

Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Government of
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
حکومت خیبر پختونخوا

WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN 2024-25



Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Developed By:

Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Layout Designed and Printing By: DRM Wing, PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Funding supported by: UNDP Funded Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Project (Phase-II)

Publishing Date and location:

+++++

Copyright 2024 Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Material in the Publication can be freely quoted or printed with due acknowledgment to the concerned Organization



SECRETARY MESSAGE

The Relief Rehabilitation and Settlement Department (RRSD) is mandated to formulate Policies, Strategies and Guidelines for Relief, Rehabilitation and Emergency activities in the Province. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), serves as implementation agency of RRSD to affect the instruments of coordination for Preparedness, Response, Relief, Recovery and the Disaster Risk Reduction in the Province.



PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as one of the priority organs, operates not only to save human lives in events of disaster but also ensures human well being through rehabilitation and resettlement. As part of the preparedness, PDMA KP has formulated a Winter Contingency Plan for coping with hazards in the winter season of 2024-25 by engaging local, district, divisional, provincial, national and international stakeholders. This proactive planing will play a vital role in a well-coordinated response to any unforeseen winter disaster in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

I appreciate the PDMA team for dedicated efforts, carrying out various consultations at different levels and coming up with this comprehensive document. I also want to reassure that Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department resolves to undertake various initiatives in order to meet the challenging demands of this province in the face of amplified impacts of climate change in the form of hydro meteorological disasters.

Yousaf Rahim
Secretary to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department

MESSAGE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

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,



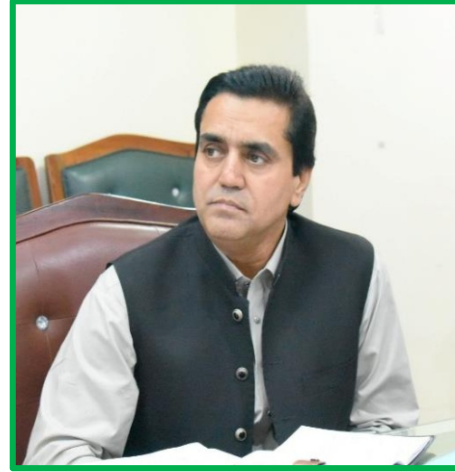
Winter Contingency Plan, Heat Wave Action Plan etc. are the product of such committed efforts undertaken by PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on the directions of Provincial Government through Secretary Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Department. The preparation of these plans enables the relevant departments to coordinates their efforts in order to better cope, 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. This Winter Contingency Plan, is focused on the hazards and risks caused by fog, smog, land sliding, urban flooding, flash flooding, snowfall and cold wave. I am confident that the work already done by PDMA and the various mitigative measures, coordination and consultation with all stakeholders and support of the humanitarian partners; this authority will respond effeciently during the upcoming winter season 2024-25 in protecting public lives and properties.

Asfandyar Khattak
(Director General)
Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Plan is the final product of the collective wisdom and efforts of all Sections of PDMA and especially relentless & untiring efforts of the Disaster Risk Management Wing of PDMA. 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 book shelves rather it is minutely studied and implemented in its true essence.



I extend my gratitude to the heads and representatives of all the line agencies including District administration, Government Departments at Provincial level, Federal Agencies and international organizations for positive response by providing relevant data and active participation in lengthy and fruitful collaborative discussions. A well-deserved appreciation is also extended to UNDP GLOF-II for their support in preparing and finalization of Winter Contingency Plan 2024-25 and also appreciation to Mr. Ismail Khan, (DRR Specialist PDMA) for the technical input of the assignment and the DRM team members including Mr. Sajid Ali (Coordinator DRM), Mr. Waqar Ali Shah (MIS/GIS Expert), Mr. Waleed Afridi (AD H&RA), Mr. Imad Durrani (Assistant Director, Policy, DRM), Mr. Ahsan Ali (Assistant Director, Project Design), Mr. Qasim Jan (GIS Specialist) and Mr. Muhammad Sohail (Reporting & Coordination Expert) at PDMA for assisting and supporting in the preparation of Winter Contingency Plan 2024-25.

Said Nawab
(Director Disaster Risk Management)
PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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
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

Table of Contents

SECRETARY MESSAGE	3
MESSAGE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL	4
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	5
LIST OF ACRONYMS	6
CHAPTER-1	10
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA AT A GLANCE	10
1.1 An Overview of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.....	11
1.2 Demography of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12
1.3 Geography of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12
1.4 Climate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.....	12
1.5 Climate Change Impacts on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13
1.5.1 High Mountains Climate (Chitral Region).....	14
1.5.2 Low Mountains Climate (Hazara and Malakand Division)	15
1.5.3 Climate of Southern Parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:.....	15
1.6 Disaster Management in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.....	16
1.7 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governmental Structures for Disaster Risk Management	17
1.7.1 Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC)	17
1.7.2 Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD), Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	18
CHAPTER-2	22
WINTER HAZARDS, VULNERABILITIES & RISKS OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	22
2.1 Winter Seasonal Hazards of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	23
2.1.1 Snowfall.....	23
2.1.2 Low Temperature & Cold Waves	27
2.1.3 FOG/SMOG in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	32
2.3.4 Landslides	33
2.3.5 Winter Heavy Rainfall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	34
2.4 Winter Hazard Risk Assessment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	36
2.5 PMD Seasonal Outlook (October-November & December 202 2024	39
2.5.1 Synoptic Situation:	39
2.5.2 Seasonal Outlook (Rainfall):	39
2.5.3 Seasonal Temperature Outlook:	39
2.5.4 Perceived Seasonal Impacts – Winter Seasonal Outlook 2024:	40
2.5.5 Major Conclusions from Summer Winter Seasonal Outlook 2024::	41
CHAPTER-3	42
PREPAREDNESS	42
3.1 Contingency Planning – Objective and Process.....	43
3.2 The Planning Context & Caseload of the winter 2024-25.....	44
3.3 Preparedness.....	47
3.3.1 Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)	47
3.3.2 Rescue 1122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	54
3.3.3 Directorate of Civil Defence Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	54
3.3.4 Tourism Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	54
3.3.5 Communication & Works Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	55
3.3.6 Local Government and Rural Development Department.....	55
3.3.7 Information and Public Relations Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	55
3.3.8 Federal Departments, Government of Pakistan	56
3.3.9 Local Administration.....	58
3.3.10 NFIs Stock Position of the Districts	58

3.3.11 Fund Position of the Districts (November 2024)	59
3.3.12 Coordinating Assistance of UN Agencies and Humanitarian Partners	59
CHAPTER-4.....	61
RESPONSE PLAN.....	61
4.1 SOPs for Smog Risk Reduction	62
4.2 Response to Disasters	63
4.3 Occurrence of Disaster	63
4.4 Evacuation, Search, Rescue and First Aid	63
4.4.1 Evacuation	63
4.4.2 Search and Rescue.....	64
4.4.3 Rescue and Transportation of Injured & Dead Bodies	64
4.4.4 Medical Cover/ First Aid	64
4.5 Rapid Need Assessment	65
4.6 Relief	65
4.7 Early Recovery	66
4.8 Rehabilitation & Reconstruction	66
4.9 Damage Need Assessment (DNA)	67
4.10 Gender & Vulnerability Considerations	67
4.11 Availability of Relief Supplies & Commodities	67
4.12 Media.....	68
4.13 Role of District Disaster Management Units in Response	68
4.14 SOPs for assessments and reporting	69
CHAPTER-5.....	70
CONTACT DIRECTORY	70
ANNEXURES	76

Executive Summary

The Winter Contingency Plan 2024-25 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 by identifying clearly defined roles and responsibilities of various departments in the event of any untoward situation.

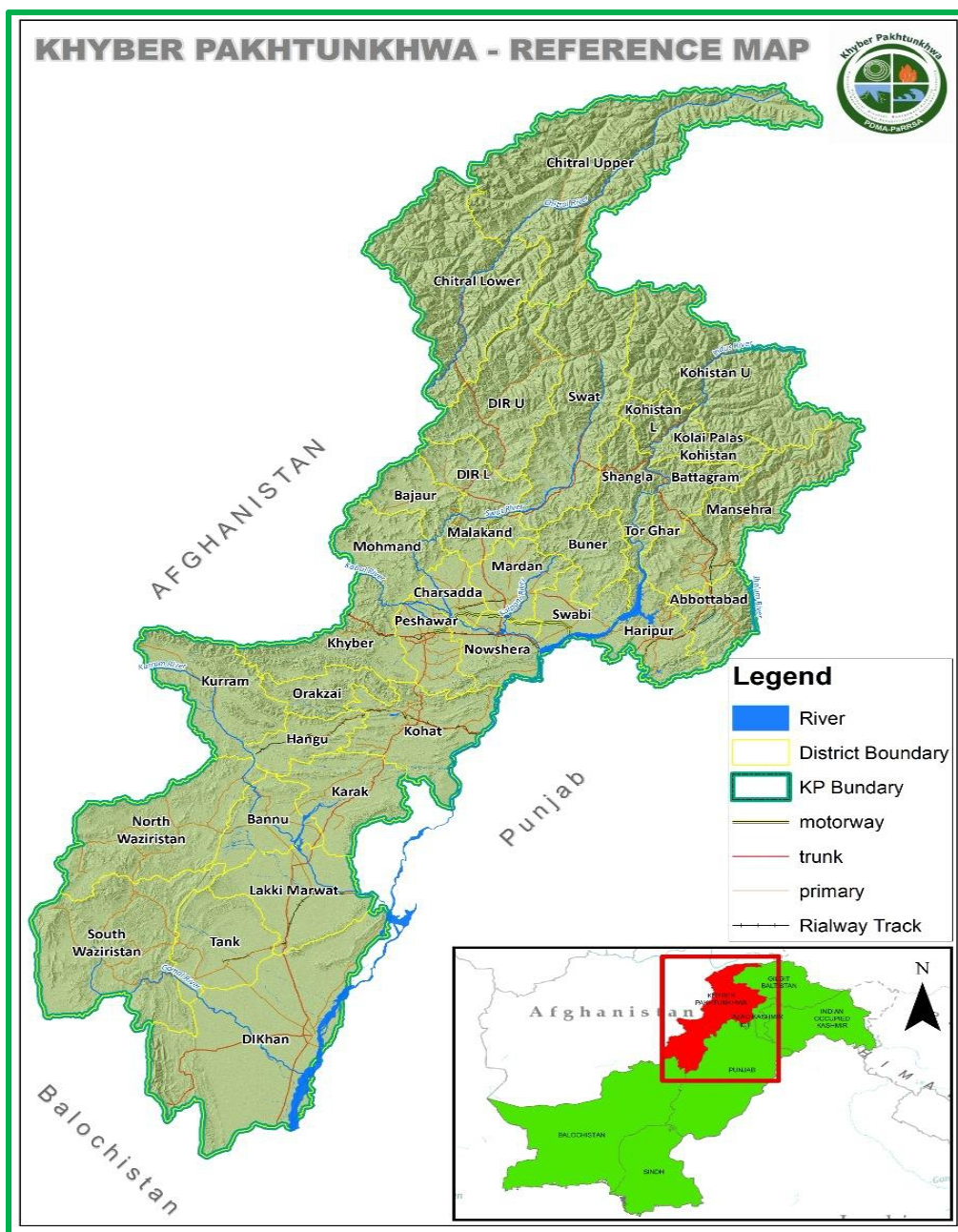
The different winter hazards that this Province is prone to include heavy snowfall, extremely low temperatures, cold wave, avalanches, land sliding, heavy rainfall, fog and smog. Every hazard has its own challenges. For instance, the heavy snowfall in the upper regions of Malakand and Hazara divisions 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 creating hurdles in transportation and exacerbates 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 the emergency situation in the province during the upcoming winter season 2024-25 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 An Overview of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The environmental and climatic changes make the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prone to the vulnerabilities of monsoon and winter disturbance which causes the heavy snow fall in some parts of the province while prolonged rainfall in other part of the province. Hence, it is imperative to have an integrated scientific approach and preparedness/planning in order to minimize the adverse effects of the natural calamities. PDMA KP, is utilizing available resources to prioritize and channelize those with proper techniques in consultation with all the stakeholder, for mitigating disasters risks and enhancing preparedness level.



1.2 Demography of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has population of 40.85 million House Holds as per census 2023 of Pakistan. Urban to rural distribution of the population shows a ratio of 29.65 Million Rural and 5.87 Million Urban Population. The age groups distribution shows a total of 18.47 Million Children and 17.05 million Adults. Furthermore, 1.5 million Afghan refugees also remained in the province.

1.3 Geography of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

As per census 2017 (In million)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has diverse terrain consisting of mountain ranges, sub mountain areas, placid plains, hills and arid zones in the south. The Hindu Kush region has scenic beauty and divided by the Kabul River into two distinct ranges: the northern Hindu Kush and the Hindu Raj. Tirich Mir is the highest peak in the Hindu Kush rises to 25288 feet (7708 meters).

To the south of the Hindu Raj lies the rugged basins of the Panjkora, Swat, and Kandia rivers. The Lesser Himalayas and the Sub-Himalayas are situated in the eastern part of the province. The fertile Valley of Peshawar extends northwards along the Kabul River, though it covers less than one-tenth of the province's area, this region contains about half of its total population. The city of Peshawar lies in the western portion of the vale and guards the historic Khyber Pass. South of the Kabul River lies the east-west-trending Spin Ghar (Koh e Sufid) Range. The Kurram, Tochi, and Gomal rivers drain the province's southern region, and the Indus River forms part of the province's eastern border.

1.4 Climate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The climate of the province varies with elevation and the mountain ranges experiencing cold winters and cool summers, temperatures tend to spark towards the southern end. Precipitation over the province is variable but average is roughly 16 inches (400 mm) annually, with much of this occurring during the period from January to April.

The climate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa varies immensely and encompassing most of the many climate types found in Pakistan. The province stretching southwards from

the Baroghil Pass in the Hindu Kush covers almost six degrees of latitude; it is mainly a mountainous region.

Dera Ismail Khan is one of the hottest places in the region while in the mountains to the north the weather is mild in the summer and intensely cold in the winter. The air is generally very dry; consequently, the daily and annual range of temperature is quite high. Rainfall also varies widely. Although large parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are typically dry, the province also contains the wettest parts of Pakistan in its eastern fringe especially in monsoon season from mid-June to mid-September.

1.5 Climate Change Impacts on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa being a topographically diverse province of Pakistan has extreme weather conditions due to its climatic variations. The northern areas of the province are cold in winters and mild during summers, while at the same time the temperature becomes warmer in the southern part of the province as well as in Peshawar valley during summers season. Heat waves are expected in the province due to the recent variations in the climate.

According to a report of Pak Met department, the slope of the mean annual temperature over Pakistan during the last 48-year period (1960-2007) was found as:

- i. 1901-2000 0.6 Celsius
- ii. 1960-2007 0.24 Celsius

(The rate of increase is higher than the global average slope of 0.17 Celsius)

The temperature of KP has also drastically changed due to climate changes and variations as it is evident from the annual rise in temperature observed in the region. While the rainfall has reduced gradually and most parts receive lesser rainfall in the monsoon season, however, the erratic rainfall pattern as a result of El-Nino is of prime concern. The probability of flash floods increases with the erratic weather behavior which poses serious challenges for the downstream densely populated communities and the infrastructure thereof.

Another factor of concern is the rising temperature in the northern parts which has increased the chances of GLOF (Glacial Lake Outburst Flood) to happen. In the past few years severe to minor GLOF incidents have occurred in District Chitral which

causes damages to human lives as well as infrastructure in that particular district. The Upper areas are cutoff during that particular period, which also poses challenges for relief activities in the affected areas. Valleys which are near to glacial lakes in the Hazara and Malakand regions are more vulnerable to GLOF and can face similar kind of losses.

Similarly, increment in mean minimum and mean maximum temperatures have also been observed. Which results in melting of glaciers necessitating adaptation and mitigation measures including construction of small dams and reservoirs to store water, spill ways, and protection walls. The irregularity in the precipitation, seasonal shifts, weather pattern, increasing trends in both mean minimum and maximum temperature are posing serious threats to global security in the form of climate change.

For the purpose of Winter Contingency Plan, the province is divided into 03 Climatic Zones, which are described below;

- a. High Mountains Climate (Chitral Region).
- b. Low Mountains Climate (Hazara and Malakand Division excluding Chitral).
- c. Climate of the Southern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1.5.1 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 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 and winters are extremely cold; longer periods with subzero temperatures are not uncommon. Precipitation figures are higher than other regions in Pakistan. Most precipitation falls during spring season whereas, the driest season is autumn. Chitral typically receives about 132.58 mm rainfall or 5.22 inches snowfall and has 146.51 rainy days annually. Temperatures in the valleys vary from

30 °C in July to as low as 0 °C in January and a recorded snowfall of 5 feet (3.5 inches) in February, 2017.

1.5.2 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 °C with high humidity in June and July. Further up, temperatures are 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 °C and low of 24 °C. 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 °C and High of 17 °C.

1.5.3 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.

1.6 Disaster Management in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is vulnerable to multiple hazards including earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, glacial lake outbursts floods, avalanches, cyclones / storms, river erosion, smog/fog, pest attacks and human induced disasters (transport, industrial, nuclear and radiological accidents, oil spills, urban & forest fire, civil conflicts and internal displacements). These hazards have caused wide spread damages & losses and were managed under the West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention & Relief) Act, 1958 till 2006.

Prior to 2005, the West Pakistan National Calamities Act, 1958 was the only available legal remedy to regulate the maintenance and restoration in areas which were badly affected by calamities.

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.

1.7 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governmental Structures for Disaster Risk Management

1.7.1 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.
- 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.

1.7.2 Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD), Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The RR&S Department is mandated to formulate policies, strategies and guidelines for Relief, Rehabilitation & Emergency activities. RR&S Department is considered as one of the priority departments, which operates not only to save human lives in event of disaster but also ensures human well-being through rehabilitation and resettlement. The RR&S Department has the following three Organizations:

- i. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) KP.
- ii. Rescue 1122, KP.
- iii. Directorate of Civil Defence, KP.

These attached Units serve as implementation agencies and are equipped with state-of-the-art physical facilities and finest human resource to cover & manage any sort of disaster.

a. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), KP

The PDMA was established in 2009 after promulgation of NDMA on 23rd December, 2006 and later on 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.

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. 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 and to respond to any emergency situation.

Over the period, PDMA KP 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) 2014-19 for Disaster Risk Management (the future plan is now in progress), which is the key document indentifying thematic areas of interventions for Disaster Risk Management. PDMA regularly prepares Monsoon Contingency Plan and Winter Contingency Plan for tackling monsoon hazards and winter hazards respectively. While the Heat Wave Action Plan 2022 was also developed. The Contingency Plans identifies 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).

b. 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 District Education Officer;
- f) The District Health Officer; 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) has been authorized by the DC concerned as District Disaster Management Officer (DDMO). 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 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 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 government department in the Province or at district level to take such measures as deem appropriate;
- 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**

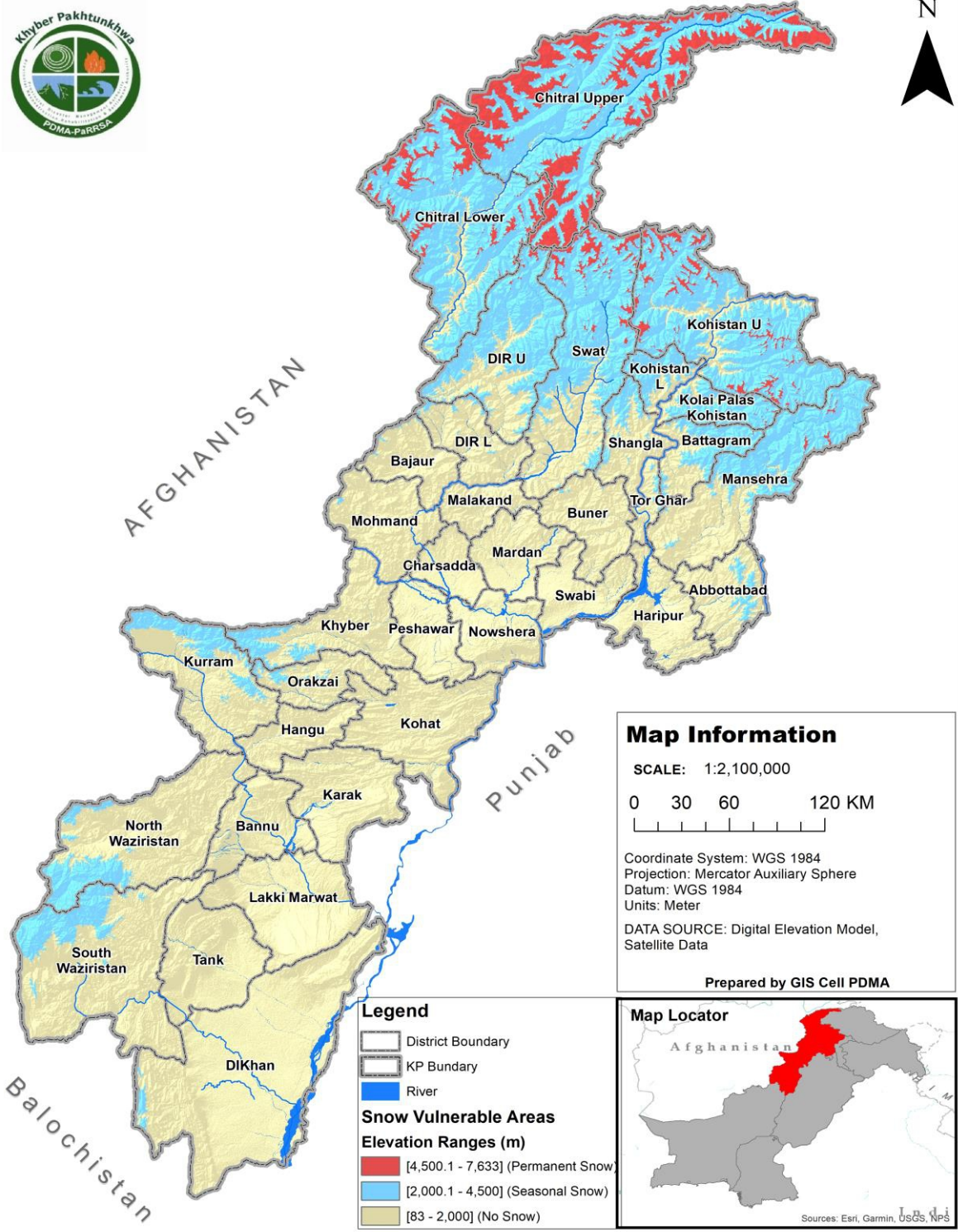
2.1 Winter Seasonal Hazards of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The unique geography and terrain 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;

2.1.1 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, Machai Sar & Bartooni in Torghar, Samana hill station in Hangu. Snowfall also occurs in District 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 Auxiliary 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)



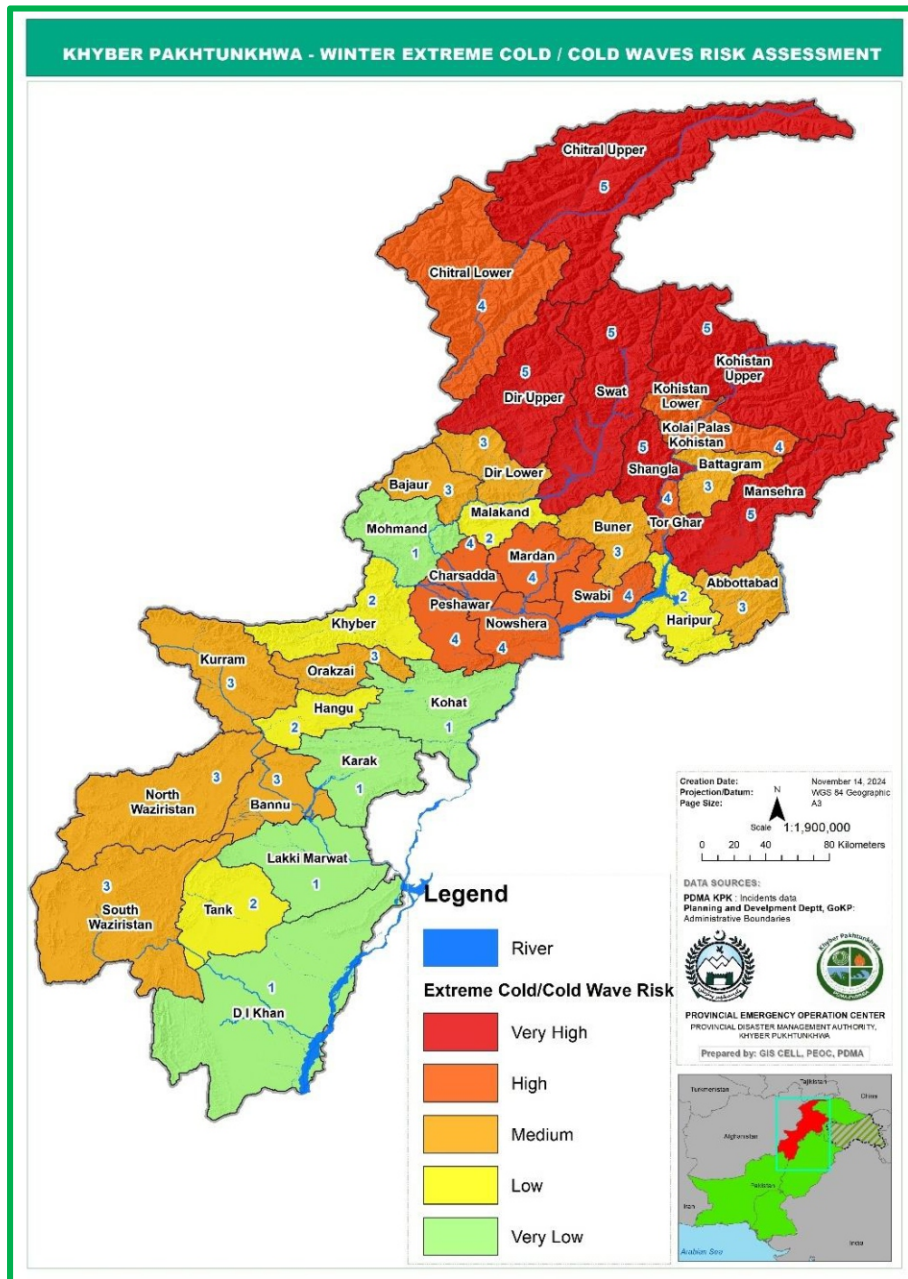
Snowfall Associated Vulnerabilities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			
District	Potential Stranded Valleys	Distance from Main NHA Road	Type of Vulnerability
Chitral	Garam Chashma	70 km from Chitral town	Remoteness and severe winter hazards
	Arkari Valley	40 km from Chitral town	Rock fall and winter hazards
	Karimabad 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 Waakhan 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, Earth Quake, land sliding
	Ughi Tehsil	70 km from Mansehra	Remotely located, Heavy snowfall, Earth Quake, land sliding,
Battagram	Allai Valley	70 km from Battagram Distt HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and remote locations with poor access
	Battang, Rashang, Biari		
Dir (Upper)	Lowari Tunnel (Dir Chitral Road)	32 km from District HQ	Heavy Snowfall and Land sliding
	Barawal	40 km from District HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and remote locations with poor access.
	Sherengil	60 km from District HQ	
	Kumrat	85 km from District HQ	
	Usheri	12 km from District HQ	Heavy Snowfall and Land sliding
	Gwaldai	16 km from District HQ	Heavy Snowfall and Land sliding
	Hayagai (Sharqi and Gharbi)	18 km from District HQ	Heavy Snowfall and Land sliding
	Ganshal	8 km from District HQ	Heavy Snowfall and Land sliding
Shangla	Puran Tehsil and Alpuri (28 UCs)	All secondary and tertiary roads	Heavy Snowfall, EQ and remote locations with poor access.
Swat	Bahrain Tehsil (Kalam, Gabral, utorr & Mahodand valleys)	80-100 km from Mingora District HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and avalanches.
	Malam Jabba	55 km from Mingora District	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and avalanches

		HQ.	
	Gabin Jabba	36 km from Matta.	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 & Larram	40 km from Timergera	Heavy Snowfall, avalanches
Khyber	Tambo/Tirah	5km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Mirkholi Tirrah	8km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Dre Naghri Tirrah	10km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Sandapul Tirrah	8km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Tara Tirrah	7km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Landawar Tirrah	8km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
Kurram	Malanaa	4KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Khommasa Karman	5 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Bughakai Wacha Dara	4 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Zeyaran	3 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Maikay	4 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Luqman Khel	3 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Shelawazan	4 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Pewar Tangi	5 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Terrimangal	8 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Kharlachi Shingak	2 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
Orakzai	Zetari to Daboori Road	53 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Sampog Daboori Road	50 Km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Hangu Samana Road Guhzigarh	11 Km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Daboori to Targhow Road	65 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Yakh Kandawo Ghilji Road	10 Km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Undkhel Road Bara Road	60 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Daboori Bazar	72 Km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
North Waziristan	Damdil	30 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Dosali	40 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Gardai Roghai	54 Km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Paryat	60 Km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Dunkin	68 Km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,

	Alexendra fort	70 Km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Razmak City	74 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Shora Algad	76.2 KM	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,
	Taoda China	76.5 Km	Heavy Snowfall, land sliding,

2.1.2 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. As the western system approaches to the province, it brings the cold waves like conditions having prominent impacts in the Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, 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 SEASON MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

Legend

Met Station

Winter Mean Max Temp

- 28 - 31
- 24 - 27
- 17 - 23
- 2 - 16
- -3 - 1

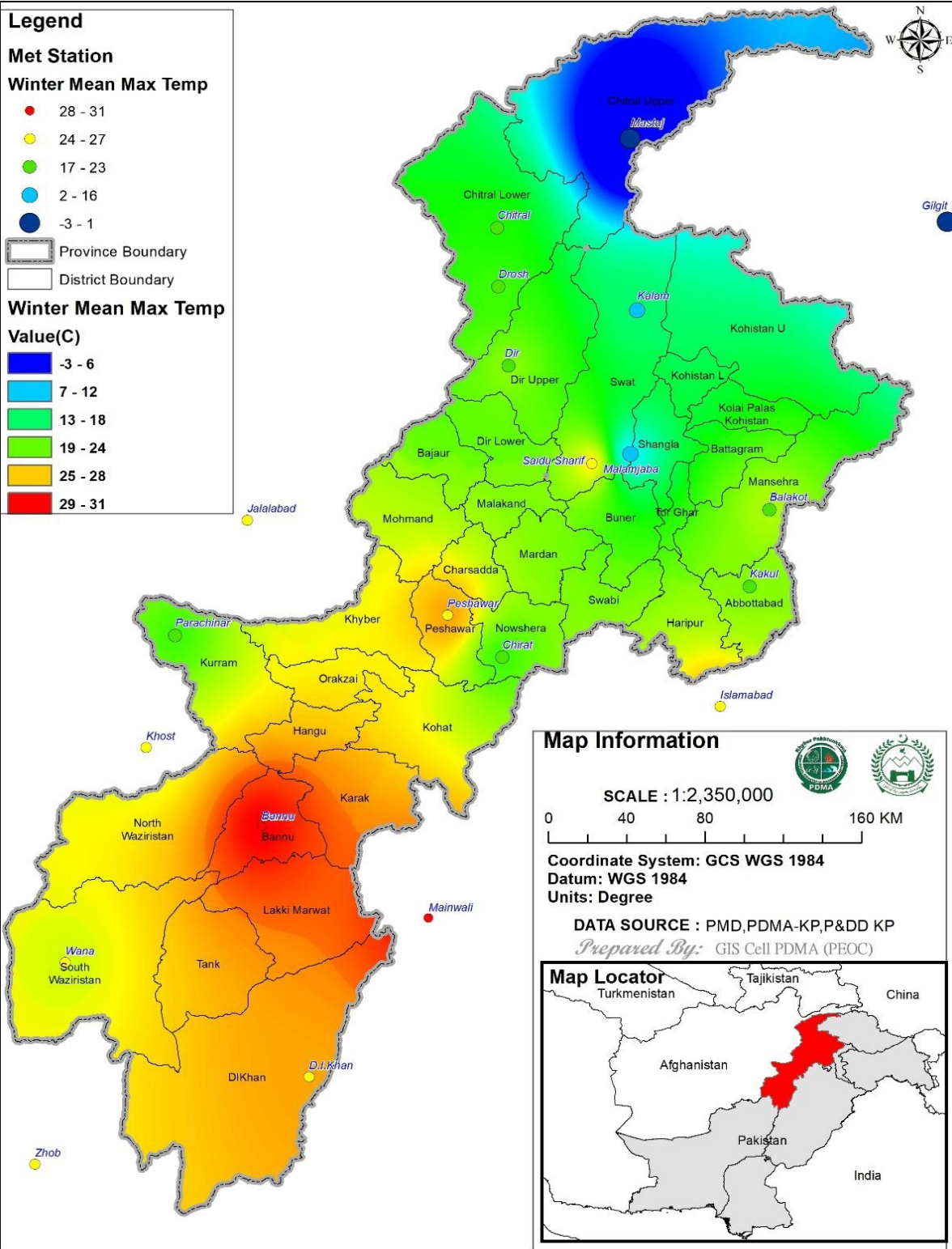
▭ Province Boundary

▭ District Boundary

Winter Mean Max Temp

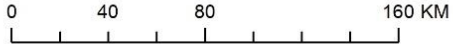
Value(C)

- -3 - 6
- 7 - 12
- 13 - 18
- 19 - 24
- 25 - 28
- 29 - 31



Map Information

SCALE : 1:2,350,000



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

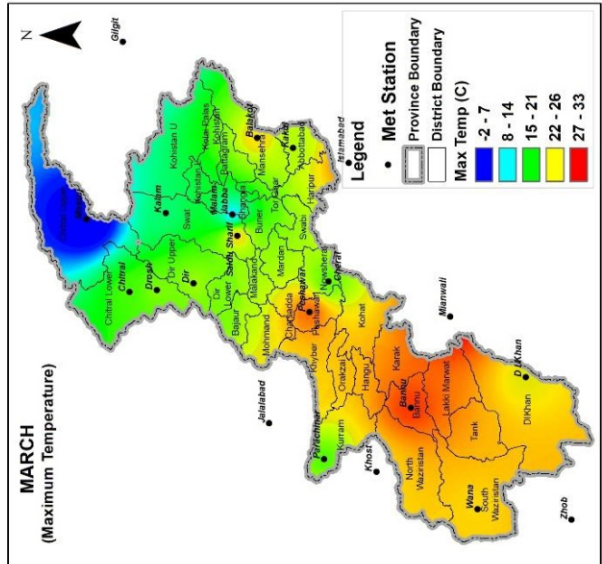
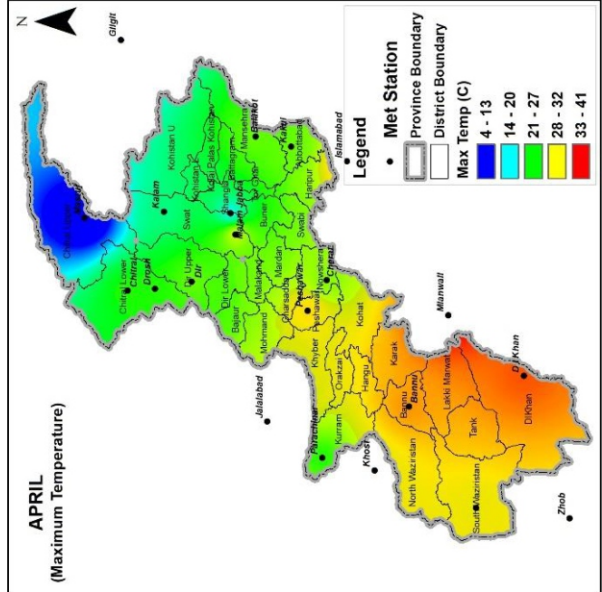
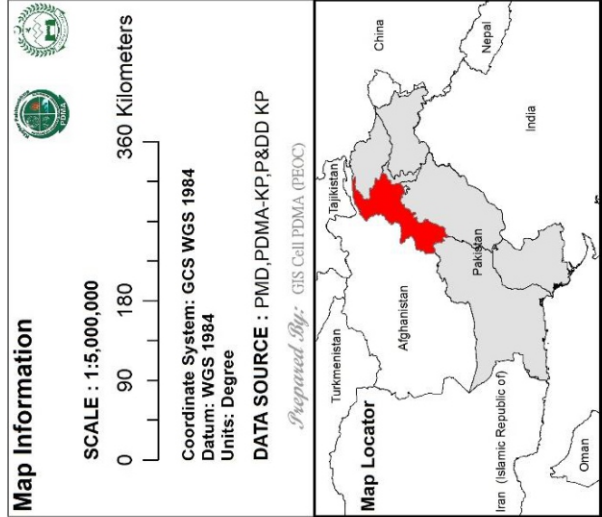
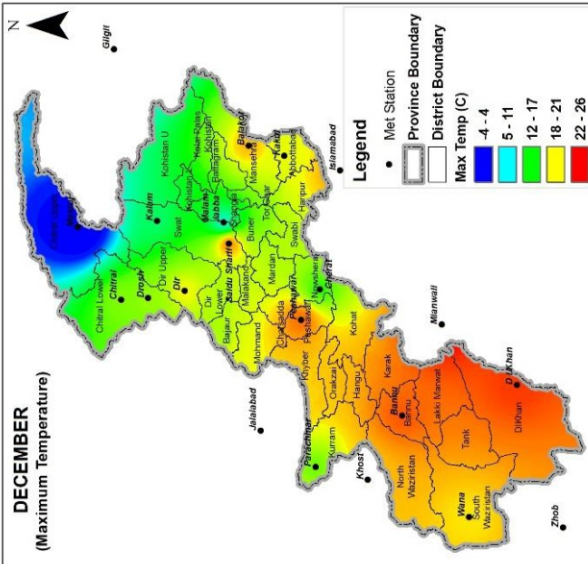
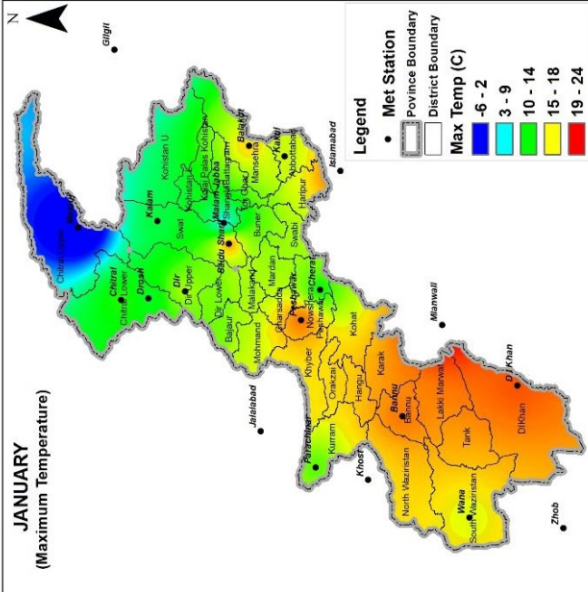
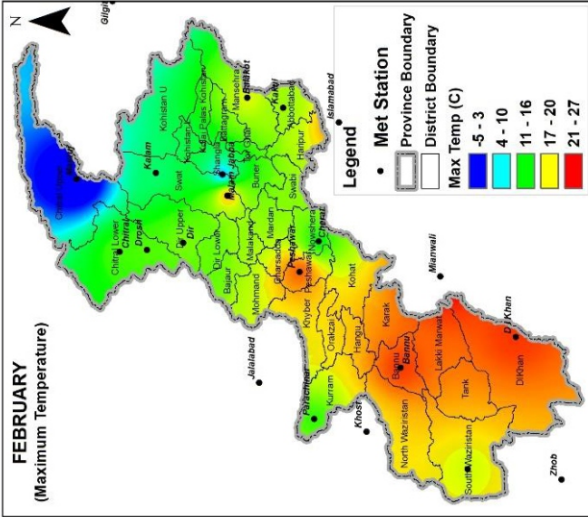
DATA SOURCE : PMD,PDMA-KP,P&DD KP

Prepared By: GIS Cell PDMA (PEOC)

Map Locator



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - WINTER MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - WINTER SEASON MEAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Legend

Met Station

Winter Minimum Temp

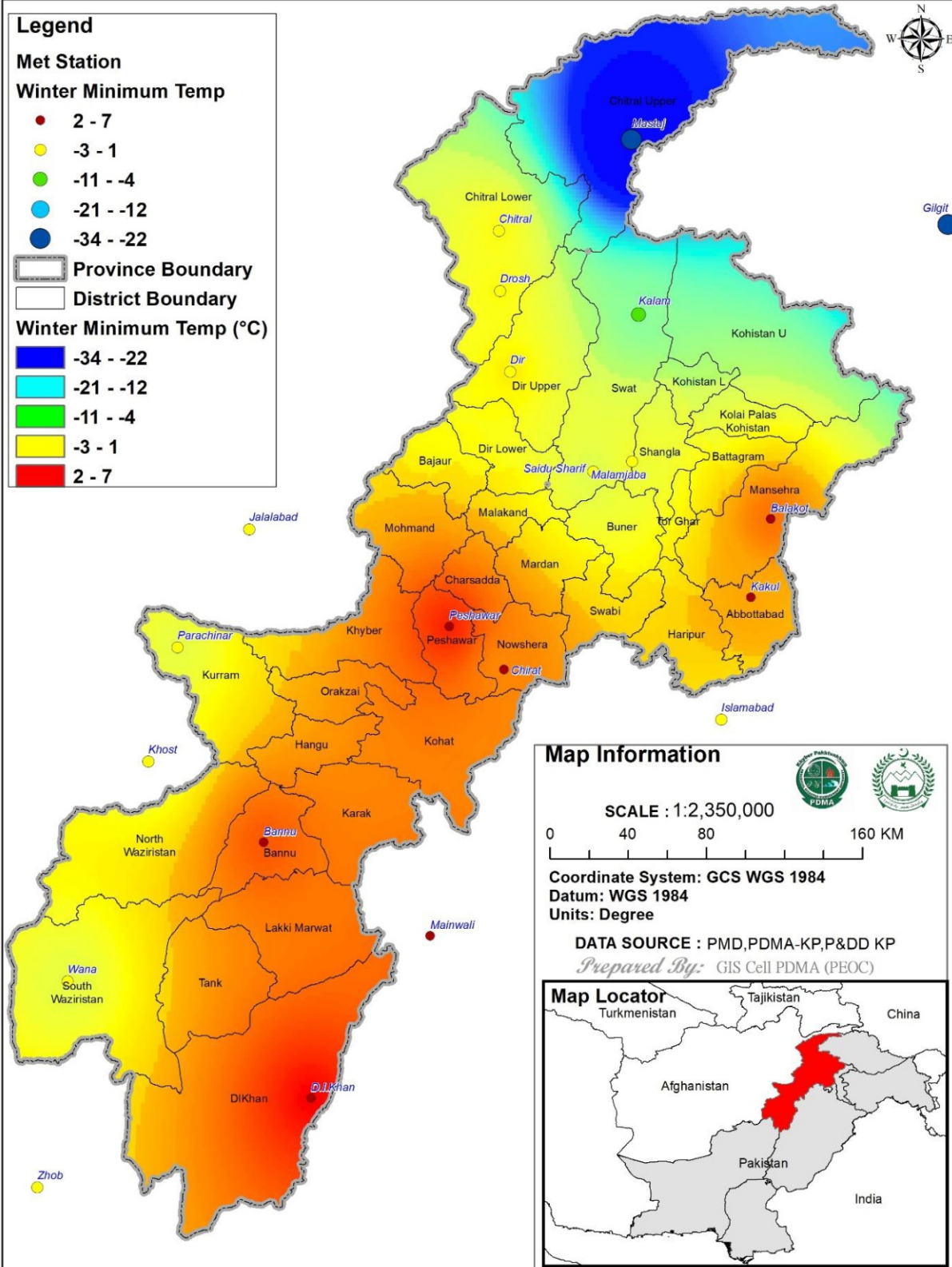
- 2 - 7
- -3 - -1
- -11 - -4
- -21 - -12
- -34 - -22

▭ Province Boundary

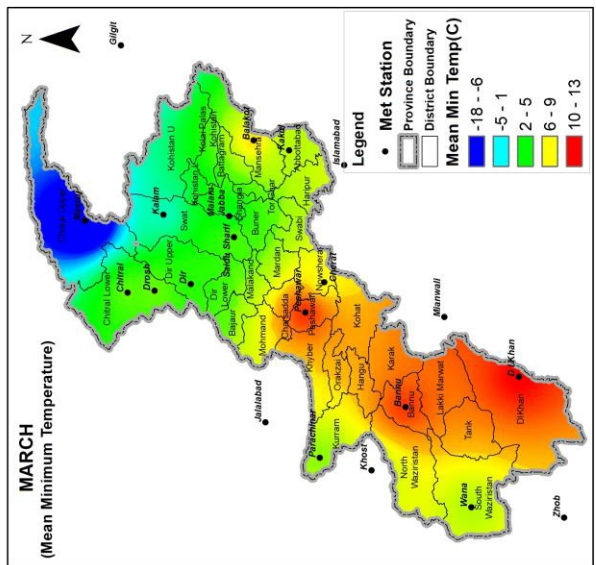
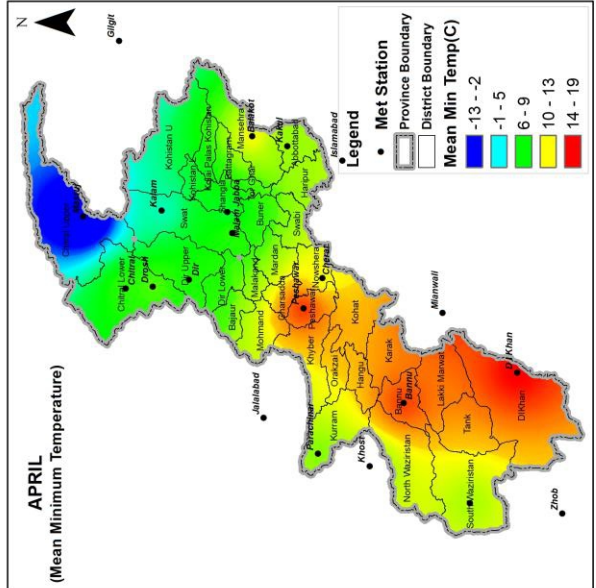
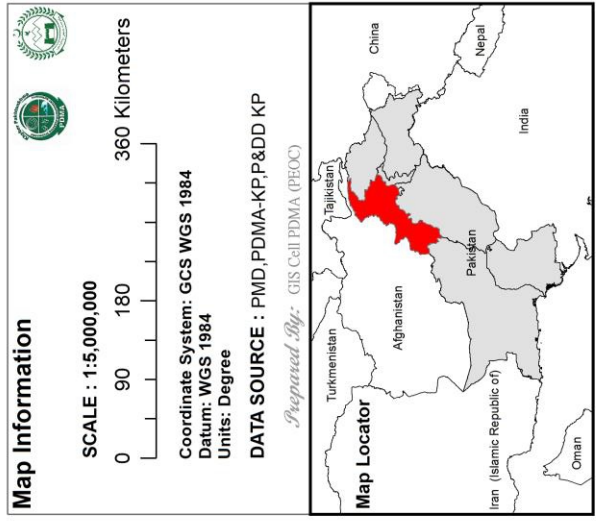
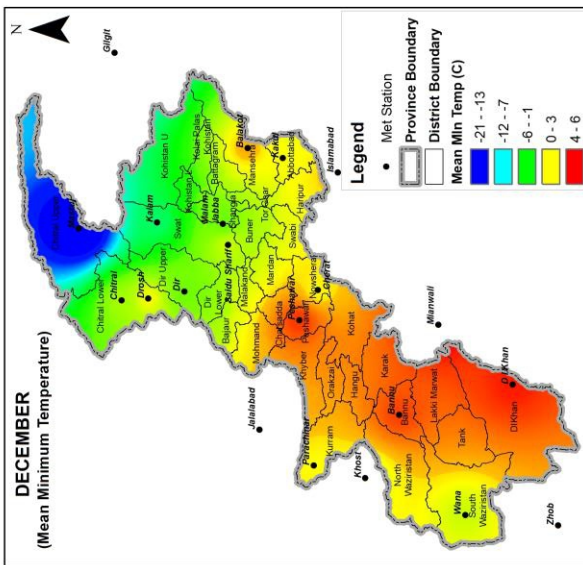
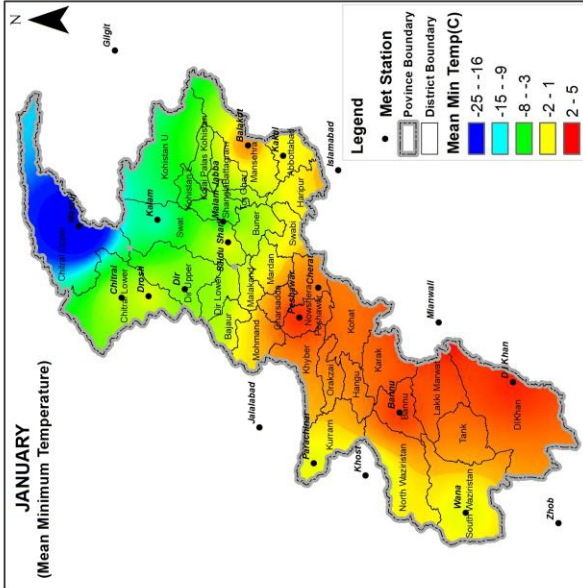
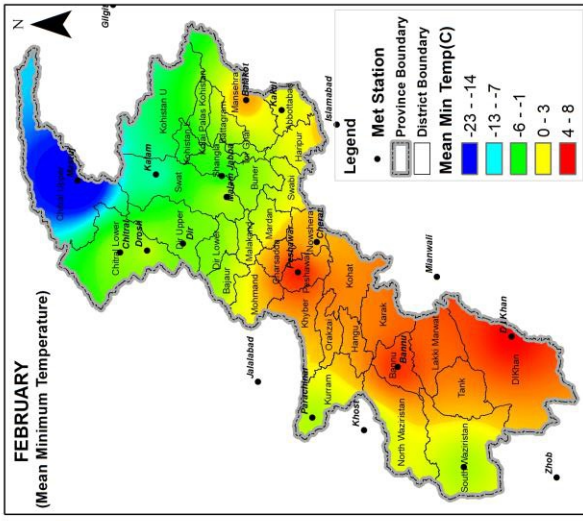
▭ District Boundary

Winter Minimum Temp (°C)

- -34 - -22
- -21 - -12
- -11 - -4
- -3 - -1
- 2 - 7

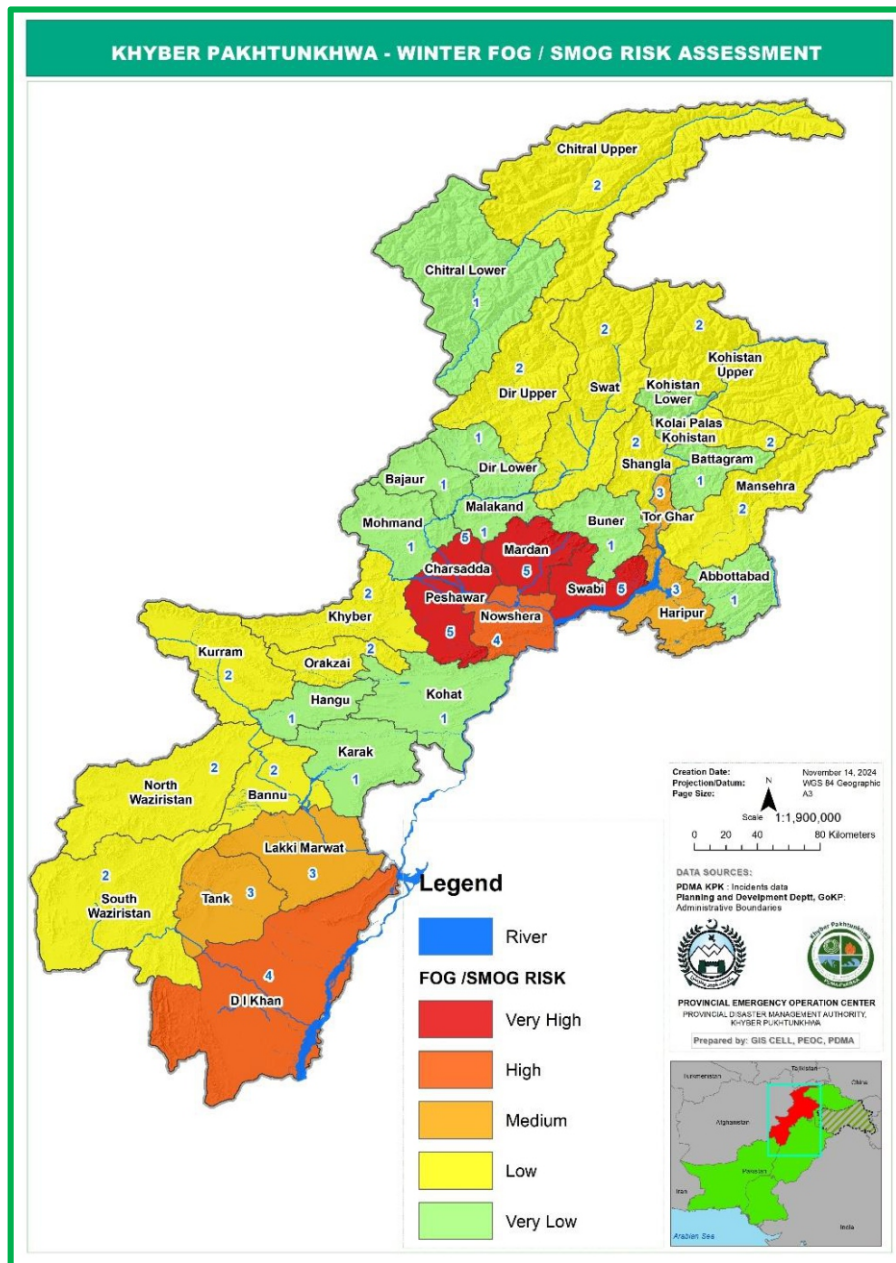


KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - WINTER MEAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE



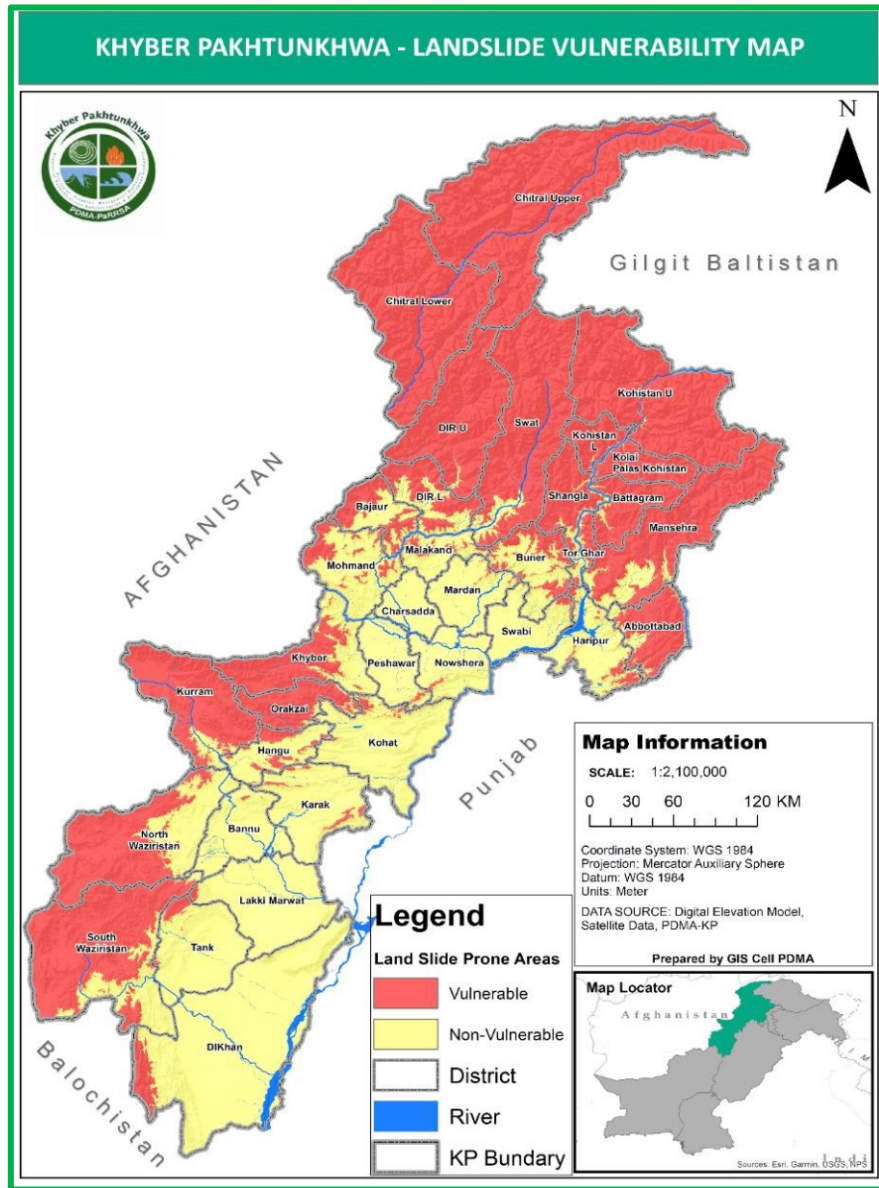
2.1.3 FOG/SMOG in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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 faces 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 and also install FOG lights in the above-mentioned areas.



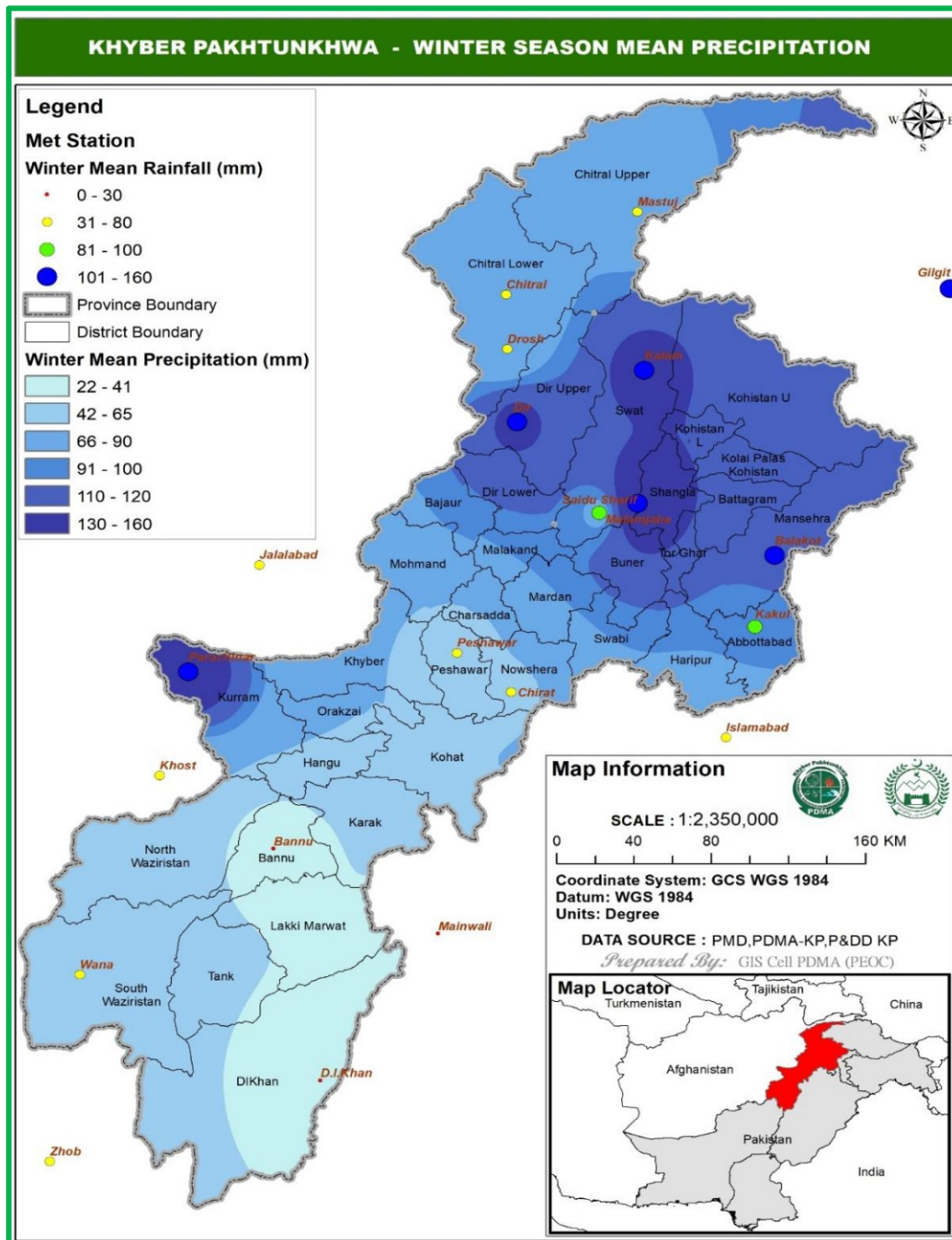
2.3.4 Landslides

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 Chitral (Upper & Lower), 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.



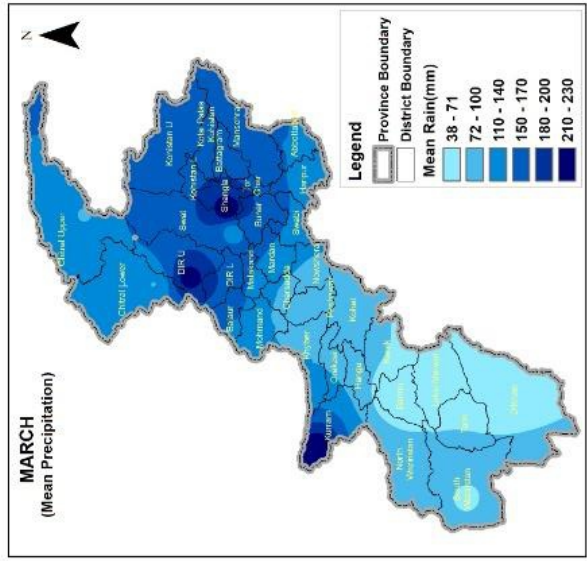
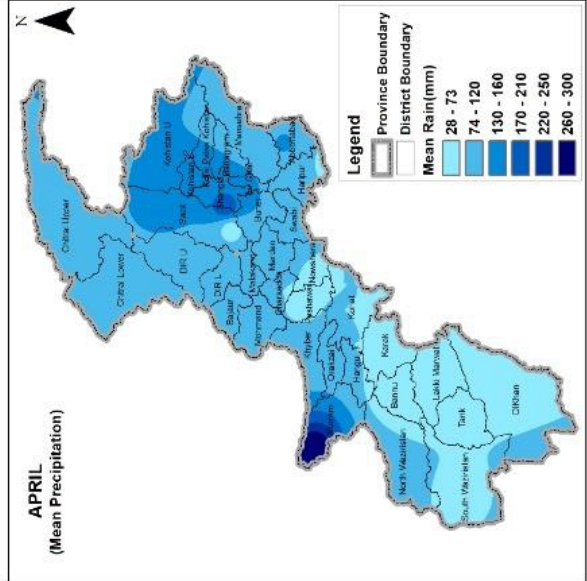
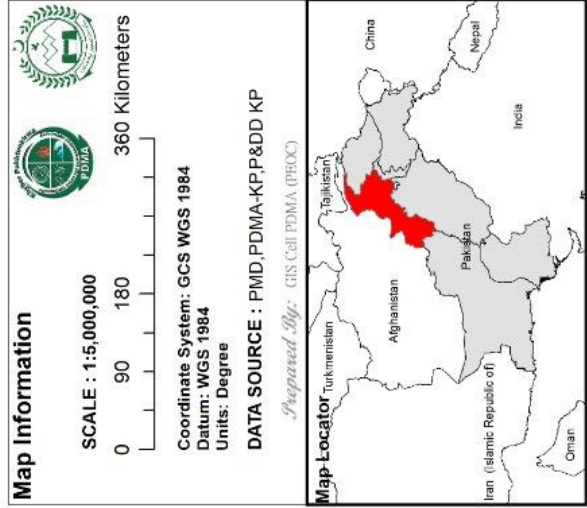
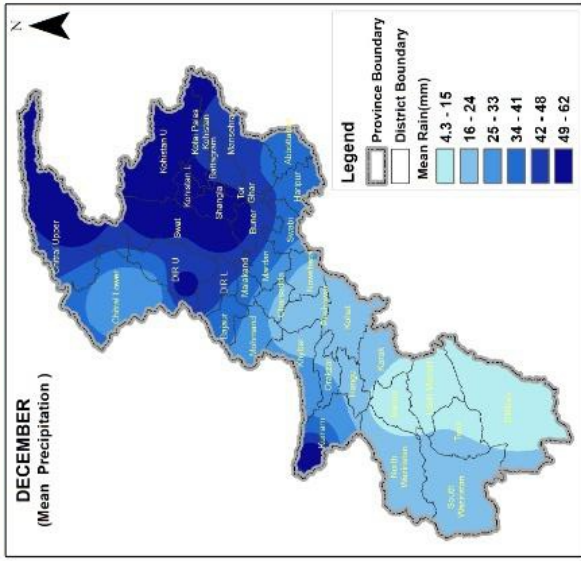
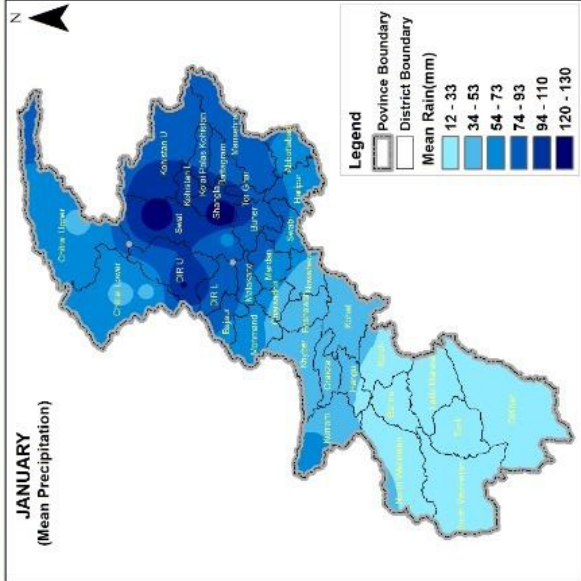
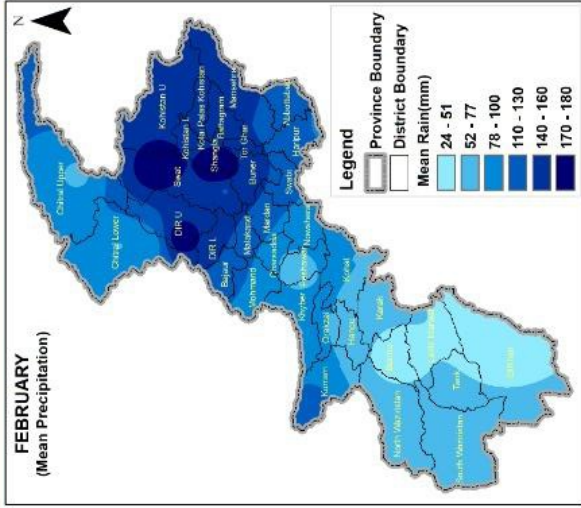
2.3.5 Winter Heavy Rainfall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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



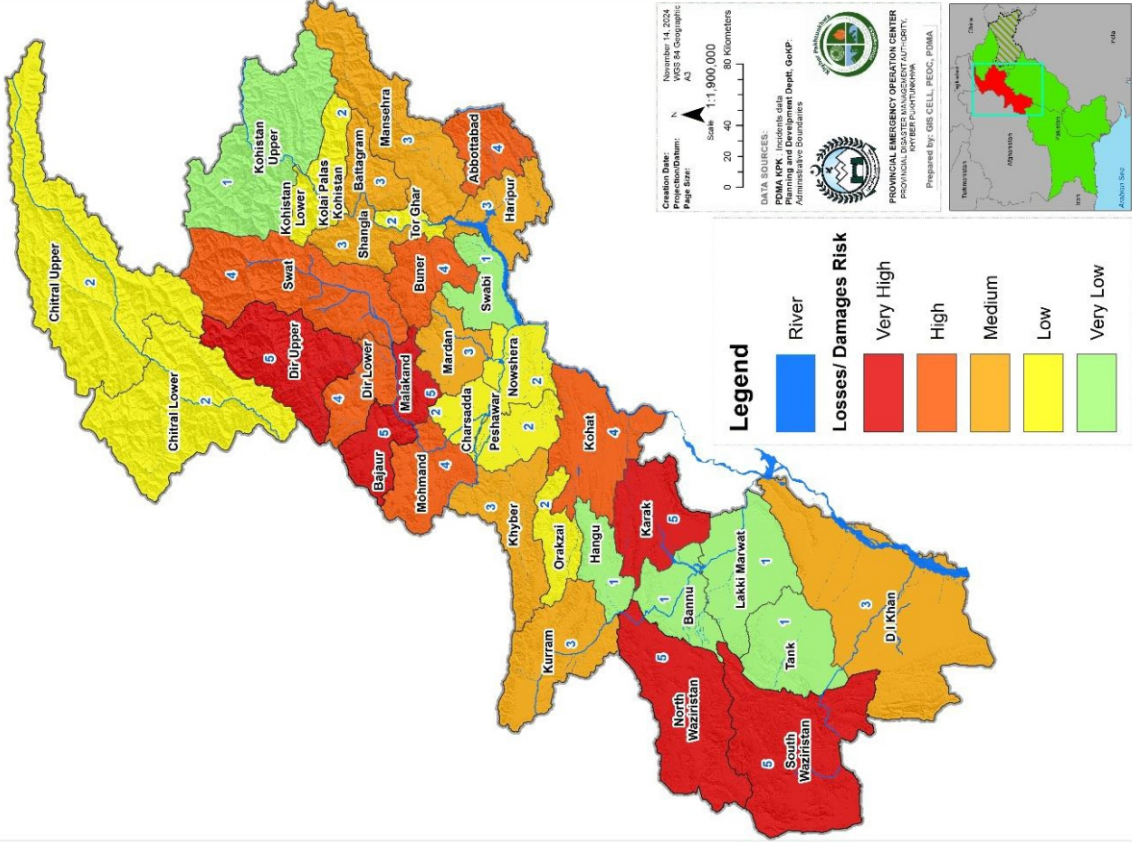
2.4 Winter Hazard Risk Assessment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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.

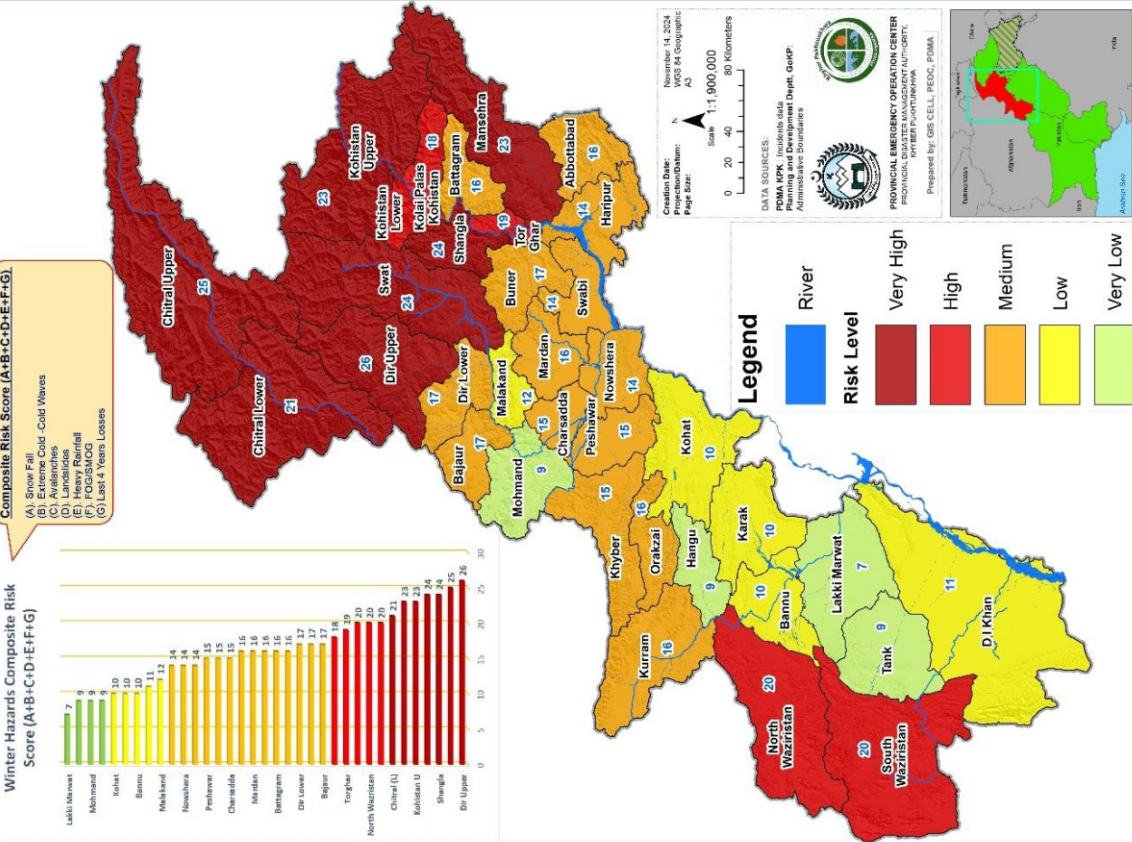
Winter Hazards Risk Assessment Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2024/25)										
S. No	District	Snowfall (A)	Extreme Cold, Cold Waves (B)	Avalanches (C)	Landslides (D)	Heavy Rainfall (E)	FOG/ SMOG (F)	Last 4 Years Losses (G)	Composite Risk Score (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	Risk Level
1	Dir Upper	4	5	4	4	2	2	5	26	Very High
2	Chitral (U)	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	25	Very High
3	Shangla	4	5	2	5	3	2	3	24	Very High
4	Swat	4	5	4	3	2	2	4	24	Very High
5	Kohistan U	5	5	4	4	2	2	1	23	Very High
6	Mansehra	4	5	2	4	3	2	3	23	Very High
7	Chitral (L)	5	4	3	4	2	1	2	21	Very High
8	Kohistan L	4	4	3	4	2	1	2	20	High
9	North Waziristan	4	3	1	2	3	2	5	20	High
10	South Waziristan	4	3	1	2	3	2	5	20	High
11	Torghar	3	4	2	3	2	3	2	19	High
12	Kohistan (K. Pahas)	3	4	2	3	2	2	2	18	High
13	Dir Lower	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	17	Medium
14	Buner	2	3	1	3	3	1	4	17	Medium

15	Bajaur	2	3	1	3	2	1	5	17	Medium
16	Kurram	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	16	Medium
17	Orakzai	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	16	Medium
18	Battagram	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	16	Medium
19	Mardan	0	4	0	0	4	5	3	16	Medium
20	Abbotabad	3	3	1	2	2	1	4	16	Medium
21	Charsadda	0	4	0	0	4	5	2	15	Medium
22	Peshawar	0	4	0	0	4	5	2	15	Medium
23	Khyber	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	15	Medium
24	Swabi	0	4	0	0	4	5	1	14	Medium
25	Nowshera	0	4	0	1	3	4	2	14	Medium
26	Haripur	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	14	Medium
27	Malakand	0	2	0	2	2	1	5	12	Low
28	D. I Khan	0	1	0	0	3	4	3	11	Low
29	Bannu	0	3	0	0	4	2	1	10	Low
30	Kohat	0	1	0	1	3	1	4	10	Low
31	Karak	0	1	0	0	3	1	5	10	Low
32	Tank	0	2	0	0	3	3	1	9	Very Low
33	Hangu	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	9	Very Low
34	Mohmand	0	1	0	1	2	1	4	9	Very Low
35	Lakki Marwat	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	7	Very Low

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - WINTER DAMAGES AND LOSSES RISK ASSESSMENT



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA - WINTER MULTI-HAZARDS RISK ASSESSMENT



2.5 PMD Seasonal Outlook (October-November & December 202 2024)

Date: 30th September 2024

2.5.1 Synoptic Situation:

A moderate La Niña condition is projected to develop by October 2024, while the Indian Ocean Dipole is expected to remain neutral. Model outputs indicate a decrease in equatorial sea surface temperature anomalies, from -0.9°C in October to -1.2°C by December. This cooling trend may impact regional precipitation patterns and temperatures

2.5.2 Seasonal Outlook (Rainfall):

As per seasonal outlook **normal*** to **slightly below normal** rainfall is expected in western and upper parts of the country i.e., Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan and Balochistan along with upper Punjab and adjoining Kashmir, due to prevailing La Niña conditions. However, there are chances of slightly above normal rainfall along the coastal areas of Pakistan.

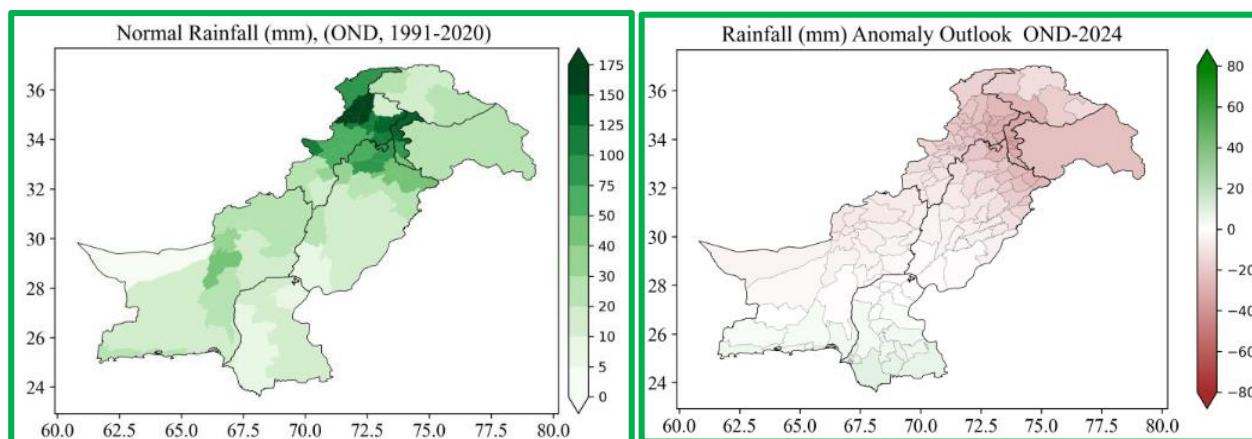
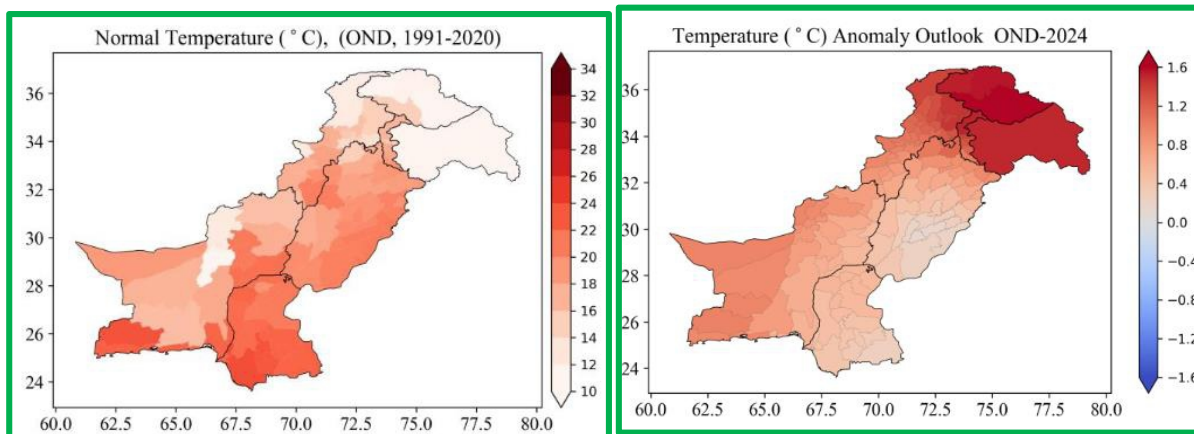


Figure 1: Normal (1991-2020) rainfall and monthly anomaly outlook for OND 2024

2.5.3 Seasonal Temperature Outlook:

Temperatures are expected to remain **above normal***1 nationwide. The southwestern parts of Balochistan, upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan



are expected to experience above-normal temperatures. While the Sindh, Punjab and Eastern Balochistan temperatures may be near normal during the forecast season (OND 2024)

Figure 2: Normal (1991-2020) temperature and monthly anomaly outlook for OND 2024

2.5.4 Perceived Seasonal Impacts – Winter Seasonal Outlook 2024:

- i. Below normal rainfall in key agricultural areas may lead to reduced water availability for irrigation. Therefore, the reliance on supplementary irrigation could increase costs and would deplete water resources.
- ii. Less than normal rainfall may cause inadequate soil moisture levels for sowing Rabi crops, thus farmer should remain vigilant for cultivation and consult periodic agriculture bulletin of PMD.
- iii. Isolated showers / hails/ windstorm may disrupt the harvesting activities of Kharif crops, particularly in the northwestern parts of the country.
- iv. The expected temperature and humidity conditions would be favourable for dengue outbreak in major cities particularly in the central and southern parts of the country during October and November.
- v. Due to less rainfall spells, thick foggy condition is expected to develop in plain areas of the country.

Note: Considering the dynamic nature of the climate system the outlook is updated monthly during the last week of each month.

* Normal = 30-years (period) average climatology

2.5.5 Major Conclusions from Summer Winter Seasonal Outlook 2024::

Considering PMD’s Seasonal Outlook for 1st half of winter 2024 and couple with the past experiences and predominant factors of global climate change, the following conclusions may be made: -

- i. **Dengue Outbreak:** The expected temperature and humidity conditions would be favorable for dengue outbreak in major cities like Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshehra, Swat, Swabi and other
- ii. **Thick Foggy/Smog Condition:** Due to less rainfall spells, thick foggy condition is expected to develop in plain areas of the Province. The high treat areas are Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshehra, Charsadda and Swabi. The month of October has shown the worst scenari as of the air particulate matter of 335

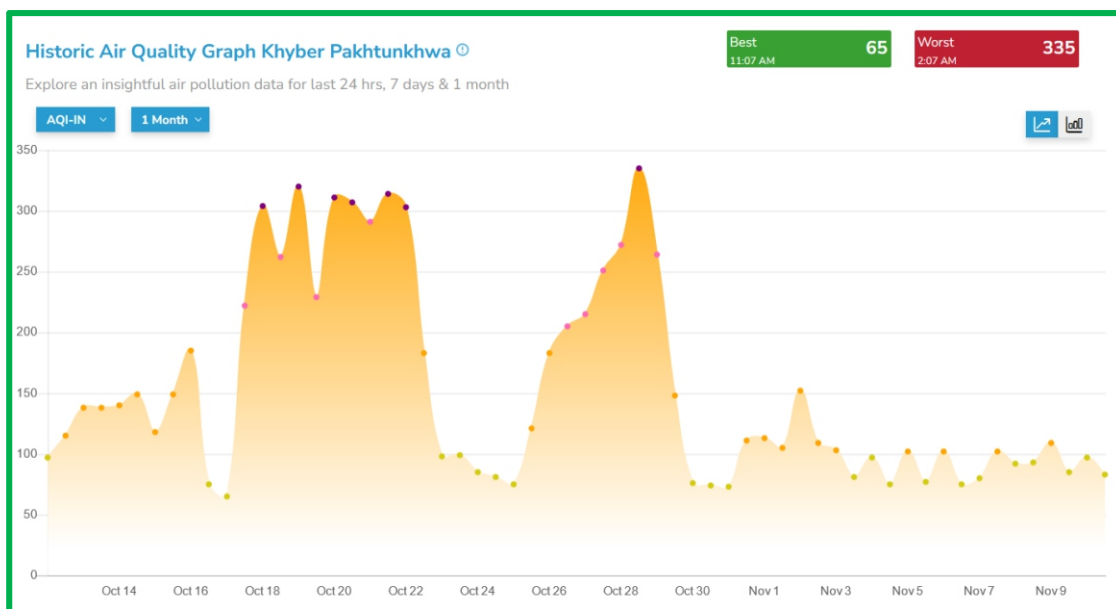


Figure 3: Air Quality Graph of the Province for the month of October 2024 ²

- iii. **Isolated showers / hails/ windstorm Isolated showers / hails/ windstorm:** may disrupt the harvesting activities of Kharif crops, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- iv. **Snow Fall:** The threat of the heavy snow fall can not be rolled out in snow bound areas in January, February and March (PMD Outlook awaited)

² Source: AQI of the Purelogic Labs India Pvt Ltd (<https://www.aqi.in/about-us>)

CHAPTER-3

PREPAREDNESS

3.1 Contingency Planning – Objective and Process

The Authority has initiated the process of winter contingency planning 2024-25 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 mid of September 2024. The data collected from stakeholders includes details 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.eplanning.pdma.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 2024-25 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 (***Participant List of the Consulted Department and Agencies are placed as Annex I – Annex IV***). Subsequently the requisite data was collected, analysed and consolidated for developing this Winter Contingency Plan.



3.2 The Planning Context & Caseload of the winter 2024-25

Winter Contingency Plan 2024-25 is based on the probabilistic and perception-based risk assessment and scoring supported by the event wise damages and losses reported and the forecast of Pakistan Meteorological Department. Similarly, the plan is also based on the caseload and lessons learnt from the 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 the data provided by the District Administrations and the calculation of the presumed

vulnerable population. This ensures that desired steps would be taken in time of emergencies. The district wise vulnerability mapping and the calculated case load is provided below;

S.No	Districts	Vulnerable UCs/VCs	Population
1	Chitral Upper	Yarkhon, Mastuj, Laspur, Charun, Shagram, Khot, Terich, Mulkhov, Kosht, Owir	169,049
2	Kohistan Upper	Thoti, Kareen, Karang, Gabrial, Seo, Siglo, Sazeen Harban, Bariyar, Bar Jalkot, Dassu and Kuz JAlkot	270,141
3	Dir Upper	Qulandi, Chukyatan, Ganori, Sundrawal, Bandi, Darikand, Jan Bhati, Shahikot, Tarpatar, Jabar, Palam, Bibiyawar, Nehag, Bandi, Pashta, Sheringal, Sawani, Doag Dara, Gowaldai, Patrak, Barikot, Kalkot	467,721
4	Shangla	Alpuri, Lilownia, Malak Khel, Dehrai, Pirabad, Kuz Kana, Ranyal, Shahpur, Damorai, Pirkhana, Kormang, shang, Dandai, Opal, Bar Puran, Chowga	440,339
5	Swat	Kotanai, bar thana, chupriyal, Darmai, durishkhela, terat, madyan, koza Bandai, dardyal, kala kalay, , shin, kharerai, pirkalay,tindodag, shadara/naway kalay , saidu sharif ,ang mahllah, ,qambar, rahimabad,manglawar, kokarai, Dangram sangota ,Aka maroof bami khel, ,telegram ,gulibagh,hamozai,parrai,kota, barikot, ghaligay, khwazakhela, biadara,asharay, arkot, totano Bandai, shah derai	630,841
6	Mansehra	Balakot, Baffa Pakhal, Mansehra, Oghi, Darband	421,686
7	Chitral Lower	Ayun, Karimabad, Garamchashma, Shishikoh	14,500
8	Kohistan Lower	Jijal, Ranolia	32,789
9	Kohistan Kolai	Kolai	9,412
10	Toorghar	Judba, Harnail, Balkot & Shatal	82,318
11	Kurram	Amal Kot, Tangai Khwar	11,000
12	Orakzai	Sama	25,000
13	North Waziristan	Miranshah, Mirali, Spinwam, Shewa, Ghulam Khan, Datta Khel, Shawal, Garyum, Dossali	489,858
14	South Waziristan	Makin, Ladha, Shawal , Tiarza, Sarwekai ,Sararogha	9232
15	Lower Dir	Kotigram, Darangal, Miskini Zimdara, Toormung	188,155
16	Buner	soray(main buner shangla road.), kandar katai (malka mahamand road), Gokand (kalail top swat buner road), malakpur(elum road), pandher(shangra link road), malikhel(elum mountain karakar swat buner main road), soray(bar tiraj link road,)	181,282
17	Battagram	Battagram, Thakot, Trand, Gijbori, Rajdahari, Kozabanda, Banniya, Peshora, Paimal, Ajmera, Battamori, Shamlai, HutaBathkol, Jambera, Banna, Biyari, Sakargah, Bateela, Rashing, Pashto	280,000
18	Mardan	dagai piran, mayar, Ghumbat, Baghdada, skandari, kaskorona, Bakhshali, ghari ismail zai, Gujarat, Jalala, Katlang	347,251
19	Swabi	Saleem Khan, Pabaini, Jehangira, Anbar, KSK, Kalu Khan	136,000
20	Bajaur	Khar, Mano Dirai, Litai, Chagai, and batwar, Kitko, Nakhter bala and Ghakhai, Nawa, Hilal Khel and Hasham charming Barang, Bar Charmkand	48,100

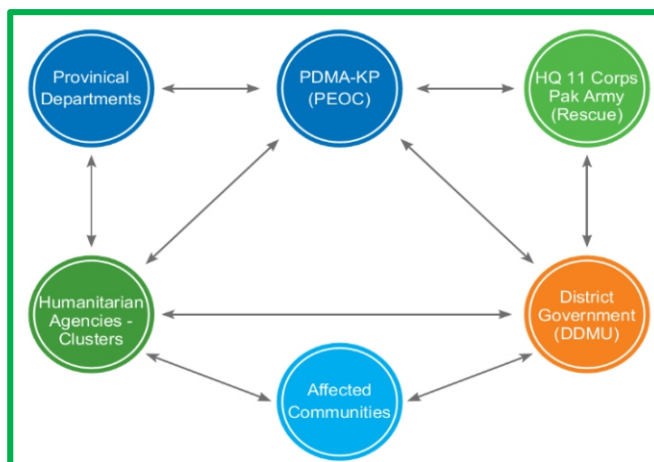
21	Abbottabad	Toheedabad (including Kundla & Morti), Dhamtour, Beerote, Sherwan & Khuthiala, Tajwal & Nathiagali, Thandiani, Pattan & Kukmong	185,035
	Nowshera	Aza Khel Bala, Aza Khel Payan, Nawankilli, Nowshera City, Chowki Town, Pir Sabaq abul River, Kheshgi Bala, Kheshgi Payan, Aman Garh, Zara Mina	181,143
23	Khyber	Bara, (Dwatoye Tirah), Bagh Maidan , Tirah, Khaist Khwla, Tirah	41,312
24	Haripur	Darwiesh, Ali Khan, Sarai Salah, Shah Maqsood, Kot Najibullah, Dheendian, Nara Amazai, Bait Gali, Khaloo, Mian Dheri, Sari Kot,	178,207
25	Bannu	Daryoba	185,600
26	DI Khan	City 2, City 3, City 4, 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 Khanm, Musa Zai, Chowdhwan, Bhuki, Paroa, Malana, Lunda, Naivela, Marah, Miran, Kiri Shamoza, Domand Area, Khoi Bahara, Marhail, Raghasar, Sheikh Mela	1,450,729
27	Tank	Jandola	44,794
28	Malakand	Totakan, Middle Batkhela, Maday Khel Batkhela, Din Abad Middle Batkhela, Ibrahim Middle Batkhela, Ghat Koto Thana, Thana Jadeed, Thana Bazid Khel, Jalal Thana Jadeed	22,580
29	Hangu	Samana	15,842
30	Lakki Marwat	Lakki, Naurang, Ghazni Khel, Sub Division Bettani	68,000
31	Mohammand	VC 4 Danish Kool, VC 1 Essa Khel, VC 1 Bar Badi Khel, VC 2 Bar Badi Khel, VCA Masood Safi, VC 2 Sheikh Baba Safi, VC 1 Sagi Safi, VC 2 Sagi Safi, NC Lakaro Safi, VC 2 Ekka Ghund, VC 3 Dab Kor, VC 1 Ambar, VC 2 Ambar, VC 1 Ambar, VC 5 , VC 1 Prang Ghar, VC 3 Yousaf Baba, VC 1 Atta Khweazai, VC Essak Khor, VC 1 Koda Khel Baizai, VC Bhai Dag, VC 3 Bar Chinarai, VC 4 Mattai Dara Area Musa Khel.	167,853
32	Kohat	Shakardara, Khushalgarh, Jerma, Nusrat Khel, Hafizabad, Bahadar Kot, Darmalak, Shahpur, Sudal, Usterzai, Togh Bala	237,575
33	Karak	Nari Panoos, Gurguri , Jatta Ismail Khel , Warana Ahmad Abad , Jehangeri, Jehangeri, Essak Chontera , Mitha Khel, mitha Khel , Essak Chountra, paloosa sar, Ghandi mir Khan Khel , Latamber , Karak South, Gudi Khel , Takhat Nasrati	244,288
Total Vulnerable Population exposed to Winter Season Climatic Shocks			7,277,632

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. 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.

b) *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 behalf will lead a composite team (comprising representatives of Lead Agencies/Department and focal persons of supporting organizations) to coordinate response and relief operations. All relevant departments/agencies will provide focal persons / representatives to be a part of the Provincial Response Team when required.

c) **Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC)**

PEOC is mandated for ensuring smooth flow of communication and coordination between divisions / districts and Line Departments before, during, and after 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 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 disaster mitigation, relief and rehabilitation.

PDMA Helpline Number 1700 is operational in PEOC for redressal of public grievances related to any untoward incidents.



d) **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.

e) **PDMA Information Highway and PDMA KP all ADCs R/DDMOs**

A two-way coordination and communication channels have been developed for liaison and quick response by all stakeholders. It enables on one hand early dissemination of information to all concerned including Additional Deputy Commissioners Relief/HR, Deputy Commissioners, Commissioners, Secretaries of relevant department, Director General Rescue 1122, PKHA and NDMA, while on the other hand immediate and accurate information report are shared timely with PDMA.

f) **Financial Resource Mobilization**

PDMA KP 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.

g) **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 IV**.



h) 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 men, women, 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.

i) 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.

This unit has identified 184 pre disaster camp sites 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.

Gender Segregated Data of All Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

S. No	District	Index	Population	Gender wise segregation			Children population @53% of total	Person with disability@ 15%	Older Persons @ 7%	Lactating and Pregnant women@ 8%
				Male	Female	Transgender				
1	Chitral lower	Medium	278328	139164	139164	1	147513	41749	19482	11133
2	Chitral Upper	Medium	169240	84620	84620	1	89697	25386	11846	6769
3	Charsadda	High Risk	1,616,198	820,520	795,657	21	856585	242429.7	113133.86	63652
4	D. I Khan	High Risk	1627132	838,793	788,294	45	862380	244070	113899	63063
5	Peshawar	High Risk	4269079	2,201,257	2,067,591	231	2262612	640362	298836	165407
6	Shangla	High Risk	757810	385,471	372,338	1	401639	113672	53047	29787
7	Kohistan upper	High Risk	307286	153643	153643	-	162861	46092	21510	12291
8	Kohistan Lower	High Risk	202502	101251	101251	9	107326	30375	14175	8100
9	Nowshera	V.High	1518540	781,722	736,778	40	804826	227781	106298	58942
10	Swat	V.High	2309570	1,172,974	1,136,544	52	1224072	346436	161670	90923
11	Tank	High Risk	391885	200,687	191,194	4	207699	58783	27432	15295
12	Dir Upper	High Risk	946421	466,173	480,247	1	501603	141963	66249	38419
13	Swabi	Lower Risk	1624616	812308	812308	-	861046	243692	113723	64984
14	Mardan	Lower risk	2373339	1186669	1186669	-	1257869	356000	166133	189867
15	Bunner	Medium	8897319	430713	466605	-	4715579	1334597	622812	37328
16	Abbottabad	Medium	1332912	706443	626468	-	706443	199936	993303	106632
17	Battagram	Medium	476749	238374	238374	-	252676	71512	33372	19069
18	Mansehra	Medium	1555742	762313	793428	-	824543	233361	108901	63474
19	Kohat	Lower	993874	496937	496937	-	526753	149081	69571	39754
20	Bannu	Medium	677346	349976	327370	-	358993	101601	47414	26189
21	Lakki	Medium	902138	451069	451069	-	478133	135320	63149	36085
22	Hangu	Medium	518811	259405	259405	-	274969	77821	3631	20752
23	Bajour	Medium	1093684	546842	546842	-	579652	164052	76557	43747
24	Mohmand	Medium	474345	237172	237172	-	251402	71151	33204	18973
25	Orakzai	Medium	254356	127178	127178	-	134808	38153	17804	10174
26	Khyber	Medium	986973	493486	493486	-	523095	148045	69088	39478
27	North Waziristan	Medium	543254	271627	271627	-	287924	81488	38027	21730
28	South Waziristan	Medium	679185	339592	339592	-	359968	101877	47542	27167

29	Malakand	Medium	720000	360000	360000	-	381600	108000	50400	28800
30	Dir Lower	Medium	1400000	700000	700000	-	742000	210000	98000	56000
31	Tor Ghar	Medium	96757	48378	48378	-	51281	14513	6772	3870
32	Kurruum	Medium	615373	307686	307686	-	326147	92305	43076	24614
33	Haripur	Medium	1003000	501500	501500	-	531590	150450	70210	40120
34	Karak	Medium	706299	353149	353149	-	374338	105944	49440	28251
35	Kolai -palas	High Risk	275461	137730	137730	-	145994	41319	19282	11018

Source: Bureau of Statistics,
Using MISP Calculator for RH data

Foot Note:

- Persons with Disability:** The UN Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) states in its first article; PWDs includes those who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and affective participation in society on an equal basis with others. It is recommended to find out if the respondent has any difficulty in performing certain activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care and communication), as well as the level of difficulty (no – no difficulty, yes – some difficulty, yes – a lot of difficulty or cannot do it at all).
- An Older Person** is defined by the United Nation as a Person who is over sixty years of age.
- Part-1 Article -1 (UNCRC)** A child means every human being below the age of 18 years.
- Age Cohort,** 0-11 months, 0-5, 6-12, 13-17, 18-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, and 80+.

3.3.2 Rescue 1122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Rescue 1122 is a vibrant and effective body for response in emergencies including monsoon and winter or any other disaster. 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 ambulances, 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 V**.

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 volunteers (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 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 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 extreme event.

3.3.5 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.

3.3.6 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.
- Arrangement of requisite water and sanitation services in all the Earmarked Evacuation Centers in coordination with concerned departments.

3.3.7 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.

3.3.8 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 manage 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 resources when required.
- Policy level advice 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 2024-25

To undertake pro-active measures to ensure timely preparations and response against likely hazards, following are the guidelines of 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 regarding 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 warnings 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 etc) for updated orientation and situational awareness.
- f. Organize mock exercise both at 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 provincial 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.

3.3.9 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 PDMA KP 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.

3.3.10 NFIs Stock Position of the Districts

Replenishment of the stock in districts is in progress while before the replenishment the stock position of the districts mentioned in the respective district Winter Contingency Plan is placed at **Annexure VII**

3.3.11 Fund Position of the Districts (November 2024)

PDMA 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.

Fund Position of the Districts in Relief Head of PDMA					
S.No	Districts	Amount (million)	S.No	Districts	Amount (million)
1	Abbottabad	28.52	17	Malakand	0.06
2	Bajaur	0.034	18	Mansehra	3.11
3	Bannu	20.91	19	Mardan	5.6
4	Battagram	13.91	20	Mohmand	0.09
5	Buner	2.98	21	Nowshera	-3.37
6	DI Khan	24.4	22	Orakzai	20.11
7	Hangu	-0.21	23	Peshawar	15
8	Haripur	13.73	24	Shangla	28.29
9	Karak	10	25	South Waziristan	7.75
10	Kohat	3.38	26	Swabi	7.81
11	Kolai Palas	28.83	27	Swat	34.13
12	Kurram	0.04	28	Tank	84.55
13	Lakki Marwat	18.61	29	Toorghar	15.83
14	Lower Chitral	109.5	30	Upper Chitral	55.48
15	Lower Dir	63.14	31	Upper Dir	6.32
16	Lower Kohistan	42.42		Total	661.06

3.3.12 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 2024-25.

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 the Provincial and National policies, to cater for the unmet response needs of vulnerable segments of the population.
- Coordination of Contingency and Response Plans with PDMA and 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.

CHAPTER-4

RESPONSE PLAN

4.1 SOPs for Smog Risk Reduction

- i. Ban on burning of any type of crops residue
- ii. Ban on vehicle emitting visible smoke and pollutant falling into inadmissible limits;
- iii. Seizing of all industries working without emission control system contributing deterioration in Air quality index
- iv. Ban on all stone crusher's operator without wet scrubbers
- v. Ban on burning of all type of solid waste tires, rubbers and plastics.
- vi. Ban on sale and use of all types of sub-standard fuels.
- vii. Clearance of all type on encroachment which causes hindrance in the smooth flow of traffic on public road including footpaths.
- viii. Banning any kind of parking which may cause hindrance in the smooth flow of traffic
- ix. Banning all type of activities without any safeguards which contribute and generating fugitive dust,
- x. Banning the uncovered and open dumping storage of construction materials
- xi. Ban on uncovered transportation and construction materials like sand, mud, and cements
- xii. Ban on any unauthorized activity which may cause pollution.
- xiii. Ban and fine on Brick Kins not on zigzag methodology and emitting black smog
- xiv. Ban and fine on Polluting and smog emitting public and private transport from the month of October
- xv. All public services vehicle shall obtain fitness certificate from the respective vehicle inspection and certification system (VICS) station.
- xvi. Public Service Vehicle valid fitness certificate issue by VICS shall not be allowed for entry in major cities with effect from October 15 of each winter
- xvii. Traffic police shall detain/impound the document of public series vehicle fund plying without valid fitness certificate and forward the same to the concern secretary DRTA for relief after verification of valid fitness certificate.

4.2 Response to Disasters

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.

4.3 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 the international assistance may be requested by the government of Pakistan.

4.4 Evacuation, Search, Rescue and First Aid

4.4.1 Evacuation

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:

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, children and disabled persons.
8. Fool proof security arrangements during evacuation and in the camps.
9. Establishment of separate camps for cattles 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.

4.4.2 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.

4.4.3 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 (dead) persons.

4.4.4 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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 and kin & kith quarters. Nonetheless, they must have strong nerves to withstand the pressures to ensure the well-being of the affected population.

4.7 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, 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.

4.8 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. Damages and reconstruction needs are determined by conducting damage and need assessment.

4.9 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 / PDMAs.

4.10 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.

4.11 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 affectees 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.

4.12 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.

4.13 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 INGO'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.

4.14 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, Local Government Department and Pak Army. 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 no data gaps for response.
6. The form will be marked as “New” in the first assessment, and will be marked as
7. “Update” with the update number in the subsequent assessments.

CHAPTER-5
CONTACT DIRECTORY

Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Name	Designation	Telephone	Mobile	Ext
Mr. Muhammad Qaisar	Director General	9213855		111
Mr. Ali Muhammad	PA to Director General		0343 9227978	136
Mr. Said Nawab	Director (DRM)	9219628	0347 9397641	300
Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	Director (HR/Admn)	9211805		333
Mr. Muhammad Rehman	Director (Relief)	9213890	0345-9355002	400
Mr. Azmat Khan	PA to Director (Relief)		0344 9631715	130
Mr. Manzoor Khan	PA to Director (HR/Admn)		0333 9137383	104
Mr. Ismail Khan	DRM Specialist		0313 9297005	146
Mr. Sajid Khan	DRM Coordinator		0345-9290907	141
Mr. Muhammad Imran	AD (Admn)	9212060	0345 9456782	123
Mr. Riaz Ul Haq	AD (Establishment)		0314 9181772	102
Mr Amjad Khan	DD Infra/PD PEOC		0333 9115439	
Mr. Fahad Tahir	Incharge (PEOC)		0311 9281272	303
Mr. Anwar Shahzad	Media Specialist/Media Coordinator		0313 9656965	110
Ms. Asma Arif	DD (Relief)		0344-9177708	113
Mr. Fazal Subhan	DD (O&C)	9219629	0333-9413706	404
Mr. Yasir Nisar	AD (Procurement)		0321 5778404	444
Mr. Alam Zaib	DD (I.A/A&F)		0334-8686868	126
Mr. Raham Noor	AD (Finance)		0333-9184728	118
Mr. Abdul Rehman Shah	AD (Warehouse)		0333 9733456	
Ms. Muhammad Adnan	AD (Relief)		0315-9737310	
Mr. Rahim Shah	Camp Coordinator		0333 9448070	143
Mr. Musavir Gilani	PM (Gender & Child Cell)		0333 9138485	144
Mr. Shakeel Iqbal	PM (RRU)	5202038	0322 9053054	202
Divisional Reporting Officers PEOC PDMA				
S.No.	Name	Division	Mobile Phone	Whatsapp

1	Mr. Salman ul Mulik	Malakand	0334 9023996	0334 9023996	0334 9023996
2	Mr. Maqsood	Kohat	0345 9052824	0345 9052824	0345 9052824
3	Mr. Umar Toru	Mardan	0345 9373099	0345 9373099	0345 9373099
4	Mr. Ibrahim	Hazara	0333 9055254	0333 9055254	0333 9055254

Contact List of the Commissioners, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Name	District	Office	Fax	Mobile
Mr. Amjad Ali Khan	Malakand	0946-9240226,0946-9240185	9240229-178,0946-9240223(House)	03459112112
Mr. Zaheer ul Islam	Hazara	0992-9310111/9310222/9310444	0992-9310500	03009393989
Mr. Muhammad Javed Marwat	Mardan	0937-9230572-73	0937-9230578	03135020202
Mr. Riaz Khan Mehsud	Peshawar	091- 9211337	091-9214085	03008599055
Mr. Mohtasim Billah Khan	Kohat	0922-9260002/0922-9260001	0922-9260105	03449229860
Mr. Muhammad Abid Wazir	Bannu	0928-9270044/0928-621144/09289270220	0928-9270041	030001957523
Mr. Syed Abdul Jabar	D.I.Khan	0966-9280351	0966-9280352	03449047828

Deputy Commissioners Contact List

#	District	Name of Officer	Office	Residence	Fax	Mobile	WhatsApp No.
1	Abbottabad	Mr. Khalid Iqbal	0992-9310200/01-24	0992-9310464	0992-9310202	0346-9264401	0346-9264401
2	Bannu	Mr. Abdul Hameed	0928-9270032	0928-9270032	0928-9270079	0341-6333090	0341-6333090
3	Battagram	Mr. Asif Ali	0997-310030	0997-310136	0997-310051	0333-9442524	0333-9442524
4	Buner	Mr. Kashif Qayyum	0939-510450	0939-510888	0939-510427	0314-9009056	0314-9009056
5	Charsadda	Mr. Qasir Khan	091-9220024	091-9220020	091-9220021	0343-9461250	0343-9461250

6	Lower Chitral	Mr. Mohsin Iqbal	0943-412519 412055/412519/412368	0943-412421	0333-9328084	0333-9328084
7	Upper Chitral	Mr. Haseeb Ur Rahman	0943-470355	0943-470356	0345-9160272	0345-9160272
8	D.I.Khan	Mr. Sarah Rahman	0966-9280116	0966-9280110	0312-5777057	0312-5777057
9	Dir Lower	Mr. Muhammad Arif Khan	0945-9250003/09459250031	0945-9250001	0301-5946675	0301-5946675
10	Dir Upper	Mr. Naveed Akbar	0944-880394	0944-881130	0300-5920011	0300-5920011
11	Hangu	Mr. Gohar Ali	0925-621175	0925-620050	0333-3333592	0333-3333592
12	Haripur	Mr. Shauzeb Abbas	0995-920200	0995-615412	03448708007	03448708007
13	Karak	Mr. Shakeel Ahmad	0927-210125/828, 0333-9713050 ishtaiq	0927-210825	0345-9855407	0345-9855407
14	Kohat	Mr. Abdul Akram	0922-9260268	0922-9260031	0345-1505865	0345-1505865
15	Upper Kohistan	Mr. Tariq Ali Khan	0998-407002	0998-407001	0346-9312955	0346-9312955
16	Lower Kohistan	Mr. Tariq Mehmood	0998-405091	0998-405092	0344-5156496	0304-8499984
17	Kolai Pallas	Mr. Ishtiaq Ahmad	(0998405200) 03458826501 (Suluman Account section)		0344-9193095	0344-9193095
18	Lakki Marwat	Mr. Fahad Wazir	0969-538330-1	0969-538331	0345-8587008	0345-8587008
19	Malakand	Mr. Muhibullah Khan	0932-452080	0932-452043	0300-5776193	0300-5776193
20	Mansehra	Mr. Adnan Khan Belitani	0997-920174	0997-920174	0335-0495486	0335-0495486
21	Mardan	M. Behzad Adil	0937-9230048	0937-9230048	0345-5339552	0345-5339552
22	Nowshera	Mr. Irfan Ullah	0923-9220099	0923-9220098	3335755069	3335755069
23	Peshawar	Mr. Sarmad Saleem Akram	091-9212302	091-9211338	0300-5595089	0300-5595089
24	Shangla	Mr. Muhammad Fawad	0996-850005/850911	0996-850008	0340-5522005	0340-5522005
25	Swabi	Mr. Nasrullah	0938 920006/920013	0938 221220	0301 5472929	0301 5472929
26	Swat	Mr. Shahzad Mehboob	0946-9240340/337	0946-9240329	0303-0123495	0303-0123495
27	Tank	Mr. Tanwir Khan	0963-511326	0963-510300	3049016456	3049016456

28	Tor Ghar	Zia ur Rehman Marwat	(Faisal Latif) 0346-9708912 PS to DC	0340- 0562010	0997-580188	0333- 9596387	0333-9596387
29	Bajaur	Mr. Shahid Ali	0932-452080	0932-452043	0932-452105	0334- 0067001	0334-0067001
30	Kurram	Mr. Javid Masood	0926 310599/313532/310766	0926 310599	0926 310520/311797	0332 9689510	0332 9689510
31	Mohmand	Mr. Ehtisham Ul Haq	0924-290001 (Adc 0924- 290189)	0924-290002	0924-290075	0348- 2203839	0348-2203839
32	North Waziristan	Mr. Yousaf Karim	0928-300798	0928-300798	0928- 300642/300600	0345- 9770025	0345-9770026
33	South Waziristan Upper	Mr. Saleem Jan	0963-510364/510386	0963-510386	0963-510442 (0965- 210296/210748 WANA)	0301- 9098999	0301-9098999
34	Orakzai	Mr. Muhammad Irfan ud Din	0925-690008/3	0925-680003	0925-690007	0333- 9191313	0333-9191313
35	Khyber	Mr. Sanaulah	9211901/4	9211904	9211900	0345- 9519119	0345-9519119
36	South Waziristan Lower	Muhammad Nasir Khan	0965-210748	0965-210748	0965-210296	0346- 9220810	0346-9220810

Contact List of the Additional Deputy Commissioners (ADC) Relief of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

#	Name	District	Mobile Phone	Whatsapp	PTCL	Officie Fax
1	Ms. Rabia Sajjad (ADC Relief)	Abbotabad	0340-0907019	0340-0907019	0992-9310209	0992-9310202
2	Mr. Aminullah	Bannu	0336-9700435	0336-9700435	0928-9270437	0928-9270079
3	Mr. Zia Ur Rehman (ADC Relief)	Battagram	0333-5509660	0333-5509660	0997-310391	0997-310051
4	Mr. Akram Shah (ADC Relief)	Buner	0346-9193501	0346-9193501	0939-510450	0939-510427
5	Mr. Gul Nawaz (ADC Relief)	Charsadda	0334-9215130	0334-9215130	091-9220144	091-9220026
6	Mr. Ubaid Ullah (ADC Relief)	Chitral Lower	0333-9327929	0333-9327929	0943-412519	0943-413686
7	Mr. Shah Adnan (AC HQ)	Chitral Upper	0343-8589637	0343-8589637	0943470025	0943-470356
8	Mr. Ahad Yousaf (ADC Relief)	D I Khan	0333-9634842	0333-9634842	0966-9280179	0966-9280110
9	Mr. Tariq Hussain (ADC Relief)	Dir Lower	0345-9531112	0345-9531112	0945-9250062	0945-9250001
10	Ms. Umar Bin Riaz (ADC Relief) (ADC G)	Dir Upper	0322-5169626	0322-5169626	0944-880594	0944-881130
11	Mr. Abdur Rauf (ADC Relief)	Hangu	0345-9208871	0345-9208871	0925-622138	0925-620050
12	Mr. islahuddin (ADC G)	Haripur	0308 8888308	0308 8888308	0995 920206	0995 615412

13	Muhammad Saud (ADC Relief)	Karak	0333-9108623	0333-9108623	0333-9108623	0927-210710	0927-210925
14	Mr. Waqas Ahmad (ADC Relief)	Kohat	0321-9012090	0321-9012090	0321-9012090	0922-920309	0922-9260031
15	Mr. Azhar (ADC Relief)	Kohistan Lower	0333-9418176	0333-9418176	0333-9418176	0998-405102	
16	Mr. Shakir Ullah (ADC Relief)	Kohistan Upper	0302-8829447	0302-8829447	0302-8829447	0998-407002	0998-407001
17	Mr. Ishtaiq Ahmed Khan (AC HQ)	Kolai Pallas	0300-9348675	0300-9348675	0300-9348675	0300-9348675	(Sulaiman 0345-8826501)
18	Mr. Yousaf kareem (ADC Relief)	Kurram	0345-9770025	0345-9770025	0345-9770025	0926-310599	0926-311797
19	Mr. Habib Ullah (ADC Relief)	Lakki Marwat	0341-3566676	0341-3566676	0341-3566676	0969-538142	0969-538333
20	Mr. Muhammad Umar (ADC Relief)	Malakand	0313-9427627	0313-9427627	0313-9427627	0932-411573	0932-450557
21	Ms. Hajira Sami (ADC Relief)	Mansehra	0345-5871772	0345-5871772	0345-5871772	0997-307176	0997-305513
22	Mr. Iqbal Hussain(ADC Relief)	Mardan	0318-3525206	0318-3525206	0318-3525206	0937-9230381	0937-9230303
23	Mr. Ijaz Akhtar	Nowshera	0315-9282100	0315-9282100	0315-9282100	0923-	0923-9220159
24	Mr. Asghar Khan(ADC Relief)	Peshawar	0334 8808020	0334 8808020	0334 8808020	9220099/Seeyal Khattak 0317-9627077	091-9212303
25	Ms.izza arshad (ADC Relief)	Swabi	0336-2282000	0336-2282000	0336-2282000	9212235 AD relief 9211135	0938-220007
26	Mr. Abdul Nasir (ADC Relief)	Shangla	0300 5929001	0300 5929001	0300 5929001	0996 850679	0996 850006
27	Mr. Ibrar Wazir (ADC Relief)	Swat	0317-4446844	0317-4446844	0317-4446844	0946-9240421	0946-9240329
28	Mr. Niyamat Ullah (ADC Relief)	Tank	0345-9849988	0345-9849988	0345-9849988	0963-511326	0963-510300
29	Mr. Abdul Wajid (ADC Relief)	Tor Ghar	0306-8565656	0306-8565656	0306-8565656	0997-541005	0997-580188
30	Mr. Nouman Ali (ADC Relief)	Khyber	0333-9164728	0333-9164728	0333-9164728	9211901	9211900
31	Mr. Hamza zahoor (ADC F&P)	Bajaur	0334-9192779	0334-9192779	0334-9192779	0942-220514	0942-220388
32	Mr. Muhammad Gamar (ADC Relief)	Mohmand	0345-9336847	0345-9336847	0345-9336847	0924-290004	0924-290075
33	Mr. Ijaz (Acting charge)	South Waziristan Upper	0315-9282100	0315-9282100	0315-9282100	0963-510364	
34	Mr. Kashimir Khan (ADC Relief)	South Waziristan Lower	0345-9874078	0345-9874078	0345-9874078	0963-510364/510386	0963-510442 (0965-210296/210748 WANA)
35	Mr. Gasir Kundi (ADC Relief)	North Waziristan	0333-9961467	0333-9961467	0333-9961467	0928-230257/0928-300798	0928-300642/300600
36	Mr. Habib Ullah (ADC Relief)	Orakzai	0333-6338278	0333-6338278	0333-6338278	0925-690151	0925-690007

ANNEXURES

Annexure I: Consultation with Provincial Line and Federal Line Departments

MEETING WITH FEDERAL LINE & PROVINCIAL LINE DEPARTMENTS ON WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN(WCP-2024-25)					
Time: 02:00 PM			Dated: 15-10-2024		
S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
1					
2	Said Nawab	Dir. PDMA			
3	Feryyaz Ali Shah	NTC/Assist Div	feryyaz.bukhro@nrc.gov.pk	03339219942	
4	Abdul Rashid	NTC/Assist. Eng.	abdulrashid@nrc.org.pk	03-59966300	
5	Muhammad Ibrahim	SO(G) Tourism	ibrahim.Housing@so.gov.pk	0334-9198264	
6	Rahim-Ullah	Labour Department	loftkpk@gmail.com	091-9210377	
7	Mohammad Jashfaq	PESCO.	Pescosuley@gmail.com	0335-9986721	
8	WADAN RAMAR	AD, Food Dept	Fooddirector@kpk.gov.pk	0364-1909005	
9	Dr. Saif Rahman	Director SUPARCO	Dr. saifrahman@suparco.gov.pk	0321-2147456	
10	Engr. Ishaq Ahmad	Chief Engineer LG	ahmadishaq22@gmail.com	0345-9233397	
11	Engr. Samad Rafique	ML Expert	samadr@kpk.gov.pk	0346-3374441	
12	Dr Zeeshan Shafiq	Project Manager	zeeshan.shafiq@kpk.gov.pk	0315-5614941	
13	Iqbalullah Shah	Director Design	iqbalshah@kpk.gov.pk	0333-933915	
14	Wajid Khan	Deputy Director CPA.	wajidepa@kpk.gov.pk	03335292135	

MEETING WITH FEDERAL LINE & PROVINCIAL LINE DEPARTMENTS ON WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN(WCP-2024-25)					
Time: 02:00 PM			Dated: 15-10-2024		
S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
15	Gul Muhammad	PMD	gulm@kpk.gov.pk	03469469392	
16	Sybil Khan	Agric. Ext. Up	sybilkhan@kpk.gov.pk	041-7227229	
17	SANJA SALEEM	DISTRICT COORD/FODP	sanja.saleem@kpk.gov.pk	0319-5799142	
18	Adil Khan	LG GRPD	engradil@kpk.gov.pk	0345-9161681	
19	Inamullah	DFD Forest	inamullah@kpk.gov.pk	03038391144	
20	Zakid Masood	DS (Local Govt)	Zakidmasood@kpk.gov.pk	03005838519	
21	Iqbal Khan	DS IC & TE		0333-611110	
22	Syed Namdar Shah	AD IC & TE		03329315898	
23	Siraj-ud-Din	SM F.O. PTEL		03339191197	
24	Faheemullah Khan	SM AVR & Project Mgt	faheemkhan@kpk.gov.pk	0333-9119900	
25	Engr. Ibtisam Ahmad	ES NTC	ibtisam.ahmad@kpk.gov.pk	03349121815	
26	Sarwat Rehman	Junior Technician	sarwatrehman@kpk.gov.pk	03349106188	
27	Jamil-ur-Rehman	ERS 1122	Jamilurrahman1122@gmail.com	0314-6081815	
28	WALIED KHAN AFRIDI	AD DRM	waliedafridi@kpk.gov.pk	03335657999	
29	Imad Durzeerani	AD DRM (PDMA)		0334-5524243	

Annexure II: Consultation with Humanitarian Organization

MEETING WITH HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS / PARTNERS ON WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN(WCP-2024-25)

Time: 02:00 PM

Dated: 17-10-2024

S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
1	Mr. Saïd Nawab Khan	Director DRMC (PDMA)	said.nawab@pdma.gov.pk	63339482423	
2	Ismail Khan	DRM specialist PDMA	ismail.dhm2012@gmail.com	03139297005	
4	Imad Qureshi	OAD (DRM) PDMA	-	0336-5524243	
5	Amjad Ali Shah	MIEAL-LEAD / DEA	mealmanager@idea.org	0333 5015852	
6	Jonathan Sena Torres	Protection Officer / UNHCR	torresj@unhcr.org	-	
7	Sahib Zaid Ahmad	Associate Coordinator / officer	arsahadul@unhcr.org	0320-2382508	
8	Zahid-un-Rahman	10M / SNEZ coordinate	Zrahman@10m.int	0333 9600237	
9	Abdul Rasheed	10M / Sr. liaison coord.	abrahmad@10m.int	03469636288	
10	M. SADIQ	UNFPA	Prog Analyst	03009006173	
11	Sajid Ali	PDMA	-	03459290507	
12	SHAMA ASAD	UNOCHA	susada@un.org	034910098	
13	WALEED KHAN APRI	AD / DRM PDMA	waleedapri@gmail.com	03335557999	
14	M. Sohail	Sub-Engineer PDMA	-	0333-9593340	

MEETING WITH HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS / PARTNERS ON WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN(WCP-2024-25)

Time: 02:00 PM

Dated: 17-10-2024

15	Fahad Tahir	PDMA / Incharge	incharge.psc@pdma.gov.pk	0311-9281272	
16	Ahsan Ali	Assistant Dir (DRM)	-	0333-9097751	
17	D. Bilal Bahrawan	WHO, PSD	bilal.bahrawan@gmail.com	03459188180	
18	Nouman Ali	PDMA - T.A	-	03465377565	
19	M. Sphail	R.S Co officer PDMA	-	0315-9331509	
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					

Annexure III: Consultation with ADC (Relief & HR)

MEETING WITH ADDITIONAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS (RELIEF & HR) ON WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN(WCP-2024-25)

Time: 11:30 AM

Dated: 04-11-2024

S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
1	M. Qaiser Khan	IG PDMA			
2	Said Nawab	Director DRM	saidnawab@pdma	0333968222	
3	Sajid Ahmad	Deputy Assistant	sajid.ahmad@pdma	0344-9539277	
4	Murad Khan	Assistant Director	muradkhan@pdma	03005917698	
5	M. Saqib Khan	ADC (F/P) & (R)	msaqib914@gmail	0334-5336332	
6	Aman Ullah Saad	ADC (R & HR) AD.		0300-9108055	
7	Muhammad Ali	AAC-I Hospita	Ahospita@gmail.com	03005113132	
8	Abdul Hussain	ADC (L & HR)	hbsahussain@gmail.com	03219029806	
9	MADHAR KHAN	ADC (R) (Kohat)	azhar.khan.mk@gmail.com	0345-443277	
10	Ziaur Rahman	ADC R Bafqan	ziaur@gmail.com	0333-5509660	
11	Abdul Ahmed Sattar	ADC R Torghar	mailabuladool@gmail	0315-5370746	
12	WAGAS AHMAD	ADC R Kohat	wagast1298@gmail.com	0321-9012090	
13	Tariq Hussain	ADC R RHR Dir	tariq.agedir@gmail.com	03459531113	
14	Ihsan ul Haq	ADC (R) Swat	Ihaq_3118_@	0346.9712613	

MEETING WITH ADDITIONAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS (RELIEF & HR) ON WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN(WCP-2024-25)

Time: 11:30 AM

Dated: 04-11-2024

S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
15	Muhammad Anwar	ADC (Relief) Chitral (upper)	mohamadanwan1969@gmail.com	0345-8555103	
16	SHAMA ASAD	Humanitarian Affairs officer UNOCHA	sasad@un.org	03149087122	
17	Mohammad Aman	ADC (R & HR) Swabi	amanur1995@gmail	0345-9336847	
18	Amin Ullah	ADC Bannu	aminamin77@gmail.com	0345-9808224	
19	Habibullah Wajid	ADC (R & HR) LM.		0333-3000195	
20	Syed Gulfam Abbas	ADC (R & HR)	gulfam2248@gmail.com	0330-9072555	
21	Umar Siddique	Supdt. DC office Hing	dc.hing@gmail.com	03329993999	
22	Shakir Ullah	ADC (R & HR)	USAAGY111@gmail.com	03028829447	
23	Muhammad Saad	ADC R & HR Karak.			
24	Hafeez-Ul-Rehman	AC, Karam		0331-5008209	
25	Syed Shauqz Basha	Dist Coordinator		03339333262	
26	Anwar Shahzad	AD (Media) include PDC/announcements		0313-9658965	
27	Muhammad Adnan	Dist Coord. media	madnanjaun@gmail.com	0308-9161207	
28	Rehmat Nasir	DC office upperchitral (R.A)		03465670329	

MEETING WITH ADDITIONAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS (RELIEF & HI) ON WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN (WCP-2024-25)

Time: 11:30 AM

Dated: 04-11-2024

S.NO	Name	Department/Designation	Email	Contact Number	Signature
29	Ijaz Akhtar	Distt Admn (ADC(R)) N.S.	ejaz.vajed@gmail.com	0315-9282100	
30	Muhammad Shehzad Khan	Distt Admn Chtr & ADC-R	Shehzadkhanedward100@gmail.com	03330516773	
31	Hajira Sani	ADC (Mankera)	-	030055871770	
32	Muht. Rehman	Dir. Relief PDMA	-	03459355002	
33	Naimat ul Ush Khan	ADC (R), Tank	nk520795@gmail.com	03457849908	
34	Muhammad Umar	ADC (R) Malakwal	-	03339422627	
35	Akram Shah	ADC (R) Burest	-	03469193501	
36	Muhammad Amin	DD CPS C&W DDI	engramine@gmail.com	0333-9352072	
37	Adel Jaloor	AD (OIR)	-	0333-9354808	
38	Sajid Khan	Coordinator	-	033302-17680	
39	Syed Musawir Shah	Project Director	pm.scc@pdma.gov.pk	0333-9138485	
40	Amir Khan	AD (Relief), Peshawar	-	091-9211135	
41	WALKEED KHAN AFRIDI	AD (DRM)	wakeedkhan@gmail.com	03335657999	
42	Amirullah	Asstt DDM	amirullah2002@gmail.com	0373-920638	

Annexure-IV: Stock Position at Jhalozai Warehouse (HRF)

STOCK POSITION AT PDMA WAREHOUSE HRF (07-11-2024)					
S.#	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	S.#	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1	Family Size Tents	10969	40	Cane Milk	47
2	Winterize Tent	6000	41	Ceiling Fans	122
3	Tarpaulin Sheet	6249	42	Sprayer Machine	170
4	Hygiene Kits	4140	43	Folding Bed	123
5	Blankets	44381	44	Gas Cylinder	50
6	Mattress	8000	45	Jerry Canes	1585
7	Quilts	8112	46	Hand Station Wash	3
8	Kitchen Sets	2512	47	Oil Burner / Stove	437
9	Mats	18455	48	Prayer Mats	101
10	Pillows	7438	49	Sand Bags Empty	3200
11	Mosquito Nets	20330	50	Towel	170
12	Solar Lamp	4155	51	Buckets	3528
13	Search Light	1500	52	Sweaters	2000
14	Dewatering Pump	101	53	Cloth Sanitary Napkins	1017
15	Sleeping Bags	10060	54	Serrenda Cloth	30
16	Life Saving Jackets	3508	55	Baby Diapers Cloth	11985
17	Pedestal Fans	76	56	Laundry Soap (Fatty Acid)	159
18	Generator	111	57	Saw Cutter	12
19	Wheel Chairs	2	58	Latrine Slabs	4
20	Stretcher	10	59	Toilet Seat Covers	20
21	Fax Machine	22	60	Silver Tub	49
22	Scanner	7	61	Silver Mats	47
23	Water Pump	8	62	Crockery Tea Cups	36
24	Water Purification Plant	3	63	Food Mats	40
25	Water Purification Unit	1	64	Hand Crank Radio	155
26	Water Bladders	10	65	Jackets (Jarsi)	100
27	Plastic Sheet	1414	66	Kit Box	24
28	Wooven Platic Sheet	197	67	Hammer	96
29	Ropes	70	68	Walking Stick	35
S.#	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	69	Modular Soap Dispenser	132
30	Gloves Surgical	22212	70	Shawel	685
31	KN-95	1710	71	Fire Blankets	160
32	N-95	140	72	Cap Surgical	247
33	Thermal Gun	21			
34	Toilet Roll	50			
35	Wooden Stove	14			
36	China Rubber Tank	1			
37	Donkey Pumps	4			
38	Bowls	87			
39	Poly Propylene Woolen Bags	190			
40	Water Bags/Water Packs	1397			

Annexure-V: Detail of Rescue 1122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Stations Detail					
S.NO	District	Total Staff	Health Drivers	Station	Key Point
1	Peshawar	783	34	15	2
2	Mardan	638	14	8	2
3	DI Khan	178	14	5	1
4	Swat	378	23	9	0
5	Abbottabad	157	16	7	0
6	Nowshera	324	22	7	0
7	Kohat	140	10	5	0
8	Haripur	90	11	3	1
9	Upper Chitral	98	4	2	0
10	Lower Chitral	37	7	2	0
11	Charsadda	251	17	2	1
12	Swabi	224	18	3	2
13	Karak	147	16	3	4
14	Malakand	212	9	2	0
15	Hangu	93	3	2	0
16	Bajaur	180	7	2	1
17	Mansehra	89	15	3	0
18	Buner	154	10	3	0
19	Khyber	214	6	2	0
20	Kohistan Upper	38	0	1	0
21	Kohistan Lower	39	3	1	0
22	Shangla	127	9	2	0
23	Dir Upper	139	16	3	1
24	Dir Lower	129	18	3	0
25	Bannu	191	3	4	2
26	Mohmmand	129	6	3	3
27	Lakki Marwat	217	15	4	6
28	Kurram	73	4	2	2
29	Tank	47	9	2	2
30	Orakzai	90	8	2	0
31	Batagram	59	8	1	0
32	South Waziristan	58	8	2	0
33	North Waziristan	107	10	1	0
34	Tor Ghar	28	0	1	0
Total		5,859	373	117	30

DETAIL OF OPERATIONAL MACHINERY AND VEHICLES (Rescue 1122)																																				
S.#	Vehi cle	Peshwar	Mardan	Swa	Abbottaba	D.I.Khan	Hangu	Karak	Swabi	Nowshera	Kohat	Charsadda	Haripur	Chitral	Chitral	Khyber	Bajour	Malakand	L.Kohista	U.Kohista	Buner	Mansehra	Mohmand	U.dir	L.di	Shangla	Laki	Bannu	S.Wazirista	N.Wazirista	Batagram	Kurrum	Torghar	Tank	Orakzai	Total
1	Rescue Ambulance	30	19	19	10	9	6	4	7	10	7	5	4	5	8	5	4	5	4	2	5	8	5	6	6	4	7	6	4	4	4	4	2	6	4	238
2	Refferal Ambulances	16	24	33	12	14	2	10	17	12	11	18	7	4	10	13	8	14	2	2	9	14	5	17	17	8	14	5	6	10	7	9	2	9	8	369
3	Fire Vehicle	15	10	8	4	4	2	2	3	5	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	105
4	Water Bowzer	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	38	
5	Recovery Vehicle	2	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1		26	
6	Rescue Vehicle	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	46	
7	Water Rescue Van	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		20	
8	Excavator	1	1	1												1	1	1																	6	
9	Mini Fire Truck				3	1							1	3								1		1											10	
10	Dumper	1																																	1	
11	Peshawar Medical Unit Bus	1																																		1
12	Heavy De Watering Pump	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1			1	1	1	1	47	
13	Crane			1																																1
14	Tractor			4	5										3					1	1	3	2	2	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	24	
15	Snow Blower			1	1																	1													3	
16	Masting Tower	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	
17	Fire Bikes	3				1																													4	
18	Al-Terian Vehicle	2																																	2	
19	Snorkel and Aerial Platform	1	1																																2	
TOTAL VEHICLE		84	68	77	43	37	14	22	34	38	28	32	20	15	33	26	22	26	12	9	22	35	18	33	32	21	31	18	15	20	17	19	8	23	18	970

Annexure-VII: Stock Position of the Districts before Replenishment for Winter 2024/25

Stock Position of the District (compiled from Districts Winter Contingency Plans 2024/25)													
S.No	Districts	Winterized Tent	Hygiene Kits	Quilt	Foam Mattress	Sleeping Bag	Pillow	Tarpaline Sheet	Plastic Matt	Mosquito Net	Kitchen Set	Blankets	Buckets
1	Shangla	729		1122	224	697	127		490			9265	141
2	Abbottabad	50	25	50	2	0	0	50	50	100	25	60	
3	Malakand	92	14	31	90	0	90	67	216	50	69	100	9
4	Upper Dir	245	0	305	3		91	682	330	115	180	1878	0
5	Mansehra	150		100	0	6	60		200	4	100	150	150
6	South Waziristan	135		232	80		209	208		439	176	843	
7	Lower Dir	261	262	642	244	305	280		542	215	340	6542	207
8	Mohmand	47	0	62	0	0	0	0	133	88	60	138	0
9	North Waziristan	218	272	4700	0	0	0	260	1645	560		4700	246
10	Swat	280	0	140	47	81	124	389	6	136	226	633	151
11	Kurram	12	0	25	10		10	0	15	0	6	15	10
12	Kohat	162		196			100		50	240	105	376	50
13	Orakzai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Karak	64		85				25			20	75	0
15	Bajaur	60	0	0	0	0	230	110	461	0	63	500	283
16	Buner	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	20	0
17	Nowshera	218	272	4700				260	1645	560			246
18	Dera Ismail Khan	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Khyber	122	0	0	0	0	0	39	46	0	0	0	0
20	LowerChitral	400	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0
21	Mardan	342	61	24	147		327	88	165	204	95	168	
22	Swabi			51	0	0	10	0	2	0	0		
23	Torghar	116		146	155		43	138	168	50	155	165	

24	Lower Kohistan	196	100	900	70		70	50	0	2000	200	4000	85
25	Tank	144	54	100	80	0		148	0	0	140	149	100
26	Battagram	89	83	110	36		13	172	148	94	58	85	
27	Charsadda	325	0	200	0	0	100	647	1233	106	193	1167	550
28	UpperChitral	712	108	732	93		244	108	639		605	2054	483
29	Hangu	0	02	302	0	0	119	0	180	35	0	997	0
30	Upper Kohistan	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Kolai Palas	102						150		580	275	1020	95
32	Laki Marwat	70	6	30	0	0	120	42	0	210	0	130	
33	Peshawar		89	140			15	8			32	30	
34	Haripur	74		676	595		597		98	229	140	660	97







PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGES FOR WINTER

Winter storms and cold temperatures can be dangerous.

Stay safe and healthy by planning ahead.

Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Remain Vigilant of Weather conditions, especially if severe weather is predicted.

Disaster Management Authority
Provincial Emergency Operation Center
Sector B-2 Phase-V Hayatabad, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Phone: (091) 9219635, 9219636 Fax: (091) 9219637
www.pdma.gov.pk

Dated Peshawar the 20th October, 2021

No. PDMA/PEOC/OW-Abs/02-10/2021

To: All Deputy Commissioners
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Subject: **RAIN-WIND-THUNDERSTORM PREDICTED IN UPPER AND CENTRAL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY FROM FRIDAY TO SUNDAY**

Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Focus on safety of yours and other around you during disasters. Call emergency responders 1122 or 1700 for help.

Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

دشمند
سفر سے اجتناب
حادثات سے نجات

شہرہ دشمن میں غیر ضروری سفر نہ کرنے کا ہرگز متوجہ نہ ہوں۔

Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

مختطار ہیں!

دوران لینڈ سلائیڈنگ، سیلابی صورتحال اور برقی آلودگی کا گریزا

Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

موسمی صورت حال سے باخبر رہے۔

کسی بھی پرکاشی صورت حال میں اپنی حفاظت یقینی بنائے۔
ہاتھ کھڑا کر کے کسی اطلاع سے پہلے لائن 1700 پر ہوں۔

Disaster Management Authority
Provincial Emergency Operation Center
Sector B-2 Phase-V Hayatabad, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Phone: (091) 9219635, 9219636 Fax: (091) 9219637
www.pdma.gov.pk

Dated Peshawar the 20th October, 2021

No. PDMA/PEOC/OW-Abs/02-10/2021

To: All Deputy Commissioners
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Subject: **RAIN-WIND-THUNDERSTORM PREDICTED IN UPPER AND CENTRAL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY FROM FRIDAY TO SUNDAY**

Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa