	200
Plastic Mat	510	Mosquito Net	400
Blankets	283	Shawls	860
Quilts	1165	Socks	3566
Mattresses	280	Soaps	700
Kitchen Set	255	Iron Beds	177
Gas Cylinders	150	Pillows	80
Buckets Small	66	Buckets Large	30
Jerry Cans	50	Plastic Lots	31
Water Cooler	144		

Available Relief fund Rs. 22,258,419/-

ix. Swat

Total Area	5337 Sq. Km
Total Population	2,309,570
Sub Division	7
No. of NC's	44
No. of Village Councils	214
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Kotanai, Bar Thana, Chupriyal, Darmai, Durushkhela, Terat, Madyan, Koza Bandai, Dardyal, Kala Kalay, Fatehpur, Jano, Shalpin, Shin, Kharerai, Pirkalay, Tindodag, Shadara / Naway Kalay, Saidu Sharif, Rang Mahllah, Qambar, Rahim Abad, Manglawar, K OKARAI, DANGRAM SANGOTA, AKA MAROOF BAMI KHEIL, Telegram, Gulibagh, Shamoza, Parrai, KOTA, BARIKOT, GHALIGAY, Khwazakhela, Baidara, Asharay, Arkot, Totano Bandai, Shah Derai, Qalagay, Koz AbaKhel, Kanju, Hazara, Shawar, Beha, Gwalerai, Bashigram, Bahrain, Balakot, Matiltan, Utror, Kalam Valley, Miandam, Gabral, Ushu, Kishawra, Balakot, Mankiyal, Sakhra
Vulnerable Population	1,000,081
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Snow & Rainfall, Land Slides, Flash Flooding, Avalanches
Neighboring Districts	Shangla, Bunner, Dir Lower and upper, Chitral Kohistan and district Malakand
Weather/Climate	Pleasant Summer and Cold Winter
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwah River	River Swat
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: 35.3833 Longitude: 72.1833
Altitude	3000 to 14000 feet



Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

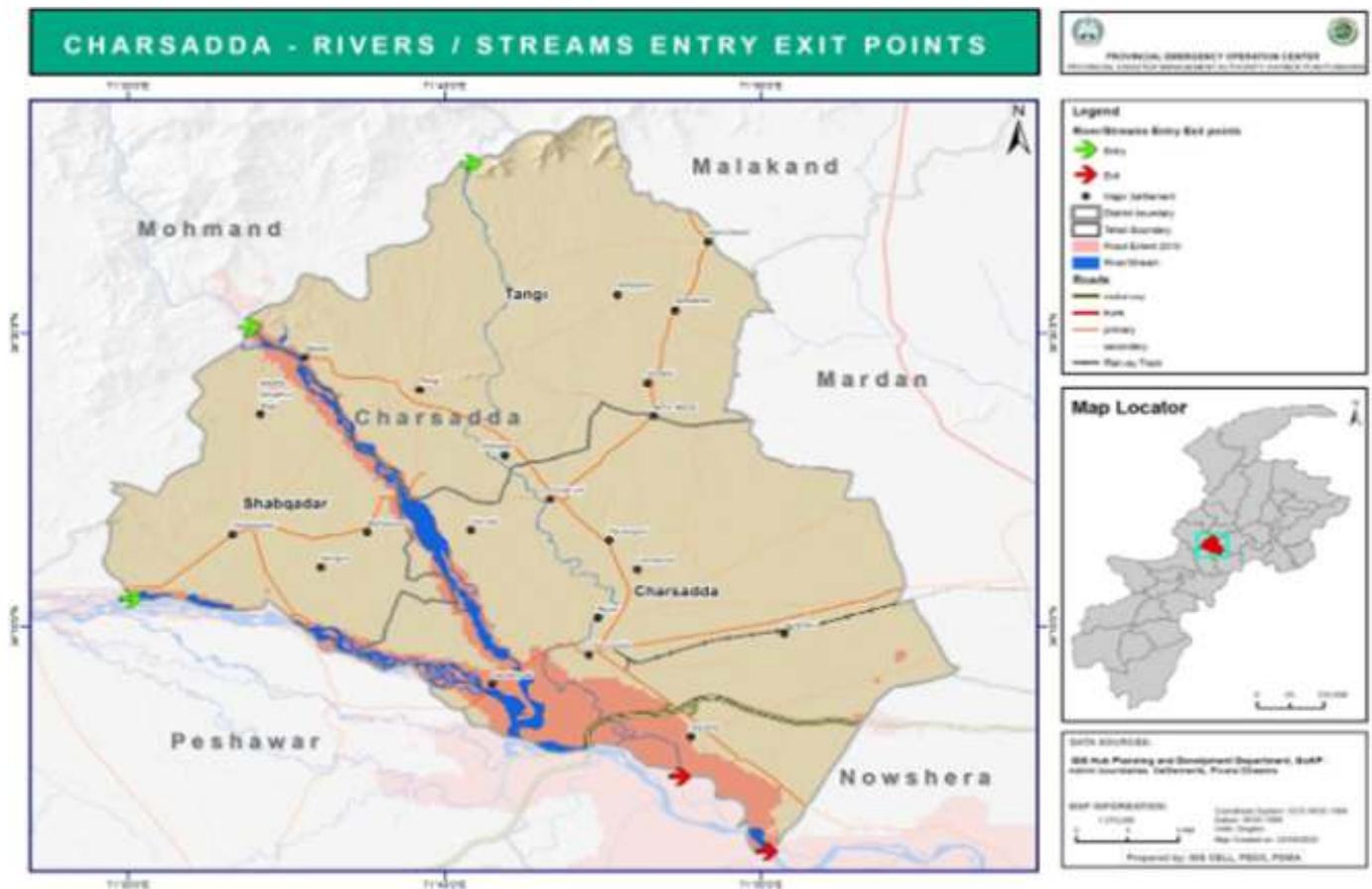
Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Ordinary Blankets	10666	Soap	1600
Generator	10	Bed Sheets	45 bundle
Tent store iron(ligrea)	06	Plastic Mates	500
Tarpaulin	300	Kitchen Set	194
Jerry Can	800	Solar lamps	196
Room Tent AKA VIP TENT	99	Mosquito Nets	300
Small Gas Cylinder	24	Bucket	120
Kerosene heater	40	Pillows	185
Ordinary Tents	585	Local soaps	1500
Sleeping Bags	1600	Sweaters	1000
Steel Beds	20	Towel	300

Available Relief fund Rs. 49,908,460/-

4.7 PESHAWAR DIVISION

i. Charsadda

Total Area	996 sq km
Total Population	1,616,198
Sub Division	01
No. of NC's	20
No. of Village Councils	126
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	49 UC (Randomly mud houses damaged due to winter rain at different places of District Charsadda)
Vulnerable Population	80,809
Winter Hazards	Heavy Rainfall, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Mohmand and Malakand
Weather/Climate	Extreme weather conditions in Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Kabul, River Swat and Jindi Nulla
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 34° 8' 53" N Longitude 71° 43' 54.12" E
Altitude	276 m



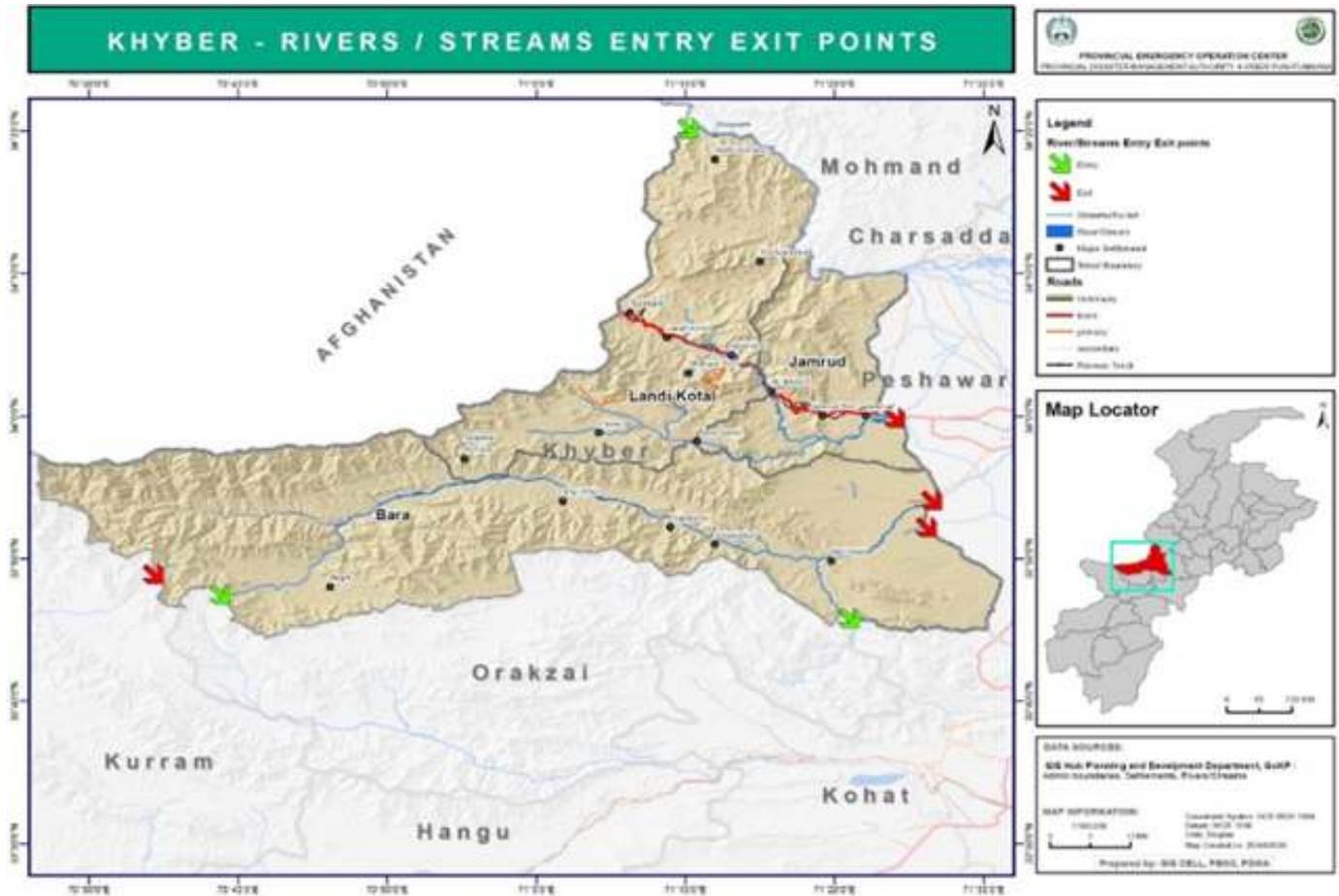
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tents	856	Blankets	2483
Hygien Kit	204	Baby Diaper	2000
Mosquito Net	161	Solar Lamp	400
Kitchen Set	497	Buckets	400
Tarpulin	623	Sweeters	500
Plastic Mate	2086	Soaps	1000
Jery Cane	2150	Dignity Kits	500
Water Cooler	122		

Available Relief fund Rs. 70,664,830/-

II. Khyber

Total Area	2576 sq KM
Total Population	986,973
Sub Division	Jamrud, Bara and Landikotal
No. of NCs	0
No. of Village Councils	0
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Dwatoe/Tirah, Bagh Maidan, Khaist Khwala Jamrud Sub Division: i.Ali Masjid, ii.Qadam, iii.Kata Kushta ivJabba, v.Kapar Tangi vi.Rekali Bara Sub Division i.Baz Ghara Khwar, ii.Shinko khwar, iii.Pakaro Khwar, iv.Bar Qambar Khel area
Vulnerable Population	41,312
Winter Hazards	98,697
Neighboring Districts	Kurram, Orakzai, FR Kohat, Peshawar and Mohmand
Weather/Climate	Extreme Temperatures, from Cold to Severe Cold Winters and Warm to scorching Hot Summers
Major Rivers/Nullas/ Khwarh River	Bara River, Ali Masjid Khwar, Jabba Khawar, Lashora Khawar, Gudar Khawar Choorah Khawar Bagori Khawar, Hosay Khwar, Pero Khel Khwar, Kam Shilman khwar
GPS Coordinates	34015.29 N , 71192.07 E
Altitude	461 m



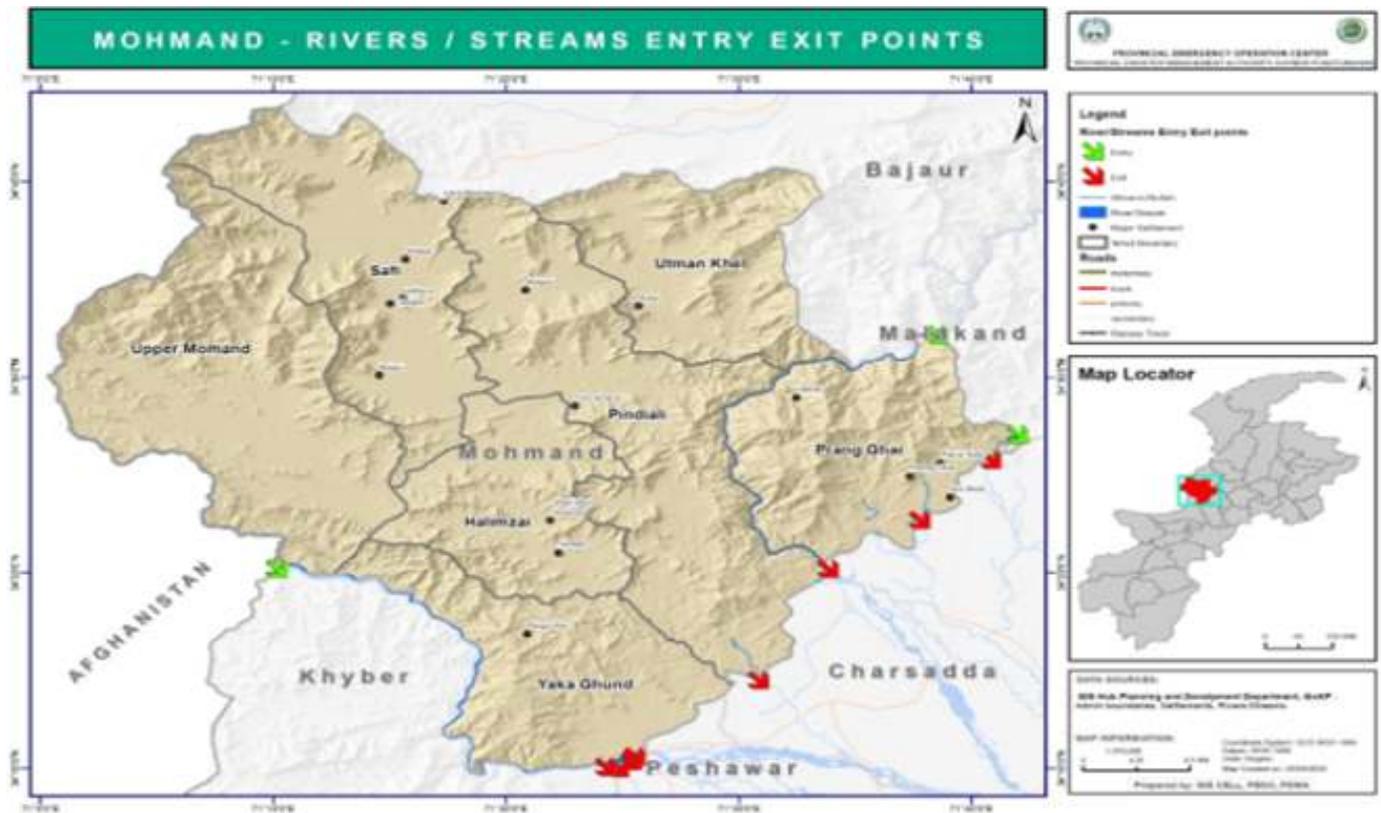
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Items	Quantity	Items	Quantity
Tents	112	Water Cooler	5
Plastic Mats	40	Plastic Buckets	19
Kitchen Sets	36	Mattress	45
Generator	4	Bed Sheets	25
Quilts	25	Mosquito Net	40

Available Relief fund Rs. 7,400,000/-

III. Mohamand

Total Area	2576 sq KM
Total Population	986,973
Sub Division	03
No. of NCs	07
No. of Village Councils	58
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Vc uthmanzai, Vc 4 Danishkool, Vc 1 essa khel, 7 vc
Vulnerable Population	17,000
Winter Hazards	46,698
Neighboring Districts	Kurram, Orakzai, FR Kohat, Peshawar and Mohmand
Weather/Climate	Extreme Temperatures, from Cold to Severe Cold Winters and Warm to scorching Hot Summers
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	Bara River, Ali Masjid Khwar, Jabba Khawar, Lashora Khawar, Gudar Khawar Choora Khawar Bagori Khawar, Hosay Khwar, Pero Khel Khwar, Kam Shilman khwar
GPS Coordinates	34015.29 N , 71192.07 E
Altitude	461 m



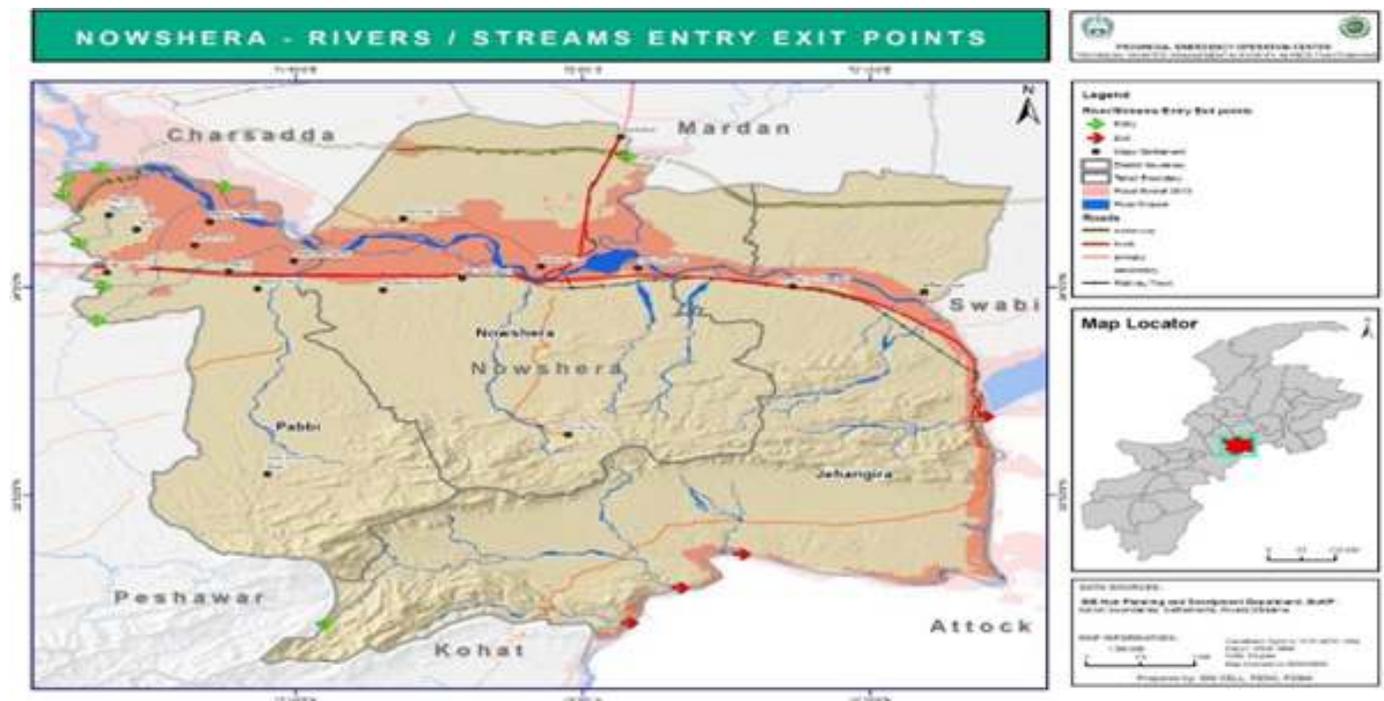
Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Item	Qty	Item	Qty
Family size Tents	158	Pillows	155
Mattresses	140	Mosquito nets	100
Blankets	271	Quilts	145
Plastic Mats	122	Kitchen sets	148
Hygiene Kits	21		

Available Relief fund Rs. 7,200,000/-

IV. Nowshera

Total Area	1748 sq.km
Total Population	1518540
Sub Division	3
No. of NCs	47
No. of Village Councils	153
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Aza Khel Bala, Aza Khel Payan, Nawankill, Nowshera City, Chowki Town, Pir Sabaq, Kabul River, Khesghi Bala, Khesghi Payan, Aman Garh, Zara Mina
Vulnerable Population	181,143
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan , Kohat, Attock, Swabi, FR Peshawar
Weather/Climate	Extreme weather conditions in winters and summers
Major Rivers/Nullas/ Khwarh River	River Kabul., Kal Pani River, Bara River
GPS Coordinates	Latitude.33° 56' 0 Longitude. 71° 59'
Altitude	552m



Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
Blankets	300	Mattresses	300
Tents	200	Mosquito Net	500
Search Light	25	Soap	1080
Kitchen Set	300	Plastic Mat	200
Dewatering Pumps	02	Quilts	300
Water Cooler	270		

Available Relief fund Rs. 1,144,008/-

V. Peshawar

Total Area	1283.71 Sq. Km
Total Population	4,269,079 (4.26079 M)
Sub Division	5
No. of NCs	130
No. of Village Councils	216
Vulnerable NC's/VC/UC	Nil
Vulnerable Population	0
Winter Hazards	Road Blockages, Heavy Rain, Flash Flooding
Neighboring Districts	Charsadda, Nowshera, Mohmand and Khyber
Weather/Climate	Summer and Winter both
Major Rivers/Nulla's/ Khwarh River	River Kabul, Achini Khwarh, Zindi Khwarh, Shagai Khwarh, Pirbala Khwarh, Shahalam Hajizai River (Kabul), Bara khwarh
GPS Coordinates	Latitude 34o08'38.40 Longitude 71o43'54.12
Altitude	331 m



Available Relief Items for winter 2022-23

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
Tents	01	Blankets	100
Mattress	65	Quilts	100

Available Relief fund Rs. 63,056,171/-



دھند۔۔۔
سفر سے اجتناب۔۔۔
حادثات سے نجات۔۔۔

شدید دھند میں غیر ضروری سفر نہ کرنے کو ترجیح دیں۔

 Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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CHAPTER-5 RESPONSE PLAN

5.1 Response Plan

Disaster Response can be termed as the provision of timely and well-coordinated emergency services and public assistance immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, public safety and meet the basic needs of people affected by the extreme event/disaster. The purpose of response plan is to enhance the ability to manage disaster using comprehensive approach.

5.2 Occurrence of Disaster

The declaration of emergency depends upon the nature and magnitude of the disaster. Disaster situations of a smaller scale which are within the capacity of District authorities would be managed by the respective District Authorities on the declaration of emergency by the Province. In case of disaster situation of a relatively larger scale which overwhelms the capacities of districts governments but are within the capacity of provincial government will be accordingly managed by the province. Similarly disaster is of a large scale which is beyond the capacities of provincial government but is within the capacities of federal government to manage primarily through national resources would be handled by the federal government as national emergency. Moreover where disaster is of mega scale and can't be handled through national capacities then international assistance may be requested by the government of Pakistan.

5.3 Evacuation, Search, Rescue and First Aid

Immediate relocation/ shifting of vulnerable people away from the hazard prone/ disaster affected area to safer locations (to identified relief camps / sites). It can be of small scale evacuation i.e. moving communities from disaster affected area. Evacuations can be carried out before during or after disasters. Evacuation of people to safer place is the responsibility of district administration. Some important steps involved in emergency evacuation are as following:

Execution

1. Assign roles & responsibilities to government departments/ officials or designed staff.
2. Constitute integrated Evacuation Teams from Government officials (from different departments), volunteers and armed forces, if needed.
3. Put in place communication mechanisms for information sharing with communities and volunteers.
4. Prior arrangements for shelters at earmarked evacuee's lodgement sites.
5. Adequate arrangements for transportation of the affected communities and their minimum belongings, including livestock.
6. Provision of basic facilities (Water, Sanitation and health care etc.) in camps.
7. Priority of evacuation be allocated to Elderly, Pregnant women and disabled persons.
8. Fool proof security arrangements during evacuation and in the camps.
9. Establishment of separate camps for castles belonging to the affected population.

In situation like floods and complex emergencies; government makes decisions for mandatory evacuation, and then the responsible government officials at district and local level try to convince local communities for voluntary evacuation. At times, government may use coercive method to evacuate, local communities to protect them from the potential disaster. In emergency evacuation, whether it is voluntary or forced, communities should be allowed to take along minimum essential items/belongings/ cattle.

5.4 Search and Rescue

The first 12 hours of any disaster are regarded as the Critical hours. Timely deployment of Search & Rescue teams can save precious lives. Search & Rescue may have to be carried out in plains, hilly areas, Riverine area and collapse structures & buildings etc. therefore Search & Rescue Teams must be trained and equipped accordingly.

5.5 Rescue and Transportation of Injured & Dead Bodies

Triage/ Tagging procedure is followed for injured and dead. It is the process of prioritizing transfer of the injured for evacuation of people based on first hand assessment by the medical officer/ paramedic on site. Evacuation priority is expressed by identification of the patients by attaching Red Tag to the top priority patients, Yellow Tags to the second priority patients, Green Tag to the third priority patients and Black Tag to the least priority (dead) persons.

5.6 Medical Cover/ First Aid

Access to healthcare is a critical determinant for survival in the initial stages of disaster. Disaster almost always has significant impacts on the public health and well-being of affected populations. Provision of medical assistance be simultaneously undertaken during Search & Rescue and thereafter.

5.7 Rapid Need Assessment

Rapid Need Assessment is carried out by the Government alone or in association with UN System, immediately following a sudden-onset of a disaster. The aim of the assessment is to acquire basic information on the needs of affected populations and to support in identification of needs priorities. It gives the Government and other stakeholders, a common undertaking of the situation and its likely needs for immediate interventions.

The purpose of rapid need assessment is to help decision-makers on the nature and dynamics of the crisis and to identify strategic humanitarian priorities. The exercise is carried within 72 hours primarily on secondary data (remote sensing) and other sources. Then a field assessment is carried out at community level to identify needs and priorities of the affected/ vulnerable population.

5.8 Relief

It is the provision of services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster to save lives, alleviates sufferings of the people, reduce health impact and meet basic subsistence needs of the affected people. During the relief phase, focus must be on provision of Food, shelter, health assistance and WASH (Water, sanitation & hygiene). Efforts should be made to conclude Relief Operation within three months after which recovery phase must begin. However, in certain / exceptional cases it may surpass if situation so warrants. Government agencies are the major relief provider; however Philanthropists, Civil Society organizations, Pakistani community abroad, UN system in the country, Regional / friendly Countries and Donors may also take part in the relief depending upon the magnitude of the disaster. Some of the important features of effective relief are:

- Elaborate relief mechanism.
- Non-discrimination and taking care of vulnerable groups.
- Efficient logistics system for timely flow (receipt & distribution) of relief goods.
- Liberty of action and facilitation for relief workers / humanitarian community.
- Coordinated operation.
- Efficient / transparent cash grant system.
- Awareness of public and showcasing of relief activities through media.

Basic ethics to be followed by government are:

- In the event of a disaster, affected population go through difficult times and they are more demanding than they would be in normal circumstance. Government officials also have a lot to deal with in that situation; however they are obligated to adopt a caring attitude towards the survivors in terms of being responsive to their needs.
- Following the ethical priorities during disaster is often difficult for people in need and government officials alike. This difficulty is amplified when government officials are likely to face pressure from a host, a political, religious / sectarian, ethic, and kith & kin quarters. Nonetheless, they must have strong nerves to withstand the pressures to ensure the well-being of the affected population.

5.9 Early Recovery

The main purpose is returning Population, Critical Infrastructure and essential Government or Commercial Services back to a functional, if not pre-disaster state. It is often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures. Recovery activities may begin when the emergency has ended. During recovery, the intervention must be focused on Shelter, Agriculture, Food, Security, Health & Nutrition, Education, WASH (water, sanitation & hygiene), governance, and livelihood and community infrastructure. Thematic areas of DRR, Gender, Environment and Protection should be mainstreamed in all the sectors during recovery interventions.

In order to determine the recovery need, RNA is conducted. A comprehensive methodology for RNA has been formulated by NDMA in collaboration with UNDP. The assessment is based on the Primary data collected by the Government authorities, verification by the joint team and analysis. Based on the assessment, the recovery needs are worked out for all sectors.

5.10 Rehabilitation & Reconstruction

Post-disaster reconstruction is a complex process. It requires multi-sectoral involvement, very significant resources and a wide range of skills. Primarily Reconstruction is the responsibility of the government; however humanitarian agencies, donors and regional/ friendly countries can be engaged in reconstruction either by providing financial resources or undertaking the projects as per the Government's priorities. Damage and reconstruction needs are determined by conducting damage and need assessment.

5.11 Damage Need Assessment (DNA)

Damage Needs Assessment (DNA) is initiated with the objective of estimating the extent of the damage and the needs for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the damaged assets and infrastructure; and restoration of

livelihoods and economic productivity. Globally the ADB and the World Bank leads the assessment process in close coordination with Government. In our context Planning & Development Board initiates the request to conduct DNA, whereas all coordination is done by NDMA / PDMA.

5.12 Gender & Vulnerability Considerations

It is established that the effects of the disaster are more pronounced on the vulnerable groups of society such as women, children, elderly person and persons with disabilities. Within these categories there may be even more vulnerable groups, such as females heading their households, children with disabilities or persons with mental health issues. Because of their vulnerabilities, at times these groups have limited access to relief commodities. It is therefore imperative for the responders to safeguard the rights of vulnerable people in disaster. They must be accorded priority in rescue operation and all other activities of response. It is also essential to cater to the unique needs of these groups while planning for and executing the response.

5.13 Availability of Relief Supplies & Commodities

The readily availability of Relief Supplies/ Commodities is one of the important factors for the effective response. After disaster impact, usually, there is an urgent need of provision/ distribution of Food, Shelter, Medical Supplies and other required assistance among affected population. Emergency response actions, therefore needs to cover two main areas: namely procurement of various commodities from stores (already stockpiled), commercial supplies or/ and international assistance sources and the distribution of these commodities among affecters in the best possible orders of priority. International assistance resources often play a considerable part in response operations and in order to secure it, the Government launches an international appeal for assistance.

5.14 Media

Media can play vital role in disaster response/ management. Therefore, a well-coordinated arrangements be made at all tiers for information sharing and periodic Media briefs by appropriate spokespersons. Efforts must be made to provide timely updated and accurate information to media houses for dissemination. Delays in provision of information may lead to frustration and misreporting by media which should be discouraged at all levels.

5.15 Role of District Disaster Management Units in Response

1. Activate and beef up District Emergency Operation Centre and coordinate with relevant stakeholders
2. Regularly inform PEOC and NEOC about the latest situation
3. Mobilize, activate and deploy resources for disaster response
4. Coordinate with rescue services and deploy for effective response
5. Make District level departments ready for Emergency Response
6. Organize evacuation on priority basis.
7. Setup relief camp and deploy medical, search & rescue and emergency response team immediately.
8. If temporary shelter is needed, DDMO shall present a list of identified locations for temporary shelters with a request to line departments for starting activities in such sites as per their preparedness plans.
9. Coordinate with PDMA & NDMA to deploy resources for emergency response.
10. Prepare Plans in detail for the resources needed for relief operations and share with PDMA

11. Request PDMA-KP for helicopters for rescue and relief if needed.
12. Provide timely and essential relief goods and logistics support to the affected areas of the province
13. Provide food items as per PDMA KP guidelines, drinking water, medical supplies and non-food items to the affected population
14. Incident management at district level.
15. Facilitate and coordinate with I/NGO's, UN bodies and Philonthropist Organizations for response.
16. Conduct rapid multi-sectoral assessment of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of loss and damage
17. Undertake post disaster rapid assessment and actively play role in emergency declaration notification
18. Establish complain machanisam at the District Emergency Operation Center and at Sub District level.

a. SOPs for assessments and reporting

On the onset of a disaster, an emergency meeting will be called by the Deputy Commissioner with all line departments to get a sense of the scale of the disaster and get relevant information about the damages and needs for rescue and relief.

1. The Deputy Commissioner will make an assessment committee comprising of representatives from Revenue Department, Elementary and Secondary Education Department, Police and Local Government Department. Additional departments and humanitarian organizations may also be included based on the nature and scale of the disaster.
2. The committee will gather all relevant information at union council level on prescribed format within 12 hours of the disaster (Deputy Commissioner may extend the time of first assessment to 24 hours based on the nature and scale of disaster).
3. Upon completion of the field assessment, District Emergency Operation Centre will collate all union council level information into one district level data sheet on prescribed form and will share it with PEOC.
4. If more than one districts are affected by the disaster, Provincial Emergency Operation Centre will collate all prescribed formats and will share it with DG, all Directors, all line departments, NDMA and other stakeholders as advised by Director Relief.
5. These forms will be updated on a daily basis for the first 7 days of the disaster to make sure that all affected areas and affected communities are covered by the assessment and there are not data gaps for response.
6. The form will be marked as “New” in the first assessment, and will be marked as “Update” with the update number in the subsequent assessments.

Deputy Commissioners shall direct all line departments to start relief activities as per their preparedness plans. The SOPs for all key departments of the districts have been mentioned below;

b. Public Health Engineering Department/TMAs (and other departments responsible for water and sanitation)

Based on the initial assessment, PHED will start relief activities in the following pattern.

1. Share list of available water tankers with DDMO and start supplying drinking water to affected population in the community and temporary shelter as needed

2. Activate standby agreement with the tinkering company if existing water tankers are not adequate
3. Start supplying chlorine and water purification tablets from store to affected communities and temporary shelters as needed
4. Test water for safety in the affected areas and in temporary shelters
5. Start disinfection of water sources if found infected by flood water
6. Move water pumps to areas where pumps are damaged
7. Move pumping machines to affected areas for clearing sewerage lines
8. Liaise and share regular updates with DEOC and PEOC through designated emergency information officer

c. Irrigation Department

Based on initial assessment, Irrigation department will carry out the following activities on the onset of disaster:

1. Put all available machinery at the disposal of DDMU for relief and rescue
2. Activate standby agreement with contractors for making machinery available if needed
3. Immediately start reinforcement and repair of damage river and canal banks
4. Depute field staff for regular monitoring of river and canal banks in the disaster area
5. Take necessary actions to drain out flood water from residential and commercial areas on emergency basis
6. Liaise and share regular updates with DEOC and PEOC through designated emergency information officer

d. Health Department

Health department is at the forefront of relief to provide lifesaving health services to the affected persons. The District Health Officer shall respond to disaster in the following manner:

1. Immediately activate response bases near the disaster areas. If pre-identified response basis are not located near the disaster area, arrange for shifting such centers or arrange for transporting injured to response bases.
2. Call all doctors, paramedics and technicians on the roster and activate the deployment plan
3. Move adequate number of doctors, paramedics, equipment and medicine stock to response basis
4. Arrange for mobile health clinics if needed
5. Liaise with private health providers if government services are not adequate
6. Send emergency alerts to hospitals in the nearby districts and request for ambulances from adjacent districts to shift patients if needed
7. Coordinate overall health response by humanitarian community
8. Liaise and share regular updates with DEOC and PEOC through designated emergency information officer

e. Communication and Works Department

C&W department will assist in relief and rescue operations and will maintain connectivity to affected areas for effective response. Executive Engineer C&W shall respond to disaster in the following manner:

1. Put all available machinery at the disposal of DDMU for relief and rescue
2. Activate standby agreement with contractors for making machinery available if needed
3. Immediately start clearing roads and bridges to affected areas
4. Transport pre-fabricated bridges to areas where damaged bridges hamper rescue and relief activities
5. Coordinate with PKHA and NHA and request for assistance and resources if needed
6. Make an alternate route plan and share with DEOC, POEC and Police where roads/bridges cannot be opened for mobility
7. Liaise and share regular updates with DEOC and PEOC through designated emergency information officer

f. District Police

Police has a multifaceted role in disaster response which ranges from rescue and relief to maintaining law and order in the affected areas and relief centers, providing security to humanitarian workers and keeping track of relief goods to make sure that they reach the intended beneficiaries. The District Police Officer shall carry out the following activities in response to disaster:

1. Activate the disaster deployment plan for rescue and relief in coordination with DEOC and PEOC as per the preparedness plan
2. Make wireless communication pool available to DEOC and DDMO upon request
3. Deploy enough force in temporary shelters and relief centers to maintain order
4. Share movement advisory for movement in the affected area for humanitarian workers and government officials
5. Implement the alternate plan for traffic management to facilitate movement of relief workers and goods, as per preparedness plan
6. Secure the already identified area for establishment of humanitarian response bases and offices if needed and share detail with DEOC and PEOC
7. Liaise and share regular updates with DEOC and PEOC through designated emergency information officer

g. Elementary and Secondary Education

Elementary and secondary education department has enough staff and schools and are in better position to assist DDMU and PDMA-KP in disaster response. The District Education Officer shall:

1. Make school buildings available for rescue and relief activities in the affected areas
2. Prepare identified school buildings for temporary shelter as per preparedness plan
3. Make staff available for damage and need assessment in the affected areas
4. Make staff available for managing temporary shelters and relief centers
5. Call schools' chowkidars to provide security in the temporary shelters on 24/7 basis
6. Liaise and share regular updates with DEOC and PEOC through designated emergency information officer

h. Food Department

The key role of food department is protect food stock during disaster and to ensure sufficient supply of food in the district. The District food controller shall:

1. Immediately arrange for shifting food stock in the government godowns to affected areas
2. Assess availability of food in the district based on the initial disaster assessment and arrange for purchasing additional food stock if needed
3. Ensure quality of food during disaster to avoid supplying substandard food items to affected population
4. Liaise and share regular updates with DEOC and PEOC through designated emergency information officer

i. Social Welfare Department

Social welfare department shall utilize the human and material resources of district based NGOs/CBOs in rescue and relief activities. The District Social Welfare Officer shall:

1. Make NGOs/CBOs staff and resources available to DDMO for rescue and relief.
2. Fund NGOs/CBOs from available resources to assist in relief if needed
3. Liaise and share regular updates with DEOC and PEOC through designated emergency information officer

j. Information Department

1. Establishment of an Emergency Control Room/Unit for winter season.
2. Broadcast advance warnings and forecast to sensitize the public.
3. Mass awareness about the nearby safer places, routes and other precautionary measures.
4. Advocating responsible and ethical reporting.
5. Arrange press briefings/press conferences for any officer/official if required.
6. Awareness raising about the needs of vulnerable groups in disasters.

In situation like floods and complex emergencies; government makes decisions for mandatory evacuation, and then the responsible government officials at district and local level try to convince local communities for voluntary evacuation. At times, government may use coercive method to evacuate, local communities to protect them from the potential disaster. In emergency evacuation, whether it is voluntary or forced, communities should be allowed to take along minimum essential items/belongings/cattle.



دوران برفباری اپنے آپ کو محدود رکھیں۔
شدید سرد موسم آپ کی صحت کے لیے نقصان کا سبب بن سکتا ہے۔



Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



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[PDMAmedisocell](https://www.facebook.com/PDMAmedisocell)

CHAPTER-6

CONTACT DIRECTORY

PDMA CONTACT LIST

PDMA				
S.No.	Name	Landline	Cell No.	Extension
1	Mr. Sharif Hussain (Director General)	091-9213855	0345-9777121	111
2	Mr. Muhammad Amin (Director DRM)	091-9219628	0333-9278363	133
3	Mr. Muhammad Rehman (Director Relief)	091-9213890	0345-9355002	400
4	Mr. Sajid Imran (Director Rehabilitation)	091-9216221	0300-8582395	222
5	Mr.Arshad Qayoum Barki (Director Complex Emergency)	091-9219080	0300-5322919	153
6	Mr. Sahibzada Saleem (Deputy Director DRM)	-	0333-9419622	139
7	Mr. Abdul Rehman, Assistant Director (Warehouse)	-	0333-9733456	132
8	Mr. Taimur Ali, Media Coordinator / Focal Person	-	0346-4081890	109
9	Mr. Ham mad Afridi, Assistant Director (DRM)	-	0332-9575544	142
10	Mr. Ismail Khan, DRR Specialist	-	0345-9297005	146
11	Mr. Sajid Ali, Coordinator DRM	-	0345-9290907	141
12	Mr. Waqar Ali Shah, MIS Officer	-	0346-4719665	146

PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (PEOC) IN PDMA

In charge Name	Telephone Number	Fax Number
Mr. Fahad Tahir Incharge PEOC WhatsApp # 0311-9281272	091-9213845	091-9214025
	091-9213878	
	091-9213867	
	091-9213880	
	091-9212059	
	091-9213713	
	091-9213714	
	1700 (Toll Free Number for General Public)	

LIST OF DIVISIONAL REPORTING OFFICERS OF PDMA

S.No	Name	Designation	Divisions	Contact No
1	Muhammad Umar khan	Reporting Officer	Mardan	0345-9373099
2	Muhammad Faheem	Reporting Officer	DIKhan	0332-9737678
3	Salman Mulk	Reporting Officer	Malakand	0334-9023995
4	Maqsood Anwar	Reporting Officer	Kohat	0345-9052824
5	Muhammad Ibrahim	Reporting Officer	Hazara	0333-9055254

List of District Coordinators Complex Emergencies Wing, PDMA

1	Mr. Zia Rehman	Khyber	0300-5969632
2	Mr. Imran Wazir	North Waziristan	0333-9118404
3	Mr. Said Umer	South Waziristan	0345-9898203
4	Mr. Sheraz Badsha	Kurram	0333-9333262 0300-9333262
5	Mr. Khalid Saleem	Bajaur	0336-9262630
6	Mr. Irfan Ullah Bangash	Orakzai	0333-9173263
7	Mr. Sajid Khan	Mohmand	0333-2217680

CONTACT LIST OF NDMA AND OTHER PDMA'S

SR. NO.	NAME AND DESIGNATION	OFFICE NO/ FAX NO	CELL NO
1	Lt. General Inam Haider, Chairman, NDMA.	051-9030900 051-8354777 Fax no: 051-9202407/9204197 9204179	
2	Major Muhammad Ali Khan	Ph: 051-9030924	0333-5037187
3	National Emergency Operation Center	UAN: 111157157, Ph: 051-9030727-28-29	
4	Mr. Syed Salman Shah DG, PDMA, Sindh.	Ph: 021-35381810 Fax 021-99332007	0302-8207555
5	Mr. Faisal Farid DG PDMA, Punjab.	042-99203164-5 Fax no: 042-99204405	0304-0920096
6	Mr. Naseer Ahmad Nasir, DG, PDMA, Balochistan.	Ph: 081-9241118 Fax no: 0819241126	0345-8359200
7	Mr. Muhammad Shahid Ayub, Secretary/DG, SDMA, Muzaffarabad, Kashmir.	Ph: 05822-921536 Fax: 05822-921537	0345-0523359
8	Mr. Kamal ud qamar, DG, Gilgit Baltistan Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA).	05811-922030 05811-920874 Fax no: 05811-920875	0333-4839071

Rescue 1122 Headquarter

Name	Designation	Phone
Dr. Khateer Ahmad	Director General	091-9222488 9222531 / Fax 9222487
Dr. Ayaz Khan	Director Operation & Co ordinations (kpk)	091-9222486 / Fax 9222537
Engr Nasir Khan	Director Admin	091-9222488
Mr.yasir zeb	Deputy Director [Admin]	091-9222422
Mr. Aruj Sherazi	Deputy Director	091-9222490
Mr. NIAZ ALI	AD (Communication)	091-9212693
Mr. Waqas Ali	AD Legal	0333-9297463
Mr. Waseem	Admin Officer	091-9222491 /0333-9368040
Mr. Irfan Ullah	Procurement Officer	03159030315
Miss. Fatima Habib	M&E Officer	-----
Mr. Umar	Deputy Director Planning	0346-9207902
Mr.Afazal	AD Account	091-9222434
Mr. Bilal Ahmad Faizi	PRO	0321-9087517
		03009008678

DISTRICT EMERGENCY OFFICERS RESCUE 1122

DEOs		
District Name	Control Number	Control Back Hand Number
Peshawar	091-9225304	091-9225301,2,3
Mardan	0937-9230771	0937-840609
DI Khan	0966-715166	
Swat	0946-9240261	0946-9240249,50,51
Abbottabad	0992-9310560	0992-9310157-8-314
Nowshera	0923-9220312	0923-9220309,10,11
Kohat	0922-9260060	0922-9260049,50,51
Haripur	0995-920186	0995-627622,3,4
Chitral	0943-414093	0943-414092
Charsadda	091-2629001	091-9220191,2,3
Swabi	0938-280423	0938-280427,328,329
Karak	0927-210364	0348-9541122
Malakand	0932-411282	0932-411283/84/85
Hangu	0925-621305	0925-621310
Bajaur	0942-220846	0942-220847,8,50
Mansehra	0997-920126	0997-920124,31,32
Buner	0939-510129	0939-520126-27-28
Khyber	091-5820404	091-5820406
Kohistan Upper	0998-407212	0998-407213,5
Kohistan Lower	0998-405013	0998-405087
Shangla	0996-850403	0996-850400,404
Dir Upper	0944-880583	0944-880580-81-82
Dir Lower	0945-821660	0945-821661,2

Bannu	0928-664230	0928-620736,37,38
Mohmand	0924-290286	0924-290030,1,2
Lakki Marwat	0969-538217	0969-538214,5,6
Kurram	0926-312494	0926-312484,93,96
Tank	0963-211100	0963-511501,2,3
Orakzai	0925-650037	0925-650037
Batagram	0997-310184	0997-310181,2,3
South Waziristan	0965-210027	0965-210017
North Waziristan	0928-312747	0928-312748,9,50
Torghar	0997-541073	0997-541068,9,89

RESCUE 1122				
Name	Office #	Mobile #	fax #	Email ID
Peshawar District				
Control Room	091-9225304		091-9225306	peshawarcontrol1122@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	091-9225305			
Army Control Room (Peshawar Cantt)	091-5273421	Whatsapp # 0313- 3731965	102 Brigade	
Swat District				
Control Room	0946-9240251			swatcontrol1122@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0946-9240262			
Mardan District				
Control Room	0937-9230771			atta111222@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0937-9230770			
Abbottabad District				
Control Room	0992-331564		0992-331560	deofficeabbottabad@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0992-9310519			
D.I.Khan District				
Control Room	0996-715166			dikhanrescue1122@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0996-9280438			
Chitral District				
Control Room	0943-414093			rescue1122chitral@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0345-9492450	Kashif (EO)		
Nowshera				
Control Room	0923-9220312			rescue1122nowshera@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	0923-9220299			
Charsadda				
Control Room	091-9220192			charsaddarescue1122@gmail.com
Distt Emergency Officer	091-6515382			

EMERGENCY CONTROL ROOM CONTACT LIST

Emergency Control Rooms Contacts			
NDMA Control Room Irfan CEW 0311-9960488	051-9205037	051-9087825	051-111157157 051-9030848 Fax (Direc Reponse)
PDMA (Emergency Complex Wing) Irfan 0311-9960488	9219080 (Control Room)	PDA (Dengue 091-9217135)	Secretary Relief Fax 9210371 DG PDMA 9213855
Peshawar District Covid-19 Helpline 091-5849100	091-9211338 Dc House 9212304 DDMO Office	EWS 0313-8789087 Sajid EWS 0300-9366366 Kashif (Sys Eng) 0346-7856053	Police Control Room: 9212222
Charsadda District	091-9220024 /9220137 (PDMA-Haroon 9220419)	091-9220021	Fax: 9220137
DENGUE CR PESHAWAR	9210851		PMD Helpline 1315
Nowshera District	0923-9220099	DC Home: 0923-9220098	
Khyber District	924211687	PA Khyber 091-9211901/2	
Mohmand District	0924-290004	0924-290001	
Malakand Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
Buner District	0939-510450		abdul salam
Shangla District	0996-850005 DC Office	0996-850008 CR	0996-850911 (ADC office)
Swat District	0946-9240341(DC Office) (Salim 0333-9488321) 0946-9240339 (DC House),	0946-9240338 (0946-9240337 after office timing)	0946-9240008 0946-9240341 (Babuzai) 0946-9240337 (AC Office)
Chitral Lower District	0943-412519	0943-413858	
Chitral Upper District	0943-470355/356	0943-470025	Mumtaz Hussain (Relif Section) 0301-8953961
Dir Lower District	0945-9250029	0945-9250002/1	0333-9327929 Obad
Dir Upper District	0944-880104DC House/3	0944-880394	0334-8434711 (Raess (Steno))
Malakand District	0932-452080,	0932-452043	
Bajaur	0942-220432		
Hazara Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
Mansehra	0997-920170	0311-5539346	0997-920174 (CR)/304148 (Steno)
Abbottabad District	0992-9310200	0992-9310464	0992-9310553 (Control Room)
Haripur District	0995-613391 (DC Off)	0995-614115	0995-610455 (DDMO) 0995-613389 (Control Room)
Battagram District	0997-310136		0997-310071 (DPO House)
Kohistan Upper District	0998-407002	0998-407193	0998-407029 (Control Room)
Kohistan Lower District	0998-405166	0998-405031	DC Office 0998-405091
Kolai Pallas Kohistan	0346-9653522 (AC)	DC Cell # 0345-9088265	
Tor Ghar	0346-9708912 Faisal Latif (PS to DC)		
Mardan Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
Mardan District	0937-9230701, 9230048/45	Nisar Malang: 0332-6700005 (Incharge C.Room)	(1122 No. 0937-9230770/71) (Contol Room 0937-9230048/45)
Swabi District	0938-920016 DC Office 920009		0938-920006(Control Room)

Kohat Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
Kohat District	0922-9260304 (AC)	0922-9260268 CR	0922-9260046 DDMO
Hungu District	0925-623968	0925-621175	
Karak District	0927-210825	0927-210600	
Kurram	0926-520399, 0926310599		
Orakzai	0925-690008/690003		
D.I.Khan Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
D.I.Khan	(DC) 0966-9280116	(AC) 0966-9280117	0342-9479768 Liaqat Laghari
Tank District	0963-510835 Control Room	(AC) 0963-512290	(DC) 0963-511326
South Waziristan	0963-510364	0963-510709 (Clerk)	
Banuu Division Emergency Control Room Contacts			
Banuu District	0928-9270032	0928-9270039	0332-3080397 (Sabir- FP)
Lakki Marwat District	0969-538330/(ADC Relief538332)	(AC) 0969-510548	
North Waziristan	0928-230257	0928-300903/978 DC North	
Important Control Rooms Contacts			
Peshawar District (Rivers Gauge Reader) 9212114	Flood Cell Peshawar 9222799	1052	DG health 9210269 (fax 9210230) Sec health 9210342 (fax 9210419)
Engineering 11 Core Flood (Lt. Osama) 9213076			Executive Engineer Hydrology 912114
Federal Flood Commission 051-9244616	Flood Forecast Lahore 042-99200139		HQ 10 Corp: 051-9280782
Seismic Earth Quake 051-9250597 051-9250291	Warsak Dam (Control Room 2385103) Tarbela Dam 0938-281180/81/84		Operation Room CPO: 9210457, 9214090 Fax (9213165) whatsapp (0344-2272211)
Rescue 1122 Team			
Falak Zaib 0300-5857113	Nasir Saleh 0334-4022837		

COMMISSIONERS CONTACT LIST

Commissioners Contact List					
Name	Division	Office	Fax	Mobile/ Whatsapp	Email
Mr. Shoukat Ali Yousafzai	Malakand	0946-9240226, 0946-9240185	0946-9240229- 178, 0946-9240223 (House)	0346-9443331 03463282551	commissionermkd@gmail.com
Mr. Mutahir Zaib	Hazara	0992-9310111 0992-9310222 0992-9310444	0992-9310500	0333-9017359 0335055181	commissionerhazara1@gmail.com
Mr. Syed Abdul Jabar Shah	Mardan	0937-9230572-73	0937-9230578	0344-9047828	commissionermrd@yahoo.com
Mr. Raiz Khan Mehsood	Peshawar	091- 9211337	091-9214085	0300-8599055	commissionerpsh@gmail.com
Mr. Mehmood Aslam	Kohat	0922-9260001 0922-9260002 0922-9260003	0922-9260105	0333-5109329	commissionerkohat@gmail.com
Mr.Matiullah Khan	Bannu	0928621144/09289270 220/09289270044	0928-9270041	0300-5791090	commissionerbannu@hotmail.com
Mr. Aamir Afaq	D I Khan	0966-9280351	0966-9280352	0346-9072848	commissionerdikhan@yahoo.com

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS CONTACT LIST

S. No.	District	Name of Officer	Office	Residence	Fax	Mobile	Whatsapp No.
1	Abbottabad	Mr. Tariq Salam	0992-9310200/01-24	0992-9310464	0992-9310202	0301-8756744	0301-8756744
2	Bannu	Mr. Aun Haider Gondal	0928-9270032	0928-9270032	0928-9270079	0321-5771159	0321-5771159
3	Battagram	Mr. Irfan Ullah	0997-310030	0997-310136	0997-310051	0333-5755069	0333-5755069
4	Buner	Mr. Shabir Khan	0939-510450	0939-510888	0939-510427	0346-1998842	0346-1998842
5	Charsadda	Cpt @ Abdur Rehman	091-9220024	091-9220020	091-9220021	0333-8181828	0333-8181828
6	Lower Chitral	Mr. Anwar Ul Haq	0943-412055/412519/412368	0943-412519	0943-412421	0345-5576888	0345-5576888
7	Upper Chitral	Mr. Manzoor Afridi	0943-470025		0943-470356	0346-9111123	0346-9111123
8	D.I.Khan	Mr. Nasrullah	0966-9280116	0966-9280022	0966-9280110	0301-5472929	0301-5472929
9	Dir Lower	Mr. Muhammad Zubair Khan	0945-9250003/09459250031	0945-9250002	0945-9250001	0301-8388835	0301-8388835
10	Dir Upper	Mr. Akmal Khattak	0944-880394	0944-880104	0944-881130	0333-3396473	0333-3396473
11	Hangu	Mr. M Rafique	0925-621175	0925-623968	0925-620050	0330-7400001	0330-7400001
12	Haripur	Mr. Fawad	0995-920200	0995-611149	0995-615412	0346-5582444	0346-5582444
13	Karak	Mr. Khalid Iqbal	0927-210825/828, 0333-9713050 ishtaiq	0927-210825	0927-210925	0346-9264401	0346-9264401
14	Kohat	Mr. Furqan Ashraf	0922-9260268	0922-9260031	0922-9260032	0333-6682044	0333-6682044
15	Upper Kohistan	Mr. Asif	0998-407002	0998-407193	0998-407001	0334-5573972	0334-5573972
16	Lower Kohistan	Mr. Shakeel Ahmed	0998-405091	0998-405113	0998-405092	0335-9118879	0335-9118879
17	Kolai Pallas	M. Hamid Ali	PTCL Connection not available			0333-9882287	0333-9882287
18	Lakki Marwat	Mr. Fazal Akbar	0969-538330-1	0969-538331	0969-538333	0345-9003428	0345-9003428
19	Malakand	Mr. Arif Yousaf Zai	0932-452080	0932-452043	0932-452105	0345-5056262	0345-5056262
20	Mansehra	Mr. Adnan Khan	0997-920174	0997-920174	0997-305513	0335-0495486	0335-0495486
21	Mardan	Mr. Habibullah Arif	0937-9230048	0937-9230048	0937-9230303	0333-9107828	0318-9626004
22	Nowshera	Mr. Khalid Iqbal	0923-9220099	0923-9220098	0923-9220159	0315-9990282	
23	Peshawar	Mr. Shafi Ullah	091-9212302	091-9211338	091-9211418	0300-5335979	0300-5335979
24	Shangla	Mr. Zia Ur Rehman	0996-850005/850911	0996-850008	0996-850006	0348-8988551	0348-8988551
25	Swabi	Mr. Capt (R)Sana Ullah	0938-920006	0938-221220	0938-221500	0345-9519119	0345-9519119
26	Swat	Mr. Junaid Khan	0946-9240340/337	0946-9240338	0946-9240329	0333-9137808	0333-9137808
27	Tank	Mr. Hamid Ullah Khattak	0963-511326	0963-511326	0963-510300	0337-7549868	0337-7549868
28	Tor Ghar	Mr. Anwar Zaib	(Faisal Latif) 0346-9708912 PS to DC	0340-0562010	0997-580188	0333-9065251	0333-9065251
29	Bajaur	Mr. Fahad Wazir	0942-220558/9	0942-220558	0942-220388	0345-8587008	0345-8587008
30	Kurram	Mr. Wasil Khattak	0926-310599/313532/310766	0926-310599	0926-310520/311797	0333-9713982	0333-9713982
31	Mohmand	Mr. Arif Ullah Awan	0924-290001 (Adc 0924-290189)	0924-290002	0924-290075	0333-9505268	0333-9505268
32	North Waziristan	Mr. Shahid Ali	0928-300798	0928-300798	0928-300642/300600	0346-9293209	0346-9293209
33	South Waziristan	Mr. Ashfaq Khan	0963-510364/510386	0963-510386	0963-510442 (0965-210296 /210748 WANA)	0300-9040564	0300-9040564
34	Orakzai	Mr. Adnan Farid	0925-690008/3	0925-680003	0925-690007	0300-5876761	0300-5876761
35	Khyber	Mr. Shah Fahad	9211901/4	9211904	9211900	0333-9680299	0333-9680299

CONTACT LIST OF DDMOs

S.No.	Name	District	Mobile Phone	Whatsapp	PTCL	Offcie Fax
1	Mr. Saqlain Saleem (AC HQ)	ABBOTABAD	0331-7002901	0332-4742074	0992-9310203	0992-9310202
	Sajid (ADC Relief)		0300-9113441	0300-9113441	0992-9310209	0992-9310202
2	Mr. Hamid Iqbal (ADC Relief)	BANNU	0345-9563000	0345-9563000	0928-9270039	0928-9270039
	Mr. Hamid Iqbal (ADC Relief)		0345-9563000	0345-9563000	0928-9270032	0928-9270079
3	Mr. Shakeel Akbar (AC HQ)	BATTAGRAM	0341-9411504	0341-9411504	0997-310391	0997-310051
	Mr. Azaz Ullah (ADC Relief)		0341-9411504	0341-9411504	0997-310136	0997-310051
4	Mr. Hammad (AC HQ)	BUNER	0315-7639996	0315-7639996	0939-511444 0939510234	0939-510427
	Mr. Abdul Latif (ADC Relief)		0333-9112385	0333-9112385	0939-510450	0939-510427
5	Mr. Alvina Faiz (AC HQ)	CHARSADDA	0304-4466565	0304-4466565	091-9220137/ Haron 0333-9319906	091-9220026
	Mr Usman Jillani(ADC Relief)		0300-9003888	0300-9003888	091-9220419	091-9220026
6	Mr. Waqas Choudary (AC HQ)	CHITRAL LOWER	0323-4092336	0333-9327929	0943-413686	0943-413686
	Mr. Ubaid Ullah (ADC Relief)		0333-9327929	0333-9327929	0943-412519	0943-413686
7	Mr. Shah Adnan (AC HQ)	CHITRAL UPPER	0343-8589637	0343-8589637	0943-470025	0943-470025
	Mr. Vacant (ADC Relief)				0943-470025	0943-470356
8	Mr. Farhan Ahmad (AC HQ)	D I KHAN	0333-8658368	0333-8658368	0966-9280117	0966-9280110
	Mr. Vacant (ADC Relief)				0966-9280116	0966-9280110
9	Mr. Shehzad (AC HQ)	DIR LOWER	0333-0566983	0333-0566983	0945-9250029	0945-9250001
	Mr. Jan Muhammad (ADC Relief)		0345-4406324	0345-4406324	0945-9250014	0945-9250001
10	Mr. Usman Ali (AC HQ)	DIR UPPER	0308-8888937	0308-8888937	0944- 880506/880594/880278	0944-881130
	Mr. Masood Jan (ADC Relief)		0331-9251852	0331-9251852	0944-880394	0944-881130
11	Mr. Habib Ullah (AC HQ)	HANGU	0333-6338278	0333-6338278	0925-622682/621175	0925-621175
	Mr. Fahad Ullah (ADC Relief)		0334-8810907	0334-8810907	0925-622138	0925-620050
12	Ms. Asqa Fatima (AC HQ)	HARIPUR	0332-5869905	0332-5869905	0995-920205	0995-615412
	Mr.Muhammad Abid (AC HQ)		0333-5056346	0333-5056346	0995-610455/ 0995- 920206	0995-615412
13	Mr. Sadam Hussain (AC HQ)	KARAK	0343-3584408	0343-3584408	0927-210710	0927-210825

13	Mr. Sadam Hussain (AC HQ)	KARAK	0343-3584408	0343-3584408	0927-210710	0927-210825
	Mr. Mehmood (ADC Relief)		0333-9174118	0333-9174118	0927-210825/828	0927-210925
14	Mr. Nawab Sameer Hussain Laghari (AC HQ)	KOHAT	0333-3094266	0333-3094266	0922-9260046	
	Mr. Abdul Rauf (ADC Relief)		0333-9156373	0333-9156373	0922-9260268	0922-9260032
15	Mr. Hafiz Ullah (AC HQ)	KOHISTAN LOWER	0343-2648149	0343-2648149	0998-405091	
	Muhammad Saqib (ADC Relief)		0334-5336332	0334-5336332	0998-405102	0998-405092
16	Mr. Hafiz Waqar (AC HQ)	KOHISTAN UPPER	0321-9803441	0321-9803441	0998-407003/0345-9256324 Fazle Haq Dassu AC Office	
	Mr. Imran Zia (ADC Relief)		0306-5615850	0306-5615850	0998-407003	0998-407001
17	Mr. Ishtaiq Ahmed Khan	KOLAI PALLAS	0300-9348675	0300-9348675		(Sulaiman 0345-8826501)
	Mr. Ijaz Ahmad (Relief Assistant)		0344-9424148/0300-4729205	0344-9424148/0300-4729205		
18	Mr. Tariq Mehmood (AC HQ)	LAKKI MARWAT	0333-9956654	0346-9849884/03005849984	0969-510548	0969-350955
	Mr. Tariq Ullah (ADC Relief)		0346-9849884	0346-9849884/03005849984	0969-538330-1-538332	0969-538333
19	Mr. Muhammad Umar (AC HQ)	MALAKAND	0313-9427627	0313-9427627	0932-412254/0342-8281294 Rlief Asst	0932-413199
	Mr. Muhammad Umar (ADC Relief)		0313-9427627	0313-9427627	0932-452080	0932-452105
20	Ms. Qurtlain (AC HQ)	MANSEHRA	0321-1737954	0321-1737954	0997-300751	0997-305513
	Mr. Ishtaiq Sultan (ADC Relief)		0342-7865248	0342-7865248	0997-920174	0997-305513
21	Ms. Ayesha Tahir (AC HQ)	MARDAN	0323-4858575	0323-4858575	0937-9230701/ 0341-5376622 islam	0937-9230303
	Ms. Aasma Arif (ADC Relief)		0344-9177708	0344-9177708	0937-9230048/45 9230322	0937-9230303
22	Ms. Tanveer Ahmad (AC HQ)	NOWSHERA	0301-03319967	0301-03319967	0923-9220104	0923-9220220
	Ms. Quratulain Wazir (ADC Relief)		0332-3585960	0332-3585960	0923-9220099	0923-9220159
23	Mr. Muhammad Hashim Azim (AC HQ)	PESHAWAR	0340-0000011	0340-0000011	091-9212304 Haseeb 03329085616	091-9212303
	Mr. Imran Khan (ADC Relief)		0333-0506962	0333-0506962		091-9212303
24	Mr. Muhammad Usman Ashraf (AC HQ)	SWABI	0333-8429344	0333-8429344	0938-920016	938221917
	Mr. Muhammad Ali (ADC Relief)		0331-5897848	0331-5897848	0938-920006	0938-221500

25	Ms. Muneeba Fatima (AC HQ)	SHANGLA	0343-4455346	0343-4455346	0996-850007 3337 850793	0996-850006
	Mr. Saeed Ullah Jan (ADC Relief)		0335-5620990	0335-5620990	0996-850005	0996-850006
26	Mr. Muhammad Asghar (AC HQ)	SWAT	0334-8808020	0334-8808020	0946-9240341 9240008	0946-9240329
	Mr. Ibrar Wazir (ADC Relief)		0336-5521148	0336-5521148	0946-9240340/337	0946-9240329
27	Mr. Amin Ullah (AC HQ)	TANK	0314-6934754	0314-6934754	0963-512290	0963-510300
	Mr. Tanver (ADC Relief)		0304-9016456	0304-9016456	0963-512290	0963-510300
28	Mr. Hasrat Khan (AC HQ)	TOR GHAR	0302-2223311	0333-9419622	0997-541005	0997-322029
	Mr. Hasrat Khan (ADC Relief)		0302-2223311	0333-9419622	0997-541005	0997-580188
29	Mr. Shahab Udo Din (AC HQ)	KHYBER	0345-1020651	0345-1020651	091-921190 9211901	9211900
	Mr. Nouman Ali (ADC Relief)		0333-9164728	0333-9164728	9211901	9211900
30	Mr. Hamza Zahoor (AC HQ)	BAJAUR	0334-9192779	0334-9192779	0942-220558/9 0942-220432	0942-220388
	Mr. Abdul Wahab Khalil (ADC Relief)		0344-3322226	0333-9101309	0942-220294	0942-220388
31	Mr. Sajjad Hussain (AC HQ)	MOHMAND	0333-9085688	0333-9085688	0924-290004	0924-290075
	Mr. Muhammad Qamar (ADC Relief)		0345-9336847	0345-9336847	0924-290004	0924-290075
32	Mr. Amir Nawaz (AC HQ)	KURRAM	0302-5272166	0302-5272166	0926-310777	0926-310520
	Mr. Naimatullah (ADC Relief)		0332-1147111	0332-1147111	0926-310599	0926-310520
33	Mr. Umar Khitab (AC HQ)	SOUTH WAZIRISTAN	0333-1974558	0333-1974558	0963- 512224	0963-510442
	Mr. Kashmir Khan (ADC Relief)		0345-9874078	0345-9874078	0963-510364/510386	0963-510442 (0965-210296/210748 WANA)
34	Mr. Shoukat Ali (AC HQ)	NORTH WAZIRISTAN	0333-5623859	0333-5623859	0928-21414	0928-21414
	Mr. Qasir Kundi (ADC Relief)		0333-9961467	0333-9961467	0928-300798	0928-300642/300600
35	Mr. Ibrahim Shah (AC HQ)	ORAKZAI	0342-8233633	0336-9727777	0925-650002	0925-690007
	Mr. Zahid Usman Kakakhel (ADC Relief)		0346-5660175	0346-5660175	0925-690005	

CHIEF ENGINEER (NORTH) IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY FLOOD SEASON, 2022

S.No	Name Of Officer	Designation	Phone Number	Cell
A	Chief Engineer North			
1	Engr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan	Chief Engineer	091-9212123	0308-8885566
2	Engr. Anwar Kamal Khan	Superintending Engineer	091-9212113	0312-9225277
3	Engr. Khalid Khattak	Deputy Director Design		0333-9118493
4	Engr. Abdul Sadiq	Deputy director Planning		0342-9646180
5	Engr. Fazal Mola	Technical Officer		0333-9471833
B	Mardan Irrigation Circle, Mardan			
1	Engr. Waliyat Khan	Superintending Engineer	0937-9230194	0346-9314743
2	Engr. Syed Ahmad Amin Shah	Executive Engineer Mardan/ Malakand	0937-9230195	0313-1313276
3	Swabi Irrigation Circle, Swabi			
4	Engr. Zubair Khan	Superintending Engineer	0938-920030	0346-5623503
5	Engr. Hassan Khan	Executive Engineer Swabi-I	0938-530484	0341-9741709
6	Engr. Muhammad jawad Khan	Executive Engineer Swabi-II	0938-920031	0303-8718300
7	Engr. Taimur Zahid	Executive Engineer Abbottabad	0992-9310246	0305-9685529
C	Swat Irrigation Circle, Swat			
1	Engr. Wasim Malik	Superintending Engineer	0946-9240164	0341-0600906
2	Engr. Bakhtayar Khan	Executive Engineer Swat-I	0938-530484	0345-3978855
3	Engr. Syed Suliman Shah	Executive Engineer Swat-II	0946-791221	0346-5242054
4	Engr. Niaz Badshah	Executive Engineer Dir	0945-9250068	0300-5844790
5	Engr. Mazhar Hussain	Executive Engineer Chitral	0943-412641	0310-9410949
D	Mechanical Irrigation Division, Peshawar			
1	Engr. Mohammad Idress Khan	Executive Engineer	091-9212120	0302-8594444

CHIEF ENGINEER (SOUTH) IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY FLOOD SEASON, 2022

Name	Post	Office No	Cell No
Mr Hayat Ud Din	Minister Irrigation	9212174	03005653995
Mr Tariq Ali	SE Peshawar Circle	9212115	03367761947
Javed Khattak	Xen Tube well	9222731	03024478228, 03247217464
Muhammad Yaseen	SE Bannu Circle	9289270061	03469006616
Mr. Aqeel	Xen Marwat Canal	9289270063	03317875554
Muhammad Shireen Khan	Xen Peshawar Canal	9210102	03459669510
Mr Khushal	Bannu Canal	9289270056	03459240065, 03328000503
	Xen hydrology	9212502	03019039940
Hafiz Muhammad Yasir	XEN Charsadda	9220499	03162211396
Mr. Aqeel	XEN Kohat	09289270063	03317875554
Mr. Suhail	XEN Kohat	0922933173	03329999191
Mr. Shareef	SE DI Khan	09669280238	03339477987
Ghulam Rasool Burki	XEN Paharpur	09669280127	03459843010
Suleman Daud	XEN CRBC	09669280237	03339957072
Ameer Amjad Khan	XEN Flood	0966740259	03469278118
Mr. Imtiaz	XEN Gomal	0966740259	03339154350
Mr. Gohar Khan	Collector	9210659	03005963979
Shireen Jan	DDD	9121119	03339102279
Mr. Zahoor	PD Baran Dam		03009152983
Akbar Khan	DD Baran Dam		03229797456
	FFC	0519244616	
Mr. Kazim	M/O Water Resource	9244603	
Meher Ali Shah	M/O Water Resource	9244873	

CONTACT DETAILS OF PKHA

Name	Designation	Office	Cell Number
Engr: Ejaz Ahmad	Director-I	091-9213272	0300-5905767
Engr: Sohail Idrees	Director-II	091-9210963	0321-9045161
Engr: Adnan Khan	Director-III Merged Area	091-9223541	0336-3640444
Engr: Shahab Ahmad	DD (HQ)	091-9213522	0333-9232969
Engr: Usman Shinwari	DD (Center)	091-9210444	0321-5212116
Engr: Muhammad Ayaz	DD (North) Swat	0946-9310543	0342-9110074
Engr: Mehdi Raza	DD (East) Abbottabad	0992-9310543	0345-9161775 0314-9993666
Engr: Badri Islam	DD (RMU) Naguman	091-6224 397	0300-5839456
Engr: Waqas Ali Shah	DD (South) Kohat	091-9211469	0315-0091072
Engr: Hassan Jan	DD (Merged Area) DIKhan	0966-9280340	0345-9851090

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

District	DHO Name	Cell Number	Office Number	Email
Abbottabad	Dr. Shah Faisal Khanzada	3038035716	9929310192	edohabd@gmail.com
Bannu	Dr. Rahman Afridi	3365963825	9289270227	dhobabannu311@yahoo.com
Battagram	Dr. Zakir Hussain	3469898263	997310507	fayyazshah1981@gmail.com
Bannu	Qazi Afsar Anwer	3339131202	939510138	dhobunner@gmail.com
Charsadda	Dr. Ali Shah	3009040864	9220158	dhochd01@gmail.com
Chitral Upper	Dr. Irshad Ahmad	3028872915	943470567	dhochitralupper@gmail.com
Chitral Lower	Dr. Fayyaz Ali Rumi	3451541023	0943412754-34	dhochitral@gmail.com
D.I. Khan	Dr. Mahmood Jan	3343347800	966933199	dhodikhan@yahoo.com
Dir Upper	Dr. Khalid Khan	3339267266	944880808	admn6066@gmail.com
Dir Lower	Dr. Irshad Ali	3155079920	9459250098	dhodirlower@gmail.com
Hangu	Dr. Nawab Ali	3339623443	925623034	epihangu@gmail.com
Haripur	Dr. Munawar Afridi	3005245074	9953535576	dhoharipur@gmail.com
Kohat	Dr. Fazal Maula	3459138806	922514100	dhokohat@gmail.com
Karak	Dr. Iftexhar Ahmad	3339550187	927290537	dhokarak@gmail.com
Kohistan Upper	Dr. Taj Muhammad	3129915732	998407132	daniyaladhis@gmail.com
Kohistan Lower	Dr. Usman Shah	3495952808	3495952808	dhokohistanlower@gmail.com
Kohistan Kolai Palas	Dr. Peerzada	3369105541	3018816508	dhok727@gmail.com
Lakki Marwat	Dr. Abd Gul Wazir	3339107052	969510472	dholakki@yahoo.com
Malakand	Dr. Salikh Shah	3334961919	932410399	dhomalakand@gmail.com
Mansehra	Dr. Mushtaq Khan	3144111199	9974920169	edomra@yahoo.com
Mardan	Dr. Kachkol Khan	3459413649	9379230030	mardandho@gmail.com
Peshawar	Dr. Ghulam Subhani	3018900275	9225387	dhispushawar@gmail.com
Shangla	Dr. Shaukat Saleem	3035376292	996850653	edoshangla@gmail.com
Swabi	Dr. Abdul Lateef	3459271964	938280403	edohealthswabi@yahoo.com
Swat	Dr. Muhammad Saleem	3411190068	9469240139	edoh@gmail.com
Tank	Dr. Tariq Miankhel	0963-510755/ 0963-512534	3462462434	edohtank1@hotmail.com
North Waziristan	Dr. Wazir Khan Safi	3038877446	928300788	drikramsafi1122@gmail.com

Meteorological Department

Name	Designation	Office No.	Cell No.
Ms. Ghazala Qaiser	Director	091-9210190	0333-4465861
Mr. Alamzeb	Dy Director	091-5253508	0300-5683101
Mr. Muhammad Fahim Ahmad	Dy Director	091-9212410	0333-5224566
Mr. Gul Muhammad	Meteorologist	091-9212410	0346-9469392

STATIONS WISE FOCAL PERSON

Station	Focal Person	Office No.	Cell No.
Chitral	Mr. Noor Kamal	0943-412934	0348-9144316
	Mr. Manzoor Ahmad		0346-9892825
Timergara	Mr. Ishrat Abbas	0340-9497177	0333-9054716
Dir	Mr. Nasir-u-Din	0944-881380	0300-9001159
Mirkhani	Mr. Fazl e Amin	0344-9705251 0345-2775009	0344-9705251
Kalam	Mr. Akhtar Ali	0346-9366377	0346-9366377
Drosh	Mr. Abdullah	0943-480102	0320-9016911
		0346-9894150	0307-8522615
		0307-8522615	
Saidu Sharif	Miss. Zubarya	0314-9397807	0314-9397807
Malamjabba	Mr. Said Zaman	0345-4236634	0345-9453861
		0345-9453861	
Peshawar	Mr. Niaz Wali	091-9210190	0333-9196419
		091-9210184	0346-0507540
Kakul	Mr. Suliman Khan	0334-8952195	0311-9400480
		0311-9400480	0345-9289757
Balakot	Mr. Zaheer Iqbal	0997-500699	0312-1850049
			0300-8329916
Parachinar	Mr. Bakht Ali Mr. Asghar Khan	0333-9112029	0333-9112029
		0331-9160096	0331-9160096
		0302-9180998	
Bannu	Mr. Haji Khan	0332-9204376	0345-9834882
		0333-9966077	
		0345-9834882	
WSR Cherat	Mr. Hamid Ur Rehman	0306-9631266	0306-9631266
Mardan Takht Bahi	Mr. Hassan Ali Shah	0937-545004	0333-9472011
	Mr. Fayaz Khan	0937-545005	0312-0768735 0311-8156846

ANNEXURES

Annexure I: SOPs for Line Departments:

Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction in all sectors should be ensured to bridge the gaps and ensure the risk minimization through effective disaster risk management strategies.

For effective coordinated efforts all the key provincial line departments will adapt the following SOPs,

SOPs for Public Health Engineering Department

Responsibility: Executive Engineer (or as otherwise applied/notified)

Headed by the Executive Engineer, PHED is responsible for providing drinking water and sanitation services at the district level. Different operational modalities are followed in different areas as TMAs are responsible agencies in the rural areas while municipal corporation/committees are responsible in the urban areas whereas there are specialized agencies like PDA, KDA etc providing such services in their respective areas. Nevertheless, SOPs for PHED applies to all such government organizations providing water and sanitation services within the geographical boundaries of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and the responsibilities of Executive Engineer in this SOP will apply to the heads of all such bodies.

The Executive Engineer shall

1. Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of drinking water and sanitation infrastructure in the district/catchment area, clearly identifying vulnerable facilities. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
2. Assess water pumps, water supply lines and sanitation lines and carry out required repair and maintenance.
3. Protect water sources in flood prone areas.
4. Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages
5. Maintain standby water pumps, generators and fuel stock to be used in disasters
6. Prepare an alternate plan of action for water supply to hospitals and health centers in the event of disaster
7. Sign a standby agreement with water tankers (or such company) based on vulnerability assessment and alerts.
8. Maintain stock of chlorine and water purification tablets based on the vulnerability assessment and alerts.
9. Prepare for installation of water and sanitation facilities in the temporary shelter locations identified by DDMU.

10. Prepare a disaster management plan for the district with the following contents:

- a. Status of water and sanitation infrastructure
- b. List of vulnerable facilities and installation
- c. Potential number of people without safe drinking water in the event of disaster
- d. Alternate mechanism of provision of drinking water in the event of disaster
- e. List of standby equipment and machinery (mainly water pumps and water tankers) to be used during response phase
- f. List of all field staff to be made available to DDMU for relief in the event of disaster
- g. Minimum and maximum time of response in different vulnerable locations in the event of disaster

11. Submit the disaster management plan to DDMO for compiling district disaster management plan

SOPs for Irrigation Department

Responsibility: Executive Engineer

Headed by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department is responsible for constructing and maintaining irrigation infrastructure in the district. This department monitors water flow in rivers, canals and nullahs passing through the district and inform DDMU and PDMA of the possible flooding in the river system. While large dams are maintained by WAPDA, small irrigation dams are maintained by Irrigation department in the district. Though flash floods and heavy rains are mainly due to climatic changes and de-forestation, most of the damages are done due to encroachments in the water ways, river banks, canals and nullahs. The current antiencroachment drive in many districts is a welcome move, however, only continuous monitoring and checking of encroachment by the Irrigation department will ensure free flow of flood water hence minimizing the human and material losses.

The Executive Engineer shall:

1. Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of Irrigation infrastructure, rivers, streams, nullahs and other water ways in the district, clearly identifying vulnerable structures. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
2. Monitor erosion of river/canal/nullah banks and carry out required re-enforcements, repair and maintenance and/or or coordinate with relevant provincial/federal authorities if repair/civil work is out of the ambit of district Irrigation Department.
3. Continuously monitor water flow especially after an alert is issued by the Metrological Department.
4. Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and

response stages

5. Maintain machinery for reinforcement of river/canal/nullahs banks during disaster.
6. Sign a standby agreement with Government Contractors for using their machinery during disaster.
 7. Prepare a disaster management plan for the district with the following contents:
 - h. Status of Irrigation infrastructure and water flow.
 - i. List of areas vulnerable to flood and the possible scale of flooding.
 - j. Repair and maintenance needs, completed and gaps
 - k. List of standby equipment and machinery to be used during response phase
 - l. List of all field staff to be made available to DDMU for relief in the event of disaster
 - m. Minimum and maximum time of response in different vulnerable locations in the event of disaster
8. Submit the disaster management plan to DDMO for compiling district disaster management plan

SOPs for Health Department

Responsibility: District Health Officer

Health services are managed and delivered at the district level and the infrastructure includes Basic Health Unit (BHU), Rural Health Center (RHC), Tehsil Headquarter Hospital (THQ) and District Headquarter Hospital (DHQ). Some districts have teaching hospitals and specialized hospitals/health centers run by different provincial departments. For disaster preparedness and response, the standard health infrastructure (BHU, RHC, THQ, DHQ) will be responsible whereas teaching hospitals and other specialized hospitals and health centers in the public and private sector will be taken onboard in preparedness and response for better disaster management. As head of the district health system, the District Health Officer shall:

The Executive Engineer shall:

1. Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of health infrastructure in the district, clearly identifying vulnerable hospitals. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
2. Make an evacuation plan for indoor patients from vulnerable facilities in the event of emergency especially after alert.
3. Identify health facilities to serve as response bases in the event of emergency. Such bases should be in a safer location in the closer vicinity of the vulnerable areas.
4. Maintain stock of life saving medicines, surgical tools and other equipment especially after disaster alert.

5. Shift medical equipment (X-ray, ultrasound, ECG, MRI machines etc) to higher ground, preferably first or second floor, in the health facilities vulnerable to flooding.
6. Establish/strengthen mother and child facility in the hospitals, especially in the response bases.
7. Keep all ambulances operational with adequate stock of fuel.
8. Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.
9. Liaise with public and private teaching hospitals, specialized hospitals and centers to ascertain the capacity of health response in the district.
10. Prepare a disaster management plan for the district with the following contents:
 - a. List of government hospitals with bed capacity, doctors, paramedics, availability of medicines, equipment, ambulances and facilities (MNC center, Trauma Center, Burn ward etc)
 - b. List of private hospitals with bed capacity, doctors, paramedics, availability of medicines, equipment and ambulances
 - c. List of response bases with routine capacity and emergency staff roster and medicines/equipment detail.
 - d. Roster of doctors and paramedics to be deployed in temporary shelters in the event of emergency.
 - e. Minimum and maximum time of response in different vulnerable locations in the event of disaster
11. Submit the disaster management plan to DDMO for compiling district disaster management plan

SOPs for Communication and Works Department

Responsibility: Executive Engineer

Construction and maintenance of road network and bridges is done by Communication and Works department which is headed by Executive Engineer in district. Though there are other agencies involved in construction of link roads, C&W will be the responsible department for maintenance of link roads and bridges for disaster management except for roads maintained by PKHA and NHA. In cases where roads maintained by PKHA and NHA are vulnerable, C&W will intimate these authorities for necessary repair and maintenance. Nonetheless, clearing of roads and arranging for pre-fabricated bridges will be done by C&W in the event of disasters.

The Executive Engineer shall:

1. Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of road network and bridges in the district, clearly identifying vulnerable structures. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters'

alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.

2. Carry out necessary repair and maintenance of damaged/vulnerable roads and bridges and make them safer to withstand disasters.
3. Plan alternate routes for vulnerable roads and bridges to facilitate evacuation and humanitarian response.
4. Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.
5. Continuously monitor vulnerable roads and bridges during flood season and immediately inform DDMO of any damage and alternate route.
6. Maintain machinery for clearing roads in the event of disasters.
7. Sign a standby agreement with Government Contractors for using their machinery during disaster.
8. Maintain stock of pre-fabricated bridges to be installed on emergency basis during disasters. The volume of stock should be based on disaster alerts, damages history and vulnerability of bridges/roads in the district.
9. Prepare a disaster management plan for the district with the following contents:
 - a. Status of road network and bridges in the district.
 - b. Repair and maintenance needs, completed and gaps.
 - c. List of alternate routes for all vulnerable roads/bridges in the district.
 - d. List of standby equipment and machinery to be used during response phase.
 - e. List of all field staff to be made available to DDMU for relief in the event of disaster.
 - f. Minimum and maximum time of response in different vulnerable locations in the event of disaster
10. Submit the disaster management plan to DDMO for compiling district disaster management plan

SOPs for Police

Responsibility: District Police Officer

Police has a critical role to play in disaster and therefore preparedness measures are very important so that police force and resources can be utilized for saving lives and property of affected communities in disasters. Unity of command and discipline within police force gives it a unique status to respond to disasters in minimum possible time with targeted rescue and relief operations. Police is also in better position for information sharing and maintaining communication between field and decision makers if other communication infrastructure fails during emergency. Following shall be the responsibilities of District Police Officer for

preparing police force to respond to disasters.

District Police Officer shall:

1. Take updates from DDMU about emergency alerts on regular basis.
2. Get a copy of vulnerability assessment from DDOC, assess police stations' safety and security in the vulnerable areas and take necessary measures to reduce vulnerability of police personnel and equipment.
3. Make deployment plan for rescue and relief for vulnerable areas.
4. Train police force for rescue and relief. There should be at least one team at tehsil level who are trained in rescue and relief and equipped with necessary tools.
5. Regularly check wireless communication network and make it available to DDMU/Deputy Commissioner when required for communication during emergency.
6. Take regular updates from Police Stations and Police Posts in the district about any disaster risk and communicate to DEOC and relevant departments and authorities.
7. Keep all vehicles in running condition with enough fuel stock for deployment in disasters
8. Assist DDMU in dissemination of information about alerts through police stations and police posts in the vulnerable areas.
9. Liaise with communication and works department for information of vulnerable roads/bridges, alternate routes in disasters and make traffic management plan accordingly.
10. Conduct security assessment of the district and identify secure areas for humanitarian workers and organizations in the district, preferably in the closer vicinity of vulnerable areas.
11. Make deployment plan for security of humanitarian workers and organizations in affected areas.
12. Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.
13. Prepare a disaster management plan for the district with the following contents:
 - a. Security assessment of police stations and police posts and measures needed, taken and gaps.
 - b. Number and status of police stations, police posts, vehicles and personnel in the district, and in vulnerable areas.
 - c. Number of officers and jawans trained in rescue and operations at tehsil level.
 - d. Status and coverage of wireless communication and number of wireless sets that can be handed over to DDMU in disaster

- e. Security assessment of the district and identification of secure zones for humanitarian workers and organizations.
- f. Deployment plan for different types of disasters (flood, earthquake, displacement, fire).
- g. Traffic management plan for different types of disasters in the vulnerable areas.
- h. Minimum and maximum time of response in different vulnerable locations in the event of disaster

14. Submit the disaster management plan to DDMO for compiling district disaster management plan

SOPs for Elementary and Secondary Education Department

Responsibility: District Education Officer

Elementary and secondary education (ESE) department has the largest network of buildings and has the most number of employees in the district. Schools can be used for awareness raising and information dissemination about disaster preparedness, evacuation, first aid and Do's and Don'ts during a disaster. Schools can also be used as temporary shelters in large scale disasters whereas school teachers and other staff can be involved in management of temporary shelters, vulnerability assessment of their respective areas, listing of affected people, and distribution of food and non-food items in the affected communities. ESE is headed by District Education Officer who will have the following responsibilities in disaster preparedness.

1. Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of school buildings. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
2. Identify schools for potential temporary shelter in a safe location close to vulnerable areas based on vulnerability assessment of DDMU.
3. Assess identified schools' capacity (in terms of number of families that can be housed), availability/need of drinking water, availability/need of sanitation, availability/need of boundary wall and share information with DDMU.
4. Prepare a roster of teachers and staff to be deployed in rescue and relief activities during emergency.
5. Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.
6. Prepare a disaster management plan for the district with the following contents:
 - a. Number of schools in the vulnerable areas with protection measures needed, taken and gaps.
 - b. Location of identified schools for temporary shelter with capacity and availability/need of drinking water, sanitation and boundary wall.
 - c. Number of teachers and staff in each union council especially in the vulnerable areas.
 - d. Plan for making identified schools available to house affected population. This will include

storing school furniture and supplies in a safe location and other necessary measures to convert school into temporary shelter.

e. Roster of teachers and staff to be made available to DDMU for evacuation and relief operations.

7. Submit the disaster management plan to DDMO for compiling district disaster management plan

SOPs for Agriculture and Livestock Department

Responsibility: District Agriculture Officer

Agriculture, horticulture and livestock are the main livelihood sources in rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Recent disasters have had an unprecedented impact on agriculture and livestock leaving affected communities with damaged crops, dead cattle head and hence without decent sources of livelihood. It is not only the disaster that affect crops and livestock, endemic diseases after disasters and extreme weather affect areas which are not directly and severely affected by disasters. Agriculture department will therefore take proactive steps in disaster preparedness and response at the district level.

District Agriculture Officer shall:

1. Carry out a detailed vulnerability assessment of the district especially flood prone areas.

Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.

2. Conduct assessment of the potential diseases for crops and livestock in the given climatic condition and season (Rabi/Kharif crops), crops cultivated, cattle head types in the area and based on the history of diseases for crops and cattle head in vulnerable areas.

3. Conduct capacity assessment of agriculture extension services and identify gaps in terms of staff, stock and facilities.

4. Maintain stock of required chemicals and medicines for crops and livestock and plan for fumigation of crops and vaccination of cattle head after flood alert.

5. Establish/designate emergency response bases for emergency in the close vicinity of vulnerable areas

6. Identify fodder suppliers, take quotations and select a supplier so that supply of fodder can be arranged in minimum possible time.

7. Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.

8. Prepare a disaster management plan for the district with the following contents:

a. Types and stage of crops and types of cattle head in the vulnerable areas.

b. Number of staff in different categories like extension workers, technicians, veterinary doctors.

- c. Capacity of department in fumigation of crops and vaccination of cattle head in the event of disaster
 - d. Status of stock and equipment to be used in disaster
 - e. List of all field staff to be made available to DDMU for relief in the event of disaster.
 - f. Minimum and maximum time of response in different vulnerable locations in the event of disaster
9. Submit the disaster management plan to DDMO for compiling district disaster management plan

SOPs for Food Department

Responsibility: District Food Controller

Food department is responsible for maintaining adequate food stock in the district and regulates market to ensure availability of adequate food items with required quality and approved rates. As most of the food stock is damaged in the affected communities and road network is damaged in large scale disasters, there is risk of food shortage which may create serious challenges for the affected communities. Food department therefore needs to prepare for disasters by taking the following measures:

District Food Controller shall:

1. Conduct vulnerability assessment of all government food godowns in the district especially those in the vulnerable areas. Past events of disasters (at least in the past 10 years) and disasters' alerts are to be taken as key information in the vulnerability assessment.
2. Carryout necessary repair and maintenance where needed for safety of food from disasters.
3. Assess availability of food in government godowns and make necessary arrangements for storing adequate ration
4. Assess availability of food in the market and take appropriate measures to avoid food shortage in the event of disaster. Measures may include identification of food suppliers in other districts and arrangement for standby agreements for transport.
5. Designate an emergency information officer to liaise with DEOC and PEOC in preparedness and response stages.
6. Prepare a disaster management plan for the district with the following contents:
 - f. Number and location of government godowns in the district and those in the vulnerable areas, and steps taken for making godowns safe to withstand disaster.
 - g. Amount of food ration available in the government godowns and in the private market, and comment on the status of availability and adequacy of food in the district in the event of disaster.

- h. Detail of how many days the available food stock will last in the event of disaster.
 - i. A plan of action for purchasing and transporting food when needed.
7. Submit the disaster management plan to DDMO for compiling district disaster management plan

SOPs for Social Welfare Department

Responsibility: Social Welfare Officer

Social Welfare Department is the focal point for registration, monitoring and sometimes funding of voluntary organizations in the district and is in a better position to utilize the human and material resource of such organization in different stages of disaster. Headed by Social Welfare Officer at the district level, the department will have the following responsibilities in disaster preparedness:

Social Welfare Officer shall:

1. Convene quarterly meetings with NGOs/CBOs working in the district to apprise them of the overall vulnerability of the district, alerts received from DOEC and to discuss the preparedness level of these organizations.
2. Assess capacity of district based NGOs/CBOs in disaster preparedness and response.
3. Persuade NGOs/CBOs to allocate resources for disaster preparedness activities including capacity building of volunteers and employees, community resilience and for awareness campaign under the overall guidance of DDMU.
4. Task NGOs/CBOs to prepare their own disaster management plans based on the vulnerability assessment of the district.
5. Involve NGOs/CBOs in vulnerability assessment of the district by coordinating with DDMU.
6. Designate an emergency information focal person so liaise between NGOs/CBOs and DDMU in disaster preparedness. NGOs/CBOs will directly report to and coordinate with DDMU in the response stage.
7. Prepare a disaster management plan for the district with the following contents:
 - a. Number of NGOs/CBOs who are active in the district with number of staff and volunteers.
 - b. Detail of vulnerable areas where NGOs/CBOs are not working (gaps).
 - c. Detail of the capacity of NGOs/CBOs in preparedness and response activities in different sectors like rescue, health, education, food and NFIs etc.
 - d. Preparedness activities planned for the whole year
8. Submit the disaster management plan to DDMO for compiling district disaster management plan

SOPs for Forest Department

Responsibility: District Forest Officer

Forest department has key role in disaster preparedness especially in the context of floods and land sliding. Responsibilities of Forest Department include protection of existing forests and expanding covered area. Following will be SOPs of Forest Department:

The District Forest Officer shall:

1. Conduct detailed assessment of all areas in the district, especially the vulnerable areas, to ascertain the status of forests, level of deforestation and to identify sites for plantation.
2. Make a plan for plantation in the district with a special focus in areas prone to soil erosion, sliding and flooding. Carryout plantation in spring and monsoon season in the identified areas.
3. Take steps for marking vulnerable areas as 'reserved areas' for forests with no tolerance of cutting trees.
4. Regularly check deforestation activities in the district with the involvement of local communities.
5. Designate an emergency information focal person so liaise with DEOC and PEOC in disaster preparedness and response stages
6. Remove and regularly check wood logs from river banks to avoid obstruction of flood water
7. Prepare a disaster management plan for the district with the following contents:
 - a. Area covered by forest in the district
 - b. Area deforested and without forest in urgent need of plantation
 - c. Status of newly planted trees and forests
 - d. Target vs progress on plantation plan in the district
 - e. Detail of wood logs removed from river banks and monitoring mechanism to avoid building up of wood logs again
 - f. Number of staff in the district who could be utilized in rescue and relief activities
8. Submit the disaster management plan to DDMO for compiling district disaster management plan

SOPs for Sports, Culture, Tourism, Archeology, Museum & Youth Affairs Department

1. Preparation of sector specific monsoon contingency plan including but not limited to resource mapping, coordination mechanism, tourist information centers, safe evacuation routes.
2. Gathering data through tourist facilitation centers like number of tourists and vehicles enter in each

district and sharing the same with Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC), PDMA on daily basis during peak tourism season.

3. Activation of Control Room and linking the same with Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC), PDMA.
4. Mobilization / awareness campaign for tourist about cleanness on Tourist spot.
5. Issuing alerts for tourist regarding weather forecast, land sliding and flood prone areas.
6. Share the list of tourist information centers and rescue stations

SOPs for Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department

7. To chalk out vulnerable places / populations in major urban cities regarding urban flooding and take all necessary measures for minimizing the impacts of urban flooding.
8. Prepositioning of all necessary equipment's and resources at the most vulnerable places.
9. To carryout survey of bill boards and remove / replace those which are in dilapidated conditions and are posing as hazards, to avoid any untoward events during monsoon season.
10. Mitigation measures for urban flooding including but not limited to clearing of chocked sewerage / drainage channels and removal of waste from the site.
11. The district administration will follow Water Act 2020 for removal of encroachments in each district.
12. Implementation of building codes in urban & rural areas.
13. Sharing data of M&R funds, sorting out gaps in M&R process and funds, list of machinery and its condition in each district.
14. Mobilizing of TMAs for planning / action for monsoon 2022.
15. Activation of Control Room and sharing its particulars / contacts with PDMA for linking with Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC), PDMA.

Annexure II: Stock Available at PDMA Warehouse (HRF):

STOCK POSITION AT HRF (25-10-2022)			
S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	Source
1	Family Size Tents	2819	PDMA Procurement
2	Small Tents	940	Donation
3	Tarpaulin Sheet	14476	PDMA Procurement/Donation
4	Hygiene Kits	1174	PDMA Procurement
5	Blankets	30032	PDMA Procurement
6	Mattress	452	PDMA Procurement
7	Quilts	5226	PDMA Procurement
8	Kitchen Sets	11483	PDMA Procurement
9	Mats	16585	Donation
10	Search Lights	42	PDMA Procurement
11	Solar Lamp	5628	Donation
12	Sanitary Kit	4000	Donation
13	Life Saving Jackets	8	PDMA Procurement
14	Pedestal Fans	110	Donation
15	Generator	125	Donation
16	Wheel Chairs	20	Donation/PDMA Procurement
17	Stretcher	25	Donation/PDMA Procurement
18	Fax Machine	24	Donation
19	Dewatering Pump	17	PDMA Procurement
20	Water Purification Plant	3	Donation
21	Plastic Sheet	2634	PDMA Procurement
22	Mosquito Nets	5875	PDMA Procurement/Donation
23	Ropes	242	PDMA Procurement
24	Cane Milk	47	Donation
25	Ceiling Fans	128	Donation
26	Surgical Gloves	132	Donation
27	Thermal Guns	20	Donation
28	Surgical Caps	247	Donation
29	Sanitizer 200 ml	162	Donation
30	Domex Cleaner	268	Donation
31	Sprayer Machine	1	Donation
32	Iron Bed	1	Donation
33	Folding Bed	133	Donation
34	KN-95	1329	Donation
35	N-95	140	Donation
36	Face Mask	25000	Donation
37	Gas Cylinder	452	PDMA Procurement
38	Jerry Canes	11097	PDMA Procurement
39	Hand Station Wash	3	Donation
40	Oil Burner / Stove	437	Donation
41	Prayer Mats	461	PDMA Procurement
42	Plastic Lota	695	Donation
43	First Aid Box	402	Donation

44	Room Air Cooler	4	Donation
45	Sleeping Bags	105	Donation
46	Sand Bags Empty	16400	PDMA Procurement
47	Towel	330	Donation
48	Buckets	8848	PDMA Procurement
49	Sweaters	10000	Donation
50	Cloth Sanitary Napkins	7117	Donation
51	Baby Diapers	16985	Donation
52	Soap (Antibacterial)	12048	Donation
53	Soap (Fatty Acid)	7400	Donation
54	Water Bags/Water Packs	1397	Donation

Annexure III: Resource Mapping of Rescue 1122:

1. DETAIL OF RESCUE STATIONS/HR COMPONENT / (RESCUE -1122), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa					
S. No.	District	No. of Rescue Stations	Station Location	No. of Staff	Covid Duty Staff
1	Abbottabad	05	i. Near GPO Chowk Old Palace Hotel District Nazim Office Abbottabad ii. Near I-NOOR Hospital Ayub Medical Complex Mandian Abbottabad iii. Havelian Rescue Station near TMA Office iv. Nawasher	137	17
2	Bajaur	02	i. Bajaur Munda Khar Near National Bank	141	16
3	Bannu	03	Sports Complex Bannu, City	179	18
4	Battagram	01	TMA Rest house , New DHQ Hospital	55	4
5	Buner	01	i. Tehsil Complex, Daggar	65	15
6	Charsadda	02	Main Tarnab Adda Charsadda. Main Mardan Road, Charsadda.	152	42
7	Chitral	02	i. TMA Office Jughoor Chitral ii. TMA Office New Bazar, Drosh	83	27
8	D.I. Khan	05	Main Kachehri Road near AIOU Regional Centre Inside Cantt Near TMA Fire Brigade Office Near Bab-e-Dera Main Bannu Road Chashma Road	140	36
9	Dir Lower	01	Bachelor Hostel, Opposite Irrigation Office Blambat, Timergara	78	32
10	Dir Upper	02	School for Disables, Main City	106	19
11	Hangu	02	Tehsil Office Hangu Near AC Revenue Office TMO Office Tall	90	18
12	Haripur	02	Veterinary Hospital Opposite TMA Office Main G.T. Road Haripur THQ Hospital, Khanpur	79	24
13	Karak	02	Jail Chowk KDA Karak THQ Hospital Banda Daud Shah Karak	117	30
14	Khyber	02	Tehsil Complex, Jamrud Tehsil Complex, Bara	127	20
15	Kohat	05	TMA Office Near Liaqat Hospital, Kohat Tehsil Complex, Gumbat Kohat Development Authority(KDA) Eagle Forte, Sub-Division, Kohat	117	34

16	Kohistan Lower	01	THQ Hospital Patan Kohistan Lower.	31	9
17	Kohistan Upper	01	DHQ Hospital, near AC Colony, Dasu	58	9
18	Kurram	01	Parachinar, Fedral Hostel	73	3
19	Lakki Marwat	03	Lakki Town Ship, Tajazai opposite DC Office Main Lakki City	120	20
20	Malakand	02	Batkhela Malakand Dargai Malakand	100	39
21	Mansehra	01	Kashmir Road, Main Bazar Mansehra City	66	25
22	Mardan	08	Near Bacha Khan Medical Collage Sheikh Maltoon Town Mardan. Near Town Hall Collage Chowk Mardan. Near Baraf Khana Bypass Road Mardan Near Khan Qilla Swabi Road Mardan In Tehsil Takht Bhai. In Tehsil Katlang. In Type-D Hospital Rustam Irrigation Office Hathyan Bazaar. Main Swat-Mardan Road, Shergarh	517	16
23	Mohmand	02	Doctor Hostel, DHQ Hospital, Ghalanai	124	31
24	North Waziristan	01	Head Quarter Hospital Miran shah, North Waziristan	66	0
25	Nowshera	04	Dak Banglow near Shobra Chowk Nowshera Cantt. Assistant Commissioner Office Pabbi. Basic Health Unit, Shaidu Near Shaidu Stop Jehangira. University of Engineering Jaloza Campus Jaloza	240	24
26	Orakzai	01	Kalaya H/Q Orakzai	78	0
27	Peshawar	14	11 Station Lahore Bus Terminal G.T. Road Peshawar. 22 Near Faqir Abad Police Station Charsadda Bus Stand. 33 Kohati Gate Peshawar. 44 Kohat Road near City Hospital. 55 Tariq Road Peshawar Cantt. 66 University of Peshawar. 77 Near Hayatabad Medical Complex Hayatabad. 88 raggi Model Town, Peshawar. 99 BHU Warsak Road Peshawar. 10 Shah Alam Charsadda Road. 12 Sifat Ghayour Children Hospital G.T. Road 13 Peshawar Industrial Estate Hayatabad. 14 Irrigation Building, Badhber r. 15 FR Peshawar	610	51
28	Shangla	02	Tehsil Complex, Alpuri	112	22
29	South Waziristan	01	Agriculture park wana Waziristan	63	0
30	Swabi	03	Shah Mansor Tehsil Complex Jehngir Road Tehsil Complex Razar	152	34
30	Swat	07	Saidu Sharif Matta Swat Public Health Office, Bahrain Tehsil Complex, Kabal Tehsil Complex, Brikot DHQ Hospital, Khwaza Khela	259	55
31	Tank	03	11Opposite Nadra Office, Station road tank 22 Near FC.FORT civil Hospital	100	0
Total		92		4435	690

RESOURCE MAPPING DETAILS

MINIMUM STANDARDS (PROVISION OF RELIEF) STANDARD NFI KIT (PER FAMILY)

S. No.	Items	Details
1	Tents*	1 per each HH
2	Plastic Sheets*	1 per each HH
3	Blankets*	2 per each HH
4	Tarpaulin*	1 per 10 people
5	Kitchen Set	1 per each HH
6	Hygiene Kits	1 per each HH
7	Jerry Cans	2 per each HH
8	Buckets	2 per each HH
9	Stoves	1 per each HH
10	Drinking Water Population	No. of HH x 6
(*approx. 1/3rd of affected population expected to live in camps)		

**Annexure IV: Alkhedmat Foundation Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:
AL-KHIDMAT FOUNDATION KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

Name: Mr. Hameed Ullah (Focal Person)
for Ambulance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (091-2263651)
Al-Khidmat Emergency Contact # :1023

List of Al-Khidmat Ambulances in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		
S. No.	District	Number of Ambulances
1	Abbottabad	1
2	Bajaur	2
3	Bannu	4
4	Battagram	1
5	Buner	4
6	Charsadda	3
7	Chitral Lower	3
8	D.I. Khan	2
9	Dir Lower	4
10	Dir Upper	3
11	Hangu	2
12	Karak	1
13	Khyber	7
14	Kohat	2
15	Malakand	6
16	Mansehra	1
17	Mardan	4
18	Mohmand	2
19	North Waziristan	2
20	Nowshera	2
21	Peshawar	9
22	Shangla	1
23	South Waziristan	1
24	Swabi	4
25	Swat	3
26	Tank	1
27	Regional Office KP	1
Total		76



**Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Civil Secretariat,
Peshawar, Pakistan

Ph: (091) 9213867, 9211854

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