

PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

CITY DISTRICT
PESHAWAR,
KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA



ALHASAN SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

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*Dedicated to the 150+ Army Public School
students, parents, and teachers and to the
most resilient people of Peshawar.*

تم ہم کو یاد رکھنا ، کبھی دل سے نہ بھلانا
ہم پاس ہوں یا نہ ہوں ، ہمیں پیار سے بلانا

PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

CITY DISTRICT PESHAWAR,
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

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City District Peshawar Development Profile is the third in the series of Pakistan Development Perspective [PDP] publication. This PDP is the result of a Public-Private Partnership [PPP] initiative between ALHASAN SYSTEMS and its collaborating partners. The main purpose of compiling such district profiles is to promote public awareness, welfare, and safety, while providing community and other stakeholders and researchers open access to vital data/ information to augment their development planning and disaster mitigation interventions.

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This series of Pakistan Development Perspective [PDP] is a pioneering high-tech initiative of ALHASAN SYSTEMS and its collaborating partners from both public and private sectors. This PDP series explores carefully selected 50+ layers of information with spatial and historical references using advanced ICT4D & GIS tools and techniques. The series is a classical outcome of years of experience of ALHASAN SYSTEMS and its collaborating partners. PDP sets a lead example of public/ private partnership in Pakistan for supporting the larger humanitarian relief and development interventions in Pakistan.

I hope that this report will facilitate the Government of Pakistan, humanitarian and development organizations, foreign investors, local businesses, and public representatives along with many other users and stakeholders in better planning and decision making. The wealth of information presented in this report along with wall size maps, and baseline data and metadata provided on the accompanied DVD shall enhance the ability of researchers, planners, and other concerned citizens including youth to correlate different dimensions of the community development using their own knowledge base and research themes.

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All readers and users are encouraged to share their feedback on SKIM Portal [www.skim.pk] PDP Blog; to help us incorporate additional enhancements information to keep this document up-to-date for the larger public benefit.

Syed Mehdi ul Husnain Bokhari

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3D	3 Dimensions	MW	Mega Watts
ACO	Agriculture Census Organization	NA	National Assembly
AEPAM	Academy Of Educational Planning And Management	NDI	National Democratic Institute
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus	NEQS	National Environment Quality Standards
ANFREL	Asian Network for Free Elections	NER	Net Enrolment Rate
ANP	Awami National Party	NFC	National Finance Commission
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan	NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
EU	European Union	NWFP	North West Frontier Province (Now KP)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	ODI	Overseas Development Institute (UK)
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue	PA	Provincial Assembly
FY	Fiscal Year	PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
GBV	Gender Based Violence	PDA	Peshawar Development Profile
GE	General Elections	PESA	Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis
			Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure	PILDAT	Pakistan Muslim League
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio	PML	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians
GIS	Geographic Information System	PPPP	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement
GSP	Geological Survey of Pakistan	PSLM	Pakistan Tehreek e Insaf
HDI	Human Development Index	PTI	Qaumi Watan Party
HEC	Higher Education Commission	QWP	Sustainable Policy Development Institute
HF	Health Facility	SDPI	Spatial Knowledge and Information Management
HFA	Health Facility Assessment	SKIM	Survey of Pakistan
HH	Households/ Household Head	SOP	Social Policy and Development Center
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	SPDC	Sarhad University of science & Information Technology
HPG	Humanitarian Policy Group	SUIT	Pakistan Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
IM	Information Management	SUPARCO	Union Councils
JI	Jamat e Islami	UC	University of Engineering and Technology
JUI	Jamiat Ulema e Islam	UET	United Nations Development Program
KMC	Khyber Medical College	UNDP	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	UNESCO	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
MBTU	Million British Thermal Units	UNFPA	United Nations Human Settlements Program
MDG	Millenium Development Goals	UN-HABITAT	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
MGD	Million Gallons per Day	UNICEF	Violence Against Women
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	VAW	Virtual University
MMFSCD	Million Standard Cubic Feet per Day	VU	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MTS	Mass Transit System	WASH	World Food Programme
MVA	Million Volts Amperes	WFP	World Health Organization
		WHO	

District Peshawar at a Glance



Total Housing Units

1998 Census

235,512

Area

1,258.11 km²

Housing Census (2012-13)



Pacca Housing Units

204,306



Kacha Housing Units

181,688



Mix Housing Units

10,584

Literacy Rate 59%

(10+) 2012-13



Male 74% ♂

Female 43% ♀

Sex Ratio

111 Males Per
100 Females



Administrative Units 2013

Tehsils 1

Union Councils 92

Mauzas 246

Municipal Committee 1

Town Committee 1



Household members
using improved
Drinking Water (2008 Est)

90%



15-19 Years
Married Women

22%



Mean Distance to nearest Health
Facility (2008)

4.4 Km



Under 5 Year Mortality Rate
100/1,000 Live Births

Infant Mortality Rate (2006-7)
76/1,000 Live Births

Maternal Mortality Ratio
275/100,000 Live Births



Contraceptive
Prevalence Rate
45%

Pre-natal Consultation
77 %
Post-natal Consultation
24 %



Average
Household Size
8.5

Population

Estimated Population 2014

3,685,634 persons



Male
1,916,530
52%

Female
1,769,104
48 %

Population Density

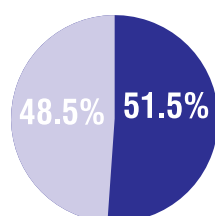
2,932 Persons Per Km²

Estimated 2014

Urban Population



1,787,157



Rural Population



1,898,478



Registered Voters

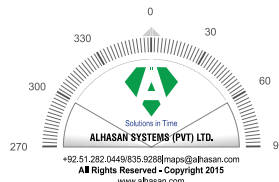
1,388,994

Male
797,152

Female
578,445

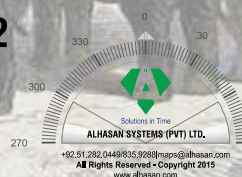
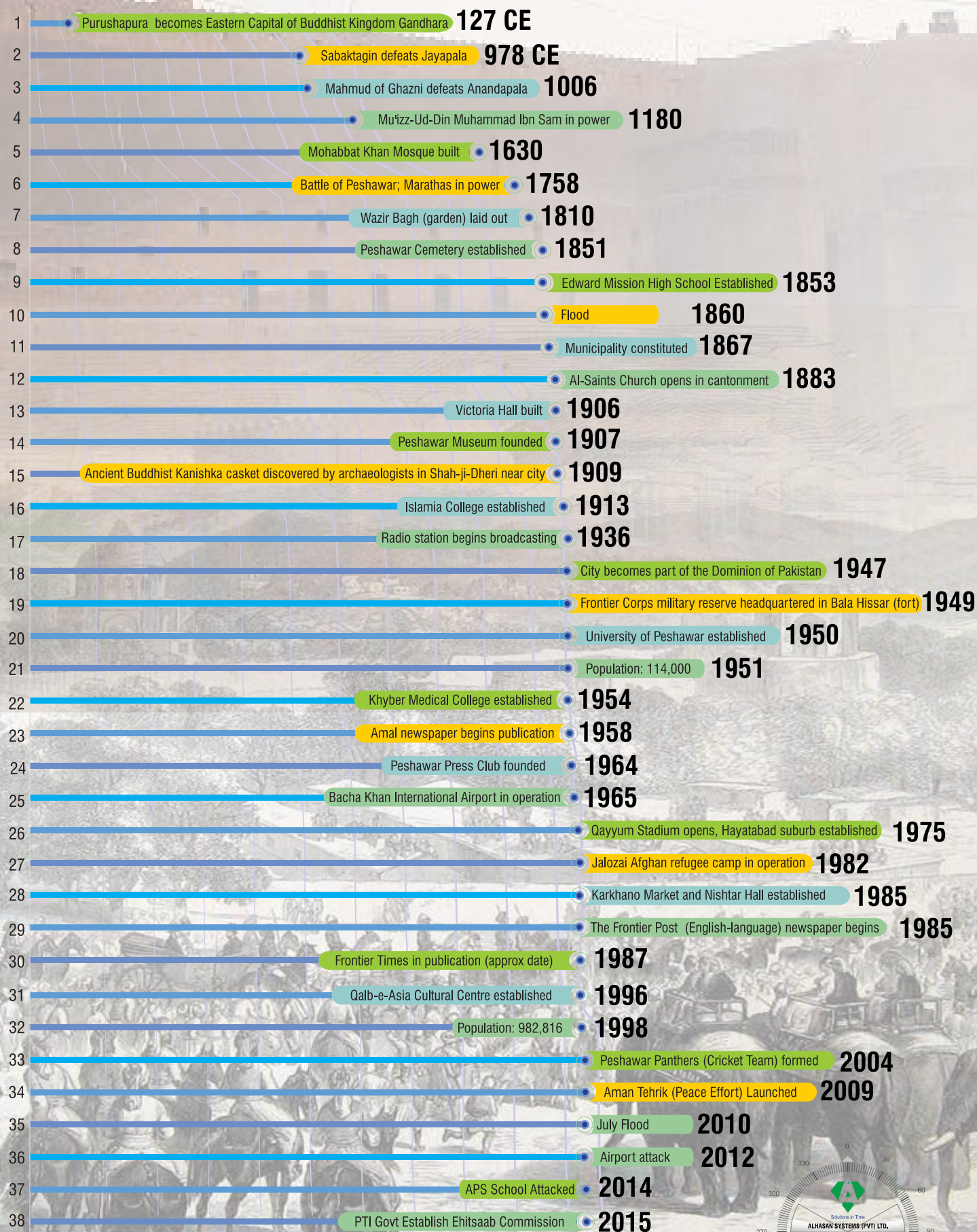
Average Annual
Growth rate
(1981 - 98)

3.58 %



PESHAWAR HISTORY TIMELINE

From Year 127 CE to 2015





OVERVIEW

Peshawar is located at the north-west end of Pakistan, about 160 km west from Islamabad, and is the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Peshawar has a geo-strategically important location and an enriched history. This city has seen the rise and fall of many civilizations. It had been 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. Earlier its administrative status was divisional headquarter.

Table 1: List of Peshawar Sister Cities

#	Peshawar Sister Cities	#	Peshawar Sister Cities
1	Ürümqi, China	3	Makassar, Indonesia
2	Agerola,, Italy	4	Sana'a, Yemen

Source: <http://www.purposegames.com/game/sister-cities-of-peshawar-pakistan-game>

Despite the fact that Peshawar holds key to the gateway of subcontinent, the etymology of the name of Peshawar is obscure as different names were used at times. 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 derived 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.¹ Later on, the region was ruled by Chandra Gupta Maurya, who defeated the Greeks. One of the famous Mauryan kings, Asoka, 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 Baghram for Peshawar. His grandson Akbar formally gave the name Peshawar to this city that means ‘The Place of the Frontier’². 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.

Table 2: 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	
8	Pabi	Nowshera	Peshawar	Budhni	GT Road(N-5), Railway track
9	Budhni	Nowshera	Peshawar	Nahqi	Peshawar to Islamabad Motorway (M-1)

¹ Khan, Shah Nazar (2004), *Ancient Peshawar (An Analysis Of The History And Archeology)*, (Ph.D Thesis), Area Study Center, University Of Peshawar, Peshawar

² Ibid

S.NO	Entry Point(Village)	Entry/Exit From	Entry To	Peshawar UC	Road
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	

Source: PESA District Peshawar November 2012

Geography & Climate

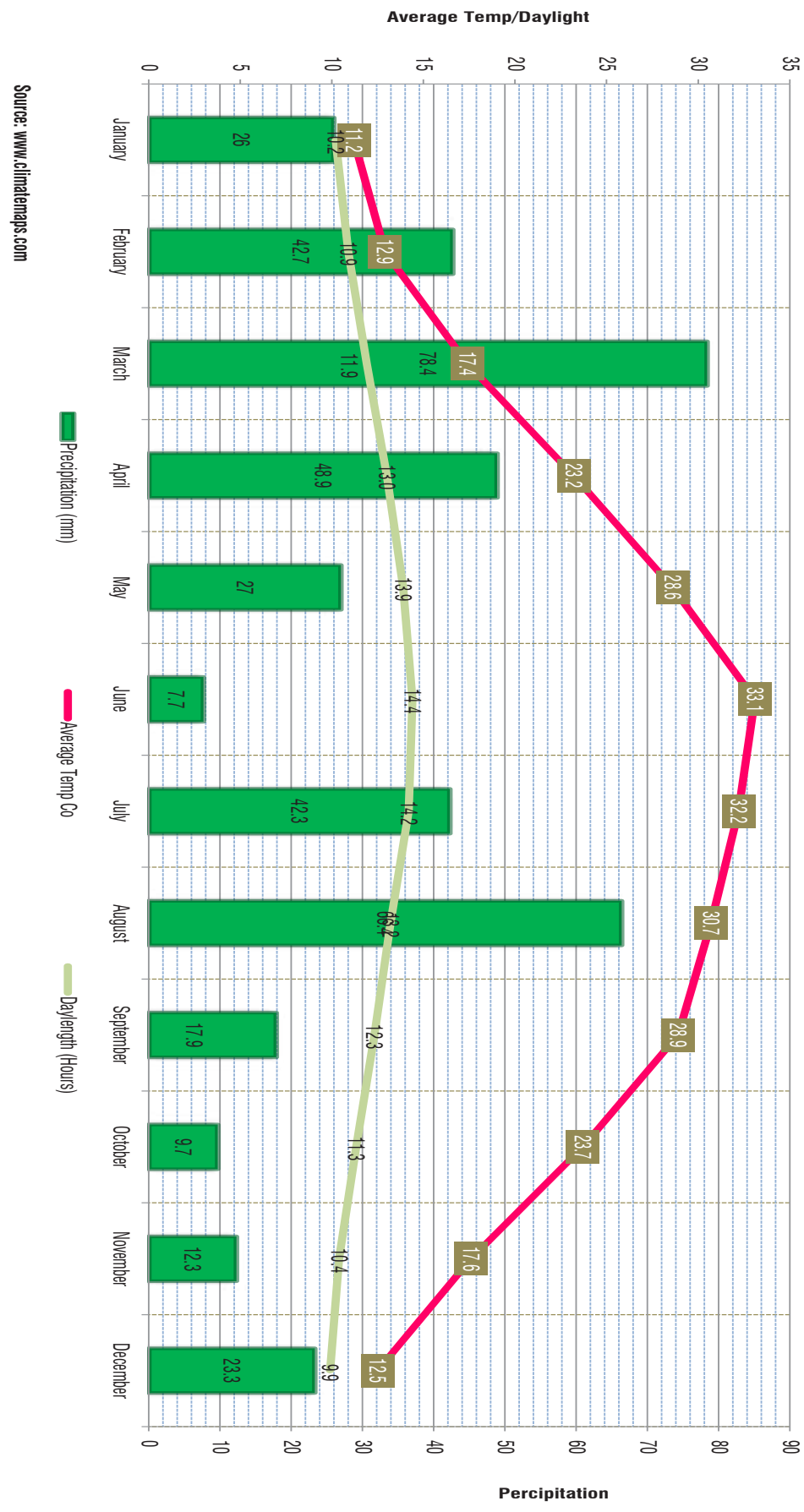
Peshawar is bounded by tribal agencies on its three borders. It is situated near the eastern end of the Khyber Pass. The total area of this district is 1,257 square km. Peshawar lies between 33° 44' and 34° 15' north latitude and 71° 22' and 71° 42' east longitude. The flood Plains/zones are the areas 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)³. Peshawar under Koppen's climate classification features a semi-arid climate with very hot summers and mild winters. But still rainfall is received both in winter and in the summer. The winter rainfall due to western disturbances shows a higher record during the months of February and April.

Peshawar is not a monsoon region, unlike other parts of Pakistan. But still rainfall is received both in winter and in the summer. The winter rainfall due to western disturbances shows a higher record during the months of February and April. The highest winter rainfall of 236 millimetres (9.3 in) has been recorded in February 2007, while the highest summer rainfall of 402 millimetres (15.8 in) has been recorded in the month of July 2010. In which a record breaking rain of 274 millimetres (10.8 in) fell during 24 hours on July 29, 2010 previously 187 mm (7.36 inches) of rain was recorded in April 2009. The average winter rainfall is higher than that of the summer. Based on a 30-year record, the average 30-year annual precipitation has been recorded as 400 millimetres (16 in). The highest annual rainfall of 904.5 millimetres (35.61 in) has been recorded in 2003. Wind speeds vary during the year from 5 knots (5.8 mph; 9.3 km/h) in December to 24 knots (28 mph; 44 km/h) in June. The relative humidity varies from 46% in June to 76% in August. The highest temperature of 50 °C (122 °F) has been recorded on June 18, 1995. While the lowest –3.9 °C (25 °F) occurred on January 7, 1970⁴.

³ <http://Peshawarian.Blogspot.Com/2009/02/Peshawar-Geography-And-Climate.Html>

⁴ <http://peshawar.onepakistan.com.pk/wiki/?id=climate>

Figure 1: Peshawar, Pakistan Climate Graph (Altitude: 359m)



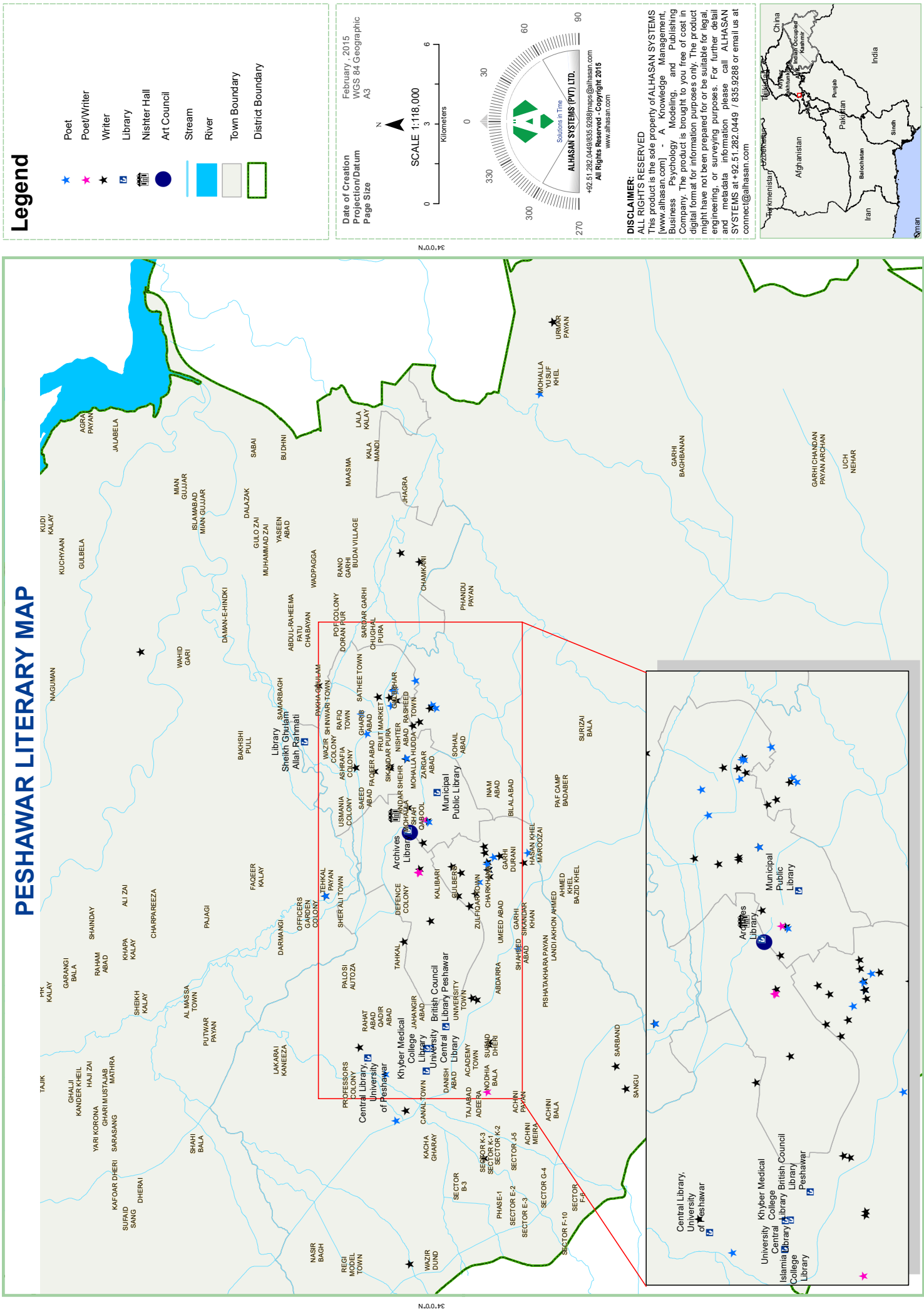
Source: Global Climate & Temperate Web Portal – Data retrieved on Dec. 29, 2013
www.climateps.com

Culture

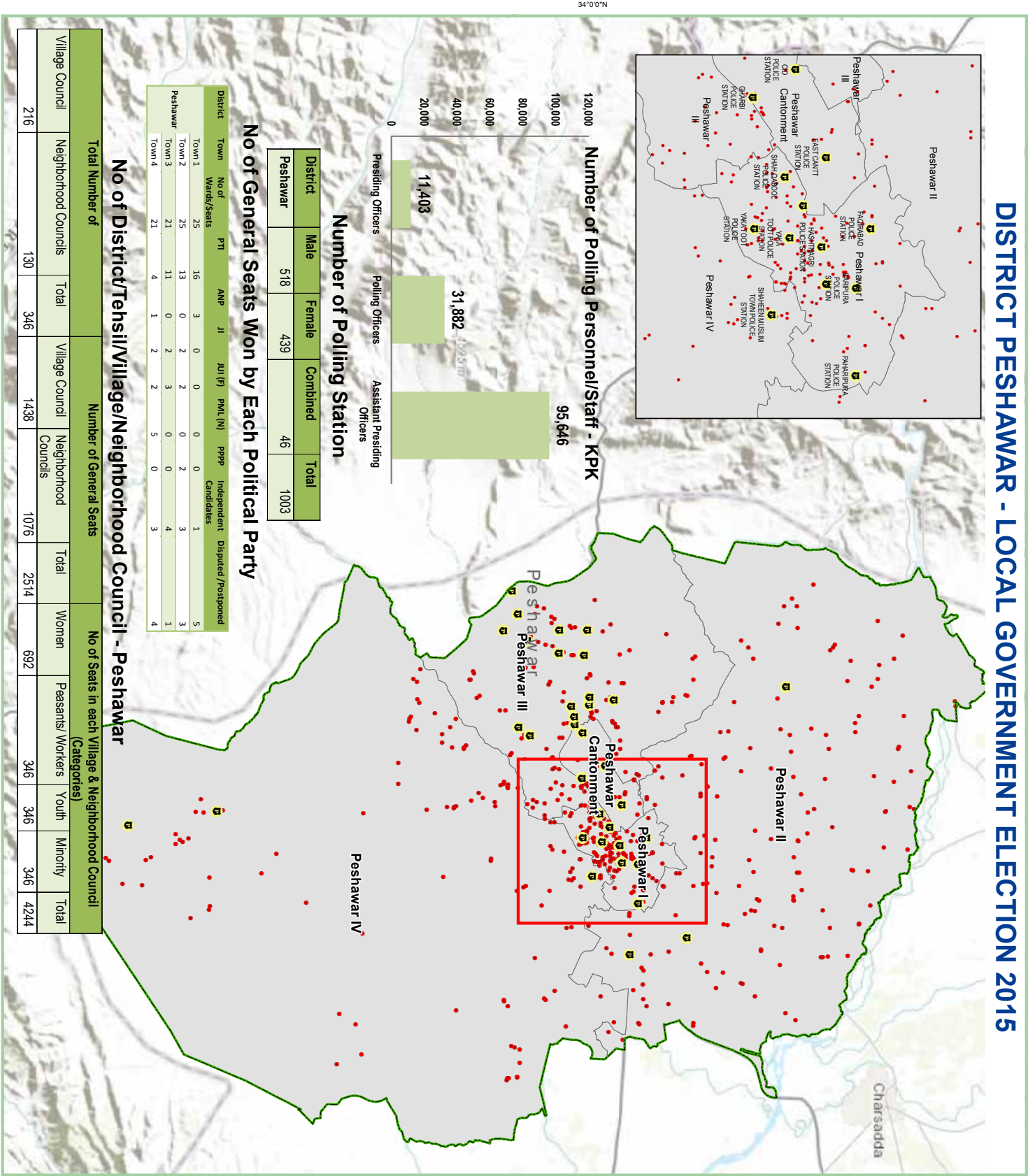
Peshawar is one of the most ancient cities of this region and for centuries has been a center of trade between Afghanistan, South Asia, and Central Asia as well as the Middle East. It is a conservative Islamic city with a rich history. Peshawar's inhabitants consist mainly of Pashtun and Hindkowans. 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. The people of Peshawar are known for their hospitality and a special characteristic to make you feel at home. "Hujra" used to be a main element of the culture of Peshawar it is kind of a drawing room where men would gather and gossip. With ever increasing population of Peshawar and diminishing carrying capacity of housing units, Hujra is depleting and now very few people are able to enjoy this.

The people of Peshawar are conservative in their clothing and socializing. Shalwar Kameez is the main dress that men and women wear. Many women wear "Shuttlecock Burka" to cover themselves. Bara market is famous for its good quality and low cost shopping. Rashkai is a well-known place for quality clothing. 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, Jamat I Islami (JI) and Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf (PTI) are the major political parties of this district. In the general elections of 2008, ANP and PPPP won all the seats of this district. But in recent election of 2013, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), has become the prominent political Party in district Peshawar among all other parties winning three national Assembly seats out of four and Ten out of eleven Provincial Assembly seats. Recently, Peshawar has become an unsafe place for its dwellers as a sound wave of terrorism and religious extremism hit Peshawar in last decade.



DISTRICT PESHAWAR - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION 2015

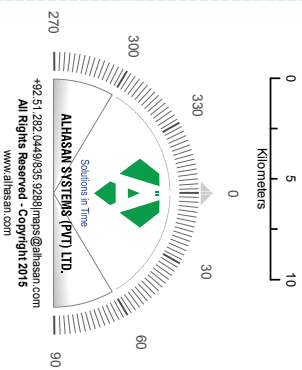


71°30'0"E

Legend

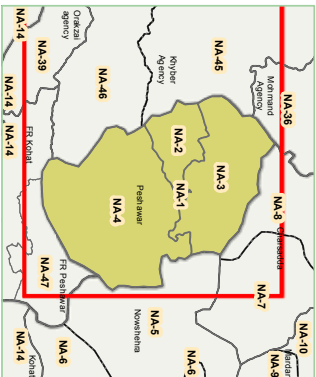
- Polling Station
- Police Station
- Town Boundary
- Peshawar Admin

Date of Creation: November, 2015
Projection/Datum: WGS 84 Geographic
Page Size: A3



Data Source(s):
Election Commission of Pakistan
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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71°30'0"E

Cuisine

People of Peshawar are also known for their love of food and eating. In terms of cuisines Peshawar can be divided into two categories; Inner city for its desi food experience and posh restaurants at Namak Mandi which is a Traditional Food Street of Peshawar. Habibi village restaurant, Ring road and the most famous Charsi Tikka Shop situated in Qissa Khawani bazaar of Peshawar. A trip to Peshawar is incomplete without trying its infamous delicacies such as Namkeen and taraskoon Beef and Mutton, Jilal Kabab House, Peshawri Chappal Kabab, Green Tea, Chief Pizzas and Burgers of Pioneer Fast Food Restaurant is also a famous place for food. Every kind of cuisines is available in Peshawar ranging from Pakistani, Chinese, Thai, Japanese, Continental, Italian, French etc. The food streets and restaurants are a treat for the taste buds of visitors. When in need for some global taste all one needs to do is head to Gulberg and choose from a wide variety of restaurants such as Cafe De'Milan, Freddy's café, Pizza Hut, Thames Restaurant, Celeste' Restaurant and Café, Four Seasons, KFC, Salt n Pepper Village and the list goes on. In the recent past the café culture has flourished with a lot of cafes opening up in trendy neighborhoods.

Flora and Fauna

Flora

As climate of Peshawar is semi-arid and subtropical, the vegetation of the project area falls under scrub, dry, tropical forest type as per Phyto-geographical classification of the area. In addition, over the years Peshawar has considerably expanded. However, the ancient monuments, old gardens, trees, graveyards and traditional bungalows having attached gardens, large expanses of lawn and old roadside trees are still found. These green areas and old indigenous trees are home to many resident bird species, as well as many summer, winter and transit migrants.

The district, wherever irrigated, abounds in trees, which are the mulberry, shisham, willow, tamarisk, flacourtia, sapida, F.sepiaria, several species of grawia, Zizyphus, Nummularia, Acacia Jacquemontii, A. Leucophloia, Alhagi camelorum, Crotalaria, Lycium europaeum, Rhazya stricta, Polygonum aviculare, Rumex vesicarius and the tallow tree are the most common. In the drier parts scrub jungle grows freely as *R/trichophyllus*, *H.trilobum*, *T.torulosa*, and *S/pakistanicum*, palosi or ber are most frequent. All kinds of roses like *guledawoodi*, *chamba*, rambler, *nargis*, *kasmalo*, *ganderi*, *mori* and other seasonal flowers are planted and shown in district.

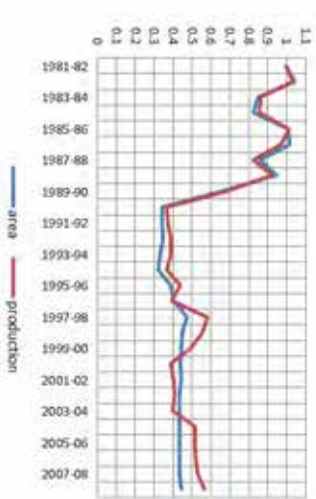
Fauna

Common mammals found are dogs, cats, house rats and bats. Small Indian Mongoose and Indian Palm Squirrel have also been reported. Snakes such as cobra, kraits etc. were common in the tract, but now cases of snake bites are very rare. The common wildlife species found are gray partridge, black partridge, *chakur*, partridge, and see etc. Birds found in Peshawar are house Sparrow, Red Vented Bulbul, Common Myna, House Sparrow, Rose Ringed Parakeet, Common Babbler, Pariah kite, Common Swallow, Blyth's Reed Warbler, White Cheeked Bulbul and Crested Lark. Markhor are found on the Pajja spurs which jut out from the hills north of Mardan, and occasionally near Cherat, where Urial are also seen. Wolves and Hyennas are now not numerous, though Leopards are reported to be seen but rarely. Wild-fowl and wild-swans are abundant in the winter. Non-migratory species are decreasing in Peshawar as cultivation extends. The Peshawar Vale Hunt maintains an excellent pack of hounds. There is in many of the streams near the hills⁵.

⁵ Imperial Gazetteer, NWFP

PESHAWAR LAND COVER AND AGRICULTURE

Index of Area & Production of Wheat

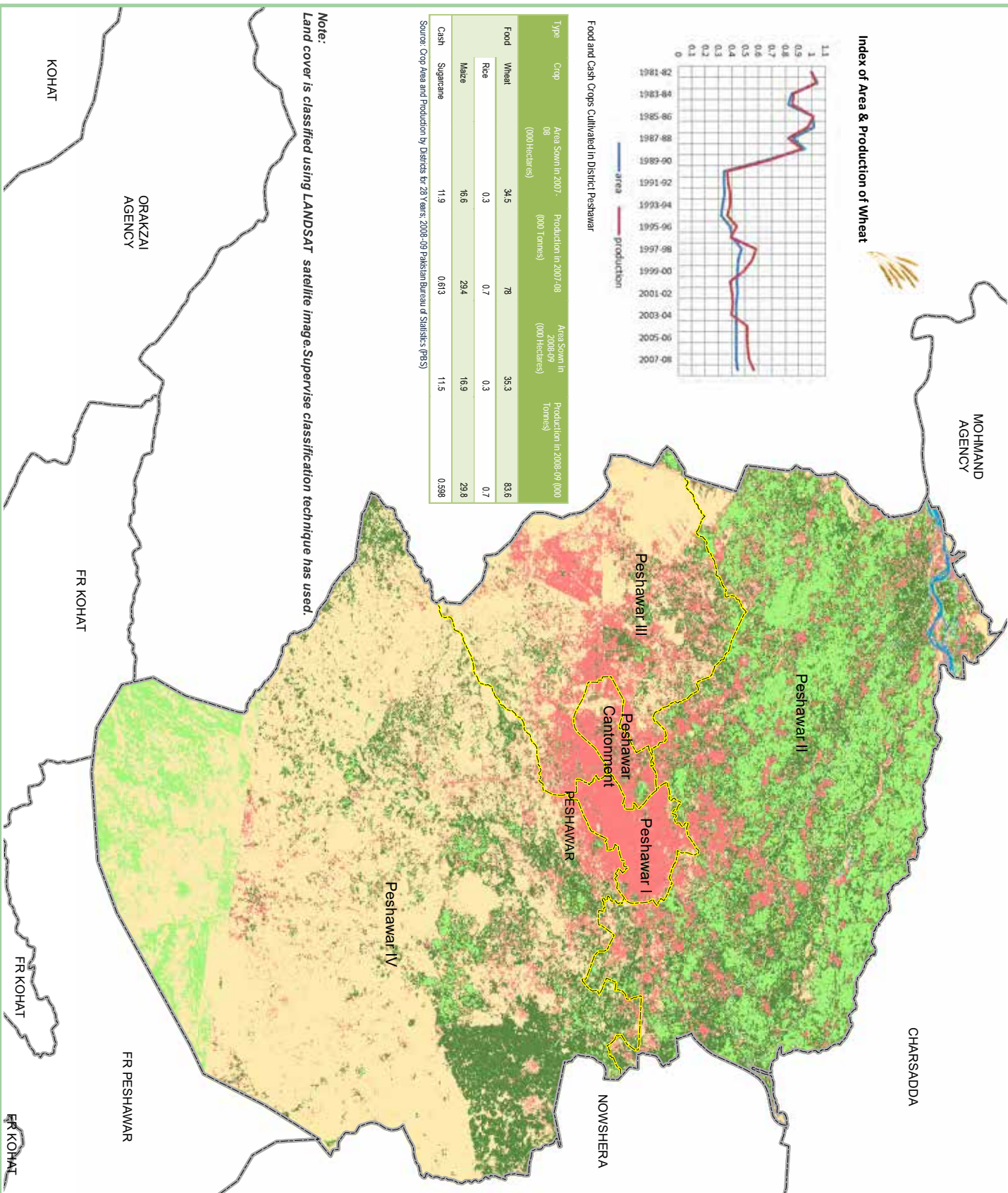


Food and Cash Crops Cultivated in District Peshawar

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
	Sugarcane	11.9	0.613	11.5	0.598
Cash					

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

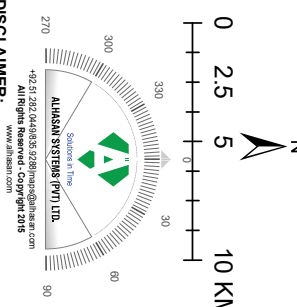
Note:
Land cover is classified using LANDSAT satellite image. Supervise classification technique has used.



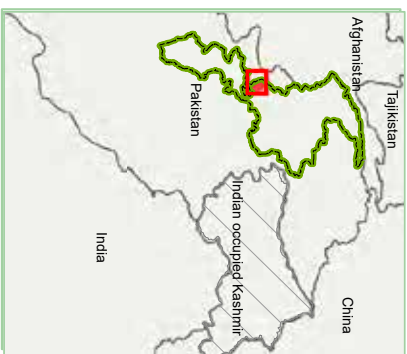
Legend

- Inland Water
- Built-up Area
- Growing Crops
- Dense Crops
- Bar Land
- Town Boundary
- District Boundary

Date of Creation: February, 2015
Projection/Datum: WGS 84 Geographic
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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 group 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.

Table 3: Peshawar Neighborhood/Residential Areas

Peshawar	Knungo Supervisory Tapas	Circles/ Tapas	Patwar Tapas	Circles/	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

Katchi Abadi / Slums

Almost seven decades have passed since independence but still a very large number of Pakistanis live under meager conditions. According to World Bank report titled “Expanding Housing Finance to the Underserved in South Asia : Market Review and Forward Agenda” published in 2010; Pakistan is facing an unprecedented shortage of 7.6 million housing units, which forces more than half of the country’s urban population to live in slums. Katchi abadis are informal settlements which came into existence by way of encroachment or subdivisions of public land or of a private land.

In Peshawar Katchi Abadis/Slums/Informal Settlements are situated on Kohat Road in Town IV on the outskirts of Peshawar comprising of Scheme Chowk, Sardar Colony, Dir Colony, and Lalarukh Colony. On the other hand, Charsadda road an unplanned area of Town II consists of Bakhshi Pul, Mansoorabad and Maqsoodabad Areas. Besides; Khazana and Naguman Camps are afghan refugees’ camps in the outskirts of Peshawar.

Town IV which comprises most of Peshawar’s sprawling informal areas and slums, is the largest area covering 600 km² nearly 27 times the size of Town I. While there are no detailed studies of Peshawar’s informal settlements, an estimated 60–70% of Peshawar is made up of informal areas or slums without adequate services, housing, roads or sanitation. These settlements also house informal carpet weaving industry with many families working together resulting in health and hygiene problems in these areas. With the passage of time some of these settlements are regularized and tolerated by the authorities (through bribery and political lobbying), certain areas are still disputed and squatter in Peshawar e.g some katchi abadis in Tajabad in Board areas. These areas are disputed between railway authorities and People from Tehkal and Lalmah. Some Afghan Refugees, which think that they have little choice to go back have also settled in slums and their dwellings are “villages” by authorities. It is worthy to mention here that Slum Upgrading Projects will also be not feasible unless they engage comprehensively with town planning projects⁷.

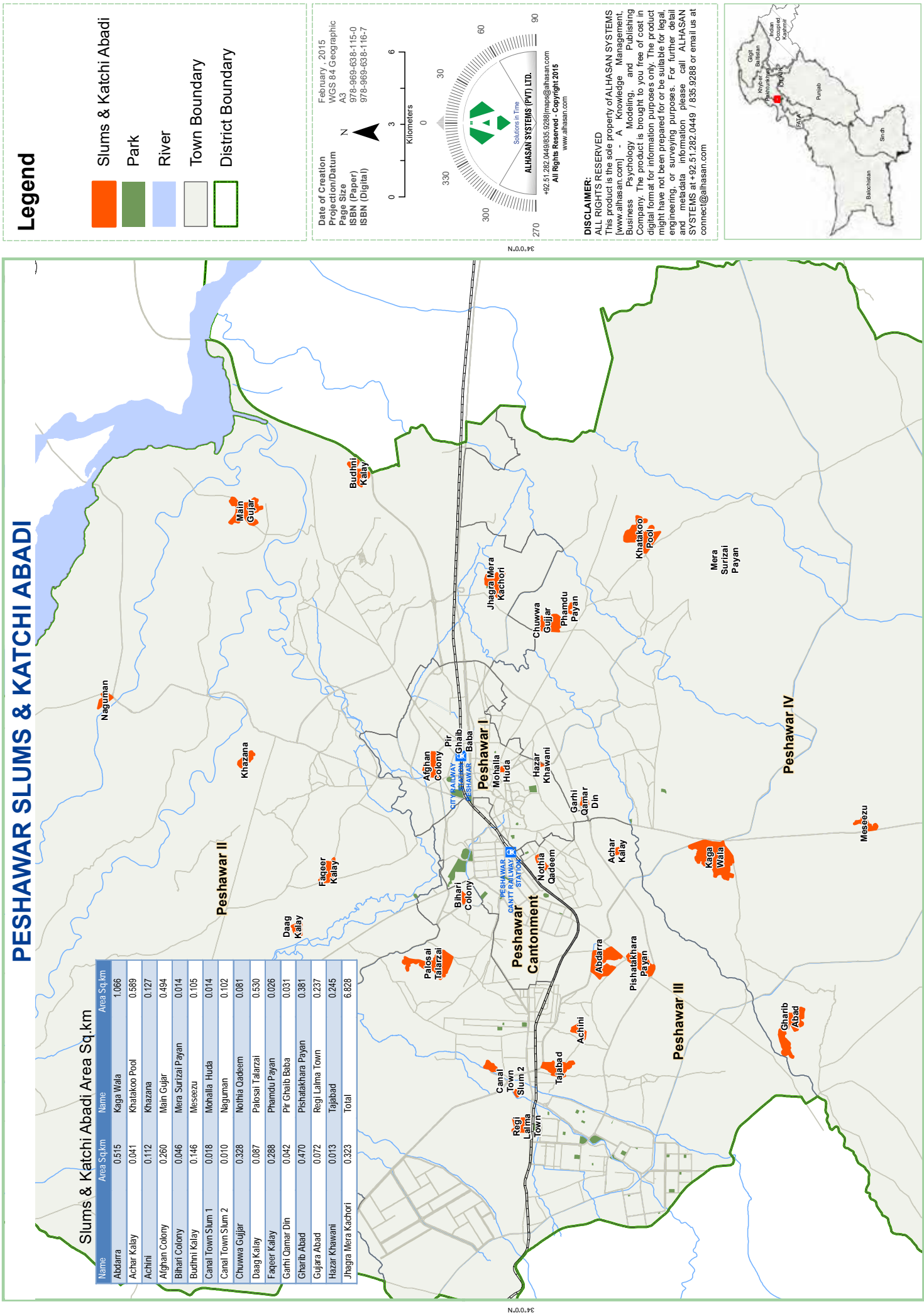
⁶ [Http://www.Khyberpakhtunkhwa.Gov.Pk/Departments/BOS/Nwfpdev-Stats-Crime-Tab-59.Php](http://www.Khyberpakhtunkhwa.Gov.Pk/Departments/BOS/Nwfpdev-Stats-Crime-Tab-59.Php)

⁷ Sanctuary in the city? Urban displacement and vulnerability in Peshawar, Pakistan. HPG Working Paper, May 2013.

Table 4: List of Katchi Abadis/Slums in Peshawar

Name	Name (Cont.)	Name (Cont.)	Name (Cont.)	Name (Cont.)
ABDARRA	CANAL TOWN SLUM 1	GHARIB ABAD	KHAZANA	NOTHIA QADEEM
ACHAR KALAY	CANAL TOWN SLUM 2	GUJARA ABAD	MAIN GUJAR	PALOSAI TALARZAI
ACHINI	CHUWWA GUJJAR	HAZAR KHAWANI	MERA SURIZAI PAYAN	PHANDU PAYAN
AFGHAN COLONY	DAAG KALAY	JHAGRA MERA ACHORI	MESEEZU	PIR GHAIB BABA
BIHARI COLONY	FAQEER KALAY	KAGA WALA	MOHALLA HUDA	PISHATAKHARA PAYAN
BUDHNI KALAY	GARHI QAMAR DIN	KHATAKOO POOL	NAGUMAN	REGI LALMA TOWN
				TAJABAD

Source: Local People and Field Visits



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Out of the 272 national and 99 provincial seats respectively Peshawar has 04 national and 11 provincial constituencies. Peshawar District has always played a very pivotal role in Provincial as well as in National Politics. The history of the politics in Peshawar is significantly inconsistent and unpredictable. In 2008 elections, the Secular Awami National Party (ANP) which was at that time the dominant party in the Province, won the elections with significant margin. In 2013 elections, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), which is currently considered to be the third biggest political party of the country, clean swept the election in the district and won 03 out of 04 NA seats and 10 out of 11 provincial seats and became the dominant in the district as well as the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The most significant reason of the importance of the Politics is that the people of NA-1 resisted the bail of Ghulam Ahmad Bilor just before the 2013 elections and PTI's chairman Imran Khan won the seat from there but soon after he left seat under article 223 of the constitution, the same people re-elected Bilor in By-Elections in NA-1 and that shows the political immaturity and instability of the voters in the said constituency. A single Provincial seat was won by PML (N) in general Election from district Peshawar.

In 1988 election Peshawar had 04 National Assembly seats but in 1990, due to the creation of the district Nowshera, adjacent to Peshawar NA-04 was included to the new district. There were 03 NA seats and 08 Provincial assembly seats. There was no change of number of National as well as Provincial Assembly seats till 1997 general elections. Before the elections of 2002, new constituency boundaries (Halqabandi) were formed, according to which 4 national assembly and 11 provincial assembly seats were allotted to district Peshawar.

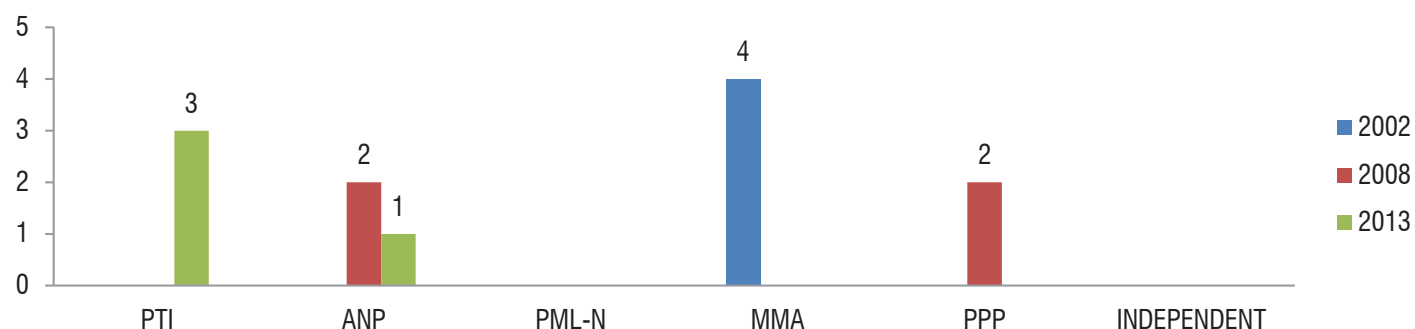
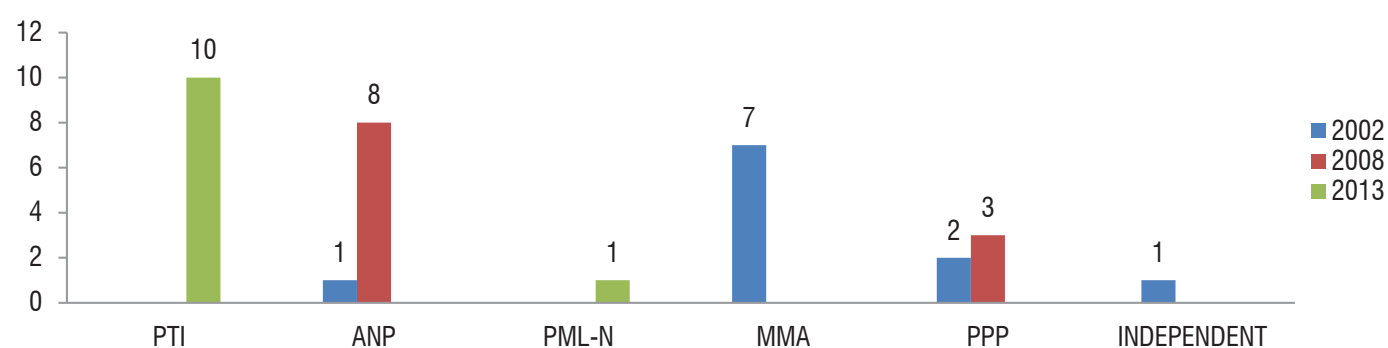
Before the elections of 2002, after the announcement of addition of seats in national assembly, new constituencies created by the government. In Peshawar National assembly seats were increased to 04 from 03, and provincial assembly seats increased to 11 from total 08 provincial seats. The total number of Provincial and National constituencies remained unchanged in general election of 2008 and 2013 accordingly as were in 2002.

Provincial and Federal Politics

The politics of Peshawar has always been dominated by Bilours, affiliated with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's brand of Pashtun Nationalism. Other prominent Political family of the district is Arbabs. If we consider this in party perspective, ANP and PPP remained the major electoral contesters from 1988 to 1997. But 2002 election produced entirely unusual results and a religious coalition Muttahida Majlis-i-Amal (MMA) got dominancy in the district.

In 2002 elections, Muttahida Majlis-i-Amal (MMA) which was a religious coalition, got victory in The district and in the province both in provincial and National Assembly constituencies. But in 2008 election, The Secular Party ANP clean swept the district and got dominancy in the Province. The results of 2013 election illustrate the volatility of the political scenario in the district as well as in the province, because this time Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf PTI did the same thing with ANP as there was with MMA and got dominancy with securing 03 out of 04 NA seats and 10 out of 11 PK seats. Though ANP was just able to win only a single NA-1 constituency in bye election while PML-N the leading Party of the country got only one PK-seat from the district Peshawar⁸.

⁸ Election Commission Of Pakistan

Figure 2: National Assembly Party wise Status**Figure 3: Provincial Assembly Party wise Position**

Source: Election commission of Pakistan

Voting Trend

There was a drastic change observed in voting trend in election 2013. According to ECP, the overall turnout was 55.02% in Pakistan, which is much higher and has increased from the previous elections. The overall turnout for district Peshawar in general election 2013 was 35.29%. People's interest towards politics and vote for the right has been observed since 2011. In Peshawar, there was almost 54.92% increase in voters as compare to 2002 general elections and 13.40% increase in 2013 from 2008 and majority of votes registered by males and especially male. Graph shows a huge increase in voters from 2002 General Elections to 2013.

Source: Election Commission of Pakistan

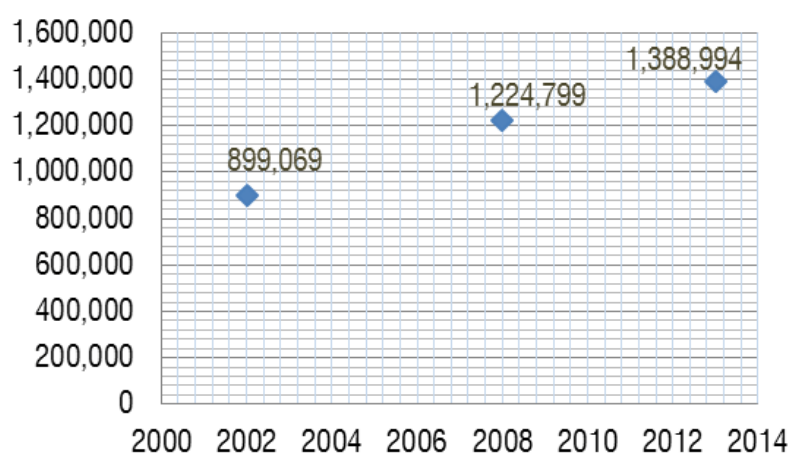
Figure 4: Registered voters in Peshawar

Table 5: Voting Turnout in Previous Three General Elections

Constituency	2013 Turnout (%)	2008 Turnout (%)	2002 Turnout (%)
NA 1	49.04	22.98	28.73
NA 2	24.86	24.86	26.49
NA 3	35.6	36.25	30.63
NA 4	31.66	31.66	29.61
Turnout	35.29	28.93	28.865

Source: Election Commission of Pakistan

Table 6: Voting Turnout in Previous Three General Elections

Constituency	2013 Turnout (%)	2008 Turnout (%)	2002 Turnout (%)
PK 1	42.69	14.46	28.69
PK 2	47.07	25.52	28.92
PK 3	47.10	20.62	28.69
PK 4	45.22	22.46	24.95
PK 5	43.26	23.32	26.07
PK 6	39.64	31.60	25.85
PK 7	47.85	39.20	33.67
PK 8	47.12	32.65	27.18
PK 9	48.98	48.55	36.41
PK 10	37.52	29.23	26.49
PK 11	41.25	35.10	33.50
Turnout	44.33	29.33	32.35

Source: Election Commission of Pakistan

Besides, Awami National Party, Jamat e Islami, People's Party Parliamentarian, and Muttahida Majlis e Amal are also active in the district. In current general elections of 2013 except one constituency, which is NA-1, in all 04 constituencies, PTI won the general elections 2013.

Elections 2013 Observations

Many NGOs and INGOs were involved in planning of surveys for political leaders and parties and the task of exploring venues to influence the election system. A number of surveys and assessments of the quality of General Election 2013 indicated that the Elections during the Pre-Poll phase had been significantly better than the quality on the Polling day but the arrangements on the polling day in some areas of Peshawar were not satisfied. Following are concluded observations by different democratic organizations.

Table 7: Independent Observations of General Elections 2013

ORGANIZATION	OBSERVATIONS
NDI-ANFREL	Elections Day: Most polling stations were observed opened on time or with less than half an hour delay. Significant delays were reported in Peshawar and other main cities like Hyderabad and Karachi because of the late arrival of essential election materials or polling personnel. Some of the delays were attributed to poll workers being late or disorganized, including Peshawar, Haripur, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
PILDAT	Violent Incidents: According to PILDAT Observations, there were more violent incidents and deaths in 2013 general election as compare to the previous elections. Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), challenged the process of election and vowed to disrupt this process. PPP, ANP and MQM were specifically targeted by TTP as these parties are considered liberal/secular and always favored military operation against Taliban. According to Federal Interior Ministry 161 people were killed and 562 were injured during election process from April-May 2013 in the country.
EUROPEAN UNION	Elections Day: There were less incidents of violence than had been anticipated and election locations did not appear to have been targeted by terrorists as had been feared. However a number of very violent events did take place across the country.

Electoral and Political Violence

Electoral violence and Political violence are commonly used almost interchangeably but there is a significance difference in both kind of violence. Political violence is a general term of violence which is induced due to political heat and instability in a constituency. Political violence is specifically associated with political motives as compared to electoral violence. Electoral violence is associated with political system which is entirely erected on the basis of the electoral system. Electoral violence is sub-category of the political violence.

Causes of Political Violence

In the country's political history, this was the first time power transferred from an elected government to another elected government. However; the election were tarnished by violence before and after, by the prevailing insurgent forces of the country. Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), gave grave threat to PPP, ANP and MQM to abstain from election campaign. This act of violence was not limited to the contesting political parties rather people had also been intimidated that if they would support these political parties, they would face punitive consequences. The above mentioned purposes only partly explain the rationale of violence⁹.

According to media and election observer organizations' reports, violence was most wide spread during Pre and Post-elections in all over the country. Comparing the statistics of incidents with other cities, high number of political incidents were reported in Peshawar and Karachi. Lahore had been categorized as the most peaceful city in the country during elections time span. Other than electoral/political violence, Peshawar has faced a lot of incidents of violence during the whole year.

The table mentioned below shows the cross district comparison of violence of important cities of the country and reveals the fact that the maximum incidents of violence were reported in Peshawar and Karachi.

⁹ "Electoral Violence: Nature, Sources, Forces And Implications" By FRC 2013

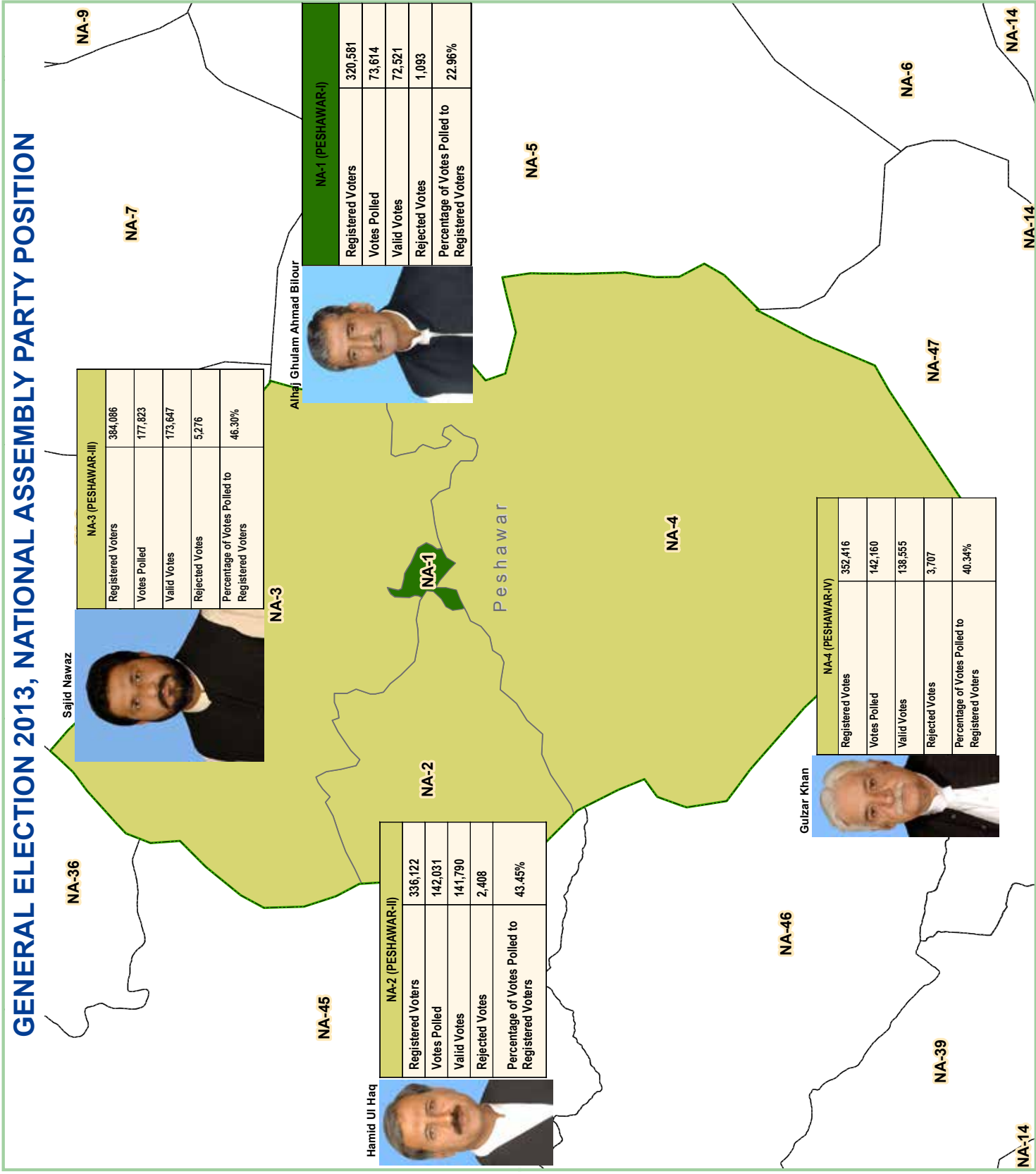
Table 8: Number of Incidents of Electoral and Political Violence in Peshawar, 2013

District	No. of Attacks	Injured	Killed	Responsible Group	Targets
Peshawar	12	71	22	TTP	JUI-F, PPP, QWP, PTI, AJIP, JI, independent candidates
Charsadda	10	41	03	Local Taliban	
Kohat	05	02	24	TTP	
Karachi	25	276	57	LEJ, TTP	
Quetta	12	38	02	BLA, BLF, TTP	
Lahore	1	1	0	Unknown militants	

Source: Elections 2013: Violence against Political Parties, Candidates and Voters

A Report by Pak Institute for Peace Studies

GENERAL ELECTION 2013, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PARTY POSITION



Legend

- Awami National Party
- Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
- Peshawar Admin

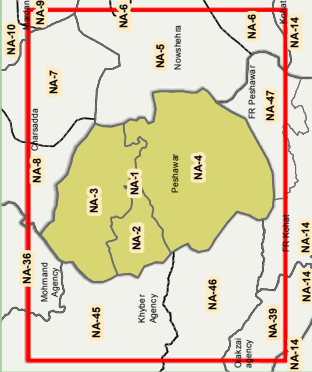
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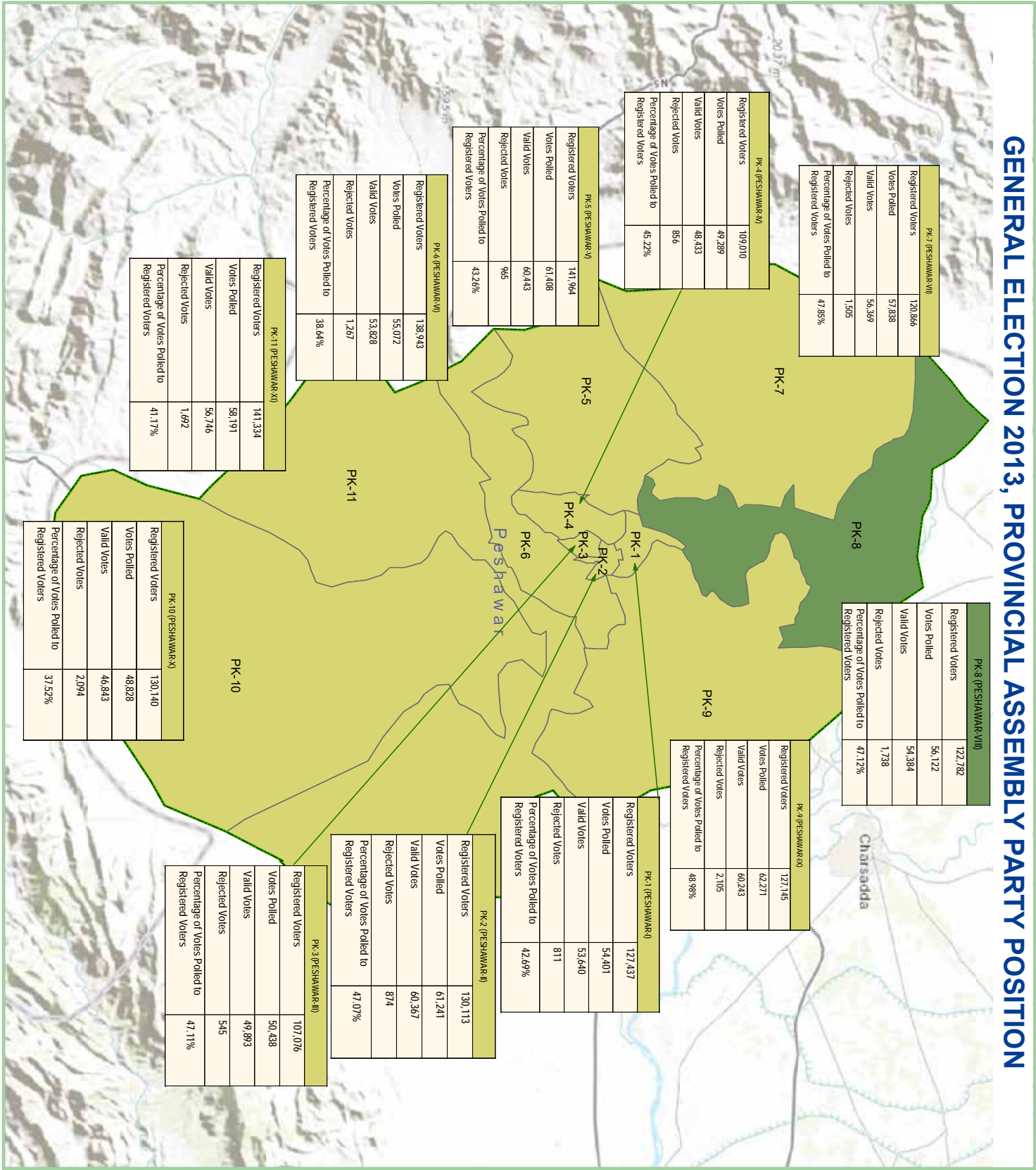
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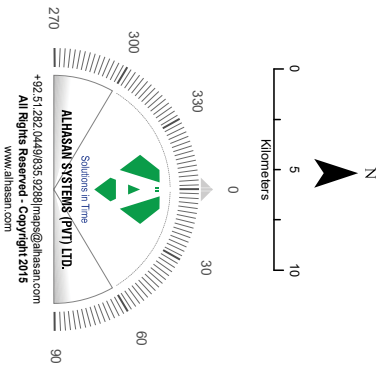
GENERAL ELECTION 2013, PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY PARTY POSITION



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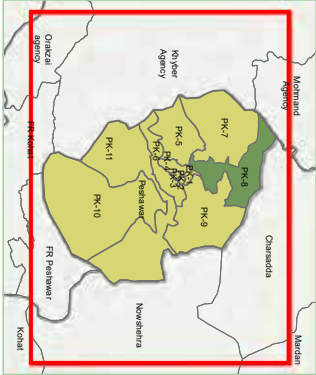
- Pakistan Muslim League (N)
- Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
- Peshawar Admin

Date of Creation February, 2015
Projection/Datum WGS 84 Geographic
Page Size A3
ISBN (Paper) 978-969-638-027-6
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Data Source(s):
Election Commission of Pakistan

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DEMOGRAPHY

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 males¹⁰. Sex ratio in Peshawar is 111 male per 100 females, which is more than the ratio at the *National* level, which is 106¹¹. 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. In District Peshawar, the probable reason for this big difference in male to female ratio is the huge influx of male migrants to the city for livelihood. According to 1998 census, the migrant population in District Peshawar was around 15%. The previous 3 decade might have even higher influx of Afghan Migrants due to political instability in Afghanistan and inter-city migration from within NWFP and Pakistan due to reasons like employment (as rural economy fails to improve economic conditions of the poor¹²) and marriages. Besides, a very high maternal mortality rate¹³ (0.4 for KPK) is 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.

According to 1998 Census, the largest proportion of the population is Pushto speaking which is 86% of the total population of the District Peshawar followed by other language (most probably Hindko) speakers with 9% then Urdu and Punjabi speakers with 3% respectively. The Following table gives ethnic breakdown of the District Peshawar.

Table 9: Ethnic breakdown of the total population

SEX	POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE							
	TOTAL	URDU	PUNJABI	SINDHI	PUSHTO	BALOCHI	SARAIKI	OTHERS
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa								
BOTH SEXES	17,743,645	139,060	172,561	6,610	13,113,143	2,390	684,228	3,625,653
MALE	9,088,936	72,770	112,178	4,623	6,707,635	1,356	359,201	1,831,173
FEMALE	8,654,709	66,290	60,383	1,987	6,405,508	1,034	325,027	1,794,480
Peshawar								
BOTH SEXES	2,026,851	55,733	53,063	547	1,736,596	376	3,723	176,813
MALE	1,065,188	28,803	31,713	373	910,047	214	2,104	91,934
FEMALE	961,663	26,930	21,350	174	826,549	162	1,619	84,879

Source: Table 10, 1998 Census

According to UNFPA, Peshawar's population has increased drastically due to wide scale displacement of people from other districts of KP and tribal areas of. It was revealed in November 2013, that among 63% of internal migrants, who moved from rural to urban and from urban to urban areas, 56% moved to Peshawar. As it was evident that militancy, military operations and natural disasters were the main reasons for internal displacement¹⁴ the provincial capital has witnessed large scale movement in the last two decades. Housing statistics of 1998 Census and Housing Census 2012-13 shows that there is an increase of 64% and 73% housing units in urban areas and rural respectively from 1998 to 2012-13. This urbanization factor is evident even before 1998 as Rahim, T. Zeb, A. and Shaukat, S. mentioned in their article that "Bulk of the

¹⁰ A Profile for District Badin, 2009. South-Asia Partnership Pakistan

¹¹ Labour Force Survey 2010-11: *Pakistan Bureau Of Statistics*

¹² <http://www.dawn.com/news/768650/the-impending-migration> accessed on 10-12-2013

¹³ Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2006-07: National Institute Of Population Studies, Pakistan. Pp. 179

¹⁴ The Express Tribune November 5, 2013 (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/627125/bane-or-boon-urbanisation-displacement-pushes-citys-population-over-2-5m/>)

urban population is concentrated in ten cities, among which Peshawar city is on top accounting for 33% in 1998¹⁵. Provincial capital is only 1.69% of the province in terms of area but 11.38% in terms of Population.

The population and demographic distribution in Peshawar has undergone numerous changes over the past 6 decades. From 1972 to 2013, the total population increased from 0.784 million to 3.685 million. Peshawar experienced exceptional growth especially after 1972. In 1972, the total population of the district was 0.784 million which increased to 1.084 in 1981 with an increase of 52.2%. If the population of Peshawar continues to grow at the inter-censal growth rate of 3.58% per annum¹⁶, it will double¹⁷ itself within 19.36 years from 1998. The percent of urban population in Peshawar is 48.5%, which is quite low as compared to City District Lahore and Karachi with 82% and 95% urban population respectively but on the other hand, this share is high when compared with City District Faisalabad with 42.7% urban population. The percentage of total urban population of Peshawar to the total urban population of KPK Province is 32%.

The percent of the population below 15 years of age is 39.23%, whereas the economically active population is 51.38% and the population above 65 years of age is 2.55%. In terms of sex and age distribution, out of the total population, 52 percent are males and 48 percent are females. Largest cohort of population is 5-9 years, which decreases with 5 years interval. Total estimated population in this cohort is 604,510. In all the age groups, male population outnumbers female population. Dependent population in the case of Peshawar is 48.62 percent of the total population and the working population is 51.38 percent, which shows that dependency ratio¹⁸ in the district is 95 percent.

Table 10: District Peshawar Estimated Population 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 1998

¹⁵ Urbanization in North West Frontier Province by Rahim, T. Zeb, A. and Shaukat, S. Sarhad J. Agric. Vol. 23, No. 1, 2007.

¹⁶ District Census Report 1998

¹⁷ Rule of 70 <http://controlgrowth.org/double.htm> retrieved on 05-03-2012

¹⁸ Dependency Ratio = (Population < 15 Years + Population > 65 Years)/ Population 15-65 Years

Table 11: Estimated Population by Town and UC

TOWN	UC NAME	AREA	POPULATION	TOWN	UC NAME	AREA	POPULATION
CANTONMENT	CANTONMENT BOARD	15.026	128,010	TOWN-2	SHAHI BALA	19.139	38,025
TOWN-1	AKHUN ABAD	0.616	45,015	TOWN-2	TAKHAT ABAD	16.705	50,508
TOWN-1	ANDER SHEHR	0.552	30,938	TOWN-2	WADPAGA	15.568	34,935
TOWN-1	ASIA	0.487	46,980	TOWN-3	ACHINI BALA	13.838	50,717
TOWN-1	BHANA MARI	1.149	48,046	TOWN-3	BAZID KHEL	9.412	32,284
TOWN-1	FAQIR ABAD	0.681	29,664	TOWN-3	DEH BAHADAR	2.633	43,604
TOWN-1	GULBAHAR	2.762	33,331	TOWN-3	DHERI BAGHBANAN	0.776	31,378
TOWN-1	GUNJ	0.238	34,088	TOWN-3	HAYATABAD I	11.475	30,973
TOWN-1	JEHANGIR PURA	0.448	34,584	TOWN-3	HAYATABAD II	9.077	31,920
TOWN-1	KAKSHAL I	1.295	34,782	TOWN-3	LANDI ARBAB	4.891	38,159
TOWN-1	KAKSHAL II	1.086	34,546	TOWN-3	MALKANDHIR	23.906	40,434
TOWN-1	KARIM PURA	0.381	30,262	TOWN-3	NOTHIA JADEED	0.557	42,165
TOWN-1	KHALISA I	3.071	29,385	TOWN-3	NOTHIA QADEEM	0.847	41,198
TOWN-1	KHALISA II	4.169	41,187	TOWN-3	PALOSI	8.067	46,186
TOWN-1	LAHORI	0.314	33,344	TOWN-3	PAWAKA	2.279	45,018
TOWN-1	MAHAL THARAI I	1.825	42,583	TOWN-3	PISHTAKHARA PAYAN	9.530	45,777
TOWN-1	MAHAL THARAI II	1.268	45,958	TOWN-3	REGI	32.400	46,427
TOWN-1	SHAHEEN MUSLIM TOWN I	0.859	35,775	TOWN-3	SARBAND	7.735	40,174
TOWN-1	SHAHEEN MUSLIM TOWN II	0.524	38,967	TOWN-3	SHAHEEN TOWN	6.378	46,973
TOWN-1	SHAHI BAGH	1.915	32,917	TOWN-3	SUFAID DEHRI	14.581	53,948
TOWN-1	SHEIKH JUNAID ABAD	0.640	41,851	TOWN-3	TEHKAL BALA	3.462	47,326
TOWN-1	WAZIR BAGH	1.059	44,905	TOWN-3	TEHKAL PAYAN I	3.928	31,433
TOWN-1	YAKA TOOT-I	0.164	30,376	TOWN-3	TEHKAL PAYAN II	3.200	28,740
TOWN-1	YAKA TOOT-II	0.152	47,635	TOWN-3	UNIVERSITY TOWN	2.030	34,161
TOWN-1	YAKA TOOT-III	0.138	36,832	TOWN-4	ADEZAI	10.735	35,346
TOWN-2	BUDHNI	19.344	35,617	TOWN-4	AZA KHEL	72.020	35,808
TOWN-2	CHAGHAR MATTI	16.413	33,504	TOWN-4	BADABER HAROZAI	26.855	29,291
TOWN-2	CHAMKANI	8.170	38,145	TOWN-4	BADABER MARYAMZAI	32.564	29,898
TOWN-2	DAAG	7.406	42,205	TOWN-4	HAZAR KHAWANI I	5.948	41,901
TOWN-2	GHARI SHERDAD	16.085	31,540	TOWN-4	HAZAR KHAWANI II	5.674	45,758
TOWN-2	GULBELA	29.431	45,296	TOWN-4	MARYAMZAI	14.556	35,161
TOWN-2	HARYANA PAYAN	16.753	47,208	TOWN-4	MARYAMZAI PASSANI	18.462	35,955
TOWN-2	HASSAN GARHI I	8.307	39,083	TOWN-4	MASHO GAGAR	37.470	55,876
TOWN-2	HASSAN GARHI II	7.208	33,462	TOWN-4	MATTANI	64.149	47,860
TOWN-2	JOGANI	35.328	35,955	TOWN-4	MERA KACHORI	30.390	46,391
TOWN-2	KAFOOR DEHRI	32.750	38,839	TOWN-4	MERA SURIZAI PAYAN	35.829	30,447
TOWN-2	KANIZA	20.858	34,504	TOWN-4	MUSAZAI	11.414	31,493
TOWN-2	KANKOLA	15.100	47,097	TOWN-4	SHEIKH MUHAMMADI	12.761	50,457
TOWN-2	KHATKI	21.810	33,626	TOWN-4	SHEIKHAN	61.107	47,960
TOWN-2	KHAZANA	3.577	42,527	TOWN-4	SHER KIRA	39.241	27,980
TOWN-2	LALA KALAY	9.979	31,071	TOWN-4	SULEMAN KHEL	4.592	28,698
TOWN-2	LARAMA	3.361	27,771	TOWN-4	SURIZAI BALA	7.411	28,000
TOWN-2	MATHRA	18.776	52,657	TOWN-4	SURIZAI PAYAN	9.025	30,447
TOWN-2	NAHAQI	40.222	46,691	TOWN-4	URMAR BALA	80.062	43,654
TOWN-2	PAJJAGI	8.740	41,647	TOWN-4	URMAR MIANA	35.872	34,535
TOWN-2	PAKHA GHULAM	5.817	36,368	TOWN-4	URMAR PAYAN	16.339	35,024
TOWN-2	PANAM DEHRI	16.968	38,452	TOTAL		1,258.111	3,685,629

7: Peshawar Population Density – 2015

PESHAWAR POPULATION DENSITY MAP - 2015

Estimated Population by Mother Tongue Peshawar 2015

Gender	Total	Urdu	Punjabi	Sindhi	Pushto	Baloghi	Siraiki	Others
BOTH SEXES	1,885,634	101,345	96,480	995	3,57,333	884	6,770	321,517
MALE	1,356,942	52,375	57,687	678	1,64,433	389	3,025	167,773
FEMALE	1,748,692	48,970	38,823	316	1,503,000	295	2,944	154,344
BOTH SEXES	1,898,477	6,163	7,340	167	1,795,330	162	2,655	86,652
MALE	987,915	3,264	4,510	91	932,461	82	1,462	45,586
FEMALE	970,562	2,897	2,840	76	862,869	80	1,193	41,067
BOTH SEXES	1,781,157	55,184	89,140	627	1,582,353	322	4,115	234,855
MALE	948,027	48,111	51,157	587	721,272	307	2,964	122,128
FEMALE	833,130	46,073	38,583	240	641,131	215	1,751	112,727

CHARSADDA

NOWSHERA

KHYBER AGENCY

MOHMAND AGENCY

ORAKZAI AGENCY

FR KOHAT

FR PESHAWAR

KOHAT

71°30'0"E

71°30'0"E

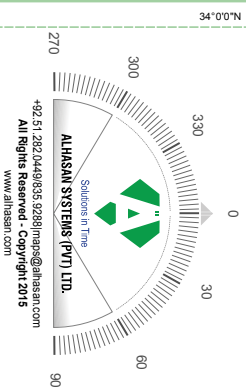
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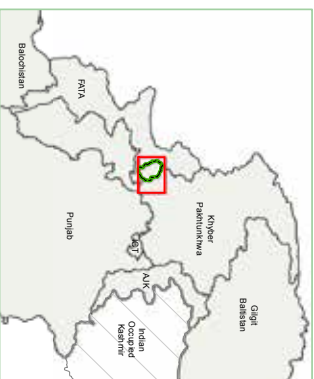
Population Density
(No./Sq.km)

- 27,771 - 32,284
- 32,285 - 36,832
- 36,833 - 43,654
- 43,655 - 55,876
- 55,877 - 128,010
- District Boundary
- Provincial Boundary

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LAW & ORDER

This section intends to provide an overview of the Law and Order situation in district Peshawar. It describes the statistical data regarding crimes against male, female and children. It also shows the details about the appointment and retirement of the High Court judges and also describes the Sanctioned and Working Strength of the judges of the Lower Courts. This provides 10 years details (2002 to 2011) of all kinds of civil and criminal cases, previously pending, instituted, disposal and balance in the Peshawar High Court Principal Seat, and also disclose the fact regarding ratio of cases as per judge. The section also draws light on the proficiency of the Civil and Session Courts. Peshawar is the city which continues to experience high levels of violence characterized by Carjacking; Theft; Stolen items; Burglary; Murder; Rape/Sexual Violence; Travel Health and Safety; Transportation Security; Kidnapping; Sectarianism; Floods and Drug Trafficking.

Table 12: Different Types of Violence against Women in Peshawar

District	Abduction/ Kidnapping	Acid Throwing	Domestic Violence	Rape/Gang Rape	Honor Killing	Murder	Suicide	Misc*	Total
Peshawar	7	4	35	03	7	89	3	9	157

Source: Aurat Foundation Annual report 2012

Overall crime and safety situation in Peshawar

Terrorism rose dramatically from 2007-2010, with late 2009 through mid-2010 marking a high point of large-scale attacks on the outskirts of Peshawar. Recent trends from mid-2012 into 2014 indicate a rise in brazen attacks against high-level Pakistani targets within Peshawar where security is perceived to be better than outside Peshawar. The government has staged large-scale anti-militant operations in and around FATA. On December 16, 2014, 132 students along with the nine others including the principal and the staff of the school were martyred in a terrorist attack.

The table mentioned below shows the crime statistics registered in Peshawar police station maximum number of offences are of murders and attempted murders which include both militants, civilians and security forces as well.

Table 13: Crime Statistics of Peshawar

Crime Against Person	2014	Crime Against Property	2014
Murder	1,044	Ord: Dacoity	24
Attempted Murder	1,018	Bank Dacoity	1
Hurts	828	Ord: Robbery	57
Rape u/s 376(5,6,10)	47	H.W. Robbery	5
Sodomy	49	Bank Robbery	3
Kid other	150	Burglary	252
Kid Ransom	42	Theft	427
Child Lifting	6	Car Theft	113
Abduction	305	Other Vehicle Theft	36
Asslt: on Police	81	Car Snatching	21
Asslt: on others Govt: Servent	34	Other Vehicle Snatching	16
Total	3,604	M. Cycle Theft	144

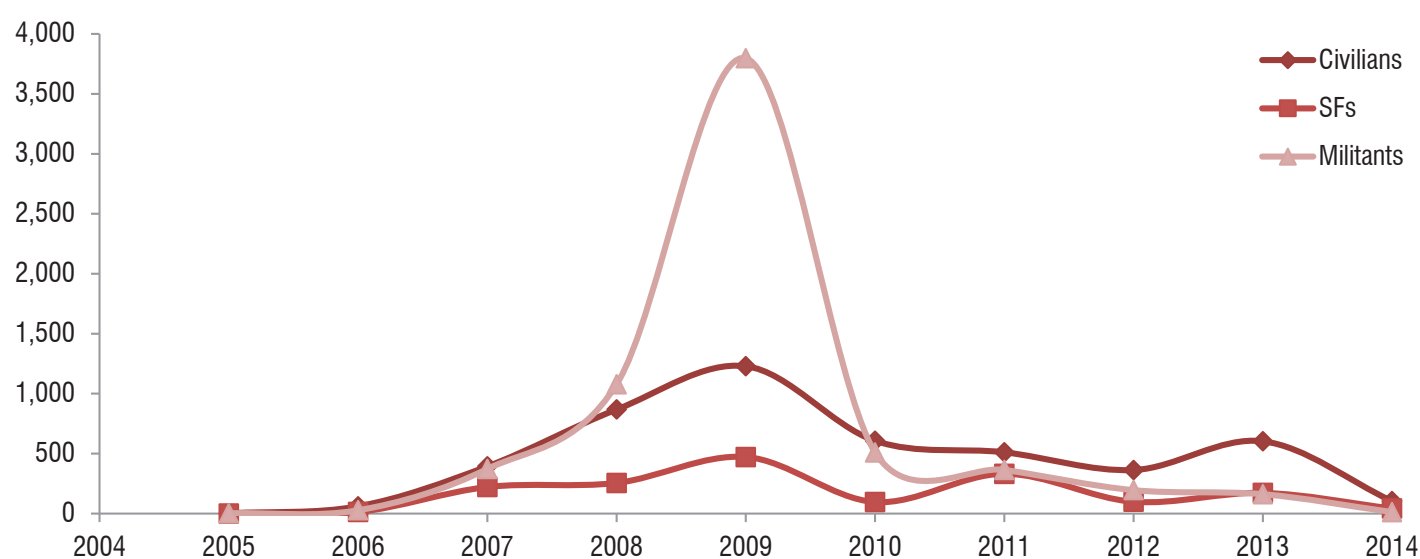
Crime Against Person	2014	Crime Against Property	2014
		Motor Cycle Snatching	43
		Total	1,142

Source: <http://kppolice.gov.pk/Crimestatistics/crimefigure.php>

Overall crime and safety situation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The table mentioned below illustrates the overall fatality rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which comprises of militants, civilians and security forces, from 2004 to 2014. The data reveals that the major fatalities are militants following civilians and security forces. The trend line shows a significant escalation in fatalities from the year 2008 to 2010 and similarly a little bit of upward trend can also be seen from 2012 to 2014.

Figure 5: Fatalities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2005-2014



Source: <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/nwfp/index.html>

Table 14: Statement showing the list of Peshawar High Court as on 31-12-2011

S. No	Name of Honorable Judges	Date of Elevation	Date of Retirement
01	Honorable Chief Justice Mr. Dost Muhammad Khan	10-09-2002	19-03-2015
02	Honorable Mr. Justice Attaullah Khan	07-09-2009	03-06-2012
03	Honorable Mr. Justice Miftah-ud-Din	07-09-2009	12-02-2013
04	Honorable Mr. Justice Mian Fasih- ul- Mulk	07-09-2009	07-04-2014
05	Honorable Mr. Justice Mazher Alam Miankhel	07-09-2009	13-07-2019
06	Honorable Mr. Justice Syed Sajjad Hassan Shah	15/03/2010	19-08-2012
07	Honorable Mr. Justice Yahya Afridi	15/03/2010	22-01-2027
08	Honorable Mr. Justice Khalid Mehmood	02-08-2011	28-02-2013
09	Honorable Mr. Justice Fazal Haq Abbasi	02-08-2011	28-02-2014
10	Honorable Mr. Justice Nisar Hussain Khan	02-08-2011	31-01-2017
11	Honorable Mr. Justice Waqar Ahmad Seth	02-08-2011	15-03-2023

S. No	Name of Honorable Judges	Date of Elevation	Date of Retirement
12	Honorable Mr. Justice Qaiser Rashid	02-08-2011	30-03-2023
13	Honorable Mr. Justice Azmatullah Malik	02-08-2011	17-12-2025

Source: Judicial Statistics 2011

Case Ratio

The National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee in a meeting held on 28th April, 2012 was informed that at the time of launching National Judicial Policy the judge case ratio was 1:1860 and now after implementation of Policy and strict monitoring the judge case ratio has been decreased considerably. In the province of Punjab 1:1020 is reasonable, it happens due to better performance of Courts.

Table 15: Record of Complaints Received against Judicial officers & Staff

	Officers of High Court	Officials Of High Court	Judicial Officers	Staff of District Court	Total
Total Complaints Received	2	0	214	37	253
Total Complaints Disposed off	1	0	190	30	221
Balance	1	0	24	07	32

Table 16: Statement Showing Number of Cases Where Different Penalties Were Imposed Upon the Officers/Officials of Peshawar High Court and District Judiciary

Major Punishments	Officers of High Court	Officials Of High Court	Judicial Officers	Staff of District Court	Total
Dismissal from Service	0	0	1	2	3
Removal from Service	0	0	0	12	12
Compulsory Retirement	0	0	1	9	10
Reduction to Lower Stage	0	0	0	3	3
Reduction in Lower Post	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	2	26	28
Stoppage of Increment	0	0	0	27	27
Withholding Promotion	0	0	0	3	2
Censure/ Warning	0	0	0	102	102
Total	0	0	0	132	132

Source: Judicial Statistics 2011

Table 17: Consolidated Statement of Cases Pending, Instituted and Disposed of in the Peshawar High Court

Pendency on 1-1-2011	Institution During the Year	Disposal During the Year	Balance as on 31-12-2011
	17,451	16,988	18,385
			16,382

Source: Judicial Statistics 2011

Table 18: Statement Showing Category-Wise Pending, Institution, Disposal, Transfer and Balance of (Criminal Cases) at Peshawar High Court Principal Seat at Peshawar

Pend. On 01-01-2011	Inst. During the Year	Transfer During the Year	Disp. During the Year	Balance on 31-12-2011
2,193	3,555	732	3,236	1,780

Source: Judicial Statistics 2011

Table 19: Statement Showing Category-Wise Pending Institution, Disposal, Transfer and Balance of (Civil Cases) at Peshawar High Court Principal Seat at Peshawar

Pend. On 01-01-2011	Inst. During the Year	Transfer During the Year	Disp. During the Year	Balance on 31-12-2011
3,099	11,368	0	10,819	3,648

Source: Judicial Statistics 2011

Table 20: Statement Showing Sanctioned and Working Strength of Judicial Officers of District Peshawar as on 31-12-2011

District & Sessions Judges			Additional Sessions Judges			District & Senior Civil Judges			Civil Magistrates			Judges/Judicial			Total
Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	
1	1	0	15	14	1	1	1	0	37	32	5	54	48	6	

Source: Judicial Statistics 2011

Table 21: Statement Showing Previous Institution, Disposal, pending and Balance as on 01-01-2009 in the Civil Courts of District Peshawar

Category of Cases	Pending on 01-01-2009	Inst. From	Disp. From 01-01-2009	Total for Disposal
Civil Suits		7,669	8301	8,832
Family Cases		690	782	869
Rent Cases		492	521	536
Guardian Cases		81	306	287

Source: Judicial Statistics 2011

Table 22: Consolidated Statement Showing 10 Years Data of Peshawar High Court, Principal Seat at Peshawar

Year	Cases Pending at the Beginning of Year	Inst.	Transferred	Disposal	Balance at the end of Year
2002	14,673	9,915	0	16,158	8,430
2003	8,430	9,465	0	10,477	7,418

Year	Cases Pending at the Beginning of Year	Inst.	Transferred	Disposal	Balance at the end of Year
2004	7,418	10,410	0	10,472	7,356
2005	7,356	10,295	0	8,224	9,427
2006	9,427	11,280	0	12,334	8,373
2007	8,373	9,533	0	8,293	9,613
2008	9,613	9,080	0	8,590	10,103
2009	10,103	13,400	0	13,888	9,615
2010	9,615	15,636	0	12,797	12,454
2011	12,454	10,359	4,391	8,800	9,622

Source: Judicial Statistics 2011

Table 23: Statement Showing Pendency Institution, Disposal, Transfer and Balance of (Criminal Cases) in Peshawar

Consolidated Position at Principal Seat and Bench Registries for the period from 01-01-2012 to 31-12-2012

Sr.NO	Cases Category	Pendency On 31-12-2011	Institution From 01-01-2012 To 31-12-2012	Total	Disposal From 01-01-2012 To 31-12-2012	Balance On 31-12-2012
01	Bench Registry Peshawar	129	01	130	50	80

Table 24: Shariat Matters

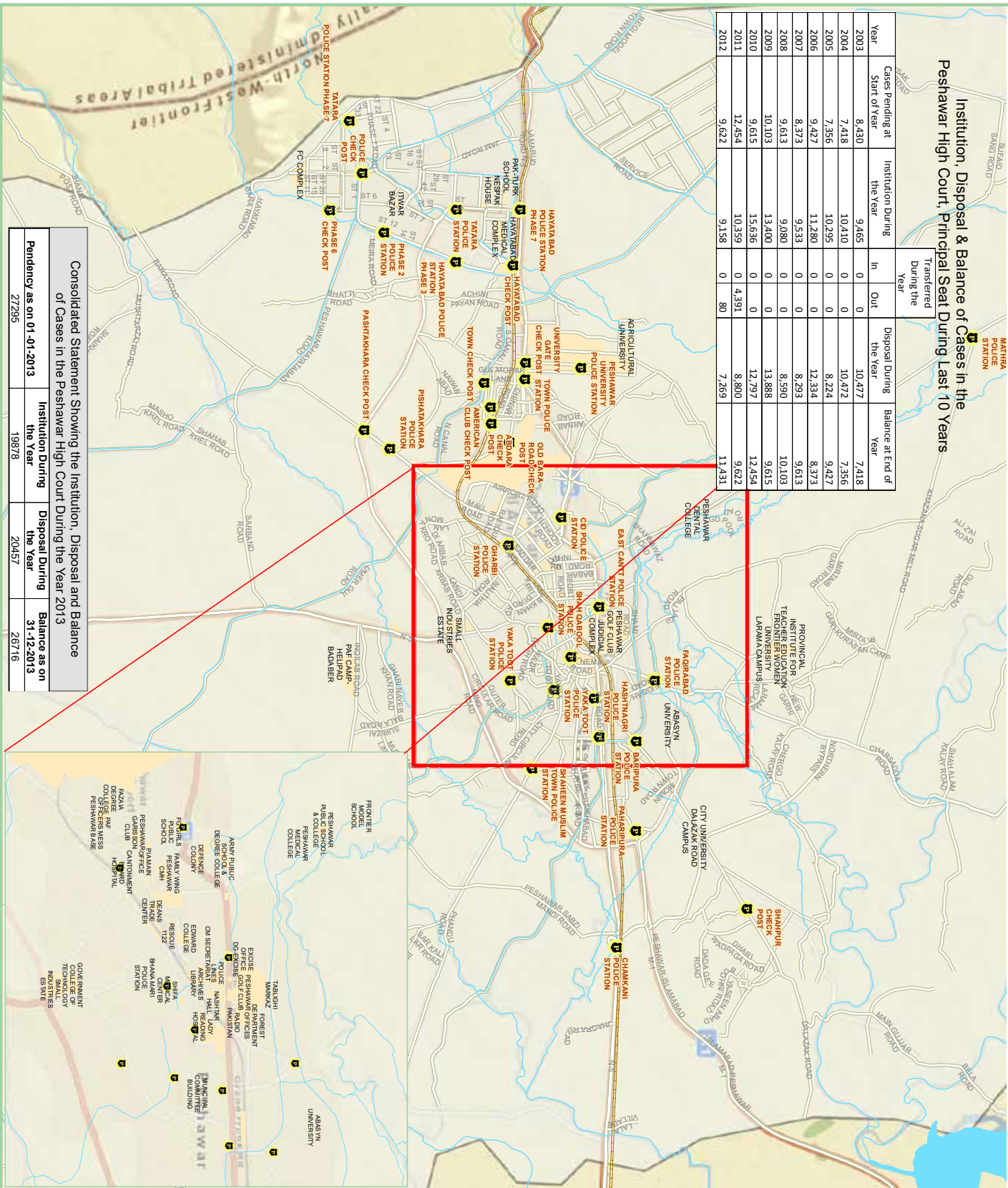
Sr.NO	Cases Category	Pendency On 31-12-2011	Institution From 01-01-2012 To 31-12-2012	Total	Disposal From 01-01-2012 To 31-12-2012	Balance On 31-12-2012
01	Bench Registry Peshawar	01	01	02	-	02

Source: Federal Shariat Court Of Pakistan Annual Report 2012-13

PESHAWAR LEGAL PROFILE

Institution, Disposal & Balance of Cases in the Peshawar High Court, Principal Seat During Last 10 Years

Year	Cases Pending at Start of Year	Institution During the Year	Transferred During the Year		Disposal During the Year	Balance at End of Year
			In	Out		
2003	8,430	9,465	0	0	10,477	7,418
2004	7,418	10,410	0	0	10,472	7,356
2005	7,356	10,295	0	0	8,224	9,427
2006	9,427	11,280	0	0	12,334	8,373
2007	8,373	9,533	0	0	8,293	9,613
2008	9,613	9,080	0	0	8,590	10,103
2009	10,103	13,400	0	0	13,888	9,615
2010	9,615	15,636	0	0	12,797	12,454
2011	12,454	10,359	0	4,391	8,800	9,622
2012	9,622	9,158	0	80	7,269	11,431

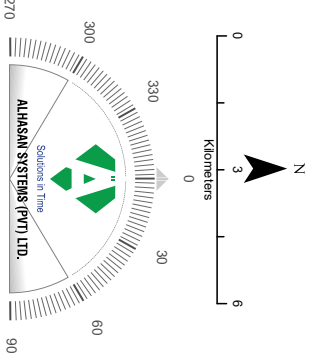


Consolidated Statement Showing the Institution, Disposal and Balance of Cases in the Peshawar High Court During the Year 2013			
Institution During the Year		Disposal During the Year	
Pendency as on 01-01-2013		Balance as on 31-12-2013	
27295		20457	

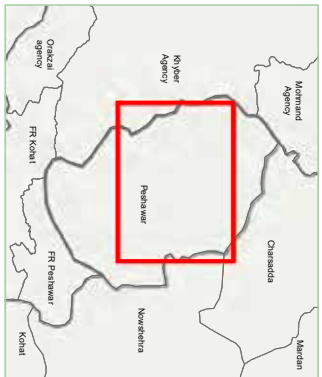
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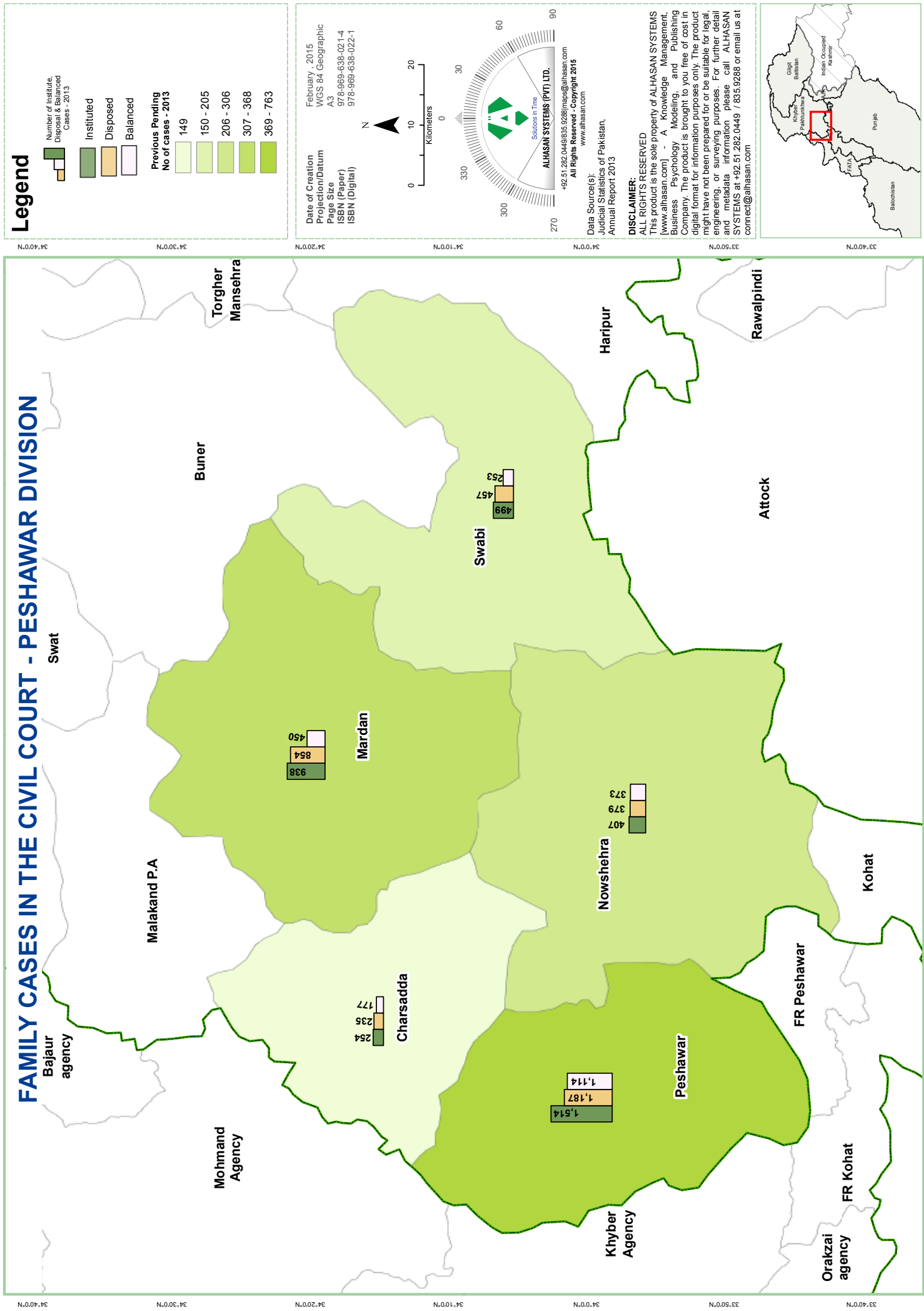
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- Water Feature
- Rail Road
- Road Network
- Landuse
- River
- Peshawar Admin

Date of Creation February, 2015
Projection/Datum WGS 84 Geographic
Page Size A3
ISSN (Paper) 978-969-638-039-9
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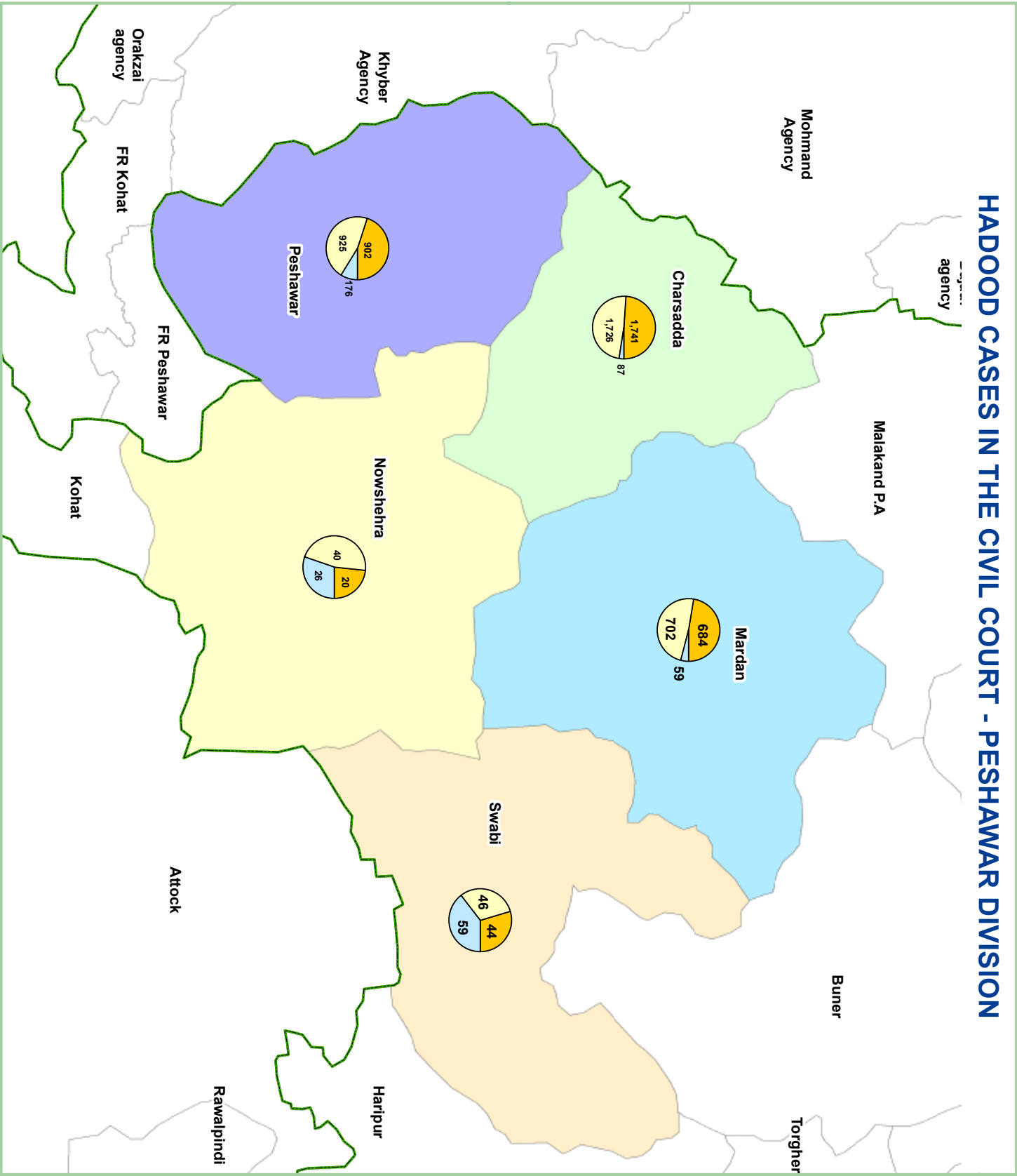


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HADOOD CASES IN THE CIVIL COURT - PESHAWAR DIVISION



Legend

- Number of Institute, Disposal & Balanced Cases - 2013
- Instilled
- Disposed
- Pending
- Balanced

Previous Pending No of cases - 2013

- 37
- 38 - 53
- 54 - 70
- 71 - 79
- 80 - 177

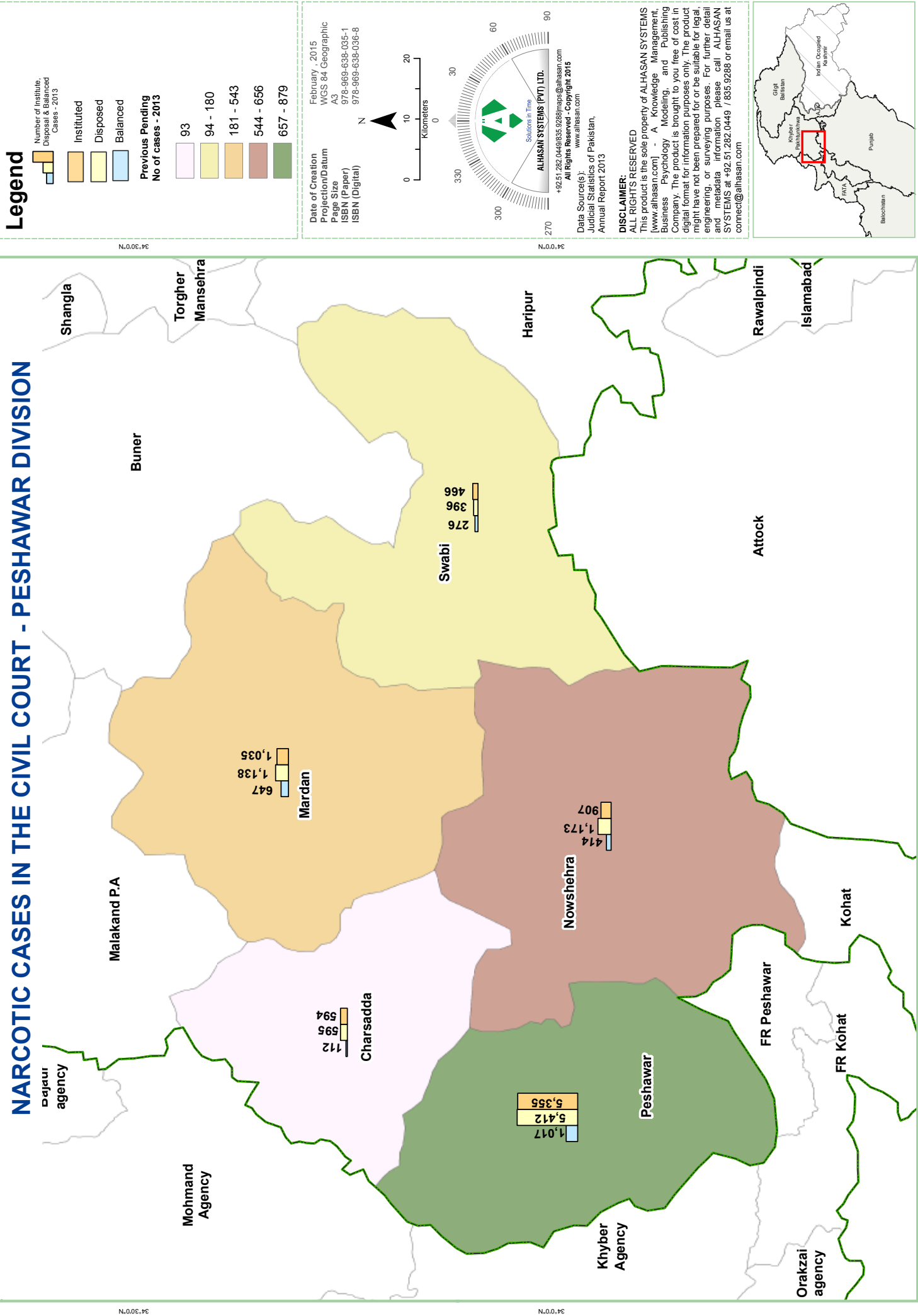
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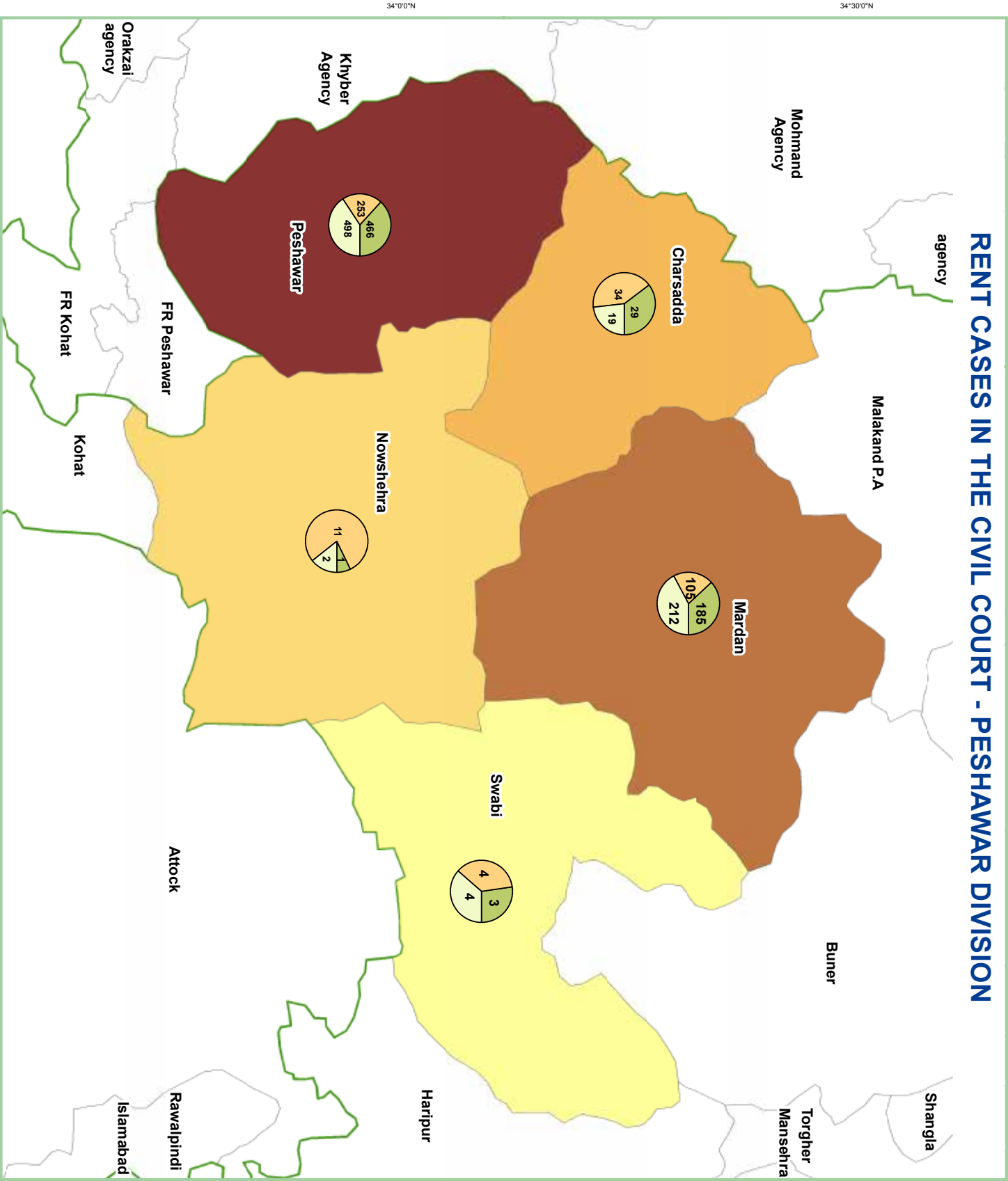
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RENT CASES IN THE CIVIL COURT - PESHAWAR DIVISION



Legend

- Number of Institute, Disposal & Balanced Cases - 2013
- Instituted
- Disposed
- Balanced
- Previous Pending No of cases - 2013

5
6
7 - 22
23 - 127
128 - 243

Date of Creation: February, 2015
Projection/Datum: WGS 84 Geographic
Page Size: A3
ISBN (Paper): 978-969-638-069-7
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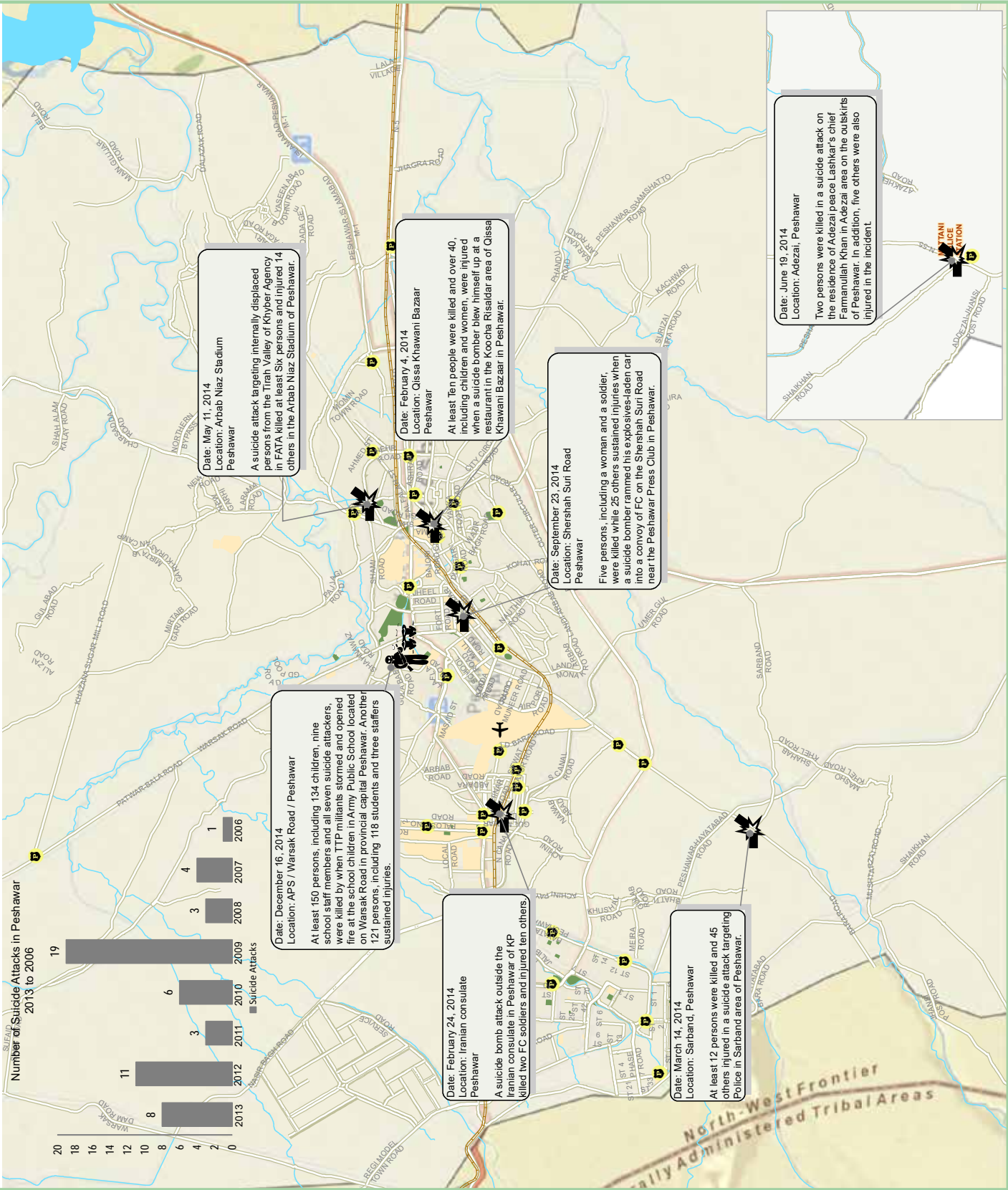
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SUICIDE ATTACKS IN PESHAWAR - 2014



Legend

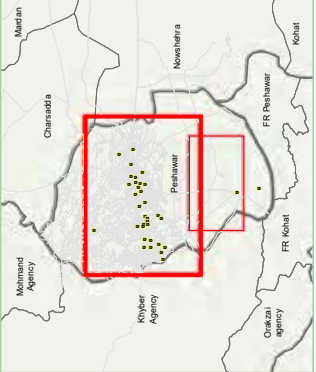
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- Water Feature
- Rail Road
- Road Network
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- Peshawar Admin

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ECONOMY

Peshawar is one of the main contributing districts to the economy, though the last few decades showed entirely deteriorating economic scenario due to the utmost insecurity and avalanche of uncertainty to the second largest business hub of the province, which is the main obstruction to the potential economic growth of this geo-strategically Sound district of KPK.

The table mentioned below illustrates the share of the district Peshawar from the 7th NFC Awards. Peshawar has received the higher share in NFC Award from the whole districts of the Province.

Table 25: Share of Peshawar from 7th NFC Awards

District Allocation	TMA Share	Total	% age of total
94.08	40.34	134.412	9.4% of total Allocation

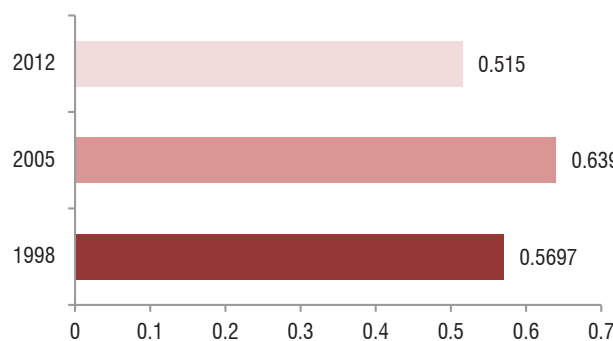
Source: District wise Annual Development in Peshawar 2012-13 KPK

According to the official statistics, in 2007, there were 432,506 employed people in the district. More than 26.6% of the labor force is involved in the agriculture sector but surprisingly the whole sector contributes to the economy far less output as compared to the services sector which contributes more than 41% to the economy. Women participation is low in the districts only 12%. Peshawar is among those cities of the country whose economic growth can be accelerated significantly by providing very few circumstantial infrastructure and most importantly the improving law and order situation which is indispensable to meet the required and potential level of economic growth.

Despite being the capital and one of the largest district of the province, the stats of economic indicators do not show very impressive economic condition an estimated, 29% population of Peshawar lives below poverty line and according to the Report of Social Policy and Development Center (SPDC), the national ranking of Peshawar is 14, provincial is 2nd and the overall value of Multiple Deprivation Index of economics 25.73¹⁹.

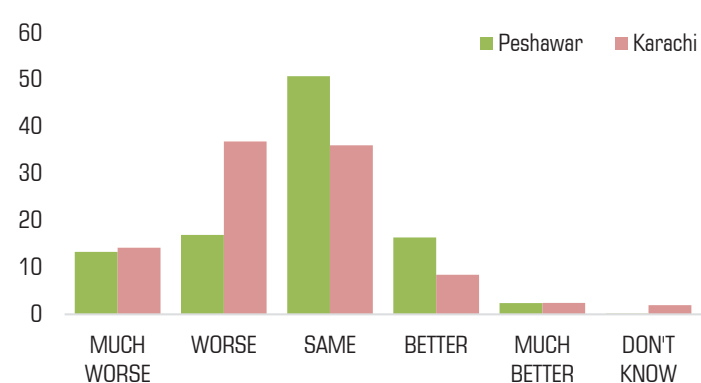
The economy of Peshawar is based upon livestock, agriculture and services. Agriculture is 26% of total Labor force, 8.9% whole sale, 5.8% transport following 5.5% in manufacturing 41% LF is do their living through service sectors though daily wage rate varies from 300-500 within neighborhood for unskilled labor though skilled labor earns 500-1000²⁰.

Figure 6: Human Development Index for Peshawar



Source: Research Report No.73 SPDC, PSLM 2012-13

Figure 7: Perception of Economic Situation



Peshawar has seen relatively lower economic development during last decade due to insurgency prevalent all around the Province. The Human Development Index has risen from 0.5697 in 1998 to 0.639 in 2005(close to the average value). The PSLM 2011-2012 revealed that about 16.39% of the people of Peshawar reported their economic situation is better than the year before as compared to only 8.45% in Karachi²¹.

¹⁹ MICS 2008

²⁰HPG Working Paper May20

²¹ PSLM 2010-11

The Informal economy is also a distinctive feature of Peshawar. Many small businesses are operated domestically and are not a part of documented economy. Peshawar city is well known for a wide variety of arts and crafts namely embroidery work, silver and gold jewelry, brass and ivory inlay, hand knitted carpets, block / screen printing, etc.

Doing Business in Peshawar

Peshawar is ranked 08th on ease of doing business among 13 major cities of Pakistan. It takes about 21 days and completion of with 10 different procedures to start a business in Peshawar²².

Table 26: Ease of Doing Business

Topic Ranking	Rank among 13 cities in Pakistan	Top city in Pakistan
Starting a Business	03	Islamabad
Dealing with Construction Permits	06	Multan
Registering Property	09	Faisalabad, Sialkot
Paying Taxes	10	Islamabad
Trading Across Borders	08	Karachi
Enforcing Contracts	08	Sukkur

Source: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/pakistan/sub/peshawar/>

Table 27: Mouzas Reporting Sources of Employment

Gender	Quantification	Service	Agriculture	Trade	Industry	Personal Business	Overseas Employment	Labour
MALE	MOSTLY	8	154	4	1	2	-	46
	SOME	239	99	147	74	178	139	183
	NONE	17	11	123	189	84	125	35
FEMALE	MOSTLY	8	110	1	-	5	1	59
	SOME	79	23	8	8	21	46	70
	NONE	147	31	255	256	238	217	135

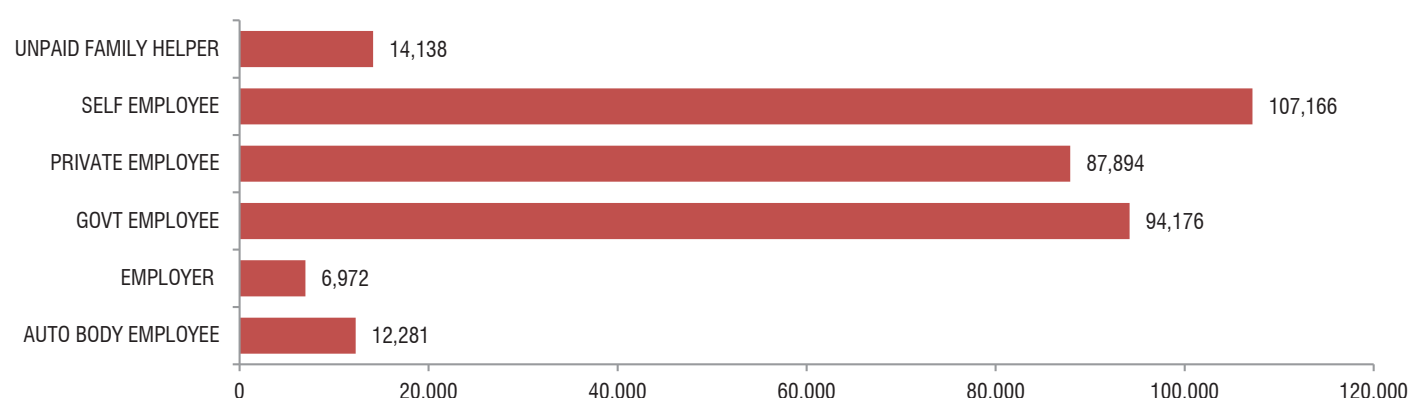
Source: NWFP Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

The categories under which these mouzas have reported 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

1998 census report shows that total available Labour Force which is 322627 and total unemployed Labour force is 69975 and percentage share of total employed Labour force to different sector of the economy

²² <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/pakistan/sub/peshawar/>

Figure 8: Sector Wise Involvement of Labour Force District Peshawar

Source: District Wise Employed Population (10 Years & Above) By Different Employment Status of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 1998

The economic base of Peshawar is broad and varied but not in industrial sector rather in Personal services sector which contributes up to 41% to the economy and livestock, Agriculture and services. But there is significant diversity among displaced populations and the residents of Peshawar in terms of income and employment as the displaced people are willing to work even for far lesser wages as compared to the settled because the major portion of displaced people has no skill. A UNHCR census in 2005 shows that only 20% Afghan actively participated in the labour market though 30% were reported having no monthly income and 89% had no working skill, 55% relied on daily wages²³.

Ports and Logistic

Peshawar Dry Port, Civil Quarters,

Though the collectorate of customs of Peshawar carved out from collectorate of Land customs and excise Peshawar but the history of customs is as old as trade itself in Peshawar. But officially on 01-01-1986 Peshawar dry port first came into existence and started operating under quite tough circumstances as there are a lot of insurgency and insecurity prevalent all around in the province.

Peshawar is connected to many towns and cities of the country through train and national highway (AKA GT Road). There is a vast range of railway track which not only makes a connection among different region of the country but also contributes significantly to the economy of the country because the substantial amount of import and export duty is earned through the most important and the only dry port of the district. All the shipment and consignment from Karachi to Afghanistan are carried through this dry port which is a big source of earning for the government of KPK²⁴.

Table 28: Details of Earning through Dry Port (Million Rs.)

Year	Import	Export
2012-13	74.76	2.68
2008-09	458.403	275.617
2007-08	603.241	197.785
2006-07	560.758	94.801
2005-06	434.282	102.757

²³ HPG Working Paper May 2013

²⁴ [Http://www.pakrail.com/Ybook2.Pdf](http://www.pakrail.com/Ybook2.Pdf)

Year	Import	Export
2004-05	437.731	237.186

Source: <http://www.fbr.gov.pk/Search.aspx?srch=peshawar>

Figure 9: Imports through Peshawar dry port

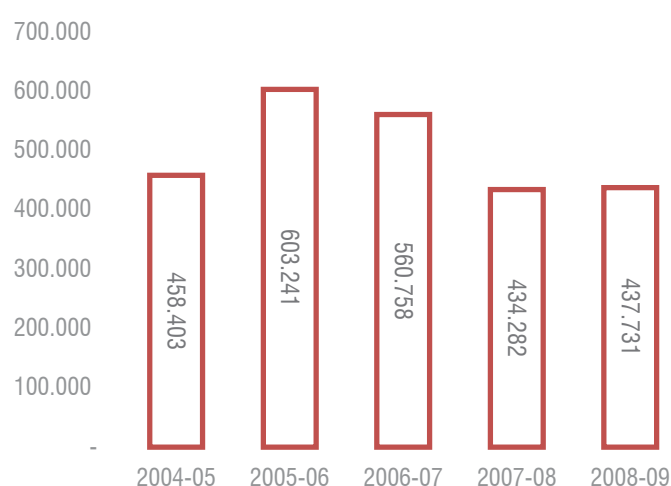
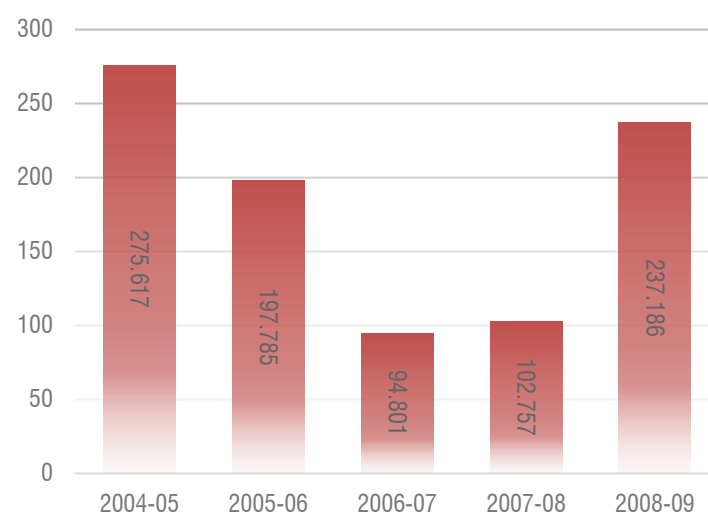


Figure 10: Exports through Peshawar dry port



Source: <http://www.fbr.gov.pk/Search.aspx?srch=peshawar>

Central Business District of KP

Peshawar has a variety of bazaars and multicultural trade can be experienced because people are found to be conversing in three to four languages at the same time. Most of the bazaars are in the old city such as Khyber bazaar, Qissa khwani bazaar (the street of the story tellers), Bazaar of Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, chowk, yadgaar, pottery shops, brass and copper shops, Blankets and Shawls etc.

Khyber Bazaar

One of the most ancient and famous bazar of Peshawar and one of the main contributing hub to the district. Khyber Bazaar is located near the Khyber Pass and Tribal Agencies. Khyber Bazaar is mostly covered by Medical clinic, lawyer's chambers and inexpensive hotels etc.

Qissa Khwani Bazaar (the street of the story tellers)

The name of this bazaar is derived from olden times when it was supposed to be the news center for the area because news and views were exchanged here. Although the story teller are long gone but it is still holding its ancient charm and aroma. The mainstream of this Bazaar comprises on restaurants and hotels with tasty and specialized food quality.

Gold Smith and Silver Smith

Running off chowk Yadgar to the west is Andarshah bazaar where a narrow street of gold and silversmith is located lined with old buildings all along the street, tribal and modern jewelery is sold here with a large set of variety as antique silver, gold coins, an assortment of historic military memorabilia such as button, buckles, badges, powder case and bayonets, quality of Gold and precious stones is hard to be found which can be supposed reliably genuine.

Brass and Copper Shops

At the end of the Qissa Khawani Bazaar, there is located Coppersmiths. Here you will find a lot of variety of new and old wares samovars, teapots and vases. The smiths are proud and skilled men, several of them have achieved international acclaim. One of the most popular ones is Ali, who calls himself 'Poor Honest Ali'. He sells both antique and modern pieces and purchases have been reliably forwarded from here to customers all over the world. His superb art has been presented too many head of states including Queen Elizabeth²⁵.

²⁵ <http://Www.Muskurahat.Us/Pakistan/Cities/Peshawar.Asp>

Livestock

Livestock is increasingly becoming a very important sector of Pakistan's economy, contributing even more than all the agricultural crops combined. It is a net source of foreign exchange earnings and contributing significantly. Most importantly, more than 8 million rural small and landless farmers are engaged in livestock rearing and are making it an ideal sector for coping rural poverty in the country. Furthermore, as livestock makes up almost 50 % of the agriculture value added, the future high growth in agriculture is expected to be led by the livestock sector²⁶.

Pakistan is endowed with a large livestock population well adapted to the local environmental conditions. Majority of the national herd is maintained by small holders. The demand for livestock products is increasing due to population growth, urbanization and economic development in the country. According to Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2013 there are 49 insemination centers where 33,948 cows and 2,218 buffaloes inseminated during 2010-11, there are 2 veterinary hospitals, 18 dispensaries and 19 centers in Peshawar. 2 slaughter house, 17,830 goats slaughtered, 5,878 cattle slaughtered, 26,800 buffaloes during 2010-11 and 19000 sheep slaughtered in 2010-11 in Peshawar district. Approximate population of different kind of animals in Peshawar is 2,678,312. During the year 2011-12 180,315 animals were slaughtered in recognized / un-recognized slaughter houses in KPK and 31,036 were slaughtered in Peshawar which is a fair estimate of the availability of hides and skins in the district. The sheep population of more than 67 thousand heads in the district is expected to yield about 67 Million Tons of coarse wool annually.

Table 29: Livestock Population in Peshawar (Census 2006)

Livestock	Number (000)
Sheep	67,204
Goat	265,272
Cattle	223,150
Buffaloes	143,481
Camel	684
Poultry	1,936,581
Horses	6,205
Mules	35,262
Asses	473

Source: Directorate of Livestock & Dairy Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

Agriculture

Peshawar is famous for agriculture and small scale industries. 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 and cash crops. Total reported area of Peshawar is 126,661 hectares, out of which 79,014 hectares are cultivated and 47,647 hectares are un-cultivated²⁷. The district possesses vast potential for growing many types of crops i.e. Sugarcane, Wheat, Sugar beet, Tobacco and vegetables as well as fruits. The area has potential to increase its per acre yield by adoption of various improved methods of crop production technology. Below table shows variety of crops being produced in district's mouzas.

²⁶ Directorate Of Livestock & Dairy Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

²⁷ <http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/Nwfpdev-Statist-Landuse-Tab-49.php>

Table 30: 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

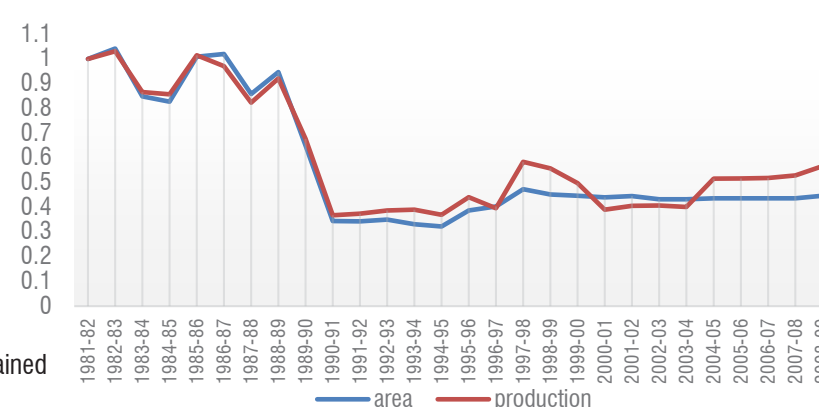
Source: Crop Area and Production by Districts for 28 Years; 2008-09 *Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)*

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.

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.

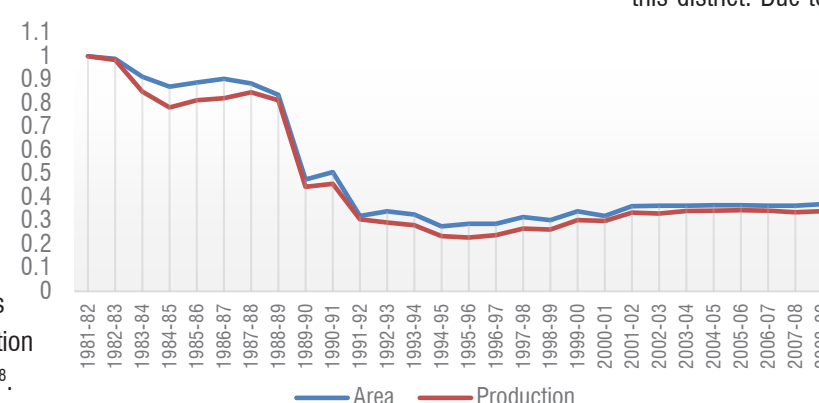
Figure 11: Index of Area & Production of Wheat



Maize

Maize is the major crop of *Kharif* season in 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 as shown in the corresponding graph. Relative change in the area and production decreased from 1 to less than 0.3. from 1995-96 both area and production increased but remained below an index of 0.4²⁸.

Figure 12: Index of Area & Production of Maize



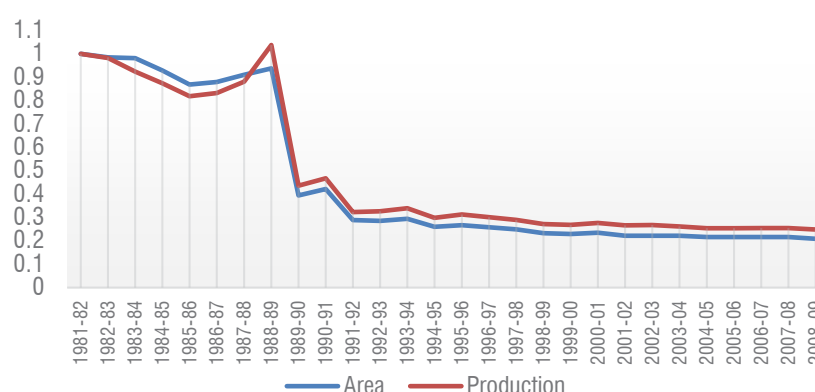
this district. Due to the

Figure 13: Index of Area & Production of Maize

²⁸ <http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/departments/BOS/Nwfpdev-Statist-Landuse-Tab-49.php>*

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 same reason.



Industry

Peshawar has largest concentration of industries with about 614 total industrial unit during 2011-12 and there are 15380 employees which earning their living through these industrial units. The dedicated industries comprises mainly on Pharmaceuticals, Marble and chips, Printing Press, Food industries and Furniture industries etc. Peshawar is the largest industrial city in terms of industrial unit. One 868 Acres Major industrial estate and 540 Acres Small industrial estate²⁹.

Table 31: Major Industrial Unit Classified By Nature and Number of Running Units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Nature of industry	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Plastic & Rubber	28	33	30	39
Pharmaceuticals	41	50	48	49
Marble & Chips	52	61	59	59
Furniture	26	28	27	28
Flour Mills	42	37	37	37
Engineering	39	48	46	51
Arms & Ammunition	22	32	32	32
Printing Press	29	35	35	45

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2014

Table 32: Sizes and Availability of Plots and Total Running Projects in the Industrial Estates

Name of Industrial Estate	Cost of project(million)	Available Plots	Total projects	Projects (Running)
S.I.E PESHAWAR (1961-62)	6.193	292	115	107

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2013

²⁹ Development Statistics Of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2013

Figure 14: District Wise Registered Industrial Units

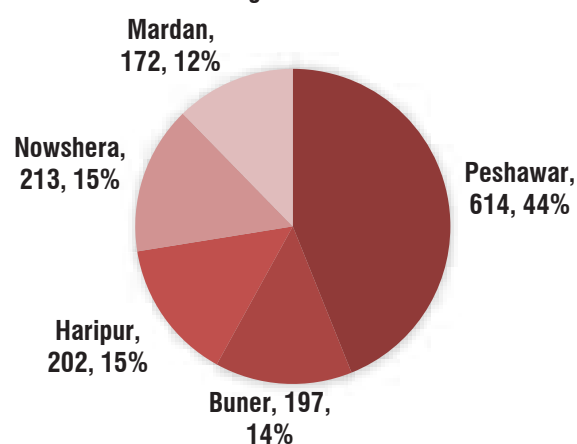
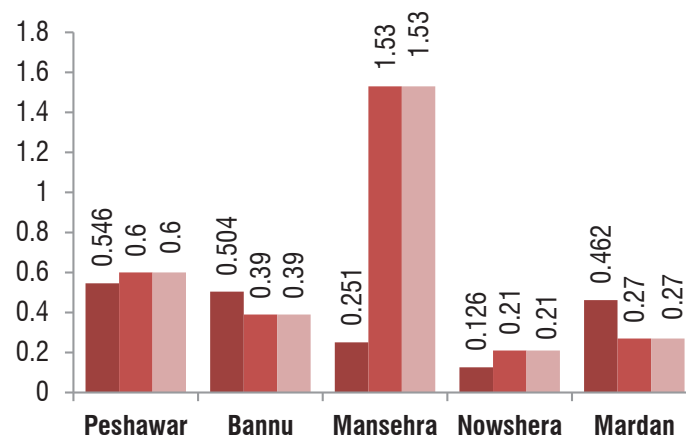


Figure 15 District Wise Allocation for Training



Source: Directorate of Industries, Commerce Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

Poverty Count

According to the statistics compiled, using Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) and Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) by Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC), the percentage of Pakistan's population that lives below the poverty line has increased to 36.79 percent in 2013 against 29.76 percent in 2004-05. A total of 37.31 percent people in the rural areas live below the poverty line, reported for the same year. In Peshawar, poverty is relatively higher (44.24%) as compared to Karachi (23.07%) and national average. Among other metropolitan cities, Rawalpindi (16%) is the only city that has lower poverty than Karachi. Lahore and Karachi both are ranked first among all the major districts of Pakistan having least deprivation in key sectors while Peshawar is ranked four among all the districts. The district indices of multiple deprivations are calculated using the latest available household survey (PSLM, 2010-11) findings and are based on non-monetary poverty correlates in education, health, housing quality, housing services and economics³⁰.

Figure 16 Poverty in Major Cities (%)

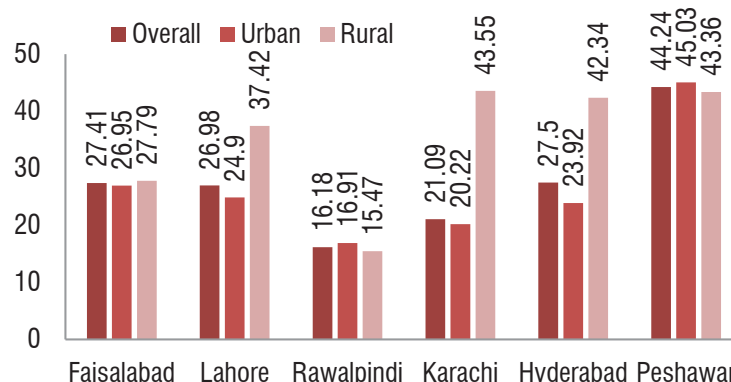


Figure 17: Human Development Index (HDI) of Major Cities of Pakistan

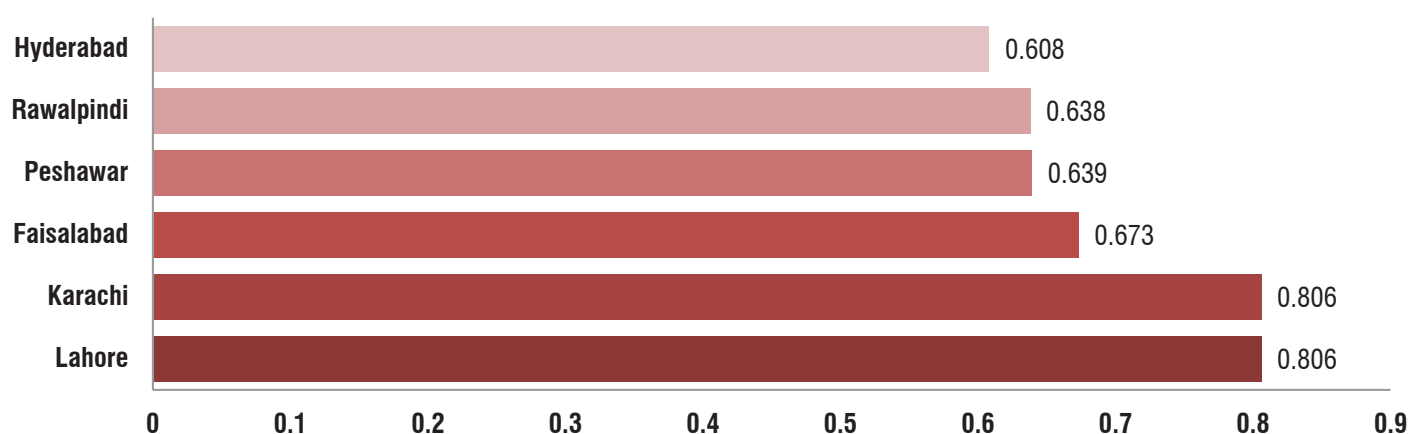


Table 33: Deprivations Indices of Multiple Cities

³⁰ Districts' Indices of Multiple Deprivations For Pakistan, 2011. SPDC Research Report 82

District	Index Value	National Rank	Provincial Rank
Karachi	9.31	1	1
Faisalabad	22.21	23	14
Lahore	10.26	2	1
Rawalpindi	14.21	8	5
Hyderabad	13.39	7	2
Peshawar	17.87	14	2
Quetta	13.18	5	1

Source: Districts' Indices of Multiple Deprivations for Pakistan, 2011. SPDC Research Report 82

Table 34: Peshawar Distribution of Household by Type of Toilet

	Flush	Non Flush	No Toilet
Urban	98%	1%	01%
Rural	75%	16%	09%
Total	88%	7%	05%

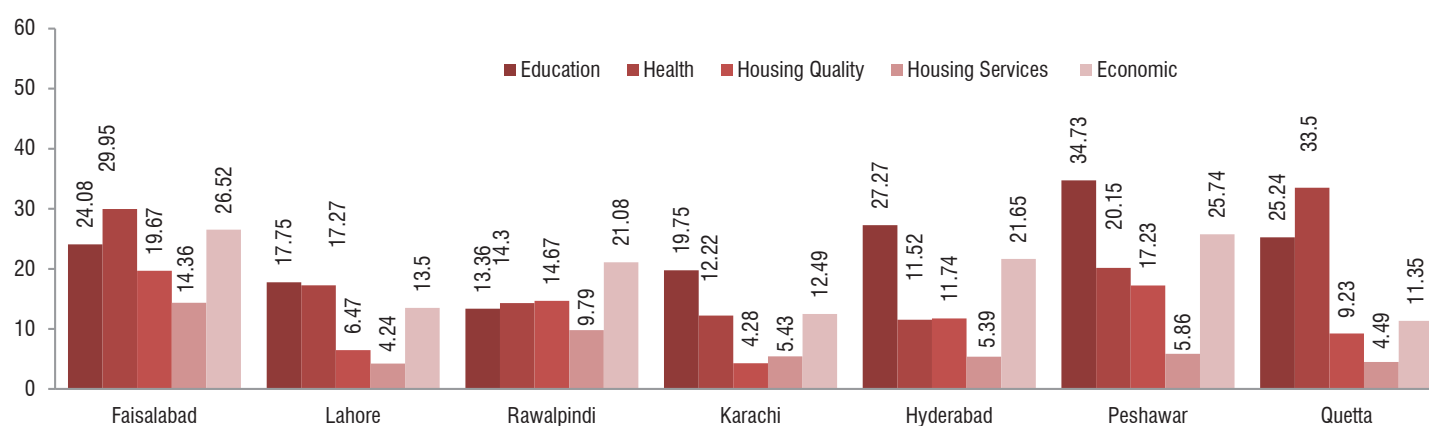
Source: PSLM Survey 2012-2013

District Peshawar is ranked second among 24 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for toilet facility, which is considered to be an indicator of poverty. 81% of the households are connected to flush/sewerage system of the district. According to the poverty scorecard, used by World Bank and Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, the poverty score given to different types of toilets is as follows³¹.

- Flush 3 out of 100
- Dry Raised/Dry Pit or Non-flush 2 out of 100
- No toilet 0

A corollary of these scores could be that poverty level is less in urban areas as 98% households use flush toilets connected to public sewerage whereas in the rural areas only 47 percent of the households use flush toilet.

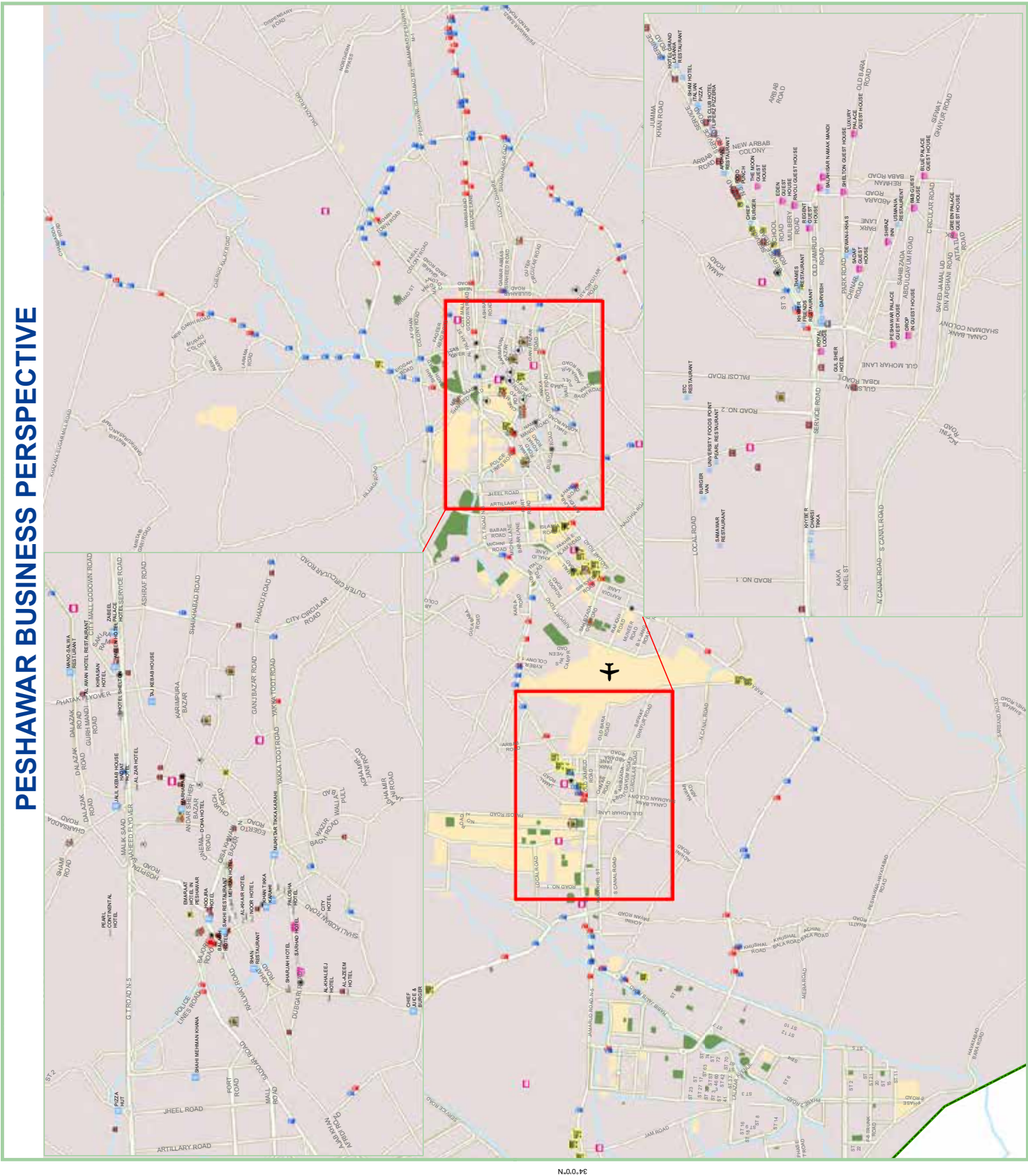
Figure 18: Sectoral Indices of Multiple Deprivations













14: Peshawar Business Perspective

³¹ Monitoring Evaluation And Research Section, National Rural Support Programs (NRSP)

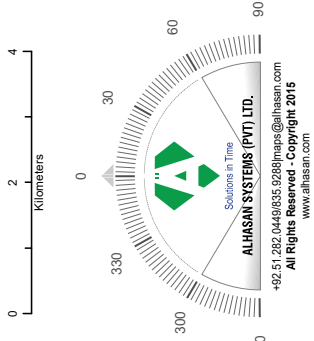
PESHAWAR BUSINESS PERSPECTIVE



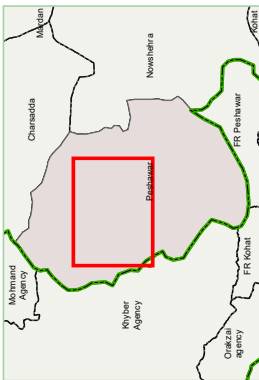
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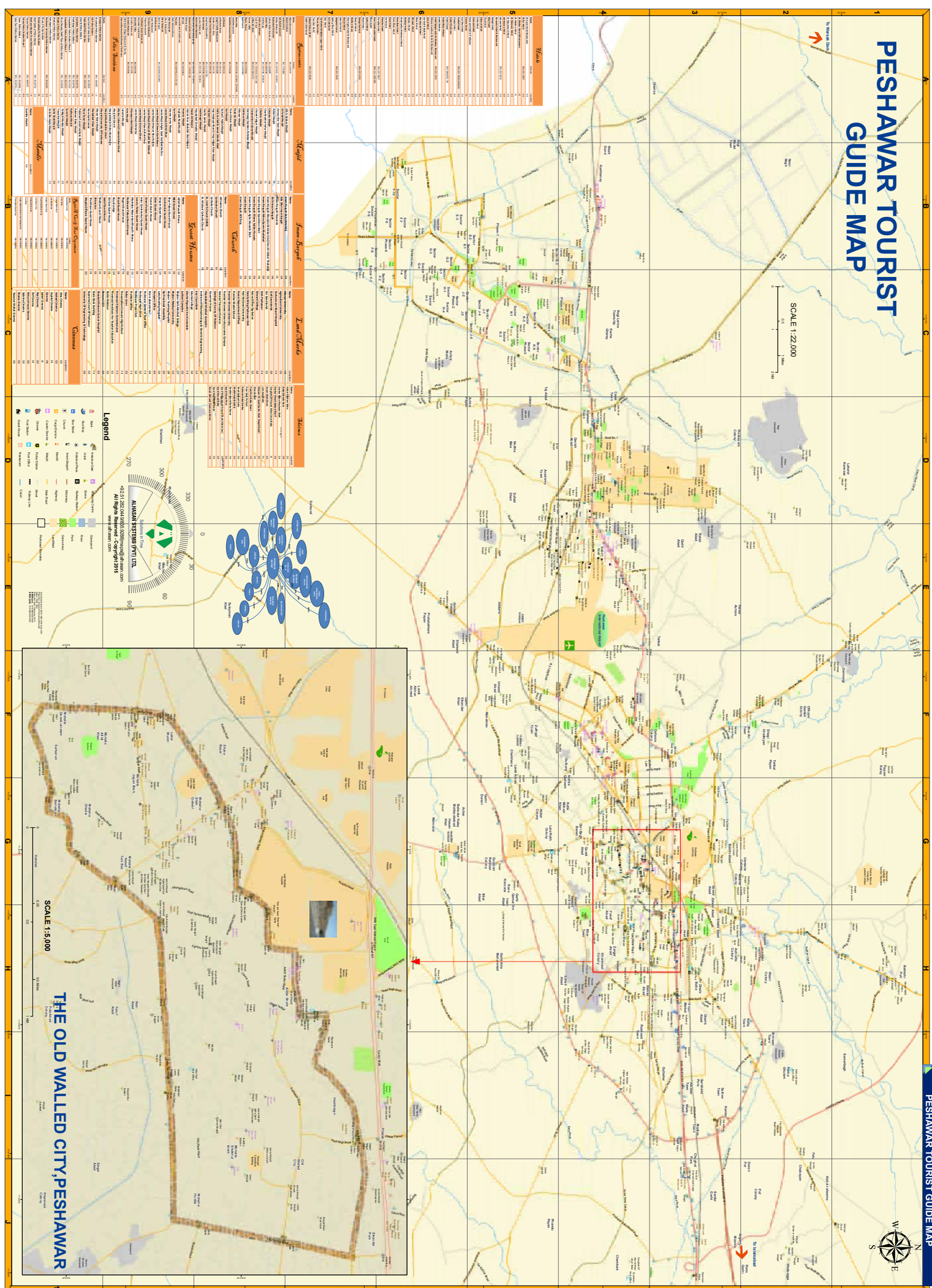
- | Bank | Cargo Service | Courier Service | Cinema | CNG Station | Guest House | Hotel | Stream | Landuse | Historical Places |
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FOOD SECURITY

Food security can be broadly divided into four components³²:

- **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.

Though this document applies food security analysis using above mentioned definition provided by FAO, grains and other food goods may be produced less in the district, but as far as availability is concerned, food is available in abundance in the district due to its import from other food producing districts. General population can easily access food from the shops/markets, which in most cases are at a walking distance.

Availability

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

Table 35 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 not only depends on the availability of wheat 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 district³³. Combining both the crop based and animal based food self-sufficiency, Peshawar is facing deficit in food availability at domestic level³⁴. Peshawar is a city district and the provincial capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Although the 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.

Access

Per capita availability of food items alone is not a reliable indicator of food security. If the available food is not in the socio-economic access of the masses, it cannot make a society food secure. The income level of the households reflects the access to food, capacity of consumption and even food poverty. Average monthly income of a household (HH) in this district is between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000/-, which is considered as low income³⁵. Child dependency (ratio between children and household members in economically active age group) is

³² Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)

³³ Food Insecurity In Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Food Insecurity In Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

one of the limiting factors in meeting the daily needs of households and is an important indicator to measure access to food. The increased dependency ratio enhances the spending of the household on child care and food, which results in 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 KPK. 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 the mouza is 12 kilometers whereas the distance from the grains market is 12 kilometers. Such long distances impede the access of food.

Table 36: 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

Utilization and Stability

Despite the food availability and access, the proper assimilation of food in body is essential. Food utilization and stability depicts this absorption of food and its sustainability. Improved sanitation facility, clean drinking water, health infrastructure and individual health status along with female literacy plays vital role in the food absorption. According to Food Security Analysis (FSA) 2009, access to improved drinking water is reasonable in this district³⁶.

³⁶ Ibid

Table 37: Percentage Distribution of HH by Source of Drinking Water

Peshawar	Water Delivery System				
	Tap Water	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Dug Well	Other
Total	56	13	22	8	0
Urban	79	2	17	1	1
Rural	25	27	30	18	0

Source: PSLM 2012-13

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

Table 38: Percentage Distribution of HH by Type of Toilet

Flush			Non-Flush			No Toilet		
Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
98	75	88	1	16	7	1	9	5

Source: PSLM 2012-13

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.

Health

Health care is one of the basic needs of any society and a primary requirement for the overall development of a nation. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) standards, countries should spend 5% of their GDP on health in order to provide reasonable health services. Sadly, health care has never been given its due importance and budget allocation has been on the low side. This statement is supported by a report published by the UNDP in March 2013, which states that total spending on health by the national government is only 0.8 percent of its GDP while the total spending of Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on health in the year 2013-14 was 2.32 percent of the total budget allocated for the province. Health needs are being taken care of by both, the public as well as the private sector. Public Health System facilities in Peshawar include:

- Outreach and community-based activities that focus on immunization, malaria control, maternal and child health, family Planning and the Lady Health Workers program;
- Primary care facilities that focus on outpatient care;
- Tehsil and District headquarters hospitals for basic inpatient and outpatient care;
- Tertiary care hospitals; and
- Teaching hospitals and centres of excellence

Health Indicators

Peshawar is the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and fourth largest metropolitan city of Pakistan. It has the highest number of health care facilities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the 1998 Census the estimated population of Peshawar was 2,026,851. After Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi, Peshawar has the highest number of Hospitals in Pakistan, but due to ever-increasing rate of population, these hospitals are unable to cater to the health needs of the people. Given below are the Key Indicators of Peshawar.

Table 39: Health Indicators of Peshawar

Indicators	Ratio
Infant Mortality Rate	63/1000 live births
Under 5 mortality Rate	75/1000
Maternal mortality Ratio	275/1000
Proportion of children under 1 years Immunized against measles	76%

Source: HFA District Peshawar & PSLM 2012-13

Key Indicators-Reproductive Health & HIV/AIDS

Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) is a very contagious and potentially deadly disease. People in Pakistan do not discuss HIV/AIDS openly as it is considered a cultural taboo due to stigma that is attached to it. According to UNAIDS estimates, some 70,000 to 80,000 persons, or 0.1 percent of the adult population in Pakistan, are infected with HIV/AIDS. However, according to a 2005 World Bank report was, it has been noted, "HIV prevalence among other high risk groups in Karachi and all vulnerable populations in Peshawar is still low - below 1 percent"³⁷. Awareness needs to be created via different channels and institutions to stop the spreading of this disease. Given below are the key Indicators of Health and HIV/AIDS.

³⁷ HIV/AIDS in Pakistan <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPAKISTAN/Resources/HIV-AIDS-brief-June2005-PK.pdf>

Table 40: Reproductive Health Indicators of Peshawar

Indicators	Value (%)
Use of Contraceptives	46.1
Unmet need of Contraception	25
Antenatal	57.1
Skilled Attendant at Delivery	60.4
Institutional Deliveries	51.7
Post Natal Care	21.8
Knowledge of Preventing HIV/Aids	27
Negative Attitude Towards People with HIV/AIDS	55.2
Caesarean deliveries	3.8

Source: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa MICS: 2007-08

Key Indicators - Child Health

Child health is studied as an input for economic development; it is also considered an outcome of the development process. A vast body of literature examines child health as a contributing factor to future socioeconomic status and human capital development. The table below lists out key Child Health Indicators of Peshawar.

Table 41: Child Health Indicators of Peshawar

Indicators	Value (%)
Use of ORT	43.1
Prevalence of diarrhea	44.3
Home Management of Diarrhoea	22.2
Received ORT or increased Fluids and Continued Feeding	32.7
Care Seeking for Suspected pneumonia	71.6
Knowledge regarding “theTwo danger signs of Pneumonia”	1.7
Use of Solid Fuels for Cooking	46.8

Source: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa MICS: 2007-08

Health Institutions in Peshawar

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 beds. 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. Keeping in view the available health statistics, population per unit is given below.

Table 42: Population 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 43: Number of Health Institutions in District Peshawar³⁸

District/ Tehsil	Hospitals		Dispensaries		R.H Centres		B.H Units		T.B Clinics		S.H Centres	M.C.H Centres	Leprosy Clinic
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.	No.
Peshawar	17	4,449	53	12	3	29	48	-	4	52	0	4	

Vaccination Coverage

The table below illustrates number of Children vaccinated in Peshawar in the year 2012-2013, aged 12-23 Months.

Table 44: Vaccination Coverage

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
76	76	76	65	69	67	70	73	71

Source: KPK Development Statistics 2014

Table 45: Maternal Health Indicators

Sr.	Maternal Health Indicators	Percentage and Ratio
1	Tetanus Toxoid	81
2	Post Natal Check Up	24
3	Pre-Natal checkup	77

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

Polio Cases in Peshawar

Polio Statistics

The number of polio cases detected in Peshawar is very high. According to the WHO (World Health Organization) Peshawar is the worlds “largest reservoir “of endemic polio and called for urgent action to boost vaccination. Tests have found that 83 out of the 93 polio cases

³⁸ KPK Development Statistics, 2013-14

in Pakistan in 2013 were genetically linked to strains in Peshawar. In 2014 out of total 67 Polio cases reported in KPK, 29 cases are from Peshawar³⁹. For 2015 14 polio cases have been registered in KP of which 9 was registered in Peshawar⁴⁰.

Nutrition

In MICS 2007-08, only three indicators were measured in terms of Nutrition. These are

- 1) Breastfeeding:** MICS revealed that in Peshawar 22% of the children aged <24 months were breastfed within one hour of birth. 79.3% of children were breastfed within one day of their birth. Overall in KPK 97.4% (Male: 96.7% and Female: 98.1%) and in Peshawar 97.1% of children of age 0-23 months were breastfed. This rate is higher in rural areas with 97.8% and in urban areas it is 95.4%. It is interesting to note that women with no education at all breastfeed their children the most. 98% women with no education, 97% with primary education and 95% with secondary and higher education breastfeed their children. Breastfeeding trends are interesting to look at within poor families to richest families with highest percentages to lower percentages⁴¹.
- 2) Salt Iodization:** Iodized Salt Consumption is another indicator of nutrition. Salt was tested of 97.7% of the households of the total interviewed households and it was found that 0.7% of the households use no salt, 65.4% households use salt with 0 PPM iodine, 18.4% with 0-15 PPM Iodine and 15.6% households use salt with more than 15 PPM iodine⁴².
- 3) Vitamin A supplements:** This indicator measures the percentage of children of 6-59 months who have received a high dose of vitamin A supplements in last 6 months. For overall KP, 62.6% (Male: 62.7% and Female: 62.4%) children have received vitamin A supplement. In Peshawar 52.2% of the children have received this supplement in last 6 months from the survey date. 7.6% children received prior to 6 months, Parents of 14.2 percent were not sure when their children received this dose. 2.7% parents were not sure if their kids have received it or not and 23.4% of the children never received vitamin A dose⁴³.

Table 46: Nutritional Status of Peshawar

Topic	Global MICS	KPK MICS	Indicator	MICS 2007 -08	
				Peshawar District	KPK
Breastfeeding		21	Children 0-23 Months ever breastfed	97.1	97.4
Salt Iodization	41	37	Adequately Iodized salt consumption	15.6	13
Vitamin A	42	29	Vitamin A supplementation (under 5 years)	52.2	62.6

Source: KPK MICS Survey 2007-08

Disability

According to 'Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) Statistics in Pakistan 2012', disability rate was 2.65 % at national level and the total number of PWDs in Pakistan was 5.035 million, which is greater than the total population of Hyderabad, Multan and Peshawar. Punjab province stands at top with 55.9 % population of PWDs following Sindh with 28.4% while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has 11.1% population of PWDs. As far as District Peshawar is concerned, it has 1.40 % disability rate and the total number of PWDs in the district, stands at 24,874. Comparison by sex shows that 18,174 PWDs are male and 6,700 are female. In rural-urban PWDs comparison, urban area hosts 6,572 PWDs while rural area has 18,302 PWDs. Below mentioned table portrays the statistical information of PWDs of District Peshawar.

³⁹ www.Endpolio.com.pk

⁴⁰ <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2015/08/07/national/another-polio-case-detected-in-peshawar/> and <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/national/04-Oct-2015/another-polio-case-surfaces-in-peshawar>

⁴¹ Table NU.1B and Table NU.2B, MICS NWFP 2007-08.

⁴² Table NU.5A, MICS NWFP 2007-08

⁴³ Table NU.6A and Table NU.6B, MICS NWFP 2007-08

Table 47: Population of PWDs by Disability, Sex and Area in Peshawar District - 2012

Type of Area	Description	Total	Blind	Deaf/ Mute	Crippled	Insane	Mentally Retarded	Multiple Disability	Others
All Area	Both Sexes	24,874	1,893	3,833	9,932	1,139	2,174	1,531	4,373
	Male	18,174	1,180	3,094	6,917	795	1,370	1,255	3,564
	Female	6,700	713	739	3,015	343	803	276	810
Rural	Both Sexes	18,302	1,893	1,446	8,402	1,139	1,465	858	3,100
	Male	12,621	1,180	706	5,827	795	1,032	582	2,499
	Female	5,681	713	739	2,574	343	434	276	601
Urban	Both Sexes	6,572	0	2,387	1,530	0	708	674	1,273
	Male	5,553	0	2,387	1,089	0	338	674	1,065
	Female	1,019	0	0	440	0	370	0	209

Source: Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) Statistics in Pakistan 2012

Almost 9 million people in Pakistan are above 60 years and according to a report published by United Nations in 2002; this age group is projected to increase 42 million by 2050. Pakistan is experiencing an increase in the proportions of the disabled, particularly after the age of 50 years. According to 1998 District Census the total disabled population in Peshawar in 50+ , age group is 6,369.

Peshawar Persons with Disabilities Statistics

Figure 20: Persons with Disability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

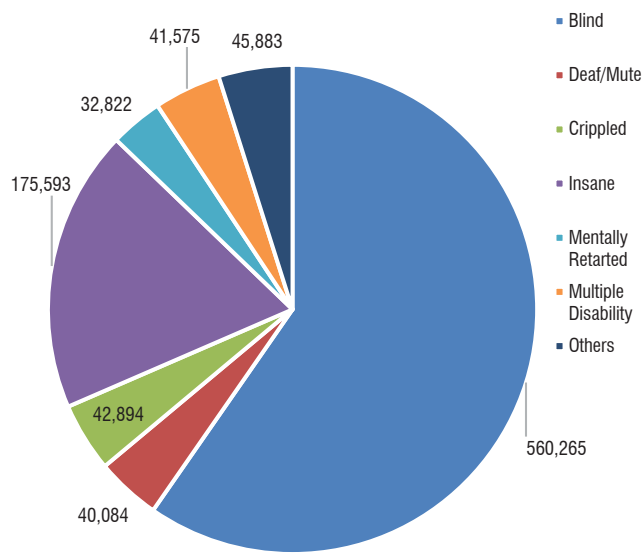
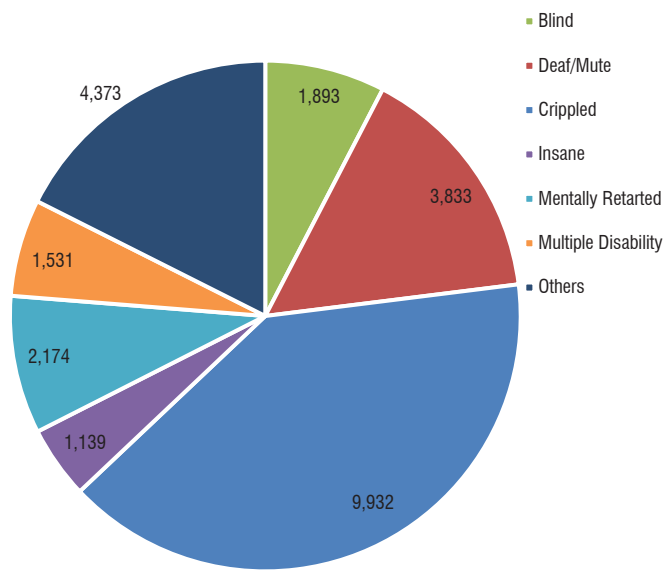
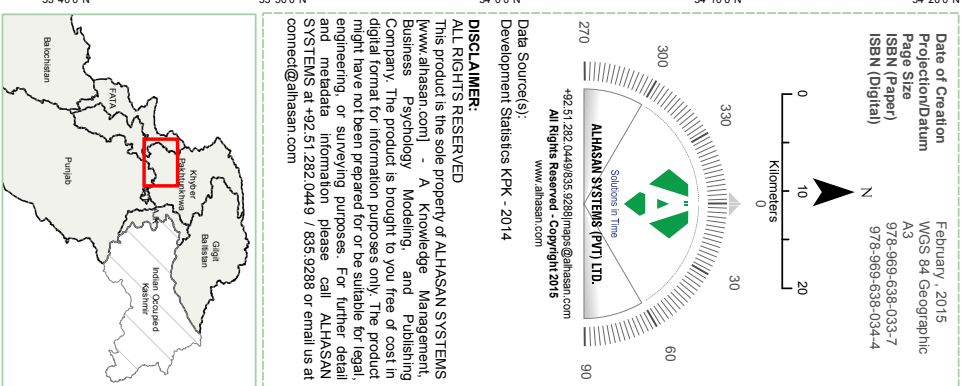
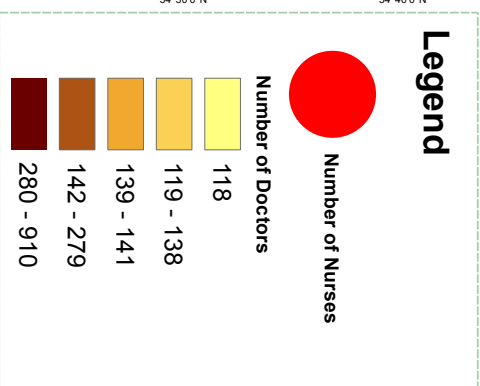
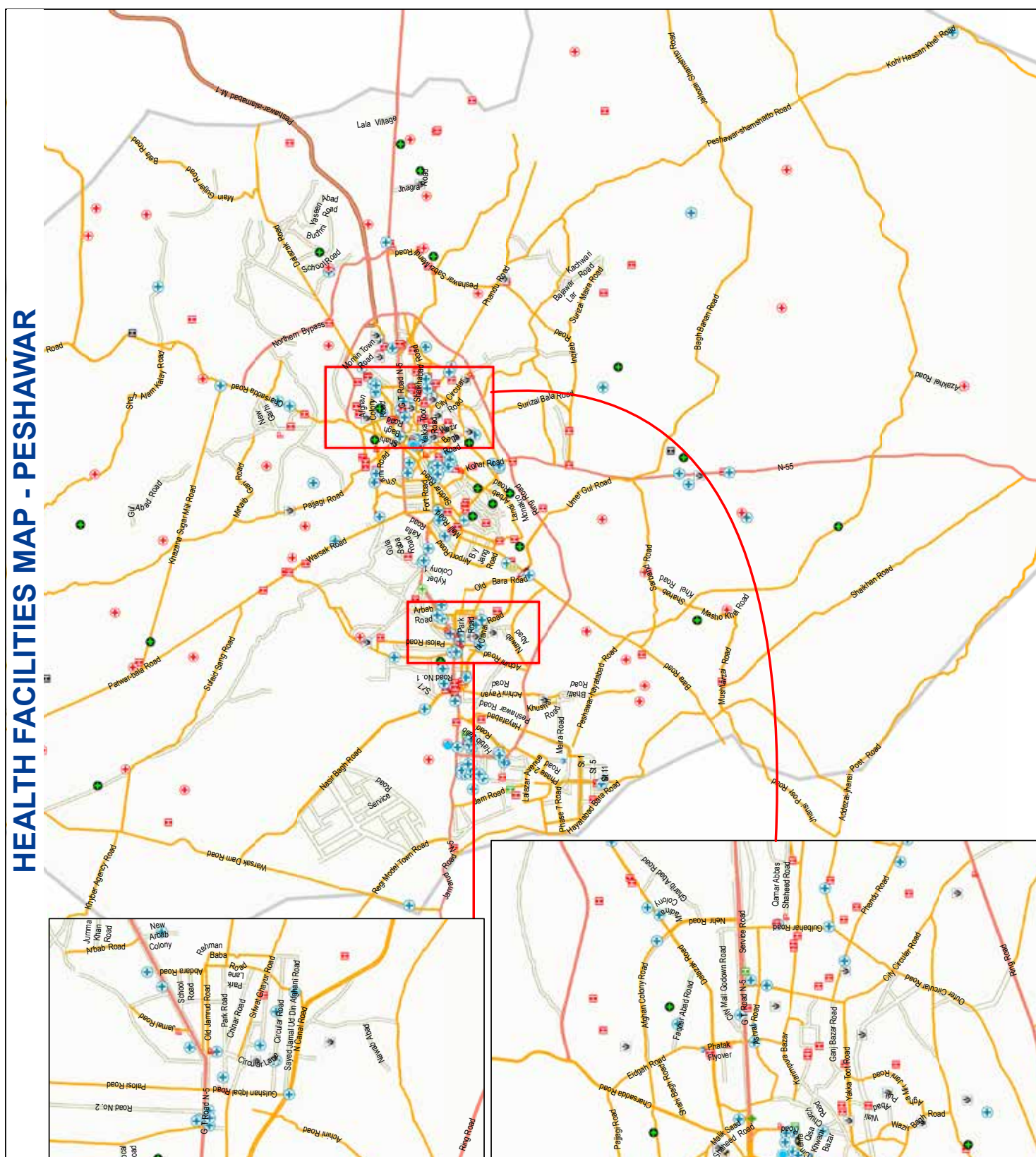
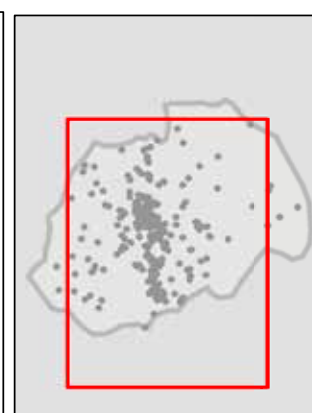
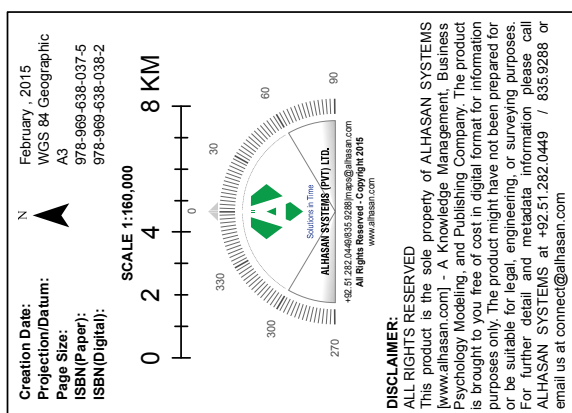


Figure 19: Persons with Disability in Peshawar





HEALTH FACILITIES MAP - PESHAWAR



EDUCATION

Peshawar, being the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), in national education ranking it stands at 68th position in performance at primary education level among the 146 districts of all provinces and regions of the country and holds the 10th rank among 25 districts of KP following Kohat, Buner and Lower Dir⁴⁴. The overall literacy rate of Peshawar district is 59%⁴⁵. Despite this, Peshawar has numerous well-known and reputable learning institutes which has standard quality of education.

Peshawar is famous for providing quality standard higher education in province and country. There is a wide network of schools, colleges and universities in the district educating the public. Country's oldest and famous education institutions are located in Peshawar. The oldest college in Pakistan, Islamia College for Boys, Edwards College, Frontier Government College for Women Peshawar, Jinnah College for Girls and University of the Peshawar have great contribution for Urdu, English and Pashto literature and enjoy the repute in producing stuff for national and international bureaucracy. Institute of Management Sciences (IMSciences) operating in Peshawar, known as best learning center and excellence, ranked among one of the top universities in Pakistan in the field of business category. Furthermore, Khyber Medical College (KMC) holds 5th rank⁴⁶ among top medical colleges in Pakistan and is considered as mother institute of all the medical institute of the KP province. Agriculture University, University of Engineering and Technology (UET) and many others are considered as well-known learning institutes in Pakistan.

According to KP Education Department, the education sector in Peshawar (like the rest of province) is divided into school education, higher education, technical and vocational education, adult literacy and non-formal education. Government institutions manage each area. Provincial education departments, institutions run by the federal government and autonomous bodies are also functioning in the province.

The district has also achieved the Millennium Development Goal-2 (MDG-2) of "Achieving Universal Primary Education by 2015" under the target set period by reaching its net enrollment rate to 61% at the primary level in 2013, as compared to the provincial rate of 54% in 2013⁴⁷. Student teacher ratio is 36.7⁴⁸, which is quite high as compared to the global average of 18⁴⁹. In terms of MDG-3 "Promoting Gender Equality and Women Empowerment", district's Gender Parity Index 0.74 is less than that of the country's average of 0.87 for 2012⁵⁰.

Table 48: Educational Highlights

Indicator	Value
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

⁴⁴ ALIF AILAN PAKISTAN DISTRICT EDUCATION RANKINGS 2014

⁴⁵ PSLM 2012-13

⁴⁶ HEC Ranking 2014,

<http://www.hec.gov.pk/insidehec/divisions/qali/others/rankingofuniversities/pages/categorywise.aspx#>

⁴⁷ PSLM 2012-13

⁴⁸ Student Teacher Ratio is Calculated on basis of KP Development Statistics Data 2013

⁴⁹ International Education Statistics, Data center, UNESCO Institute of Statistics (2008)

⁵⁰ UN DATA, <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=pakistan&d=MDG&f=seriesRowID%3A611%3BcountryID%3A586>

Enrolment and Educational Facilities by level and Gender (Public Schools)

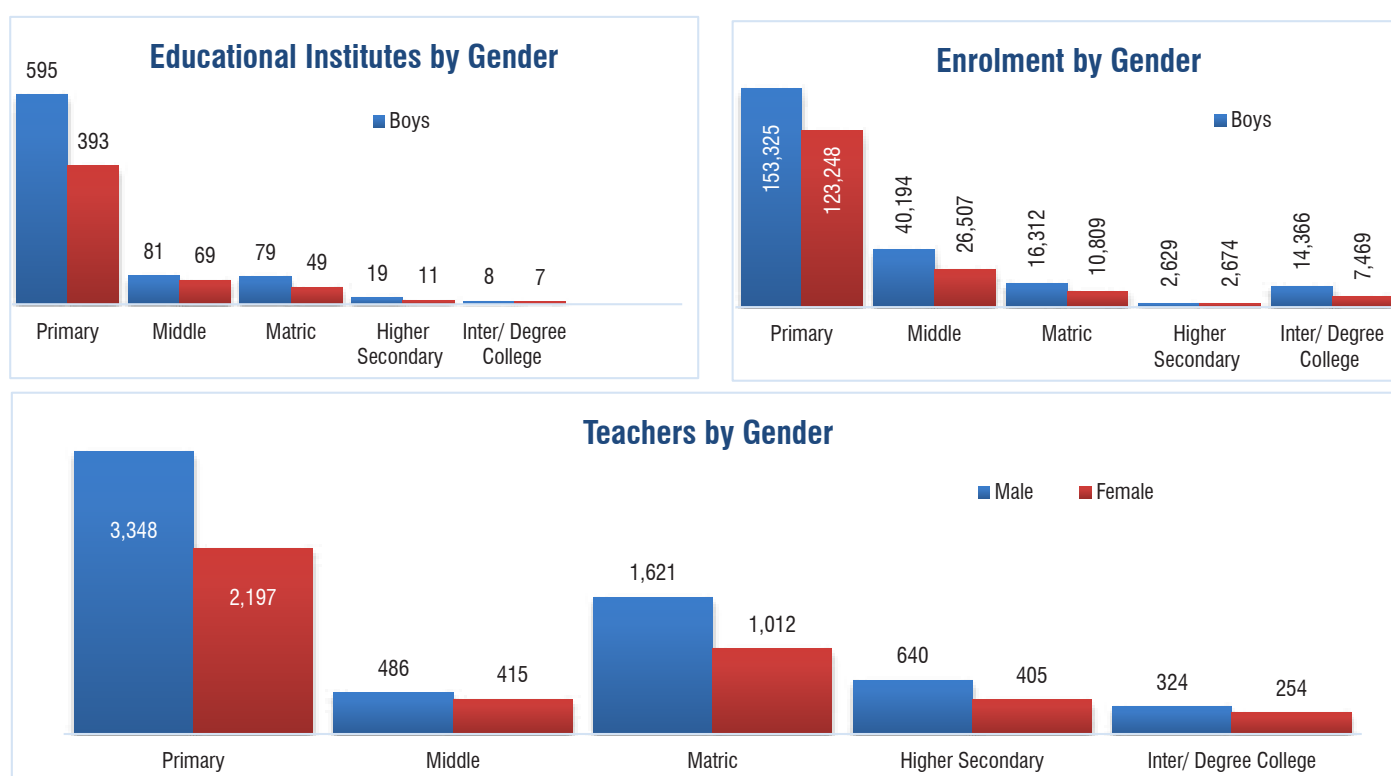
1,376 public sector institutes in district Peshawar provide education to 354,674 students with the help of 9,652 teachers. The educational statistics of Peshawar district for 2013 as provided by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Development Statistics are as follows⁵¹.

Table 49: Educational Stats of Peshawar

Level	No. of Schools			Enrolment			Teachers			Student/Teacher Ratio
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Primary	595	393	988	153,325	123,248	276,573	3,348	2,197	5,545	50
Middle	81	69	150	40,194	26,507	66,701	486	415	901	74
Matric	79	49	128	16,312	10,809	27,121	1,621	1,012	2,633	10
Higher Secondary	19	11	30	2,629	2,674	5,303	640	405	1,045	5
Inter/ Degree College	8	7	15	14,366	7,469	21,835	324	254	578	38
Total	782	529	1,311	226,826	170,707	397,533	6,419	4,283	10,702	177

Source: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Development Statistics 2014-15

Figure 21: Educational Statistics for Public Institutions in Peshawar



⁵¹ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Development Statistics-2013

<http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-education%20part%201-tab-61.php>

Higher degree Awarding institutes of Peshawar

Table 50: HEC Recognized Universities and Degree Awarding Institutions in Peshawar (Public sector)

Sr.no	University /DAI Name	Main Campus Location	Website Address
1	Institute of Management Science, Peshawar (IMS)	Peshawar	www.imsciences.edu.pk
2	Frontier Women University, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.fwu.edu.pk
3	Islamia College University, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.icp.edu.pk
4	Khyber Medical University, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.kmu.edu.pk
5	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agricultural University, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.aup.edu.pk
6	NWFP University of Engineering. & Technology, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.nwfpuet.edu.pk
7	University of Peshawar, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.upesh.edu.pk
8	University of Peshawar, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.upesh.edu.pk

Source: <http://www.hec.gov.pk/Ourinstitutes/pages/Default.aspx>

Table 51: HEC Recognized Universities and Degree Awarding Institutions in Peshawar (Private sector)

S. No	University/DAI Name	Main Campus Location	Website Address
1	Abasyn University, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.abasyn.edu.pk
2	CECOS University of Information Technology and Emerging Sciences, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.cecos.edu.pk
3	City University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.cityuniversity.edu.pk
4	Gandhara University, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.gandhara.edu.pk
5	Iqra National University, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.iqrapsh.edu.pk
6	Sarhad University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar	Peshawar	www.suit.edu.pk

Source: <http://www.hec.gov.pk/Ourinstitutes/pages/Default.aspx>

Table 52: Medical Colleges of Peshawar

S. No	Name of Institute	Main Campus Location	Website Address
1	Peshawar Medical College	Peshawar	www.prime.edu.pk
2	Kabir Medical College	Peshawar	www.gandhara.edu.pk/KMC/
3	Jinnah Medical College Peshawar	Peshawar	www.jmcp.edu.pk
4	Khyber Medical College	Peshawar	www.kmc.edu.pk
5	Pak International Medical College	Peshawar	www.pimc.edu.pk
6	Rehman Medical College	Peshawar	www.rmi.edu.pk/rmc/

Source: <http://epeshawar.com/educational-institutes/56.html>

Public and Private Sector

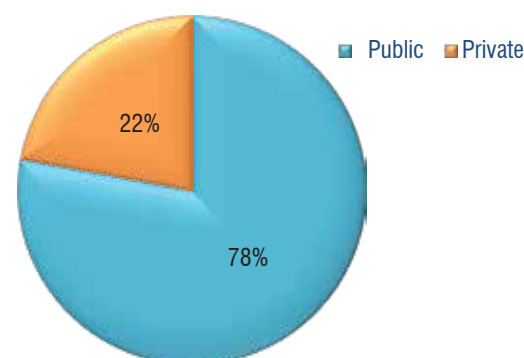
According to recent data collected by private institute, ALHASAN Systems (Pvt) Ltd. in 2013, under the open access/open data policy, there are 1,517 education facilities in Peshawar district – 1,182 public and 335 private. Following table gives latest statistics of Public and Private Education institutions reported by ALHASAN's System in 2013.

Table 53: Peshawar District Number of Confirmed Geo-referenced Educational Facilities

Level	Type	Co-Education	Male	Female	Total
Primary	Public	8	324	549	881
	Private	28	-	-	28
Primary Model	Public	-	-	38	38
	Private	-	-	-	-
Middle	Public	3	49	52	104
	Private	2	-	-	2
Secondary	Public	1	-	-	1
	Private	1	-	-	1
High	Public	29	28	55	112
	Private	212	5	5	222
Higher Secondary	Public	3	6	9	18
	Private	-	-	-	-
Mosque School	Public	-	-	7	7
	Private	-	-	-	-
Colleges	Public	6	4	-	10
	Private	32	5	1	38
Universities	Public	9	2	-	11
	Private	11	-	-	11
Academies	Public	9	2	-	11
	Private	11	-	-	11
Technical Institutions	Public	-	-	-	-
	Private	20	1	-	21
Computer Centers	Public	-	-	-	-
	Private	1	-	-	1
Total	Public				1,182
	Private				335
Grand Total					1,517

Source: Alhasan Systems (Pvt) Ltd

Public and private, both sectors play an important role in education sector. It is the responsibility of government to make primary education accessible to every child of the country without any discrimination. Being the largest urban center, Peshawar naturally has the highest number of private schools. According to ASER Pakistan Survey report-2010, private sector has the highest contribution in education sector of Peshawar district among all other districts in KP. The report highlighted that the ratio of provision of education in private sectors was 49% for the age of 6-16 years children and 50% in the Public Sectors, while in case of below 6 years of age, private sector has larger role as compared to public sector⁵². On basis of Alhasan Systems data, the following figure also shows the insignificant difference between public and private education facilities⁵³.

Public-Private Share

Financial Status of Education Sector in Peshawar

According to Education budget analysis by Center for Governance and Public Accountability (CGPA) that for fiscal year 2013-14, the overall education budget of Peshawar district for elementary and secondary education was Rs. 3,893.5 million. In 2011-12, the total revised district education budget was Rs. 3,368.7 million, which means that the budget has increased by around 15.6 percent over the period of two years not even sufficient for double digit inflation during these years. This means the spending on education in Peshawar District is stagnant. In per capita terms, the government spent around Rs. 1,133 in 2013-14 in Peshawar as compared to Rs. 1,052 in 2011-12 showing a minimal increase. However, a more accurate estimate would be the education expenditure on per student⁵⁴.

The Following table shows that most of the education budget goes to the employee's related expenses, mainly salaries of the teachers and supporting staff and very little money is left for operation, maintenance and other expenses.

Table 54: District Peshawar: Salary and Non-Salary Budget (In Pak Rupees)

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
Salary	2,556,692,840	3,318,397,570	3,386,434,450	3,787,411,690	3,864,253,000
% Share	98%	99%	97%	96%	99%
Non-Salary	63,753,950	50,340,470	97,646,480	162,960,120	29,277,000
% Share	2%	1%	3%	4%	1%
Total	2,620,446,790	3,368,738,040	3,484,080,930	3,950,371,810	3,893,530,000

Source: CGPA, Education Budget Analysis

⁵² Comparative Analysis of Public and Private Sector in Education Sector ,<http://lums.edu.pk/docs/dprc/Comparative-analysis-of-public-and-private-sector-in-access-and-quality-of-education-ITA.pdf>

⁵³ Percentage Calculated on data collected by ALHASAN SYSTEMS (pvt) ltd, 2013

⁵⁴ CGPA Education Budget Analysis of District Peshawar, Published in January 2014

NGOs Contributions in Education Sector

The engagement of NGO sector in this area is quite significant. Private organizations, NGOs, autonomous bodies have all taken part in providing educational facilities. The NGOs sector with support of Government and other international agencies is implementing various educational development projects all over Peshawar District, Following table shows the NGOs/INGOs interventions in education sector in Peshawar⁵⁵.

Table 55: NGOs Contributions in Education Sector

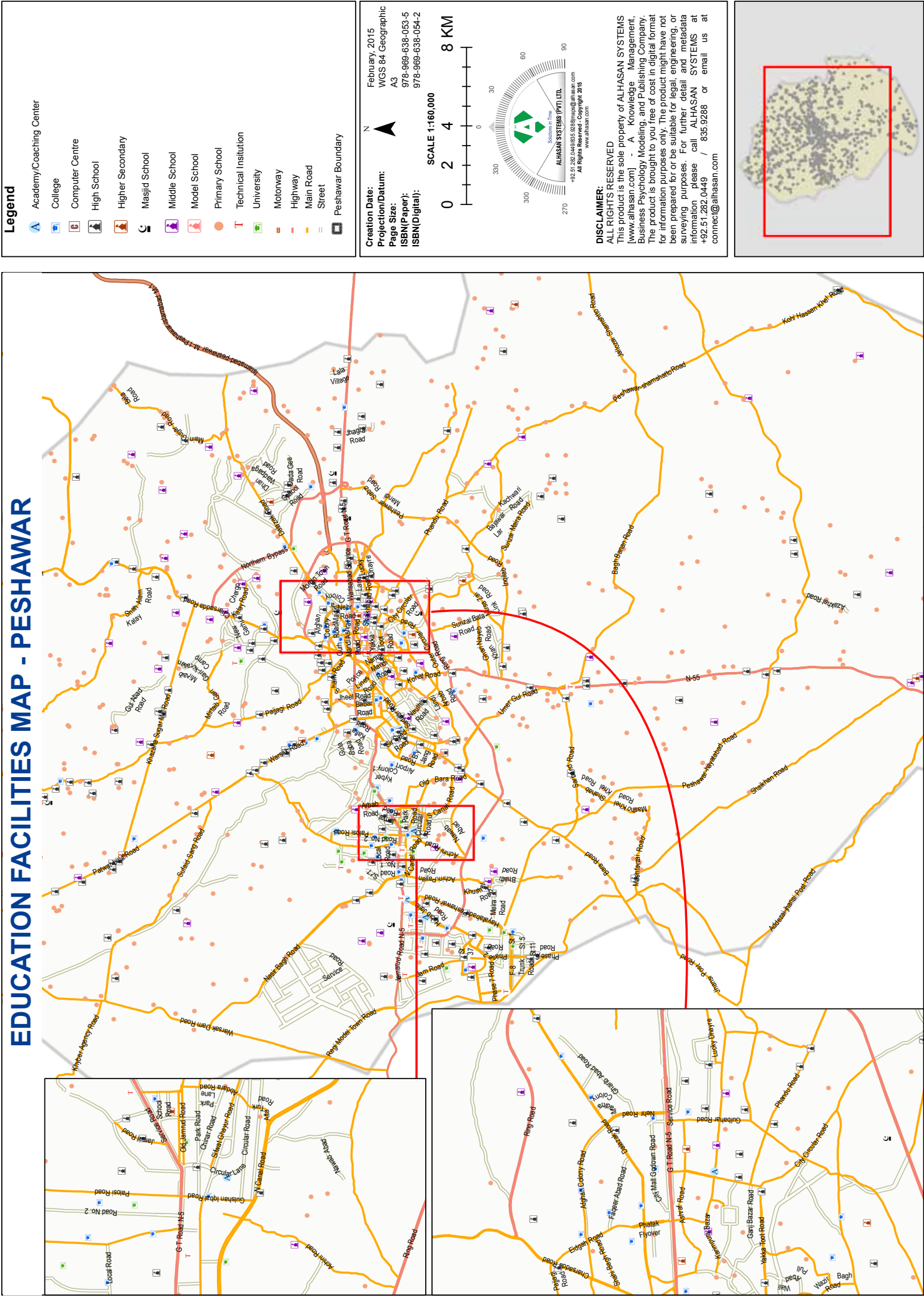
Organization	Projects/Contributions
Abaseen Foundation	Noor Model School The Abaseen Foundation has been running Noor Model School for the disadvantaged children of brick kiln area about 35 km south of Peshawar since January 2009. This is an area where poverty and child labour is linked with poor health and reduced life expectancy in a perpetual cycle.
De Laas Gul (DLG)	Parent Teachers Associations (PTA) Peshawar Parents Teachers Associations were operationalized in Govt. schools (Girls + Boys) in semi-urban areas of Peshawar. The main objective was to create awareness regarding the importance of female education, reduce gender imbalance, mobilize the female community and to train them in organization, leadership and management skills.
Basic Education for Awareness Reforms and Empowerment / Basic Education for Afghan Refugees (BEFARe)	Mainstreaming Education of Afghan Refugee Children in Pakistan Project location: District Peshawar, Swat and Nowshera Project start and end dates: January – March 2012 Project description: The project revolves around a consultative and participatory approach to sensitize and involve relevant stakeholders on the importance of quality ECE and compulsory education to include all left over groups including Afghan refugees. The project emphasizes on laying grounds for devising comprehensive future programs based on inclusiveness, undertaking sector situation assessment and analyzing and mapping of refugee/ local education services and resources. The project aims for strategy formulation, advocacy seminars, preparation and dissemination of advocacy materials (Brochures, charts, banners, pamphlets, etc) and policy dialogue for institutionalization and scaling up of quality basic education (including Early Childhood Education), focusing on disadvantaged and vulnerable, including Afghan children. Project will also include issues of education of Afghan refugees in the education sector situation analysis at the provincial level in Khyber Paktunkhwa (KPK). It would advocate for up-scaling and institutionalization of School Health Programs (SHP) in the country with a focus on vulnerable groups, including Afghan children in Pakistan. This would include training of 120 teachers in Health Education and Health Screening, printing & dissemination of materials (e.g. charts, posters, banners, guidebooks, HSP materials, health screening, materials to improve teaching learning conditions in ECE centers and primary schools as per minimum standard, etc) and seminars on SHP. It also involve institutional upgrading through distribution of minimum standard equipment and teaching learning materials in order to promote inclusion of marginalized and refugee children.
Social Action Bureau for Assistance in Welfare Organizational Networking (Sabawon)	Non-Formal Education for Working Children Project Area: Peshawar Project Duration: 1996-Present

⁵⁵ Mentioned projects/contributions are collected from organizations official websites and some of the organizations shared information via email

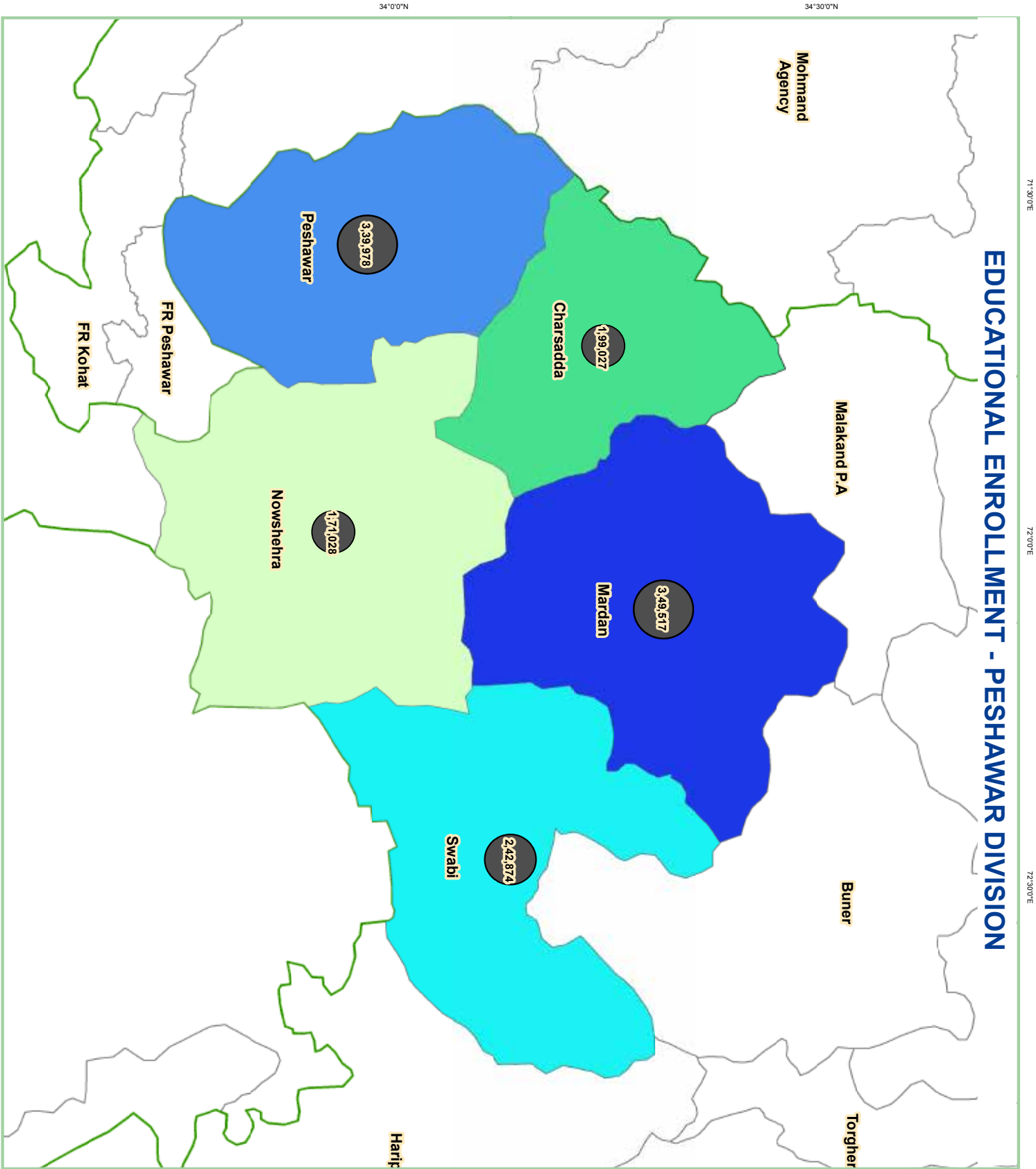
Organization	Projects/Contributions
	Establishment of 5 Schools in 5 auto workshops imparting education to 250 working children with the aim to provide primary education to working children; create awareness on health and hygiene practices and promote a self-reliant primary education system.
CARE Foundation	<p>CARE's 141-Government School Adoption Campaign</p> <p>In light of the Peshawar School Attack tragedy on 16th Dec 2014, in which 141 innocent children lost their lives; the CARE Foundation is even more determined in its stance of empowering our country's youth through quality education.</p> <p>In complete solidarity with the young victims, CARE has launched a pioneering '141 School Adoption Program', through which it plans to adopt 141 Government Schools in failing conditions; each corresponding to one of the school children who lost their lives in this unfortunate incident. In order to go through with this endeavor, CARE calls upon you to donate generously to its cause: the cause of educating the underprivileged children of Pakistan.</p>
Integrated Community Development Initiative (ICDI)	<p>Life Skill Based Education (LSBE)</p> <p>The Life Skill Based Education (LSBE) Program is specifically designed for adolescents to help them deal with social, political, psychological and physiological changes taking place in their lives. The main objective of the program is to sensitize these adolescents about their sexual & reproduction health rights (SRHR). For this project, ICDI targeted a number of school and some communities in both rural and urban areas of District Peshawar. It is highly unlikely that adolescent in these areas get an opportunity to discuss their issues or concerns freely in their homes and schools. The LSBE program has been very consciously introduced, keeping in mind the conservative social environment and rigid cultural norms prevailing in the area so that knowledge, skills and attitude necessary to make culturally appropriate safe choices about sexuality by adapting responsible behaviors can be provided. The program directly reached out to nearly 2000 young/ adolescent in the district Peshawar.</p>

Source: Official Websites of the listed organizations

EDUCATION FACILITIES MAP - PESHAWAR



EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT - PESHAWAR DIVISION



Legend

- Total Number of Enrollment
- Total Number of Schools

977
978 - 1222
1223 - 1334
1335 - 1376
1377 - 1775

- District Boundary
- Provincial Boundary

Date of Creation: February, 2015
Projection/Datum: WGS 84 Geographic
Page Size: A3
Page Size: 978-969-638-111-2
Page Size: 978-969-638-112-9
Page Size: 978-969-638-112-9

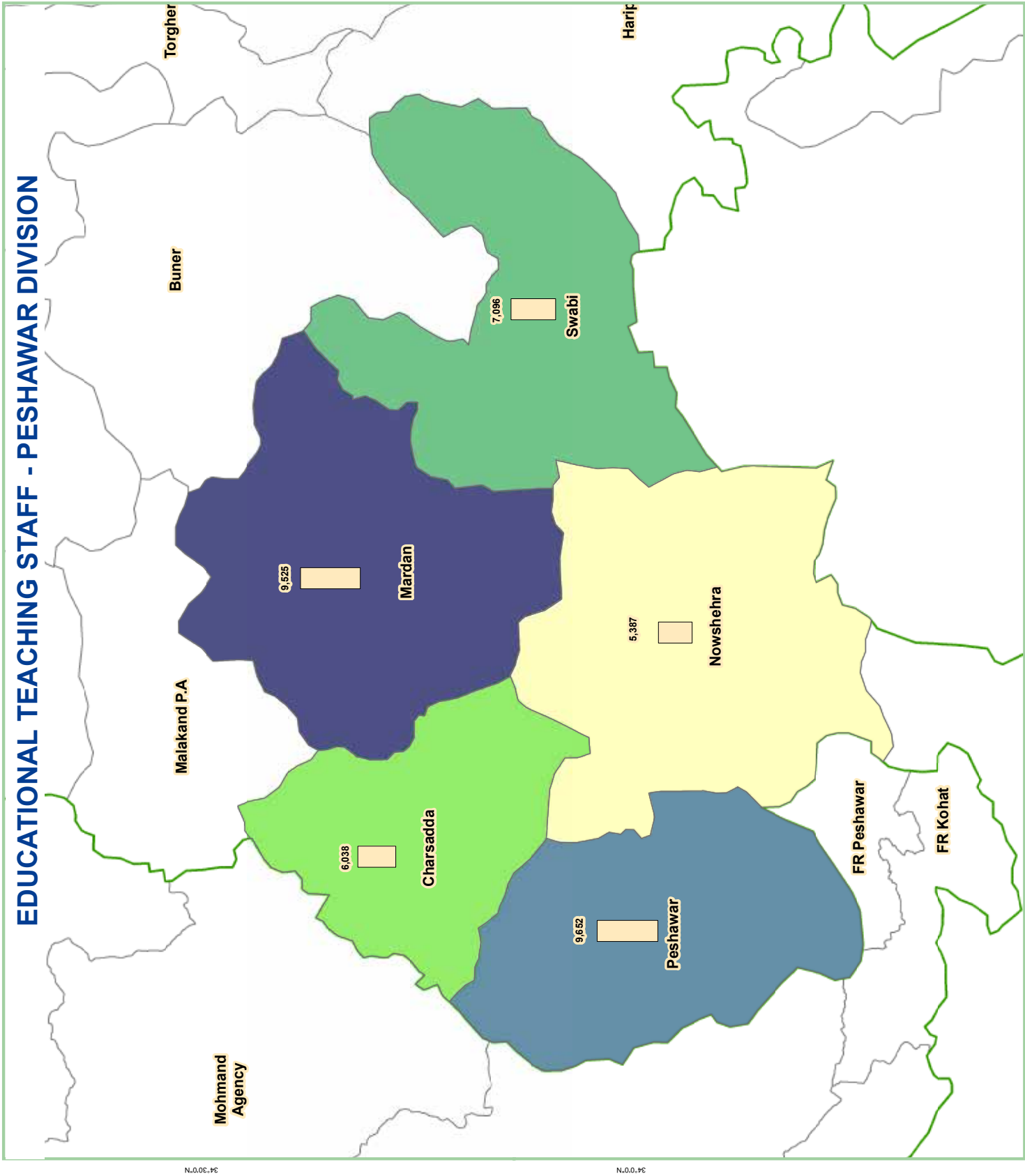
Scale: 0 to 30 Kilometers

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Data Source(s):
KPK Development Statistic 2014

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EDUCATIONAL TEACHING STAFF - PESHAWAR DIVISION



Legend

Total Number of Teaching Staff

Total Number of Schools

977

978 - 1222

1223 - 1334

1335 - 1376

1377 - 1775

District Boundary

Provincial Boundary

Date of Creation
February , 2015

Projection/Datum
WGS 84 Geographic
N

Page Size
A3

ISBN (Paper)
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ISBN (Digital)
978-969-638-114-3

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15

30

Kilometers

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300

270

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90

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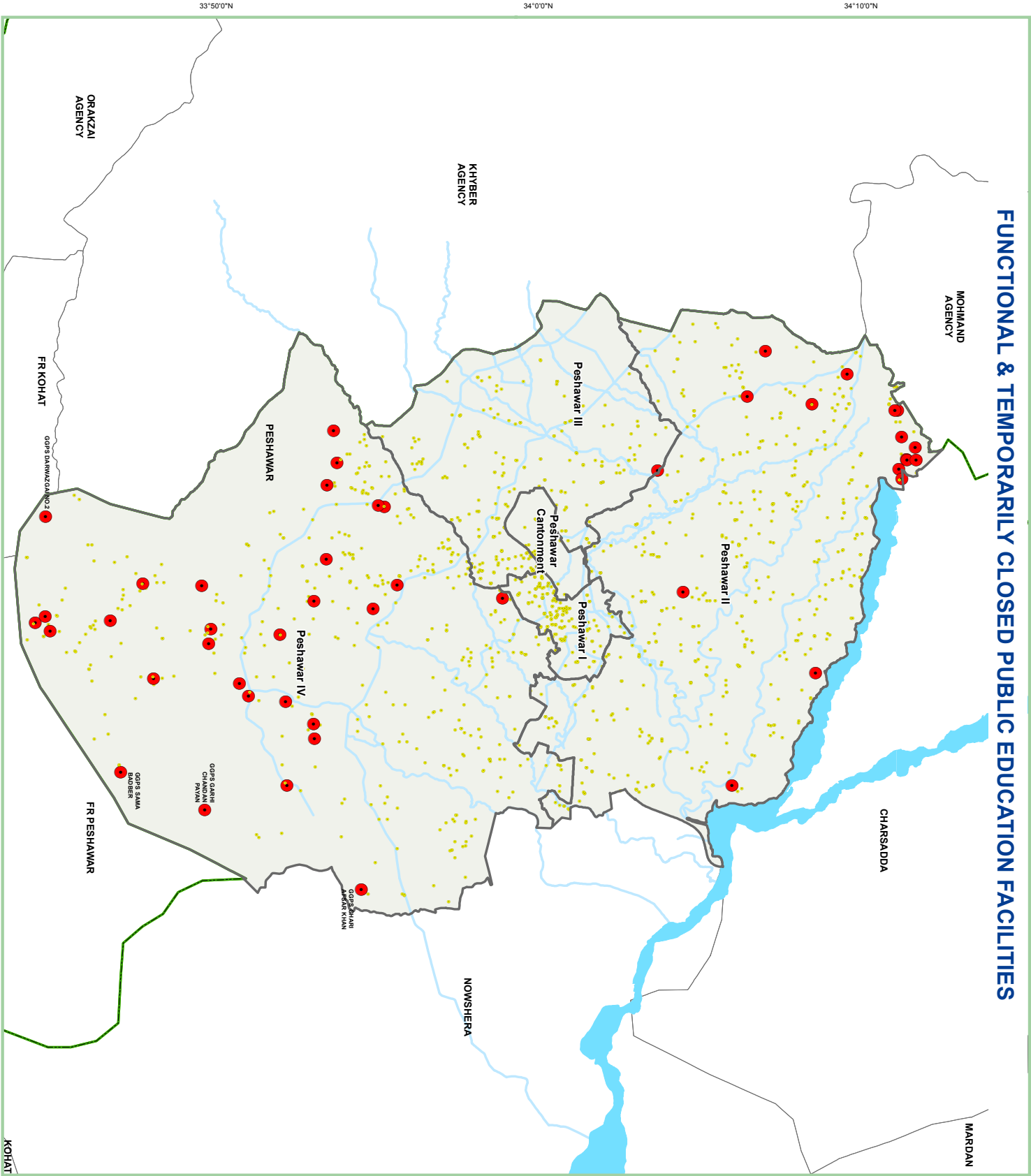
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KPK Development Statistic 2014

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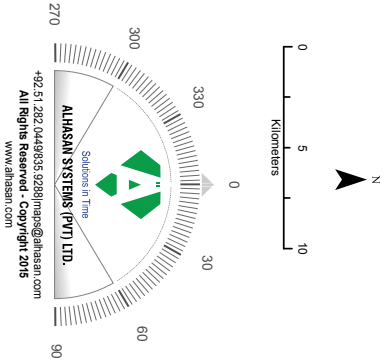
FUNCTIONAL & TEMPORARILY CLOSED PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES



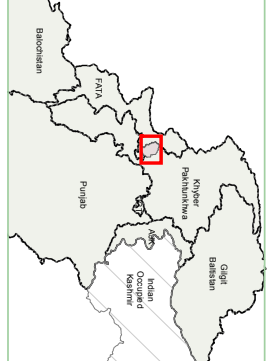
Legend

- Functional
- Temporarily Closed
- Water Feature
- River
- Town Boundary
- District Boundary
- Provincial Boundary

Date of Creation: February, 2015
Projection/Datum: WGS 84 Geographic
Page Size: A3
ISBN (Paper): 978-969-638-023-8
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GENDER

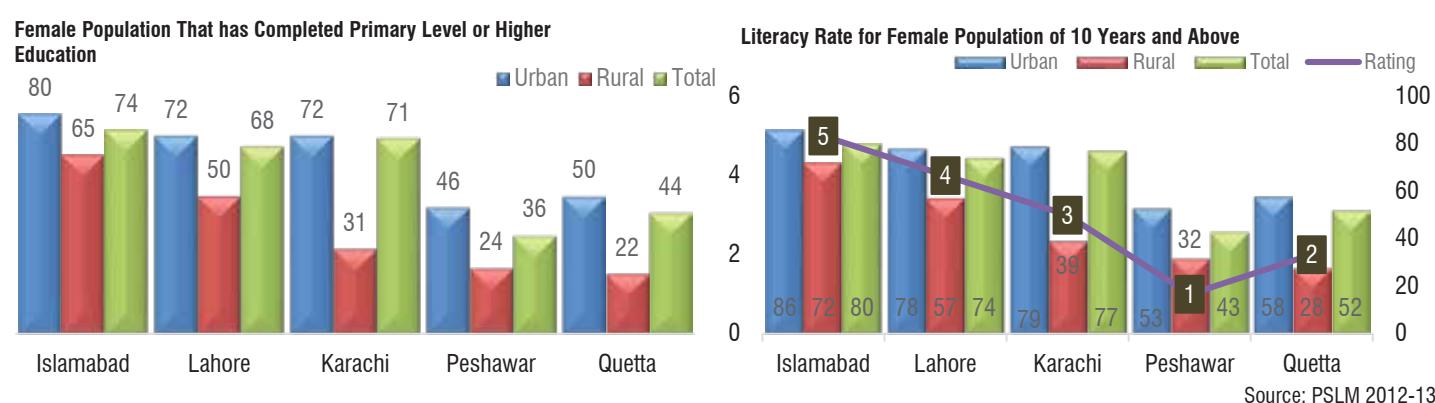
Peshawar is the largest populous metropolitan city of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The estimated population of the city district Peshawar for the year 2010 is 3,09,1240. Male population constitutes 52.38% of the total population and female population share is 47.61%⁵⁶. Due to this ever increasing population there are various gender issues which are being raised and are highlighted in the society. On the basis of the 2005 Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM 11) the rank of Pakistan is 71⁵⁷. According to the 2013 Gender Gap Index rank of Pakistan is 135 out of 136 countries⁵⁸. It is incredibly shocking though to find GDI rank of Pakistan as second last out of the 136 nations of the world. This is a very alarming situation as it indicates the amount of ignorance, illiteracy and lack of awareness in our society.

Literacy Rate

Education is the back bone of any society, as it is evident that countries with higher literacy rate are always progressive. Globally Pakistan has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world and according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), literacy rate in Pakistan is 55 percent and globally it stands at 160th in total countries of the world.

In terms of literacy rate in KP, Peshawar district is at sixth position, having literacy rate of 59% (74% for male and 43% for female)⁵⁹. But in comparison to other district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar is not performing better, as district Abbottabad and Haripur have literacy rates of 73 and 70 percent and stands at top position in the Province. According to 1998 district population Census Report the literacy rate of Peshawar was 41.79% (55.97% male and 25.85% for females)⁶⁰. This shows that the literacy rate of the male and female has increased only 12.21% in 2012-13. The graphs below provide a comparison of Peshawar with other Major Cities/Districts in terms of primary and higher education and Literacy Rates. Islamabad being at the top with a 5 rating⁶¹ and Peshawar being at the base with 1 rating. It is interesting to note that female literacy in urban areas in Peshawar is less than that of Quetta.

Figure 22: Gender Segregation by Literacy and Primary or Higher Education: A Comparison of 5 Major Cities



⁵⁶ <http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/aboutus/area-population.php>

⁵⁷ UNDP Report Published In 2005

⁵⁸ <http://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2013/oct/25/world-gender-gap-index-2013-countries-compare-iceland-uk>

⁵⁹ PSLM 2012-13

⁶⁰ 1998 District Population Census Report Of NWFP

⁶¹ Rating is given for the average literacy taking as geometric means for all the percentages in urban, rural and total.

The table below illustrates the number of GER and NER of male and female students at primary level varying from different age groups. It is evident from the table that enrolment rates in urban and rural areas both, are less for females. Furthermore when we see these rates and compare it with universal primary education for all; a goal set in Millennium Development Goals, it can be seen that district has not yet achieved universal primary education target.

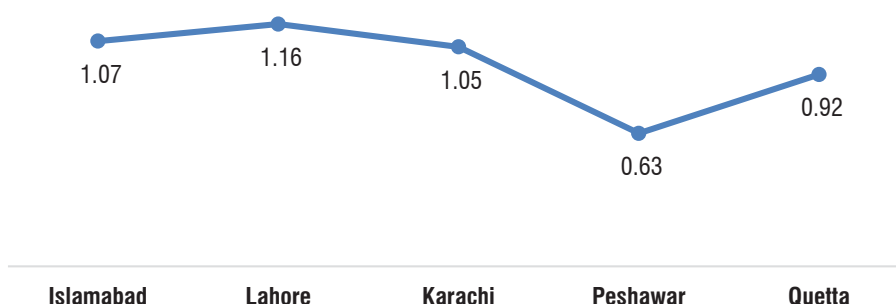
Table 57: GER & NER at Primary Level in Different Age Groups

Indicators	Male		Female	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
NER at Primary Level (4-9)	71	64	66	52
NER at Primary Level (5-9)	62	57	58	41
NER at Primary Level (6-10)	73	71	65	51
GER at Primary Level (6-10)	98	97	85	75
GER for Govt. Primary Schools (5-9)	42	45	48	53

Source: PSLM Survey 2010-2011

Figure 23: GPI for 2011-12 for 5 Major Districts of Pakistan

In terms of Gender Parity Index (GPI), district Peshawar is far behind when compared to other major district of Pakistan. Data from District Educational Statistics 2011-12 shows that Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi has achieved their goal of meeting GPI equals to 1. Quetta with GPI=0.92 is near to achieving this goal whereas situation in Peshawar is quite worrisome with GPI=0.63



Source: District Education Profile 2011-12. AEPAM Pakistan

Female Labour Force Participation in Peshawar

For any country to progress, labour force plays a very important role in its development. Pakistan has one of the highest labour force in the world, as it ranks 9th in labour force population. Due to this ever increasing number of labour, Pakistan also exports labour to Middle Eastern countries. Peshawar being the largest populous district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a growing number of labour workforce. According to 1998 census report total Labour Force in Peshawar district is 392602 from which 92.51% Labour Force comprises of Male and Female Labour Force participation is only 7.48%⁶². The shows that female participation is very low which also lead to gender inequality at work place.

According to NWFP Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, majority of the female population is engaged in agriculture and labour activities in city district Peshawar. The table below indicates the number of male and female workforce population in different mouzas of Peshawar. Out of the 246 mouzas, 154 mouzas (62.6%) reported agriculture as a source of employment for most of the male population and for female as well. But in the category of some, even in the rural mouzas, majority of the mouzas have reported services, labour and personal business as a source of employment.

⁶² Source: 1998 District Population Census Report Of NWFP

Table 58: Male and Female Population Working in Various Sectors (Number of Mouzas)

Gender	Quantification	Service	Agriculture	Trade	Industry	Personal Business	Overseas Employment	Labor
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	155	256	238	217	135

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

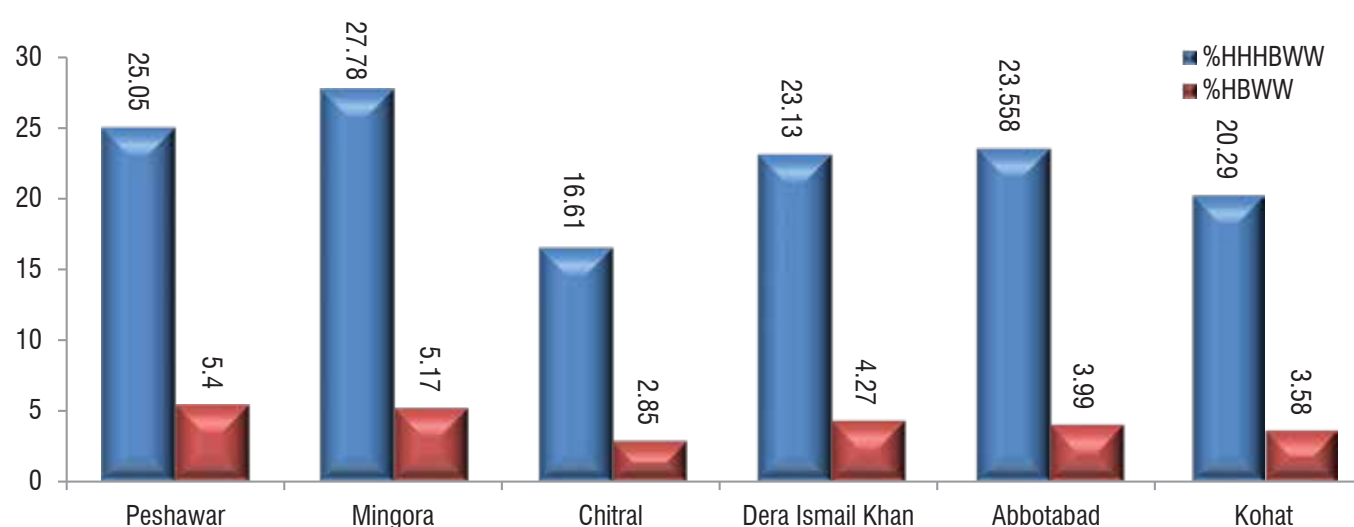
The categories under which these mouzas have reported against different livelihood sources are:

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

Home-based Women Labour of Peshawar

A focus group discussion of the women engaged in various types of home based work (HBW) was carried out in district Peshawar. The discussion revealed this fact that their living standard was far below to the subsistence level. Most of the women found to be the only earning hand of the household and most of them fall in the category of the Average monthly income below the poverty Line⁶³.

Figure 24: Cross District Comparison of HHHBWW & HBWW



% of HHHBWW (Percentage of Households with Home Based Women Workers) and

% HBWW (Percentage of Home-based Women Workers)

⁶³ <http://www.homenetpakistan.org/Revised/Images/Data/Publications/Reports/Unacknowledged%20Treasure.Pdf>

Table 59: Percent Distribution of the respondents to different category of work

Occupational category	Rural	Urban	Total
stitching	36	14	50
stuffed toys		6	0
stitching garments	40	17	46
Gotta work	14	6	20
Needle work on adda	29	6	35
Lace making	3		3
Embroidery	6	3	9
Others	11	3	14

Source: <http://www.homenetpakistan.org/revised/images/data/publications/reports/Mapping%20of%20HBWs%20Charsadda-Peshawar.pdf>

Table 60: Average Income Range of All Year Employed of Pakistan

Average Income Range	All (%) N=524	Rural (%) N=258	Urban (%) 266
Rs. 0-150	3.8	3.9	3.8
151-300	9.2	13.2	5.3
301-500	10.5	14.3	6.8
501-700	8.8	10.1	7.5
701-900	8.2	8.9	7.5
901-1200	7.3	5.8	8.6
1,201-1,600	10.7	6.6	14.7
1,601-2,000	7.6	6.6	8.6
2,001-3000	13	11.2	14.5
3,001-4,000	7.4	7.3	7.5
4,001-5,000	4.7	4.3	5.3
5,001-6,000	4.2	4.7	3.8
6,001-8,000	2.7	2.3	3
8,001-10,000	1.1	0.4	1.9
10,001-16,000	0.6	0.4	0.8
16,001-20,000	0.2	0	0.4
Total	100	100	100

Source: <http://www.homenetpakistan.org/revised/images/data/publications/reports/Unacknowledged%20Treasure.pdf>

Political Participation of Female from Peshawar

Although women have a limited role in the formation of macroeconomic and social policies, they have borne the brunt of such policies. Women's exclusion from decision-making bodies at the local, provincial, and national levels does not provide them any opportunity to voice their concerns or promote their perspective on governance. The male-dominated governance structure has been creating and recreating gender inequalities (ADB, 2000). The number of women in parliament remained lower in Pakistan, but in 2002 the women representation in national and provincial assemblies and local governments was increased. The recent election of 2013 showed increased female participation from Peshawar as compare to 2008 general election. Five female politicians ran for national assembly elections and four female politicians participated for provincial assembly. This participation is encouraging for politics and governance and for female themselves. The below list shows the names of female politicians who ran for national and provincial assemblies in 2013 elections. Although being the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the ratio of female participation in politics in Peshawar is significantly lower than that of capital of Punjab but it has been considerably improved from 2008 general election.

Table 61: Successful Female Politicians from Peshawar

National Assembly	Politician Name	Provincial Assembly	Politician Name
Women Reserved	Sajida Begum	WR-01	Naseem Hayat
Women Reserved	Aaisha Gulalai	WR-02	Mehar Taj Roghani
Women Reserved	Begum Tahira Bukhari	WR-03	Nadia Sher
		WR-04	Aisha Naeem
		WR-11	Romana Jalil
		WR-22	Nighat Orakzai

Source: National and Provincial Assemblies

Table 62: Nominated Female Politicians from Peshawar

Politician Name	Party Affiliation
1 Naseem Hayat	PTI
2 Meher Taj Roghani	PTI
3 Aisha Naeem	PTI
4 Mst. Romana Jalil	JUI(F)
5 Sobia Shahid	PML(N)
6 Meraj Hamayun Khan	QWP
7 Nighat Orakzai	PPPP

Source: Election Commission of Pakistan

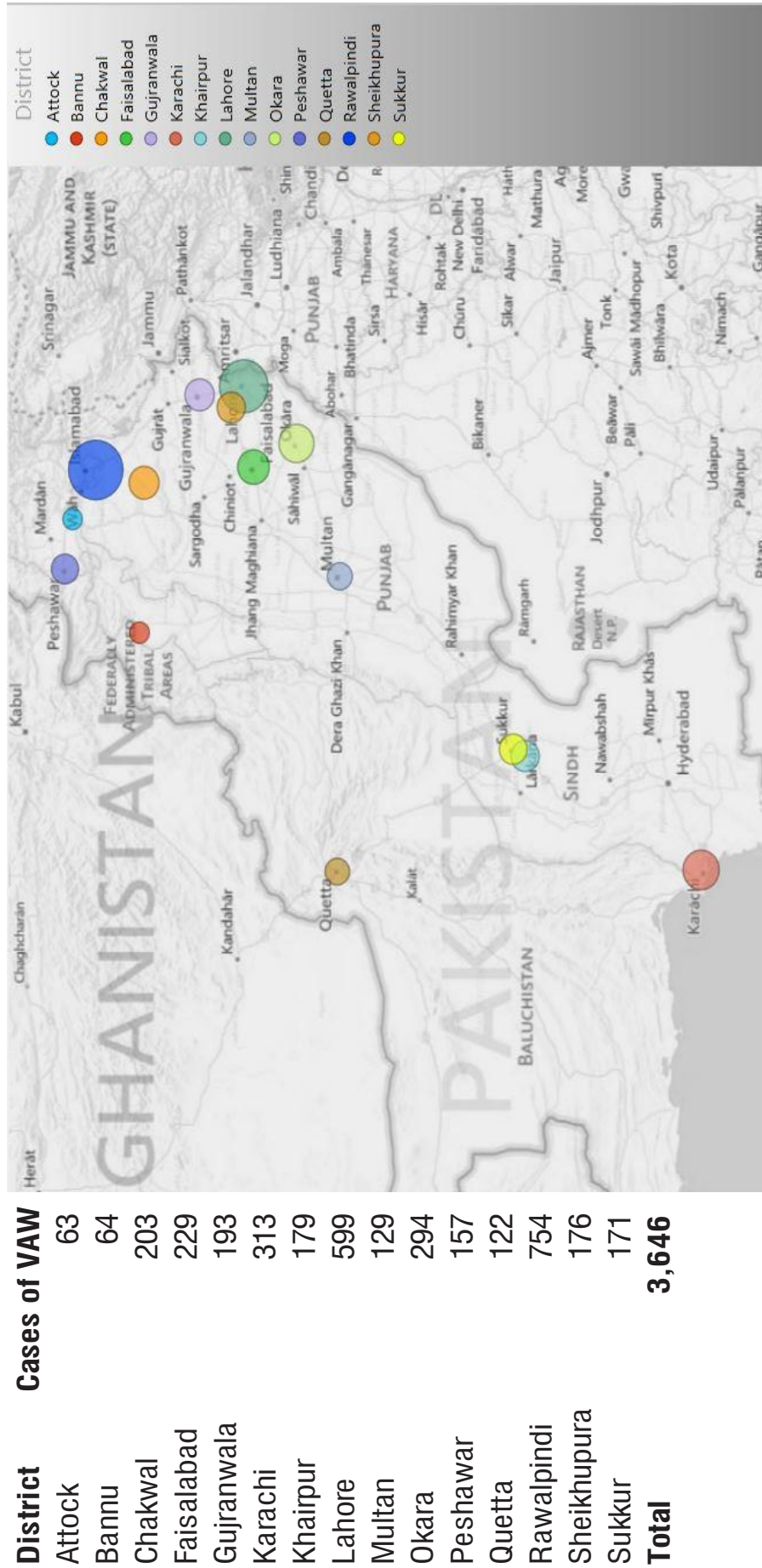
Violence against Women (VAW)

According to Annual Report 2012 of Aurat Foundation, there are major incidents of VAW prevalent in KPK and FATA were 674 Murder, 114 cases of domestic violence, 44 cases of suicide, 42 cases of honor killing, 33 cases of Kidnapping/abduction, 14 cases of rape/gang rape, 8 cases of acid throwing 4 cases of burning and 20 cases of other forms of violence against women were reported from January to December

2102⁶⁴. Peshawar is among 15 districts of Pakistan with high incidents of VAW, and rate of VAW has increased up to 12% in 2012⁶⁵. The prevalence of Murder cases is relatively high as 56.68% cases reported were of Murder following 22.29% cases of Domestic violence. The percentage of sexual violence and suicide is relatively low as 2.54% and 1.91% respectively. Though Peshawar is one of the largest cities of Pakistan, Peshawar has relatively low incidence rate of VAW as compared to Rawalpindi, Lahore and Karachi but ranks 1st among reported districts of KP and FATA. This situation is alarming knowing the fact that Peshawar is the provincial capital.

More than half of reported cases had a registered FIR and 26% cases had no registered record. There were 66% cases of violence were against married women and 27% cases against unmarried and most of the cases reported were against below 20 years.

Figure 25: Violence Against Women: Top 15 Districts



Source: Aurat Foundation Annual report 2012

⁶⁴ Aurat Foundation Annual Report 2012

⁶⁵ [Http://Pakistancriminalrecords.Com/2012/10/24/Violence-Against-Women-High-In-Peshawar/](http://Pakistancriminalrecords.Com/2012/10/24/Violence-Against-Women-High-In-Peshawar/)

SKIM

SPATIAL KNOWLEDGE & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

“At its heart, mapping is about openness. Openness is critical for inclusive development and a thriving civil society. In order for citizens to shape their own development, they need information on development activities, and spending by donors, as well as what their own governments are doing”. Suzanne Kindervatter, VP Strategic Impact, Inter Action.

Spatial knowledge and information are indispensable not only to meet the hazards and vulnerability attached to any natural disaster or humanitarian crises but has also a very significant importance for decisions making regarding development and so many other affairs of the state. Because the rapid urbanization all over the world is causing severe social, economic and ecological problems. How can this rapid growth be nurtured into a sustainable way? It is one of the major challenges for the metropolis administration to provide the residents of Peshawar with appropriate and timely, accurate and up-to-date information that can be used in an efficient way to meet any sort of challenges. In most of the developed countries, urban growth and its characteristics can normally be measured through information derived from the land administration and management. However, in metropolitan cities of developing countries such as Peshawar, informal settlements are the norms, growth is rampant, and administrative structure is very limited. Thus, spatial knowledge and information management becomes quintessential for sustainable development and disaster management.

Spatial Information Tools

The following are the tools for spatial management:

- Data collection and management
- Data integration and access
- Data analysis
- 3D City Modeling
- Citizen centric urban sensing

Spatial Management in Peshawar

Spatial information can play a vital role for the development and administrative management of the district. Over the past few years the main operating machinery which is also responsible for the development of the district (UPU) and so many other departments have recognized the significance of spatial knowledge and they are determine to incorporate this technology. Because the ever increasing urbanization and mainly infiltration of Afghan immigrants and IDPs are causing so many problems in the district as congestion, sprawl, loss of open spaces, consumption of resources and public health. These problems need to be addressed at various levels through geospatial and information management. Because geospatial analysis and modeling combined with the powerful strategy of GIS in data storage and visualization have become very significant tools for understanding urban structure and dynamics. Geospatial tools all over the world contribute to obtaining useful information and knowledge from massive geographic information

Agencies/Firms involved in Spatial Management in Peshawar

1. **The Survey of Pakistan (SOP)** is a national Surveying and mapping Organization of the country. It is primarily responsible for all sorts of topographical land surveys of Cis-frontier areas of the entire country. Being federal agency the SOP is located in Islamabad with four Directorate Circles. The Directorate of Northern Circle is based in Peshawar⁶⁶. The department is actively contributing to National

⁶⁶ [Http://Www.Surveyofpakistan.Gov.Pk/](http://Www.Surveyofpakistan.Gov.Pk/)

development projects and fulfilling the ever growing needs of spatial knowledge of various government/semi-government and autonomous bodies.

2. **Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)** is responsible for the study of geology of the country in all pertinent details and to assess its resource potential. Headquarter of GSP is in Quetta, (Baluchistan). The GSP's mission is to develop, interpret and provide geological information about the country that may lead to the prudent management of its natural resources and contribute to the development of the country. Its Northern Divisional Office is located in Peshawar⁶⁷.
3. **Pakistan Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO)** is the national space agency, which is mandated to conduct R&D in space science, space technology, and their peaceful applications in the country. SUPARCO procures the satellite imagery, processes it, and provides GIS services and GIS trainings. The Headquarters of SUPARCO is located in Karachi. Regional office of Peshawar has a facility of **Space Application & Research Cell**: which Undertakes research projects related to space and environmental sciences and remote sensing & GIS using satellite and ground based data⁶⁸.
4. **Peshawar Development Authority (PDA)**
The PDA Peshawar and its key agencies (Water and Sanitation Directorate and Urban Policy Unit) have been using geospatial information for planning and operations. Urban Policy Unit is deploying GIS for the metropolis, which would use satellite imagery to provide street level information about the available infrastructure and would help to improve monitoring and implementation of development programmes⁶⁹ in an efficient way. These services will facilitate not only the efficient and effective management of the administrative record but also revamp the whole administrative setup of the district. As the districts are second order Divisions of Pakistan and form a top tier of three-tier administrative divisions of the local government.
5. **The Urban Policy Unit** is responsible for the improvement of urban governance and planning & development of the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Urban Policy Unit was established by government of KPK at the Planning and Development Department. The Unit's main objective is to work in an integrated manner to improve the urban governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa i.e. Urban Planning, Urban Transport, Solid Waste Management, Urban Water & Sanitation, Municipal, Finance with the proper usage of Geographical Information System (GIS)⁷⁰. Unit is also planning for the delimitation of the urban boundaries throughout KPK (urban/Rural) and is designing an efficient system to manage GIS/MIS data as well.
6. **UN-HABITAT and UNFPA** are supporting the Population Census Organization of Pakistan (PCO) to enhance and develop the capacity of the existing Geographic Information System of the PCO Offices (Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta). The project aims to train PCO officials on the modern technology and the latest GIS software. UN-HABITAT Pakistan is also implementing a comprehensive project titled "GIS Automation and Capacity Building for the Statistics Division at Federal and Provincial Census Offices" as part of the Joint Program (JP)⁷¹.

Knowledge & Information Management in Peshawar

The process of acquiring, analyzing and effective utilization of all available and relevant information for its dissemination to the decision makers is called information management. Information management is a process, which is being carried by several organization at different tiers of this metropolis, ranging from development organizations, IT companies, academia, government departments and private firms. The following are the details of these institutions.

⁶⁷ <http://www.gsp.gov.pk/>

⁶⁸ <http://www.suparco.gov.pk/pages/suparco-facilities.asp>

⁶⁹ <http://www.urbanpolicyunit.gkp.pk/gis%20&%20Capacity%20Building.pdf>

⁷⁰ <http://www.urbanpolicyunit.gkp.pk/>

⁷¹ <http://www.unhabitat.org.pk/newweb/news.htm>

Information Management by Government/Public Sector

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Technology Board

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has set up Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Technology Board (KPITB) as an autonomous body in 2011 to integrate IT industry, academic institutions, and the government representatives for the development and implementation of information technology as a major sphere of economic activity for sustainable development. Main purpose of this institute is to promote the usage of information technology in public and private sectors to increase efficiency and competitiveness in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The KPITB is responsible to increase economic growth by utilizing this sector in an efficient and effective way through e-governance Policies. The KPITB also operates IT PARK PESHAWAR Companies with production of various IT products and provisions of services as well⁷².

Excise & Taxation Department

Excise & Taxation Department of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government has deployed Internet and Telecommunication Technologies to improve its services under e-governance Programme of the government since last decade. The department has also launched Motor Vehicle Registration Services (MVRS). In April 2005, the Government of KP has engaged a Germany Based private Firm **M/S EHA Hoffman GmbH** to build operate and transfer basis for the provision of Reflective Motor Vehicles Registration number Plates. It also focuses on the Project for integrated Computerization of Motor Vehicle Registrations, Motor Vehicle Examination, issuance of Route Permits & Fitness Certificates, issuance of driving licenses, enforcement of traffic Rules & Regulations, Automation of Motor Vehicle records and Automation of Criminal Records.

Land Record Management Information System

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in collaboration with UN-Habitat, has launched a transparent and accountable computerized Land Record Administration System (LRAS). The project aims to facilitate and increase access to land records at lower transaction cost for the citizens. The project has various components including data entry of legacy records, software development, business process reengineering and automation and online access of Land Records⁷³.

Online FIR by KPK Police

KPK Police has implemented online FIR registration portal on KP Police website in 2013

Information Management by Humanitarian/Development Organizations in Peshawar

Various development and humanitarian response organizations provide information management services within specific fields/themes. Some international organizations & UN are also working in the field of development/humanitarian sector, like UNOCHA, UN-Habitat and UNHCR; they have maintained a full section of information management. Others provide the same services with thematic approach. UNOCHA has devised a sector-wise approach with the following genres in information management:

- Key documents
- District reports
- Working groups – (IM & GIS)
- IM templates for donors & implementing Partners
- Discussion forums

⁷² http://www.kpitb.gov.pk/?Page_Id=48

⁷³ <http://www.paknewsnetwork.com/%EF%BB%Bfun-Habitat-To-Initiate-Land-Record-Digitization-In-More-Districts/>

UNOCHA has identified and managed the aforementioned events for each theme according to the humanitarian assistance needs e.g., nutrition, health, food security, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and coordination etc. Humanitarian/development organizations/NGOs also manage the information of their respective themes. (List of NGO, working in Peshawar is provided in the end with themes of information management).

Information Management in Corporate/Industrial Sector in Peshawar

Due to diversified nature of corporate sector there are various types of companies which are contributing their services towards information management in industrial sector. As there are diversifications in nature of industry therefore the tools for information management are also differentiated for each sector. IT related companies manage the information according to the needs of their clients and specific softwares are being developed according to requirement. Almost each industry/companies has developed their web page to host and manage the information according to their themes.

Knowledge & Information Management by Academic Institutes

Academic institutes/universities provide the services of knowledge and information management within a specific theme. Medical university/colleges manage the information regarding the medical services, i.e.; diseases, cures and viral diseases. Engineering universities manage information regarding architect, civil, environmental and infrastructure engineering in Peshawar. Organizations such as UET, NDC, Allied Engineering Consultants and ILF are providing their services towards engineering related information management services.

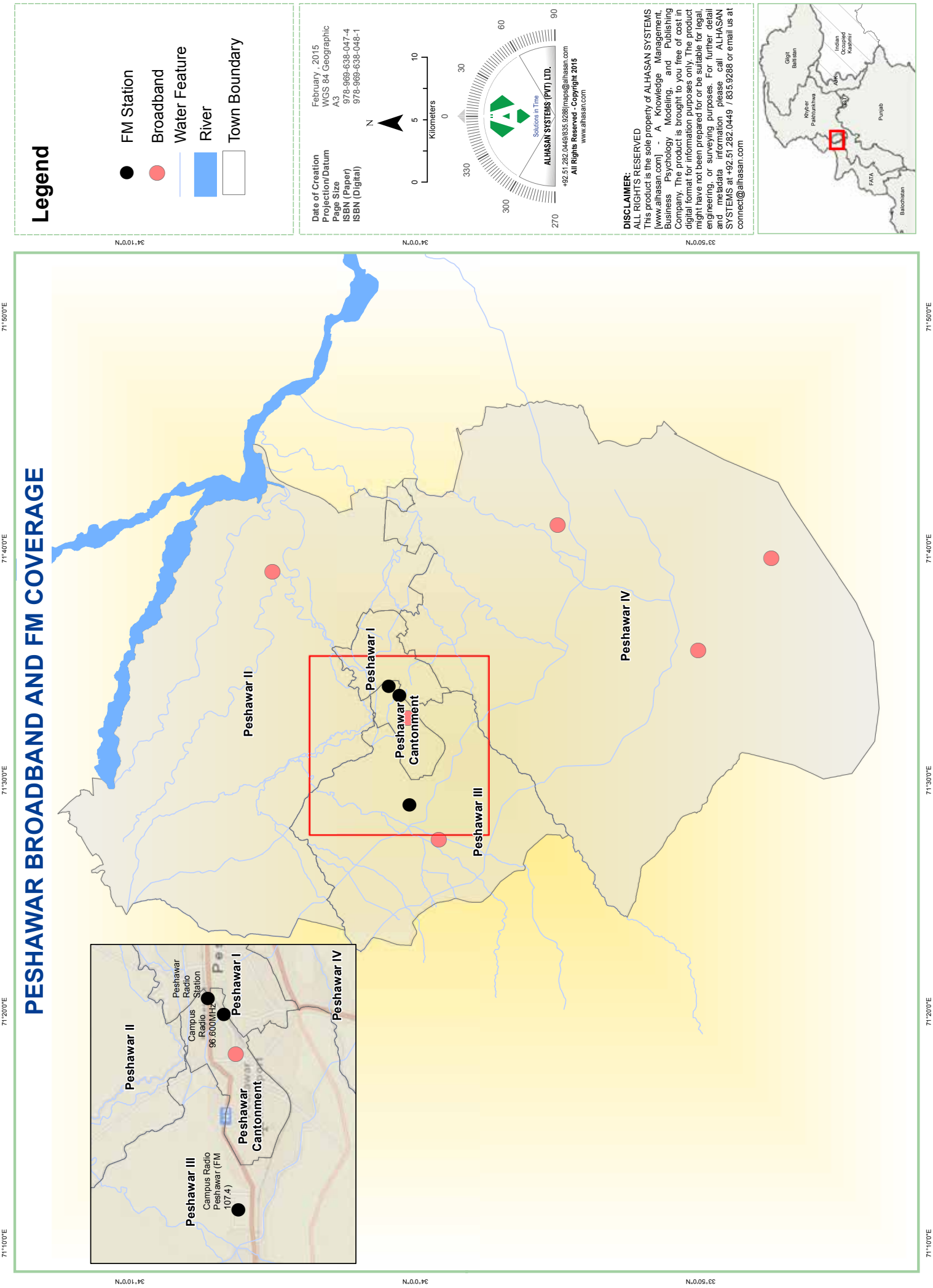
Similarly, many universities provide services in information management for social development, business management, literature and art. UET, Urban Policy Unit, NESPAK and SUPARCO provide quality research about the socio-economic dynamics of the city.

IT related universities provide services in the information/knowledge management in telecommunications, IT, computer and emerging sciences. Sarhad University of Science & Information Technology (SUIT) is the leading university in Information management in Peshawar.

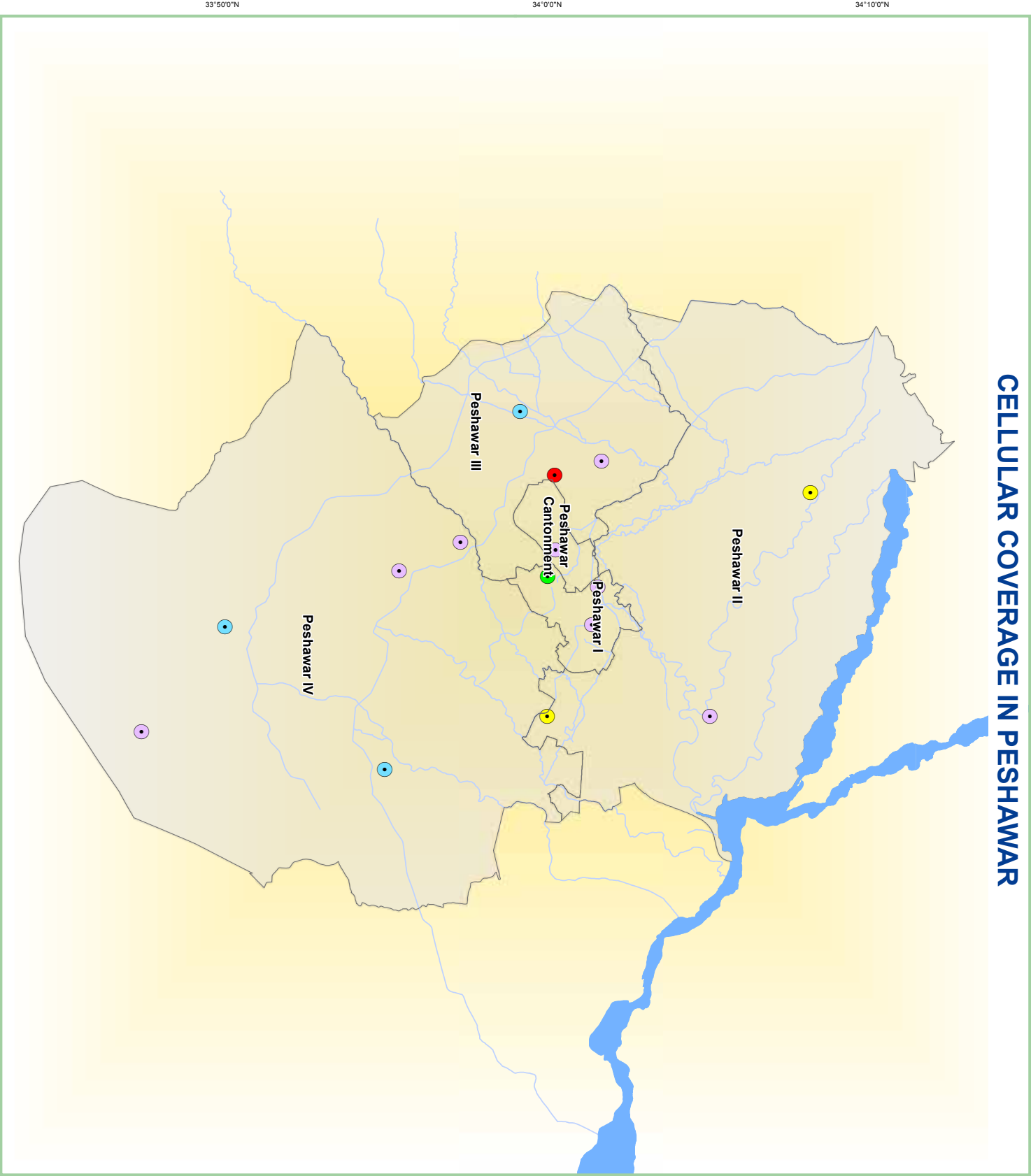
Table 63: Information Management by Academic Institutions

Theme/Universities	IM for Medical Services	IM for Socio-economic Development	IM for Business management	IM for Engineering Services	IM for IT & Telecom
Public				University of Engineering and Technology (UET)	Institute of Management Science (IMS)
Public		Virtual University			
Private					Sarhad University of science & Information Technology (SUIT) City University of Science & Information Technology

Source: Official Websites of Public and Private Academic Institutions



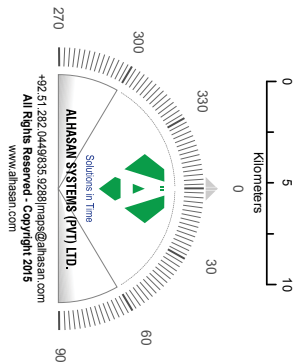
CELLULAR COVERAGE IN PESHAWAR



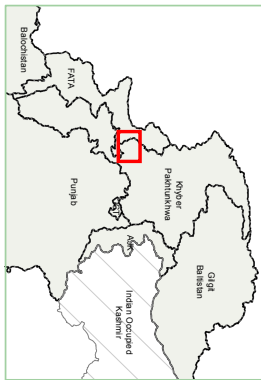
Legend

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TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is one of the most important indicators of any economy because the socio-economic survival and environmental sustainability is closely related to this sector. Therefore timely planning regarding improvements and up gradation of transport sector is indispensable to meet the growing needs of population and ever increasing traffic plethora. If the aforementioned factors are ignored then impacts may be very endeavoring for human life as it causes congestion, more energy consumption, pollution and traffic crashes.

Road Infrastructure

District Peshawar has 420.5 kilometers of roads network in the district. 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 lanes. 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 1,914 km long four-lane highway that runs along the Indus River connecting Peshawar to the port city of Karachi⁷⁴.

Peshawar city is considered among the most congested and polluted district of the country, especially in terms of traffic during the past few years. There has been 126.4% increase in different vehicle categories from 1998-2009, while the expansion of roads during this period is far below the required level and is only 0.85%.The major contribution to increasing numbers of vehicles is private cars which constitute 75.35% of the total registered vehicles⁷⁵. Among various other contributing factors to an increase in private cars in Peshawar, lack of decent public transport are the most alarming Factor. There is only a single Highway which connects Peshawar to Islamabad, Punjab and tribal Areas of KPK as well. No proper expansion of roads has ever been taken.

Peshawar being the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa supposed to have a well-planned and developed road infrastructure. There must be a real formulation of policies to meet the annual growth of traffic and a comprehensive attention must be paid to the expansion of roads in Peshawar.

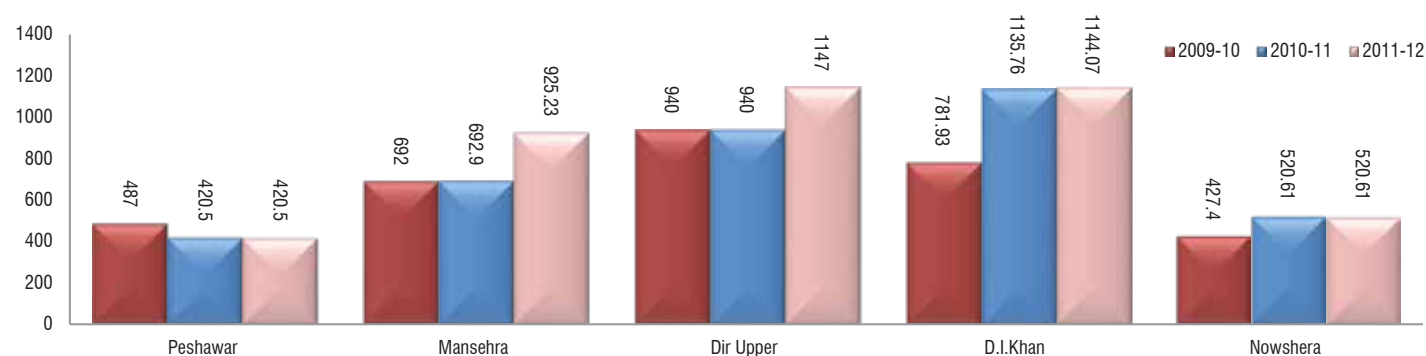
Table 64: Comparison of Permit holders with non-Permit holders

	Rickshaws	Buses	Vans
Permit Holder	6,250	526	317
Without Permit	23,443	1,146	330

Source: Daily "AAJ", 2 September, 2009

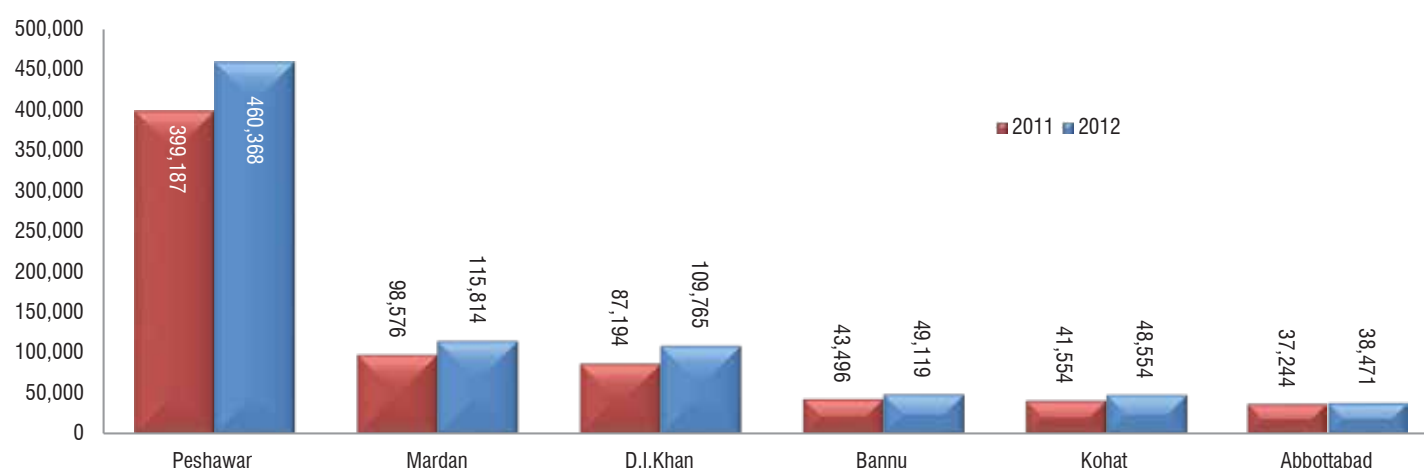
There should not only be a check and balance regarding registration of the vehicles, but also a proper restructuring of transport is required to alleviate various incidents of causalities. As we can see from the table that there are significant numbers of vehicles including rickshaws which have no official record at all. The table shows a comparison among six districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa road kilometer age and there is almost an increasing trend in terms of road construction except Peshawar, rather there is a decreasing trend in road expansion and a significant cut off from 487 kilometer to 420.5 from the period of 2009-10 to 2010-11 and 2011-12 as well⁷⁶.

⁷⁴ PESA District Peshawar November 2012
⁷⁵ Growing Traffic In Peshawar: An Analysis Of Causes And Impact
⁷⁶ Development Statistics Of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2011-12 And 2014

Figure 26: District wise Road Kilometer comparison from FY-2009-10 to 2011-12

Source: Development statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2011-12 and 2014

The figure below shows the data of two Fiscal Years (FY) of the total number of registered vehicles in district Peshawar which reveals that for both years the number of total vehicles in Peshawar is significantly high among all big cities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The data reveals that there is an increase of 15.32% in vehicles from 2011 to 2012, but there is zero percent expansion of roads has taken place in Peshawar which is a matter of serious concern for the administration of district Peshawar and government of KPK.

Figure 27: District wise comparison of vehicles in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Source: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Development Statistics 2011-12 and 2014

The table mentioned below illustrates the connectivity of Peshawar to many other districts through different routes and it reveals that there is largest distance among Karachi and Peshawar. Peshawar has also a road connected to Kabul (Afghanistan) through Jalalabad having total length of 288 kilometer.

Table 65: 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 ⁷⁷
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

⁷⁷ <http://www.lmrtec.com/Pakistan-Roads/Pakistan-Roads4f.html>

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

Inter City Travel

Peshawar is densely populated metropolitan city of Pakistan. It is mainly accessible through Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) and Islamabad-Peshawar Motorway (M-1) and the longest Indus Highway which connects Peshawar to other cities of the country. The transport demand of people of Peshawar is growing rapidly but there is no Rapid Transit System so far. According to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Development Statistics 2014, in Peshawar 460368 motorized vehicles were registered with growth rate of 15.32% from 2011 to 2012 which is a serious matter of concern for the Administrative Division of Peshawar.

The rising population and influx of people from Afghanistan, FATA and other tribal Agencies of the country. In continuation to the previous discussion, rapid growth of motorization is making travel very difficult, causing environmental degradation and causing an increase in road accidents in Peshawar.

To overcome transportation issues, government has encouraged private sector for public transport operation. In the year 1999, the government introduced Transport Sector Development Initiative (TSDI), to promote privatization of public transport, while the services are regulated by government agencies.

Table 66: Number of Registered vehicles, District Peshawar 2012

District	Motor Cycle & Scooter	Motor Cars, Jeeps	Tractors	Buses/Mini Buses/Coasters	Motor Cabs (Taxies)	Motor Cabs Rickshaws	Delivery Vans/ Pick-up	Public Carrier (Trucks)	Other Vehicles	Total
Peshawar	147552	89736	8012	20822	0	21848	21439	29726	121233	460368

Source: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Development Statistics 2014

This table shows different entry points and exit points from Peshawar with a comprehensive detail of union counsels and road description as well. Peshawar road network has utmost importance regionally, as it connects Kohat, Charsadda, Nowshera, Khyber agency and Mohmand Agency.

Table 67: 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	
8	Pabi	Nowshera	Peshawar	Budhni	GT Road(N5), 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	

S.NO	Entry Point(Village)	Entry/Exit From	Entry To	Peshawar UC	Road
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	

Source: PESA District Peshawar November 2012

Mass Transit System (MTS)

According to Asian Development Bank (ADB), Cities development initiative for Asia (CDIA), KPK government has initiated a project of Mass Transit system (MTS). According to a government official the funds for this project were due from the EU and committed for this pre-feasibility study, but have been released. They have mobilized their International Team Leader Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for Mass Transit Peshawar. The completion of pre-feasibility study of the project was due up to March 2014.

The 22 Kilometer, MTS comprises on Mono Rail or Sky-Train and Bust Rapid Transit (BRT), adding that Mono Rail or Sky-Train system would be installed in the congested areas of the city where BRT would not be feasible. MTS would be a more effective and efficient way of moving people in the city utilizing locally available energy resources⁷⁸.

Air Travel

The only airport in Peshawar is Bacha Khan International Airports (formally known as Peshawar International Airport), and it is located approximately 180 km from Islamabad approximately two hours' drive from Islamabad. There are nine different contributing Airlines at Bacha Khan International airport, which are Pakistan International Airlines, Shaheen Air International, Emirates Airline, Etihad Airline, Qatar Airways, Gulf Air, Saudi Airline, Air Blue and Air Arabia.

Bacha Khan International Airport (formally known as Peshawar International Airport) located at 33.989° E and 71.915° N. It is the largest and busiest airport of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and a convenient alternative Airport to serving the northern areas. The airport handles on average 40-50 flights daily. It has 2743.2 meter (9000 ft) long and 45.720 meter (150 ft) wide run way and 3.048 meter wide shoulder on both sides of the runway. APRON of the airport allows parking of four wide bodied and two smaller aircrafts at a time. Bacha Khan International Airport has about 1 million annual passenger capacity, airport has a capacity of 230 vehicles car parking with 577 Passengers Baggage Trolleys⁷⁹.

In 2011, over 912,744 passengers used Bacha Khan International Airport and 8,888⁸⁰ aircraft movements were registered. It is been anticipated that by expanding terminal and other facilities the figure could cross one million in the near future. Despite having inadequate facilities for travellers, there is an upward trend at Bacha Khan International Airport. Bacha Khan Airport has a strong future because of its geo- strategic location. Bacha Khan Airport can provide more business on international front and can create employment opportunities, provided if proper space and facilities are arranged at the airport. A portion of the airport is being used by Pakistan Air Force, Army Aviation and Peshawar Flying Club.

⁷⁸<http://www.thenews.com.pk/todays-news-2-218240-peshawar-mega-projects-delayed-till-mass-transit-feasibility-completion>

⁷⁹ <http://www.caapakistan.com.pk/peshawar.aspx>

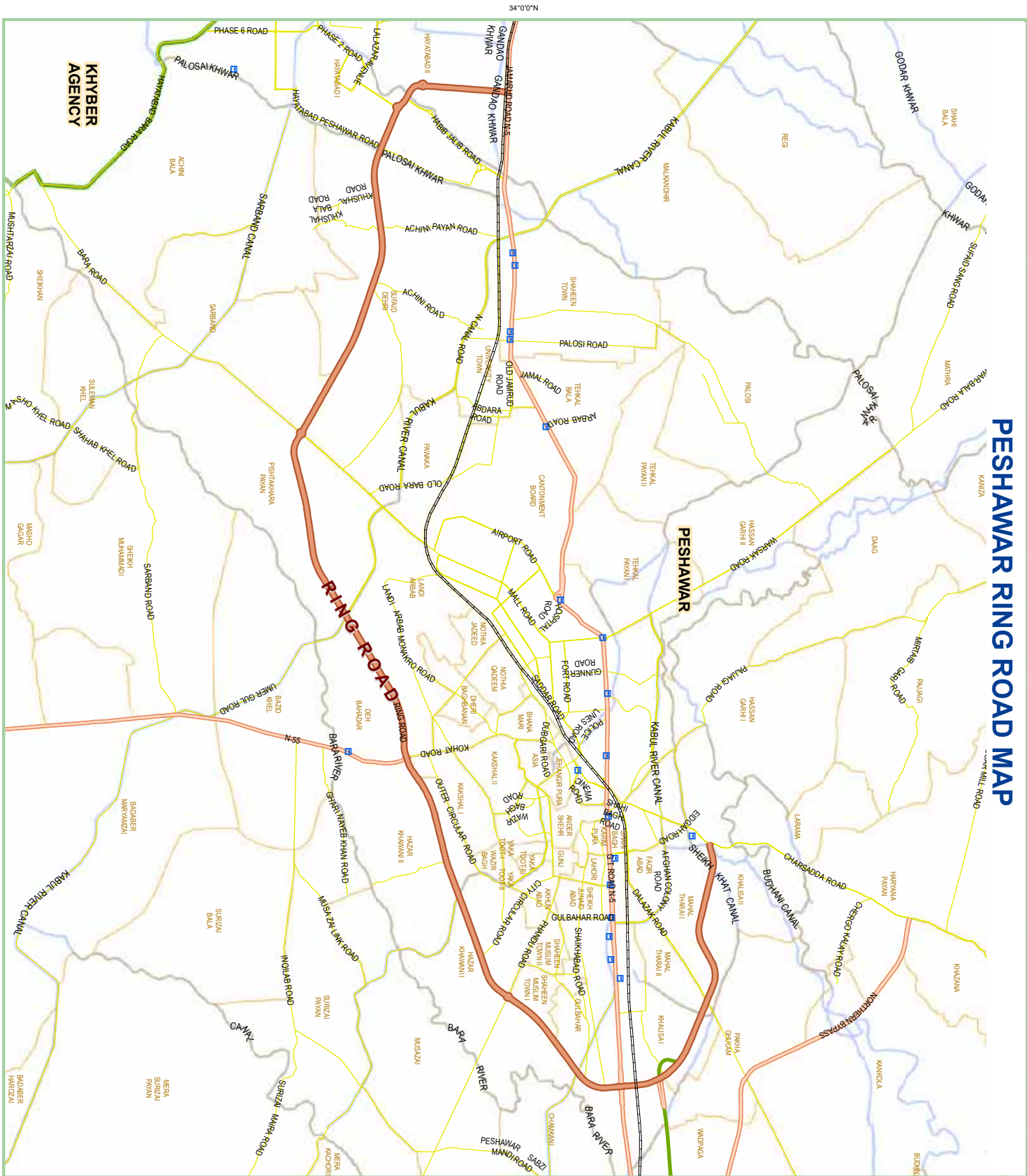
⁸⁰ <http://www.dawn.com/news/701754/expansion-of-bacha-khan-airport-on-cards>

Table 68: Bacha Khan International Airport (PEW) Destinations List

Destination	IATA	Airlines Flying Route	Destination	IATA	Airlines Flying Route
Dubai International	DXB	Emirates, Shaheen Air International, Pakistan International Airlines	Doha International	DOH	Pakistan International Airlines, Qatar Airways
Abu Dhabi International	AUH	Etihad Airways, Shaheen Air International, Pakistan International Airlines	Dera Ismael Khan	DSK	Pakistan International Airlines
Sharjah International	SHJ	Air Arabia, Shaheen Air International	Kuala Lumpur International	KUL	Pakistan International Airlines
Bahrain International	BAH	Gulf Air Bahrain	Chitral	CJL	Pakistan International Airlines
Jinnah International	KHI	MexicanaLink, Pakistan International Airlines	Benazir Bhutto International	ISB	Pakistan International Airlines
Al Ain International	AAN	Shaheen Air International	Kabul International	KBL	Pakistan International Airlines
King Abdul aziz International	JED	Shaheen Air International, Pakistan International Airlines	Kuwait International	KWI	Pakistan International Airlines
Muscat International	MCT	Shaheen Air International,	Alama Iqbal International	LHE	Pakistan International Airlines
King Khaled International	RUH	Shaheen Air International, Pakistan International Airlines, Saudi Arabian Air			

Source: www.world-airport-codes.com/pakistan/alama-iqbal-international-3921.html

PESHAWAR RING ROAD MAP

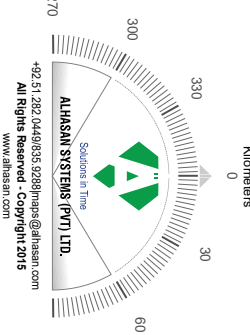


Legend

- Bus Station
- Rail Road
- Ring Road
- Motorway
- Highway
- Principal Arterial
- Union Council Boundary
- District Boundary
- Provincial Boundary

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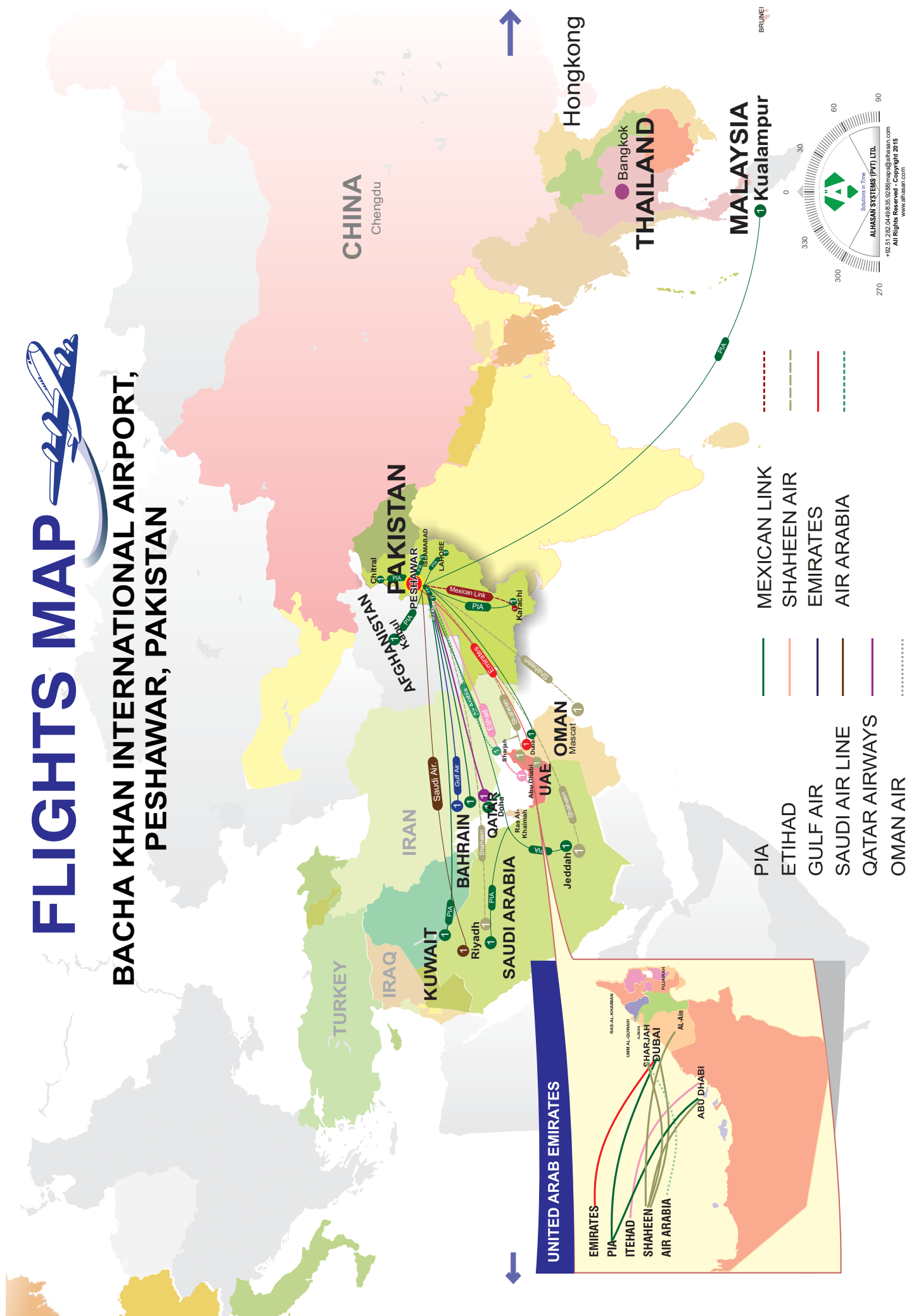
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**BACHA KHAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,
PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN**



Railways

Peshawar is connected through rail to the rest of the country by the Pakistan Railways (PR), which is owned and operated by the government of Pakistan's Ministry of Railways. Pakistan Railways comprises of seven territorial operating Divisions i.e. Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Sukkur, Karachi and Quetta. There is only one Principle Railway station in Peshawar district which is Cantt Railway Station. It provides a connection to the distant parts of the country to Peshawar for business, tourism, and education.

Cantt Railway station Peshawar is one of the oldest railway station of Pakistan which was constructed by British government of Sub-continent. Peshawar is connected to many districts of Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan and it is also connected to other districts of KPK as Nowshera, Charsadda, Kohat and Swabi through train. A Safari train service, once a week, to Torkham as a part of tourism for foreign as well as local tourists is also available. The tables mentioned below illustrate the up Train timing and down Train timing with specified routes to Peshawar and from Peshawar to other districts of the country.

Table 69: Up Train Timings at Peshawar Cant

	Name of Train	From	To	Arrival	Departure
13 Up	Awam Express	Karachi Cant	Peshawar Cant	15:15	---
19 Up	Khushhal Khan Khattak Exp	Karachi City	Peshawar Cant	7:45	---
1 Up	Khyber mail	Karachi Cantt	Peshawar cant	5:45	---
327 Up	Peshawar Mixed	Lahore	Peshawar Cant	Temporary	Suspend

Table 70: Down Train Timings at Peshawar Cant

No	Name of Train	From	To	Arrival	Departure
14 DN	Awam Express	Peshawar Cant	Karachi Cant	---	9:00
20 Dn	Khushhal Khan Khattak Exp	Peshawar Cant	Karachi City	---	16:00
2 Dn	Kheyber mail	Peshawar cantt	Karachi Cant	---	22:00
328 DN	Peshawar Mixed	Peshawar Cant	Lahore	Temporary	Suspend

Source: <http://www.railpk.com/peshawar.html>

According to Year Book of Pakistan Railways 2012-13, there is a plan of doubling the track from Golra Sharif to Peshawar Cantt. Total length of the track is 160 Kilometer having cost of RS.29867 Million with RS.12165 Million Foreign Exchange component. PC-I of this Plan has been submitted to Planning Commission by Ministry of Railways, Islamabad. Furthermore, a concept clearance paper along with in-house feasibility report regarding electrification of Railway Track on main line from Peshawar to Karachi and Rohri (Quetta) has also been forwarded to MOR on 04-05-2012⁸¹.

⁸¹ Year Book, Pakistan Railways 2012-13

Peshawar Dry Port

The table mentioned below illustrates the, total earning from Peshawar dry Port and is as under from the year 2004-05 to 2012-13. Similarly, there is also a decreasing trend of comparative freight loading of Peshawar Division has been found over the year as there is a short fall of loading of 1201 wagons from year 2011-12 to 2012-13.

Table 71: Details of Earning through Peshawar Dry Port

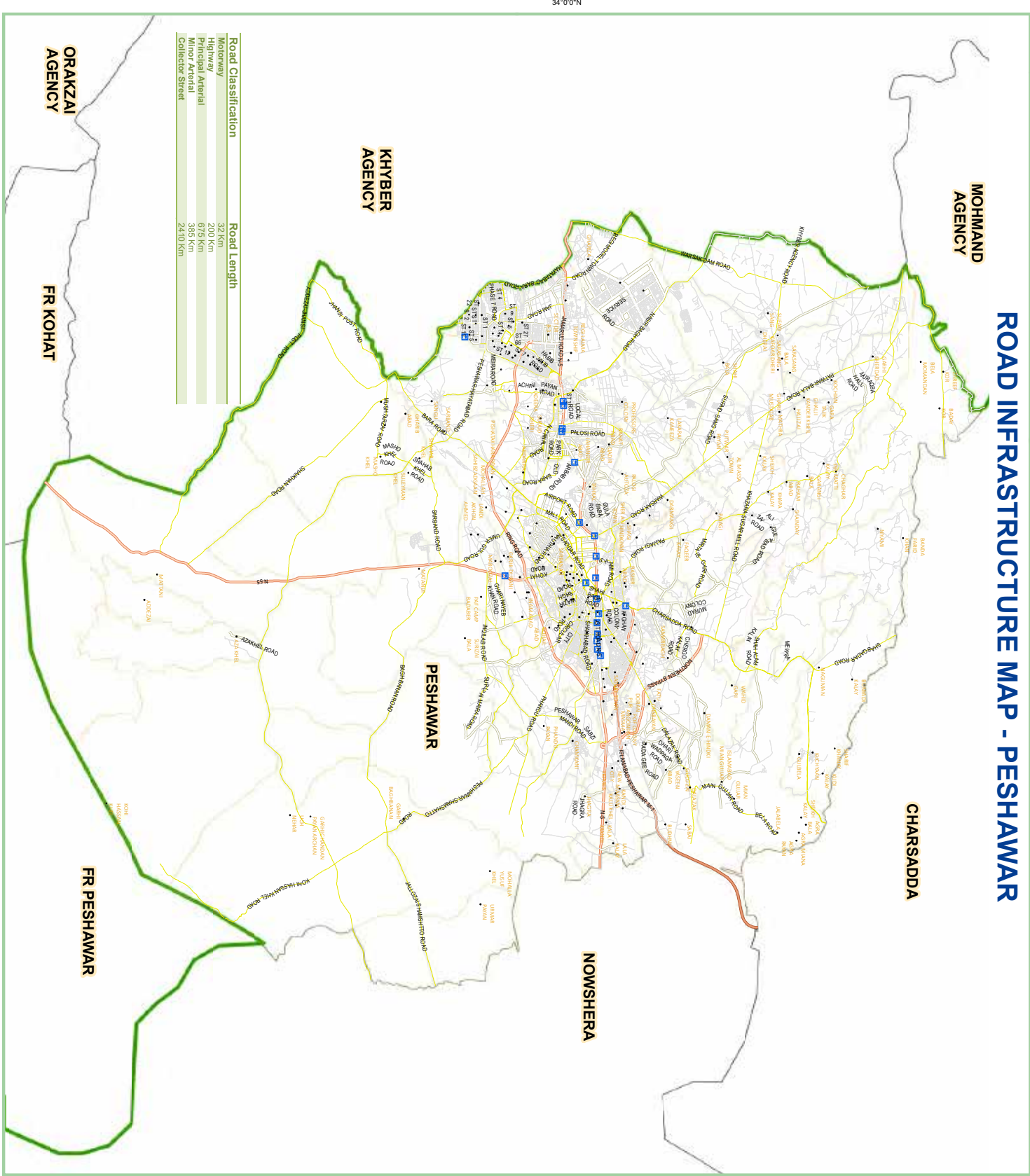
YEAR	IMPORT Million	EXPORT Million
2012-13	74.76	2.68
2008-09	458.403	275.617
2007-08	603.241	197.785
2006-07	560.758	94.801
2005-06	434.282	102.757
2004-05	437.731	237.186

Source: <http://www.fbr.gov.pk/search.aspx?srch=peshawar>

Source: <http://www.pakrail.com/ybook2.pdf>

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE MAP - PESHAWAR

71°30'0"E



Road Classification	
Motorway	32 Km
Highway	200 Km
Principal Arterial	675 Km
Minor Arterial	385 Km
Collector Street	2410 Km

71°30'0"E

Legend

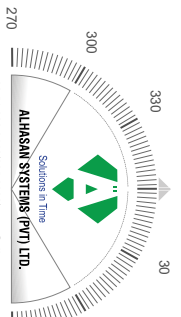
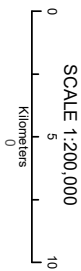
- Bus Station
- Settlement

Road Network

- Motorway
- Highway
- Principal Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Collector Street
- Union Council Boundary
- District Boundary
- Provincial Boundary

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34°0'0"N



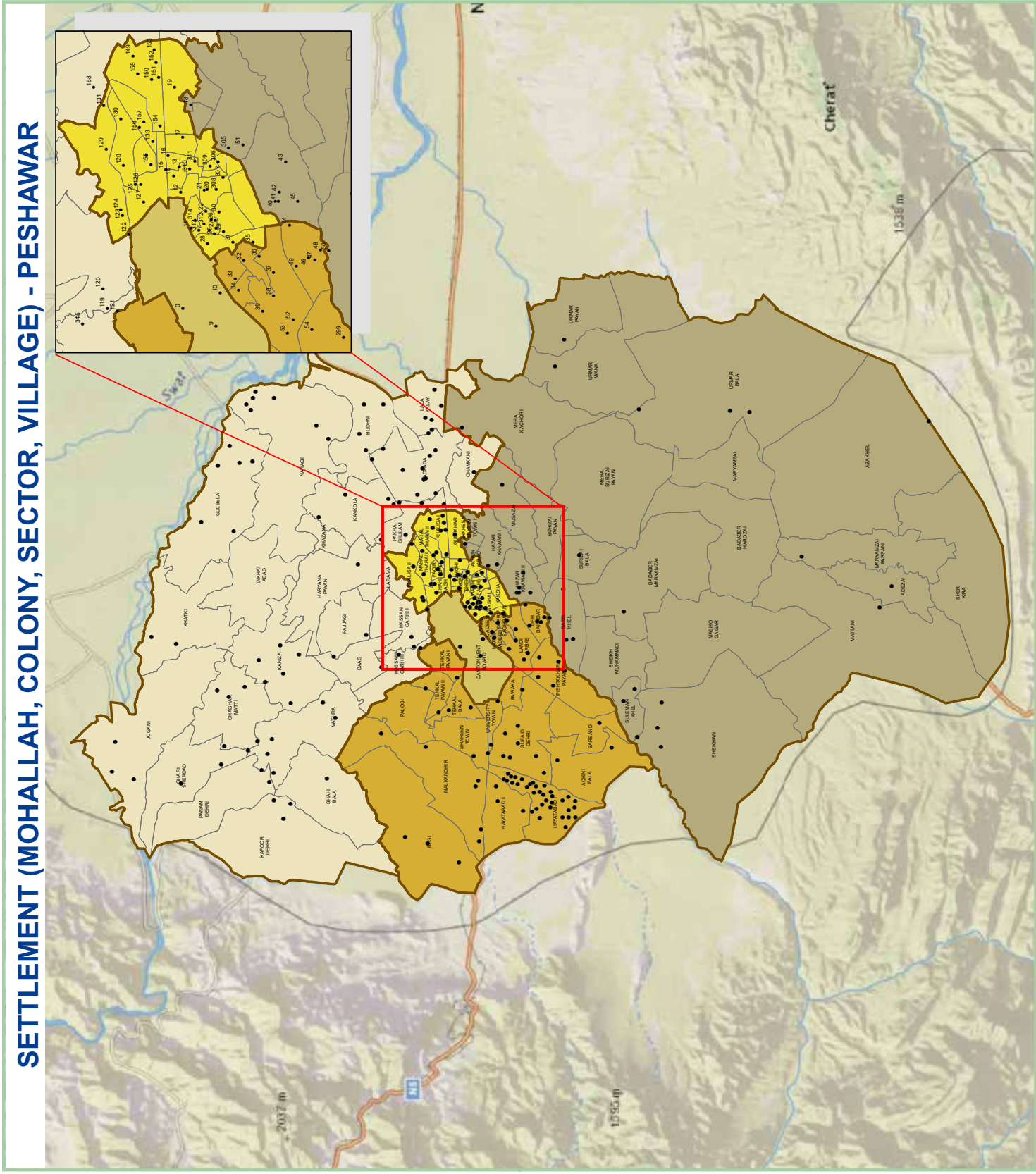
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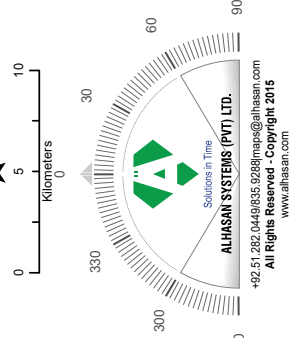
SETTLEMENT (MOHALLAH, COLONY, SECTOR, VILLAGE) - PESHAWAR



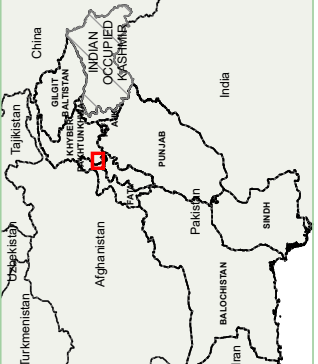
Legend

- Mohallah, Colony Sector, Village
- Peshawar Cantonment
- Peshawar Town I
- Peshawar Town II
- Peshawar Town III
- Peshawar Town IV
- Union Council Boundary

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ENERGY

The energy requirements of all the households, commercial houses, and industrial complexes in district Peshawar are spread across following four main categories

- Electricity
- Natural Gas
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas
- Petroleum Products (mainly Petrol and Diesel)

A small fraction of the total energy consumption is also met by the following energy resources. The data on these additional resources is sparse and hard to find for detailed analysis.

- Coal
- Firewood
- Solar Energy (Solar Panels for household and commercial purposes)
- Hydel power (Grinding Mills on Canals and Stream)

Electricity

The electricity demand of the 0.42 million energy consumers is mainly provided and met by Peshawar Electricity Supply Company through a mature and well spread electricity distribution network. District Peshawar, by having Warsak Hydel Power Plant within its boundaries, is one of those districts, which have local production resources and contribute in producing electricity for the national grid. The electrical distribution network and customer service in the district is managed by a total of 5 Divisional and 27 Sub Divisional Offices. The total installed capacity of transformers in the grid stations across the district is approximately 950 MVA. This translates into the a very interesting fact that the current Grid and Substations infrastructure can only meet a maximum of 950 MW of energy demand in the district. Primary mode of electricity generation is hydro and the installed capacity of hydro generation is 243 MW; whereas actual 1,052 Mill KWH. The total number of consuming units of electricity is 422,245 of which the highest percentage is of domestic units, which are 336,352. Below table gives a snapshot of the details of electricity consuming units. In terms of alternative energy production the first-ever power plant which uses solid waste to generate electricity has been introduced in Peshawar⁸².

Table 72: Number of Electricity Consumer

Region	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Agriculture	Other	Total
City Rural Division	67,514	15,393	1,103	134	67	84,211
City Division	55,582	28,692	1,214	38	130	85,656
Cantt. Division	55,284	17,200	1,310	44	331	74,169
Rural Cantt. Division	78,796	6,723	1,160	235	67	86,981
Khyber Division	79,176	9,133	1,461	1,378	80	91,228
Total	336,352	77,141	6,248	1,829	675	422,245

The pricing tariff of the electricity is

⁸² <http://tribune.com.pk/story/858894/energy-solution-in-ambitious-move-new-plant-to-turn-solid-waste-into-electricity/>

- Rs. 4 to 20.50 per kwh from 50 to 700+ units for domestic customers
- Rs. 15.50 to 20.50 per kwh in off and peak hours for commercial units
- Rs. 17 to 20.50 per kwh in off and peak hours for industrial and agricultural units

Gas and Fuel (Petrol and CNG)

Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited is the sole entity which provides and distributes natural gas in the district. Most of the areas in the district have access to this resource and currently 131,214 consuming units are utilizing this resource through approximately 900 kilometres of transmission and distributions pipeline network. Out of the total 132,214 units, 126,885 units are domestic, 3,732 are commercial, 144 are industrial, and a bulk supply is to other 453 units. Total demand of natural gas as of 30th June, 2013 was 310 MMCFD and the supply of this demand is fulfilled by contracting 212 MMCFD from other regions and 98 MMCFD from KPK.

Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited is the sole entity which provides and distributes natural gas in the district. Most of the areas in the district have access to this resource and currently 132 thousand consumers are utilizing this resource through approximately 900 kilometers of transmission and distributions pipeline network. There are close to 165 Petrol and more than 200 CNG filling stations to meet the district's energy demand related to transportation section. It is interesting to note that the number of CNG stations in the district surpasses the Petrol and Diesel stations by a margin of 23%.

Pricing Tariff

The pricing tariff of the gas for domestic sector including standalone meters and mosques, churches, temples and hostels. (Minimum charges are Rs. 143.29/month).

- Rs. 106.14/MMBTU up to 100 cubic meter
- Rs. 212.28/MMBTU up to 300 cubic meter
- Rs. 530/MMBTU and 636.83/MMBTU for Roti Tandoor over 300 cubic meter

The commercial units are charged with a flat rate of 636.83/MMBTU with the minimum per month charges of 3,812.40 rupees. On the other hand the industrial units are charged at a flat rate of 488.23/MMBTU with the minimum per month charges of 16,436.14 rupees. Among heavy industrial units, Cement Factories are charged at a flat rate of 742.97/MMBTU and the minimum per month charges are 25,053.41 rupees. There are close to 165 Petrol and more than 200 CNG filling stations to meet the district's energy demand related to transportation section. It is interesting to note that the number of CNG stations in the district surpasses the Petrol and Diesel stations by a margin of 23%. CNG price is 76.35/KG whereas the LPG price is 114.41/Kg.

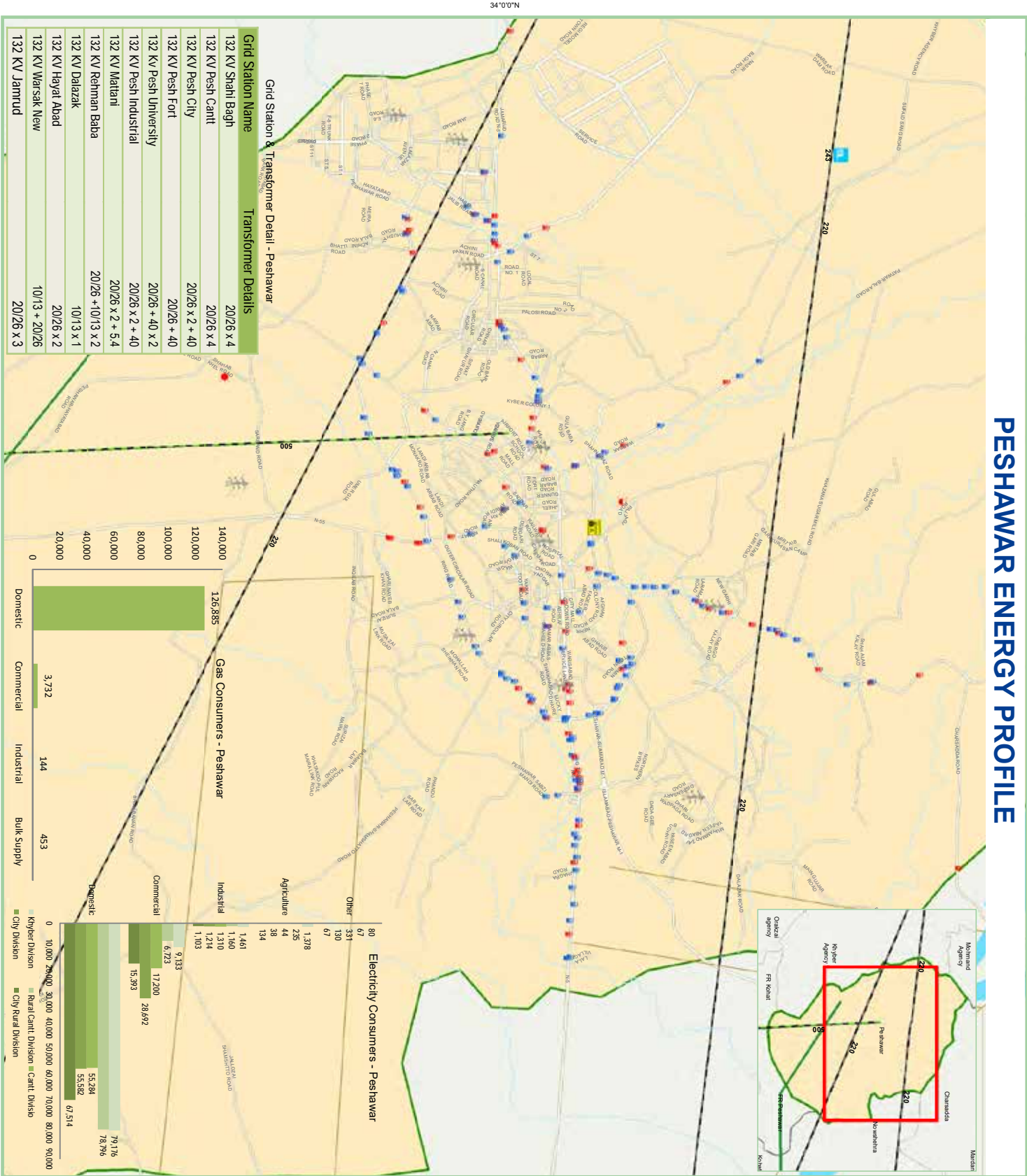
Table 73: Demand and Supply of Natural Gas in Peshawar from 2008-2013

As on	Contracted	Available
30/06/2013	212	98
31/12/2012	206	101
30/06/2012	202	103
30/06/2011	191	86
30/06/2010	179	86
31/12/2009	172	65
30/06/2009	166	63
30/06/2008	158	67

Table 74: Fuel Prices by Type and Provider in Rupees for April 2015

Type	Petrol	Diesel
Admore	74.57	83.93
Askar	74.57	83.89
Attock Petroleum	74.55	83.9
Bakri Trading	74.51	83.83
Chevron	74.55	83.91
PSO	74.29	83.61
Shell	74.29	83.61
Total-Parco	74.29	84.61
Byco	74.29	83.61
Hascol	74.29	83.61

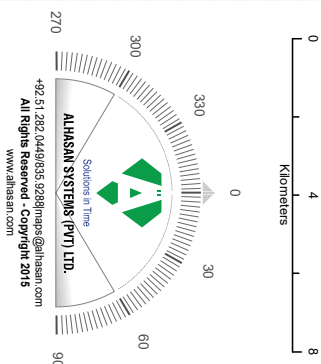
PESHAWAR ENERGY PROFILE



Legend

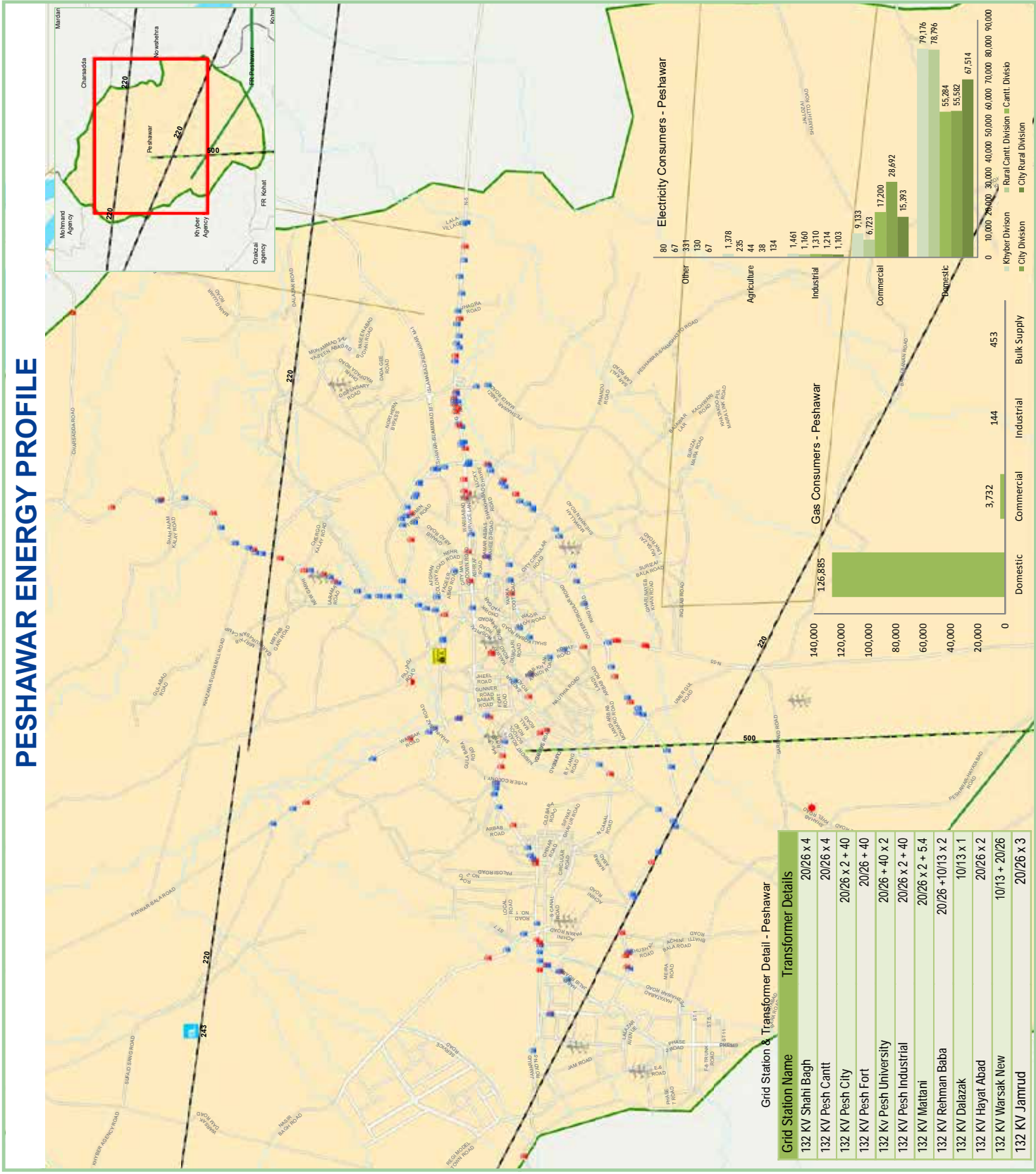
- PESCO
- Oil Storage Existing
- Oil Storage Planned
- LPG Plant
- Grid Station
- CNG Station
- Petrol Pump
- Hydel Power Station
- SNGL Gas
- Oil Pipelines
- Transmission Line
- 220 KV
- 400 KV
- 500 KV
- Street
- Water Feature
- River
- Peshawar Admin
- Provincial Boundary

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PESHAWAR ENERGY PROFILE



Legend

- PESCO
- Oil Storage Existing
- Oil Storage Planned
- LPG Plant
- Grid Station
- CNG Station
- Petrol Pump
- Hydel Power Station
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Number of Irrigational Electricity Connections
Peshawar Division



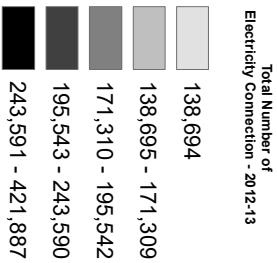
ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS BY PESHAWAR DIVISION

Number of Industrial/Electricity Connections
Peshawar Division

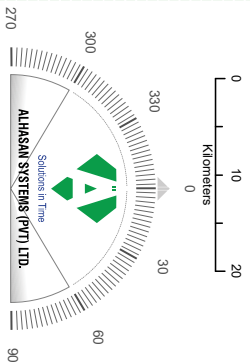


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Number of Domestic/ Commercial Electricity Connection - 2012-13



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Development Statistics KPK - 2014

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WATER AND SANITATION

Peshawar Development Authority (PDA) is mainly responsible for water and sanitation in Peshawar. Besides there are 6 other agencies which are providing water and sanitation services to the people of Peshawar. These include 4 TMA, Cantonment Board, and Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department. PHE was established in 1980 under Urban Planning Ordinance 1978 repealed ordinance 2002.

Water Supply

Main source of water in Peshawar is ground water. According to 2010-11 data⁸³, total number of water connections in Peshawar were 15,064 of which 14,760 were residential and 304 were commercial and no industrial connections. Similar number of connection are registered for sewerage. Total annual water production is 17.64 million m³ with 370 km long distribution pipelines. PDA, for its water supply, relies on 477 tube wells and nearly 65 MGD water is supplied. Average daily demand for 2011 was 71.53 MGD and peak daily demand was 107.3 MGD⁸⁴. PDA bears average cost of RS. 0.0079 per liter of water on the production of water. Average monthly consumption of water per household is 237 m³. Average billing is RS. 219 and water availability is 9 hours a day. PDA has 4 water treatment plants and all of them are non-functional. Per capita consumption is 311.85 liter/day. Following table shows the number of connections from 6 water supplying agencies.

Table 75: Water Connections by Town and Type

Town	Domestic	Commercial	Total
Town-1	35,688	1,713	37,401
Town-2	655		655
Town-3	18,399	1,300	19,699
Town-4	832		832
Hayatabad	14,737	264	15,001
Cantonment	2,812	1,206	4,018
Total	73,123	4,483	77,606

Source: Water and Sanitation in KPK by Zubair Qureshi Director Urban Policy Unit KPK

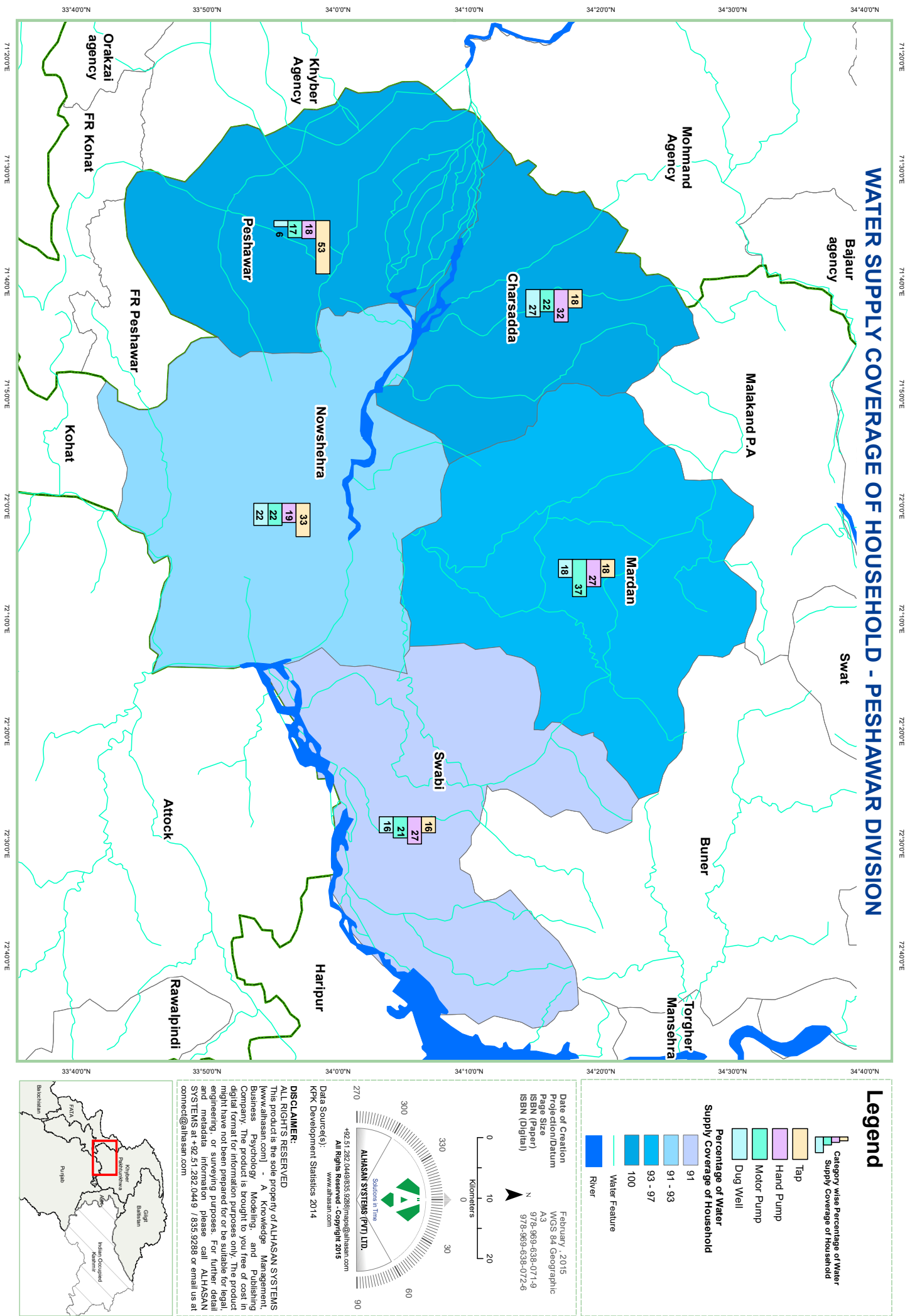
Sewerage and Sanitation

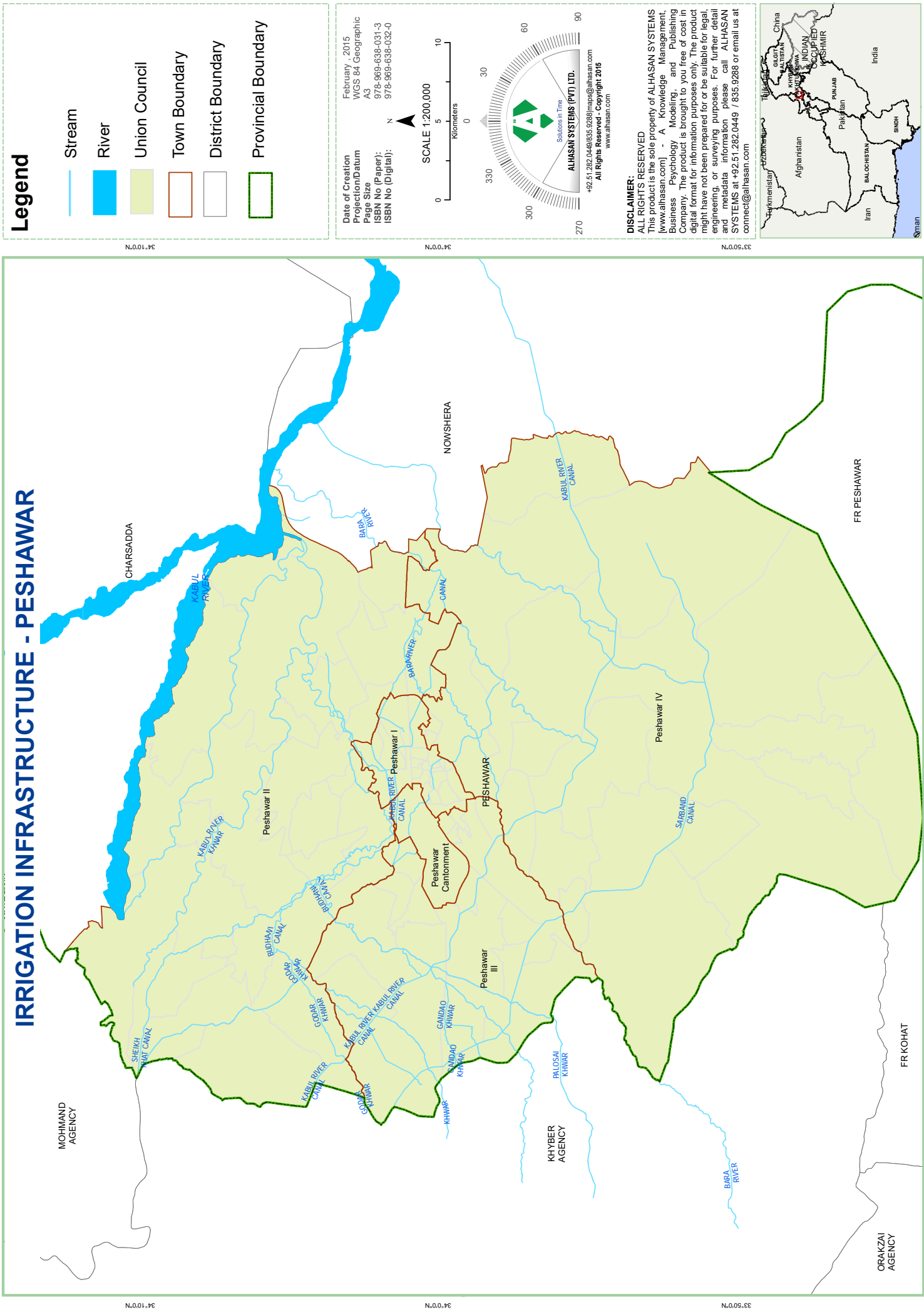
The sanitation & drainage system consists of mostly open/covered drains (in older parts of the city) and combination of collection sewers and trunk sewers (in new developments). The system caters to both domestic sewage and sullage as well the storm water. Additionally, Irrigation Canals running in various parts of the city have been turned into sewers, causing water quality issues. All KPK Sewage is passed on to canals and rivers without treatment despite the fact that there are four waste water treatment plants which are non-functional. Primary, secondary and Tertiary Sewers and house connections were not completed. Canals passing through Peshawar cannot continue to be used as Sewers. Antiquated departmental arrangements for municipal services, with SWM accorded lowest priority. 800 Tons of solid waste is being generated in the city of Peshawar⁸⁵. According to the statistics provided in the Water and Sanitation Directory, sewerage coverage is 100% sewer pipe's length is 164.25 km. annual sewerage generate 34.28 million m³/year which is collected 100%.

⁸³ Pakistan Water and Sanitation Operators Directory 2010-11


⁸⁴ Source: Water and Sanitation in KPK by Zubair Qureshi Director Urban Policy Unit KPK

⁸⁵ Ibid





WASA WELL LOCATION MAP - PESHAWAR

- 

ENVIRONMENT

Natural Environment

Geological Location

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. 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)⁸⁶.

Climate

Peshawar under Koppen's climate classification features a semi-arid climate with very hot summers and mild winters. Winter in Peshawar, starts from mid-November and ends in late March. Summer months are May to September. Peshawar is not a monsoon region, unlike other parts of Pakistan. But still rainfall is received both in winter and in the summer. The winter rainfall due to western disturbances shows a higher record during the months of February and April.

According to the available updated climate data table reported by the weather station: 415300 (OPPS)-Tutiempo (Weather site), average annual climatic aspect of Peshawar depicts the following values given in the table

Table76: Average Annual Climate Values Peshawar

Year	T	TM	Tm	PP	V	RA	SN	TS	FG	TN	GR
2007	22.9	29.5	16.8	-	8.7	45	0	56	1	1	0
2008	22.8	29.4	16.8	-	11.2	57	0	75	2	0	2
2009	22.8	29.7	16.8	593.63	9.1	56	0	63	0	0	1
2010	22.8	29.9	17	844.84	8.7	47	0	66	1	0	0
2011	22.5	29	17.2	551.19	8.9	52	0	80	7	0	4

Reference: Tutiempo (Weather site)

Where

T: Annual average temperature (°C), TM: Annual average maximum temperature(°C), Tm: Annual average minimum temperature (°C), PP: Total annual precipitation of rain and / or snow (mm), V: Annual average wind speed(Km/h), RA: Total days with rain during the year, SN: Total days with snow during the year, TS: Total days with thunderstorm during the year, FG: Total days with fog during the year, TN: Total days with tornado or funnel cloud during the year, GR: Total days with hail during the year} (The total rainfall value 0 (zero) may indicate that there has been no such measurement and / or the weather station does not broadcast.)

Topography, Geology and Soil Conditions

General altitude of the project area is about 340 m (Elevation) above sea level. The terrain conditions are generally flat and gently sloping towards south and south-west at an average gradient of 1:3,000. The flood Plains/Zones are the areas between Kabul River and Budni Nala. Two main channels of Kabul River are the Adizai River flowing eastward along the district Charsadda while the second is Naguman River which also flows towards east.

The Vale of Peshawar is covered with consolidated deposits of silt, sands and gravel of recent geological times. Alluvial fill of Peshawar is built by important and alternating layers of clay, silt, sand, gravel and boulders which extend to a depth of about 200 feet(61m). The water bearing aquifer occur at depth greater than 400 feet(120m). The same pattern of soil nature extends to the surrounding districts such as Charsadda, Mardan and Nowshera.

⁸⁶ <http://Peshawarian.Blogspot.Com/2009/02/Peshawar-Geography-And-Climate.Html>

Water Bodies, Groundwater and Drainage Conditions

Water bodies in the area are Kabul River, Budni Nala and its tributaries, canals and various drains. The Kabul River is a trans-boundary river which starts from the Sanglakh Range of Hindu Kush Mountains in Afghanistan and ends in Indus River near Attock. There are two main channels of Kabul River.

As formerly said Kabul River is trans-boundary which crosses two major climatic belts. Its upper reaches have a continental warm-summer climate with a mean July temperature of about 77 °F (25 °C) and a mean January temperature below 32 °F (0 °C); annual precipitation there is less than 20 inches (500 mm), although precipitation is higher on the mountain slopes around its headwaters. In its lower reaches in Pakistan, the Kabul River crosses a region with a dry desert climate, with maximum daily temperatures in early summer that often exceed 104 °F (40 °C) and mean monthly temperatures in winter above 50 °F (10 °C)⁸⁷.

Groundwater

Groundwater in Peshawar shows slight qualitative and quantitative variations depending on depth of water from the ground surface. Major source of abstracting water source is by means of tube wells, which are located at different places in the area.

Floods

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 much 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 2010. 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. .

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. Mian Gujar, Jugni, Qissa Khawani, Kohati Gate and Yakatoot are the most vulnerable Population centers in the district Peshawar⁸⁸.

Inundation

The floods Plains/Zones are the areas between Kabul River and Budni Nala. The meander 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. On entering the Peshawar Plain, the Kabul River is divided into several channels. Its two main channels are the Adizai River Eastward flows along the boundary with Charsadda district. Another channel branching from the right bank of the *Naguman* River is the Shah Alam, which again merges with Naguman River further in the East.

Table 77: Flood Affected Areas of Peshawar

District	Total population	Total UCs	Affectd UCs	Affected Population	Affected HH
Peshawar	2,860,402	92	16	237,068	33,867

⁸⁷ <http://www.britannica.com/Ebchecked/Topic/309327/Kabul-River>

⁸⁸ PESA District Peshawar November 2012

Flora

As climate of Peshawar is semi-arid and subtropical, the vegetation of the project area falls under scrub, dry, tropical forest type as per Phyto-geographical classification of the area. In addition, over the years Peshawar has considerably expanded. However, the ancient monuments, old gardens, trees, graveyards and traditional bungalows having attached gardens, large expanses of lawn and old roadside trees are still found. These green areas and old indigenous trees are home to many resident bird species, as well as many summer, winter and transit migrants. The district, wherever irrigated, abounds in trees, which are the mulberry, shisham, willow, tamarisk, flacourtia, sapida, F.sepiaria, several species of grawia, Zizyphus, Nummularia, Acacia Jacquemontii, A. Leucophloia, Alhagi camelorum, Crotalaria, Lycium europaeum, Rhazya stricta, Polygonum aviculare, Rumex vesicarius and the tallow tree are the most common. In the drier parts scrub jungle grows freely as R/trichophyllus, H.trilobum, T.torulosa, and S/pakistanicum, palosi or ber are most frequent. All kinds of roses like guledawoodi, chamba, ramble, nargis, kasmalo, ganderi, mori and other seasonal flowers are planted and shown in district.

Fauna

Common mammals found are dogs, cats, house rats and bats. Small Indian Mongoose and Indian Palm Squirrel have also been reported. Snakes such as cobra, kraits etc. were common in the tract, but now cases of snake bites are very rare. The common wildlife species found are gray partridge, black partridge, *chakur*, partridge, and see etc. Birds found in Peshawar are house Sparrow, Red Vented Bulbul, Common Myna, House Sparrow, Rose Ringed Parakeet, Common Babbler, Pariah kite, Common Swallow, Blyth's Reed Warbler, White Cheeked Bulbul and Crested Lark. Markhor are found on the Pajja spurs which jut out from the hills north of Mardan, and occasionally near Cherat, where Urial are also seen. Wolves and Hyennas are now not numerous, though Leopards are reported to be seen but rarely. Wild-fowl and wild-swans are abundant in the winter. Non-migratory species are decreasing in Peshawar as cultivation extends. The Peshawar Vale Hunt maintains an excellent pack of hounds. There is in many of the streams near the hills.

Protected Areas

Peshawar has no such confined eco-system, other than historical places and forts, which can be categorized as recreational places for citizens. IUCN-Red Data Bank has not shown such species, which are termed, endangered under 'Forest and Wildlife Department'.

Environmental Pollution

Peshawar, due to its strategic location, has always been the hub for immigrants from Afghanistan and internally displaced people. This infiltration has caused so many economic, social and environmental issues. This rapid increase in urban population, encroachments/ unplanned growth as well as increase in vehicle traffic volumes, all these indicators are responsible for environmental degradation in Peshawar district. There is almost every type of pollution is reported as water pollution, increase in ambient noise level, indiscriminate disposal of untreated municipal and industrial waste and wastewater into the surface water bodies. In addition, rapid loss of green and open space led to considerable amount of pollution.

Air Pollution

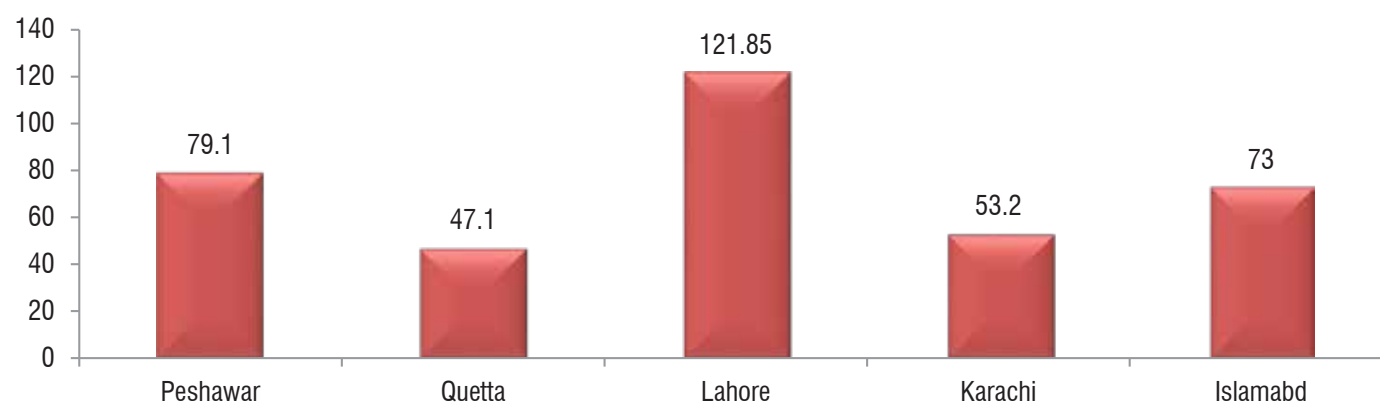
In Peshawar air pollution has a strong impact on daily life, especially in central area of Peshawar and along roadside. Motor vehicles are thought to be the major source of air pollution. However, factories and cottage industries also contributing considerably to the air pollution. World Health Organization (WHO), 2011-report state as; "*Peshawar, Quetta, Lahore among world's Top 10 polluted cities*" while mentioned data of Peshawar, which shows significantly higher value (219mcg/m³) as compare to Lahore which has value (200mcg/m³) (Particulate matters less than 10 micrometer-dangerous particulate matters).

Existing Air Pollution Level in Peshawar

Air pollution is a source of significant concern in Peshawar. The main sources include industrial emissions, fumes from the brick kiln factories, extensive burning of solid waste, and vehicular emissions. Peshawar, engulfed by a thick black layer having highest level of carbon monoxide at 17 portable pixel map (PPM), and some places up to 38 PPM, while the limit is 9 PPM according to WHO. The dust level in the air

is ten times above the WHO limit (85 db), on many spot the dust level is reported between 90 to 100 decibel (db). While the ozone level has reached up to 49.5 particles per billion which is quite alarming.

Figure 28: Average Value of High-Suspended particulate matter in air



Source: EPA/JICA

Table 78, shows the composition of different gases with maximum, minimum value and average value at different areas of the district Peshawar accordingly.

Table 78: Result of Air Quality Monitoring at Peshawar

Meteo Information	Pollutant	Average Value (pg/m3)	Maximum (pg/m3)	Value	Minimum (pg/m3)	Value
Sun/overcast wind NW, 4-6 m/s temp. 23-26 Co	SO2	1	72		0	
	CO	834	9280		0	
	O3	30	103		12	
	NO	19	235		0	
	NO2	53	363		0	
	NO	80	401		17	
	Dust	1290	1890		789	

Source: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Agency

Water Pollution

Drinking Water Contamination

According to Environmental Protection Agency, the quality of the drinking water in Peshawar is significantly lower than WHO's defined limits. Water is unsafe for human consumption due to bacterial and chemical contamination. According to PCSIR Annual Report

The National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP) was initiated by Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) in 2002, which generated first detailed water quality profile of the major city of Pakistan. The project continued for five years, the objective was to analyze the physic-chemical parameters of water, adopting uniform sampling criteria. The findings from the district Peshawar are mentioned in the table below.

Table 79: Water Samples beyond Permissible Limits of Different WQP in Peshawar

#	Water Parameter	Quality Unit	Total no of Sample analyzed	number of contaminated samples	%age of contaminated samples
1	Ca	mg/l	13	3	23
2	TDS	mg/l	13	1	8
3	Fe	mg/l	13	5	38
4	Califorms	(MPN/100 ml)	13	8	62
5	E.coli	(MPN/100 ml)	13	5	38

Source: The National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP) 2002-2006

Existing Wastewater Drainage System

There is only one drainage system in Peshawar, Shahi Khata, which is outdated and is in debilitated state. Due to lack of maintenance and improper restructuring, Shahi Khata drainage is barely able to carry all the sewage water from the inner parts of the substantially populated city. Because of the accumulation of dirt in the pipelines caused the blockage of the drainage system. Most of the drainage of the district is carried through Shahi Khata runs through the Bala Mari, Asia Gate, Kakshal, Sher Shah, Suri Bridge, Firdous Cinema Chowk and finally draining to the Budni Nulla⁸⁹.

Pollution in Kabul River

Other than Peshawar, there are other big towns on the bank of the river like Nowshera, Akora Khattak, Jehangira and a large number of villages which discharge their drainage to the Kabul River. According to survey conducted by (IUCN), there are 348 small and large industries of various types in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from which 80 industries discharge their effluent wastage directly or indirectly into the Kabul River. Most of the units which discharge their effluent, don't have effluent treatment facilities, which is the main contributor to the pollution into the River. These pollutants are not only contaminated the River but also affected the Sub-Surface water of the area as well. Contamination of aquatic ecosystems by heavy metals has long been recognized a serious pollution problem to the river

It is also feared that the use of Kabul water for irrigation purpose will not only have harmful effect on soil and crop quality, but also a serious threat to the groundwater aquifer, which is the only source of drinking water for Peshawar community. A study on river Kabul by (Ali Muhammad Yousafzai et al) also illustrates that the potentials, pollution and solutions has also shown uptake of heavy metals by crops irrigated with polluted water⁹⁰.

⁸⁹ <http://Tribune.Com.Pk/Story/477217/Managing-Waste-Peshawars-Sewage-System-Going-Down-The-Drain/>

⁹⁰ Pakistan J. Zool., Vol. 40(5), Pp. 331-339, 2008.

Ground water Quality

Ground water is the main source of drinking water in Peshawar so as the quality of ground water is a serious matter of concern for the management of the district. There are evidences of presence of so many hazardous metals in the ground water. Among other dangerous metals, magnesium is considered the most vulnerable for human stomach, which is found to be available in ground water of district Peshawar. Water samples taken from residential areas of Peshawar showed presence of Magnesium up to 250 parts per million (PPM) which is significantly higher than that of the limit of World Health Organization (WHO) standard limit of Magnesium content in water which is 150 parts per million (PPM). Nevertheless, ground water quality shows an exceeded alarming status of various parameters values with comparison to standard parameters values set by WHO and National Environment Quality Standards (NEQS).

Surface Water Contamination

The untreated affluent of industries and municipal which are being discharged into Kabul River has not only deteriorated the river water but also causing contamination of the Sub-Surface water of the area as well. All these elements have serious environmental concerns and impacts on the ecosystem and human health. A study conducted by, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) found that 20-40 percent of hospital beds are occupied by patients suffering from water-related diseases such as typhoid, cholera, dysentery and hepatitis, which are responsible for one third of all deaths.

Solid Waste Management

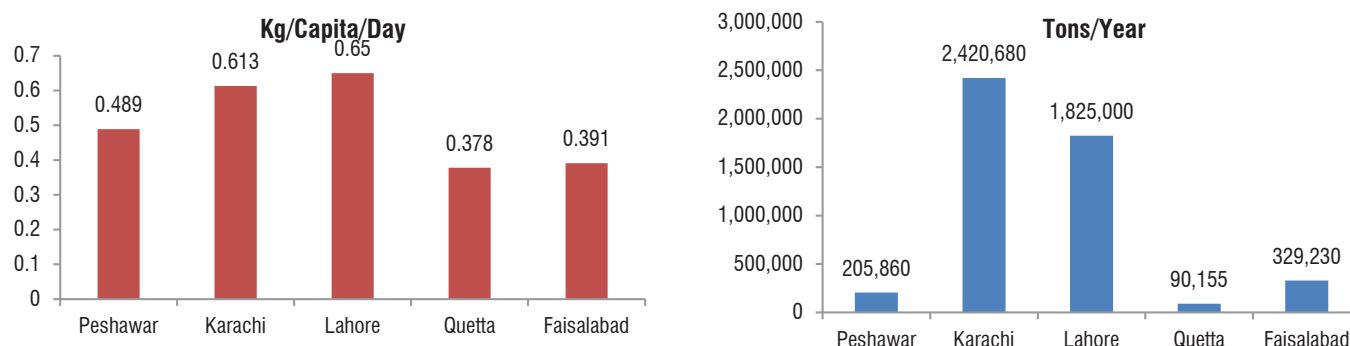
The City district Government Peshawar has been divided into four Towns namely Town-I, Town-II, Town-III and Town-IV. In addition to that, the city's urban areas also include the Cantonment and new housing schemes of City District Municipal Department (CDMD) such as Hayatabad and Regi Lalmah. Town-I and 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 Peshawar Development Authority. Unfortunately, there is no solid waste collection, storage system in Town II & IV. Peshawar Cantonment is being managed independently by the Cantonment Board⁹¹.

Solid Waste Generation

A study conducted by ministry of Environment during 1996, for the preparation of the privatization of solid waste management in eight selected cities of the country. The study revealed that the rate of waste generation varies from 0.283 kg/capita/day to 0.613 kg/capita/day or from 1.896kg/capita/day to 4.29 kg/capita/day in all selected cities, controlled by all type of municipal administration. According to that study, projected population of the country for the year 2014 is 197.77 million on the basis of current growth rate 2.6 percent and an estimated solid waste is projected to 71,018 tons/day and 25.921 million tons/year.

Figures mentioned below show the cross district comparison of solid waste generation, which reveals the trend that there is not a substantial difference among the values of daily per capita generation of solid waste except Karachi or Lahore. But yearly data shows huge variation among the values of solid waste generation, this is because of the population as Karachi and Lahore have higher level of population so the values of tons/year also higher.

Figure 29: Solid waste generation in major cities of Pakistan on the basis of population



⁹¹ Guideline For Solid Waste Management Jun 2005, Pakistan Environment Protection Agency

Source: Guideline for Solid Waste management Jun 2005, Pakistan Environment Protection Agency

Solid waste is collected from the communal bins placed at various locations in the city and transported to open dumping sites. Among the disposal sites four are existing and two are proposed. Both public and private sectors are involved in managing solid waste. In public sector the city district government and water and sanitation directorate are responsible for collection and disposal. There are some private entrepreneur are also involved in collection and disposal of the waste. In addition, some NGOs are also involved in the collection of solid waste. However, their activities are generally limited only to collection of solid waste in some parts of the city.

Percentage composition of solid waste

Solid waste in Pakistan is composed of various extents as of paper, plastic or rubber, cardboard, textile waste, food waste, animal waste, glass, wood, bones, straws & fodder, leaves or grass, stones etc. The percentage composition of this solid waste is illustrated in table 5, mentioned below.

Table 80: Physical Composition of Waste (% weight) in selected cities

	Peshawar	Karachi	Hyderabad	Quetta	Faisalabad
Plastic & Rubber	3.70	6.4	3.60	8.20	4.80
Metals	0.30	0.75	0.75	0.20	0.20
Paper	2.10	4.10	2.40	2.20	2.10
Card Board	1.90	2.40	1.50	1.30	1.60
Rags	4.30	8.40	4.70	5.10	5.20
Glass	1.30	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.30
Bones	1.70	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.90
Food Waste	13.80	21.00	20.00	14.30	17.20
Animal Waste	7.50	3.0	5.80	1.70	0.80
wood	0.60	2.25	2.25	1.50	0.70
Stones	7.30	3.50	3.00	7.80	4.60
Leaves, Grass etc	13.60	14.00	13.50	10.20	15.60

Source: Environment Protection Agency of Pakistan

Noise Pollution

Noise pollution has also become an alarming matter of concern for the district and has exceeds the normally permitted 85 decibels threshold. The noise is created from planes and trains with ineffective silencers. There is not any ambient noise monitoring system established so far in district Peshawar. However, some data on noise levels are found in EIA reports of road development projects. In the city area noise pollution due to road traffic by various types of vehicles is the most dominant and displeasing for human life.

Peshawar has become one of the most congested and polluted district of the country, especially in terms of Traffic during the past few years. There is an increase of vehicles of various categories from 1998-2009 is 126.4%. The major contribution to increasing numbers of vehicles is of private cars which constitute 75.35% of the total registered vehicles. The increasing number of vehicles, especially, Rickshaws and Qingqis with ineffective silencers and frequent use of the pressure horns by buses, wagons and other vehicles are causing serious issues as of the noise and air pollution. The pressure horns, despite being banned by the government, are being used and are the main contributor to the Noise Pollution and are causing various diseases as of physiological and psychological. In addition to the previous sentence, the noise pollution could cause irritation, hypertension, high stress level, tinnitus, hearing loss, sleeping disorder, paralysis and other harmful effects⁹².

⁹² <http://Datelinepeshawar.Wordpress.Com/Category/Environment/Noise-Pollution/>

Disaster History and Its Impact

Disaster History

Peshawar is a disaster prone area, facing man-made and natural disasters of different intensity. Although 2010's Floods have claimed relatively lower number of human lives as compared to the 2005 earthquake in the district. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) has listed Peshawar as one of the severely affected district, during floods 2010⁹³. The PDMA said Khyber Pakhtunkhwa typically gets 962mm of rain annually, but from July 28 to August 3 the province received 3,462mm of rain. The average annual rainfall in Peshawar was 400mm, but in the six same days 333mm of rain lashed the city⁹⁴.

In Peshawar with 6.4 Million populations, 33,867 number of HH affected in 2010 floods, whereas 10,000 affected HH anticipated in 2011. Following are the most vulnerable population centers in the district Peshawar⁹⁵:

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

The list of waterways which have tendency to spill over than Kabul Rivers is as under:

- Budnai Nullah
- Shahukata
- Sangu Sarband

⁹³ PDMA_Khyber Pakhtunkhuwa

⁹⁴ [Http://Centralasiaonline.Com/En_GB/Articles/Caii/Features/Pakistan/2010/08/12/Feature-03](http://Centralasiaonline.Com/En_GB/Articles/Caii/Features/Pakistan/2010/08/12/Feature-03)

⁹⁵ Monsoon Contingency Plan 2011-KP

Section Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

Hazard Matrix of District

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

Vulnerability Matrix

Physical/Material	Social/Organizational	Attitudinal/Motivational
<p>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 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.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>Polio is a dangerous biological hazard which paralysis the children and people with weak immune system. Parents in Peshawar believe that polio vaccination affects reproductively of children so they avoid polio vaccination resulting in increased number of cases⁹⁶. According to the Dawn news, in KP 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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 ratio⁹⁷ in the district is 95 per cent, which is very high and as such makes the population highly vulnerable</p>	<p>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.</p>

⁹⁶ See polio section in Health for the number of cases in Peshawar

⁹⁷ Dependency Ratio= (Population < 15 Years + Population > 65 Years)/ Population 15-65 Years

Physical/Material	Social/Organizational	Attitudinal/Motivational
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 vulnerable locations) of the district is also not available.	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-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.

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 un-cultivated ⁹⁸ . 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 cultivation of wheat, sugarcane and tobacco.	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 equipment which can be utilized in emergencies.	Advocacy seminars and trainings regarding disaster risk reduction (DRR) are very limited but have been initiated by different NGOs for the mobilization of vulnerable communities against hazards (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 ⁹⁹ .	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 ¹⁰⁰ . 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	In district Peshawar, the literacy rate for population 10 years and above (10+) is 59% while for adult (> 15 years) it is 56%. Literate	

⁹⁸ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-Landuse-tab-49.php>

⁹⁹ Directory of Industrial Establishments 2007 (www.khyberpakhtunkhuwa.gov.pk)

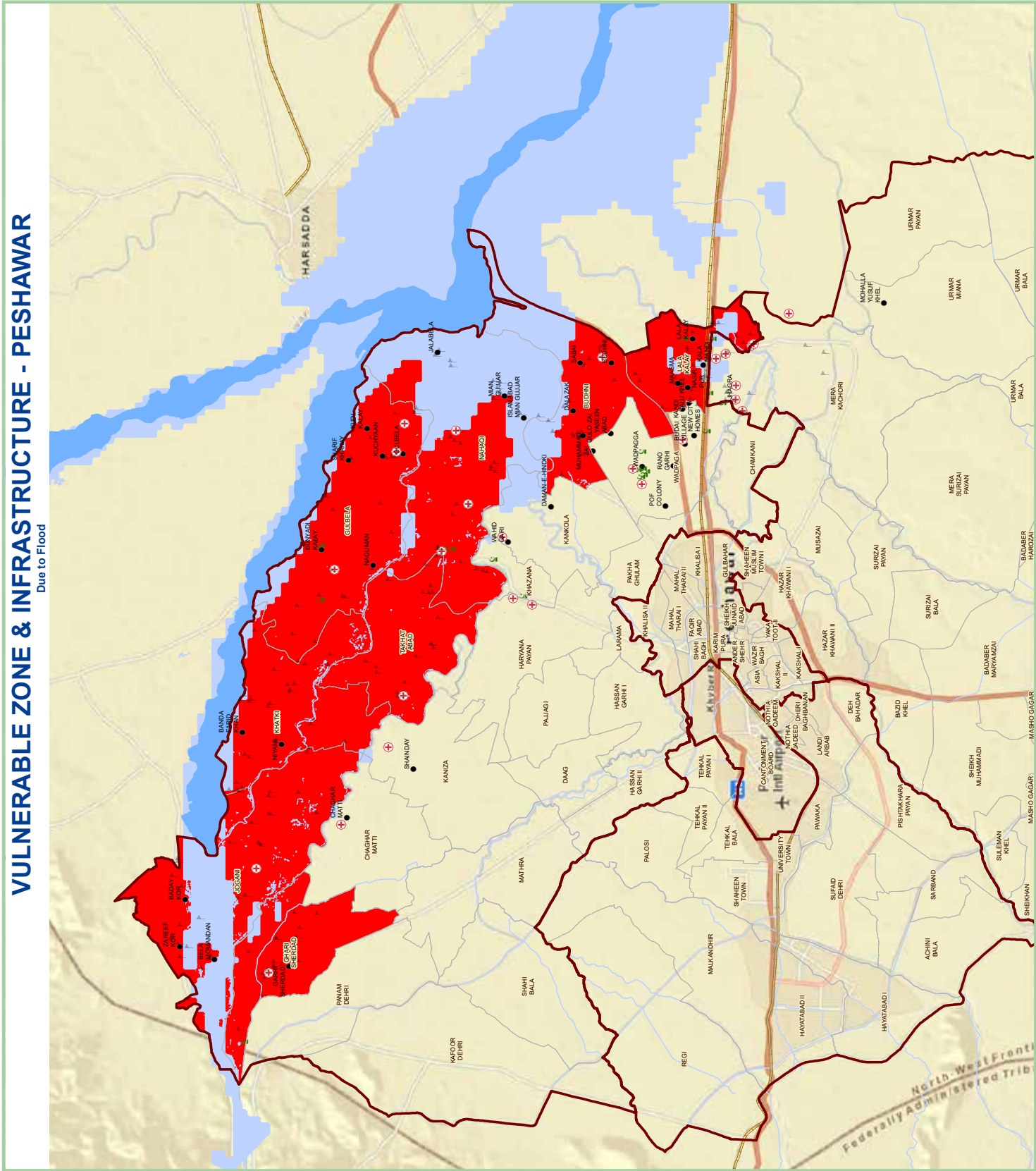
¹⁰⁰ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-T%20&%20C-tab-187.php>

Physical/Material	Social/Organizational	Attitudinal/Motivational
civil dispensaries, 4 MCH centers, 49 BHUs and 4 TB clinics. The total beds strength of government teaching hospital is about 3460 beds ¹⁰¹ . 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 ¹⁰¹ .	people are easy to educate and aware on their local potential hazards.	
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.	

¹⁰¹ <http://www.khyberPakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-health-tab-110.php>

VULNERABLE ZONE & INFRASTRUCTURE - PESHAWAR

Due to Flood



Legend

- Vulnerable Settlements
- Vulnerable Education Facility
- Vulnerable Health Facility
- Vulnerable Masjid
- Vulnerable UCs
- Rail Road
- Water Feature
- River
- Flood Extent 2010
- Union Council
- Town Boundary

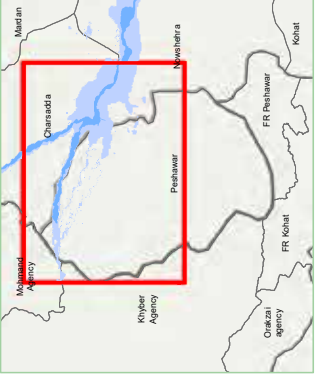
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270 300 330 60 90

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Appendices

Appendix-1: Departmental Focal Points

Directorate of Agriculture Director General Qayash Bahadar +9291-9216370	Local Government Secretary, LGE & RDD Jameel Ahmad +9291- 9210026
Auqaf, Religious & Minority affairs Department Secretary Ahmad Hassan +9291-9210203	Establishment Chief Secretary Amjad Ali Khan +9291-9210666
Environment Department Secretary Syed Nazar Hussain Shah +9291-9210333	Directorate of Excise & Taxation Director General Javed Marwat +9291-9212260
Finance Department Secretary Syed said Bacha Bokhari +9291-9210443	Health Department Secretary Muhammad Mustaq Jadoon +9291- 9210342-9210572
Home & Tribal Affairs Department DS (Admin) Fazal Khaliq +9291- 9210046	Directorate General Mines & Minerals Director General Dr Liaquat Ali +9291- 9210275-9211140
Directorate of Industries, Commerce & Labour Director Irfan Ullah +9291- 9211543	Wildlife Department Chief Conservator Wildlife Syed Mubarik Ali Shah +9291- 9210136
Planning and Development Department Secretary Syed Zafar Ali Shah +9291- 9210516	Population Welfare Department Secretary Fazal Nabi Khan +9291- 9211535
Revenue and Estate Department Secretary Ghulam Muhammad +9291- 9210553	School and Literacy Department Secretary Afzal Latif +9291- 9210480
Sports, Culture, Tourism. Youth Affairs / Archaeology & Museums Department Secretary Dr Aftab Akbar Durrani +9291- 9212086	Housing Department Secretary Engineer Zahid Arif +9291- 9212430
Zakat, Ushr, Social Welfare & Women Development Department Secretary Syed Hidayat Jan +9291- 9211931	Directorate of Information Technology Director Bilal Jabbar +9291- 9211789,9211792

Appendix-2: Emergency Response& Helpline

Police Emergency 15,091-921222,091,9213333	Edhi Control Room 115
Bomb Disposal 091-9212111	Gas complaint 119
Railway (Reserve) 091-9212563	Railway Inquiry 091-9210682
PIA Inquiry 114	PIA Reservation 091-9212387-389
Telephone Complaints 1218	Telephone Enquiry 1217
General post office(GPO) 091-9213375	Rescue 1122 091-2264224-25
Wapda 118, 091-9212041	Civil Defence, Peshawar 091-9212176
Fire Brigade (Cantt) 091-9212786	Fire Brigade (City) 091-2566666
Edhi Ambulance 091-2214575	Emergency Ambulance 091-2590846

Appendix-3: List of High Court Judges

Website: <http://www.peshawarhighcourt.gov.pk/>

Peshawar High Court, Khyber Road, Peshawar,

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

Tel: 0092-91-9210149-58

Mr. Justice Mazhar Alam Khan Miankhel (Chief Justice)	Mr. Justice Yahya Afridi
Mr. Justice Nisar Hussain Khan	Mr. Justice Waqar Ahmad Seth
Mr. Justice Qaiser Rashid Khan	Mr. Justice Assadullah Khan Chamkani
Justice Mrs. Irshad Qaiser	Mr. Justice Rooh-ul-Amin Khan
Mr. Justice Abdul Latif Khan	Mr. Justice Malik Manzoor Hussain
Mr. Justice Ikramullah Khan	Ms. Justice Musarrat Hilali
Mr. Justice Lal Jan Khattak	Mr. Justice Muhammad Daud Khan
Mr. Justice Syed Afsar Shah	Mr. Justice Muhammad Younis Thaheem
Mr. Justice Qalandar Ali Khan	Mr. Justice Mohammad Ghazanfar Khan
Mr. Justice Haider Ali Khan	

Appendix-4: Police Station in Peshawar

Inspector General Police 0092-92-9210084-9210331-9210347	Addl : IGP , Hqrs 0092-91- 9210345
Addl : IGP , Investigation 0092-91-9210024	Addl : IGP , Operations 0092-91-9210394
DIG / HQS 0092-91-9210931	DIG / Special Branch 0092-91-9218173
DIG / Investigation-I 0092-91-9212206	West Cantt 0092 42 37411524
Chock yadagar 0092-91-214065	East Cantt 0092-91-9213297
Civil Quaters 0092-91-9212930	Pishtakhara 0092-91-5231418
Jamrud 0092-91-9217217	kabuli 0092-2214220
Wazir Bagh 0092-91-2572257	Kotwali 0092-91-9210740
Shah Qabool 0092-91-9210732	Town 0092-91-9216006
Hastangari 0092-91-9210736	Michani Gate 0092-91-9211412
Banamari 0092-91-9210733	Chowki LRH 0092-91-9211428
Yaktoot 0092-91-9210741	Khyber bazar 0092-91-9210731
Faqirabad 0092-91-9210735	Itihad 0092-91-243965
University Town 0092-91-9217333	Nauthia 0092-91-9211497
Tatara 0092-91-860433	Michni Rest House 0092-91-2935466
Nasir bagh 0092-91-833500	Charpariza 0092-91-2233113
Badaber 0092-91-2370736	Hayatabad 0092-91-9217217
Mattani 0092-91-2970123	Sheikh Muhammadi 0092-91-2320416
Bara Pul 0092-91-2950438	Urmar 0092-91-2350156
Bara qadeem 0092-91-871182	Daudzai 0092-91-2960115
Pir Bala 0092-91-5202414	Mathra 0092-91-2950316
Qila Shah Baig 0092-91-2935370	

Source: <http://kppolice.gov.pk/>

Appendix-5: District Government Departments

Administration

Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner
Munir Azam	Raiz Mahsood
+9291-9213673	+9291-9212302

Additional District Collector (General)
Mr. Asfand yar Khan Baloch
+9242-99212498

Police

DIG
Mr Yamin
+9291-9211947

Finance And Planning

Executive District Officer
Musarat jambeen
+9291-9213301

Livestock

Director
Dr Muhammad Israr
+9291-9212367

Health

District Health Officer
Muhammad Khan
+9291-6514402

Agriculture

Deputy Director
Muzaffar Khan
+9291-9216882

Education

District Education Officer
Miss Samina Ghani
+9291-2600047

Provincial Disaster Management Authority

Director General
Muhammad Tahir Orakzai
+9291-9213867/9211854

Social Welfare

District Officer
Yousuf Shah
+9291-9211700

Source: <http://khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Contacts/Contacts-Departmentwise.php>

Appendix-6: Humanitarian Directory (I/NGOs & Donors)

<p>Abaseen Foundation Pakistan AFP Local NGO 0092-91-5603064 0092-91-5603063 abaseenf.pak@gmail.com TF-272, Deans Trade Centre, Peshawar www.abaseenfoundation.org.uk</p>	<p>Association for Creation of Employment ACE Local NGO 0092-91-5700676 0092-300 9343438 zubairambia@hotmail.com Office No.203, 2nd Floor Block-A, City Tower, University Road, Peshawar www.net-ngo.org/detailpage.cfm?ngoid=7</p>
<p>Association for Community Development ACD Local NGO 0092-91-5840514 0092-91-5701426 0092-91-5840520 acd pak@gmail.com info@acd.org.pk House.No.24/1, Circular Road, University Town, Peshawar www.acd.org.pk</p>	<p>Aware Girls AG Women Organizations 0092-91-5863990 0092-91-5863991 aware_girls@yahoo.com aware_girls@poetic.com House No. 296, Sector- F-5, Street-18, Phase-6, Hayatabad, Peshawar www.awaregirls.org</p>
<p>Baacha Khan Trust Educational Foundation BKEF Trust 0092-91-2601142 0092-91-2601143 mail@bkefoundation.org House No.1, Majeed House, Railway Road University Town www.baachakhantrust.org/index2.html</p>	<p>Basic Education and Employable Skill Trainings BEST Local NGO 0092-91-5852210 0092-91-5852209 0092-91-5700762 besthamish@gmail.com nawabsalarzai@gmail.com 31-D, Kangra House, Circular Lane, University Town, Peshawar www.bestpak.org</p>
<p>Basic Education for Awareness Reforms and Empowerment / Basic Education for Afghan Refugees BEFARE Local NGO 0092-91-5702955 0092-91-5840631 0092-91-5841047 befare@befare.org befare@brain.net.pk House No.17 A, Chinara Road University Town, Peshawar www.befare.org</p>	<p>Community Awareness Raising and Advocacy Ventures Around Needs CARAVAN Local NGO 0092-946-712448 0092-345-9320160 caravan.nwfp@gmail.com info@caravanpk.org House # 15, Abdara Road, Peshawar www.caravanpk.org</p>
<p>Community Research and Development Organization CRDO Local NGO 0092-91-5852202 0092-91-5852282 info@crdopk.org</p>	<p>Danish Refugee Council DRC International NGO 0092-91-5701896 0092-302-8590014 0092-91-5701897</p>

imraninam@myspyre.pk
House No. B-2, New Arbab Colony, Abdara Road, Peshawar
www.crdopk.org

rem@drc-afpak.org
pm@drcpakistan.pk
saeed.ahmad@drcpakistan.pk
House No. 10/ C-2, Railway Road, University Town
drc.dk/relief-work/where-we-work/central-asia/pakistan/

Dewah Organization

Dewah

Local NGO

0092-91- 5702373

0092-91- 5702374

0092-91-5702375

dewah.fata@gmail.com

info@dewah.org

House No. 26 E-1, Syed Jamal-ud-din, Afghani Road University Town, Peshawar

www.dewah.org

Dosti Development Foundation

DDF

Local NGO

0092-91-5606204

0092-300-592-5322

0092-91-5606205

info@ddf.org.pk

1st Floor, Noor Allied Heights, Near Qayyum Stadium, Peshawar

www.ddf.org.pk

Flowers

Local NGO

0092-333-9165213

0092-91- 5701462

0092-91-5701462

flowerspk@brain.net.pk

House No. 12, Marwat Street, Afzalabad, University Town, Peshawar

Friends of the MIND

FoM

Local NGO

0092-333-9124477

0092-91-5850250

0092-91-5846250

gulzarwazir@yahoo.com

omairosman@yahoo.com

House No. 41, Gulshan Iqbal Town, Arbab Road, Tehkal Bala, Peshawar

www.friendsofthemind.org.pk

Initiative for Development and Empowerment Axis

IDEA

Local NGO

0092-91-5854677

0092-91-2601003

0092-91-5854677

idea.org.pk@gmail.com

House No. 25-A, Khushal Khan Khattak Road, University Town, Peshawar

www.idea.org.pk

Integrated Community Development Initiative

ICDI

Local NGO

0092-91-5842744

0092-303-8815551

0092-91-5845411

icdirub@gmail.com

corneliusasghar@gmail.com

House No. 4, Street No. 1, Near Buraq Education System, Tambuwan Stop, University Road, Peshawar

web.icdipk.org

Intercooperation

IC

International NGO

0092-91-5830416

0092-91-5830254

0092-91-5829594

0092-91-5829817

info@intercooperation.org.pk

icpak@intercooperation.org.pk

Intercooperation, House No. 60, Street No. 9, Sector G-III, Phase II, Hayatabad, Peshawar

Khwendokor

KK

Local NGO

0092-91-5822044

0092-91-5822477

0092-91-5822311

kkwcdp@khwendokor.org.pk

maryam_bibi53@yahoo.co.uk

House No.130, Sector K-3, Street 4, Phase 3, Hayatabad, Peshawar

www.khwendokor.org.pk

www.intercooperation.org.pk

Livelihood Initiative for Human Excellence
LIFE
Local NGO
0092-347-5230414
lifekpk786@yahoo.com
lifepakistan786@gmail.com
wazirali64@gmail.com
OfficeNo. UG-391-A, Deans Trade Centre, Peshawar

Noor Education Trust
NET
Trust
0092-91-5704802
0092-91-5703209
meraghar@brain.net.pk
House No.17, Arbab Habib Haider, Muradabad, Opposite Police
Public School, Jamrud Road, Peshawar
www.netpak.org

Norwegian Refugee Council
NRC
International NGO
0092-91-5850323
0092-91-5702759
0092-91-5701681
0092-91-5854872
zartasha.khan@nrc.no
3-A, Chinara Road, University town, Peshawar
www.nrc.no

ORA International
ORA
International NGO
0092-91-5701280
0092-91-5702669
0092-91-5701089
admin@oracentralasia.org
finance@oracentralasia.org
F-27, Khushal Khan Road, P.O Box 594, Peshawar
www.patenschaften.info

Pak Community Development Programme
PAK-CDP
Local NGO
0092-91-5844215
0092-91-5844216
shafiquedurrani@yahoo.com
shafique.durrani@pakcdp.org
azmatmehoob@yahoo.com
House No.A-73, Abdara Road, University Town, Peshawar

Pakistan Village Development Programme
PVDP
Local NGO
0092-91-5846604
0092-91-5846605
0092-346-6611666
ziaulhaq@pvdppak.org
pvdpp@brain.net.pk
ziapvdpp@gmail.com
House: 10/A, Hadi Lane, Old Bara road, University Town, Peshawar

Paradise Environmental and Community Welfare Society
Paradise
Local NGO
0092-91-5844831
0092-300-8590157
0092-91-5701271
sherk@paradise1.org.pk
paradise1_smkhan@hotmail.com
5-A Park Road University Town Peshawar
www.paradise1.org.pk

Participatory Rural Development Society
PRDS
Local NGO
0092-91-5854387
0092-345-9295606
0092-91-5852388
fareed@prdspak.org
info@prdspak.org
prds.pk@gmail.com
7 -B, University Road, University Town, Peshawar
www.rdspak.org

Peace and Development Organization
PADO
Local NGO
0092-300-5929056

People Empowerment and Consulting Enterprise
Peace
Local NGO
0092-91-5845050

0092-91-570 3647
 furqan@pado.org.pk
 sheraznaseer@yahoo.com
 H.No. 15 B (4), Old Jamrud Road, University Town, Peshawar
 www.pado.org.pk

md@peacepk.org
 masood@peacepk.org
 House No. 29 A, Street No.13, Rahatabad, Peshawar
 www.peacepk.org

Regional Institute of Policy Research and Training
 RIPOPT
 Local NGO
 0092-91-9218411
 0092-313-9141987
 0092-91-9218411
 info@riport.org
 10-C, Railway Road, University Town, Peshawar
 www.riport.org

Social Awareness Building and Advancement Association
 SABAA
 Local NGO
 0092-300-5950813
 sabaassociation@gmail.com
 saruhjan@gmail.com
 SABAA House No.1, Bashir Abad, Pajaggi Road Near Judge
 Bangla, Peshawar

Social Action Bureau for Assistance in Welfare and Organizational
 Networking
 SABAWON
 Local NGO
 0092-91-5810424
 0092-91-5815793
 0092 91-5824804
 info@sabawon.org
 sabawon.fm@gmail.com
 House.No.230, Street: 4, Sector: H-I, Phase-II, Hayatabad,
 Peshawar

Society for Human Emancipation and Development
 SHED
 Local NGO
 0092-91-5245068
 0092-345-9051218
 shed.pk@gmail.com
 3rd-Hassan Nasim Jansher Khan Apartments, near CIA Police
 Station, Gulburg , Peshawar
 www.shedpak.org

Society for Skills Training and Development
 SSTD
 Local NGO
 0092-91-5863937
 0092-91-5863936
 0092-91-5863937
 info@sstd.org.pk
 House No. 492, Street No. 13, E-4, Phase-VII, Hayatabad,
 Peshawar
 www.sstd.org.pk

Support Agency for Rural and Human Association's Development
 SARHAD
 Local NGO
 0092-91-5255239
 0092-91-5255294
 sarhad.pk@gmail.com
 sarhad_pak@yahoo.com
 House No.154-A, Street No 2, New Shami Road, Peshawar
 sarhadpk.webs.com

United Sikhs
 United Sikhs
 Local NGO
 0092-333-9113230
 unitedsikhs-pakistan@unitedsikhs.org
 Office No.176-A, UG Deans Trade Centre, F.C Chowk, Peshawar
 www.unitedsikhs.org

Youth Resource Center
 YRC
 Local NGO
 0092-91-5844744
 yrcinfo@yahoo.com
 mukhtarkansi@gmail.com
 Youth Resource Center House No: 8/101, Qafla Road, New
 Defence Colony, Peshawar
 www.yrc.org.pk

Bright Future Organization
 BFO
 Local NGO
 0092-91-2601049

Community Appraisal Program
 CAP
 Local NGO
 0092-91-5603143

0092-301-8834904
bfo.nwfp@gmail.com
House No 3, Street No 2, Old Bara Road, University Town,
Peshawar
www.bfo.org.pk

0092-91-6012043
sohrabali95@yahoo.com
caporganization.pk@gmail.com
LG-467, Deans Trade Centre, Peshawar Cantt, Peshawar
www.cappk.org

Association of Development Awareness and Motivation
ADAM
Local NGO
0092-91-5253065
0092-314 9091916
adamngo_psh@hotmail.com
LG-449, Deans Trade Centre Islamia Road, Peshawar

Society for Human and Institutional Development
SHID
Local NGO
0092-91-6001823
0092-345- 9428459
shidngo@gmail.com
shidngo@yahoo.com
House.No.3, Bilal Colony, Akababa Road, University Town,
Peshawar

United Rural Development Organization
URDO
Local NGO
0092-91-5822677
0092-91-5822677
urdo_ngo@yahoo.com
House No.65, Street No 4, Sector: J-4, Phase 2, Hayatabad
www.urdo.org.pk

TRIBAL REFORMS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (FATA)
TRDO
Local NGO
0092-91-55 94 251
0092-333- 91 69 259
trdopak@gmail.com
TRDO H.No. 313, Street #10, Sector-E2 Phase-I Hayatabad,
Peshawar

National Research and Development Foundation
NRDF
Local NGO
0092-91-5703091
0092-91-5844585
0092-91-5701976
admin@nrdf.org.pk
House No. 939, Near Arbab Colony, Behind Siyal Flats, Abdara
Road, Peshawar
www.nrdf.org.pk

PromoteGIS, Inc.
PromoteGIS
International NGO
+92 (91) 256-7818
pakistan@promotegis.org
ALHASAN Consultants, Near T.T.C; Main Gul Bahar Road,
Peshawar

Society for Education and Environment Development
SEED KPK
Local NGO
0092-91-5828383
0092-91-5813796
info@seedpakistan.org.pk
Suit # 2 2nd Floor, Abbas Center, Bilal Market, D1 Phase 1,
Hayatabad, Peshawar
www.seedpakistan.org.pk

Rural Development Initiative
RID
Local NGO
0092-91-5828318
0092-333-9213610
rid.pak@gmail.com
House No. 145 B/2, Street No. 11, Sector H-1, Phase-2,
Hayatabad, Peshawar
www.rid.org.pk

Asia Humanitarian Organization
AHO
Local NGO
0092-91-2601017
0092-301-8878533
info@aho.org.pk
ahmadnawaz@aho.org.pk

Tribal Women Welfare Association
TWWA
Local NGO
0092-91-5844437
0092-303-8508643
0092-91-5850276
twwa-pak@hotmail.com

H.No.74-B, Main Abdara Road, University Town, Peshawar
www.aho.org.pk

begumjan@hotmail.com
Tribal Women Welfare Association 6-A, 2nd, Faisal Mansion, Arbab
Road, University Road, Peshawar
www.twwa.page4.me

Social Effort for Education and Development
SEED
Local NGO
0092-91-5841843
0092-91-5852134
info@seed.org.pk
4 – C, Circular Lane, University Town, Peshawar
www.seed.org.pk

Society for Sustainable Development
SSD
Local NGO
0092-91-5843414
0092-300-9003181
0092-91-5843414
awake23@yahoo.com
SSD House No. 13-B, Rehman Baba Road, Opposite British Lodge,
University Town, Peshawar
www.ssd.org.pk

Pakistan Rural Initiatives for Emergency Preparedness, Response
and Development
PREPARED
Local NGO
0092-91-5843644
0092-301-5602469
Info@prepared.com.pk
gkhan@prepared.com.pk
House No.41, Gulshan Iqbal Town, Arbab Road, Peshawar
www.prepared.com.pk

Blue Veins
BV
Women Organizations
0092-91-5701201
0092-91-5701202
contact@blueveins.org
bveins@hotmail.com
House No. F-17/A-1, Khushal Khan Khattak Road, University
Town, Peshawar
www.blueveins.org

Civic Awareness Promotion Society
CAPS
Local NGO
0092-91-2041129 – 30
0092-91-2582575
0092-91-2041129
capsngo@gmail.com
capsngo@yahoo.com
A-2 Shawal Plaza, Latifabad, Ring Road, Post Office Ashrafiya,
Peshawar

Swiss Foundation and International Cooperation
IC
International NGO
0092-91-5830416, 0092-91-5829817
0092-91-5830254
0092-91-5829594
icpak@intercooperation.org.pk
House No.60, Street 09, Sector G-3, Phase 2, Hayatabad, Peshawar
www.intercooperation.org.pk

Kher Khagara Tanzeem
KKT
Local NGO
0092-91-5811983
0092-345-9897111
ceo@kkt.org.pk
khyberkwo@yahoo.com
nwz_kkt@yahoo.com
info@kkt.org.pk
House No. 65, Street No. 10, Sector D-3, Phase 1, Hayatabad,
Peshawar
www.kkt.org.pk

De Laas Gul
DLG
Local NGO
0092-91-584 3951
0092-300-9394166
0092 91-5852659
administrator@dlg.org.pk
delaasgul@hotmail.com
House No. 2, Jhandagai, Opposite: Usmania Restaurant, University
Road, Peshawar
www.dlg.org.pk

Dewah Organization
Dewah

Dosti Development Foundation
DDF

Local NGO
 0092-91- 5702373
 0092-91- 5702374
 0092-91-5702375
 dewah.fata@gmail.com
 info@dewah.org
 House No. 26 E-1, Syed Jamal-ud-din, Afghani Road University
 Town, Peshawar
 www.dewah.org

Local NGO
 0092-91-5606204
 0092-300-592-5322
 0092-91-5606205
 info@ddf.org.pk
 1st Floor, Noor Allied Heights, Near Qayyum Stadium, Peshawar
 www.ddf.org.pk

Education, Health, Social Awareness & Rehabilitation Foundation
 EHSAR Foundation
 Local NGO
 0092-91-585 3030
 0092-91-570 3070
 ehsarfoundation@gmail.com
 info@ehsar.org
 43 - B, Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani Road, University Town,
 Peshawar
 www.ehsar.org

Female Human Rights Organization
 FEHRO
 Women Organizations
 0092-091-5840061
 0092-301-8054181
 0092-091-5703920
 fehrosat2@gmail.com
 fehro_edu@yahoo.com
 House No. 33, Gulshan Iqbal Town, Arbab Road, University Road,
 Peshawar
 www.fehrosatpk.org

Foundation For Literacy Awareness and Social Harmony
 FLASH
 Local NGO
 0092-345-9146021
 0092-306-5965878
 flash.kpk@gmail.com
 flashkpk@yahoo.com
 Saraj Education Academy Doranpur Ring Road, Peshawar
 www.flashkpk.org

Foundation for Rural Development
 FRD
 Local NGO
 0092-345-9777783
 0092-91-5702378
 fahim@frd.org.pk
 aysha@frdorg.pk
 House No. 3-A, Railway Road, Near VIP Guest House, University
 Town, Peshawar
 www.frd.org.pk

IDPs Vulnerability Assessment and Profiling
 IVAP
 International NGO
 0092-345-5014629
 0092-345-5014630
 irum.jamshed@rescue.org
 IVAP 80-E, Old Bara Road, University Town, Peshawar
 www.ivap.org.pk

Kyokushinkai
 KKK
 Local NGO
 0092-332-9170474
 kyokushinkai1983@yahoo.com
 rehmatfridi@hotmail.com
 Office No. D-6, City Center, Ashraf Road, Peshawar

National Awareness Organization
 NAO
 Local NGO
 0092-300-5932260
 0092-91-2210828
 0092-91-2212456
 u_hidayat@hotmail.com
 nao.president@yahoo.com
 National Awareness Organization Chowk Sikandar Pura, Behind
 Shawal Hotel, G.T Road, Peshawar
 www.nao.com.pk

National Development Organization
 NDO
 Local NGO
 0092-300-9058550
 0092-91-5843951
 0092-91-5852659
 ceo.ndo@gmail.com
 asgharali@consultant.com
 NDO 3- Jhandagai, Opposite Usmania Restaurant, University
 Road, Peshawar

Organization for Social and Economic Development
OSED

Women Organizations

0092-91-2582605

0092-333 9747799

uzairkhansmp@yahoo.com

wisalahmad1@yhoo.com

Flat# B-10,Zaheer plaza, Ring Road, Charsadda Road link,
Peshawar

Pakistan Youth Organization

PYO

Local NGO

0092-91-2324043

0092-301-3030503

pyo.org@gmail.compyoorg.webs.com

pyo.org.pk@gmail.com

E-26, Audit colony, Kohat Road. Central Secretariate, Peshawar

www.pyoorg.webs.com

Peace and Development Foundation

PDF

Local NGO

0092-333-9681887

0092-91-5701425

info@pdfpk.org

Opposite Deans Appartments, Old Bara Road, University Town,
Peshawar

www.pdfpk.org

Poverty Eradication Initiative

PEI

Local NGO

0092-91-5278840

0092-91-5278830

smyusaf@peipk.com

naveed@peipk.com

4 - Khalid Lane, Peshawar Cantt, Peshawar

www.peipk.com

Psycho-Social Research, Advocacy and Rule of Law

PAROL

Local NGO

0092-345-9192255

0092-333-3499908

parolplus@hotmail.com

nnehar@hotmail.com

Flat No. 613, 2nd Floor, Deans Trade Center, Peshawar Cantt,
Peshawar

www.parol.org.pk

Ranna Welfare and Development Organization

RWDO

Local NGO

0092-332-9391005

0092-345-9551838

rwdo.pakistan@gmail.com

bilaljavedkhan@gmail.com

House No. 224, Street No. 7-B, Defence Officers Colony, Peshawar

www.sites.google.com/site/rwdopk

Rural Initiatives in Sustainability & Empowerment

RISE

Local NGO

0092-91-5594070

0092-345-5105154

0092-91-5594070

rise.pk@live.com

risenwfp@yahoo.copm

Rural Initiatives in Sustainability & Empowerment, House No. 8,
Street A-14, Ittehad Colony, Peshawar

www.risepk.webs.com

Sarhad Rural Support Programme

SRSP

Local NGO

0092-91-9211417

0092-91-5274540, 0092-300-5923812

srsp.org.pk

Sarhad Rural Support Programm, 109, Street No. 2-B, Defence
Officers Colony, Peshawar

www.srsp.org.pk

Shelter Now International

SNI

International NGO

0092-300-0550001

0092-91-5703617

0092-91-5840522

bafhayernaseem@gmail.com

House No.1 Pawaki, Circular Lane, University Town

www.shelter-now.org

Society for Appraisal and Women Empowerment in Rural Areas

SAWERA

Women Organizations

0092-91-5815343

0092-333-9117665, 0092-346-9057161

sawera.nwfp@gmail.com

House No. 313, Street No. 10, Sector E-2, Phase-1, Hayatabad,
Peshawar

Society for Peacebuilding Research and Integration of Normative Gender
 SPRING INTERNATIONAL
 International NGO
 0092-345-6789389
 0092-300-8598001
 springintukpk@yahoo.com
 53 C-III, Gul Mohar Lane, Opposite to UNHCR Office, University Town, Peshawar

Sustainable Development Initiatives
 SDI

Local NGO

0092-91-2601117

0092-301-8542463

0092-91-2601117

freetaimur@yahoo.com

informsdi@gmail.com

Sustainable Development Initiatives 18-F, Khushal Khan Khattak Road, University Town, Peshawar
 www.sdipak.org

Women's Concerns organization

WCO

Local NGO

0092-91-5700265

beenishirfan@hotmail.com

wco_pesh@hotmail.com

Golden Plaza, 2nd Floor, Old Bara Road, University Town. Peshawar

Youth Resource Center

YRC

Local NGO

0092-91-5844744

yrinfo@yahoo.com

mukhtarkansi@gmail.com

Youth Resource Center House No: 8/101, Qafila Road, New Defence Colony, Peshawar
 www.yrc.org.pk

Source: www.himpakistan.pk

Appendix-7: List of Public-Private Universities and Campuses

<p>Institute of Management Science, Peshawar (IMS) 1-A, Sector E-5, Phase VII, Hayatabad, Peshawar- Pakistan Tel: +9291-9217408, +9291-9217443, +9291-9217451 Fax: +9291-5861026 Email: info@imsciences.edu.pk Web: www.imsciences.edu.pk</p>	<p>Islamia College University, Peshawar 25120 Jamrud Road, Peshawar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan Tel: +9291-9222036 Email: registrar@icp.edu.pk Web: www.icp.edu.pk/</p>
<p>Khyber Medical University, Peshawar Tel: +92-91-9217703, +9291- 9217696 Fax: +9291-9217704. Web: www.kmu.edu.pk/</p>	<p>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agricultural University, Peshawar The University of Agriculture, Peshawar - Pakistan Tel: + 9291-9221144, + 9291-9216520 Fax: + 9291-9216520 Email: registraraup@yahoo.com Web: www.aup.edu.pk/</p>
<p>University of Engineering & Technology, Peshawar Tel: +9291-9216796-8 Fax: +9291 9216663 Email: webmaster@uetpeshawar.edu.pk Web: www.uetpeshawar.edu.pk/</p>	<p>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University University Avenue, LARAMA, Charsadda Road, Peshawar Tel: +9291-9212422 Fax: +92-91-9211858 Email: info@sbbwu.edu.pk Web: www.sbbwu.edu.pk/</p>
<p>University of Peshawar, Peshawar Management Campus 16-Abubakar New Garden Town Lahore Tel: +92331-4802661, +9242-111-707-808 Fax: +9242-35862681 Web: www.upesh.edu.pk</p>	<p>Abasyn University, Peshawar Tel: +9291-2247264 Email: admissions@abasyn.edu.pk Web: peshawar.abasyn.edu.pk/</p>
<p>CECOS University of Information Technology and Emerging Sciences, Peshawar F-5, Phase-6, Hayatabad, Peshawar, Pakistan Tel: + 92-915860291-3 Tel: +9291-5860294 Web: www.cecos.edu.pk/</p>	<p>Gandhara University, Peshawar Canal Road University Town Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Tel: +9291-5844429-32 Fax: +9291-5844428 Email: info@gandhara.edu.pk Web: www.gandhara.edu.pk/</p>
<p>Iqra National University, Peshawar Iqra National University Phase II, Hayatabad Peshawar. KPK Tel: +9291-111-111-486, +9291-5822852, +9291-5822815 Fax: +9291- 5822984 Email: info@inu.edu.pk Web: www.iqrapsh.edu.pk/</p>	<p>Sarhad University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar Landi Akhun Ahmad, Hayatabad Link, Ring Road, Peshawar, Pakistan. Tel: +9291-5230931 Web: www.suit.edu.pk/</p>
<p>Qurtuba University Peshawar K-1, Phase III, Hayatabad, Peshawar Tel: +9291-5812117, +9291-5813322, +9291-5825707 Fax: + 9291-5825837 Email: info@qurtuba.edu.pk Web: www.qurtuba.edu.pk/</p>	

Appendix-8: Hospitals in Peshawar

Lady Reading Hospital Andar Shehr, Peshawar +9291-9211430-49	Khyber Teaching Hospital University Town, Peshawar +9291-9216340-47
Hayatabad Medical Complex Phase-IV, Hayatabad, Peshawar +9291-9217140-46	Govt: Children Hospital Peshawar. OPP PIMA AL KHIDMAT HOSPITAL NISHTAR ABD PESHAWAR +9291-2261161
Combined Military Hospital, Peshwar Mall Road, Peshawar +9291-9216424	Fauji Foundation Hospital, Peshawar Peshawar Cantonment, Peshawar +9291-9213836
KHALIL HOSPITAL NAWAY KALAY, BARA ROAD, PESHAWAR +9291-5230145	Maternity Hospital Hastnagri HASHTNAGRI PESHAWAR CITY +9291-2215176/2216639
KHAIRNU-NAS MEDICAL CENTRE HAMID CLONY DALAZAQ ROAD PESHAWAR +9291-2572362	City Hospital Kohat Road Peshawar Kohat Road Peshawar +9291- 9211648
Institute of Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine University Campus, Peshawar +9291-9216114-117	MUMTAZ SURGICAL HOSPITAL DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR +9291-2551166
SARDAR BEGUM DENTAL HOSPITAL ACADMI TOWN KANAL ROAD, UNIVERSITY TOWN PESHAWAR +9291-5844429-32	NORTH WEST GENERAL HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE SECTOR A-3 PHSAE 5 HAYATABAD PESHAWAR +92-91-5822612
AL NOOR HOSPITAL AL-NOOR PLAZA NEAR YOUSAF ABAD PULL DALAZAK ROAD PESHAWAR	SHAFIQUE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL TEHKAL BALA JAMRUD ROAD PESHAWAR +9291-5840423
SHOUKAT KHANUM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Plot number 5-B, Sector A-2 Office Enclave, Phase-V, Hayatabad Peshawar +9291-5892821	REHMAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE 5/B-2 PHASE 5 HAYATABAD PESHAWAR +92-91-5838000
TIKA WELFARE HOSPITAL CIRCULAR ROAD YAKATOOT PESHAWAR +9291-2570426	NASEER TEACHING HOSPITAL CANAL ROAD NEAR BISE PESHAWAR +9291- 5850003-5
AMAN HOSPITAL DABGARI GARDEN PESHAWAR +9291-2570320-28	MUMTAZ SURGICAL HOSPITAL DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR +9291-2551166
MERCY HOSPITAL PESHAWAR UNIVERSITY ROAD TEHKAL PAYAN PESHAWAR +92-91-5843917	Muhammadi Hospital (Trust) Tatara Avenue, Hayatabad, Peshawar, Pakistan +92-91-5810551
PIMA AL KHIDMAT HOSPITAL NISHTAR ABAD PESHAWAR +9291-2215945	AL IBRAHIMI HOSPITAL DABGARI GARDENS PESHAWAR +9291-2567448
KUWAIT TEACHING HOSPITAL ABDARA CHOWK UNIVERSITY ROAD PESHAWAR +9291-5843968	IBADAT HOSPITAL NISHTAR ABAD PESHAWAR +9291-2561063
NISHTAR ABAD CHILDREN REHYDRATION CENTRE OPP PIMA AL KHIDMAT HOSPITAL NISHTAR ABD PESHAWAR	MEDICARE HOSPITAL CANAL ROAD DANISH ABAD PESHAWAR +92-91-5844426

Source: www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/ServicesLocators/Hospitals.php

Appendix-9: List of Vaccination Centers

GAMCA OFFICE PESHAWAR

Office No. 13-14-15 Ground Floor, Khair Muhammad Plaza
Opp. State Bank, Peshawar Cantt. Peshawar.
Tel: 091-5279010-5279025-5279035-5279064
Fax: 091-5279058
e-mail: gamcapeshawar@yahoo.com

FRONTIER MEDICAL & DIAGNOSTIC CENTER (02/05/02)
Jannesar Plaza, Near Old GST Bus Stand, Hashtnigari. Peshawar
City.
Tel: 091-2565333 Fax: 091-2219471

CARING & CURING CENTER

11, Saddar Road, Peshawar Cantt.
Tel: 091-5286229-5260179 Fax: 091-5286230

AL KHAIR MEDICAL CENTER (02/05/05)

8-A 1st Floor, Khair Muhammad Plaza, Saddar Road,
Opp. State Bank of Pakistan Peshawar Cantt.
Tel: 091-5260222-5260239-5260256 Fax: 091-5285001
e-mail: akmc01@yahoo.com

MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

Bobe Plaza, Arbab Road, Near PIA Building, Peshawar Cantt.
Tel: 091-5260177 Fax: 091-5260176

KHALIGE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

839/6 Main Peshawar Road, Near Race Course Road, Rawalpindi.
Tel: 051-5516612, 5525448, Fax: 051-5586601

PESHAWAR MEDICAL CHECKUP CENTER

C-1, C-4, Lamsy Arcade, Fakhar-e-Am Road,
Peshawar Cantt. Tel: 091-5277451-5277454
Fax: 091-5277323

Appendix-10: List of Pharmaceuticals

M/s A.G.S Pharmaceuticals Industries (Pvt) Ltd, 58-A, Industrial Estae, Jamrud Road, Peshawar	M/s Alliance Pharmaceuticals 112-A, Hayatabad Industrial Estate, Peshawar
M/s Alsons POharmaceuticals 169-Hayatabad industrial Estate, Peshawar.	M/s Atlantic Pharma, 89-D, Industrial Estate, Peshawar.
M/s Bryon Pharma (Pvt) Ltd, 48 Hayatabad, Indus. Estate, Peshawar.	M/s Chemiworld (Pvt) Ltd, 97-J, Industrial Estate, Hayatabad,.Peshawar
M/s Jafson Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd, 65 Industrial Estate, Jamrud Road Peshawar.	M/s Fedro Pharma, 149 Industrial Estate, Jamrud Road, Peshawar
M/s Fozan Pharmaceticals Industries (Pvt) Ltd, 36-A, Hayatabad. Industrial Estate, Peshawar.	M/s Hassan Pharmaceutical (Pvt) Ltd, 96/102-C, Kohat Road, Peshawar.
M/s Heal Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd., Plot No.W-33, Industrial Estate Hayatabad, Peshawar.	M/s Hicon Pharmaceuticals, 131-Industrial Estate, Hayatabad, Peshawar.
M/s Imco Pharmaceutical labs, 73/A.S. Industrial Estate, Jamrud Road, Peshawar.	M/s Leama Chemi Pharmaceuticals 37/A, Industrial Estate, Jamrud Road, Peshawar.
M/s Libra Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd, 77 Industrial Estate, Jamrud Road, Peshawar	M/s Lowitt Pharma, 24-Hayatabad Industrial Estate, Peshawar
M/s Medicraft Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd, 126-B, Industrial Estate Jamrud Road, Peshawar	M/s Nafar Pharmaceuticals Labs (Pvt) Ltd, 27/28-B, Industrial Estate, Jamrud Road, Peshawar
M/s Navegal Laboratories, Plot N.41/1-A-2, Phase-I, Industrial Estate, Peshawar	M/s Nenza Pharmaceutical s (Pvt) Ltd, 33-A, hyatabad Industrial Estate, Peshawar
M/s Nova Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd., 66-Hayatabad Industrial Estate, Jamrud Road, Peshawar	M/s Polyfine Chemical Pharmaceuticals 51 Industrial Estate, Jamrud Road, Peshawar
M/s Rakaposhi Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd, 97-E, Industrial Estate, Jamrud Road, Peshawar	M/s Roryan Pharmaceutical industries (Pvt) Ltd, 85-B, Hayatabad Industrial Estate, Peshawar
M/s Saydon Pharmaceuticals Industries ltd, 77/A, Hayatabad, Industrial Estate, Peshawar	M/s Stanley Pharmaceutical, 94-B, Industrial Estate, Jamrud Road, Peshawar
M/s Universal Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd, 131-A Hayatabad Industrial Estate, Peshawar	M/s Zinta Pharmaceuticals Industry, 168-Ind. Estate Hayatabad, Peshawar
M/s Z-Jans Pharmaceuticals, 148-A, Industrial Estate, Hayyatabad, Peshawar	

Appendix-11: PMDC Recognized Medical University, Colleges & Affiliated Hospitals

<p>Khyber Medical College, Peshawar Opposite Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar, Pakistan Ph: 0092-91-9216206 Fax: 0092-91 -9216213 Website: http://www.kmc.edu.pk</p>	<p>Khyber Girls Medical College, Peshawar PDA Building Block IV Phase V , Hayatabad Peshawar Ph: 0092-91-9217684-98 Fax: 0092-91-9217702 Email: info@kgmc.edu.pk Website: http://www.kgmc.edu.pk</p>
<p>Kabir Medical College, Peshawar Canal Road University Town, Peshawar, Pakistan Ph: 0092-91-5844429-32 Fax: 0092-91- 5844428 Email: info@gandhara.edu.pk Website: http://www.gandhara.edu.pk/KMC/index.html</p>	<p>Peshawar Medical College, Peshawar Warsak Road Peshawar KPK Pakistan. Ph: 0092--91-5202191 - 94 Fax: 0092 -91-5202195 Website : http://prime.edu.pk</p>
<p>Jinnah Medical College, Peshawar. Warsak Road, Peshawar Ph: 0092-91-5602471 Fax: 0092-91-5602475 Email: info@jmcp.edu.pk Website: http://www.jmcp.edu.pk</p>	<p>Pak International Medical College, Peshawar Plot No.2, Sector B-2, Phase-V, Hayatabad, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Ph: 0092- 91-5892731-7 Website: http://pimc.edu.pk/</p>
<p>Rehman Medical College, Peshawar 4/A-3, Phase-V, Hayatabad, Peshawar, Pakistan Ph: 0092- 91-5838 000 Fax: 0092- 91-5838 333 Email: info.rmc@rmi.edu.pk Website: http://www.rmi.edu.pk/rmc</p>	<p>Al Razi Medical College, Peshawar 6-B, Park Road, University Town, Peshawar. Ph: 0092-91- 5845146-7 Fax: 0092- 91-5274573 Website: http://www.alrazimedicalcollege.com.pk/</p>

Source: <http://www.pmdc.org.pk/AboutUs/RecognizedMedicalDentalColleges/tabid/109/Default.aspx>

Appendix-12: General Post Offices and Postal Codes

General Post Office Postmaster General 0092-91-9213375 Deputy Postmaster General (Operations) 092-42-99211330			Deputy Postmaster General (Admin) 092-91-9211844		
S.No	Area	Postal Code	S.No	Area	Postal Code
1	BADBHER	24840	16	PESHAWAR GPO	25000
2	BADHBER PAF CAMP	24830	17	PESHAWAR INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	24720
3	BARA FORT	24800	18	PESHAWAR POLY TECHNICAL COLLEGE	25210
4	CHAMKANI	24350	19	PESHAWAR UNIVERSITY	25120
5	HAYATABAD (PHASE-I)	25100	20	REGI	24710
6	HAYATABAD PHASE-II	25124	21	SAKHI CHASHMA	25170
7	JAMRUD	24730	22	SAR BAND	25230
8	LANDI ARBAB	25220	23	SHERKIRA	24860
9	LANDI KOTAL	24740	24	TEHKAL BALA	25140
10	MASHOO KHEL	24810	25	TEHKAL PAYAN	25150
11	MATHANI	24850	26	WARSAK COLONY	24680
12	MUSA ZAI	24360	27	YAKA TOOT	25200
13	NASIR BAGH	24700	28	PAWAKA	24820
14	PAK FOREST INSTITUTE PESHAWAR	25130	29	PESHAWAR C.T. TRAINING SCHOOL	25160
15	PAKHA GHULAM	24370	30	PESHAWAR EDUCATION BOARD	25110

Appendix-13: Postal Services

TCS Courier Services

http://www.tcscouriers.com/pk/LocateTCS/locateTCS.aspx?sta_no=_PESHAWAR

AREA OFFICE EC
54-THE MALL ROAD CANTT
091-9213967-69

CHOWK YADGAR EC
SHOP NO 2 SAFI PLAZA OPP CHOWK YADGAR POLICE CHOWKI
PEW 091-2567082

DABGARI FRANCHISE
DABGARI CHOWK OPP THANA SHAH QABOOL PEW
0345-9085766

DEANS PLAZA EC
SHOP NO 502-A- GROUND FLOOR ISLAMIA ROAD DEANS PLAZA
CNATT
091-7017194

GULBAHAR FRANCHISE
MAIN NISHTER ABAD ROAD OPP TECHNICAL COLLEGE
PESHAWAR
0300-5919661

HASHTNAGRI EC
SHOP NO 6 SADDIQUI MENSION MAIN GT ROAD NEAR AMIN
HOTEL PEW
091-2581760

HAYAT ABAD EC
MAIN JAMRUD ROAD NEAR JALIL KABAB HOUE PHASE 3 CHOWK
HAYAT ABAD
091-5611602

KHARHANOO FRANCHISE
GB PLAZA KHARHANOO MARKET PESHAWAR
0333-9145126

KHYBER BAZAR EC
HAZRAT SHAH PLAZA NEAR BANK AL FALAH PESHAWAR
091-2592785

KHYBER SUPER MKT EC
MAIN BARA ROAD KHYBER SUPER MARKET OPP POLITICAL
AGENT OFFICE
0315-9115557

MALL ROAD EC
29 THE MALL ROAD CANTT
091-5285860

SADDAR ROAD EC
SHOP NO 5 OPP GPO SADDAR ROAD CANTT
091-5271565

UNIVERSITY ROAD EC
SHOP NO 5 MAIN UNIVERSITY ROAD JEHANGIR ABAD OPP CUSTOM HOUSE PEW
091-5703298

OCS Courier Service

<http://ocs.com.pk/locator/>

OCS Express Center
Shop # 3, Safi Plaza Yadgar Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
+9291-2231251

OCS Express Center
Shop # A-2, 29 The Mall Peshawar Cantt
Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,
+9291-5284952, 5272828

OCS Express Center
Shop # B-32 G-B Shopping Plaza Karkhano Mkt, Hayatabad
Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,
+9291-5828362

OCS Express Center
Shop # 2, Uni. Town Road
Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,
+9291-5852488, 5703302

Leopard

Gul Bahar, Main Chowk No.1, Peshawar.

Landmarks: Gul Bahar / Gulbahar +92-91-2216450, 2217725

Sources: <http://www.tcscouriers.com/>, http://www.leopardscourier.com/station_details.php, <http://ocs.com.pk/tracking/>

Appendix-14: Political Parties Contact Detail by Constituency

Alhaaj Ghulam Ahmad Bilour, NA-1(Peshawar-I)Awami National Party(ANP), 3/2 Bilour House, Peshawar Cantt. 091-5276688-5274485	Engr.Hamid-ul-HaqKhalil,NA-2(Peshawar-2) PakistanTehreeki Insaf(PTI), Mohallah Akazai, Tehkal Bala,Tehsil & District Peshawar 0321-9128662
Mr Sajid Nawaz, NA-3(Peshawar-3) PakistanTehreeki Insaf(PTI), Garhi Ameer Khan, Patwar Payan, Tehsil & District Peshawar 0315-9944205	Mr Gulzar Khan. NA-4(Peshawar-4) PakistanTehreeki Insaf(PTI), H.No. 126, Street A-1, Phase-4, Hayatabad, Peshawar 0333-5260830
Ziaullah Khan, PK-01 Peshawar-I, Pakistan Tehrek Insaf(PTI), 7-A Mulbery Road, University Town, Peshawar. C: 0333-5221202 R: 091-5703955 office: 091-9213366	Shaukat Ali Yousafzai, PK-02 Peshawar-II, Pakistan Tehrek Insaf(PTI), Al HaJJ Plaza Sikandar Pura Chowk GT Road Peshawar. Cell : 0341-9877499, 091-2590471
Javed Nasim, PK-03 Peshawar-III, Pakistan Tehrek Insaf(PTI), Municipal Corporation Colony, Street No. 4, Dalazak Road Peshawar. Phone : 0345-9383335/0313-9661666	Arif Yousaf, PK-04 Peshawar-IV, Pakistan Tehrek Insaf(PTI), Ibrahimi Street, Gulberg # 2, House # 755, Peshawar Cantt. 091. 5254001 C: 0300-9590568/0300-8582182
Yaseen Khan, PK-05 Peshawar-V, Pakistan Tehrek Insaf(PTI), Khalil House, National Bank Officers Colony, Warsak Road, Peshawar. 091-5201446 C: 0300-8581888/0344-8581888	FazlElahi, PK-06 Peshawar-VI, Pakistan Tehrek Insaf(PTI), Hazar Khawani, Mohallah New Haya Khel, P.O. Hazar Khawani, Tehsil & District Peshawar. Phone: 0333-9108598/0312-9108598
Mehmood Jan, PK-07 Peshawar-VII, Pakistan Tehrek Insaf(PTI), Kafur Dheri, Mohallah Hamid Abad, Peshawar. Phone:091- 5832001 Res: 091-5821352 Cell: 0331-5821352/ 0300-5821352	ARBAB AKBER HAYAT, PK-08 Peshawar-VIII, Pakistan Muslim League(N), Phase # 4, House # 145, St: # 6-A, Sector No.4 Hayatabad, Peshawar 0302-5900009 091-2964433/2960044
Arbab Jahandad Khan, PK-09 Peshawar-IX, Pakistan Tehrek Insaf(PTI), Motor Way In CNG, G.T Road Sardar Garhi Peshawar. Phone: 091-2602021 Cell: 0345-9017171/03005911778	Shah Farman, PK-10 Peshawar-X, Pakistan Tehrek Insaf(PTI), House # 15, Sector F-2, Phase-6, Hayatabad, Peshawar. R: 091-5861510 Cell: 0300-8593939
Syed Muhammad Ishtiaq, PK-11 Peshawar-XI, Pakistan Tehrek Insaf(PTI), Urmar Payan, District Peshawar. Res: 091-5892424 Cell: 0300-5953553	

Appendix-15: Major Hotels

Hotel Pearl Continental

Khyber Road, Peshawar.

Tel: (92-091) 111-505-505, 5276361-3

Fax: (92-091) 5276465

E.Mail: hotelpsh@Pes.comsats.net.pk

Green's Hotel, Saddar Road

Peshawar Cantt.

Tel: (92-091) 5276035-5276037

Fax: (92-091) 5270182-4

E.Mail: greens@psh-infolink.net.pk

Hotel Park Inn,

Jail Bridge,

Khyber Bazaar, Peshawar City.

Tel: (92-092) 2560048-9

Rose Hotel, Shoba Chowk,

Khyber Bazaar, Peshawar City.

Tel: (92-091) 250755-7

Fax: (92-091) 2568534

Spogmay Hotel, Namak Mandi,

Peshawar City.

Tel: (92-091) 2213255

Fax: (92-091) 2214955

Hidyt Hotel, Near Firdos Cinema,

Off: G.T. Road, Peshawar City.

Tel: (92-091) 2217839,2565635

Fax: (92-091) 2566634

Amin Hotel,

G.T. Road, Peshawar City.

Tel: (92-091) 2218215

Fax: (92-091) 2214772

Emaraat Hotel

Namak Mandi Chowk,

Peshawar 25000

Phone:(091) 2560130

Hotel Grand

University Road,Peshawar.

Email: info@hotelgrand.com.pk

Phone :0092-91-5844353-58

Fax: 0092-91-5844359

Hotel Shiraz Inn

University Road, Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan

Phone: 9291-5845547 / 5845544 / 5845545 / 5845546

Fax: 9291-5840497 - See more at:

Khani's Hotel

Saddar Road, Cantt., Peshawar 25000, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Phone: 9291-5275625 - See more at:

Khan's Klub,

New Rampoor Gate,

Peshawar City.

Tel: (92-091) 2214802

Shelton House (Tm Group)

15-B, Old Jamrood Road University Town, Peshawar

Phone: 9291-5842088 / 5842087 / 5700056 / 5705170

Fax: 9291-5702383

Hotel North West Heritage,

Firdos Chowk, Peshawar City.

Tel: (92-091) 2216479

Fax: (92-091) 256588

E.Mail: heritage@psh.infoliak.net.pk

Appendix-16: Important Places

Parks	
Ghani Bagh Phase 2 Hayatabad Peshawar	Tatara Park ,Hayatabad Peshawar
Bagh e Naraan Phase 3 hayatabad Peshawar	Wazir Bagh Bilor town Peshawar
Super market Park Hayatabad Peshawar	Badaber Park Badaber Peshawar
F-5 Park Hayatabad, Peshawar	Dabgari Gardens Mohalla Afridi Khan, Peshawar
Torangzai Park Phase 2 Hayatabad Peshawar	Defence Park Tahkal, Peshawar
F-3 Park Hayatabad Peshawar	Parda Bagh Opposite govt college road Peshawar
K4 Park Hayatabad Peshawar	Garrison Park Peshawar Cantonment, Peshawar
F-8 Park Hayatabad Peshawar	Pafwa Children Park Bahadur Yaar Jung Road Peshawar
Behram Market Park E-7 phase 3 Hayatabad Peshawar	Chacha Younus Family Park GT road Peshawar
Shahi Bagh Peshawar City	Sher khan Shaheed Stadium GT road Peshawar
Phase 3 Sports Complex Phase 3 chock Hayatabad Peshawar	Arbab Niaz Stadium Bara road Peshawar
Khyber Medical College Play Ground Peshawar university	University Town Park University road Peshawar
Jinnah Park GT road opposite to qilla balahisar Peshawar	
Gates of Peshawar	
RAMPURA GATE	DUBGARI GATE
SWATI GATE	HASHT NAGRI GATE

MHHDC
Local NGO
0092-42-35608000
0092-42-35748713
hdc@comsats.net.pk
Lahore University of Management Sciences, Academic Block, Ground
Floor, DHA, Opposite Sector U, Lahore
www.mhhdc.org

MAQSAD
Local NGO
0092-42-7084979
0092-300-9427672
0092-42-7084979
maqsad.pakistan@gmail.com
mahwish.s.rana@gmail.com
135-C, DHA Lahore Cantt, Lahore

Marie Stopes Society
MSS
International NGO
0092-42-7554537
mss@cyber.net.pk
ashar.hamidi@msspk.org
House No. 4, Fazal-e-Haq Street, Multan Road, Lahore
mariestopespk.org

Médecins du Monde – France
MDM-F
International NGO
0092-42-6622036-7
genco.pakistan@medecinsdumonde.net
House No. 4, Sarwar Road, Lahore

Muslim Welfare Society
MWS
Women Organizations
0092-323-4344731
0092-304-4015623
Sher Wani Colony, Kot Lakhpat, Qanchi Amer Sidhu, Lahore

National Commission for Justice and Peace
NCJP
Local NGO
0092-423-6668692
0092-423-6655549
ncjp@wol.net.pk
admin@ncjp-pk.org
E-64/A, Street No. 8, Officers Colony Walton Road, Lahore
www.ncjp-pk.org

Network for the Advancement of Gender Equality NAGE Pakistan
NAGE Pakistan
Local NGO
0092-3216582944
nagepakistan@gmail.com
Kot Ghulam Muhammad, Tehsil Road Kasur, Lahore

Organization for Peace and Development
OPD
Local NGO
0092-300-4814752
0092-42-35951052
info@opdpeace.org, president@opdpeace.org
House No. 100, Street NO.10, B-Block, Near Stitch Craft Factory,
Youhanabad, Feroze Pur Road, Lahore
www.opdpeace.org

Pakistan Anti TB Association
PATA
Local NGO
0092-42-35756986
0092-42-35873286
0092-42-35755068
fais@brain.net.pk
patba@patba.org, pata@brain.net.pk
Health Complex, 16-K, Gulberg-III, Lahore
www.patba.org

Pakistan Lions Youth Council
PLYC
Local NGO
0092-333-2702786
plycngo@hotmail.com
qaiserjavaid786@hotmail.com
Flat # 116-A, N Block Model Town Ext.,
Lahore. www.plycngo.org

Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PRCS

Pakistan Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled
PSRD

Appendix-17: Shopping Malls

Dean Trade Center Islamia Road, Peshawar 0300-9027782	Bilour Plaza Saddar Road, Peshawar 091-5260436
Jawad Tower University Road, Peshawar 091-5843980	Gul Haji University Road, Peshawar 091-5703782
Fawad Plaza University Road, Peshawar	Khatak Plaza University Road, Peshawar
Spinzer Plaza University Road, Peshawar 091-5711521	Jan Arcade Islamia Rd, Peshawar 091-5272056
Raseed Plaza University Road, Peshawar	Murad Plaza Jamrud Road E, Tahkal Bala, Peshawar
Al-Noor Plaza ,Jamrud Road University Town Peshawar 091-5841606	Azam Tower Jamrud Road , Peshawar 091-585292
Time Center Saddar road Peshawar	Jabbar Khan Plaza Jamrud Road Peshawar
PDA Building Phase 5 Hayatabad Peshawar 091-9239668	City Tower University Road Peshawar 091-5702800
Dubai shopping plaza Saddar road Peshawar 0333-9866615	Japan Plaza Jamrud road Peshawar
Royal Hashtnagri Plaza Hastangari Peshawar	Avon Shopping Mall Spogmay Plaza,Shaheen Town Jamrud Road Peshawar 091-5844657

Appendix-18: Major Restaurants

Dunkin Donuts

Address: 101 - C, City Tower University Road

Phone: 0092-91-5844777

Website: <http://www.dunkindonuts.com.pk/>

Thames Burger Peshawar

Address: 16-A, Spogmay Plaza, University Town, Peshawar

Phone: 091-5702182

Email: thames.burger@yahoo.com

Website: <http://www.thamesburger.com>

Central Perk Café

Address: Bhattani Plaza, Iqra Chowk, University Road

Phone: 92-91-5704777

Paradise Hotel & Restaurant

Address: Sunehri Masjid Road, Cantonment

Phone: 92-91-5279027

Pizza Hut

Address: Captain Karnal Sher Khan, Stadium, Shami Road, Cant

Phone: 111-241-241

Website: <http://www.pizzahut.net.pk>

Lasania Restaurant

Address: Main University Road

Phone: 091-5854400, 091-5852838

Website: <http://lasania.net/>

Shiraz Restaurant

5702019, 5842029

University Road, Peshawar

Usmania Restaurant

University Road Peshawar

Tel:- 5844535, 5854846

Balana Restaurant

Phone: 091-5844667

Phone: 091-5844967

Fax: 091-5840294

Murad Plaza, University Road, Peshawar

Habibi Restaurant

Phone (92 91) 5701717, 5701818

Gulabad, Near Phase III Chowk, Jamrud Road, Peshawar, Pakistan

Hong Kong Restaurant

Tel:- 5284166, 5275333

Cantt, Peshawar

Greens Hut

Tel:- 5272367, 5272136

Defence Colony,

Cantt, Peshawar

Daawat Restaurant

Phone No: +92 - 91 - 527 6891

Khyber Road, Defence Colony, Cantt

Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,

KFC

Phone: (091) 111 532 532

Address: Burjaman Plaza

University Rd, Peshawar

Kazbah Restaurant

Gul Mohar Lane, University Town, Peshawar

Charsi Tikka Shop

Namak Mandi, G.T. Road Peshawar

Chief Burger

Fawad Plaza, Jamrud Road, Peshawar.

Phone: +92-91-5844788, 5845638

info@chief.com.pk

Arabian Chik

Fast Food Restaurant

Warsak Road and Hayatabad Phase IV

Peshawar

Tel:- 091-5822300, 0314-9100783,

Mobile:- 0315-9100783.

The Maple House

Phone: (091) 5845557

Chinar road, University Town, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Tai Pan

Phone:- +92-91-5842381

Opposite Supreme Court, GT Road, Peshawar, Pakistan

The Coffee Pot

Phone:-091-5702766, +92 345 933 0012

Park Road, University Town, Peshawar

Mr.Cold

Phone: 091-5843048-9

3-A, Bhattani Plaza, Park Avenue Road, University Town, Peshawar

Italian Pizza

Phone: +92-91-5703314, +92-91-5703315

Opp. Shiraz Restaurant, University Road, Peshawar, Pakistan

Marco Polo Restaurant

Phone: +92-91-5842381

Opposite Supreme Court, GT Road, Peshawar, Pakista

Haleem Ghar

(091) 5273742

35 Mall Road, Cantt, Peshawar

Celeste Restaurant and Café

Phone: +92-91-5843434

Near Iqra Chowk, GT Road , Peshawar

Jalil Kabab House

university road phase 3 chowk

Peshawar, Pakistan

Flipperz Pizzeria Peshawar

Phone: (091) 5704954

Khattak Plaza, University Rd, Peshawar, Pakistan

Hayat Hotel

Phone:- +92-91-2218221

Firdous Chowk,Peshawar,Pakistan

Picante Restaurant

+92-91-5842558

Plot No.17-B , Abdara Road, University Town, Peshawar.

Amin Hotel

Phone+92-91-2218215

Amin Mension GT Road,Peshawar,Pakistan

Appendix-19: PEMRA Licensed National TV-Channels

VTV-1, VTV-2, VTV-3, VTV-4

Virtual University

Aiwan-e-Iqbal, Complex Building 1, 3rd Floor,

Egerton Road, Lahore

Ph: 042-99200408-9, 99202174-75

Fax: 042-99202174, 99200604

Aman TV

M/s SunBiz (Pvt.) Ltd, 23 D-1, Gulberg II, Lahore.

Ph: 042-35784215

Fax: 042-35784210

ATV/ A Plus

M/s Sports Star International (Pvt.) Ltd.

11-F, Model Town, Lahore.

Ph: 042-35886195, 042-35880504

Dunya TV News

M/s National Communications Services (SMC-Pvt) Ltd.

64-E/I, Gulberg-III, Lahore

Ph: 042-35870192-6

Fax: 042-35712637

WAQT

M/s NidaiMillat (Pvt.) Ltd.

NIPCO House, 4-Shaarey Fatima Jinnah, Lahore

Ph: 042-36367551-54

Fax: 042-36367616, 6367583

CHANNEL 5

M/s Interact (Pvt.) Ltd.

12 Lawrence Road, Lahore

Ph: 042-36309795-6

Fax: 042-36374343

Punjab TV

M/s IRIS

Communications (Pvt.) Ltd.

8th Floor LDA Plaza Edgerton Road, Lahore

Ph: 042-111-213-213

Fax: 042-36373762

Din News

M/s Fortune Marketing (Pvt.) Ltd.

15-L, Gulberg-III, Lahore

Ph: 042-35883540-9

Fax: 042-35839951-3

Royal TV

M/s Royal Media, Network (Pvt.) Ltd.

95 Tipu Block, New Garden Town, Lahore

Ph: 042-35882144

Fax: 042-35861301

City -42

M/s City News, Network (Pvt.) Ltd.

4-A/1, Shadman-II, Lahore

Ph: 042-36128100

Fax: 042-36672584

Business Plus/ ZAIQA

M/s Total Media Limited

47-Industrail Area, Gulberg-II, Lahore

Ph: 042-111-603-603

Fax: 042-35870892

Aruj TV

M/s Aruj Television (Pvt.) Ltd.

Aruj House, 1-KM Raiwind Road, Lahore

Ph: 042-35393125-6

Fax: 042-35393127

Value TV

M/s Central Media, Network (Pvt.) Ltd.

47-N, Guromangat Road, Gulberg-II, Lahore.

Ph: 042-35764497, 35764498, 35764540

Fax: 042-35764643

A-Lite

M/s Fun Infotainment Network (Pvt.) Ltd.

12/F, Model Town, Lahore

Ph: 042-35880311

Fax: 042-35837555

Capital TV

M/s HB Media (Pvt.) Ltd.

38-C, Faisal Town, Lahore

Film World/ Filmazia

M/s Leo Communication (Pvt.) Ltd

2C/1, Main Boulevard Faisal Town, Lahore

Ph: 042-35163738, 35165599

Ph: 042-35162096, Fax:042-35162097

Mirror TV

Channel 92

Network

M/s Galaxy Broadcast (Pvt.) Ltd

M/s Asset Plus (Pvt.) Ltd.

51-N, Gulberg-II, Main Industrial Area, Lahore

72-Y, Street 19, DHA, Lahore

Ph: 042-35716770-75

Ph: 042-35749015-21, Fax: 042-35749023

Koh-e-Noor

Express News

M/s Ariel Broadcasting

M/s Television Media Network (Pvt.) Ltd.

Services (Pvt) Ltd.

229-A, Ferozepur Road, Gulberg III, Lahore

65-Allama Iqbal Road, Khoenoor Building,

Ph: 021-35800051-58

Lahore.

Ph: 042-111-627-425

Source: http://www.pemra.gov.pk/pemra/images/docs/stv/list_of_licences_issued_stv.pdf

Appendix-20: International TV-Channels/Companies

CNN	
Cartoon Network	M/s Information & Systems Corporation Pvt. Ltd. 4-J.C.H.S. Shahra-e-Faysal, Karachi. Ph: 021-34545912,34536348bFax: 021-34545905,34548809
Discovery	
Animal Planet	
AXN	
Nickelodeon	M/s ARY Communication Pvt. Ltd. th6 Floor, Madina City Mall ,Abdullah Haroon Road, Saddar, Karachi. Ph: 021- 111-279-111Fax: 021- 35657314
HBO	
The Musik	
Ten Sports	M/s Tower Sports Pvt. Ltd. Office No.111,1 st Floor, Sidco Avenue Centre, OPP. YMCA, Saddar, Karachi. Ph: 021-35693457Fax: 021-35671187
STAR World	
STAR Movies	
STAR Sports	
ESPN	
National Geographic	M/s Max Media Pvt. Ltd. st110, 1 Floor, Clifton Center, Block -5,Khayaban-e-Roomi, Clifton, Karachi Ph: 111-7827-88 Fax: 021-35878781
Adventure 1	
Channel [V]	
Sky News	
Fox News	
BBC World	M/s Orbit Advertising Pvt. Ltd. Zafar House, Preedy Street, Saddar, Karachi Ph: 021-32766351Fax: 021-32733294
Urdu 1	M/s Horizon Media (Pvt) Ltd. 102, Building 4C,Street No.2, Badar Commercial, DHA Phase 5,KarachiPh: 021-35243962-3Fax : 021-35856958
WB	M/S Homecast Entertainment (Pvt) Ltd. 10.J.C.H.Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi Ph:021-34545912 Fax : 021-34545905

Appendix-21: Radio Stations

Campus Radio Peshawar (FM 107) Chairman, Department of Journalism, University of Peshawar , Peshawar 091-9216833	Campus Radio (FM 102.2) Registrar Riphah International University Sector I-14, Peshawar road Near New Passport office, Islamabad 051-5469637-8, 051-5469641-7
Campus Radio (FM 92MHz) Director Information Directorate of Information & Public Relations Government of KPK ,Peshawar	Campus Radio 96.600MHz Director General KPK Judicial Academy Old Sessions Court Building, Jail Road Peshawar
Peshawar Radio Station Charsada Road Peshawar Pakistan	FM 104 Peshawar
Peshawar FM 106.2	

Appendix-22: News Papers

SARHAD (DAILY)
Asad Anwar Colony, Gul Bahar Peshawar, Pakistan
091-2570743

AAJ (DAILY)
Sikandar Pura, G.T.Road Peshawar, Pakistan
091-2570503-2570501

DAILY PAKISTAN
8-Nishtar Abad, Peshawar, Pakistan
091-2590333 / 2590444 / 5260364 / 5260365

DAWN GROUP OF NEWSPAPERS
1st Floor, State Life Building, The Mall, Cantt. Peshawar, Pakistan.
091-5279971

MASHRIQ (DAILY)
45-B, Nishtarabad Peshawar, Pakistan
091-2651152
2651151

THE FRONTIER POST (DAILY)
27-Abdara Road, University Town Peshawar, Pakistan
091-5845157

AL-AKHBAR (DAILY)
Darul Islam Plaza, 2nd Floor, Sikandarpura Off G.T.Road Peshawar, Pakistan
091-2565048

ILHAQ (DAILY)
56-Islamia Club Building, Khyber Bazar Peshawar, Pakistan
091-2214700

JIDDAT (DAILY)
Rehman Baba Colony Kohat Road, Peshawar, Pakistan
091-2213081

JIDDAT (DAILY)
151-Islamia Club Building Khyber Bazar, Peshawar, Pakistan
091-2210522

MASHRIQ (DAILY)
45-B, Nishtarabad, Peshawar, Pakistan,
091-2651152 / 2651151 / 2651853

THE STATESMAN
45-B, Nishtarabad Peshawar, Pakistan
091-2211506
2211395

Urdu and English

Daily Aaj
091-2261385-7
091-2261285
info@dailyaaj.com.pk
Daily Aaj G.T Road, Peshawar
Editor: Abdul Wahid Yousafi
www.dailyaaj.com.pk

Daily Akhbar
091-2564445, 0992-331128
091-2600181
akhbarpes@gmail.com
Kalma Choak, Alhaj Plaza, Peshawar
Editor: Raja Azmat Ali
www.dailyakhbar.com.pk

Daily Akhbar-e-Sheher
091-2261385-7
091-2261385
asheher@pes.comsats.net.pk
AAA Publications (Pvt.) Ltd. Near Ring Road, Flyover G.T Road, Peshawar
Editor: Abdul Wahid Yousafi

Daily Al Akhbar
091-2565048, 2565029
091-2565841
alakhbar@pes.comsats.net.pk
2nd Floor, Darul Islam Plaza, Sikandarpura, Off G.T. Road, Peshawar City, Peshawar
Editor: Ghulam Akbar

Daily Al Falah
5853694, 03005905839

Daily Awam-un-Nas
0321-9198062

5905839
dailyalfalah@gmail.com
1-D, Johar Street, Saddar Road, Peshawar Cantt.
Editor: Syed Shamsuddoha Shah

091-2581753
awamunas@comsats.net.pk
Street No.16, House No.183, Near Huma Beauty Parlour, Gulbahar
No.2, Peshawar
Editor: Zulfiqar Ahmad Khan

Daily Daily Times
091-2216407
091-2218687
shaida4all@yahoo.com
2nd Floor, Flat No.1, Darul-Salam Plaza, SikanderPura Chowk,
Peshawar
Editor: Fazli Haq

Daily Express
091-2654226-7
091-2654228
Capt. Akmal Shaheed Road, Bilal Town, Near: Pakistan Floor Mills,
G.T. Road, Peshawar
Editor: Sultan Ali Lakhani

Daily Ilhaaq
091-2261996,0311-5911011
091-2261996
ilhaaq@pes.comsats.net.pk
1st Floor, Palm Tower, Near Hotel al-Mansoor, Bilal Town, G.T
Road, Peshawar
Editor: Ashfaq Ahmed Mufti

Daily Islam
091-5285193
091-5285194
Al Sayed Plaza, 3rd Floor, Near G.P.O, Main Saddar Road,
Peshawar

Daily Ittehad
091-2565636
15-A, Islamia Club Building, Khyber Bazar, Peshawar City,
Peshawar

Daily Jiddat
091-2591624, 2211142-3
091-2591625
jiddatcheif@yahoo.com, jiddat_22@yahoo.com
Rahman Baba Colony Behind Shoba Bazar, Peshawar City
Editor: Syed Qaiser Rizvi

Daily Jirga
091-2651404
091-2260980
dailyjirga@gmail.com
Sikandar Town, G.T Road Lahore Bus Terminal Opposite.
Peshawar

Daily Jurat
091-2214700
091-2214064
54-Islamia Club Building, Khybder Bazar, Peshawar

Daily Khabrain
111-55-88-55
091-2572630
daily.khabrain@gmail.com
City Railway Mall Godam Road, G.T. Road, Peshawar
Editor: Zia Shahid/Imtinan Shahid

Daily Khabroona
091-2321316
091-2323282
Small Industries Estate, Kohat Road, Peshawar

Daily Mashriq
091-2651150-52
091-2652196-2651682
Bilal Town, G.T. Road, Peshawar

Daily Naya Akhbar
111-55-88-55
091-2572630
daily.khabrain@gmail.com
City Railway Mall Godam, G.T. Road, Peshawar
Editor: Imtinan Shahid

daily Pakistan
091-2590333, 2590444

Daily Quaid
091-2219698, 2210574

091-2590337
8-Nishtarabad, G.T. Road, Near: Gulbahar Police Station, Peshawar

091-2210571
newsquaid@yahoo.com
3rd Floor, Rehman Plaza, Khyber Bazar, Peshawar
Editor: Adil Sardar

Daily Sarhad
091-2570743
091-2570743
Asad Anwar Colony, Gulbahar, Peshawar

Daily Siyaq
0302-8553800
siyaqnews@yahoo.com
Office No.1-A, Block-A, Peer Baksh Building, Railway Road, Peshawar
Editor: Anwarul Haq Kakar

daily Subh
091-2321316, 2322402
091-2323282
Small Industries Estate, Kohat Road, Peshawar

Daily Surkhab
091-2215303
091-2590471
surkhabdaily@gmail.com
Al-Haj Plaza, Sikandarpura Chowk, G.T. Road, Peshawar

Daily Taqat
111222173
091-2568173
editor@dailytaqat.com
Near: Govt. Girls High School, Opp: Alnoor Jamia Masjid, Nashtarabad, Peshawar
Editor: Rehmat Ali Raazi

Daily The Frontier Post
091-5844317, 5700095
091-5703687
fppeshawar@thefrontierpost.com
27 Abdara Road, University Town, P.O Box 1161, Peshawar

Daily The Frontier Star
091-5606540
091-5285009
frontierstarph@gmail.com, fstarpsh@yahoo.com
15, Commercial Building, Qayyum Stadium Road, Saddar, Peshawar
Editor: Hafiz M. Sanaullah Khan

Daily The Frontier Times
091-2592186
091-2592186
ftimes1@yahoo.com
Gulbahar Colony No.2, Peshawar

daily The Statesman
091-2651150-52
091-2651852, 2651197-8
Bilal Town, G.T.Road, Peshawar

Daily Wahdat
091-2214154-2581884
091-2214321
dailywahdat@gmail.com
8-Nishtarabad Road, B/s Gulbahar Police Station, Peshawar
www.dailywahdat.com.pk

Daily Watan
091-2651332, 0300-5920882
091-2264635
dailywatan786@gmail.com
Street # 7, Gulbahar Colony # 2, Peshawar City
Editor: Bari Malik

Source: www.apns.com/member_publication/punjab.php

Appendix-23: News Agencies

Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) Bureau Chief: Faiz ur Rehman Near Sardar Qayyum Stadium, Peshawar. Ph: 091-276313 Fax: 091-276532	International News Network (INN) Bureau Chief: Mr. Sohail Ahmed Khan Main University Road, Peshawar Ph: 091-9234821
Pakistan Press International (PPI) Bureau Chief: Mr. M. Qasim Ph: 091-212218 E-Mail: pakpres5@pes.comsats.net.pk	

Source: apns.net/member_publication/punjab.php

Appendix-24: Peshawar Cellular Companies

Ufone
I-E, Fakhar-e- Alam Road, Peshawar Cantt.
Opposite Toyota Frontier Motors, Main University Road, Peshawar.
customer@ufone.com
www.ufone.com

Mobilink
Mobilink House, Regional Office, Main Arbab Road
Peshawar
(Adjacent to IDEAS Gul Ahmad)
Fax: 091-5704829
www.mobilink.com.pk

Warid
Ground floor, Fareedon Plaza, Opp. AL-BAIK University Road,
Peshawar
pr@waridtel.com
Tel: +9291-111-111-321
Fax: +9291-111-111-322
Email: customerservice@waridtel.com
www.waridtel.com

Telenor
Sale and Service Center
Aman Center, Near Custom House, Jamrud Road, University Town,
Peshawar
Franchises
Near Honda North University Road
Telenor Franchise Gt Road Near City University Nishtarabad
Peshawar
Telenor Franchise Mall Road Peshawar Cantt
Telenor Franchise Shop # 10 Sokinar Chwok Khyber Bazar
Peshawar
Tel: +9291-111-345-100
Fax: +9291-111-345-200
Email: telenor345@telenor.com.pk
www.telenor.com.pk

Zong
Burjaman Centre, University Road, Peshawar
Tel: +9291-111-566-7788
www.zong.com.pk

Appendix-25: Advertising Agencies

Midas (pvt) Ltd – Peshawar

Skype +92-91-5277240

House # SD/153, Defence Officer Colony, Khyber Road Peshawar
Cantt, Peshawar, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan

Tel: +92-91-527725

Almanac Advertiser

Tel:-091-210305

Mobile:-0300-8590033

Naz Cinema Building, Naz Cinema Road. P.C. 25000, Peshawar.
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Manhill Advertising & Marketing (Pvt) Ltd

Skype +92-91-5596333B-07,

1st Floor, Town Center, Abdara Road, University Town Peshawar,
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan Tel: +92-91-5596333

Advertising Promotional Services (Pvt) Ltd.

Aziz Bldng.17,Khyber Super Mkt Stadium Road,Cantt.

Phone(s) :5272709

Fax(s):5272746

Orient Advertising (pvt) Ltd.

4th Floor,State Life Building, Cantt.

Peshawar

UAN: 111-444-555

Phone: 091-5271253, 091-5272697

Fax: 091-5278943

Redsun Marketing

Skype +92-302-8881355

UG-314, Deans Trade Center, Peshawar

Front Line Marketing

Phone+92-91-5262363

Shop# 29, Time Centre, Main Saddar,

Peshawar

Millat Ad

Phone +92-346-9376796

Office 214, Nadeem Trade Centre, Mohallah Jangi, Peshawar

Enhancerz (Pvt.) Ltd

Skype +92-91-5272709

17, Aziz Building Khayber, Super Market, Stadium Road, Peshawar
Kent

Swallow International

Tel:-91-5271089

Office 18-19, Sher Khan Shaheed Stadium. Peshawar. Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa.

Umin Advertising

Phone:-91-5519414

Mobile:-321-9166119

Khan Plaza, LHR Road. Peshawar. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Aps Advertising Promotional Services (pvt) Ltd

Tel:-272746, 260668

Mobile:-0300-8592709

Aziz Building No.17, Khyber Super Market, Stadium Road, Cantt.
Peshawar. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Uraan Television Advertisers

Tel:-271212

Tel:-284448

Mobile:-0320-291388

Room No.3-4/A, JS Plaza, Near Imperial Shoes, Saddar Rd.
Peshawar. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Orient Mccann-erickson

UAN:-111-444-555

Tel:-271253

Tel:-272697

2nd Floor, Cantonment Plaza, Arbab Road. Peshawar. Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa.

Adage Advertising (pvt) Ltd.

Tel:-285154

2nd Floor Dilkusha Plaza, Near Sardar Qayyum Stadium. Peshawar.
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Ad Service (intl) Advertising

Tel:-274131

Iqbal Manzil, Chowk Fowara. Peshawar. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Appendix-26: Information Communication and Technology Companies

AZM Computer Services (Pvt) Ltd.
2/2, Kafila Road, Defence Officers Colony, University Road,
Peshawar
+92-91-5285605

IT Artificer Software House
FF-704 & 343, Deans Trade Centre, Saddar, Peshawar
+92-91-5603167

Madaar Technologies
FF-862, Deans Trade Center,
Peshawar (25000) Cantt,
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan
+92-333-9287799
+92-301-8805799
+92-333-9372433

Famz Solutions
FF 168, First Floor, Deans Trade Center,
Sadar Cantt
Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan
+92 91 5253215
+92 91 5253216
+92 3008590016
+92 3419000016

DesignPage Plot No. 39/B, Phase 5, Hayatabat, Peshawar.
+92-312-4556331

Dot Com People
Flat 03 Noor Plaza Univesity Road, Peshawar, Pakistan
+92-91-5711460

DurraniSoft Technologies
7-B, Rasheed Plaza, Jamrud Road, University Town, Peshawar
+92-91-5506200

ZSoft
Flat No.23, 2nd Floor, Shahid Plaza, University Road, Peshawar
+92-91-5854544
info@zsoft.com.pk

CommTel Systems LLC
Office 508, 5th Floor
The Fairmont Dubai
Sheikh Zayed Road
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
PO BOX 75671

iFAST Solutions
TF-318, Third Floor, Deans
Trade Center, Saddar Road Peshawar
Phone: +92 91 5253058-59

iFahja Consulting
FF 393-397, Main Lobby, near Masjid Gali, Deans Center, Peshawar
Cantt, Pakistan
Phone: 091 5603010
Email: info@ifahja.com

Deans IT Services
FF-1023, Deans Trade Center, Islamia Road,
Peshawar Cantt, Pakistan.
091 5279191
091 5277999

Smart Bakhtar Solutions
FF-666, Deans Trade Center, Cantt, Peshawar, Pakistan
091-6005013
091-6005013

IT Artificer
Deans Trade Center, Peshawar saddar
FF 704 & FF 1053
0 333 9096314
itartificer@gmail.com

Inovtec Solutions
Block No. 328, Street No. 12, Phase-VII, Hayatabad, Peshawar
+92-346-9333776

Next Technology
FF-721, Deans Trade Center, Peshawar-Cantt
+92-334-9004550

Qureshi Network (Pvt) Ltd. House No. F-1, Pak Foreign Institute,
Peshawar
+92-342-9094262

Smart IT Solutions
Khyber Super Market, Saddar, Peshawar-Cantt
+92-300-3965150

Soft Emblems
UG-356, Deans Trade Center, Peshawar
+92-313-9807004

Stepnex Services (Pvt) Ltd.
FF-51, IT Park, Deans Trade Center, Peshawar
+92-333-9271171

Technology Artz
B-6, Gul Chamber, Sikandar Pura Chowk, Hashtnagri, Peshawar.
+92-311-1913252

U Software Solutions
FF-184, Deans Trade Center, Peshawar
+92-91-5253095

Websolutnz
FF-315, Deans Trade Centre, Peshawar Saddar, KPK, Peshawar-
Pakistan
+92-333-3522207

WQ Softwares
Office No. FF-343, Deans Trade Centre, Saddar, Peshawar.
+92-333-9389497

Appendix-27: Bus Stops/ Stations, Railway Stations

Gul Bahar Bus Stop	Nishter abad bus stop
Firdous stop	Khyber bazar stop
Kachery stop	Army stadium stop
Warsak road stop	Gora kabristan stop
Arbab road stop	Spin jumat stop
Sherpao/kth stop	Islamia college stop
Board stop	Jhagra suzuki stop
Jehangir abad stop	Gulbahar bus stop
Darmangi machine stop	Hustnagri bus stop
Darmani jumat bus stop	Shero jangi stop
Urmaro stop	Matta bachai mera bus stop
Peeran bus stop	Passani bus stop
Arhat baba road bus stop	Sheikh umar baba bus stop
Kabul bus station	General transport service
University bus stand	Peshawar bus terminal
Daewoo bus terminal	General bus stand
Kohat adda (kohat bus station	Phase 6-bus station
Charsada bus station	
City Railway station Peshawar	Peshawar cantt Railway station

Appendix-28: Cinemas

PAF Cinema Saddar, Peshawar	Shama Cinema Cinema road Peshawar
Tasweer Mahal Cinema Cinema road Peshawar	Arshad Cinema Near Wapda House
Naz Cinema Cinema road	Capital Cinema Arbab road
Picture House Cinema Cinema road near kabli chowk	Sabrina Cinema Near Wapda House
Aina Cinema Near Wapda House	

Appendix-29: Disaster History of Peshawar

Heavy Rainfalls	
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 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	Heaviest Rainfall Peshawar, 2010 Date: July, 2010 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 Damaged houses: not known Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/peshawar.htm	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

Earthquake

Earthquake-Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date: 30/12/1983

Deaths: 14

Magnitude: 7.4

Source: <http://www.dripireland.org/mainDetail.php?entid=18>

Earthquake-Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date: 12/9/1981

Deaths: 220

Magnitude: 6.1

Source: <http://www.dripireland.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>

Earthquake occurred in Hindu Kush Range (Afghanistan), Pakistan. Felt At Peshawar and Islamabad

Date: 01/12/2006

Magnitude: 5.1

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>

Earthquake occurred in Hindu Kush Range (Afghanistan), Pakistan. Felt at Peshawar, Chitral, Islamabad etc.

Date: 11/2/2007

Magnitude: 5

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>

Earthquake occurred in Hindu Kush Range (Afghanistan), Pakistan. Felt at Peshawar, Islamabad, Lahore, Dir, Chitral..

Date: 03/4/2007

Earthquake occurred in East, Pakistan. Felt at Peshawar, Islamabad, Swat, Mardan, Nowshera etc.

Date: 20/5/2007

Magnitude: 6

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>

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Date: June 1966

Magnitude: 6.9

Source: Unesco: Annual Summary Of Information On Natural Disasters, Number 1, 1966

Earthquake-Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date: 07/11/2011

Magnitude: 5.7

Source: <http://asc-india.org/lib/20111107-hindukush.htm>

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.

Date: 31/1/1991

Magnitude: 6.7

Deaths: 300

Source: <http://www.dripireland.org/mainDetail.php?entid=18>

Floods

Flash Flood in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province

Date: 15/8/2002

Deaths: 14

Wounded: not known

Source: www.emdat.be/disaster-list

Flash Flood in Peshawar

Date: 5/9/2012

Deaths: 50

Wounded: Not Known

Source: www.disasterscharter.org/web/charte/activation_details?p_r_p_1415474252_assetId=ACT-215

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>

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>

Magnitude: 4.5

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>

Earthquake-Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Date: 3/3/2002

Magnitude: 7.3

Source: <http://asc-india.org/lib/20020303-hindukush.htm>

Pakistan Earthquake, 1968

Date: 29/1/1968

Magnitude: 5.5

Source: Unesco: Annual Summary Of Information On Natural Disasters, Number 3, 1968

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

Date: 3/11/2012

Magnitude: 5.3

Source: <http://www.dripireland.org/mainDetail.php?entid=18>

Flood in Districts Charsadda, Nowshera, Peshawar, Chitral and Swat

Date: 20/6/2005

Deaths: 39

Wounded: not known

Source: www.emdat.be/disaster-list, <http://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-floods-situation-report-no-2-0>

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/damage_s_details_11_10_2012.pdf

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>

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ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY: TOP CIVIL -MILITARY LEADERSHIP HONOUR APS VICTIMS

PESHAWAR: As the nation marks the first anniversary of Peshawar's Army Public School (APS) massacre on Wednesday, the country's top civil and military leadership honoured those who lost their lives during the attack in a sombre ceremony at the school.

Blood of innocents united us: Nawaz

Addressing the ceremony, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif termed the APS attack "an incident that shook the nation" and announced December 16 as the day of "national educational resolve". He also announced the construction of APS Shuhada University.

Following the APS attack, the premier said, the military and civil leadership sat together. "It was then when I said desperate times call for desperate measures." Nawaz thanked the political leadership with whose cooperation the constitution was amended to set up military courts, and the National Action Plan was formulated.

"Our brave forces, security and civil institutions have come together as one in this mission," the prime minister said, adding that operation Zarb-i-Azb has broken the back of terrorists.

"The blood of our children speaks in our war against terrorism." Speaking directly to the slain children, Nawaz said: "We will avenge every drop of your blood." "I desire that whenever we recall the sacrifices of these children and their teachers, we also remember that we have to eliminate the darkness of illiteracy from Pakistan."

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Rashad Mahmood distributed medals to the families of the APS victims, along with rights to plots of land. Brief tributes were said as families of the victims came up to receive the medals.

Sindh Chief Minister (CM) Qaim Ali Shah, Punjab CM Shahbaz Sharif, Gilgit -Baltistan (GB) CM Hafeezur Rehman, Balochistan CM Abdul Malik Baloch, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa CM Pervez Khattak and KP Governor Mehtab Khan Abbasi also distributed medals among the families of the victims.

Attendees stand for National Anthem

The proceedings of the ceremony began with the recitation of verses from the Holy Quran by an APS student. The attendees then stood up as the National Anthem was sung by APS students.

Ceremony starts

The ceremony at the Army Public School commenced with the arrival of Chief of Army Staff Gen Raheel Sharif and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Interior Minister Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan and Finance Minister Ishaq Dar are also present at the ceremony.

Television footage showed the Army chief receiving the families of the APS attack victims at gates of the venue. Families of those who lost their lives in the event participated in a parade holding up photos of the victims.

The CMs of Sindh, Punjab, KP, Balochistan, GB and premier of Azad Jammu and Kashmir were among those attending the ceremony. PTI Chief Imran Khan was also present. Ambassadors of several countries along with services chiefs and provincial and federal ministers also attended.

A 'Martyrs Monument', installed at the school, will be inaugurated at the event and an opening ceremony will be held for the newly-built school auditorium.

Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) Chairman Imran Khan commemorated the horrific attack in a series of tweets, expressing resolve against terrorism and extremism.



بڑا دشمن بنا پھرتا ہے جو بچوں سے لڑتا ہے

پتہ کیا پوچھتا ہے وہ کتابوں میں ملوں گا میں
کیسے ماں سے ہیں جو میں نے کہ وعدوں میں ملوں گا میں
میں آنے والا کل ہوں وہ مجھے کیوں آج مارے گا
یہ اس کا وہم ہوگا کہ وہ ایسے خواب مارے گا
تمہارا خون ہونا، اس لیے اچھا لڑا ہوں میں
بتا آیا ہوں دشمن کو کہ اس سے تو بڑا ہوں میں
میں ایسی قوم سے ہوں جس کے وہ بچوں سے ڈرتا ہے
بڑا دشمن بنا پھرتا ہے جو بچوں سے لڑتا ہے

وہ جب آتے ہوئے مجھ کو گلے تم نے لگایا تھا
امان اللہ کہا مجھ کو، میرا بیٹا بلایا تھا
خدا کے امن کی راہ میں کہاں سے آگیا تھا وہ
جہاں تم چومتی تھی ماں وہاں تک آگیا تھا وہ
میں ایسی قوم سے ہوں جس کے وہ بچوں سے ڈرتا ہے
بڑا دشمن بنا پھرتا ہے جو بچوں سے لڑتا ہے

مجھے جانا پڑا ہے، پر میرا بھائی کرے گا اب
میں جتنا نہ پڑھا وہ سب میرا بھائی پڑھے گا اب
ابھی بابا بھی باقی ہیں کہاں تک جاسکو گے تم
ابھی وعدہ رہا تم سے یہاں نہ آسکو گے تم
میں ایسی قوم سے ہوں جس کے وہ بچوں سے ڈرتا ہے
بڑا دشمن بنا پھرتا ہے جو بچوں سے لڑتا ہے

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