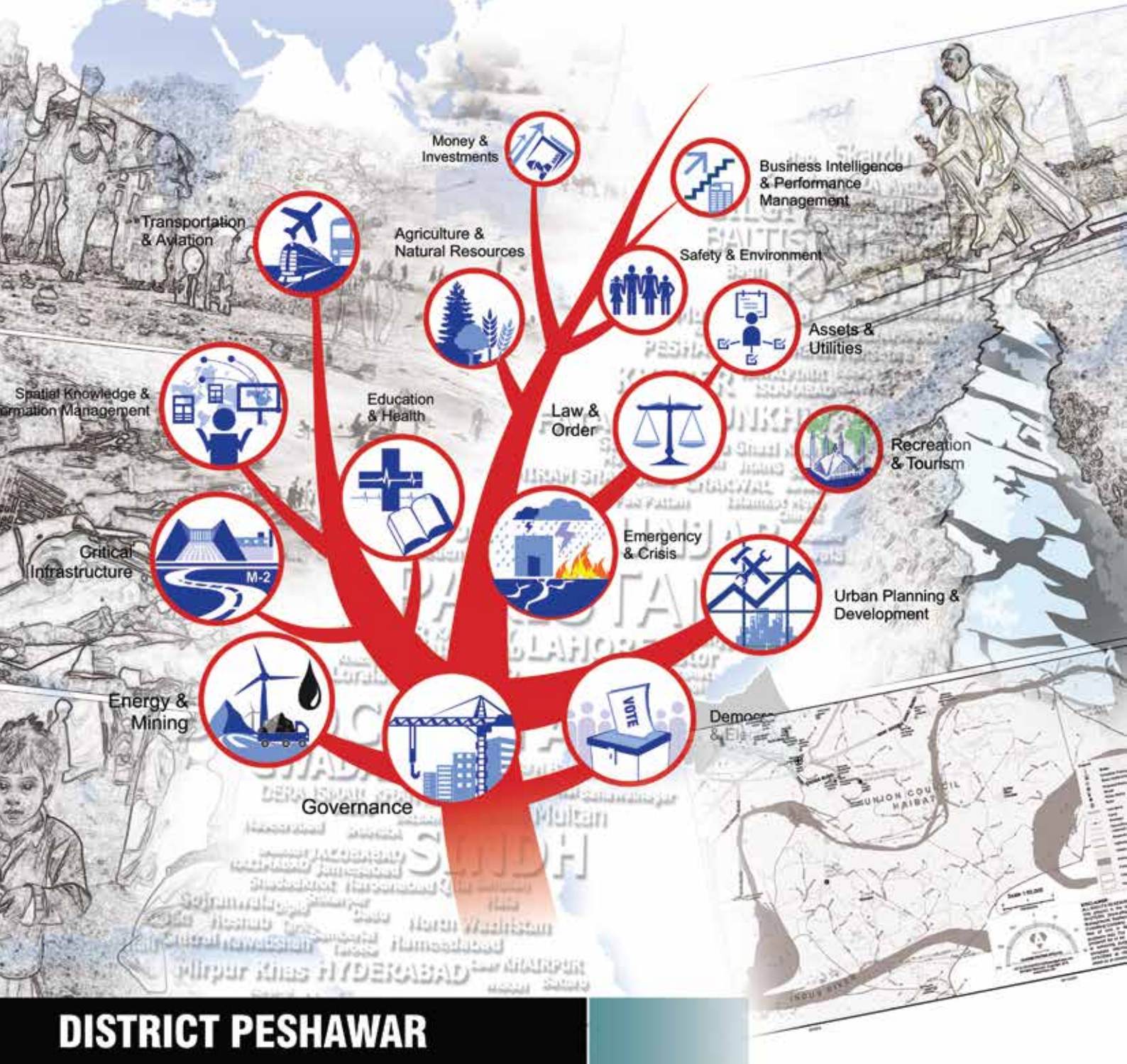


PAKISTAN EMERGENCY SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



DISTRICT PESHAWAR



Solutions in Time

ALHASAN SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

www.alhasan.com

A Hi-Tech Knowledge Management, Business Psychology Modeling, and Publishing Company

ISSN : 2410-8820

ISBN : 978-969-638-085-6(P)

ISBN : 978-969-638-086-3(D)

205-C 2nd Floor, Evacuee Trust Complex, F-5/1, Islamabad

195-1st Floor, Deans Trade Center, Peshawar Cantt; Peshawar

Landline: +92.51.282.0449, +92.91.525.3347

E-mail: bulletins@alhasan.com, Website: www.alhasan.com

PUBLISHER**ALHASAN SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED**

A Hi-Tech Knowledge Management, Business Psychology Modeling, and Publishing Company

205-C, 2nd Floor, Evacuee Trust Complex,
Sector F-5/1, Islamabad, Pakistan 44000
Landline: +92.51.282.0449, +92.51.835.9288
Fax: +92.51.835.9287

195-1st floor, Deans Trade Center,
Peshawar Cantt, Peshawar, Pakistan
Landline: +92.91.525.3347

Email: connect@alhasan.com
Website: www.alhasan.com
Facebook: www.facebook.com/alhasan.com
Twitter: @alhasansystems
w3w address: *Alhasan

78 p.; 8.5x11.5
ISSN: 2410-8820
ISBN: 978-969-638-086-3 (D)
978-969-638-085-6 (P)

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

Petra Nemcova

PAKISTAN

EMERGENCY SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

District Peshawar

April 2015

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

Quid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

©Copyright 2015 ISSN 2410-8820 ISBN 978-969-638-086-3 (D) ISBN 978-969-638-085-6 (P)

ALHASAN SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

205-C 2nd Floor, Evacuee Trust Complex, Sector F-5/1, Islamabad, 44000 Pakistan

195-1st Floor, Deans Trade Center, Peshawar Cantt; Peshawar, 25000 Pakistan

For information:

Landline: +92.51.282.0449, +92.91.525.3347

Email: pesa@alhasan.com

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/alhasan.com>

Twitter: [@alhasansystems](https://twitter.com/alhasansystems)

Website: www.alhasan.com

ALHASAN SYSTEMS is registered with the Security & Exchange Commission of Pakistan under section 32 of the Companies Ordinance 1984 (XL VII of 1984). ALHASAN SYSTEMS is publishing this Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis – PESA® series of District Profiles free of cost in digital format for general public benefit and informational purposes only. Should you have any feedback or require for further details and Metadata information please call us at Landline: +92.51.282.0449, Fax: +92.51.835.9287 or email at pesa@alhasan.com

LEGAL NOTICES

The information in this publication, including text, images, and links, are provided "AS IS" by ALHASAN SYSTEMS solely as a convenience to its clients and general public without any warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or non-infringement. ALHASAN SYSTEMS assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions in this publication or other documents which are referenced by or linked to this publication. This publication could include technical or other inaccuracies, and not all information/ services referenced herein are available in all areas. Changes are periodically added to the publication, and ALHASAN may change the information or services described in this publication at any time.

Should you choose to respond directly to ALHASAN SYSTEMS with comments, questions, suggestions, ideas or the like relating to this publication and ALHASAN SYSTEMS other services and products, you agree that such information shall be deemed as non-confidential and ALHASAN SYSTEMS shall have no obligation to respond and be free to reproduce, use, disclose and distribute the information to others without limitation, including but not limited to developing, manufacturing, and marketing products incorporating such information. For further explanation of these legal notices please contact legal@alhasan.com.



Darbar e Aalia
Hazrat Syed Hassan Badshah Qadri Al Gilani (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)
Meeraan Sarkar میرزا سرکار Peshawar

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

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

Thank you all

Syed Mehdi ul Hasnain Bokhari
Founder/ Chief Executive Officer
ALHASAN SYSTEMS
bokhari@alhasan.com
+92.300.555.6169, 320.222.1192

FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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



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



CRISIS RESPONSE BULLETIN

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

IN THIS BULLETIN

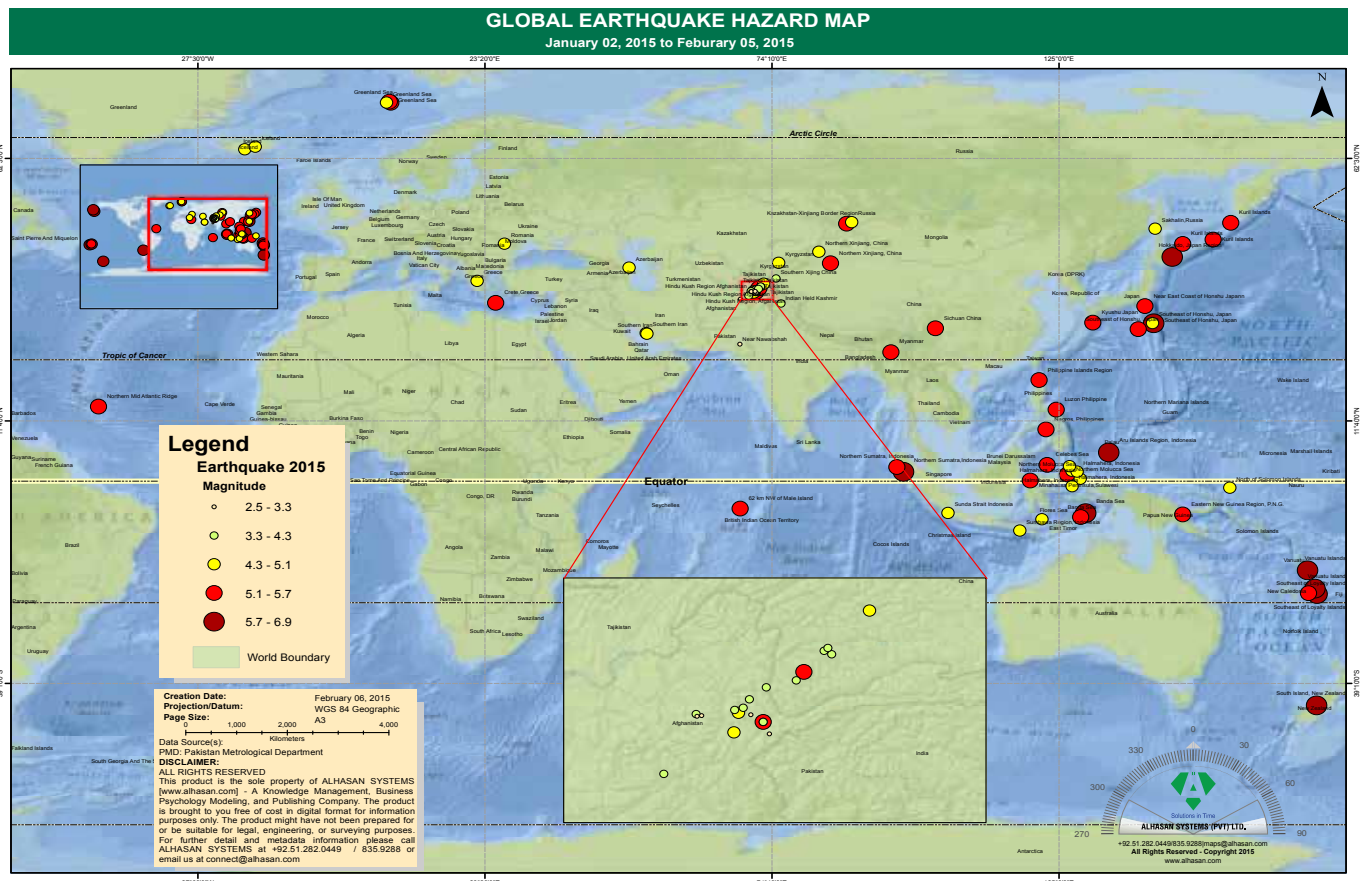
English News	2-30
Natural Calamities Section	2-8
Safety and Security Section	9-13
Public Services Section	14-30
Maps	31-44
Urdu News	59-45
Natural Calamities Section	59-56
Safety and Security section	55-52
Public Service Section	51-45

HIGHLIGHTS:

Deforestation Blues: Imran Vows To Crack Down On Timber Mafia	02
Progress On Global Disaster Plan Lags Over Aid Row	03
Drought-Hit Pakistan Turns To Solar Water Treatment	04
Zarb-e-Azb: All but one tribal agency cleared of militants, says Asif	09
Pak Afghan carried out joint operations at border areas: Nisar	09
Interior ministry sends 12 cases to be tried in military courts: ISPR	10
WFP applauds donors, Pakistan government for rehabilitation of IDPs	11
Over 10,000 arrested as National Action Plan against terror continues	11
Security agencies close to identify mastermind of Shikarpur bombing:	12
Interior Minister	
Six security men martyred in Mansehra, Kurram explosions	12
TTP commander killed in clash following attack on security convoy in	13
Kurram Agency	
Fulbright master's and PhD scholarship competition starts	17
Alternative fuel: Pakistan likely to receive first LNG cargo by month	15
end15	
Forest range officer held over illegal tree cutting	16

MAPS

- GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARD MAP
- PAKISTAN WEATHER MAP
- RAILWAY TRACK BLOWN UP IN BALOCHISTAN
- CRACKDOWN ON TRANSPORT OPERATORS FOR OVERCHARGING
- THE BANE OF USING NBP'S ATM IN LAHORE
- WEATHER CONDITION MAP OF PAKISTAN 08 FEB 15
- OUTCOME OF ANTI-TERRORISM ACT (ATA)
- THARPARKAR - DROUGHT SITUATION MAP
- KARACHI ELECTRICITY LOAD MANAGEMENT MAP FROM 7TH FEB TO 9TH FEB 2015
- CNG SECTOR GAS LOAD MANAGEMENT PLAN



ALHASAN SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

www.alhasan.com

Solutions in Time A Hi-Tech Knowledge Management, Business Psychology Modeling, and Publishing Company

ISSN 2410-4027

205-C 2nd Floor, Evacuee Trust Complex, F-5/1, Islamabad
195-1st Floor, Deans Trade Center, Peshawar Cantt; Peshawar
Landline: +92.51.282.0449, +92.91.525.3347
E-mail: bulletins@alhasan.com, Website: www.alhasan.com

Table of Contents

Acronyms.....	12
1 Background Information	14
<i>1.1 Introduction.....</i>	<i>14</i>
1.1.1 History.....	14
1.1.2 Geography	14
1.1.3 Culture (Ethnicity, Religion and Politics).....	16
1.1.4 Administrative Division	16
1.1.5 Road Network Infrastructure	17
1.1.6 Irrigation	18
1.1.7 Solid Waste Management.....	22
<i>1.2 Demography</i>	<i>23</i>
1.2.1 Population Characteristic.....	23
1.2.2 Population Growth Pattern.....	24
1.2.3 Population Distribution by Age and Gender	24
1.2.4 Dependent Population	24
<i>1.3 Livelihood</i>	<i>27</i>
1.3.1 Main Sources of Livelihood/Income.....	27
1.3.2 Agriculture	28
1.3.3 Livestock	30
1.3.4 Industry	31
<i>1.4 Food Security.....</i>	<i>32</i>
1.4.1 Availability	32
1.4.2 Access	32
1.4.3 Utilization and Stability	33
<i>1.5 Health and Nutrition.....</i>	<i>35</i>
1.5.1 Basic Health Facilities.....	35
<i>1.6 Education.....</i>	<i>37</i>
1.6.1 Highlights	37
1.6.2 District School Enrolment Ratio	37
1.6.3 Gender and Level Wise Details.....	38
2 Disaster History and Its Impact	41
2.1.1 Disaster History	41
2.1.2 Major Events in the History of Peshawar.....	41
2.1.3 Disaster Impact on Demography.....	48
2.1.4 Disaster Impact on Livelihood.....	48
2.1.5 Analysis of Food Security	50
2.1.6 Disaster Impact on Health and Education	51
3 Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis	52
3.1.1 Hazard	52
3.1.2 Natural hazard.....	52
3.1.3 Man-made hazard	52
<i>3.2 Vulnerability:</i>	<i>53</i>
3.2.1 Physical/material vulnerability:.....	53
3.2.2 Social/organizational vulnerability:	53

3.2.3	Attitudinal/motivational vulnerability:	53
3.3	<i>Capacity:.....</i>	<i>55</i>
3.3.1	Physical/material capacity:	56
3.3.2	Social /organizational capacity:	56
3.3.3	Attitudinal/motivational capacity:	56
4	Sectoral DRR Measures	59
4.1.1	Education.....	59
4.1.2	Infrastructure	59
4.1.3	Health	60
4.1.4	Livelihood:	61
4.1.5	Food	61
4.1.6	Wash.....	61
4.1.7	Government and Humanitarian Sector.....	62
5	Coordination and Support Services	63
5.1.1	Departmental Focal Points.....	63
5.1.2	List of Police Stations.....	63
5.1.3	List of Ambulance Service Provider Detail in Peshawar	64
5.1.4	Emergency Response	64
5.1.5	List of NGOs working in Peshawar District.....	64
5.1.6	List of Govt. Hospitals in Peshawar	68
5.1.7	List of Private Health Institutions in Peshawar	69
5.1.8	List of Government Health Facilities	73

List of Tables

Table 1.1-1: Administrative Division of District Peshawar	17
Table 1.1-2: Road Network Infrastructure of District Peshawar	17
Table 1.1-3: Entry/Exit Points for District Peshawar	17
Table 1.1-4: Mouzas Reporting Sources of Irrigation	18
Table 1.2-1: Estimated population of District Peshawar for 2015	23
Table 1.2-2: Population Details by Tehsil	25
Table 1.2-3: Estimated Population by Town	25
Table 1.3-1: Mouzas Reporting Sources of Employment	27
Table 1.3-2: Food and Cash Crops Cultivated in District Peshawar	28
Table 1.3-3: Livestock in District Peshawar (2006)	30
Table 1.3-4: List of Industries by Type in District Peshawar	31
Table 1.4-1: Number of Mouza Reporting Major Crops	32
Table 1.4-2: Distance of Mouzas from Wholesale Markets	33
Table 1.4-3: Percentage Distribution of HH by Source of Drinking Water	34
Table 1.4-4: Percentage Distribution of HH by Type of Toilet	34
Table 1.5-1: Population of Per Health Infrastructure	35
Table 1.5-2: Number of Health Institutions in District Peshawar	35
Table 1.6-1: Details of Losses and Damages due to Floods 2010	48
Table 1.6-2: Crop Damage Due to Floods 2010 in Peshawar	49
Table 1.6-3: Livestock Losses in Peshawar Due to Floods 2010	49
Table 1.6-4: Impact of Rains 2015 in Peshawar	51

List of Maps

1: Critical Infrastructure Map	15
2: Road Network Infrastructure	19
3: Irrigation Infrastructure Map	20
4: Fresh Water Availability Map	21
5: Population Density Map	26
6: Peshawar Health Facilities Map	36
7: Education Facilities Map	40
8: Vulnerability/Risk Analysis Map of Peshawar	46
9: Safe Locations Map of Peshawar	47

List of Infographs

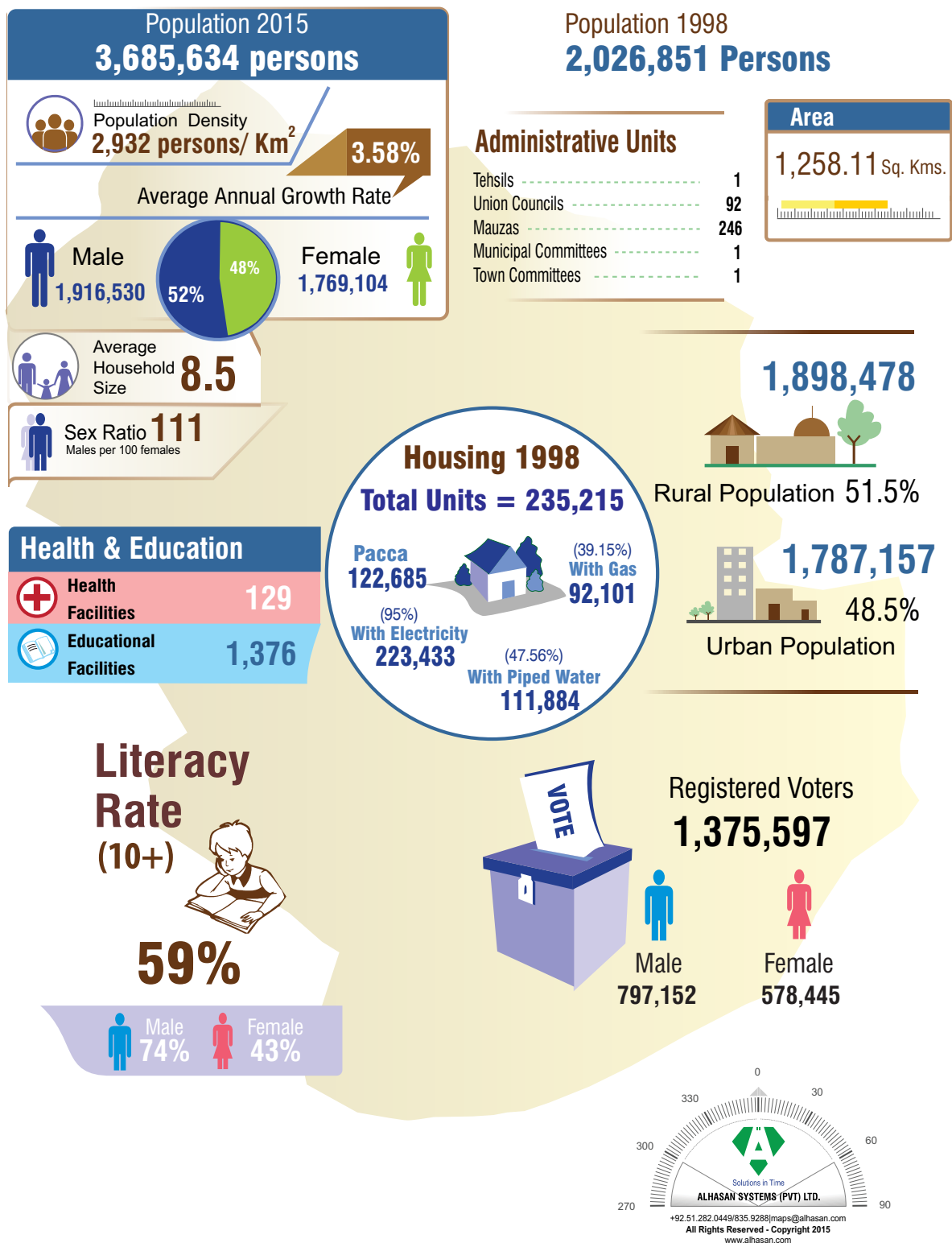
1: District Peshawar at a Glance	13
----------------------------------------	----

Acronyms

BHU	Basic Health Unit
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CFW	Cash For Work
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
HH	Household
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDP	National Drainage Programme
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGA	National Geospatial Agency USA
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCO	Population Census Organization
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey
RHC	Rural Health Centre
SUPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TLC	Temporary Learning Centres
TSS	Transitional School Structure
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

DISTRICT PESHAWAR

AT A GLANCE



1 Background Information

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 History

Peshawar, the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, is located at the north-west end of Pakistan, about 160 km west of federal capital Islamabad. Peshawar has a geo-strategically important location and an enriched history. This city has seen the rise and fall of many civilizations. It was once the center of Gandhara civilization and has subsequently been ruled by Persians, Greeks, Buddhists, Kushans, Afghans, Mughals, Sikhs and the British, up to the independence of Pakistan in 1947. Under the latest revision of Pakistan's administrative structure, promulgated in 2001, Peshawar was given the status of a city district.

Etymology of the name of Peshawar is obscure in spite of the fact that it holds key to the gateway of the subcontinent. In old Pushto literature, the name of Peshawar is mentioned as Bagram by famous Pushtun poets: Rehman Baba, Khushal Khan Khattak, Kazim Khan Shieda and Ali Khan Baba.

The history of Peshawar can be traced back to the Persian rulers, the Alchaemenians and Sassanians. In the Alchaemenian text, it indicates a region on the North West frontier of India. From the west, Peshawar was the first to meet on the way to India and hence, the name is derivable from the Persian "Pesh Awardan" (the one that comes first). This region remained under the Persian control until it was conquered by Alexander the Great in 326-7 B.C.²

Later on, the region was ruled by Chandra Gupta Maurya, who defeated the Greeks. One of the famous Mauryan kings, Ashoka, left rock edits in Shahbaz Garhi town of district Mardan. The Mughal emperor Babar came to Peshawar in 1530 A.D. He used the name as "Parashawar". He also used the name Baghrum for Peshawar. His grandson Akbar formally gave the name Peshawar that means 'The Place of the Frontier'³.

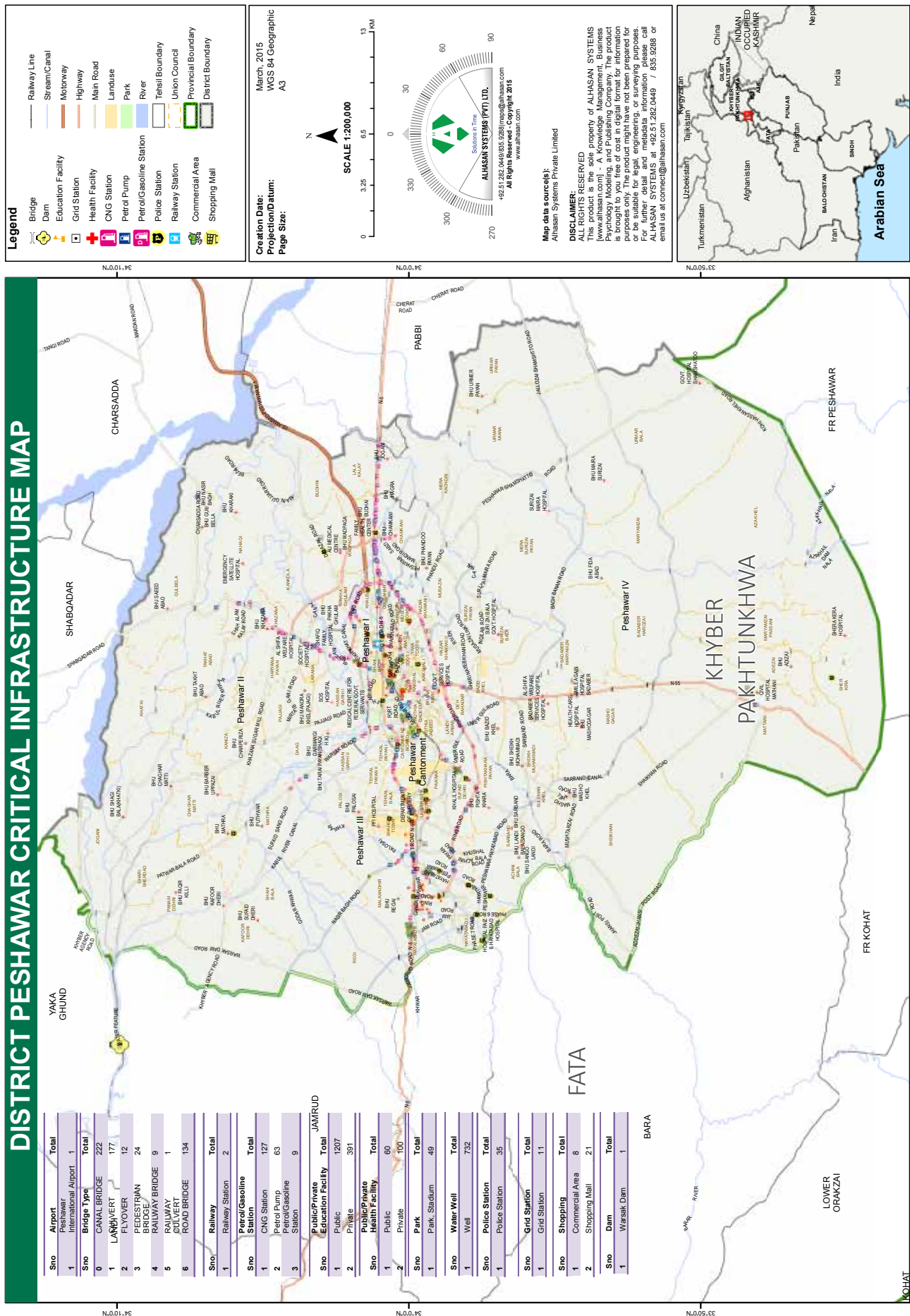
In 1818, Ranjit Singh, the Sikh ruler of Punjab, conquered Peshawar. The British succeeded the Sikhs and occupied Peshawar in 1849, but as much as Sikh rule had been hated, its British replacement aroused little enthusiasm. More or less continuous warfare between the British and the *Pashtuns* necessitated a huge British garrison on the west side of the city. The British ruled the region from 1849 to 1947, when it became part of the new nation of Pakistan. Now it is the provincial capital of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province of Pakistan.

1.1.2 Geography

Peshawar is bounded by tribal agencies on its three borders. It is situated near the eastern end of the Khyber Pass. The total area of this district is 1,257 square km. Peshawar lies between 33° 44' and 34° 15' north latitude and 71° 22' and 71° 42' east longitude.

² Khan, Shah Nazar (2004), *Ancient Peshawar (An Analysis of the History and Archeology)*, (Ph.D Thesis), Area Study Center, University of Peshawar, Peshawar

³ *ibid*



The flood Plains/zones are the areas between Kabul River and Budni Nala. Winter in Peshawar starts from mid-November and lasts till the end of March. Summer months are May to September. The mean maximum temperature in summer is over 40 °C (104 °F) and the mean minimum temperature is 25 °C (77 °F). The mean minimum temperature during winter is 4 °C (39 °F) and maximum is 18.35 °C (65.03 °F)⁴.

1.1.3 Culture (Ethnicity, Religion and Politics)

Peshawar is one of the most ancient cities of this region and for centuries has been a center of trade between Afghanistan, South Asia, and Central Asia as well as the Middle East. It is a conservative Islamic city with a rich history. Peshawar's inhabitants consist mainly of Pashtun and Hindkowans. In addition, many Punjabis, Chitralis, Tajiks, Uzbeks and Hazaras can be found in the city. Though Pashto followed by Hindko is the main language spoken in the district, other languages such as Urdu, Persian, Saraiki and Punjabi are also spoken by some of the residents of the district.

Over 99% of the city's population is Sunni Muslim, along with some Twelver Shias and Ahmedis. Despite overwhelmingly Islamic nature of modern Peshawar, it was previously home to other smaller communities such as Afghan Jews, Zoroastrian, Hindus and Sikhs. Its famous markets such as the Qissa Khawani Bazaar (market of story tellers) are emblematic of this mixture of culture and offer a variety of goods including gold and silver ornaments, traditional carpets, pottery, and clothing to artwork in wood, brass and precious stones. Even today, Peshawar is the commercial, economic, political and cultural capital of the Pashtuns as well as a major center of Hindko culture in Pakistan.

The district is represented by eleven elected Members in the provincial assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and four elected Members of National Assembly (MNAs) in the National Assembly of Pakistan. Awami National Party (ANP), Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) and Muslim League are the major political parties of this district. In the general elections of 2008, ANP and PPPP won all the seats of this district⁵.

1.1.4 Administrative Division

Under the latest revision of Pakistan's administrative structure, promulgated in 2001, Peshawar was given the status of a City district, and divided into four towns. Each town in turn consists of a number of union councils. There are a total of 92 union councils in district Peshawar. There is only one tehsil in the district i.e. Peshawar tehsil. District Peshawar has been divided into 279 mouzas (Revenue Villages), out of which 236 are rural, 15 are urban and 28 mouzas are partly urban. Also, there are 30 police stations in the district⁶.

⁴ <http://peshawarian.blogspot.com/2009/02/peshawar-geography-and-climate.html>

⁵ <http://www2.ecp.gov.pk/vsite/complete/AllResults.aspx?assemblyid=PF>

⁶ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-crime-tab-59.php>

Table 1.1-1: Administrative Division of District Peshawar

Peshawar	Knungo Circles/ Supervisory Tapas	Patwar Circles/ Tapas	Number of Mouzas					
			Total	Rural	Urban	Partly urban	Forest	Un-populated
Peshawar Tehsil	4	94	279	236	15	28	-	-

Source: Mouza Statistics of NWFP: 2008, Agriculture Census Organization

1.1.5 Road Network Infrastructure

District Peshawar has 392.846 kilometers of roads network in the district⁷. Peshawar is a starting point for three major road networks of Pakistan i.e., Motorway (M1), Grand Trunk (GT) road, and Indus Highway (N55). M1 is from Peshawar to Islamabad. It is a 155 km access-controlled motorway with 6 lanes⁸. Grand Trunk (GT) road has its historical significance as it connects Afghanistan-Pakistan-India. The Indus Highway, also known by its technical designation N-55, is a 1,264 km long four-lane highway that runs along the Indus River connecting Peshawar with the port city of Karachi.

Table 1.1-2: Road Network Infrastructure of District Peshawar

District	Route	via	Distance
Peshawar to Islamabad	Motorway (M1)	Mardan, Swabi	160 km
Peshawar to Karachi	Indus Highway (N55)	Kohat, DI Khan	1914 km ⁹
Peshawar to Lahore	Motorway (M1)	M1	504 km
Peshawar to Quetta	Indus Highway , N50	N55, N50	837 km
Peshawar to Rawalpindi	GT Road	N5	160 km
Peshawar to Kabul	GT Road	Jalalabad	288 km

Table 1.1-3: Entry/Exit Points for District Peshawar

S.NO	Entry Point(Village)	Entry/Exit From	Entry To	Peshawar UC	Road
1	Aimal Chabutra	F.R Kohat	Peshawar	Mathani	Indus Highway
2	Sardar Garhi	F.R Kohat	Peshawar	Sher Kera	
3	Ali Mast Killi	F.R Kohat	Peshawar	Aza Khel	
4	Sarah Dargai	F.R Kohat	Peshawar	Aza Khel	
5	Hassan Khel	F.R Kohat	Peshawar	Aza Khel	
6	Badhber	F.R Kohat	Peshawar	Urmur Bala	
7	Hakim Khan Garhi	Nowshera	Peshawar	Urmur Payan	

⁷ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-T%20&%20C-tab-187.php>

⁸ http://www.pakistanpaedia.com/comm/roads/pakistan_roadnetwork.html

⁹ <http://www.imrtec.com/pakistan-roads/pakistan-roads4f.html>

S.NO	Entry Point(Village)	Entry/Exit From	Entry To	Peshawar UC	Road
8	Pabi	Nowshera	Peshawar	Budhni	GT Road(N-5), Railway track
9	Budhni	Nowshera	Peshawar	Nahqi	Peshawar to Islamabad Motorway (M-1)
10	Jalabela	Charsadda	Peshawar	Nahqi	
11	Nazir Bagh	Charsadda	Peshawar	Gulbela	Charsadda Road
12	Adizai	Charsadda	Peshawar	Gulbela	
13	Shah Beg Killi	Charsadda	Peshawar	Jogani	
14	Kach Killi	Mohmand Agency	Peshawar	Jogani	
15	Charghazai ziarat	Khyber Agency	Peshawar	Panam Dheri	Mullagori Road
16	Bab-i-Khyber Gate	Khyber Agency	Peshawar	Kafoor Dheri	Jamrud Road
17	Hayatabad	Khyber Agency	Peshawar	Regi	
18	Bara Fort	Khyber Agency	Peshawar	Achini Bala	Bara Road
19	Akhun Talao	Khyber Agency	Peshawar	Sheikhan	

1.1.6 Irrigation

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province lies between river Indus and the Sulaiman hills that form the western barrier of Pakistan. Its canals are insignificant as compared with the great irrigation works of the Punjab. The only ones of any importance are in the Peshawar valley¹⁰. These draw their supplies from the Kabul, Bara, and Swat rivers, but the first two rivers irrigate small portion of cultivated area of the district¹¹. Agriculture in Peshawar is largely dependent on Canals. Moreover, tube wells irrigation is also available in some places. The irrigated land in district Peshawar constitutes a large percentage as compared to other districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. As the table below shows, 73% of the rural mouzas are irrigated by Canals while 15-20 % are irrigated by other sources including river, Tube-wells, ravine, and spring stream etc.¹².

Table 1.1-4: Mouzas Reporting Sources of Irrigation

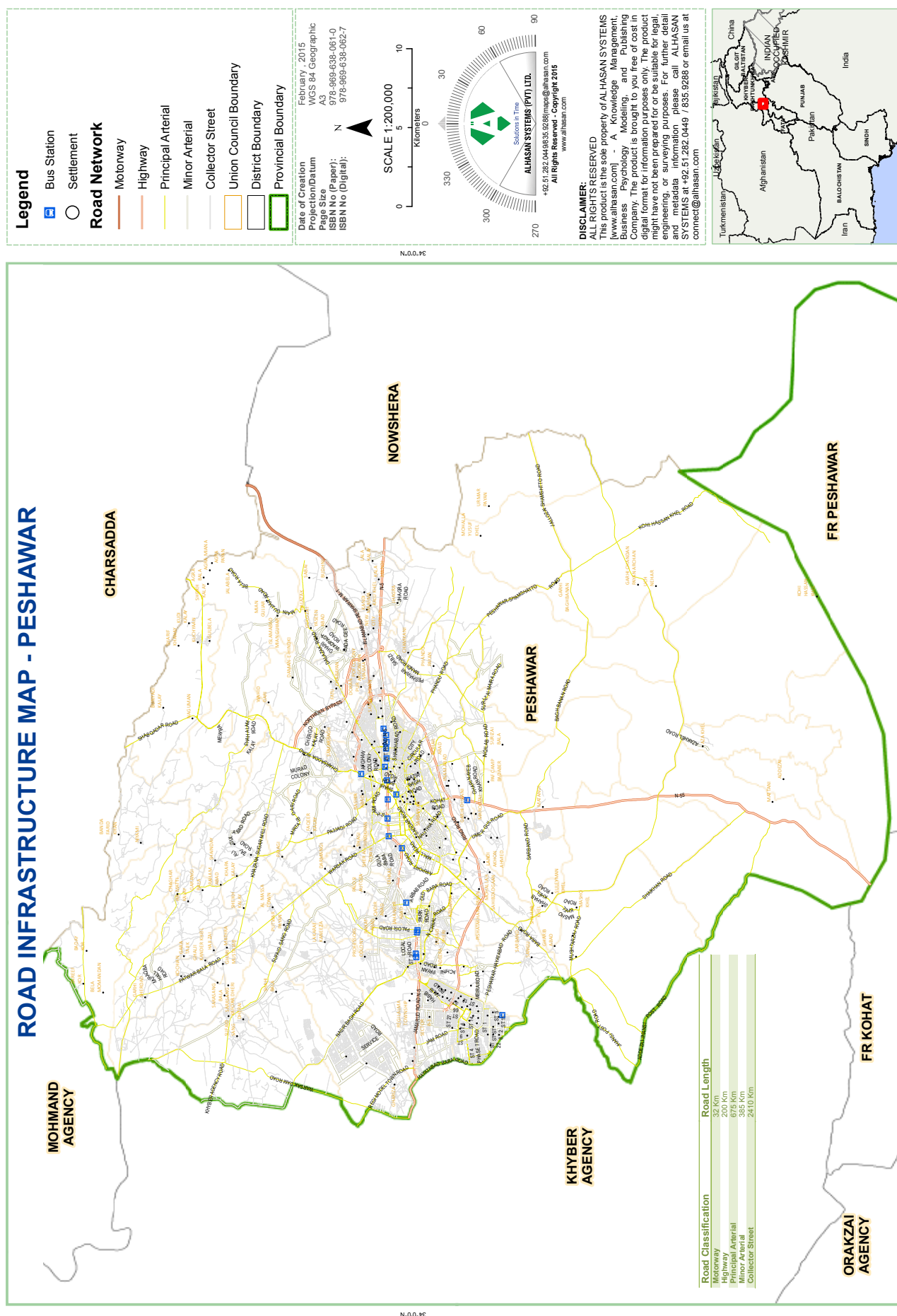
Peshawar	Rural Populated Mouzas	Number of Mouzas Reporting Source of Irrigation							
		Canal	River	Tube-well/Well	Ravine	Spring Stream/Karez	Arid	Flooding	Others
Number	236	192	54	40	30	4	12	8	1
Per cent	100	73	20	15	11	2	5	3	-

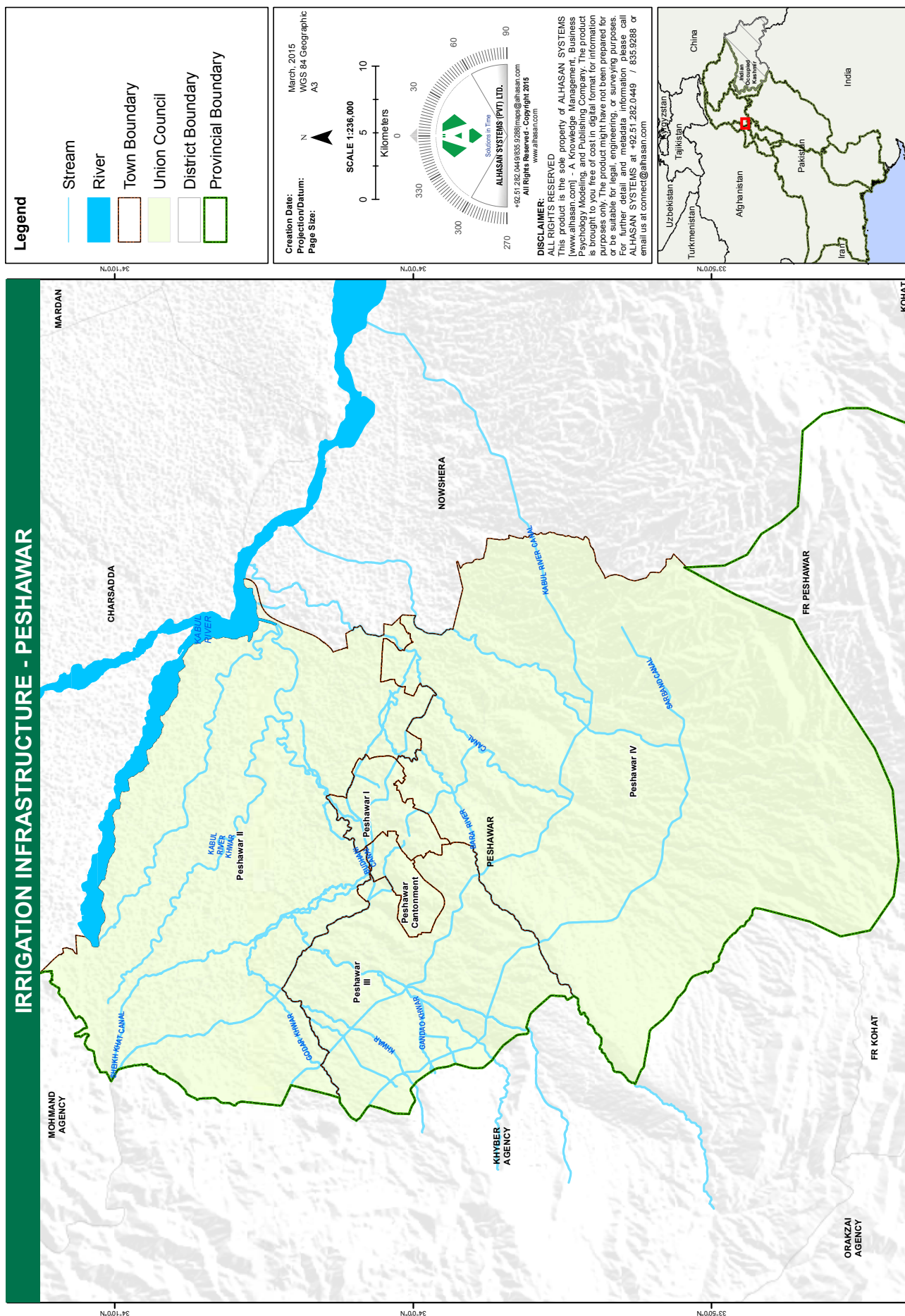
Source: NWFP Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census Organization, Government of Pakistan

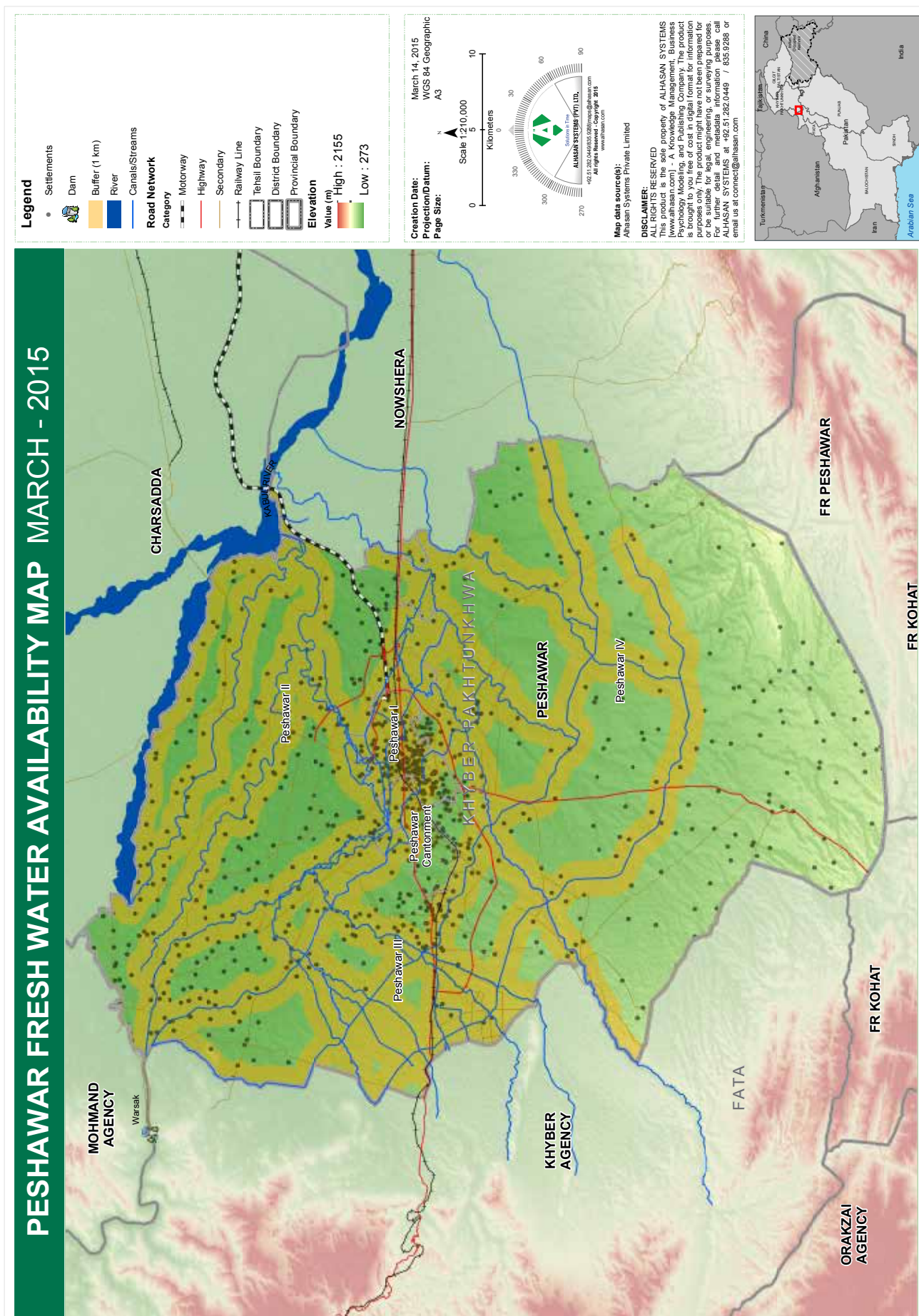
¹⁰ Historically, Peshawar Valley consists of the areas which are now under Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan and Noshehra District. Ghandhara civilization has also mention this valley

¹¹ <http://www.freefictionbooks.org/books/p/13754-the-panjab-north-west-frontier-province-and-kash?start=58>

¹² NWFP Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census Organization, Government of Pakistan







1.1.7 Solid Waste Management

The City District Government Peshawar has been divided into four Towns namely Town-I, Town-II, Town-III and Town-IV. In addition to that, the city's urban areas include the Cantonment and new housing schemes of City District Municipal Department (CDMD) such as Hayatabad and Regi Lalmah. Town-I and Town-III are mostly composed of city/urban area, while Town-II and Town-IV primarily consist of rural suburbs. Accordingly, the management of solid waste in the city's urban area is being handled by Tehsil Municipal Authority (TMA) for Town-I and Town-III, and for Hayatabad and Regi Lalmah Township by the CDMD. Unfortunately, there is no solid waste collection, storage system in Town II & IV. Peshawar Cantonment is being managed independently by the Cantonment Board.

The disposal of waste is done by dumping it along the roads, in low lying areas and in the plots and fields offered by owners on voluntary basis and on payment of some amount. No formal landfill arrangements exist. There are two sites, Hazar Khwani and Lundi Akhune Ahmed, in the city and its suburbs, which are presently being used for final disposal. These sites are located at distances of 4-5 kms and 5-6 kms, respectively from the city, on the G.T Road. The residents throw their solid waste on sides of the streets making small heaps. These small street side heaps are cleared by sweepers using handcarts, donkey carts and taken to the filth depots. From the filth depots, the waste is again transferred manually or with mechanical loaders into tractor trolleys and dumper trucks, which take it to the disposal sites - open dumps¹³.

¹³

http://pecongress.org.pk/images/upload/books/Solid%20Waste%20Management%20Jawad%20A.%20Khan%20Final_5_41-58.pdf

1.2 Demography

1.2.1 Population Characteristic

In Pakistan, male population is more than female population and is among those four countries where life expectancy for female, at birth, is less than that of males¹⁴. Sex ratio in Peshawar is 111 male per 100 females, which is more than the ratio at the *National* level, which is 106¹⁵. Though there could be other possible reasons for such a difference in male to female ratio, one probable reason of this ratio could be underreporting of females during national surveys. Besides, a very high maternal mortality rate¹⁶ (0.4 for KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA) and lesser health facilities as compared to growing population are likely to be instrumental for this differential. Peshawar is an urban district in nature and 48.5 percent of the total population resides in urban areas.

Table 1.2-1: Estimated population of District Peshawar for 2015

AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	Male			RURAL			URBAN		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	3,685,634	1,936,942	1,748,692	1,898,478	987,915	910,562	1,787,157	949,027	838,130
00 -- 04	578,885	296,980	281,905	324,261	166,100	158,161	254,624	130,880	123,744
05 -- 09	604,210	315,366	288,844	334,026	175,391	158,636	270,184	139,975	130,209
10 -- 14	514,777	269,493	245,285	268,949	141,239	127,710	245,828	128,254	117,574
15 -- 19	411,858	214,663	197,195	207,085	107,702	99,383	204,772	106,960	97,812
20 -- 24	318,223	165,471	152,751	153,697	78,060	75,637	164,526	87,411	77,115
25 -- 29	260,199	135,587	124,612	124,828	62,769	62,058	135,371	72,818	62,553
30 -- 34	213,646	114,605	99,041	98,792	51,352	47,440	114,854	63,253	51,601
35 -- 39	173,127	91,422	81,705	80,957	41,743	39,214	92,169	49,679	42,491
40 -- 44	160,494	84,252	76,242	76,826	39,192	37,634	83,668	45,060	38,608
45 -- 49	122,902	66,750	56,152	58,965	31,458	27,507	63,937	35,292	28,645
50 -- 54	106,478	58,371	48,108	52,510	28,411	24,099	53,968	29,960	24,008
55 -- 59	63,639	36,072	27,567	31,017	17,449	13,567	32,622	18,622	14,000
60 -- 64	63,160	34,935	28,225	33,302	18,033	15,269	29,858	16,902	12,956
65 -- 69	32,631	18,770	13,862	16,482	9,385	7,097	16,149	9,385	6,764
70 -- 74	29,720	17,466	12,254	16,622	9,681	6,941	13,098	7,785	5,313
75 & ABOVE	31,684	16,740	14,944	20,157	9,948	10,209	11,527	6,792	4,735

Source: Estimated from Table 4 District Census Report

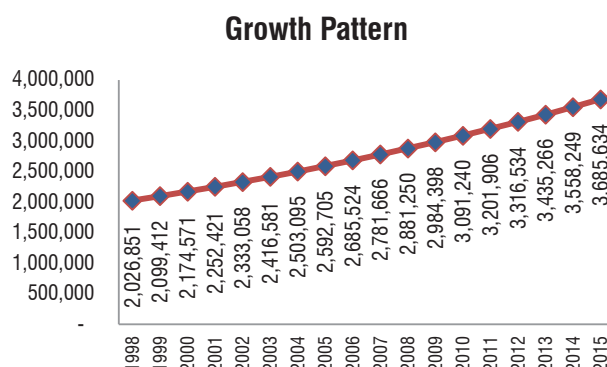
¹⁴ A profile for District Badin, 2009. South-Asia Partnership Pakistan

¹⁵ Labour Force Survey 2010-11: *Pakistan Bureau of Statistics*

¹⁶ Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2006-07: National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan. pp. 179

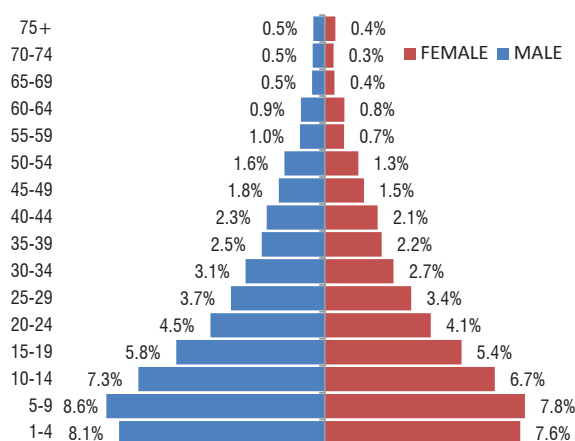
1.2.2 Population Growth Pattern

In 1998, the total population of district¹⁷ was 2,026,851¹⁸. Population of district Lahore has an estimated inter-censal growth rate of 3.58% per annum, which means that the population will double itself in 19.36 years¹⁹ from 1998. 46.07 percent of the population is below 15 years of age and 2.55 percent is 65 years or above. The estimated population for 2015 is 3,685,634 showing an 81.84% increase in 17 years from 1998.



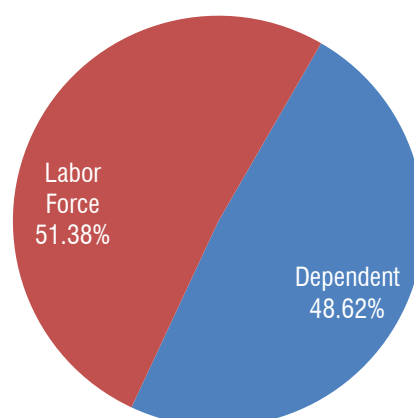
1.2.3 Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Out of the total population, 53 percent are males and 47 percent are females. Largest cohort of the population is 5-9 years, which decreases with 5 years interval. Total population in this cohort is 604,210. In all the age groups, male population outnumbers female population.



1.2.4 Dependent Population

Economically dependent population comprises of the population that is less than 15 years and more than 65 years of age. In addition to these age groups, widowed, and/or divorced women are also considered part of the dependent population. Dependent population, in the case of Peshawar district, is 48.62% of the total population. The working population of the district is 51.38%, which shows that dependency ratio²⁰ in the district is 95%.



¹⁷ There are 5 districts within Karachi and they are also the talukas of the district karachi

¹⁸ Sindh Development Statistics 2008, pp 45.

¹⁹ Rule of 70 <http://controlgrowth.org/double.htm> retrieved on 05-03-2012

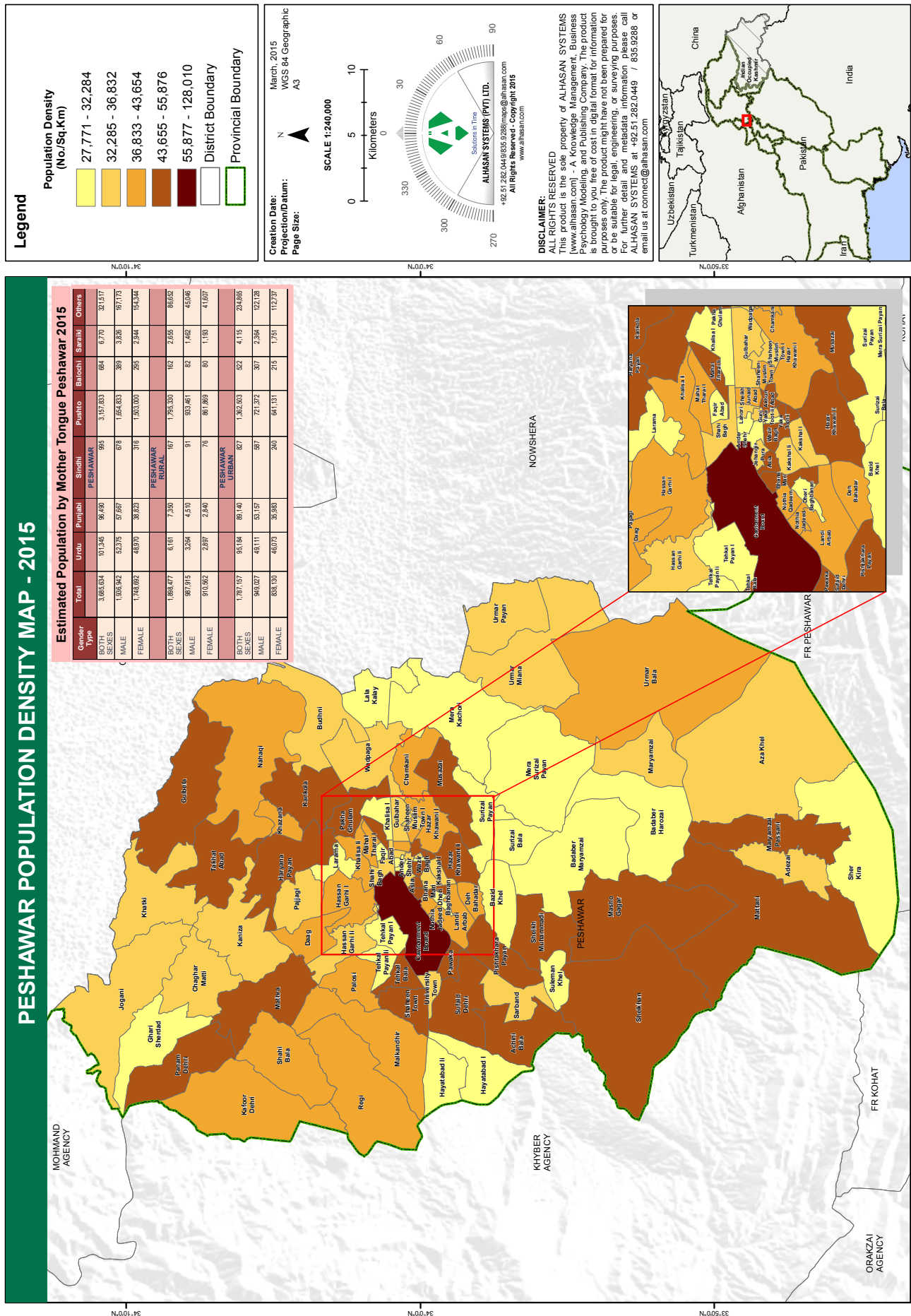
²⁰ Dependency Ratio = (Population < 15 Years + Population > 65 Years) / Population 15-65 Years

Table 1.2-2: Population Details by Tehsil

Tehsil	Population	Male	Female	Pop Density	Sex Ratio	Average HH Size	Estimated HH
Tehsil Peshawar	3,091,240	1,624,565	1,466,675	2,459	111	8.5	363,675

Table 1.2-3: Estimated Population by Town

Town	Area (Km ²)	1998 Population	2015 Est. Population
Cantonment	15	70,397	128,010
Town-1	26	497,113	903,952
Town-2	414	537,138	976,734
Town-3	171	466,890	848,995
Town-4	632	455,313	827,943
Grand Total	1,258	2,026,851	3,685,634



1.3 Livelihood

1.3.1 Main Sources of Livelihood/Income

Agriculture/Livestock and industry are the main sectors of livelihood in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the official statistics, in 2007, there were 432,506 employed people in the district²¹. Agriculture sector is the highest employer with 26.6 percent of the total employment followed by wholesale and retail businesses 8.9%, transport and communications 5.8% and manufacturing 5.5%. Reported statistics also indicate that people of Peshawar have mostly focused on their personal business and services, i.e. 41% of the employed population earn their livelihood through personal services. Women participation in employment is low as only 12% of the female population is employed²².

Table 1.3-1: Mouzas Reporting Sources of Employment

GENDE R	QUANTIFICATIO N	SERVIC E	AGRICULTUR E	TRAD E	INDUSTR Y	PERSONA L BUSINESS	OVERSEAS EMPLOYEMEN T	LABOU R
MALE	MOSTLY	8	154	4	1	2	-	46
	SOME	239	99	147	74	178	139	183
	NONE	17	11	113	189	84	125	35
FEMALE	MOSTLY	8	110	1	-	5	1	59
	SOME	69	23	8	8	21	46	70
	NONE	187	131	255	256	238	217	135

Source: NWFP Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

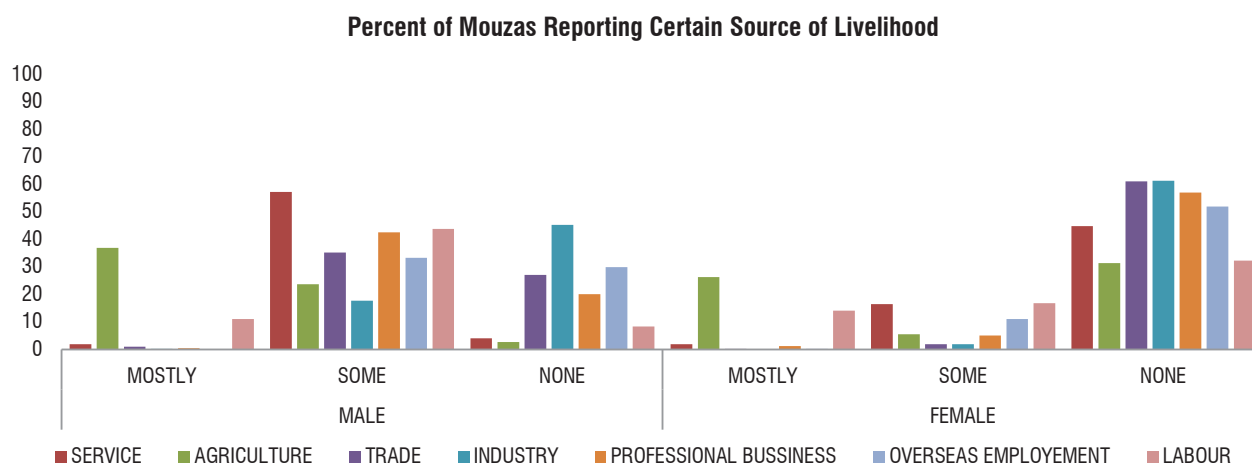
The categories under which these Mouzas have reported their population against different livelihood sources are:

- Mostly: population of 50 percent and above
- Some: population between 1 percent and 50 percent
- None: less than or equal to 1 percent

The above table shows that out of 236 rural mouzas, 154 mouzas reported agriculture as the source of livelihood for most of male population, similarly for most female population also, 110 mouzas reported agriculture as source of employment. But the share of services and personal business combined is more than the agriculture. As the following graph shows, in the category of some, services and personal business lead as a major source of employment.

²¹ District wise Census report, Estimation compiled by Bureau of Statistics, NWFP, Peshawar

²² <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-Employment-tab-126.php>



1.3.2 Agriculture

Agriculture and small scale industries in Peshawar are relatively developed. Agriculture is the basis of district Peshawar's economy and the land here, due to its topography and climatic conditions, is suitable for raising multiple food crops. Total reported area of Peshawar is 126,661 hectares, out of which 79,014 hectares are cultivated and 47,647 hectares are un-cultivated²³. The district possesses vast potential for growing many types of crops i.e. Sugarcane, Wheat, Sugar beat, Tobacco and vegetables as well as fruits. The area has potential to increase its per acre yield by adoption of improved methods of crop production technology. Below table shows variety of crops being produced in different mouzas of the district.

Table 1.3-2: Food and Cash Crops Cultivated in District Peshawar

Type	Crop	Area Sown in 2007-08 (000 Hectares)	Production in 2007-08 (000 Tonnes)	Area Sown in 2008-09 (000 Hectares)	Production in 2008-09 (000 Tonnes)
Food	Wheat	34.5	78	35.3	83.6
	Rice	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7
	Maize	16.6	29.4	16.9	29.8
Cash	Sugarcane	11.9	0.613	11.5	0.598

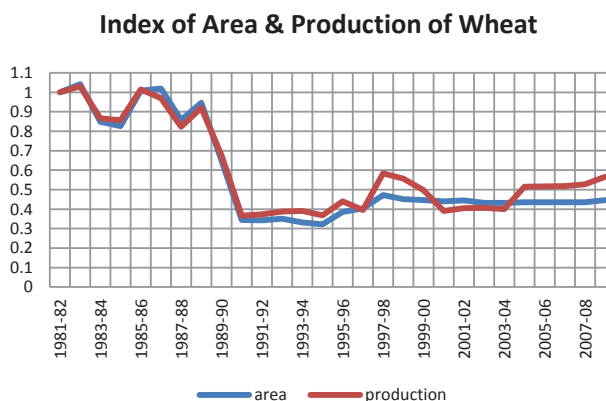
Source: Crop Area and Production by Districts for 28 Years; 2008-09 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)

Also, the above table shows the area and production of different food and cash crops in the district. Due to the topography, most of the farmers grow only wheat and maize in Rabi and Khareef seasons. Sugarcane is also produced on vast farms on the district's boundary with district Charsadda.

²³ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-Landuse-tab-49.php>

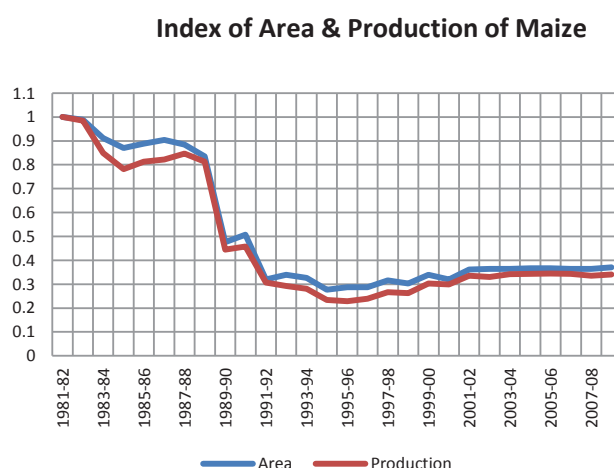
- Wheat

Wheat is the major crop grown in this district. The corresponding index shows that the trend in area and production has been similar over the last 28 years. Area and production decreased significantly in 1990 due to the separation of Nowshera and Charsadda districts from district Peshawar. Though production has increased slightly more than increase in the area, during 2000-08, the relative change in the area and production remained the same in district Peshawar.



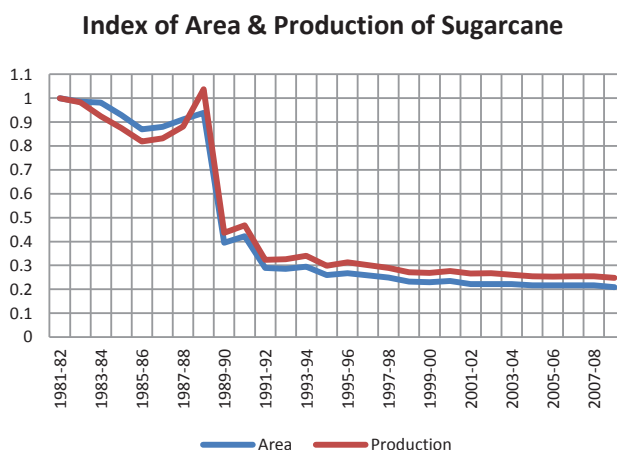
- Maize

Maize is the major crop of *Kharif* season in this district. Due to the nature of soil and irrigation, maize cultivation is preferred over rice cultivation. The figure shows the trends in area and production of maize. After the secession of Charsadda and Nowshera, both area and production drastically decreased in 1989-90, as shown in the corresponding graph. Otherwise, both area and production has shown consistency in the following years.



- Sugarcane

Sugarcane is the only significant cash crop of district Peshawar. The area and production of this crop has shown consistent decrease over time. Comparing the trends of wheat and maize with sugarcane, it can be ascertained that, area and production of sugarcane follows similar trend as other crops mentioned above due to the secession of Nowshera and Charsadda. Area and production of this crop has consistently decreased over time even after the secession. This declining trend may be attributed to the topographic nature of the land which is more suitable for the food crops.



1.3.3 Livestock

Livestock plays an important role in the economy of Pakistan. It provides job opportunities to a large number of the rural population and contributes 9% share to the GDP and 37% to the agriculture sector. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provides 23% of the total livestock production of Pakistan²⁴. Asses, buffaloes, cattle, goats, horses, mules and sheep along with several poultry farms are found in the district.

Table 1.3-3: Livestock in District Peshawar (2006)

Livestock	Number
Cattle	223,150
Buffaloes	143,481
Sheep	67,204
Goats	265,272
Camel	684
Horses	6,205
Asses	35,262
Mules	473
Poultry	1,936,581

Source: Directorate of Livestock & Dairy Development Deptt, NWFP, Peshawar

²⁴ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Agriculture/AttDept/Dairy.phpk>

1.3.4 Industry

Peshawar district is comparatively developed area in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Khazana sugar mill and a number of small industrial units in the industrial estates located at Kohat road and Jamrud road are functioning, which are manufacturing hosiery, small arms, leather and foot wear, garments, ghee, soap, etc. Match factories, flour mills and steel re-rolling units are also operating in the district. There are a total of 550 Industrial Units in district Peshawar that provide employment to 14,471 people and the total Investment of all these industries amounts to Rs. 5009.902 million²⁵.

Table 1.3-4: List of Industries by Type in District Peshawar²⁶

S.no	Nature of Industry	Total No. of Units
1.	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	128
2.	Textile, Wearing Apparel & Leather Products	37
3.	Wood & Wood Products	38
4.	Paper & Paper Products	39
5.	Chemical, Petroleum, Rubber & Plastic Good	126
6.	Mineral Products	71
7.	Metal & Metal Products	86
8.	Other Manufacturing Industries	25
Total		550

²⁵ Directory of Industrial Establishments 2007 (www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk)

²⁶ Ibid

1.4 Food Security

Food security can be broadly divided into four components²⁷:

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

1.4.1 Availability

Wheat along with other crops like maize and sugarcane are vegetables are produced in most of the rural mouzas of the district. Orchards are also widespread in the district. Peshawar is famous for its peaches.

Table 1.4-1: Number of Mouza Reporting Major Crops

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	NUMBERS OF MOUZAS REPORTING MAJOR CROPS							
	WHEAT	RICE	COTTON	SUGARCANE	MAIZE	PULSES	ORCHARDS	VEGETABLES
Peshawar Tehsil	262	14	1	171	229	-	47	106

Source: NWFP Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

Food availability does not depend on the availability of wheat only but also on other cereals like maize etc. As far as cereal food is concerned, this district does not produce enough. Animal based food availability (meat, milk, milk products) is also important for total food availability. But the animal based food is also deficit in this district²⁸. Combining both the crop based and animal based food self-sufficiency, Peshawar is facing deficit in food availability at domestic level²⁹. Although domestic production of food grains in this district is not sufficient according to the requirement of district population, yet being the capital of the province, the economic and trade activities of this city ensures the availability of food grains.

1.4.2 Access

Per capita availability of food items alone is not a reliable indicator of food security. If the available food is not socio-economically accessible of the masses, it cannot make a society food secure. The income level of the households reflects access to food, capacity of consumption and even food poverty. Average monthly income of a household (HH) in this district is between Rs.

²⁷ Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)

²⁸ Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

²⁹ Ibid

15,000 and Rs. 20,000/-, which is considered as low income³⁰. Child dependency (ratio between children and household members in economically active age group) is one of the limiting factors in meeting the daily needs of households and is an important indicator to measure access to food. The increased dependency ratio enhances spending of the household on child care and food, which results in a per capita reduction of socio-economic access to food. Child dependency ratio is very high in this district. The share of household expenditures on food is 62.2% of the total income in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. So the low level of income, high food expenditures, high child dependency and high inflation (particularly food inflation) hinders access to food.

The table below shows the physical access of food in the district by giving distance of mouzas from the wholesale markets. Average distance from the fruit and vegetable market of a mouza is 12 kilometers whereas the distance from the grains market is 12 kilometers. Such long distances impede access to food.

Table 1.4-2: Distance of Mouzas from Wholesale Markets

Type of facility		Rural Populated Mouzas	Overall Mean Distance (KM)	Mouzas by Distance (in Kilometers) by Facility				
				Less Than 1	1 - 10	11 - 25	26 - 50	51 & Above
Livestock Market	Number	264	9	24	160	75	5	-
	Percent	100		9	61	28	2	
Grains Market	Number	264	12	7	116	134	7	-
	Percent	100		3	44	51	3	
Fruit Market	Number	264	12	6	117	134	6	-
	Percent	100		2	44	51	2	
Vegetable Market	Number	264	12	7	118	133	6	-
	Percent	100		3	45	50	2	
Govt. Procurement Center	Number	264	14	4	118	132	9	1
	Percent	100		2	45	50	3	

Source: NWFP Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

1.4.3 Utilization and Stability

In addition to food availability and access, proper assimilation of food in the body is essential. Food utilization and stability depicts this absorption of food and its sustainability. Improved sanitation facility, clean drinking water, health infrastructure and individual health status along with female

³⁰ Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

literacy play vital role in food absorption. According to Food Security Analysis (FSA) 2009, access to improved drinking water is reasonable in this district³¹.

Table 1.4-3: Percentage Distribution of HH by Source of Drinking Water

Peshawar	Water Delivery System				
	Tap Water	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Dug Well	Other
Total	59	18	17	6	0
Urban	79	5	15	1	0
Rural	36	33	19	11	1

Source: PSLM 2010-11

Also, the sanitation conditions are reasonable in the district Peshawar where 81% of the households use flush toilets and only 5% of the households have no toilet facility. The sanitation facility is comparatively poor in rural areas of the district. And the female literacy rate is 29% only.

Table 1.4-4: Percentage Distribution of HH by Type of Toilet

Flush			Non-Flush			No Toilet		
Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
93	68	81	5	24	14	2	8	5

Source: PSLM 2010-11

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

³¹ ibid

1.5 Health and Nutrition

1.5.1 Basic Health Facilities

Health is an important social sector; Economic development and social progress are closely linked with the state of health of the population of a country. Health facilities are essential not only to provide disease free atmosphere to live but also to enhance the efficiency and productivity of population. Presently, in district Peshawar, health services are provided by both Public and private institutions. There are 12 public hospitals - out of these 3 are teaching hospitals, 72 private hospitals, 3 RHC, 37 civil dispensaries, 4 MCH centers, 49 BHUs and 4 TB clinics in district Peshawar. The total beds strength of government teaching hospital is about 3460 beds³². Also, there are 1,046 doctors, 176 dispensers, 708 nurses, 60 Lady Health Workers (LHW) and 1,888 other paramedical staff posted by the government in the district³³. Keeping in view the available health statistics, population per unit is given below.

Table 1.5-1: Population of Per Health Infrastructure

Facilities	Beds	Workforce	
Total	129	4,187	3,878
Population/Unit	23,963	738	797
WHO Standard	5,000	400	435
% of Population Having	21%	54%	55%

Table 1.5-2: Number of Health Institutions in District Peshawar³⁴

District/ Tehsil	Hospitals		Dispensaries		R.H Centres		B.H Units		T.B Clinics		S.H Centres		M.C.H Centres	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.		No.	
Peshawar	16	4,090	53	16	3	29	49	-	4	52	0		4	

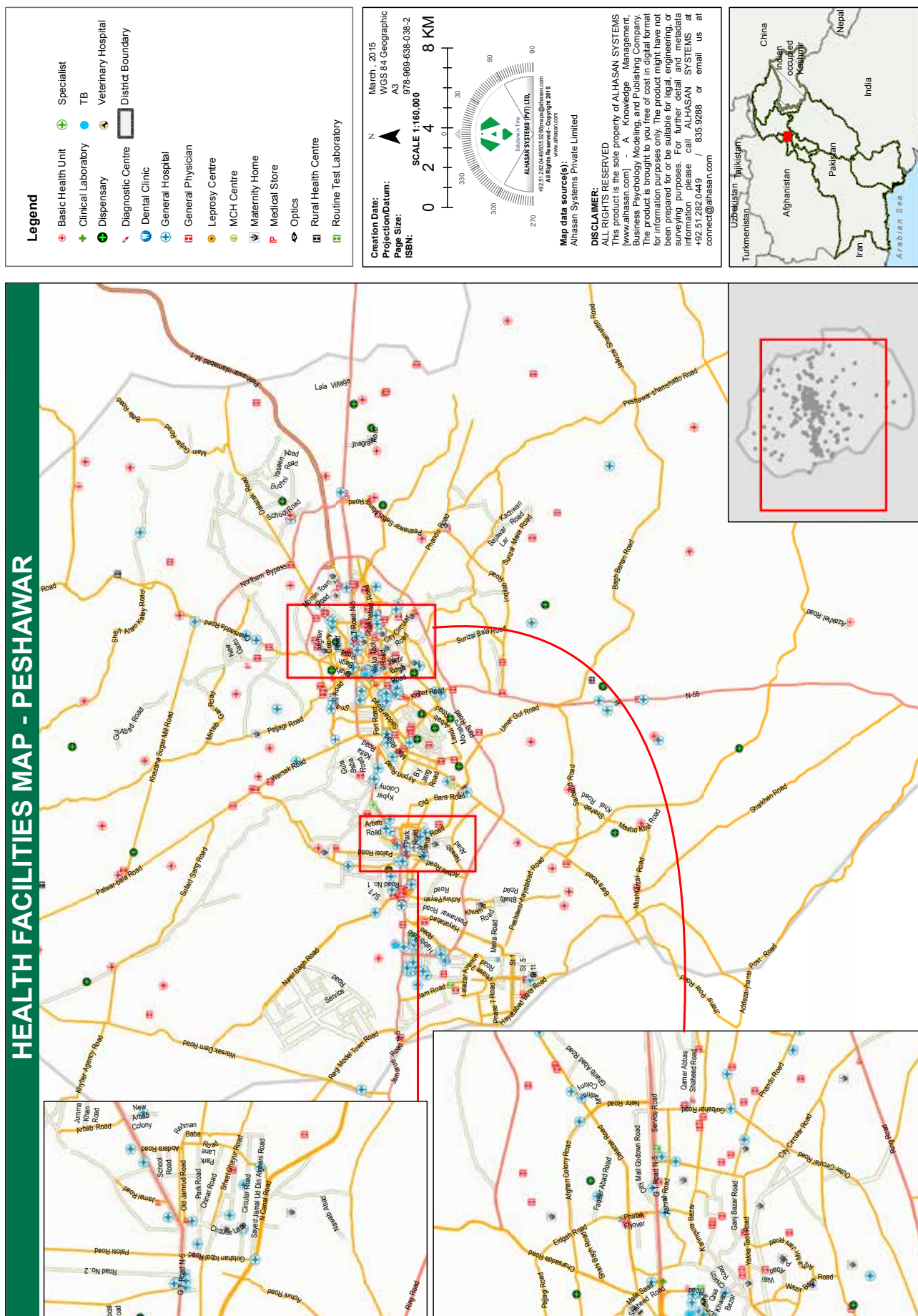
Immunization

Immunization coverage estimates are used to monitor immunization services, and to guide disease eradication and elimination efforts. This indicator is the measure of the percentage of children under one-year age (<12 months) who have received all the doses of BCG vaccine, three doses of polio & pentavalent vaccines and 1 dose of measles vaccine in a given year. Immunization programs are regularly carried out in district Peshawar. The table, given below, gives details of the number of children immunized in this district, in 2007-08.

³² Source: Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Department <http://www.healthkp.gov.pk/DWHFacilities.asp>

³³ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-health-tab-110.php>

³⁴ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-health-tab-107.php>



1.6 Education

1.6.1 Highlights

Literacy Rate (10 years and above)	59%
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	56%
GPI	0.64
GPI Primary	0.69
GPI Middle	0.56
GPI Secondary	0.58
GPI Higher Secondary	1.35
Population that has ever attended School	61
Male	77
Female	44
Population that has completed primary level or higher	51
Male	65
Female	36
Student Teacher Ratio	34
Primary	38
Middle	60
Secondary	19
Higher Secondary	4

Source: KPK Development Statistics 2014 and PSLM 2012-13

1.6.2 District School Enrolment Ratio

Education is Key to development. A country cannot develop economically unless its literacy rate is enhanced. This is one of the important factors being less developed in the world. In district Peshawar, the literacy rate for population 10 years and above (2010-2011) was 54 percent (Males: 68%, Females: 38%).³⁵ Which increased to 59% in 2013. For the urban rural comparison, the urban literacy rate is higher than the rural, which is 62 percent. Among urban community, literacy ratio for male is 75 and for female it is 47; whereas the rural literacy ratio is 45 percent, and in rural community, literacy ratio for male is 61 and for female it is 29. Adult literacy rate (> 15 years) is 51 percent. Gross Enrollment Rate (GER), at the primary level, is 93% (Male: 101%, Female: 85%). Net Enrollment Rate (NER), at the primary level, is 56% (Male: 59%, Female: 52%). Table 1.6.1 shows details of Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Rural and Urban Gender at different levels

Table 1.6.1: Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Gender and Locality at Different levels

Urban/ Rural/ District	Gender	Gross Enrolment Rates				Net Enrolment Rates			
		Primary (5-9)	Group (10-13)	Middle (10-13)	Matric Group (13-14)	Primary Group (5-9)	Middle Group (10-12)	Matric Group (13-14)	
Urban	Male	101%		85%	80%	67%	31%	12%	
	Female	107%		62%	70%	59%	28%	16%	

Urban/ Rural/ District	Gender	Gross Enrolment Rates				Net Enrolment Rates			
		Primary (5-9)	Group	Middle Group (10-13)	Matric Group (13-14)	Primary Group (5-9)	Middle Group (10-12)	Matric Group (13-14)	
	Total	104%		73%	76%	63%	29%	14%	
Rural	Male	106%		69%	70%	65%	23%	13%	
	Female	82%		39%	38%	54%	15%	7%	
	Total	94%		56%	55%	59%	19%	10%	
Total	Male	91%		77%	76%	66%	27%	13%	
	Female	107%		53%	56%	57%	23%	12%	
	Total	99%		65%	66%	61%	25%	12%	

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

1.6.3 Gender and Level Wise Details

The total enrollment in district Peshawar is 354,674 (Boys: 207,941, Girls: 146,733). Out of a total of 9,652 teachers 5,522 are male and 3,796 are female teachers. This illustrates that, on an average, one teacher is teaching 37 students. Total educational facilities are 1,376; out of which 836 are boys' and 540 are girls'. This means that, on an average, every facility has a teaching staff of around 7³⁶.

Primary

In district Peshawar, the total numbers of primary level schools, that are reported, are 1,063 (Male: 652, Female: 411). The total enrollment, at the primary level is 239,320 (Boys 136,615, Girls 102,705). Total number of teachers, at the primary level, is 5,554, out of which 3,379 are male and 2,175 are female teachers. Thus on, an average, each primary school has an enrolment of 225 students with a teaching staff of 5.

Middle

There are a total of 150 middle schools reported. The total enrollment at the middle level is 64,077, of which 38,726 are boys and 25,351 are girls. The total number of teachers at the middle level is 954, out of which 522 are male teachers, while 432 are female teachers. Thus, on an average, each middle school has an enrolment of 427 students with a teaching staff of 6.

Matric

There are a total of 118 secondary schools in the district. The total enrollment at the secondary level is 24,766, of which 14,880 are boys and 9,886 are girls. The total number of teachers at the secondary level is 1,521, out of which male teachers are 996 and female teachers are 525. Thus,

³⁶ KPK Development Statistics 2014

on an average each, the Secondary level schools have an enrolment of 210 students with a teaching staff of 13.

Higher Secondary

There are a total of 52 higher secondary schools in the district. Total enrollment, at the higher secondary level, is 3,326 (Boys: 1,422, Girls: 1,922). The total number of teachers at the higher secondary level is 823, out of which 567 are male teachers and 256 female teachers. Thus, on an average, each higher secondary school has an enrolment of 133 students with a teaching staff of 33.

Table 1.6.3: Enrolment and Educational Facilities by level and Gender

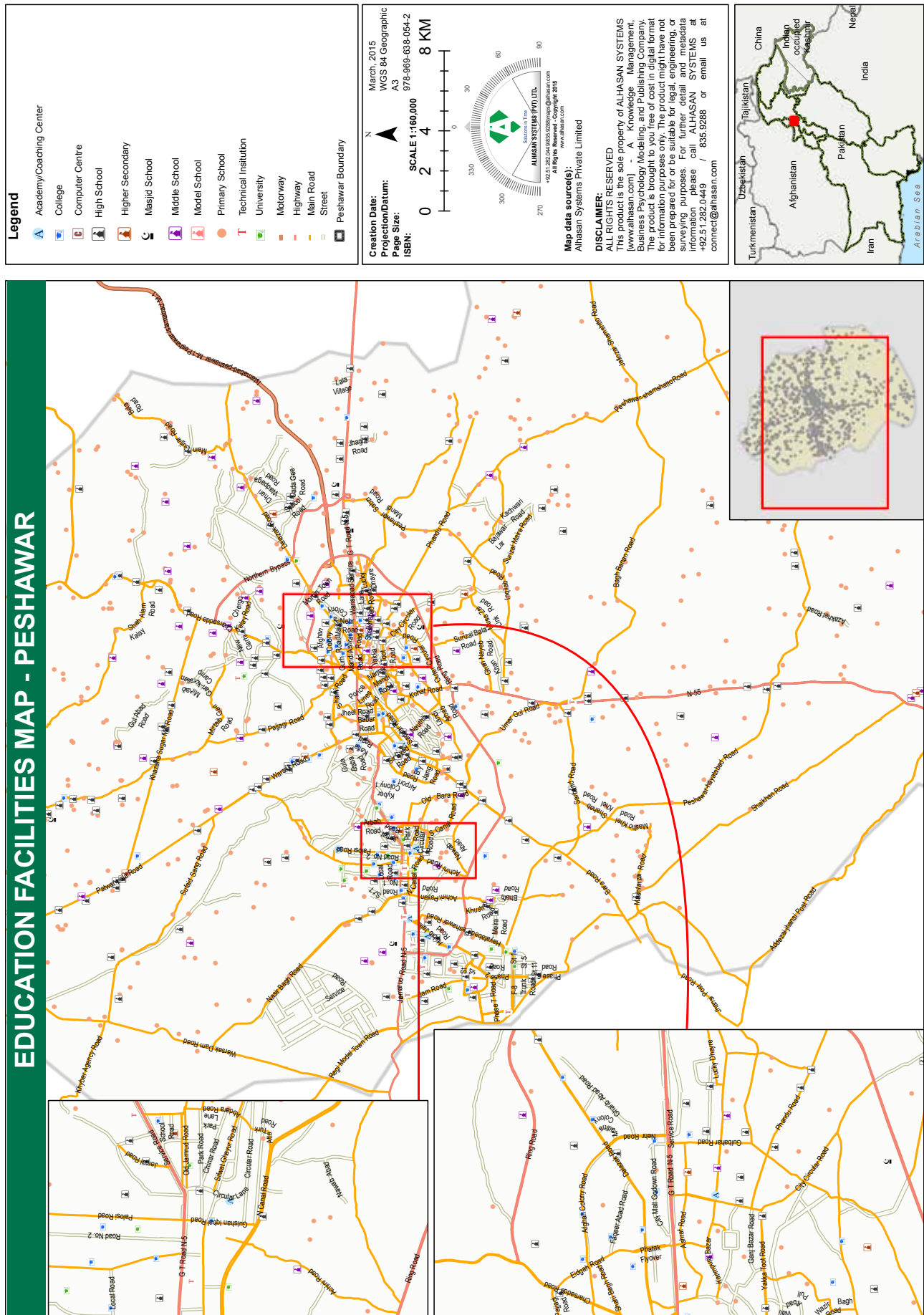
Level	No. of Schools			Enrolment			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	652	411	1,063	136,615	102,705	239,320	3,379	2,175	5,554
Middle	80	70	150	38,726	25,351	64,077	522	432	954
Matric	77	41	118	14,880	9,886	24,766	996	525	1,521
Higher Secondary	19	11	30	2,632	2,787	5,419	625	401	1,026
Inter/ Degree College	8	7	15	15,088	6,004	21,092	334	263	597
Total	836	540	1,376	207,941	146,733	354,674	5,522	3,796	9,652

Source: KPK Development Statistics 2014

While comparing the educational standards of the education in terms of Millennium Development Goal-2 (MDG-2) of “Achieving Universal Primary Education by 2015”, the district has achieved net enrolment rate of 56% at primary in 2010 as compared to provincial rate of 51% of 2010. Pupil teacher ratio is 34, which is quite high as compared to the global average of 18³⁷. In terms of 3rd MDG “Promoting Gender Equality and Women Empowerment”, district’s Gender Parity Index 0.70 is less than that of country’s average of 0.84 for 2008-09³⁸

³⁷ <http://huebler.blogspot.com/2008/11/ptr.html>

³⁸ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Millennium Development Goals Report 2011



2 Disaster History and Its Impact

2.1.1 Disaster History

Peshawar is a disaster prone area, facing man-made and natural disasters of different intensity. Although floods are more frequent in the district, the death toll of 2005 earthquake was worse even than the floods of 2010. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) has listed Peshawar as one of the severely affected district, during floods 2010³⁹. The PDMA reported that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa typically gets 962mm of rain annually, but from July 28 to August 3 the province received 3,462mm of rain.⁴⁰

In Peshawar, during 2010 floods out of 6.4 Million populations, 33,867 number of HH were affected, while in 2011 Pre-Monsoon Contingency plan of KP, 10,000 HH were likely to be affected but there was no such damaging floods in 2011. Following are the most vulnerable population centers in the District Peshawar⁴¹:

- Mian Gujar
- Jugnai
- Qissa Khawani
- Kohati Gate
- Yakatoot

The lists of waterways which have tendency to spill over than Kabul Rivers are as under:

- Budnai Nullah
- Shahukata
- Sangu Sarband

2.1.2 Major Events in the History of Peshawar

Heavy Rainfall	
Heavy Rainfall in District Peshawar, 2013 Date: 23-01-2013 Deaths: 3 Wounded: 7 Damaged houses: 217 Source: http://www.ndma.gov.pk/Documents/monsoon/2012/damages/january/damages_details_23_01_2013.pdf	Heavy Rainfall in District Peshawar, 2012 Date: 07-09-2012 Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Damaged houses: 195 including shops Source: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/damages_details_12_09_2012.pdf
Heavy Rainfall in District Peshawar, 06 September 2012 Date: 06-09-2012	Heaviest Rainfall Peshawar, 2010 Date: July, 2010

³⁹ PDMA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

⁴⁰ http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/features/pakistan/2010/08/12/feature-03

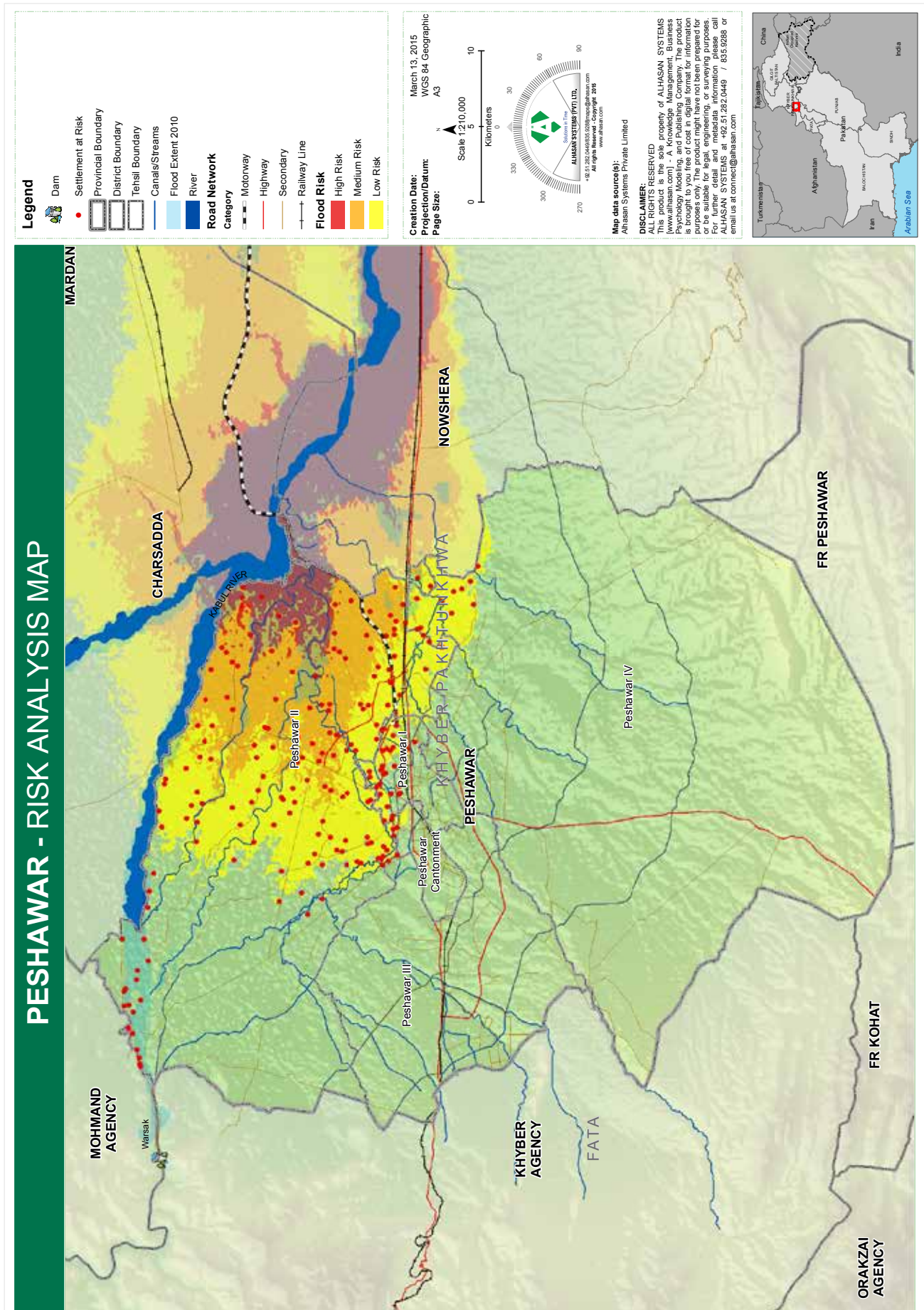
⁴¹ Monsoon Contingency Plan 2011-KP

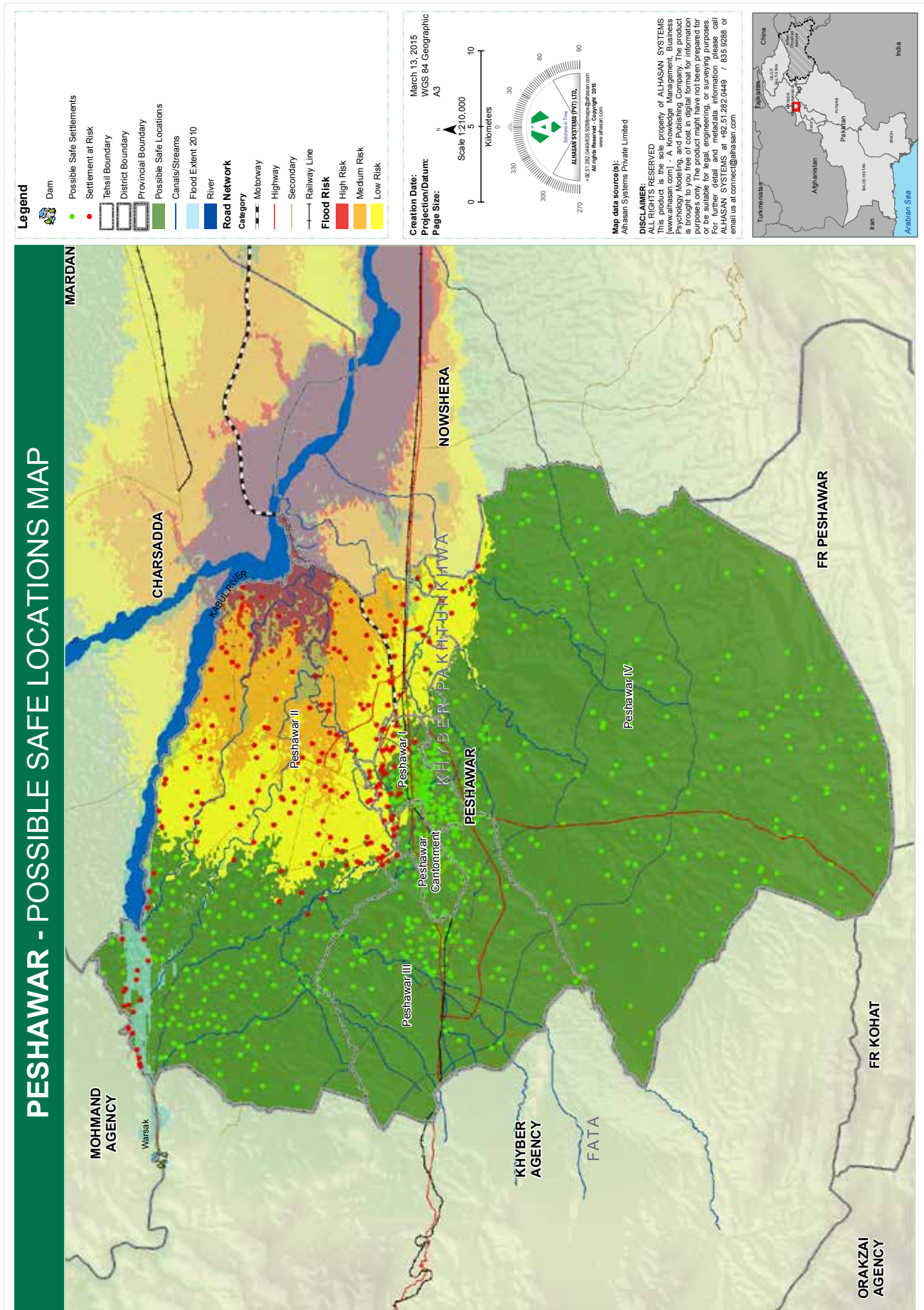
Deaths: 3 Wounded: 2 Damaged houses: Roof of a house collapsed Source: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/damages_details_12_09_2012.pdf	Magnitude: 409.0mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm
Heaviest Rainfall in 2008,Peshawar Date: April, 2008 Magnitude: 267.0mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm	Heaviest Rainfall in 2007,Peshawar Date: February, 2007 Magnitude: 236.0mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm
Heaviest Rainfall in Peshawar 1976 Date: August, 2003 Magnitude: 280.2mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm	Heaviest Rainfall in Peshawar Date: Sep, 2003 Magnitude: 111.0mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm
Hailstorm, Rain hit Peshawar, 2001 Date: 02-November 2001 Magnitude: 11mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Other Loses: damaged vegetable and flower plants Source: http://archives.dawn.com/2001/11/02/local25.htm	Heaviest Rainfall in 1999, Peshawar Date: January, 1999 Magnitude: 150.3mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm
Heaviest Rainfall in Peshawar 1996 Date: Oct,1996 Magnitude: 203.0mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm	Heaviest Rainfall in 1978,Peshawar Date: March, 1978 Magnitude: 222.6mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm
Heaviest Rainfall 1965,Peshawar Date: May, 1965 Magnitude: 119.6mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known	Peshawar Heaviest Rainfall, 1959 Date: Nov, 1959 Magnitude: 111.5mm Deaths: not known Wounded: not known

Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm	Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm
Earthquake	
Earthquake-Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Date: 30/12/1983 Deaths: 14 Magnitude: 7.4 Source: http://www.dripieland.org/mainDetail.php?entid=18	Earthquake-Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Date: 12/9/1981 Deaths: 220 Magnitude: 6.1 Source: http://www.dripieland.org/mainDetail.php?entid=18 / http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_deadly_earthquakes_since_1900 / http://www.emdat.be/search-details-disaster-list
Earthquake jolts Islamabad, Peshawar and Northern areas of Pakistan Date: 29/7/2013 Magnitude: 5.3 Source: http://www.aaj.tv/2013/07/earthquake-jolts-islamabad-peshawar-and-northern-areas-of-pakistan	Earthquake-Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Date: 24/4/2013 Magnitude: 6.2 Deaths: not known Source: http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/04/24/news/national/9-killed-in-afghanistan-as-6-2-magnitude-earthquake-jolts-pakistan-too / http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=4%2F1%2F2013&toDate=6%2F30%2F2013&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=As
Earthquake occurred in West of Peshawar, Pakistan. Date: 04/1/2010 Magnitude: 2.9 Source: http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=1%2F1%2F2010&toDate=2%2F28%2F2010&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records	Earthquake occurred in 86Km NW of Peshawar, Afghanistan, Pakistan. Date: 09/11/2009 Magnitude: 2.3 Source: http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=11%2F1%2F2009&toDate=12%2F31%2F2009&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records
Earthquake-Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Date: 01/6/2007 Magnitude: 4.9 Source: http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=6%2F1%2F2007&toDate=12%2F31%2F2007&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records	Earthquake-Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Date: 15/7/2007 Magnitude: 4.8 Source: http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=6%2F1%2F2007&toDate=12%2F31%2F2007&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records
Earthquake occurred in Hazara Division, Pakistan. Felt at Peshawar, Mansehra, Balakot, Batagram, Muzaffarabad, etc. Date: 12/8/2007 Magnitude: 4.7 Source: http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=6%2F1%2F2007&toDate=12%2F31%2F2007&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records	Earthquake occurred in Hindu Kush Range (Afghanistan), Pakistan. at Peshawar, Islamabad, Chitral, Abbotabad, Kohat etc. Date: 02/12/2007 Magnitude: 5 Source: http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=6%2F1%2F2007&toDate=12%2F31%2F2007&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records

	sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show + Selected + Date + Records
<p>Earthquake occurred in Hindu Kush Range (Afghanistan), Pakistan. Felt At Peshawar and Islamabad</p> <p>Date: 01/12/2006</p> <p>Magnitude: 5.1</p> <p>Source:http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=3%2F1%2F2005&toDate=5%2F31%2F2007&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show + Selected + Date + Records</p>	<p>Earthquake occurred in Hindu Kush Range(Afghanistan), Pakistan. Felt at Peshawar, Chitral,Islamabad etc.</p> <p>Date: 11/2/2007</p> <p>Magnitude: 5</p> <p>Source:http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=3%2F1%2F2005&toDate=5%2F31%2F2007&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show + Selected + Date + Records</p>
<p>Earthquake occurred in Hindu Kush Range (Afghanistan), Pakistan. Felt at Peshawar, Islamabad, Lahore, Dir, Chitral..</p> <p>Date: 03/4/2007</p> <p>Magnitude: 6</p> <p>Source:http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=3%2F1%2F2005&toDate=5%2F31%2F2007&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show + Selected + Date + Records</p>	<p>Earthquake occurred in East, Pakistan. Felt at Peshawar, Islamabad, Swat, Mardan, Nowshera etc.</p> <p>Date: 20/5/2007</p> <p>Magnitude: 4.5</p> <p>Source:http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=3%2F1%2F2005&toDate=5%2F31%2F2007&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show + Selected + Date + Records</p>
<p>KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA</p> <p>Date: june 1966</p> <p>Magnitude: 6.9</p> <p>Source: Unesco:Annual Summary Of Information On Natural Disasters,Number 1,1966</p>	<p>Earthquake-Peshawar,Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</p> <p>Date: 3/3/2002</p> <p>Magnitude: 7.3</p> <p>Source: http://asc-india.org/lib/20020303-hindukush.htm</p>
<p>Earthquake-Peshawar,Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</p> <p>Date: 07/11/2011</p> <p>Magnitude: 5.7</p> <p>Source: http://asc-india.org/lib/20111107-hindukush.htm</p>	<p>Pakistan Earthquake,1968</p> <p>Date: 29/1/1968</p> <p>Magnitude: 5.5</p> <p>Source: Unesco:Annual Summary Of Information On Natural Disasters,Number 3,1968</p>
<p>Earthquake occurred in Hindukush Mountains, Afghanistan, Mw 6.7 (NEIC), Pakistan. The shock was felt in parts of neighbouring Pakistan and 300 killed in the Malakhand-Chitral-Peshawar.</p> <p>Date: 31/1/1991</p> <p>Magnitude: 6.7</p> <p>Deaths:300</p> <p>Source:http://www.dripireland.org/mainDetail.php?entid=18</p>	<p>Earthquake occurred in Gilgit-Astore region (P.O.K.), Mb 5.3, Pakistan. Felt over a wide area of P.O.K. Also felt at Islamabad and Peshawar, Pakistan</p> <p>Date: 3/11/2012</p> <p>Magnitude: 5.3</p> <p>Source:http://www.dripireland.org/mainDetail.php?entid=18</p>
Floods	
<p>Flash Flood in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province</p> <p>Date: 15/8/2002</p> <p>Deaths: 14</p> <p>Wounded: not known</p> <p>Source: www.emdat.be/disaster-list</p>	<p>Flood in Districts Charsadda, Nowshera, Peshawar, Chitral and Swat</p> <p>Date: 20/6/2005</p> <p>Deaths: 39</p> <p>Wounded: not known</p>

	Source: www.emdat.be/disaster-list , http://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-floods-situation-report-no-2-0
Flash Flood in Peshawar Date: 5/9/2012 Deaths: 50 Wounded: Not Known Source: www.disasterscharter.org/web/chapter/activation_details?p_r_p_1415474252_assetId=ACT-215	Flood in District Peshawar Date: 11/10/2012 Deaths: 3 Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/damages_details_11_10_2012.pdf
Flash Flood in Peshawar District Date: 6/8/2008 Deaths: 30 Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm	Flash Flood in Peshawar District Date: 7/7/2005 Deaths: 9 Wounded: not known Source: http://www.irinnews.org/report/28717/pakistan-flood-hit-communities-still-in-dire-need
Flood in Peshawar Date: 15/8/2002 Deaths: not known Wounded: not known Damaged houses: not known Source: http://gs.adrc.asia/glide/public/search/details.jsp?glide=10885&record=12&last=15	





2.1.3 Disaster Impact on Demography

The disaster impact of 2010's floods had been severe on demography. Out of a total population of 3.054 million, 237,068 people were displaced. Out of the 92 union councils, 16 were affected, in which 33,867 households were affected. 46 casualties were reported and 68 individuals were injured due to floods. 24,179 houses were partially damaged and 6,347 houses were completely destroyed.

Table 1.6-1: Details of Losses and Damages due to Floods 2010

Attribute	Figure
Total Households 2010	363,675
Affected Households	33,867
Total UCs	92
UC Affected	16
Total Revenue Villages	279
Revenue Village affected	16
Total Houses Affected	48,358
Partially Damaged	24,179
Destroyed	6,347
Total Population	3,091,240
Affected Population	237,068
Death	46
Injuries	68

Source: http://www.pdma.gov.pk/Flood_2010/situation.php

Rains/Floods 2012 Impact:

During recent rains/flood, 3 deaths and 7 injuries were reported and a total of 217 houses were damaged⁴².

2.1.4 Disaster Impact on Livelihood

Agriculture and livestock, as reported, are the major sources of livelihood in district Peshawar. The total reported area of Peshawar district is 126,661 acres, of which 79,014 acres are cultivated. Peshawar has canal irrigated land as well as rain fed land. The local population, in the flood-affected areas, is mainly dependent on agriculture. The land on the bank of Kabul River is rich in agriculture and has a well-developed irrigation system. The area is known for crops such as sugarcane, wheat,

⁴² NDMA Losses and Damages Details floods 2012

maize, vegetables, fruit (orchards), rice and fodder. The affected area has rich soil and produces high yields⁴³. According to Preliminary Damage Needs Assessment, details of Crops losses in district Peshawar are given in the following table.

Table 1.6-2: Crop Damage Due to Floods 2010 in Peshawar

Crop Damages due to Floods 2010 in District Peshawar		
Maize	Total Cropped Area (Acres)	46,615
	Total Affected Area	27,969
	% Area Affected	60%
Sugarcane	Total Cropped Area	28580
	Total Affected Area	11432
	% Area Affected	40%
Rice	Total Cropped Area	798
	Total Affected Area	718
	% Area Affected	90%
Vegetables	Total Cropped Area	3907
	Total Affected Area	2539
	% Area Affected	65%
Orchards	Total Cropped Area	2874
	Total Affected Area	575
	% Area Affected	20%

Source: Office of Director General Agriculture Extension, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, August 2010

3% of Animals reported to be affected during floods 2010. Below table explained the losses and damages to Livestock Population in Peshawar.

Table 1.6-3: Livestock Losses in Peshawar Due to Floods 2010

Total Livestock Population excluding Poultry		741,731
Affected Livestock Population	Dead	5,406
	Affected	18,021

⁴³ <http://www.jassarfarms.com> (Preliminary Damage Needs Assessment in Agriculture Sector for Flood-Affected Areas of Pakistan)

Total	23,427
% of Affected Animals	3

Source: Office of Director General Agriculture Extension, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, August 2010

2.1.5 Analysis of Food Security

As established in the previous section, district Peshawar is a food secure district of Pakistan. Floods of 2010 worsened the existing situation of the population and the indicators of food security i.e. availability, access, utilization and stability were all disrupted.

District Peshawar's economy is mainly agro-based with majority of the households engaged in agriculture farming and livestock rearing along with some of the residents involved in non-agriculture activities/casual labour. Among these three types of the households, empirical studies have shown that poverty has been relatively higher in the non-agriculture households, followed by livestock households and small farmers⁴⁴. It has been shown in the previous section that many individuals of this flood affected district have lost their homes (48,358 houses were damaged), their crops (50% crop area damaged) and heads of livestock (5,406 livestock died). Due to the lack of industrial base, the sources of income of households, situated in this severely affected district are less diversified, and as shown in section 1.2.1, share of agriculture and casual labour is more than 80% in total employment. All the social indicators show a higher level of poverty and deprivation in this district with large household size, poor literacy level, high mortality rate, poor quality of infrastructure and poor access to education and health facilities.

Through the destruction of roads, transport and market infrastructure, the flood had a significant negative impact on commodity market. As a result, the functioning capacity of markets (transporters, processors, wholesalers and retailers) has been decreased with upward movement of transaction costs and shortage of food commodities. This phenomenon hinders the socio-economic access to food in the district⁴⁵.

In a nutshell, due to the floods 2010, the losses to crops and livestock along with the poor functioning capacity of the market have significantly reduced the expected income of the population of this district. Though the floods and rains affected people of the district Peshawar had to face a number of key challenges to recover their livelihood, agriculture and livestock; directly affecting the food security situation, the economic activities gradually revived in the last two years to a great extent and the threat of food insecurity has been mitigated. So currently, this district can still be categorized as food secure district of Pakistan.

⁴⁴ Arif, et al (2010), "The 2010 Flood and Poverty in Pakistan: A Preliminary District-level Analysis", Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Islamabad, Background Paper for Conference on the "The Environments of the Poor", 24-26 Nov. 2010, New Delhi

⁴⁵ Arif, et al (2010), "The 2010 Flood and Poverty in Pakistan: A Preliminary District-level Analysis", Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Islamabad, Background Paper for Conference on the "The Environments of the Poor", 24-26 Nov. 2010, New Delhi

2.1.6 Disaster Impact on Health and Education

The disaster impact of floods 2010 on education and health sectors has been negligible as shown by the reported data. Official statistics of the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has not reported any damage or loss to educational or health facilities in district Peshawar⁴⁶.

Impact of 2012 Floods on Livelihood, Education and Health:

There is no major loss to crop area, educational infrastructure and health facilities reported for recent rains/floods.

Impact of 2015 Rains:

The following table shows the details of deaths and injuries that were reported in different areas of Peshawar

Table 1.6-4: Impact of Rains 2015 in Peshawar

District	Date	Area	Deaths	Injuries	Source
Peshawar	8th March, 2015	Suleman Khel village	1	-	The Tribune
	7th March, 2015	Chaghar Mattni Village	-	2	-do-
	2nd March, 2015	Jani Khwar, Matani	4	3	Dawn News
	25th Feb, 2015	Zangali, Mattani	3	2	The Tribune and The News

⁴⁶ http://www.pdma.gov.pk/Flood_2010/situation.php

3 Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

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

3.1.1 Hazard

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

“A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the Loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation”.⁴⁷

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

3.1.2 Natural hazard

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

3.1.3 Man-made hazard

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

Hazard Matrix

Hazard	Frequency	Area affected/ union councils	Severity/Force	Year
Floods (Riverine/Flash)	Monsoon	Entire district	Medium	2002, 2005, 2008, 2010
Heavy rains	Monsoon	Entire district	Medium	2014, 2013, 2012, 2015
Earthquake	Frequently	Entire District	Medium	2005, 2012, 2013, 2014
Epidemics	Seasonal	Entire District	Low	Every year

⁴⁷ “Urban Governance and Community Resilience Guides”, (2010), Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

3.2 Vulnerability:

Vulnerability is a noun which means the state of being vulnerable or exposed. It also refers to the inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment its synonym is exposure and other related words are weakness, defenselessness while invulnerability is its antonym.

The attributes and circumstances of a community or system that makes it sensitive, vulnerable or susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard".⁴⁸

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

3.2.1 Physical/material vulnerability:

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

3.2.2 Social/organizational vulnerability:

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

3.2.3 Attitudinal/motivational vulnerability:

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

Vulnerability Matrix

Physical/Material	Social/Organizational	Attitudinal/Motivational
District Peshawar is vulnerable to heavy rains and floods. Heavy monsoon rains usually bring flash floods and cause great disruption in the district. Road accidents and roof collapse are common accidents during	The estimated population of the district for 2015 is 3,685,634. From the year 1998 to 2012, there is a constant increase in the population density with an average growth rate of 3.28% per annum. From 1998 to 2010 population	Polio is a dangerous biological hazard which paralysis the children and people with weak immune system. Most parents in Peshawar have a laid back attitude towards Polio epidemic. According to the Dawn news, in KP

⁴⁸ Participant's Course Workbook (ADPC)

Physical/Material	Social/Organizational	Attitudinal/Motivational
heavy spells. Recent rain showers (March, 2015) claimed 25 lives through the country in which four soldiers of the paramilitary Frontier Constabulary (FC) were killed and three others wounded when the roof of a dilapidated security post caved in, in the Janay Khwar area of Matani. Rains of 2014 caused 8 people dead and 15 injured according to the PDMA/PaRRSA updates as of 21-08-2014. Vulnerable areas are Peshawar city (<i>Khaar</i>) and slums of the district.	increased by 53%. With the same growth rate population will double itself in 21.34 years from 1998. Such rapid growth in population gives birth to many socio-economic problems and makes the area vulnerable to different natural and made-made hazards.	26,000 parents refused the polio vaccine in February, 2015. WHO has declared Pakistan's northwestern city of Peshawar as the world's "largest reservoir" of polio.
District Peshawar's union councils near River Kabul are susceptible to riverine floods. The area between River Kabul (North) and Budni Nala are the most flood prone areas of the district. In 2010 floods, it was River Kabul and Budni Nala which devastated most part of the district. The flood plain extends from Warsak in the Northwest towards Southeast in the upper Northern half of the district. The Kabul River enters the district in the Northwest. The number of households affected in 2010 flood was 33,867.	Dependent population (the population that is less than 15 years and more than 65 years of age including widows and divorced women) in the case of Peshawar district is 49 per cent of the total population and the working population is 51 per cent, which shows that dependency ratio ⁴⁹ in the district is 95 per cent, which is very high and as such makes the population highly vulnerable	Reactive approach prevails in the district i.e., the government and all other stakeholders come into action when disaster occurs whereas the need is for proactive approach (disaster risk reduction) where actions are taken in advance of the disaster.
Poor Drainage System in urban areas enhances the chance of urban floods in monsoon season which reflects the absence of DRR measures, in drainage system of city area. Most of the drainage from Peshawar has its outfall into Budni Nala and eventually into the Kabul River.	In district Peshawar 51.5 per cent of the population resides in rural areas as compared to the 48.5 per cent that resides in the urban areas. Most people in the rural areas lack job opportunities or have unsustainable livelihoods (not insured) which escalate the risk against different hazards. [Floods, rains etc.]	Local vulnerable communities are mostly not familiar with preventive measures to be taken before, during and after disaster (droughts and rains/floods).
There are more than 1,000 industrial units in the district. While these units are providing livelihood to the local people, at the same time they are deteriorating the local environment and exposing the district to different Biological and environmental hazards.	Risk assessment is the process of hazard identification, analysis and determination of appropriate ways to control these hazards. At the district level, there is a deficiency in risk assessment of disaster prone areas. Vulnerability map (used to identify	Disaster perception of the local people totally varies of the DRM approach. People of the district are unaware of the disaster risk to their lives, livelihoods, property and environment. People consider poverty, lack of health and education facilities and non-

⁴⁹ Dependency Ratio = (Population < 15 Years + Population > 65 Years) / Population 15-65 Years

Physical/Material	Social/Organizational	Attitudinal/Motivational
	vulnerable locations) of the district is also not available.	availability of food as the biggest threat to their lives.
Lower middle/lower lower class people buy cheap lands/property near river and built their settlements on river bank which expose them to flood hazard. Substandard material used in the construction also increases their vulnerability.	There is a lack of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRM) projects in the vulnerable areas of the district. Focus of the different organizations working in the area is only towards relief side.	The people of the district have a laid back attitude towards disaster risk reduction. They think all these disasters are the Act of Nature/God. There is nothing that can be done to reduce or managing disaster risks.
Old buildings in the heart of city (Andron.e.sheher) are in vulnerable situation. They are double triple storey buildings and are susceptible to earthquakes and heavy rains. Most buildings are lacking building codes.	The overall illiteracy rate (for the population of 10 years and above) is 41%; for male it is 26 and for female it is 57 % .For the urban rural comparison, rural illiteracy rate is higher than the urban. Illiterate people cannot be easily mobilized and made aware of the different disasters' risks.	There is a cultural constrain regarding female participation in DRM activities. Female representation in the welfare projects and disaster risk reduction management process is very limited. Women are kept away from these activities.
Vast agriculture land in the district is facing erosion because of weak embankments on Kabul river. A considerable area of cultivable land has been lost because of erosion. Deforestation has also made the area vulnerable to soil erosion.	Disasters, poverty and vulnerability are interlinked as it has been observed that, during disasters, the most affected population is the poor of the community. The incidence of poverty has increased as floods/rains have reduced income level of the households by damaging their assets and sources of income and thus have aggravated the household poverty. In many households there is just one earning person with many dependents.	People's attitude of dependency on government and I/NGOs also hinders the process of disaster risk reduction and community empowerment.
	The influx of Fata's temporary displaced people (TDPs) and Afghan refugees to adjacent safer district like Peshawar has generated socio-economic and security problems for the city. Terrorism has roots in such migration. Terrorism has crippled the economy and has exposed the vulnerable people to the upcoming natural hazards.	There is high level of radicalization, religious extremism and violence in the society. Political, ethnic and religious minorities could emerge as vulnerable groups in post disaster situations, along with women, children, and elderly.

3.3 Capacity:

Capacity is contrasted to vulnerability. Ability to perform or produce is capacity. Capacities are resources, means and strengths, which exist in households and communities and which enable them to cope with, withstand, prepare for, prevent, mitigate or quickly recover from a disaster.

The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals.

3.3.1 Physical/material capacity:

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

3.3.2 Social /organizational capacity:

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

3.3.3 Attitudinal/motivational capacity:

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

Capacity Matrix

Physical/Material	Social/Organizational	Attitudinal/Motivational
Agriculture is the basis of the district Peshawar's economy. Total reported area of Peshawar is 126,661 hectares, out of which 79,014 hectares are cultivated and 47,647 hectares are uncultivated ⁵⁰ . Income from agriculture increases the standard of life and hence increases capacity of people in terms of finance.	Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in the district is playing a key role in providing policy and procedural guidelines to key stakeholders in pre and post disaster situations. Monsoon Contingency Plans and District Disaster Risk Management Plans (DDRMP) are formulated and approved by this department. PDMA has a stock of Non Food Items (NFIs) which it utilizes in time of emergency. (Below is given the table)	Local communities and volunteers played an important role in providing immediate assistance to the affected people.
The district is a fertile plain. The central part of the district consists of fine alluvial deposits. The cultivated tracts consist of a rich, light and porous soil, composed of a pretty even mixture of clay and sand, which is good for	Rescue 1122 Headquarter Peshawar is the emergency government department which provides its services not only in routine days but also in severe emergencies. They have a trained staff, quick emergency respond team, ambulances and search	Advocacy seminars and trainings regarding disaster risk reduction (DRR) are very limited but have been initiated by different NGOs for the mobilization of vulnerable

⁵⁰ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-Landuse-tab-49.php>

Physical/Material	Social/Organizational	Attitudinal/Motivational
cultivation of wheat, sugarcane and tobacco.	equipment which can be utilized in emergencies.	communities against hazards (floods, rainfalls etc.).
Peshawar district is comparatively developed area in the KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA. Khazana sugar mill and a number of other small industrial units, in the two industrial estates of the district, are functioning, which are manufacturing hosiery, small arms, leather and foot wear, garments, ghee, soap, etc. There are a total of 550 Industrial Units in district Peshawar that provide employment to 14,471 people and the total Investment of all these industries amounts to Rs. 5009.902 million ⁵¹ .	NGOs (Including Local, National and International) and UN Agencies did a great job during 2010 flood in different sectors i.e. Wash, Food, protection, education, nutrition etc. Some NGOs are also working in the district on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and mobilizing the people of on disaster risk reduction.	Indigenous knowledge of the local communities is a great asset not only for the vulnerable communities but also for the humanitarian organizations. Humanitarian Organizations do consider suggestions from local communities and incorporate those in their policies.
District Peshawar has 392.846 kilometers of roads network in the district ⁵² . Peshawar is a starting point for three major road networks of Pakistan i.e., Motorway (M1), Grand Trunk (GT) road, and Indus Highway (N55). These road networks link Peshawar with other part of province and Afghanistan. Road networks not only bring prosperity to the area but also provide help in carrying out relief activities.	Army Garrison and number of police stations are located in the district. Police and Army are considered biggest strength of the district in emergency activities. Police maintain law and order situation not only in routine days but also in emergency stage. They also help in evacuation of the people from flood prone areas by authority of the district government.	
Presently, in district Peshawar, there are 12 public hospitals - out of these 3 are teaching hospitals, 72 private hospitals, 3 RHC, 37 civil dispensaries, 4 MCH centers, 49 BHUs and 4 TB clinics. The total beds strength of government teaching hospital is about 3460 beds ⁵¹ . Also, there are 1,046 doctors, 176 dispensers, 708 nurses, 60 Lady Health Workers (LHW) and 1,888 other paramedical staff posted by the government in the district ⁵³ .	In district Peshawar, the literacy rate for population 10 years and above (10+) is 59% while for adult (> 15 years) it is 56%. Literate people are easy to educate and aware on their local potential hazards.	

⁵¹ Directory of Industrial Establishments 2007 (www.khyberpakhtunkhuwa.gov.pk)

⁵² <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-T%20&%20C-tab-187.php>

⁵³ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-health-tab-110.php>

Physical/Material	Social/Organizational	Attitudinal/Motivational
In Peshawar District, there are 1,056 primary schools (Boys: 641, Girls: 415), 150 middle schools, 97 high schools, 52 higher secondary schools. Besides, educational purpose, these school buildings can be used as shelter and evacuation centers in time of emergency.	Union council secretaries are very helpful in risk assessment process. Because they keep all records of the union council and even provide maps of the relevant union council.	
	Traditional family system exists in the district. Joint family system is most popular in the rural areas. In time of crisis all members help and support (emotionally and financially) each other to tide over bad times.	

4 Sectoral DRR Measures

4.1.1 Education

- The NGOs should work on awareness building programs for encouraging enrolment in higher secondary schools, by incorporating teachers, students and youth in their community based programs. Increased enrolment would lead to enhanced literacy and literate people can easily be mobilized and made aware of the different disaster risks.
- NGOs working in the education sector should organize community-based programs that provide girls with opportunities to develop their skills (i.e., livelihood skills), providing information to parents about their children's learning or about the benefits of education.
- Affected or damaged schools should be repaired and reconstructed on priority basis with DRR principles in view.
- Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa should introduce disaster risk reduction courses for teachers' training and should add DRR in the curriculum to support large-scale awareness.
- Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa should introduce a 'School Safety policy' taking all locally relevant hazards into account and adopting DRR measure for the existing schools and construction of new schools.
- NGOs and other organizations working in the education sector should organize workshops to provide teachers with training on disaster preparedness and early warning signs.
- Education department Peshawar should produce support materials linked with disaster risk reduction for teaching and learning.
- The Government and NGOs should invest in DRR sector and should incorporate DRR measures in improving school buildings as these can be used as shelter and evacuation centres in case of emergency.
- NGOs should initiate the Disaster Education Programmes for the local communities, to increase their knowledge of prevailing natural hazards, and especially to increase their capacity to understand extreme events and preventive measures to be taken before, during and after disaster.
- Incorporate disaster risk reduction measures i.e., ensure their suitable location and construction while establishing new schools in order to avoid future hazard threats.
- Humanitarian organizations should take on board the District Education Department and should provide trainings and necessary skills to the education officials to enable them to prepare School Based Disaster Risk Management Plans (SBDRM-Plan) for each school in the district Peshawar.

4.1.2 Infrastructure

- Awareness programs should be organized by Provincial Disaster Management Authority of Peshawar about the need of land use planning and building codes so that it can be followed by all the stakeholders, to avoid future threats.
- Irrigation department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa should carry out hydraulic studies so that flooding can be avoided and find out catchment areas and water courses for surface run off.

- The Communication and Works department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa should utilize the available funds on the maintenance of roads and find alternative routes that can be used in case of emergency.
- Active people from the community can be used for disseminating early warning for the local endangered communities because people have lot of trust in informal and locally influential sources of information; e.g. a religious leaders, a teachers, an NGO worker or a local government official. But firstly these active people should also be trained on Early Warning System.
- Organizations that are involved in construction of homes, health, education and other facilities should work with the government to establish and strictly enforce strict construction codes so that of future threats can be mitigated.
- Identification of flood escape channels to desert areas/off channel storages that would provide major reduction in flood peak discharge in Indus River System. Also identify possible sites for underground reservoirs, retarding basins, etc.
- DRR Planners, District and Provincial authorities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa should identify safe land and location for low income citizens who are living near the flood prone areas.
- Awareness regarding investment in the DRR sector should be initiated in order to avoid future threats.
- Brick lining projects should be initiated by the government for strengthening the canals.
- Radio can be a very important part of early warning system but care should be taken while transmitting early warnings. It should be in clear words and confirmed through reliable sources to avoid false reports and unnecessary panic.
- Media in district Peshawar should expand its role as a watchdog in monitoring and handling of donations in the post disaster phase so that the funds are given to the affected people of the district rather than self interest groups.
- Water Conservation projects should be initiated by the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for mitigating the future threats about freshwater shortages and increased demand.

4.1.3 Health

- NGOs should encourage the community participation in the awareness sessions, programs and trainings, related to water treatment practices and hygiene practices which will capacitate the vulnerable communities of the area against the communicable diseases.
- Health department of Peshawar should take care of establishment of health facilities focused on certain population. All the health related issues should be dealt by them. But the responsibilities have to be identified.
- Health facilities should be located on higher grounds along or near good roads and adequate means of transportation readily accessible to the community.
- A logistic system should be put in place for determining the requirement of medicine, maintaining an inventory, storing and stocking, issuing and controlling the use of medicine, stockpile of emergency medicine and supplies, special arrangement with vendors and suppliers for emergency purchases in time of disaster.
- Provincial Disaster Management Authority of Peshawar should assign the responsibilities of health department to ensure the availability of medical and paramedical personal in hospital,

BHU's, MCHC, and RHC's. Moreover, mobile health teams should be mobilized so that the health facilitators can visit the local areas to provide basic health care especially for the vulnerable group such as people with disabilities, elderly persons, children, females and those who hesitate to go to the hospitals because of cultural constraint and long distance.

4.1.4 Livelihood:

- Fodder stocks should be maintained by the livestock department of district Peshawar to cope with emergencies.
- Livestock owners should be encouraged to insure their cattle heads.
- Capacity can be built through awareness programs on livelihood diversification.
- NGO's working in district Peshawar should organize the awareness sessions by incorporating active youth for mobilization of vulnerable communities and should promote some business through awareness building livelihood projects.

4.1.5 Food

- Stockpiling of essential food items should be encouraged among the community through awareness programs.
- Number of Food distribution point should be established in the emergency hit area and should be easily accessible to most of the needy population.
- For extremely vulnerable groups such as elderly persons, people with disabilities, female and children, separate desk and queues at food distribution point should be established so that they do not suffer difficulties in attaining food
- Civil administration should look after the availability of food.

4.1.6 Wash

- Sewerage network for slum areas of district Peshawar should be improved; Dumping of solid waste directly in the river should be restricted with involvement of the community.
- Water and Sanitation Agency Peshawar should carry out the detailed analysis of the drainage patterns and measures to keep them effectively working.
- Municipal workers of district Peshawar should monitor the quality of water and should distribute chlorine tablets for water purification in order to avoid diseases like cholera, malaria and hepatitis etc.
- DRR measures should be incorporated in the construction of sewerage system in order to minimize the possibility of over flowing of sewerage water in rainy days and to mitigate the hygiene issues.
- PDMA of Peshawar should ensure long term viability of sanitation facilities by arranging funds.
- Water and Sanitation Agency for Peshawar should keep in view the need of children, women and disable people while planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and management of sanitation service provision.

- NGOs in district Peshawar should install raised hand pumps to maintain adequate access to water supplies in the event of a flood.
- Waste Water treatment projects should be initiated in Peshawar to avoid deterioration of aquatic environment.
- Access to water should be improved by installing additional water points.

4.1.7 Government and Humanitarian Sector

- Involvement of stakeholders and community based organization at each level, for overall development of the slum pockets with adequate infrastructural facilities in district Peshawar.
- Coordination among key stakeholders should be strengthened for the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures and effective emergency response through assignment of responsibility to each stakeholder. Stakeholders must have joint meetings to address the issues faced by them.
- The Provincial Disaster Management Authority of Peshawar and NGOs should employ the requisite staff who have a combination of practical experience and up to date theoretical knowledge related to Disaster Management and Sustainable development (Disaster Managers, Rescue and Relief providers etc.), should stockpile equipment (Boats, Jackets, medicine, food, ropes, emergency kits, dewatering machines etc.) to build institutional capacity at the district level.

5 Coordination and Support Services

5.1.1 Departmental Focal Points

Department	Office In charge	Designation	Office
Administration	Munir Azam	Commissioner	-9204382
	Raiz Mahsood	Deputy Commissioner	-9203011
Education	Miss Samina Ghani	District Education Officer	-2590756
Finance And Planning	Musarat jambeen	Executive District Officer	-9204010
Health	Muhammad Khan	District Health Officer	-6505111
Livestock	Dr Muhammad Israr	Director	-9203076
Agriculture	Muzaffar Khan	Deputy Director	-9207591
Social Welfare	Yousuf Shah	District Officer	-9202409
PDMA	Muhammad Tahir Orakzai	Director General	-9204576

5.1.2 List of Police Stations

S.No.	Areas	Contact Number
1.	West Cantt	9213297
2.	East Cantt	9213059
3.	University Town	9216105
4.	Kabli	2214220
5.	Dabgari	9210732
6.	Hashtnagri	9210736
7.	Faqir Abad	2241134
8.	Gul Bahar	9210735
9.	Bana Mari	9210733
10.	Bada Bair	2370376
11.	Hayat Abad	9217217
12.	Chamkani	264305
13.	Kotawali, C-Division	9210740
14.	Matani	2970123
15.	Mathra	2950316
16.	Nasir Bagh	5833500
17.	Pushtakhra	5272655
18.	University Campus	9216068
19.	University Town	9216105

20. Urmar	2350156
21. Yakatoot	9210741

5.1.3 List of Ambulance Service Provider Detail in Peshawar

S.No	Service Provider	Address	Contact #
1.	EDHI Foundation		091-5414211
2.	Mission Hospital	Dabgari Garden	091-2568658

5.1.4 Emergency Response

S.No	Name or Organizations	Office Contact
1	Edhi Ambulance	115/091-2214575
2	Electricity Complaint	118
3	Police Emergency	15/091-921222,091,9213333
4	Telephone (Complaint)	1218
5	Telephone Enquiry	1217
6	Sui Gas Help line	1199
7	PIA Flight enquiry	114
8	Bomb Disposal	091-9212111
9	Railway Inquiry	091-9210682
10	Fire Brigade (Cantt)	091-9212786
11	Fire Brigade (City)	091-2566666

5.1.5 List of NGOs working in Peshawar District

Name of The organization	Email	Contact#1	Address
Abaseen Foundation Pakistan (AFP)	-	091-5603064	-
Al Ameer Welfare Trust (AAWT)	drahmad@gmail.com	091-2212786/ 0333-9104957	-

Name of The organization	Email	Contact#1	Address
Association for Behavior and Knowledge Transformation (ABKT)	info@abkt.org	91-5700240	-
Association for Community Development (ACD)	acd pak@gmail.com	091 5840514	House.No.24/1, Circular Road, University Town, Peshawar
Association for Creation of Employment (ACE)	acepk@psh.paknet.com.pk	091-5700676	Office No.203, 2nd Floor Block-A, City Tower, University Road, Peshawar
Aware Girls (AG)	aware_girls@yahoo.com	091-2583051	House No. 296, Sector- F-5, Street-18, Phase-6, Hayatabad, Peshawar
Baacha Khan Trust Educational Foundation (BKEF)	mail@bkefoundation.org	91-2601142	House No.1, Majeed House, Railway Road University Town
Basic Education & Employable Skill Training (BEST)	besthamish@gmail.com, nawabsalarzai@gmail.com	091-5852210	31-D, Kangra House, Circular Lane, University Town, Peshawar
Basic Education for Awareness Reforms and Empowerment / Basic Education for Afghan Refugees (BEFARE)	befare@befare.org	091 570 2955	House No.17 A, Chinara Road University Town, Peshawar
Blue Veins	contact@blueveins.org	091-5701201	House No. F-17/A-1, Khushal Khan Khattak Road, University Town, Peshawar
Bright Future Organization (BFO)	bfo.nwfp@gmail.com	92-91-5002689, 92-301-8834904	House No 3, Street No 2, Old Bara Road, University Town, Peshawar
Center of excellence for Rural Development (CERD)	cerd.nwfp@gmail.com	91 525 5190	
CHEF International	-	91 5843701-4	
Church World Service - Pakistan (CWS - Pak)	cwspa@cyber.net.pk	051-2103171	
Civic Awareness Promotion Society (CAPS)	caps@phs.paknet.com.pk	91-2041129	A-2 Shawal Plaza, Latifabad, Ring Road, Post Office Ashrafiya, Peshawar
Civil Society Attitudinal Fix (CSAF)	csaforg@gmail.com	0301-8546997	

Name of The organization	Email	Contact#1	Address
COMMUNITY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (CRDO)	info@crdopk.org	091-5852202	House No. B-2, New Arbab Colony, Abdara Road, Peshawar
De Laas Gul (DLG)	administrator@dlg.org.pk	91 5843951	House No. 2, Jhandagai, Opposite: Usmania Restaurant, University Road, Peshawar
Friends of the MIND (Mentally ill Narcotic Dependents) (FoM)	gulzarwazir@yahoo.com	91-5846250	House No. 41, Gulshan Iqbal Town, Arbab Road, Tehkal Bala, Peshawar
Human Resource Management and Development Centre (HRMDC)	hrmdc@brain.net.pk	91-5842850	
Human Resources Development Society (HRDS)	info@hrdsociety.org.pk	92 51 4433752	
Initiative for Development and Empower Axis (IDEA)	idea.org.pk@gmail.com	91-5854677	House No. 25-A, Khushal Khan Khattak Road, University Town, Peshawar
International Medical Corps (IMC)	-	91-5851984-6	
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	www.iom.int	92.51 28 31 061 to 65	
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	-	051-2822258	
Just Peace Initiatives (JPI)	justpeacemail@gmail.com	91-5845572	
Kher Khagara Tanzeem (KKT)	khyberkwo@yahoo.com	91-5811983	House No. 65, Street No. 10, Sector D-3, Phase 1, Hayatabad, Peshawar
Khwendo Kor (KK)	kkwcdp@khwendokor.org.pk	91-5822044	House No.130, Sector K-3, Street 4, Phase 3, Hayatabad, Peshawar
Movement for Rural Development Organization (MRDO)	info@mrdo.org.pk	-	

Name of The organization	Email	Contact#1	Address
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (NDO)	ceo.ndo@gmail.com	91-584 3951, 584 6101	NDO 3- Jhandagai, Opposite Usmania Restaurant, University Road, Peshawar
National Research & Development Foundation (NRDF)	admin@nrdf.org.pk	91 5703091	House No. 939, Near Arbab Colony, Behind Siyal Flats, Abdara Road, Peshawar
Noor Education Trust (NET)	meraghar@brain.net.pk	91-5704802	House No.17, Arbab Habib Haider, Muradabad, Opposite Police Public School, Jamrud Road, Peshawar
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	-	92 (0) 91 - 585 0323/ 570 2759 / 570 1681	3-A, Chinara Road, University town, Peshawar
PAIMAN Alumni Trust	Paiman_trust@yahoo.com	92-51-2102689	
Pak Community Development Programme (PAK-CDP)	dpakcdp@brain.net.pk	91-5844216	House No.A-73, Abdara Road, University Town, Peshawar
Pakistan Rural Initiatives for Emergency Preparedness, Response and Development (PREPARED)	Info@prepared.com.pk	91 5842662	House No.41, Gulshan Iqbal Town, Arbab Road, Peshawar
Pakistan Youth Organization (PYO)	pyoorg.webs.com	91-2324043	E-26, Audit colony, Kohat Road. Central Secretariate, Peshawar
Paradise	sherk@paradise1.org.pk	91-5844831	5-A Park Road University Town Peshawar
Participatory Rural Development Society (PRDS)	info@prdspak.org	91 5854387	7 -B, University Road, University Town, Peshawar
Peace and Development Organization (PDO)	furqan@pado.org.pk	91-570 3647	
People Empowerment and Consulting Enterprise	md@peacepk.org	91 5845050	House No. 29 A, Street No.13, Rahatabad, Peshawar
Plan Pakistan	-	92 51 260 9435-41	
Promote GIS, Inc	contact@promotegis.org	091-256818	
Relief International	info@ri.org	92 51 2298135	

Name of The organization	Email	Contact#1	Address
Rural Development Initiative (RID)	rid.pak@gmail.com	91-5828318	House No. 145 B/2, Street No. 11, Sector H-1, Phase-2, Hayatabad, Peshawar
Sabawon	info@sabawon.org	91 5810424	House.No.230, Street: 4, Sector: H-I, Phase-II, Hayatabad, Peshawar
Society for Appraisal & Women Empowerment in Rural Areas (Sawera)	sawera.nwfp@gmail.com	91-5815343	House No. 313, Street No. 10, Sector E-2, Phase-1, Hayatabad, Peshawar
Society For Skill Training & Development (SSTD)	info@sstd.org.pk	91-5863937	House No. 492, Street No. 13, E-4, Phase-VII, Hayatabad, Peshawar
Society for Sustainable Development (SSD)	awake23@yahoo.com	91-5843414	SSD House No. 13-B, Rehman Baba Road, Opposite British Lodge, University Town, Peshawar
Swiss Foundation and International Cooperation	info@intercooperation.org.pk	91 - 5830416	House No.60, Street 09, Sector G-3, Phase 2, Hayatabad, Peshawar

5.1.6 List of Govt. Hospitals in Peshawar

S.No	Hospitals
1	Govt: Children Hospital Peshawar.
2	Civil Hospital Mathani
3	Islamia College Hospital Peshawar
4	Police & Services Hospital, Peshawar
5	Govt:Maternity Hospital, Peshawar
6	Hayat Shaheed Teaching Hospital Peshawar
7	Govt; Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar
8	Hayatabad Medical Complex, Pesh:
9	Govt: Sarhad Hosp: for Psychiatric Diseases, Peshawar

S.No	Hospitals
10	City Hospital Kohat Road, Peshawar
11	Oral & Dental Hospital Peshawar
12	Central Jail Hospital, Peshawar
13	Molvi Ameer Shah Hospital

5.1.7 List of Private Health Institutions in Peshawar

S.No	Institution	Location	Specification
1	KHALIL HOSPITAL	NAWAY KALAY, BARA ROAD, PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
2	FAMILY HOSPITAL	UNIVERSAL FLOUR MILL ROAD, GULBAHAR NO.1, PESHAWAR CITY	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
3	KHAIRNU-NAS MEDICAL CENTRE	HAMID CLONY DALAZAQ ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
4	CITY CENTRAL HOSPITAL	DALAZAK ROAD NEAR GULABAD CHOWK PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
5	KIDNEY CARE CENTRE	DIR MEDICAL TOWER HOSPITAL ROAD PESHAWAR CITY	KIDNEY CENTRE
6	MUMTAZ SURGICAL HOSPITAL	DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
7	PESHAWAR - KAI MEDICAL SERVICES	ABDARA, CANAL ROAD, UNIVERSITY TOWN, PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
8	WELL CARE SURGICAL AND TRAUMA CENTRE	OPP LADY GRIFTH SCHOOL DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
9	NARGAS MEDICAL COMPLEX	CHOWK GARI KHANA TEHSIL ROAD PESHAWAR	10 BEDS
10	ITTEFAQ PRIMARY HEALTH AND KIDNEY CENTRE	GULBAHAR NO 1 PESHAWAR	KIDNEY CENTRE
11	SARDAR BEGUM DENTAL HOSPITAL	ACADMI TOWN KANAL ROAD, UNIVERSITY TOWN PESHAWAR	DENTAL HOSPITAL
12	AL MADAD HOSPITAL	SIKANDAR PURA PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
13	AL NOOR HOSPITAL	AL-NOOR PLAZA NEAR YOUSAF ABAD PULL DALAZAK ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL

S.No	Institution	Location	Specification
14	SHAFIQUE HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRIC	TEHKAL BALA JAMRUD ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
15	SHIFA KIDNEY CENTRE	444- DABGARI GARDENS, PESHAWAR	KIDNEY CENTRE
16	MOHAMMAD MEDICAL COMPLEX & BLOOD TRANSFUSION CENTRE	PLOT NO. 3,4,4-A SECTOR B-3 PHASE-V, HAYATABAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
17	CHINA KIDNEY CENTRE	CITY MEDICAL CENTRE, HOSPITAL ROAD PESHAWAR	KIDNEY CENTRE
18	NEW CHINA KIDNEY CENTRE	ALI MEDICAL CENTRE HSPITAL ROAD PESHAWAR	KIDNEY CENTRE
19	HABIB MEDICAL COMPLEX	OPP CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL NEW DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
20	SHOUKAT KHANUM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	CIRCULAR ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
21	SAID ANWAR MEDICAL CENTRE	DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR	PRIVATE CENTRE
22	REHMAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE	5/B-2 PHASE 5 HAYATABAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
23	TIKA WELFARE HOSPITAL	CIRCULAR ROAD YAKATOOT PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
24	NASEER TEACHING HOSPITAL	CANAL ROAD NEAR BISE PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
25	HEALTH CARE CENTRE	43-44,F SAHIBZADA ABDUL QAYYUM ROAD UNIVERSITY TOWN PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
26	AAS CHILDREN REHYDRATION CENTRE	NISHTAR ABAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE CENTRE
27	I T C W P KIDNEY HOSPITAL	ITTEFAQ PRIMARY HEALTH KIDNEY CENTERE GUL BAHAR NO.1	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
28	SARDAR BEGUM DENTAL HOSPITAL	ACADMI TOWN KANAL ROAD, UNIVERSITY TOWN PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
29	AMAN HOSPITAL	DABGARI GARDEN PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
30	SARDAR BEGUM DENTAL HOSPITAL	ACADMI TOWN KANAL ROAD, UNIVERSITY TOWN PESHAWAR	DENTAL HOSPITAL
31	MUMTAZ SURGICAL HOSPITAL	DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
32	PESHAWAR - KAI MEDICAL SERVICES	ABDARA, CANAL ROAD, UNIVERSITY TOWN, PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL

S.No	Institution	Location	Specification
33	MERCY HOSPITAL PESHAWAR	UNIVERSITY ROAD TEHKAL PAYAN PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
34	MANZOOR HOSPITAL	6-B PARK ROAD UNIVERSITY TOWN PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
35	PAK SURGICAL HOSPITAL	REHMAN BABA COLONY DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
36	PIMA AL KHIDMAT HOSPITAL	NISHTAR ABAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
37	CHILDREN MEDICAL CENTRE	DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR	PRIVATE CHILDREN CENTRE
38	MEHRIN MATERNITY HOME	H 275 STREET NO 2 A NEW DEFENCE SHAMI ROAD PESHAWAR	MATERNITY HOME
39	DOCTORS HOSPITAL	JAMRUD ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
40	SHEREEN WELFARE HOSPITAL & MATERNITY HOME	HOUSE NO 3 AJAB KHAN STREET 4 PAHARI PURA PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
41	KUWAIT TEACHING HOSPITAL	ABDARA CHOWK UNIVERSITY ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
42	NASIR HOSPITAL	GULBAHAR NO.2 PESHAWAR CITY	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
43	NISHTAR ABAD CHILDREN REHYDRATION CENTRE	OPP PIMA AL KHIDMAT HOSPITAL NISHTAR ABD PESHAWAR	RE HYDRATION CENTRE
44	AL IBRAHIMI HOSPITAL	DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
45	HAYAT ABAD SURGICAL TEACHING HOSPITAL	PLOT NO 2 SECTOR B -2 PHASE NO 5 HAYAT ABAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
46	HAIR PLUS INTERNATIONAL CLUB	A-31ST FLOOR ZARAK PLAZA UNIVERSITY ROAD PESHAWAR	HAIR TRANSPLANT CENTRE
47	MEDICARE HOSPITAL	CANAL ROAD DANISH ABAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
48	IBADAT HOSPITAL	NISHTAR ABAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
49	HAMZA FOUNDATION WELFARE HOSPITAL & BLOOD SERVICES	2-APARK AVENUE TOWN CHOWK UNIVERSITY ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
50	BANO CHILDREN RE HYDRATION CENTRE	GUNJ NEAR BANO PETROL PUMP PESHAWAR	RE HYDRATION CENTRE
51	KHYBER EYE FOUNDATION	IJAZ ABAD GUL BAHAR NO 4 PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL EYE

S.No	Institution	Location	Specification
52	KHURSHID MEDICAL CENTRE	ASAMAI ROAD OPP FRONTIER COLLAGE PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL EYE
53	HAMZA SURGICAL HOSPITAL	8- E PARK ROAD UNIVERSITY TOWN PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL EYE
54	BAB-UL MADINA HOSPITAL	BAB-UL MADINA MEDICAL CENTRE G T ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
55	DR HAMAYUN HAIR TRANSPLANT INSTITUTE	24-D CHINAR ROAD UNIVERSITY TOWN PESHAWAR	HAIR TRANSPLANT CENTRE
56	CHILDREN RE HYDRATION CENTRE	96- NISHTAR ABAD PESHAWAR CITY	34 BEDDED
57	AL REHMAN SURGICAL CENTRE	DIR MEDICAL TOWER HOSPITAL ROAD PESHAWAR CITY	PRIVATE SURGICAL CENTRE
58	KHWAJA ASHRAF WELFARE HOSPITAL	NEAR SARDCHA GATE THAND KHOI CITY CIRCULAR ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
59	THE HEALTH CARE CENTRE	SAEED ABAD NO 2 PAJAGGI ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE MEDICAL CENTRE
60	AL SHIFA SURGICAL CENTRE	NEAR SHAH QABOOL POLICE STATION DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
61	KHAIR UN NASS TRUST HOSPITAL 2	NEAR LALA SUB DIVISION SIKANDAR PURA CHOWK PESHAWAR	PRIVATE MEDICAL CENTRE
62	KHAIR UN NASS TRUST HOSPITAL 3	NEAR MOHALLAH SETHIAN BAZAR KALAN PESHAWAR	PRIVATE MEDICAL CENTRE
63	KHAIR UN NASS TRUST HOSPITAL 5	NEAR ALLIED BANK OUT SIDE GUNJ GATE PANDU ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE MEDICAL CENTRE
64	KHAIR UN NASS TRUST HOSPITAL 1	BUKHARI MANZIL OPP PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING HOSTEL SIKANDAR PURA PESHAWAR	PRIVATE MEDICAL CENTRE
65	YASHFEEN HOSPITAL & MATERNITY CENTRE	CITY MALL GODOWN ROAD GT ROAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
66	NORTH WEST GENERAL HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE	SECTOR A-3 PHSAE 5 HAYATABAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
67	AIMS INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL	31-A3 PHASE 5 HAYATABAD PESHAWAR	PRIVATE HOSPITAL
68	MAJID HOSPITAL	SIKANDAR PURA PESHAWAR CITY	PRIVATE HOSPITAL

S.No	Institution	Location	Specification
69	HAMARA FOUNDATION	HOUSE NO 1BEHARI COLONY ROAD DEFENCE TOWN PESHAWAR	PRIVATE MEDICAL CENTRE

5.1.8 List of Government Health Facilities⁵⁴

DISTRICT PESHAWAR		
BASIC HEALTH UNIT		
S.No	Inst Name	Tehsil/
1	BHU Adizai	Peshawar
2	BHU Barber Uppazai	Peshawar
3	BHU Bazid Khel	Peshawar
4	BHU Budhai	Peshawar
5	BHU Chamkani	Peshawar
6	BHU Charperiza	Peshawar
7	BHU Darmangi	Peshawar
8	BHU Faqir Killi	Peshawar
9	BHU Fida Abad	Peshawar
10	BHU Governor House	Peshawar
11	BHU Gulshan-E-Rehman	Peshawar
12	BHU Hazar Khawani	Peshawar
13	BHU Jhagra	Peshawar
14	BHU Jogani	Peshawar
15	BHU Kharaki	Peshawar
16	BHU Shagi Bala(Khatki)	Peshawar
17	BHU Khazana	Peshawar

⁵⁴ <http://www.healthkp.gov.pk/DWHFacilities.asp>

DISTRICT PESHAWAR		
18	BHU Kafoor Dheri	Peshawar
19	BHU Lala Killi	Peshawar
20	BHU Maira Surizai	Peshawar
21	BHU Masho Khel	Peshawar
22	BHU Mariam Zai	Peshawar
23	BHU Mashogagar	Peshawar
24	BHU Nasir Bagh	Peshawar
25	BHU Mandra Khel(Pajagi)	Peshawar
26	BHU Pakha Ghulam	Peshawar
27	BHU Palosai	Peshawar
28	BHU Phandoo Payan	Peshawar
29	BHU Pishta Khara	Peshawar
30	BHU Saeed Abad	Peshawar
31	BHU Sarband	Peshawar
32	BHU Tarai Payan(Shaqi H.K)	Peshawar
33	BHU Sheikh Mohammadi	Peshawar
34	BHU Sherkeria	Peshawar
35	BHU Sufaid Dheri	Peshawar
36	BHU Surizai Bala	Peshawar
37	BHU Takht Abad	Peshawar
38	BHU Tela Band	Peshawar
39	BHU Urmer Payan	Peshawar
40	BHU Wadpaga	Peshawar
41	BHU Regai	Peshawar
42	BHU Gul Bella	Peshawar

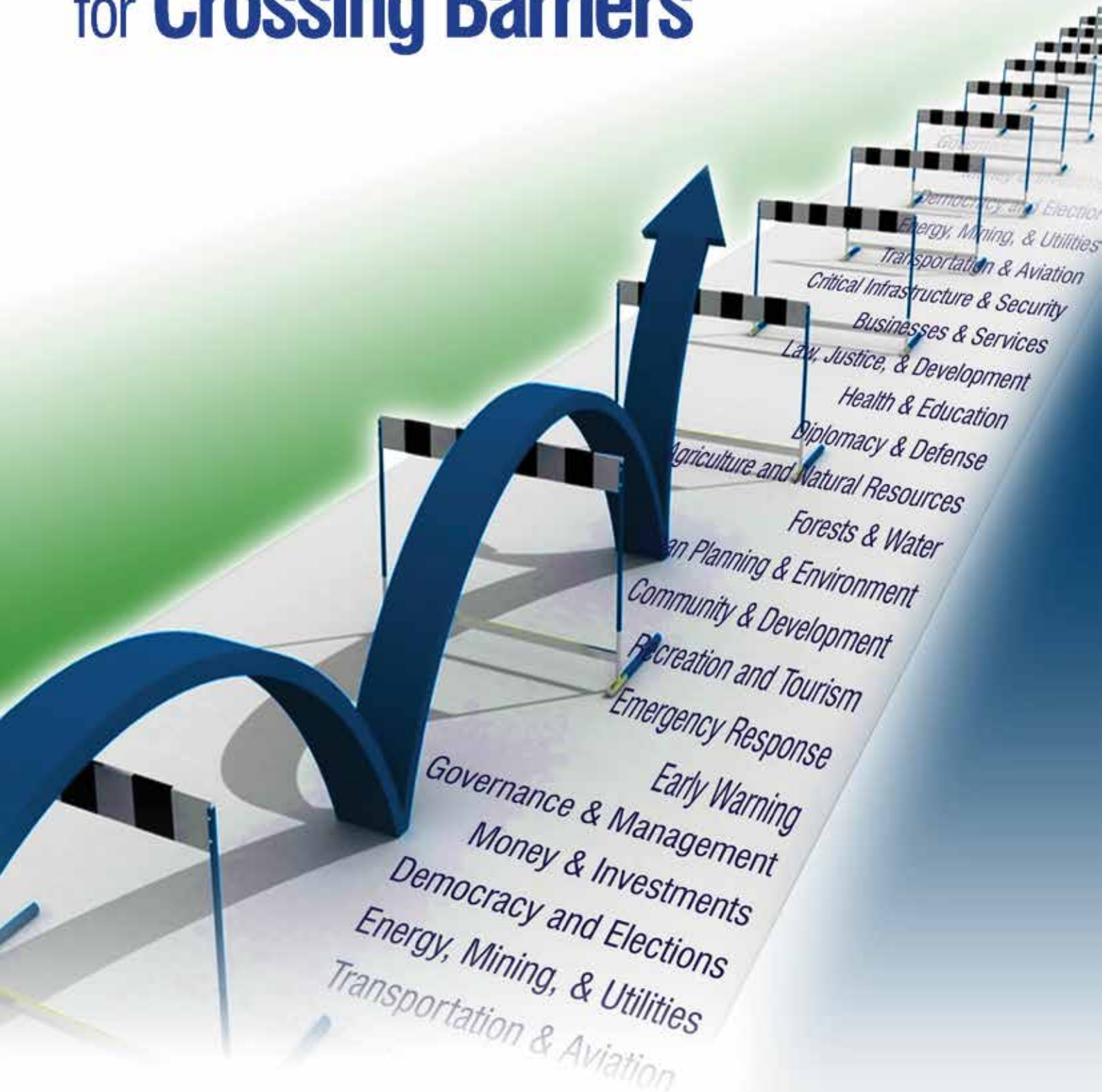
DISTRICT PESHAWAR		
43	BHU Budhani	Peshawar
44	BHU Urmer Miana	Peshawar
45	BHU Chaghar Matti	Peshawar
46	BHU Puthwar	Peshawar
47	BHU Dalazak	Peshawar
48	BHU Sango Landi	Peshawar
DISPENSARIES		
1	Civil Dispy: Jugan Shah	Peshawar
2	City Branch Dispy:No.3 Peshawar	Peshawar
3	City Branch Dispy:No.1 Peshawar	Peshawar
4	City Branch Dispy:No.2 Peshawar	Peshawar
5	Civil Dispy: Irrigation colony (NCB)	Peshawar
6	Civil Dispy: Badahbher	Peshawar
7	Civil Dispy: Clerk colony	Peshawar
8	Civil Dispy: Garhi Mali Khel	Peshawar
9	Urban Dispy:Landi Arbab	Peshawar
9	Civil Dispy: Mathra	Peshawar
10	Civil Dispy: Nothia	Peshawar
11	Civil Dispy: Rashid Abad (NCB)	Peshawar
12	Civil Dispy: Sheikh Abad	Peshawar
13	Civil Dispy: Tarnab Farm	Peshawar
14	Civil Dispy: Tehkal Payan	Peshawar
15	Civil Dispy: Wadpagga	Peshawar
16	Civil Dispy: Wazir Bagh	Peshawar
17	Civil Dispy: Zaryab Colony	Peshawar

DISTRICT PESHAWAR		
18	Civil Dispy: Gul Bahar	Peshawar
19	Union Concil Dispy: Akhun Abad	Peshawar
20	Union Concil Dispy Bhana Mari	Peshawar
21	Union Concil Dispy: Charkhana	Peshawar
22	Union Concil Dispy: Din Bahar Colony	Peshawar
23	Union Concil Dispy: Ghari Atta Mohammad	Peshawar
24	Union Concil Dispy: Hussain Abad	Peshawar
25	Union Concil Dispy: Kakshal	Peshawar
26	Urban Dispy: Khalid Town	Peshawar
27	Union Concil Dispy: Kotla Muhsin Khan	Peshawar
28	Civil Dispy: Rashid Ghari	Peshawar
29	Civil Dispy: Shaheen Muslim Town	Peshawar
30	Civil Dispy: Swati Gate	Peshawar
31	Union Council Dispy: Zargar Abad	Peshawar
32	Civil Dispy: Sheikhan	Peshawar
33	Civil Dispy: Nauthia Qadeem	Peshawar
34	Civil Dispy: Aza Khel	Peshawar
35	Civil Dispy: Urmar Payan	Peshawar
36	T&T Colony Dispy: Peshawar	Peshawar
37	Cantt: Dispy: Shaheed Bazar	Peshawar
LEPROSY CLINIC		
1	Leprosy Clinic Peshawar	Peshawar
GOVT:MCH CENTERS		
1	Govt: MCH Centre Civil Quarter	Peshawar
2	Govt. MCH Center Mattani	Peshawar

DISTRICT PESHAWAR		
3	Govt: MCH Centre University Town, Peshawar	Peshawar
4	Govt: MCH Centre Public Health School Peshawar	Peshawar
RURAL HEALTH CENTERS		
1	RHC Badabher	Peshawar
2	RHC Gara Tajik	Peshawar
3	RHC Nahaqi	Peshawar
T.B.CLINICS		
1	TB Centre Asia Gate	Peshawar
2	TB Centre, Nishtarabad	Peshawar
3	TB Centre Azampura.	Peshawar
4	TB Centre LRH Peshawar	Peshawar

Source: Health Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Information & Communication Technology for **Crossing Barriers**



Solutions in Time

ALHASAN SYSTEMS PVT. LTD.

Landline: +92.51.282.0449/ +92.51.835.9288

Fax: +92.51.835.9287

Email: connect@alhasan.com Website: www.alhasan.com

<http://www.facebook.com/alhasan.com>