



Relief, Rehabilitation
& Settlement Department
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Provincial Disaster
Management Authority
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN

2023-24



Developed by:

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Wing, PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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SECRETARY MESSAGE	6
DIRECTOR GENERAL MESSAGE	7
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	8
LIST OF ACRONYMS	9
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	10
CHAPTER-1	11
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA AT A GLANCE	
1.1 An Overview of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12
1.2 Demography of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12
1.3 Geography of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12
1.4 Climate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13
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)	14
1.5.3 Climate of Southern Parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:	15
1.6 Disaster Management in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	15
1.7 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governmental Structures for Disaster Risk Management	16
1.7.1 Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC)	16
1.7.2 Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department (RR&SD), Government of KP	17
CHAPTER-2	21
WINTER HAZARDS, VULNERABILITIES & RISKS OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	
2.1 Winter Seasonal Hazards of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	22
2.1.1 Snowfall	22
2.1.2 Low Temperature & Cold Waves	24
2.1.3 FOG/SMOG in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	28
2.1.4 Landslides	28
2.1.5 Winter Heavy Rainfall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	29
2.2 Winter Hazard Risk Assessment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30
2.3 PMD Seasonal Outlook (October- December 2023 & January-March 2024)	30
2.3.1 Synoptic Situation:	33
2.3.2 Seasonal Outlook (Rainfall):	33
2.3.3 Seasonal Temperature Outlook:	33
2.3.4 Impacts:	34
CHAPTER-3	35
PREPAREDNESS	
3.1 Contingency Planning – Objective and Process	36
3.2 The Planning Context & Caseload of the winter 2023-24	36

3.3 Preparedness	39
3.3.1 Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)	39
3.3.2 Rescue 1122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	42
3.3.3 Directorate of Civil Defence Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	42
3.3.4 Tourism Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	42
3.3.5 Communication & Works Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43
3.3.6 Local Government and Rural Development Department	43
3.3.7 Information and Public Relations Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43
3.3.8 Federal Departments, Government of Pakistan	44
3.3.9 Local Administration	46
3.3.10 Fund Position of the Districts (November 2023)	46
3.3.11 Coordinating Assistance of UN Agencies and Humanitarian Partners	47

CHAPTER-4 **49**
RESPONSE PLAN

4.1 Response Plan	50
4.2 Occurrence of Disaster	50
4.3 Evacuation, Search, Rescue and First Aid	50
4.3.1 Evacuation	50
4.3.2 Search and Rescue	51
4.3.3 Rescue and Transportation of Injured & Dead Bodies	51
4.3.4 Medical Cover/ First Aid	51
4.4 Rapid Need Assessment	51
4.5 Relief	51
4.6 Early Recovery	52
4.7 Rehabilitation & Reconstruction	53
4.8 Damage Need Assessment (DNA)	53
4.9 Gender & Vulnerability Considerations	53
4.10 Availability of Relief Supplies & Commodities	53
4.11 Media	53
4.12 Role of District Disaster Management Units in Response	54
4.13 SOPs for assessments and reporting	54

CHAPTER-5 **57**
CONTACT DIRECTORY

Annexure-I	70
Annexure-II	71
Annexure III	71
Annexure IV	72

SECRETARY MESSAGE

The unique geography and terrain of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa makes it more vulnerable to natural disaster including hydro metrological and geological. The strategic position of the province has also created some humanitarian crisis like terrorism, IDPs, TDPs and Refugees influx. All these factors added to the vulnerability of the province and demands effective strategies for coping with emergencies situation.



As per past practice, PDMA KP has formulated a Winter Contingency Plan for dealing with hazards in the winter season 2023-24 by engaging local, district, divisional, provincial, national and international stakeholders. This contingency plan will play a vital role in a well-coordinated response to any unforeseen winter disaster in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The vulnerability of the province demands dedication and commitment to usher in a culture of safety and resilience to prevent, mitigate and reduce the risks and prepare for any potential disaster.

I really 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.

INAYAT ULLAH WASEEM

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

DIRECTOR GENERAL MESSAGE



The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) 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, this 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 national and international organizations. 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 coordinate its efforts in order to better cope, rather a more holistic with the risks and hazards caused in the event of an untoward situation.

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. The agonies of heart wrenching incident of Murree during past winter season are still afresh. Hence, to avoid such like incidents; it is imperative that all the organizations and departments, are well prepared in light of the many rounds of consultation with all stakeholders for preparation of Winter Contingency Plan 2023-24.

I am confident that the work already done by PDMA, the various mitigative measures, coordination, consultation with all stakeholders and support of the humanitarian partners; this authority will respond efficiently during the upcoming winter season 2023-24 in protecting public lives and properties.

JANNAT GUL AFRIDI
Director General, PDMA
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This comprehensive text of Winter Contingency Plan 2023-24 is the final product of our collective efforts of all Sections of PDMA and especially relentless & untiring efforts of Disaster Risk Management Section 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 bookshelves 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 2023-24 and also a gratitude to our professional team including Mr. Muhammad Imran (Deputy Director, DRM), Mr. Ismail Khan (DRR Specialist), Mr. Imad Durrani (Assistant Director, Policy, DRM), Mr. Ahsan Ali (Assistant Director, Project Design), Mr. Sajid Ali (Coordinator DRM), Mr. Qasim Jan (GIS Specialist), Mr. Muhammad Sohail (Reporting & Coordination Expert) and Mr. Waqar Ali Shah (MIS/GIS Expert) at PDMA for assisting and supporting in the preparation of Winter Contingency Plan (2023-24).

MUHAMMAD IQBAL WAZIR

Director Disaster Risk Management, PDMA
Government of 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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Winter Contingency Plan 2023-24 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 exacerbate medical conditions of vulnerable masses. Hence, timely preparedness and contingency planning is essential to mitigate the impacts of these hazards especially in major urban cities. In this current Winter Contingency Plan very specific challenges, hazards and risks of each district based on composite risk index have been mapped out along with resources and estimated caseload with clear roles and responsibilities of different departments for dealing the emergency situation in the province during the upcoming winter season 2023-24 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.

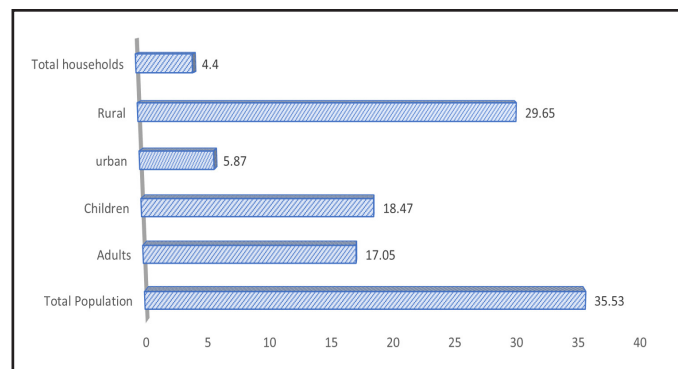
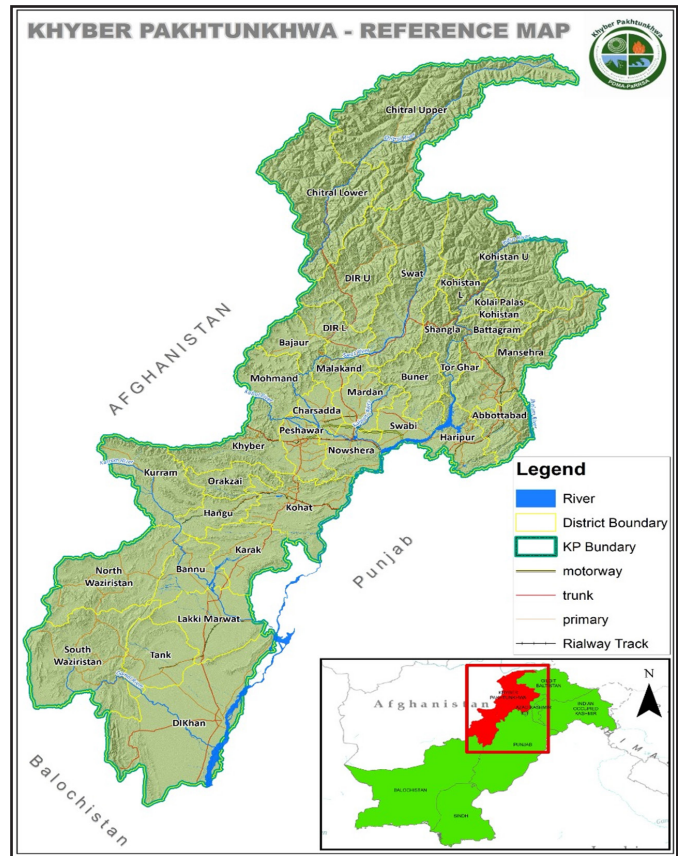
1.2 Demography of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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

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 oC in July to as low as 0 oC 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 oC 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 oC and low of 24 oC. The cool season lasts for a bit over 3 months from first week of December till mid of March. The coldest month of the year in Malakand is January with in average low of 4 oC and High of 17 oC.

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 identifying 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.



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

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

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مخاطر ہیں!

دوران لینڈ سلائیڈنگ، سیلابی صورتحال اور برفانی تودوں کا گرنا

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CHAPTER-2

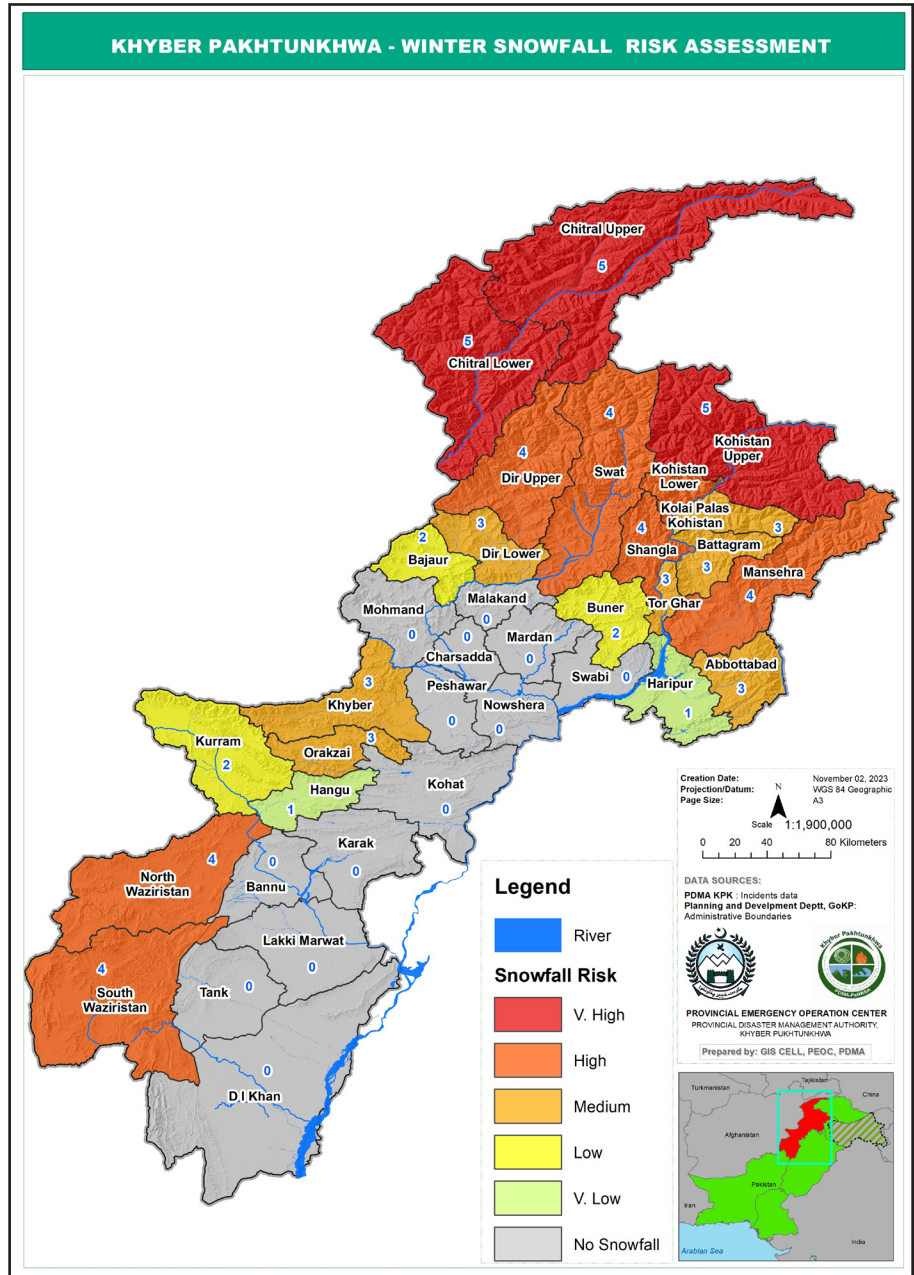
WINTER HAZARDS, VULNERABILITIES & RISKS OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

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;



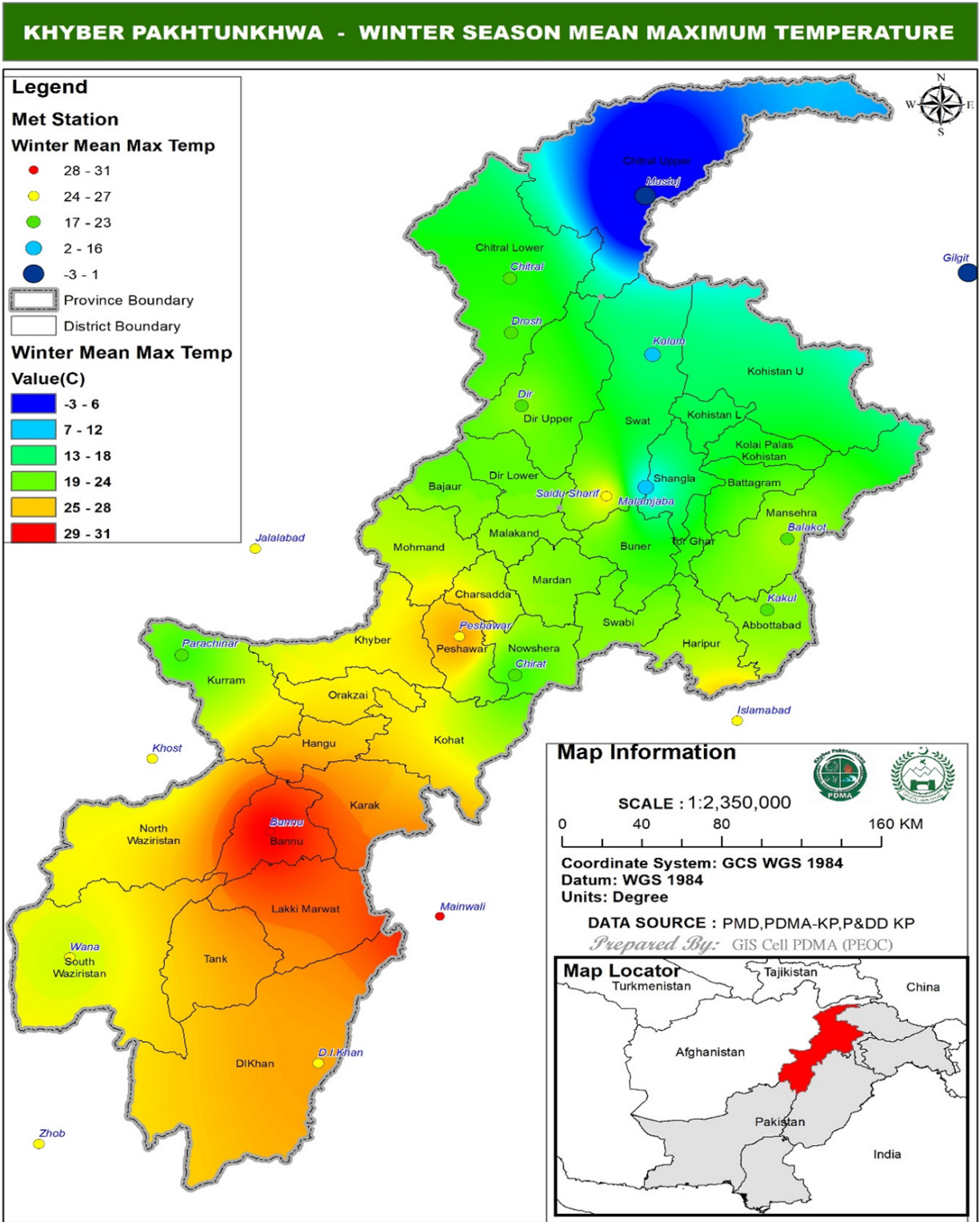

Snowfall Associated Vulnerabilities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

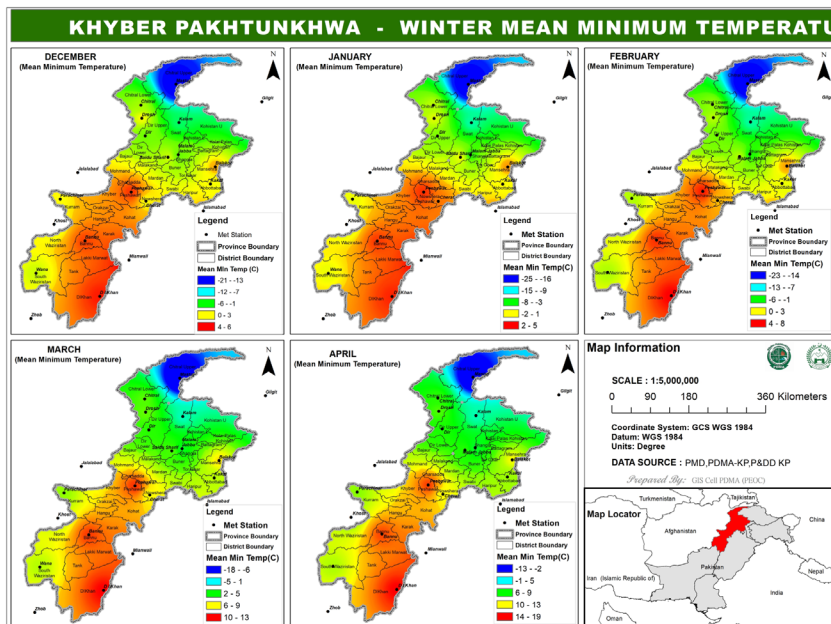
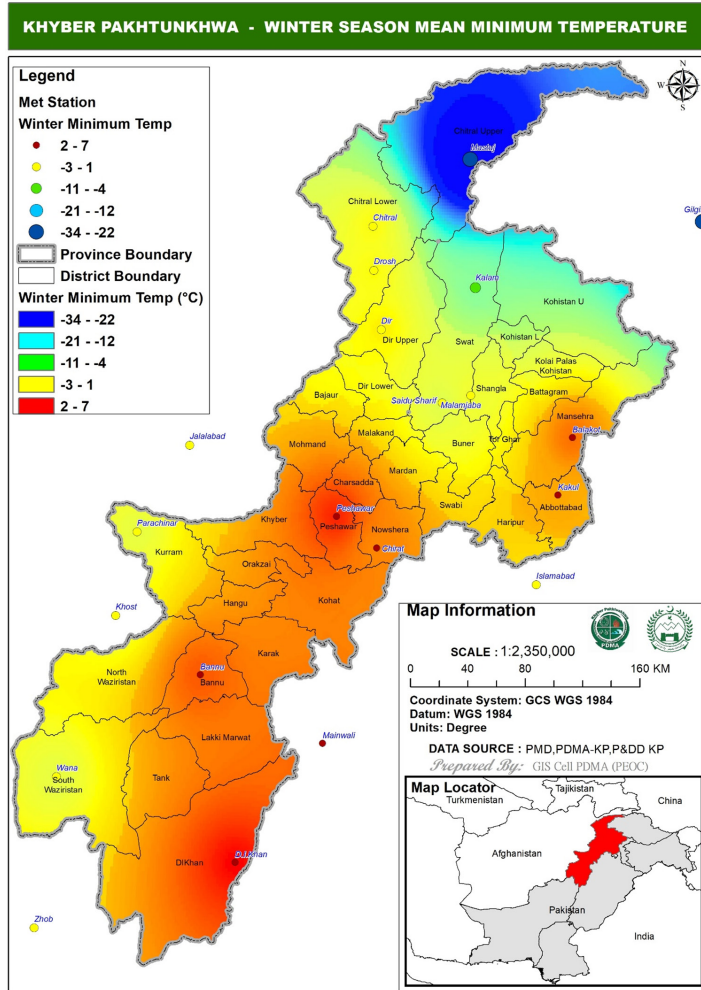
District	Potential Stranded Valleys	Distance from Main NHA Road	Type of Vulnerability
Chitral	Garam Chashma	70 km from Chitral town	Remoteness and severe winter hazards
	Arkari Valley	40 km from Chitral town	Rock fall and winter hazards
	Karimabad Valley	30 km from Chitral town	Poor Accessibility and 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		

Snowfall Associated Vulnerabilities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			
District	Potential Stranded Valleys	Distance from Main NHA Road	Type of Vulnerability
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, utrorr & Mahodand valleys)	80-100 km from Mingora District HQ	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and avalanches.
	Malam Jabba	55 km from Mingora District HQ.	Heavy snowfall, land sliding and avalanches
	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

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, Newshehra, Charsadda, Swabi and other surrounding districts. Shelter less and poor segments of the society will feel high shock, hence need to be considered as a case load for the Panagahs (shelter arrangements) by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



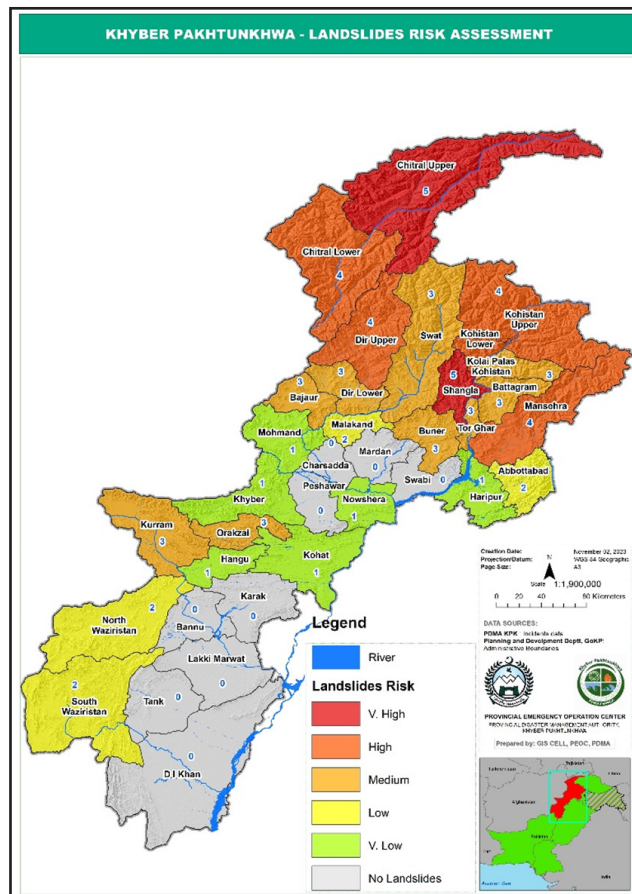


2.1.3 FOG/SMOG in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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.

2.1.4 Landslides

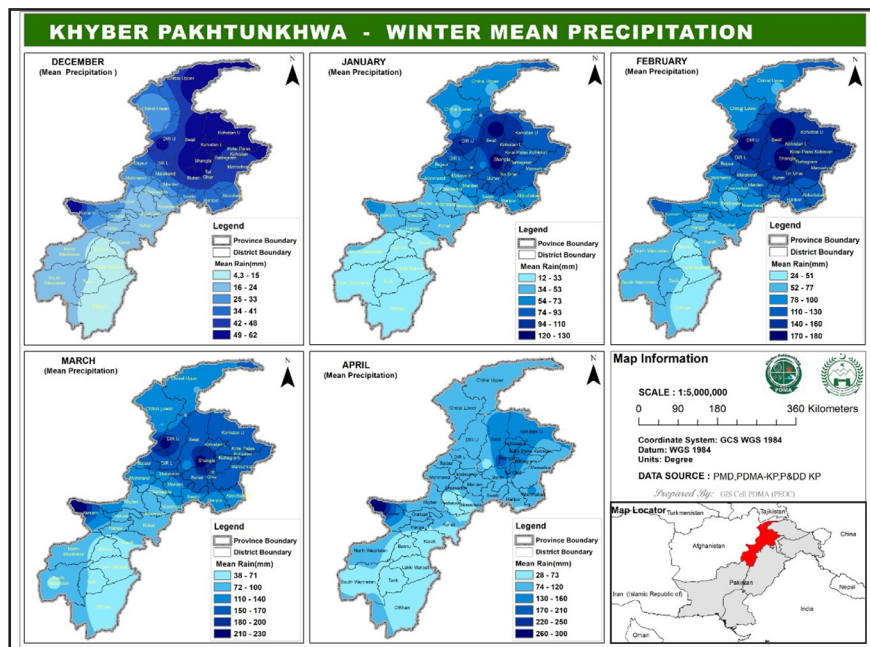
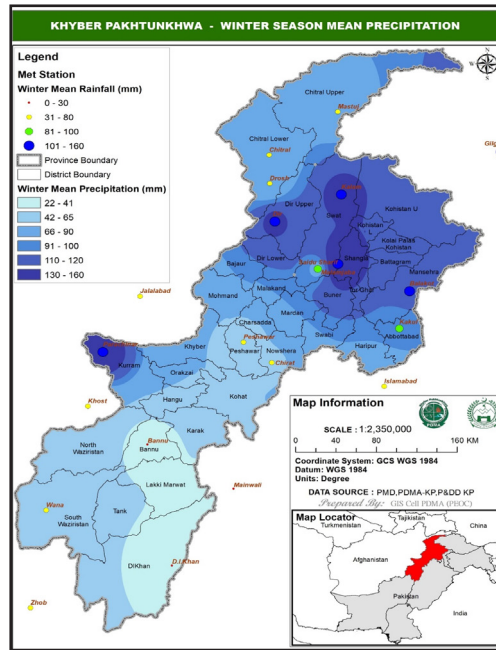
The landslides in the province are the triggering hazards as a result of either monsoon rainfall or the winter snow and rainfall in certain parts of the province. The other factors like steepness of the terrain combined with continuous rapid river incision, periodic earthquake shocks, and anthropogenic 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.





2.1.5 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.

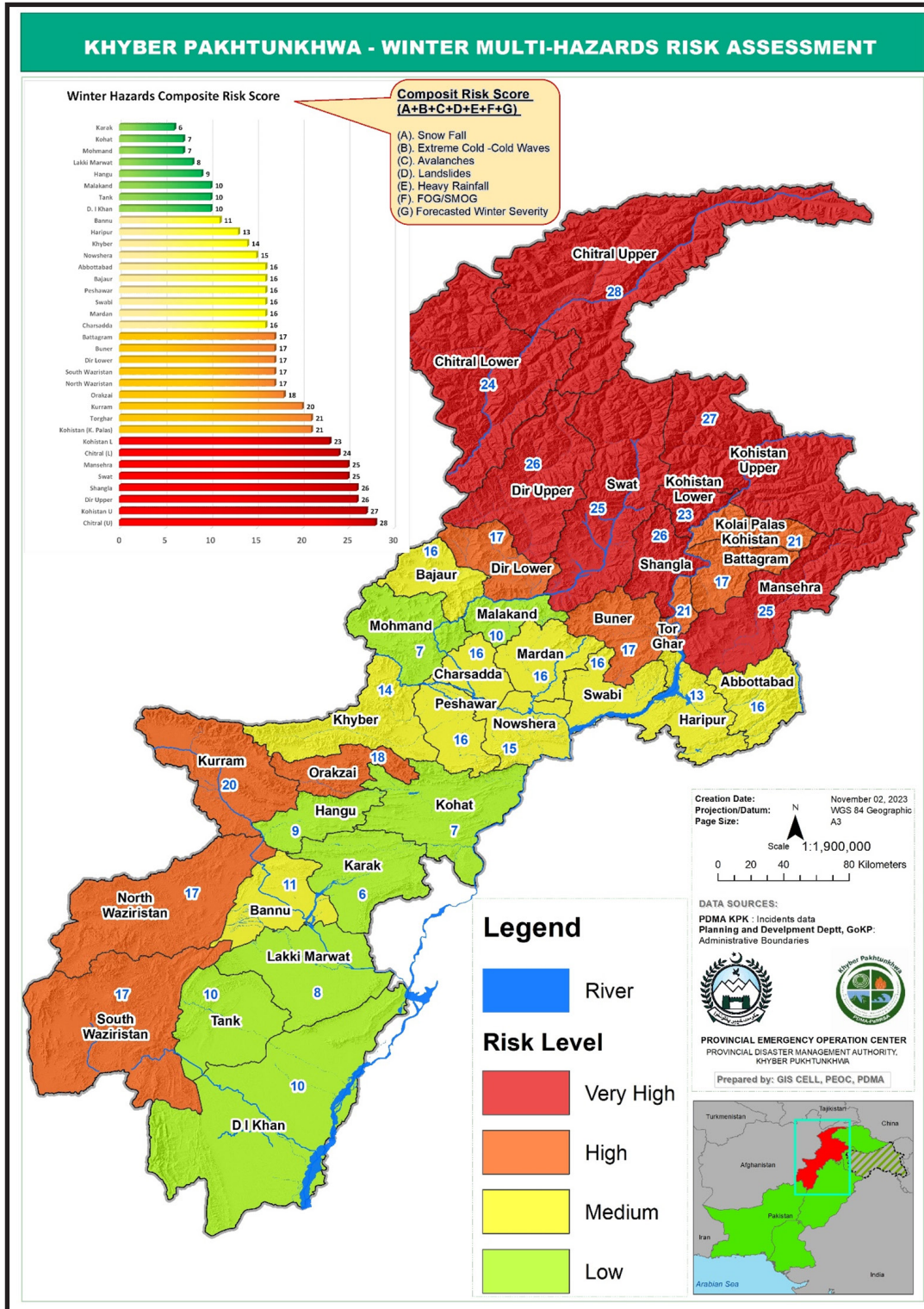


2.2 Winter Hazard Risk Assessment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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 (2023/24)										
S.No	District	Snow-fall (A)	Extreme Cold, Cold Waves (B)	Avalanches (C)	Landslides (D)	Heavy Rainfall (E)	FOG/SMOG (F)	Forecasted Winter Severity (G)	Composite Risk Score (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	Risk Level
1	Chitral (U)	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	28	Very High
2	Kohistan U	5	5	4	4	2	2	5	27	Very High
3	Dir Upper	4	5	4	4	2	2	5	26	Very High
4	Shangla	4	5	2	5	3	2	5	26	Very High
5	Swat	4	5	4	3	2	2	5	25	Very High
6	Mansehra	4	5	2	4	3	2	5	25	Very High
7	Chitral (L)	5	4	3	4	2	1	5	24	Very High
8	Kohistan L	4	4	3	4	2	1	5	23	Very High
9	Kohistan (K. Pallas)	3	4	2	3	2	2	5	21	High
10	Torghar	3	4	2	3	2	3	4	21	High
11	Kurram	2	3	1	3	2	2	4	17	High
12	Orakzai	3	3	1	3	2	2	4	18	High
13	North Waziristan	4	3	1	2	3	2	2	17	High

Winter Hazards Risk Assessment Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2023/24)										
S. No	District	Snow-fall (A)	Extreme Cold, Cold Waves (B)	Avalanches (C)	Land-slides (D)	Heavy Rainfall (E)	FOG/SMOG (F)	Forecasted Winter Severity (G)	Composite Risk Score (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	Risk Level
14	South Waziristan	4	3	1	2	3	2	2	17	High
15	Dir Lower	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	17	High
16	Buner	2	3	1	3	3	1	4	17	High
17	Battagram	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	17	High
18	Charsadda	0	4	0	0	4	5	3	16	Medium
19	Mardan	0	4	0	0	4	5	3	16	Medium
20	Swabi	0	4	0	0	4	5	3	16	Medium
21	Peshawar	0	4	0	0	4	5	3	16	Medium
22	Bajaur	2	3	1	3	2	1	4	16	Medium
23	Abbottabad	3	3	1	2	2	1	4	16	Medium
24	Nowshera	0	4	0	1	3	4	3	15	Medium
25	Khyber	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	14	Medium
26	Haripur	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	13	Medium
27	Bannu	0	3	0	0	4	2	2	11	Medium
28	D. I Khan	0	1	0	0	3	4	2	10	Low
29	Tank	0	2	0	0	3	3	2	10	Low
30	Malakand	0	2	0	2	2	1	3	10	Low
31	Hangu	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	9	Low
32	Lakki Marwat	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	8	Low
33	Mohmand	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	7	Low
34	Kohat	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	7	Low
35	Karak	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	Low



Creation Date: November 02, 2023
 Projection/Datum: WGS 84 Geographic
 Page Size: A3

Scale: 1:1,900,000
 0 20 40 80 Kilometers

DATA SOURCES:
 PDMA KPK : Incidents data
 Planning and Development Deptt, GoKP:
 Administrative Boundaries

PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY,
 KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Prepared by: GIS CELL, PEOG, PDMA



2.3 PMD Seasonal Outlook (October– December 2023 & January–March 2024)

Date: 27th September 2023

2.3.1 Synoptic Situation:

Considering positive phases of climate indicators like El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), which are expected to persist during the forecast season (OND), the climatic outlook for Pakistan is as follows:

2.3.2 Seasonal Outlook (Rainfall):

As per seasonal forecast normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in western and north-western parts of the country i.e., Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan along with upper Punjab and adjoining Kashmir, due to prevailing western weather systems.

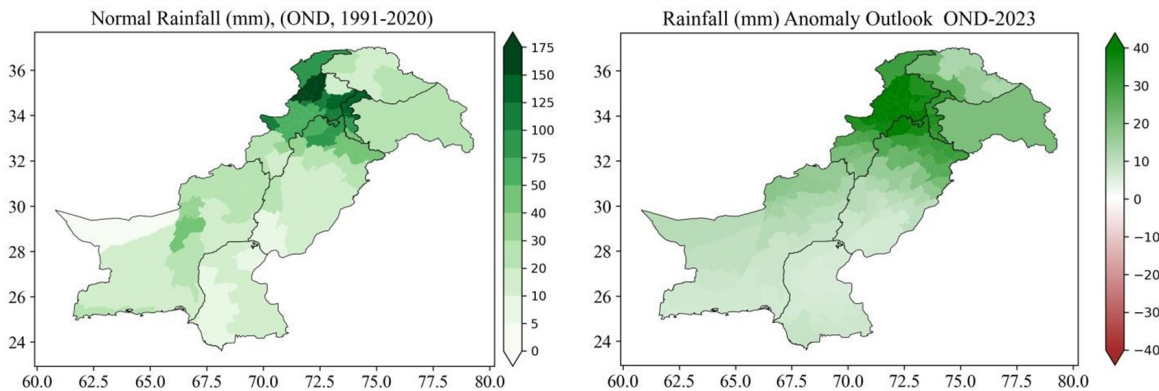


Figure 1: Normal (1991-2020) rainfall and monthly anomaly outlook for OND 2023

2.3.3 Seasonal Temperature Outlook:

Temperature are forecasted to remain above normal nationwide. The southwestern parts of Balochistan, upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan are expected to experience slightly above-normal temperatures.

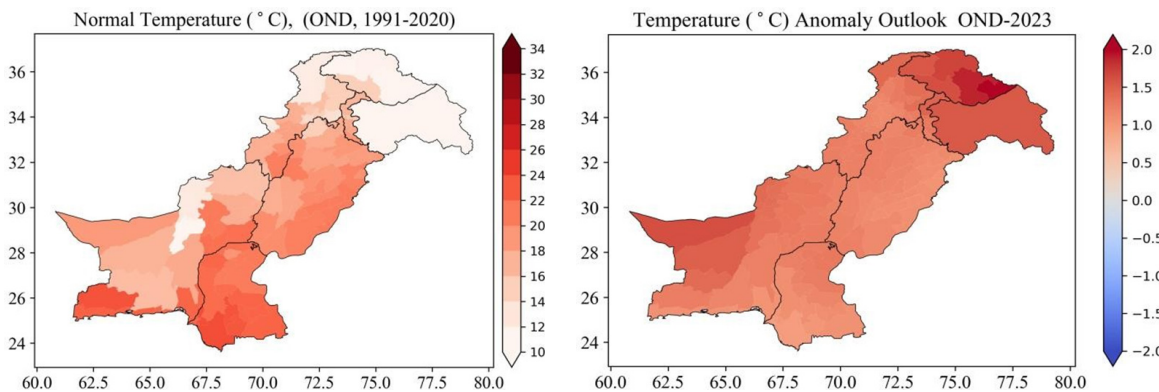


Figure 2: Normal (1991-2020) temperature and monthly anomaly outlook for OND 2023

2.3.4 Impacts:

- i. Considerable amount of water would be available for standing crops and vegetables.
- ii. Isolated showers / hails/ windstorm may disrupt the harvesting activities of Kharif crops, particularly in the northwestern parts of the country.
- iii. Reasonable soil moisture is expected to be available for sowing of upcoming Rabi crops.
- 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. Satisfactory amount of water for irrigation and power sectors would be available during the forecast period.

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



CHAPTER-3

PREPAREDNESS

3.1 Contingency Planning – Objective and Process

PDMA KP is cognizant of the importance of winter preparedness and contingency planning for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province due to its vulnerability to numerous winter hazards. The Authority has initiated the process of winter contingency planning 2023-24 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 2023. A set of proforma were developed and shared with all the stakeholders including districts administration, provincial line departments, federal line agencies and humanitarian organizations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for relevant data collection. The data thus collected includes 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 2023-24 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 2023-24

Winter Contingency Plan 2023-24 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, Mulkhaw, Kosht, Owir	169,049
2	Kohistan Upper	Thoti, Kareen, Karang, Gabriel, 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

S.No	Districts	Vulnerable UCs/VCs	Population
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
22	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, Jabbrri , Hali, Makhnial	178,207
25	Bannu	Daryoba	0
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, GANDI UMER KHANm, MUSA ZAI, CHOWDHWAN, BHUKI, PAROA, MALANA, LUNDA, NAIVELA, MARAH, MIRAN, KIRI SHAMOZAI, 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	0
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

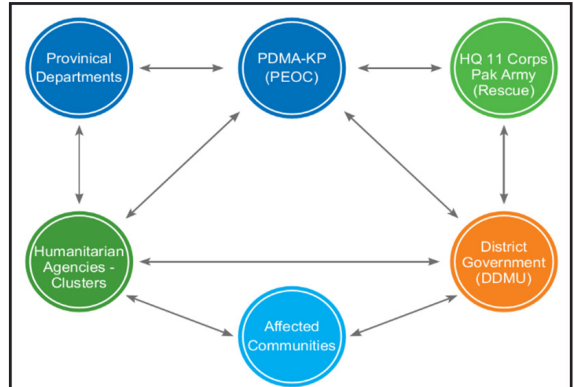


3.3 Preparedness

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.

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 2023-24

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 warmings and alerts for at-risk population.
- d. Prepare general and area/ region specific awareness campaigns and ensure wide spread propagation of likely threats/ hazards.
- e. Plan and conduct field visits/ reconnaissance by all stakeholders; including members of local administration, line department (C&W, Rescue 1122/ USAR teams and Armed Force/ CAFs/ Levis 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 Fund Position of the Districts (November 2023)

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.

S.No	District Name	Available Balance in (Million)	S.No	District Name	Available Balance in (Million)
1	Abbottabad	36.950977	19	Lower Dir	21.191
2	Bajaur	0.0143248	20	Malakand	22.205807
3	Bannu	0.007854	21	Mansehra	103.494076
4	Battagram	18.238	22	Mardan	0.512481
5	Buner	19	23	Mohmand	-
6	Charsadda	67.30413	24	North Waziristan	0.072
7	Chitral Upper	13.18474	25	Nowshera	9.685144
8	DI Khan	60.896851	26	Orakzai	9.446895
9	Hangu	8.661204	27	Peshawar	43.677534
10	Haripur	17.984992	28	Shangla	12.252036
11	Karak	21.96	29	South Waziristan	-
12	Khyber	14.60	30	Swabi	5.785375
13	Kohistan Kolai	29.313759	31	Tank	149.366505
14	Kohistan Lower	43.626461	32	Torghar	18.884909
15	Kohistan Upper	106.70411875	33	Upper Dir	7.891465
16	Kurram	10.95446	34	Swat	74.830513
17	Lakki Marwat	16.999216	35	Kohat	9.214
18	Lower Chitral	1.985899			
TOTAL					976.8967

3.3.11 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 2023-24.

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 Response Plan

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

4.2 Occurrence of Disaster

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

4.3 Evacuation, Search, Rescue and First Aid

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.3 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.

4.3.4 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.

4.4 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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.

4.7 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.

4.8 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.

4.9 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.

4.10 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.

4.11 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.

4.12 Role of District Disaster Management Units in Response

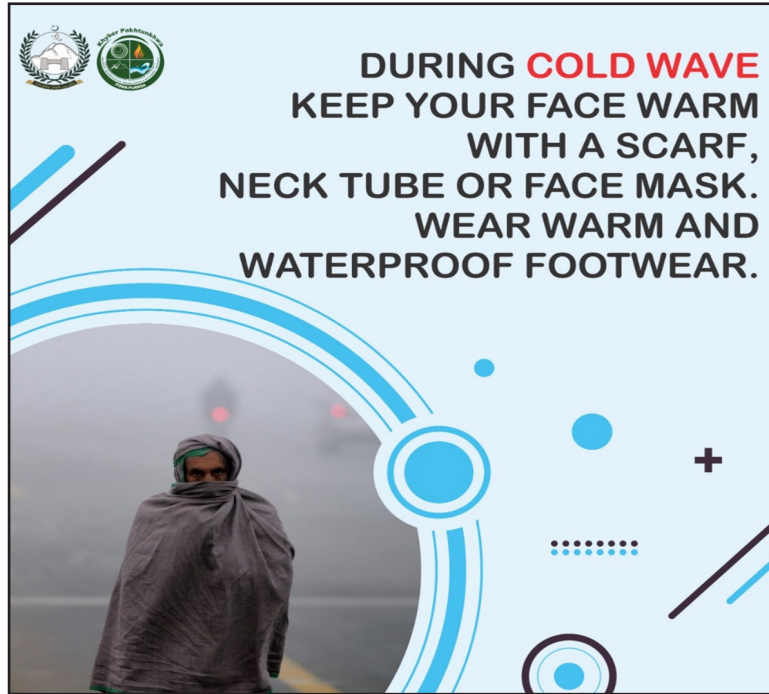
1. Activate and beef up District Emergency Operation Centre and coordinate with relevant stakeholders.
2. Regularly inform PEOC and NEOC about the latest situation.
3. Mobilize, activate and deploy resources for disaster response.
4. Coordinate with rescue services and deploy for effective response.
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.

4.13 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



CONTACT DIRECTORY FOR WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN 2023-24

PDMA, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA				
S.No	Name, Designation	Office	Mobile	Fax
1	Mr. Jannat Gul Afridi, Director General	091-9213855	0310-5880999	091-9219637
2	Mr. Muhammad Rehman, Director Relief	091-9213890	0345-9355002	
3	Mr. Sajid Imran, Director Rehabilitation		0300-8582395	
4	Mr. M Iqbal Wazir, Director (DRM)	091-9219628	0333-9841187	
5	Ms. Sobia Hassam, Director (CEW)	091-9216532, 9216403	0344-4388567	091-9216520
6	Mr. Yasir Nisar (AD Procurement)	091-9219635, 9219636	0321-5778404	091-9219637
7	Mr. Abdul Rehman Shah, AD (Warehouse)		0333-9733456	
8	Mr. Taimur Ali, AD (Focal Person Media)		0346-4081890	
9	Mr. Fahad Tahir, Incharge PEOC		0311-9281272	
10	Mr. Imran, AD (Admn)		0345-9456782	
11	PEOC, (Control Room)	091-9219635/36 / 091-9213867 091-9213845 / 091-9213855		

DIVISIONAL REPORTING OFFICERS OF PDMA			
S.No	Name, Designation	Office	Mobile
1	Muhammad Umar Khan	Mardan	0345-9373099
2	Salman Mulk	Malakand	0334-9023995
3	Maqsood Anwar	Kohat	0345-9052824
4	Ibrahim	Hazara	0333-9055254

DISTRICT COORDINATORS COMPLEX EMERGENCIES WING (CEW), PDMA			
S.No	Name	Office	Mobile
1	Abdul Ghani Afridi	Khyber	0345-9429772
2	Farman Ullah	North Waziristan	0343-4583481
3	Said Umar	South Waziristan	0345-9898203
4	Sheraz Bacha	Kurram	0300-9333262
5	Muhammad Adnan	Bajaur	0346-9445033
6	Shah Daraz	Orakzai	0344-9445033
7	Sajid Khan	Mohmand	0333-9257565

Commissioners Contact List					
S.No	Name	District	Office	Fax	Mobile
1	Mr. Saqib Raza Aslam	Malakand	0946-9240226, 0946-9240185	0946-9240229-178	0345-1288888
2	Mr. Zaheer ul Islam	Hazara	0992-9310111 / 9310222/ 9310444	0992-9310500	0300-9393989
3	Mr. Shaukat Yousafzai	Mardan	0937-9230572-73	0937-9230578	0346-9443331
4	Muhammad Zubair	Peshawar	091- 9211337	091-9214085	0336-9479799
5	Muhammad Abid Khan	Kohat	0922-9260002/0922- 9260001	0922-9260105	0300-9597523
6	Mr. Pervaiz Sabatkhel	Bannu	0928-9270044/0928- 621144/09289270220	0928-9270041	0333-9118803
7	Mr. Zafar-Ul-Islam	D.I.Khan	0966-9280351	0966-9280352	0345-1111005

Deputy Commissioners Contact List						
S.No.	District	Name of Officer	Office	Residence	Fax	Mobile No. / Whatsapp
1	Abbottabad	Mr. Khalid Iqbal	0992-9310200/01-24	0992-9310464	0992-9310202	0346-9264401
2	Bannu	Mr. Muhammad Nawaz	0928-9270032	0928-9270032	0928-9270079	03035077773
3	Battagram	Mr. Tanveer ur Rehman	0997-310030	0997-310136	0997-310051	0333-5705222
4	Buner	Mr. Hamid Ali	0939-510450	0939-510888	0939-510427	0333-9882287
5	Charsadda	Mr. Adnan Farid	091-9220024	091-9220020	091-9220021	0300-5973761
6	Lower Chitral	Muhammad Ali	0943-412055 / 412519 / 412368	0943-412519	0943-412421	0333-9000677
7	Upper Chitral	Muhammad Irfan Ud Din	0943-470355		0943-470356	0333-9191313
8	D.I.Khan	Mr. Mansoor Arshad	0966-9280116	0966-9280022	0966-9280110	0300-8814808
9	Dir Lower	Muhammad Fawad Khan	0945-9250003 / 09459250031	0945-9250002	0945-9250001	0333-9154608
10	Dir Upper	Mr. Irfan Ali	0944-880394	0944-880104	0944-881130	0345-9100040
11	Hangu	Mr. Fazal Akbar	0925-621175	0925-623968	0925-620050	0345-9003428
12	Haripur	Mr. Aun Haider Gondal	0995-920200	0995-611149	0995-615412	0321-5771159
13	Karak	Mr. Ahmad Zaib	0927-210825 / 828, 0333-9713050 ishtaiq	0927-210825	0927-210925	0331-4313131
14	Kohat	Mr. Azmat Ullah	0922-9260268	0922-9260031	0922-9260032	0333-9302515
15	Upper Kohistan	Mr. Irfan Ullah	0998-407002	0998-407193	0998-407001	0342-1114589
16	Lower Kohistan	Mr. Rafique Khan	0998-405091	0998-405113	0998-405092	0330-7400001
17	Kolai Pallas	Mr. Hassan Abid	PTCL Connection not available			0321-5722588
18	Lakki Marwat	Mr. Rahmat Ali	0969-538330-1	0969-538331	0969-538333	0342-0899176
19	Malakand	Mr. Shahid Khan Mohmand	0932-452080	0932-452043	0932-452105	0334-0067001
20	Mansehra	Mr. Bilal	0997-920174	0997-920174	0997-305513	0349-5011942



Deputy Commissioners Contact List						
S.No.	District	Name of Officer	Office	Residence	Fax	Mobile No. / Whatsapp
21	Mardan	Cpt ® Abdur Rehman	0937-9230048	0937-9230048	0937-9230303	0333-8181828
22	Nowshera	Mr. Khalid Iqbal	0923-9220099	0923-9220098	0923-9220159	0315-9990282
23	Peshawar	Mr. Afaq Wazir	091-9212302	091-9211338	091-9211418	0300-9773332
24	Shangla	Mr. Zia Ur Rahman	0996-850005/850911	0996-850008	0996-850006	0348-8988551
25	Swabi	Mr. Gohar Ali	0938-920006/920013	0938-221220	0938-221500	03458881645
26	Swat	Dr. Qasim Ali Khan	0946-9240340/337	0946-9240338	0946-9240329	0347-2221110
27	Tank	Mr. Shoiab	0963-511326	0963-511326	0963-510300	0337-8623438
28	Tor Ghar	Mr. Zia Ur Rehman II PS to DC	(Faisal Latif) 0346-9708912	0340-0562010	0997-580188	0333-9596387
29	Bajaur	Muhammad Anwar Ul Haq	0942-220559	0942-220558	0942-220388	0345-5576888
30	Kurram	Mr. Saif Ul Islam	0926-310599 / 313532 / 310766	0926-310599	0926-310520/311797	0300-0707111
31	Mohmand	Mr. Ehtisham Ul Haq	0924-290001 (Adc 0924-290189)	0924-290002	0924-290075	0323-5003839
32	North Waziristan	Mr. Manzoor Ahmad	0928-300798	0928-300798	0928-300642 / 300600	0346-9111123
33	South Waziristan	Mr. Ashfaq Khan	0963-510364 / 510386	0963-510386	0963-510442 (0965-210296/210748 WANA)	0300-9040564
34	Orakzai	Muhammad Tayyab Abdullah	0925-690008/3	0925-680003	0925-690007	0333-9103510
35	Khyber	Mr. Abdul Nasir	9211901/4	9211904	9211900	0345-9088004

ADDITIONAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONAR (Relief & HUMAN RIGHTS) CONTACT LIST					
S.No.	Name	District	Mobile No. / Whatsapp	PTCL	Office Fax
1	Ms. Rabia Sajjad (ADC Relief)	ABBOTABAD	0340-0907019	0992-921200	0992-9310202
2	Mr. Hamid Iqbal (ADC Relief)	BANNU	0345-9563000	0928-9270032	0928-9270079
3	Mr. Abdul Salam (AC HQ)	BATTAGRAM	0301-5000088	0997-310777	0997-310051
4	Mr. Abdul Latif (ADC Relief)	BUNER	0333-9112385	0939-510450	0939-510427
5	Mr. Hamza Zahoor (ADC G)	CHARSADDA	0334-9192779	091-9220419	091-9220026
6	Mr. Ubaid Ullah (ADC Relief)	CHITRAL LOWER	0333-9327929	0943-412519	0943-413686
7	Mr. Shah Adnan (AC HQ)	CHITRAL UPPER	0343-8589637	0943-470355	0943-470356
8	Mr. Ahad Yousaf (ADC Relief)	D I KHAN	0333-6934842	0966-9280117/179	0966-9280110
9	Mr. Tariq Hussain (ADC G)	DIR LOWER	0345-9531112	0945-9250061	0945-9250001
10	Mr. Amir Ali (ADC Relief)	DIR UPPER	0333-8999185	0944-880394	0944-881130
11	Mr. Faheed Ullah (ADC Relief)	HANGU	0334-8810907	0925-622138	0925-620050
12	Mr. Muhammad Abid (ADC Relief)	HARIPUR	0333-5056346	0995-610455/ 0995-920206	0995-615412
13	Mr. Aman Ullah Khattak (AC HQ)	KARAK	0322-4434400	0927-210825/828	0927-210925
14	Mr. Abdul Rauf (ADC Relief)	KOHAT	0333-9156373	0922-9260268	0922-9260032
15	Mr. Bilal Nasir (AC HQ)	KOHISTAN LOWER	0313-9918876	0998-405102	0998-405092
16	Mr. Imran Zia (ADC Relief)	KOHISTAN UPPER	0306-5615850	0998-407003	0998-407001 (Sulaiman 0345-8826501)
17	Mr. Ishtaiq Ahmed Khan (AC HQ)	KOLAI PALLAS	0300-9348675	0344-9424148	
18	Mr. Muhammad Kamran (ADC Relief)	KURRAM	0334-8324975	0926-310599	0926-310520
19	Mr. Habib Ullah (ADC Relief)	LAKKI MARWAT	0341-3566676	0969-538330-1- 538332	0969-538333
20	Mr. Muhammad Umar (ADC Relief)	MALAKAND	0313-9427627	0932-452080	0932-450557

ADDITIONAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONAR (Relief & HUMAN RIGHTS) CONTACT LIST

S.No.	Name	District	Mobile No. / Whatsapp	PTCL	Office Fax
21	Mr. Ishtiaq Sultan (ADC Relief)	MANSEHRA	0342-7865248	0997-920174	0997-305513
22	Mr. Sami Ur Rahman (ADC F&P)	MARDAN	0345-8827743	0937-9230048/45 9230322	0937-9230303
23	Ms. Umar Bin Riaz (ADC Relief)	NOWSHERA	0322-5169626	0923-9220099/ Seeyal Khattak 0317-9627077	0923-9220159
24	Mr. Imran Khan (ADC Relief)	PESHAWAR	0333-0506962	9212235 AD relief 9211135	091-9212303
25	Mr. Muhammad Ali (ADC Relief)	SWABI	0331-5897848	0938-920006	0938-221500
26	Mr. Aziz Ullah Jan (ADC G)	SHANGLA	0336-7779222	0996-850005	0996-850006
27	Mr. Ibrar Wazir (ADC Relief)	SWAT	0336-5521148	0946- 9240340/337	0946-9240329
28	Mr. Niyamat Ullah (ADC Relief)	TANK	0345-9849988	0963- 511326/0963- 512290	0963-510300
29	Mr. Abdul Wajid (ADC Relief)	TOR GHAR	0300-8565656	0997-541005	0997-580188
30	Mr. Nouman Ali (ADC Relief)	KHYBER	0333-9164721	9211901/9213377 (Relief)	9211900
31	Mr. Naseer Khan (ADC F&P)	BAJAUR	0300-5929001	0942-220514	0942-220388
32	Mr. Muhammad Qamar (ADC Relief)	MOHMAND	0345-9336847	0924-290004	0924-290075
33	Mr. Naik Muhammad (ADC Relief)	SOUTH WAZIRISTAN UPPER	0300-9396779		
34	Mr. Kashmir Khan (ADC Relief)	SOUTH WAZIRISTAN LOWER	0345-9874078	0963- 510364/510386	0963-510442 (0965-210296 / 210748 WANA)
35	Mr. Qasir Kundi (ADC Relief)	NORTH WAZIRISTAN	0333-9961467	0928- 230257/0928- 300798	0928-300642 / 300600
36	Mr. Shahbaz (ADC Relief)	ORAKZAI	0336-8659664	0925-690005	0925-690007

Rescue 1122 HQ Officers

Head Quarter			
S.NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO
1.	Dr. Khateer Ahmad	Director General	0333-2251122 091-9222483/84
2.	Mr. Muhammad Jamal	PA to Director General	0333-9893996
3.	Engr. Siraj Anwar	Director Finance	091-9222488 / 0301-8883330
4.	Dr. Muhammad Ayaz Khan	Director Operation	0333-9128713/ 091-9222486
5.	Mr. Hassan Dad	Director Operation (Ambulance Service)	0333-9870808/ 091-9222489
6.	Eng. Nasir Khan	Director Admin	0321-9012430/ 091-9222568
7.	Mr. Aruj Sherazi	Deputy Director Admin	091-9222490/ 0333-9978988
8.	Mr. Bilal Uddin	Deputy Director Admin (Merged)	0300-5301084
9.	Mr. Irfan Ullah Marwat	Deputy Director Procurement	0315-9030315
10.	Mr. Yasir Zeb	Deputy Director (HR)	091-9222422/ 0333-1545452
11.	Mr. Arshad Iqbal	Deputy Director R&M	091-9222442 / 0346919316
12.	Mr. Usman Khan	Deputy Director Audit	0321-9075066
13.	Mr. Omer Iftikahar	Deputy Director Planning	091-9222535/0346-9207902
14.	Mr. Waqas Ahmad	AD Legal	0333-9297463
15.	Mr. Waseem Khan Orakzai	Administrative Officer	091-9222491 / 0314-9918915
16.	Mr. Bashir Ullah	A.D Operation	0321-5553581
17.	Mr. Niaz Ali	AD Communication	0315-9143898/091-9212693
18.	Mr. Afaq Ahmad	AD Communication	0321-9069427
19.	Mr. Bilal Ahmad Faizi	PRO	0321-9087517/ 03319119555
20.	Mr. Yasir Khan	Training wing Incharge	091-9222422/ 0300-9008678
21.	Mr. Afzal Hayat	Accountant	091-9211006/ 03009391138

RESCUE 1122 DISTRICT EMERGENCY OFFICERS (DEOs)

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	DEO NAME	MOBILE NUMBER	DEO OFFICE NUMBER	CONTROL ROOM NUMBER
1.	Peshawar	Eng Naveed Akhter	0313-9550255	091-9225306	091-9225304-
2.	Mardan	Mr. Muhammad Imran Khan	0314-9629626	0937-9230770	0937-840649 0937-9230771
3.	DI Khan	Mr. Awais Baber	0312-3148989	0966-9280438	0966-715166
4.	Swat	Eng Malik Sher Dil	0344-2379332	0946-9240260	0946-9240261
5.	Abbottabad	Mr. Arif Khattak	0333-9292902	0992-9310519	0992-921560 0992-921157
6.	Nowshera	Mr. Kamal Shah	0333-9365432	0923-9220299	0923-9220312
7.	Kohat	Mr. JAWAD KHALIL	0333-9211455	0922-9260048	0922-9260048 0922-9260060
8.	Haripur	Mr. Tanveer Ahmad	0300-9737728	0995-920185	0995-920186
9.	Chitral	Mr. Zaffar Ud Din	0344-5188581	0943-414092	0943-414093
10.	Charsadda	Mr. Ghayour Mushtaq	0313-5410976	091-9220433	091-2629001
11.	Swabi	Mr. RAFIULLAH KHAN	0333-9987169	0938-280428	0938-280423
12.	Karak	Mr. Noor Khattak	0345-9805740	0927-291364	0927-210364
13.	Malakand	Mr. ARSHAD IQBAL	0333-5958151	0932-411282	0932-411282
14.	Hangu	Mr. Haroon Ur Rashid	0333-8876363	0925-621316	0925-621305
15.	Bajaur	Mr. Muhammad Saad Khan	0333-9055550	0942-220845	0942-220845 0942-220846
16.	Mansehra	Mr. Hafeez Ur Rahman	0321-5266593	0997-920125	0997-920126- 0997-920125
17.	Buner	Mr. Nasir Khan	0335-9011911	0939-510120	0939-510129- 0939-510120
18.	Khyber	Mr. Shoaib Mansoor	0331-2111122	091-5820405	091-5820404

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	DEO NAME	MOBILE NUMBER	DEO OFFICE NUMBER	CONTROL ROOM NUMBER
19.	Kohistan Upper	Mr. Khaliq Dad	0349-8889188	Nil	0998-407215
20.	Kohistan Lower	Mr. Sajid Ali	0345-5486175	0998-405112	0998405013
21.	Shangla	Mr. Sana Ullah	0300-5744402	0996-850401	0996-850403 0996-850401
22.	Dir Upper	Mr. Shah Wali Khan	0302-5742085	0944-880587	0944-880580
23.	Dir Lower	Mr. Ibrar Ahmad	0342-9666204	0945-9250177	0945-821660
24.	Bannu	Mr. Muhammad Faheem	0300-5617967	0928-620739	0928-664230
25.	Mohmand	Mr. Iftikhar Khan	0335-5133780	0924-290285	0924-290286
26.	Lakki Marwat	Mr. FASIH ULLAH KHAN	0334-8825448	0969-538019	0969-538217
27.	Kurram	Mr. Ghulam Murtaza	0330-5751122	0926-312491	0926-312494 0926-312491
28.	Tank	Mr. Waqas Alam	0334-0060087	0963-511521	0963-511100
29.	Orakzai	Mr. Bilal Afridi	0331-3111122	0925-650037	0925-650038
30.	Batagram	Mr. Shariq Riaz Khattak	0313-7775858	097-310180	0997-310184
31.	South Waziristan	Mr. Waqas Alam	0334-0060087	0965-210028	0922-9260048 0922-9260060
32.	North Waziristan	Mr. Bakht Ullah	0333-1122603	0928-312746	0928-312747
33.	Torghar	Mr. Mohsin Ali	0314-9359119	0997-541073	0997-541073

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETRIES OF PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS

	Name	Designation	Telephone	Mobile/ Whatsapp No
RELIEF REHABILITATION AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT	Mr. Innayat Ullah Wasim	Secretary	9212058	0344-8888251
	Mr. Altaf Hussain	Additional Secretary	9213250	0341-6333090
S.No.	Department	Telephone	Fax	Email
1.	Food Department	9225373	9225374	fooddirectoratpkp@gmail.com
2.	Health Department	9210342	9210419	secretaryhealthkp@gmail.com
3.	Higher Education, Archives and Libraries Department.	9210337	9210368	secyhed@yahoo.com
4.	Elementary secondary education	9210480	9211419	
5.	Home & Tribal Affairs Department.	9211121	9210201	htanwfp@gmail.com
6.	Information And Public Relations & Culture Department.	9210365	9210387	
7.	Irrigation And Power Department.	9210845	9210874	irrigaonpsh@gmail.com
8.	Local Government, Election Rural Dev. Department	9211450	9210323	secylgkp2013@gmail.com
9.	Planning And Development Department	9210516	9211369	secretary.kpkpnd@gmail.com
10.	Population Welfare Department	9211535	9213466	secretarypwdkp@gmail.com
11.	Sports, Tourism and Museums Department	9212086	9212535	secretarytourismkp@gmail.com
12.	Zakat, Usher and Social Welfare & Women	9211931	9213238	secretaryzuswd@gmail.com
13.	C&W Department	9210859	9223454	cwd.gkp@gmail.com
14.	Industry Department	9210924	9210896	
15.	Agriculture, Live Stock & Cooperative Department	9210025	9210033	
16.	Climate Change, Forest & Wild Life Department	9210333		

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Sr. No.	Designation	Contact
1.	Director General	9210263
2.	Director	9210966
3.	Director (Admn)	9223498
4.	Director (Central)	9211560
5.	Deputy Director (CC)	9223586
6.	Deputy Director (MES)	9223584
7.	Deputy Director (EIA)	9212145
8.	GIS Specialist	9223585

CONTACT DETAILS OF PKHA

Name	Designation	Office	Cell Number
Engr: Sohail Idrees	Director-I	091-9213272	0321-9045161
Engr: Muhammad Sajid	Director-II	091-9210963	0342-9638774
Engr: Adnan Khan	Director-III	091-9223541	0336-3640444
Engr: Naeem Ullah Khan	DD (HQ)	091-9213522	0300-5902536
Engr: Usman Shinwari	DD (Center)	091-9210444	0321-5212116
Engr: Muhammad Ayaz	DD (North) Swat	0946-9240118	0342-9110074
Engr: Ahmad Ali	DD (East) Abbottabad	0992-9211469	0345-9619108
Engr: Badrul Islam	DD (RMU) Naguman	091-6224 397	0300-5839456
Engr: Mehdi Raza	DD (South) Kohat	091-9211469	03459161775
Engr: Hassan Jan	DD (Merged Area) DIKhan	0966-9280340	0345-9851090

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

S.No.	District	Contact / Office No.	Email
1	Abbottabad	09929310192	edohabd@yahoo.com
2	Bannu	09289270227	dhobabnnu311@yahoo.com
3	Battagram	0997310507	Fayyazshah1981@gmail.com
4	Bunner	0939510138	dhobunner@gmail.com
5	Charsada	9220159	dhochd01@gmail.com

S.No.	District	Contact / Office No.	Email
6	Chitral Upper	03449734264	dhochitralupper@gmail.com
7	Chitral Lower	00943412754	dhochitral@gmail.com
8	D.I Khan	0966933199	dhodikhan@yahoo.com
9	Dir Upper	0944880808	Admn6066@gmail.com
10	Dir Lower	09459250098	dhodirlower@gmail.com
11	Hangu	0925623034	edohealthhangu@gmail.com
12	Haripur	0995353576	dhoharipur@yahoo.com
13	Karak	0927290537	dhokarak@gmail.com
14	Kohat	0922514100	dhokohat@gmail.com
15	Kohistan Upper	0998407132	Daniyaldhis@gmail.com
16	Kohistan Lower	03455001825	dhokohistanlower@gmail.com
17	KohistanKolai Palas	03456558057	dhokpk727@gmail.com
18	Lakki Marwat	0969510472	dholakki@yahoo.com
19	Malakand	0932410399	dhomalakand279@gmail.com
20	Mansehra	09974920169	edomra@yahoo.com
21	Mardan	09379230030	mardandho@gmail.com
22	Nowshera	0923580759	Null
23	Peshawar	0919225388	dhispushawar@gmail.com
24	Shangla	0996850653	edoshahngla@gmail.com
25	Swabi	0938300053	edohealthswabi@yahoo.com
26	Swat	09469240139	edoh@gmail.com
27	Tank	0963510755	edohtank1@hotmail.com
28	North Waziristan	0928300788	drikramsafi1122@gmail.com

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Name	Designation	Office No.	Cell No.
Mr. Ijaz Ahmad	Director	091-9210190	0343-3866720
Mr. Alamzeb	Dy Director	091-5253508	0300-5683101
Mr. Muhammad Fahim Ahmad	Dy Director	091-9212410	0333-5224566
Mr. Gul Muhammad	Meteorologist	091-9212410	0346-9469392

ANNEXURES

Annexure I: Consultation with Provincial Departments

MEETING WITH PROVINCIAL LINE DEPARTMENTS ON WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN 2023-24
 Time: 10:30 AM Dated: 03-10-2023

S.No.	Name	Designation	Department	Cell No	E-mail	Signature
1	Jana Gul Afridi	OG	ROMA			
2	Sahib Zada (Sakam)	GO (ORM)	ROMA	9333-9414622		
3	HANNA AFRIDI	AO (ORM)	ROMA	0332-859584	hanafri@roma.gov.pk	
4	David Khan	Deputy Director	Local Council	0913918622		
5	Shadia Rehman	AD Planning	Apri. Engg.	0343-9701270	shadiarehman23@gmail.com	
6	Engg. Naveed Akhtar	District Engineer	Rescue 1122	0318-9560355	eng.naveed99@gmail.com	
7	Omer Yousaf Khan	D.D. Planning	Rescue-1122	0346-9207712	planning@rescue1122.gov.pk	
8	Zia ul Haq	SO	LC&R&RB	0312-9886533		

9	Ahsan Kha	By Director	EPA	0312776993	ahsan.khan@epa.gov.pk	
10	Amir Liaqat Khan	DS	Provd Dept	09488855157		
11	IJAZ KHAN.	DS	PHE Defaut	03259325107	K123285@gmail.com	
12	Engg. Sarmad Razaque	ML Expert	UET Peshawar	03463744442	sarmad@uop.edu.pk	
13	Dr. Deesham Shafiq	ML Expert	UET Peshawar	03459047402	deeshamshafiq@gmail.com	
14	Muhammad Kaleem	Director	CRB Branch	0345-250472	mukhammadkaleem@gmail.com	
15	Mudaffar Ali	S.O	CRB	0344-920356	mudaffar@crb.gov.pk	
16	Dr. Sajid Khan	Dr. Dr. Prof	Apri. Engg	091-9224229	dr.sajidkhan@gmail.com	

17	Ehsan Ullah	D.S.	Transport	0345-9413130	ehsanullah64@yahoo.com	
18	Dr. Hussain Ali	D.D. Planning	Apri. Research	0301-837029	hussain.ali@apri.gov.pk	
19	Aman Ullah Saeed	D.S.	Social Welfare	0300-9108057		
20	Muhammad Arif	S.O	Energy & Power	0309-599669		
21	SHAZIA SHAHID	SP/Hq/Traffic	Police	0333-9442158		
22	Ghohar Zama	D.S	Labour			
23	Zahid Khaleeq	D.D	OPWY, Agriculture	020554002		
24	Dr. Syed Ayaz Ali Shah	Structural Engineer	C-DPM University of Peshawar	03469183832	ayazshah@uop.edu.pk	

25	Engr. M. Anwar	Yen	Infrastructure	0301-092023	anwar@infrastructure.gov.pk	
26	Sobia Hassan Toru	Dir Complex Emergency				
27	Ibrar Ullah	AD (Admin)	Directorate of Social Welfare	0305528884	ibrar@socialwelfare.gov.pk	
28	IHSAN DAWAR	PRO	PDMA CEW	03329208478		
29	Syed Lateef Hussain	DFO P9D	Forest Dept	03459097181	shussain88@gmail.com	
30	Adil J.	AD, PDMA	PDMA	0333-9354808		
31	M. Nadeem Akhtar	DS	Apri. Dept			
32	Adnan Jamil	DS	CCFEW Dept			

33	Fahad Talib	Incharge PECC	PDMA	021-9881878	incharge-pecc@pdma.gov.pk	
34	Majid Jamil	Director	DG/PR	03339952220	majid.jamil@pr.gov.pk	
35	Dr. Saad Khan	Assistant Professor	NCEG	0321-901238	saadkhan@necg.gov.pk	
36	Eng. Waqar Ali Shah	MIS officer	PDMA	0241-479665	waqar@pdma.gov.pk	
37	Ismaeil Khan	DRM Specialist	PDMA	03337297005	ismaeil.khan@pdma.gov.pk	
38	M. Haroon	Training specialist	PDMA	0332890909		
39	Aman Ali	Training specialist	PDMA	03329608619		
40	Muhammad Sohail	Reporting officer	PDMA	0345923509		

Annexure II: Consultation with Federal Relevent Departments

MEETING WITH FEDERAL LINE DEPARTMENTS ON WINTER CONTINGENCY PLAN 2023-24
Time: 10:30 AM
Date: 05-10-2023

S.No.	Name	Designation	Department	Cell No	E-mail	Signature
1	Jamal Gul Afridi	SC	ROMA-KP			
2	Sakib Zada Saleem	DO (CRM)	ROMA-KP	0333-948622		Sakib
3	HAMMAD AFRIDI	AO (CRM)	ROMA-KP	0332-957526	hafid1980@gmail.com	Hafid
4	Dr. Saif Rahman	Director General Suparco	SUPARCO	0212147656	Dr. Saif Rahman @suparco.gov.pk	Dr. Saif
5	Sajid Ali	Coord. DRM	PDMA	0313-291707		Sajid
6	Wasim Ali Shah	MIS Supdt	PDMA	0346-421861		Wasim
7	Imad Burrani	AD (R&P)	PDMA	0334-552424		Imad
8	M. Ishaq	Dir Safety	PESCO	0320997671	Pesco.safety@psc.gov.pk	M. Ishaq

9	Muhammad Kamal	Asst. Dir. Gen.	P.T. Cell	03339142672	Muhammad.kamal@ptcell.com	M. Kamal
10	Alim Zafar	Deputy Dir. Gen.	Proc. Mgt. Dept.	03005653101	Alim.zafar@proc.gov.pk	Alim
11	Muhammad Saleem	Reporting Officer	PDMA (CRM)	0315-9331509		M. Saleem
12	Maj Jamir	Asst. Dir. Gen.	HR Dept.	0308-2170468		Maj Jamir
13	Ismaeil Khan	DRM Spine	PDMA KP	03129297005	ismaeil.khan@pdma.gov.pk	Ismaeil
14	Qais Khan	Bridge Inspector	PK Railways	0311-9610250	qais.khan@pkrailways.gov.pk	Qais
15	M. Usaf	Dir. Reg.	NTC	03339167227	usaf.khan@ntc.org.pk	M. Usaf
16	Iqbal Khan	Asst. Director (DRM)	PDMA			Iqbal

17	M. Haroon	Training Assistant	PDMA	03325809578		M. Haroon
18	Azfarullah	Asst. Dir. Gen.	"	0313-2211677		Azfar
19						
20						

Annexure III: Consultation with Humanitarian Organization

Name	Designation	Department	Cell No	E-mail	Signature
Muhammad Iqbal Khan	Director (DRM)	PDMA			M. Iqbal
Hammad Khan	AD (DRM)	PDMA	0332-957526	hafid1980@gmail.com	Hafid
Ismail Khan	DRR Specialist	PDMA	03139297005	ismaeil.khan@pdma.gov.pk	Ismaeil
Sajid Ali	DRM Coordinator	PDMA	0315929087		Sajid
SHAMIA AZAD	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	UNOCHA	03149087122	sasad@un.org	Shamia
MUSSARRAT NAZ	INLO	UNOCHA		mussarratnaz@un.org	Mussarrat
M. Soheil	Reporting Officer	PDMA	0315-9331509		M. Soheil
Wasim Ali Shah	MIS Officer	PDMA	0346-421861		Wasim

Ahsan Ali	AD (DRM)	PDMA	0332-957526		Ahsan
Najeeb Khan	AD (DRM)	PDMA			Najeeb
Najeeb Khan	National Area Based Coordinator	UN-10M		najeeb@un-10m.int	Najeeb
Jabir Afzar Babar	Senior Consultant	10M	0469909937	jabbar@10m.int	Jabir
M. Yousaf Khan	Capacity Bkr	KSP Relief	03305847900	relief.ksp@ksp.org	M. Yousaf
M. Arif	Director Programs	NIDA	0341-988554	marif@nida.gov.pk	M. Arif
Zahid Shah Khan	PD	WFP/ISAWG	03468251177	zahid.shah@wfp.org	Zahid
Fawad	PA Staff	WFP	0344787265	fawad.shah@wfp.org	Fawad

ABOUL DAYYAN	Asst. Manager	Handicap Int'l	03008560374	a.dayyan@hi.org	Abdul Dayyan
Ejaz Khan	CEO	HEADS	0307-5713878	ejaz.mohammedi@heads.com	Ejaz
Amy Zin	Asst. Dir. Gen.	PDMA/DRM	0346-421861	amy.zin@pdma.gov.pk	Amy Zin
Azfarullah	Asst. Dir. Gen.	PDMA/DRM	0313-2211677		Azfar
SHAFQAT ULLAH BALOCH	Programme Manager	Muslim Aid	0335-5557463	shafqat.baloch@muslimaid.org.pk	Shafqat
M. Haroon	Training Assistant	PDMA	03325809578		M. Haroon
A. Ahsan Ali	Training Asst.	PDMA	03329608191		A. Ahsan
P. Usaf	CC	PDMA	0333-9167227		P. Usaf

Name	Designation	Department	Cell No	E-mail	Signature
IKRAM ULLAH	CEO	ISSP	03005858865	issp.pakistan@issp.gov.pk	Ikram
Darshan Khatke	Officer, Community	Program, ITC	0312012676	darshan.khatke@itc.gov.pk	Darshan
Syed Mohammad Sultana	Coordinator, Field Site	International Medical Corps	03339280786	sm.sultana@imc.org	Syed Mohammad
Abdul Saboor	NICE Officer	UN-Women	03339491577	abdulsaboor@unwomen.org	Abdul Saboor
Noor ul Basir	Response Manager	IRC	0311-5047803	noorulbasir@irc.gov.pk	Noor ul Basir
ZIA UL HAQ	Director Programs	PVDP	0346661466	zia.pvdp@gmail.com	Zia ul Haq
Adnan Khan	District Coordinator	IRP	0300-810751	adnan.khan@irp.gov.pk	Adnan Khan
FAHAR AHMED	Head of office	IRC	0345-507575	fahar.ahmed@irc.gov.pk	Fahar

Annexure IV: Consultation with ADC (Relief & HR)

Time: 10:30 AM
LIST OF ADC (RELIEF & HR) IN KHAYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
Dated: 16-10-2023

S.No.	Name	Designation	Department	Cell No / Whatsapp	Signature
1	Samiur Rehman	ADC	Mardan	0345-8827743	[Signature]
2	Muhammad Akmal	ADC-R/HR	Hafizpore	0333-5056348	[Signature]
3	Bashir Akbar	ADC (C)	Naikohatal	0304-8499954	[Signature]
4	Rahim Khan	ADC (B/HR)	Kohat	0333-9156373	[Signature]
5	Muhammad Imran Khan	ADC CRHR	Peshawar	0333-0506962	[Signature]
6	Muhammad Ali Khan	ADC R/HR	DC office Swabi	03315897848	[Signature]
7	Tariq Hussain	ADC R/HR	DC office, D.I.L.	03459531112	[Signature]
8	Obaidullah	ADC R (Central IL)	Chitral	0333-9327929	[Signature]

Time: 10:30 AM
LIST OF ADC (RELIEF & HR) IN KHAYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
Dated: 16-10-2023

S.No.	Name	Designation	Department	Cell No / Whatsapp	Signature
9	Shah Adnan	AC R/HR	Dist Adm Upper central	0343 8589637	[Signature]
10	Ishfaq Sultan	ADC (R)	Dist Adm Mardan	0342 7865248	[Signature]
11					
12	Abdus Salam	ADC CRHR	Dist Adm Battagram	03015000088	[Signature]
13	Muhammad Dawar	ADC (R)	Dist Adm	0345-9336847	[Signature]
14	Naimat ul Sah Kandi	ADC (R)	Dist Adm Tank	0345-9849988	[Signature]
15	Nasir Muhammad	ADC CR	Dist S.W	0320 9396779	[Signature]
16	Nasir Khan	ADC R	Chitral	0333 9164780	[Signature]

Time: 10:30 AM
LIST OF ADC (RELIEF & HR) IN KHAYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
Dated: 16-10-2023

S.No.	Name	Designation	Department	Cell No / Whatsapp	Signature
17	Habibullah Wajidi	ADC (R)	Dist Adm	0341-3566676	[Signature]
18	Muhammad Rashid	DC upper financial office	Administration	0346-4914734	[Signature]
19	M. Zahid	DC/HR	Malakand	0342-1947844	[Signature]
20	RABIA SAJJAD	ADC-AD	Dist Adm	0340-0907019	[Signature]
21	Bilal Nasir	ADC R/HR		03139118876	[Signature]
22	Nagras Afridi	LAC Adm		03065959057	[Signature]
23	IBRAR WAJIR	ADC R	Dist Adm	0336-5521148	[Signature]
24	Hamid Khan	ADC R/HR	Dist Adm	0345-9563000	[Signature]

Time: 10:30 AM
LIST OF ADC (RELIEF & HR) IN KHAYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
Dated: 16-10-2023

S.No.	Name	Designation	Department	Cell No / Whatsapp	Signature
25	M. Kamran Khan	ADC (R) Mardan	Dist Adm	0341-8524138	[Signature]
26	Umar Bin Riaz	ADC (R) HR	Dist Adm	0322-516926	[Signature]
27	Ahmad Yousof	ADC (R) D.I.Khan		03339634842	[Signature]
28	Aman Ullah Ansari	AC Mardan		0322-4434400	[Signature]
29	Sayid Khan	Muhammad coordinators	P.O.M.A	03332217682	[Signature]
30	Farooq Wah Khan	ADC (R) HR	Dist-Hangar	03347810907	[Signature]
31	Latifur Rehman	ADC (R)	BUNER	03339112385	[Signature]
32	Sajid Hussain	ADC (R)	Torghar	0300 9113441	[Signature]

Time: 10:30 AM
LIST OF ADC (RELIEF & HR) IN KHAYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
Dated: 16-10-2023

S.No.	Name	Designation	Department	Cell No / Whatsapp	Signature
33					
34	Naseer Khan	ADC (R)	Dist Adm	0345 592901	[Signature]
35	Azizuddin Jan	ADC (R)	x Shargha	0336 7779222	[Signature]
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					

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

STOCK POSITION AT HRF (30-10-2023)			
S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	Source
1	Family Size Tents	16828	PDMA Procurement
2	Tarpaulin Sheet	13156	PDMA Procurement/Donation
3	Hygiene Kits	3034	PDMA Procurement
4	Blankets	56668	PDMA Procurement
5	Mattress	6904	PDMA Procurement
6	Quilts	9572	PDMA Procurement
7	Kitchen Sets	11243	PDMA Procurement
8	Mats	27281	Donation
9	Pillows	6452	Procurement
10	Solar Lamp	4763	Donation
11	Sanitary Kit	2000	Donation
12	Life Saving Jackets	8	PDMA Procurement
13	Pedestal Fans	100	Donation
14	Generator	127	Donation
15	Wheel Chairs	10	Donation/PDMA Procurement
16	Stretcher	10	Donation/PDMA Procurement
17	Fax Machine	24	Donation
18	Scanner	8	Donation
19	Dewatering Pump	1	PDMA Procurement
20	Water Pump	8	Donation
21	Water Purification Plant	3	Donation
22	Water Purification Unit	1	Donation
23	Water Bladders	10	Donation
24	Plastic Sheet	1724	PDMA Procurement
25	Wooven Platic Sheet	1978	Donation
26	Mosquito Nets	3835	PDMA Procurement/Donation
27	Ropes	184	PDMA Procurement
28	Cane Milk	47	Donation
29	Ceiling Fans	128	Donation

STOCK POSITION AT HRF (30-10-2023)			
S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	Source
30	Sprayer Machine	170	Donation
31	Folding Bed	133	Donation
32	Gas Cylender	50	PDMA Procurement
33	Jerry Canes	5405	PDMA Procurement/Donation
34	Hand Station Wash	3	Donation
35	Oil Burner / Stove	437	Donation
36	Prayer Mats	201	PDMA Procurement
37	First Aid Box	284	Donation
38	Sleeping Bags	50	Donation
39	Sand Bags Empty	7200	PDMA Procurement
40	NFI Kit	100	Donation
41	Towel	280	Donation
42	Buckets	8848	PDMA Procurement/Donation
43	Sweaters	2000	Donation
44	Cloth Sanitary Napkins	1017	Donation
45	Serrenda Cloth	30	Donation
46	Baby Diapers	11985	Donation
47	Laundry Soap (Fatty Acid)	159	Donation
48	Saw Cutter	12	Donation
49	Latrine Slabs	44	Donation
50	Tiolet Seat Covers	20	Donation
51	ST Floor	45	Donation
52	Silver Tub	49	Donation
53	Silver Mats	47	Donation
54	Crockery Tea Cups	36	Donation
55	Food Mats	40	Donation
56	hand Crank Radio	155	Donation
57	Jackets (Jarsi)	100	Donation
58	Kit Box	24	Donation
59	Emergency Violet Kits	10	Donation

STOCK POSITION AT HRF (30-10-2023)			
S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	Source
60	Hammer	96	Donation
61	Walking Stick	35	Donation
62	Modular Soap Dispenser	132	Donation
63	Shawel	685	Donation
64	Fire Blankets	160	Donation
65	Cap Surgical	247	Donation
66	Gloves Surgical	22212	Donation
67	KN-95	1710	Donation
68	N-95	140	Donation
69	Thermal Gun	31	Donation
70	Toilet Roll	500	Donation
71	Wooden Stove	14	Donation
72	China Rubber Tank	1	Donation
73	Donkey Pumps	4	Used
74	Bowls	87	Donation
75	Poly Propylene Woolen Bags	1900	Donation
76	Water Bags/Water Packs	1397	Donation

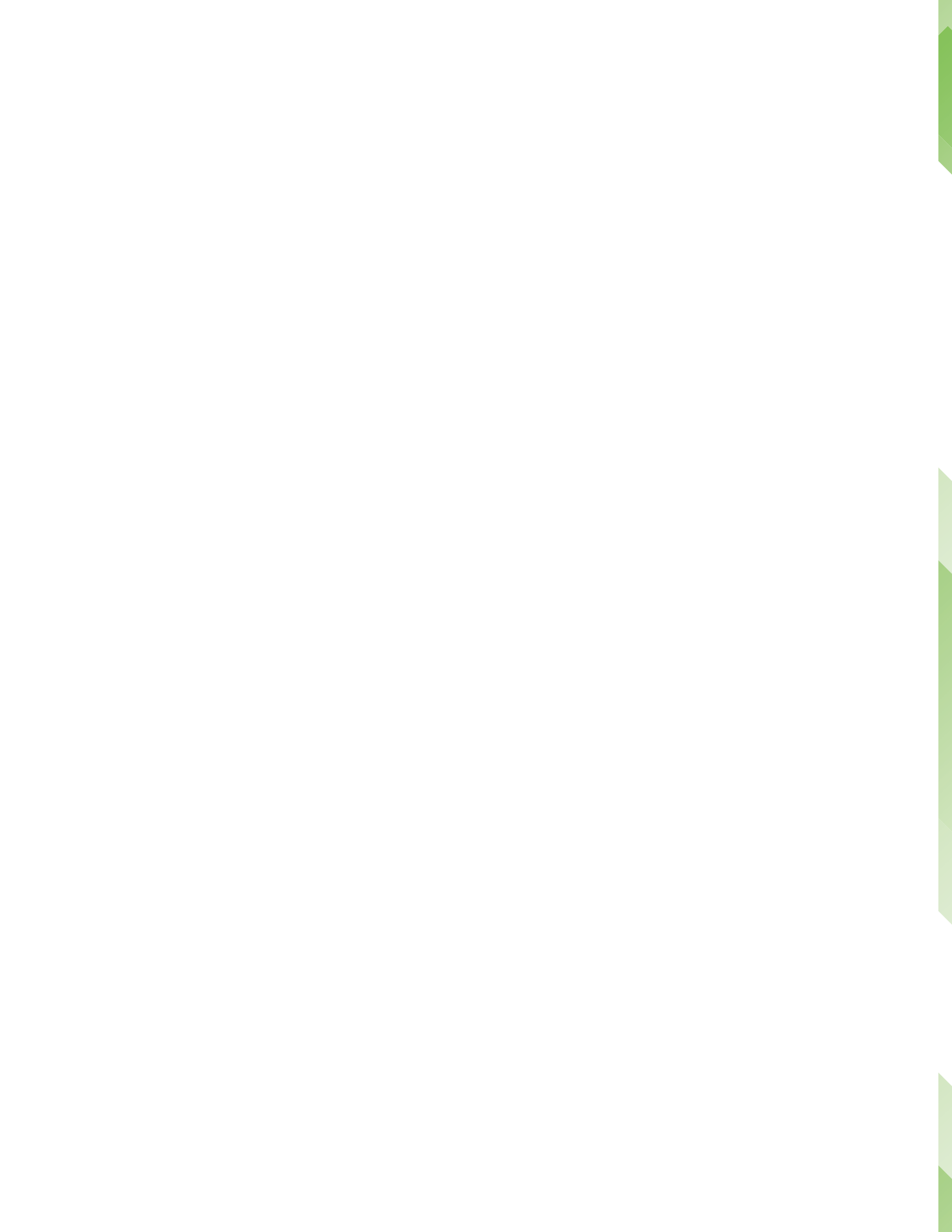
Annexure-II: Detail of Rescue 1122, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Stations Detail					
S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	Total Staff	Health Drivers	Station	Key Point
1	Peshawar	731	34	15	2
2	Mardan	618	14	8	2
3	DI Khan	171	14	5	1
4	Swat	320	23	9	0
5	Abbottabad	143	16	7	0
6	Nowshera	293	22	7	0
7	Kohat	130	10	5	0
8	Haripur	80	11	3	1

Stations Detail					
S.NO	ITEMS/DESCRIPTION	Total Staff	Health Drivers	Station	Key Point
9	Upper Chitral	39	4	2	0
10	Lower Chitral	86	7	2	0
11	Charsadda	215	17	2	1
12	Swabi	222	18	3	2
13	Karak	144	16	3	4
14	Malakand	194	9	2	0
15	Hangu	96	3	2	0
16	Bajaur	175	7	2	1
17	Mansehra	93	15	3	0
18	Buner	186	10	3	0
19	Khyber	202	6	2	0
20	Kohistan Upper	28	0	1	0
21	Kohistan Lower	61	3	1	0
22	Shangla	159	9	2	0
23	Dir Upper	140	16	3	1
24	Dir Lower	118	18	3	0
25	Bannu	184	3	4	2
26	Mohmmand	153	6	3	3
27	Lakki Marwat	244	15	4	6
28	Kurram	79	4	2	2
29	Tank	72	9	2	2
30	Orakzai	78	8	2	0
31	Batagram	53	8	1	0
32	South Waziristan	66	8	2	0
33	North Waziristan	99	10	1	0
34	Tor Ghar	35	0	1	0
		5,707	373	117	30

DETAIL OF OPERATIONAL MACHINERY AND VEHICLES.ERS (Rescue-1122)

S. NO.	Vehicle	Peshawar	Mardan	Swat	Abbottabad	D.Khan	Hangu	Karak	Swabi	Nowshera	Kohat	Charsadda	Haripur	Chitral Upper	Chitral Lower	Khyber	Bajour	Malakand	L.Kohistan	U.Kohistan	Buner	Mansehra	Mohmand	Udir	Ldir	Shangla	Laki Marwat	Bannu	S.Waziristash	N.Waziristan	Batagram	Kurram	Torghar	Tank	Orakzai	Total
1	Rescue Ambulance	30	19	19	10	9	6	4	7	10	7	5	4	5	8	5	4	4	5	4	2	5	8	5	6	6	4	7	6	4	4	4	2	6	4	238
2	Referral 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	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	2	1	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	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	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	20	
8	Excavator	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	6	
9	Mini Fire Truck	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
10	Dumper	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	1	
11	Peshawar Medical Unit Bus	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	1	
12	Heavy De-Watering Pump	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	
13	Crane	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	1	
14	Tractor	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	
15	Snow Blower	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	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	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	
18	Al-Terian Vehicle	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	Snorkel and Aerial Platform	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	2	





Provincial Disaster Management Authority
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
PESHAWAR