



STRENGTHENING OF DRR & COORDINATION AT LOCAL LEVEL

Himachal Pradesh



HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
Department of Revenue, H.P. Secretariat, Shimla - 2

**Government of Himachal Pradesh
Department of Revenue
(Disaster Management Cell)**

No. Rev (DMC) (F)8-2/2024

Dated: the

11 July, 2025

NOTIFICATION

In order to improve disaster preparedness and response at local level, the Governor Himachal Pradesh is pleased to notify the Scheme titled as **“Strengthening of Disaster Risk Reduction and Coordination at Local Level (Panchayat Emergency Response Centre)”** for the State of Himachal Pradesh. The guidelines of the Scheme are at Annexure-A. The scheme will come into effect after publication of the notification in the official gazette.

By Order

(Kamlesh Kumar Pant)
Additional Chief Secretary (Revenue) to
the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Endst No. As Above. Dated, Shimla-171002,

the

11 July, 2025.

Copy is forwarded to the following for further necessary action:-

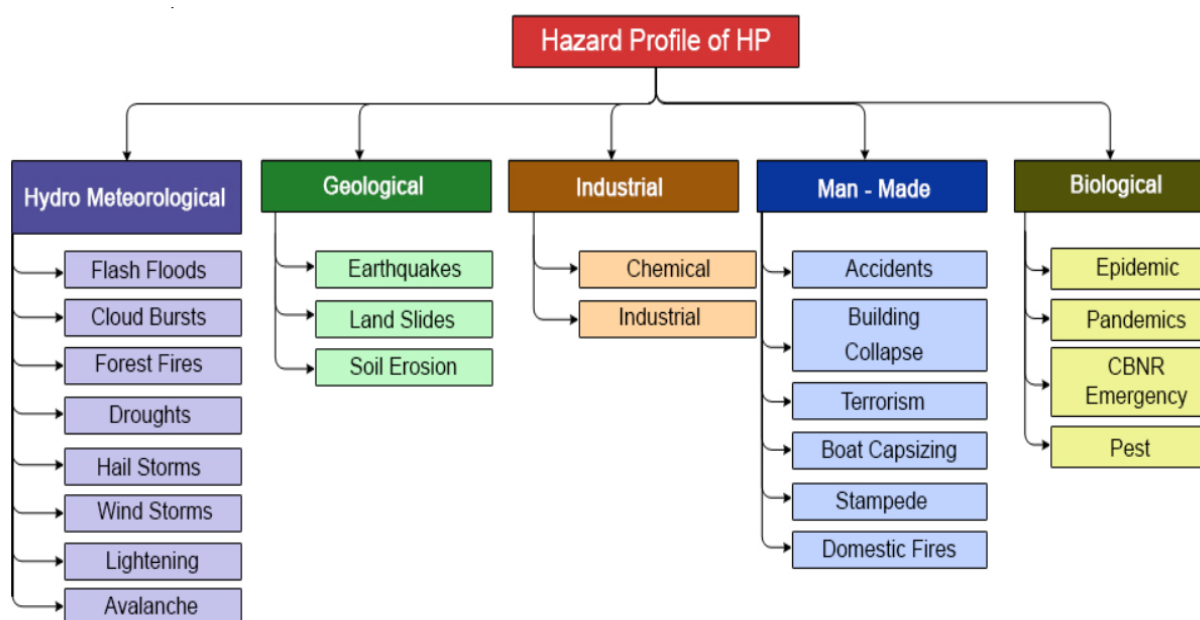
1. All the Administrative Secretaries to the Government of Himachal Pradesh,
2. The Secretary to Governor, Himachal Pradesh.
3. Principal Accountant General (A&E), Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171003.
4. All the Divisional Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh
5. All the HODs, Government of Himachal Pradesh.
6. All the Deputy Commissioners- cum-Chairman DDMA of Himachal Pradesh.
7. Controller, Printing and Stationery, Department with the request to publish the notification in Rajpatra of Government of H.P.
8. The Joint Secretary (GAD) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh in compliance to CMM meeting held on 28-06-2025 vide item No. 2.
9. Guard File.

(Nishant Thakur)

Additional Secretary (Rev-DM) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh

1. Background & Hazard Profile of the State

1.1 Himachal Pradesh, a mountainous state in northern India, is vulnerable to a variety of natural and human-induced hazards due to its fragile ecosystem, diverse topography, and climate variations. These hazards pose significant risks to life, infrastructure, and economic activities, highlighting the importance of effective disaster management. Located in seismic zones IV and V, the state is highly susceptible to earthquakes, with the 1905 Kangra earthquake being one of the most devastating. Landslides are another major concern, particularly in districts like Kinnaur, Mandi, and Kullu, exacerbated by steep slopes, heavy monsoon rains, and deforestation. The region also faces frequent floods and flash floods, especially during the monsoon season, with rivers like the Beas and Sutlej often overflowing. Cloudbursts in high-altitude areas like Kullu and Shimla further trigger flash floods and landslides. Snow avalanches during winter in Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur, forest fires in Kangra and Mandi, and the rising threat of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) due to climate change add to the state's vulnerability. Droughts and extreme cold waves also affect parts of Himachal Pradesh, disrupting agriculture and isolating remote regions. These varied hazards underscore the need for comprehensive disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies.



1.2 Section 41 of DM Act 2005

Section 41 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (Chapter – VI), outlines the responsibilities of local authorities in the context of disaster management. It mandates that every local authority shall, subject to the directions of the District Authority, take measures for the prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response to disasters. Local authorities are required to carry out relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction activities in the affected areas and may also provide assistance and relief to the victims of disasters.

Section 41. Functions of the local authority.

- (1) Subject to the directions of the District Authority, a local authority shall-
 - a) Ensure that its officers and employees are trained for disaster management,
 - b) Ensure that resources relating to disaster management are so maintained as to be readily available for use in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster,
 - c) Ensure all construction projects under it or within its jurisdiction conform to the standards and specifications laid down for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the National Authority, State Authority and the District Authority,
 - d) Carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area in accordance with the State Plan and the District Plan.
- (2) The local authority may take such other measures as may be necessary for the disaster management.

1.3 Creation of Task Force of Youth Volunteers for Disaster Preparedness and Response

The Government of Himachal Pradesh notified the scheme titled "Creation of Task Force of Youth Volunteers for Disaster Preparedness and Response," effective from September 29, 2018, based on the recommendations of the State Executive Committee, constituted under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The scheme aims to build a safer and disaster-resilient state by promoting proactive measures for disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness, with the goal of minimizing the loss of life, livelihoods, and property. The scheme has been implemented across all districts of the state, with 10 to 20 volunteers being trained in each Panchayat. Till date, more than 19,000 volunteers have been trained under the scheme, and they will serve as members of the Panchayat Response Centre Teams.

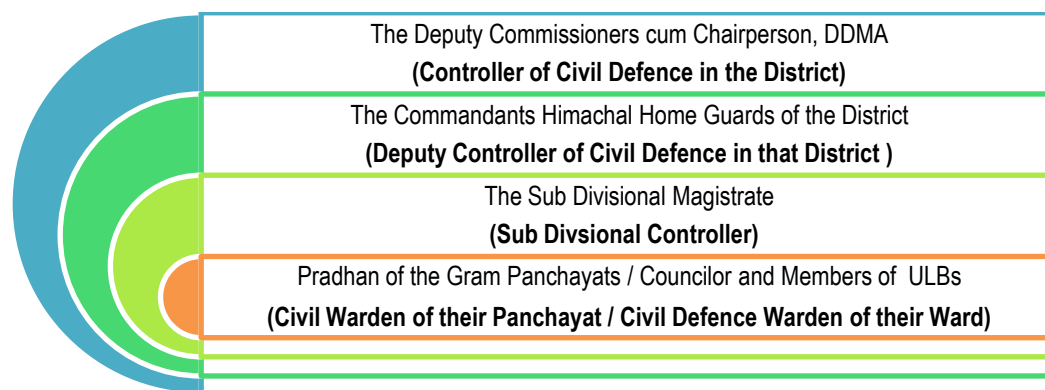
1.4 Civil Structure

The Civil Defence Act of 1968 was appropriately amended by the Civil Defence (Amendment) Act of 2009, through Notification No. 3 of 2010, which included disaster management as an additional role for the Civil Defence Corps. Under this, all Panchayat Pradhans (heads) have been granted the status of Civil Defence Wardens.

The HP State Executive Committee (SEC) approved the Civil structure in the State as below:

- a. The Deputy Commissioners cum Chairperson, DDMA are appointed as the Controller of Civil in the districts
- b. The Commandants Himachal Home Guards of the districts are empowered as Deputy Controller of Civil in that District
- c. The Sub Divisional Magistrate is appointed as Sub-Controller and to exercise the power of enrolment of member of Civil Corps to be assisted by the Company Commander, Home Guard in that Sub-Division.

- d. The respective Pradhan of the Gram Panchayat are appointed as Warden of his Panchayat and Councilor and Member of the ULBs as a Civil Defence Warden of their Ward.



1.5 Designation of Response Centres

The 356 identified centers have been identified as a designated Response Centres, forming a vital part of our disaster management infrastructure. These centres will serve as pivotal hubs for coordinating emergency responses, ensuring that resources and personnel are strategically positioned to provide rapid assistance during crises. Each centre is equipped with essential tools, communication systems and trained personnel to handle a variety of disaster scenarios.

Sr. No.	Name of the Organizations	No. of Presence Points
1	Fire Station	22
2	Sub – Fire Station	15
3	Fire Post	46
4	Police Station	129
5	Police Post	6
6	Police Control Room	10
7	Indian Reserve Battalion	6
8	Home Guard	74
9	BTCs – Home Guard	12
10	SDRF	3
11	NDRF	5
12	Regional Response Center – ITBP	5
13	SSB	2
14	Mountaineering Sub – Center	7
15	Water Sports Center	3
16	Army	11
		356

2. Creation of the Panchayat Emergency Response Centre (PERC) : Need and Justification

The **Panchayat Emergency Response Centre (PERC)** in Himachal Pradesh is critically important due to the state's unique geographical, social, and environmental characteristics. Located in the Himalayan region, Himachal Pradesh faces a wide range of natural hazards such

as landslides, earthquakes, flash floods, cloudbursts and heavy snowfall. The Panchayat PERC will act as a localized hub for disaster management, preparedness, and response, significantly contributing to the state's disaster resilience.

2.1. Geographical Necessity

Himachal Pradesh's hilly terrain, remote locations, and scattered population make it difficult for District or State-level disaster response agencies to reach affected areas quickly. Panchayat PERCs will be positioned at the **village and local level**, allowing them to provide immediate responses in emergencies when external help may take longer to arrive.

- i. **Quick response in remote areas:** PERCs can mobilize local volunteers and resources, significantly reducing response time as required in golden hours.
- ii. **Access to isolated regions:** Many areas in Himachal Pradesh become inaccessible during disasters due to blocked roads or landslides. Panchayat PERCs can act as the **first line of Defence** in these situations.

2.2. Decentralized Disaster Management

The Panchayat PERC is a key component of **decentralized disaster management**. By empowering local communities and authorities, it ensures that disaster management is **community-led and locally relevant**.

- i. **Localized decision-making:** Panchayat PERCs will be equipped to make quick decisions based on local conditions and needs, ensuring timely interventions.
- ii. **Tailored emergency plans:** PERCs can create customized disaster management plans that address specific hazards and vulnerabilities of their regions.

2.3. Disaster Preparedness and Awareness

The Panchayat PERC plays a vital role in building disaster preparedness and raising awareness at the grassroots level. This is crucial for a state like Himachal Pradesh, where communities need to be well-prepared for disasters due to the frequent occurrence of natural hazards.

- i. **Training and capacity building:** PERCs can conduct regular training sessions and mock drills for community members, teaching them essential disaster preparedness skills like first aid, search and rescue, and fire safety.
- ii. **Awareness campaigns:** Through awareness programs, the Panchayat PERC can educate residents about disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies, such as safe construction practices, landslide risk zones, and flood preparedness.

2.4. First Response and Immediate Relief

In times of disaster, the **Panchayat PERC shall serve as the frontline responder**, coordinating first aid, search and rescue operations, and providing immediate relief.

- i. **First aid and medical assistance:** The PERC can offer **initial first medical support** before external medical teams arrive, including first aid and basic healthcare for injured individuals.
- ii. **Shelter and food distribution:** PERCs can manage temporary shelters and distribute food and water to affected populations in the aftermath of disasters like landslides, earthquakes, or floods.

2.5. Collaboration with State and District Authorities

The Panchayat PERC is crucial in ensuring smooth coordination between the **State government, district authorities, and local communities** during disaster management efforts.

- i. **Information relay:** PERCs can provide near real-time updates to district and state authorities, helping in the rapid mobilization of resources and personnel.
- ii. **Resource distribution:** By serving as a **central distribution hub**, PERCs can help in distributing relief materials like food, water, clothing, and medicines to the affected areas.

2.6. Community Empowerment and Local Leadership

The PERC has the capacity to empower local communities and promotes leadership within the **Panchayat structure**, which is essential for creating a disaster-resilient society. In Himachal Pradesh, this is particularly important due to the **strong role of Panchayat** in local governance.

- i. **Local volunteer force:** PERCs, supported by a local volunteer force, can take action effectively during disaster response, ensuring that the community is able to react swiftly and efficiently when disaster strikes.
- ii. **Leadership development:** By placing disaster response responsibilities in the hands of local Panchayat, PERCs can encourage local leaders to take an active role in protecting their communities.

2.7. Critical Role in Climate Change Adaptation

Himachal Pradesh is vulnerable to the impacts of **climate change**, including more frequent and intense rainfall, glacial melting, and erratic weather patterns, which exacerbate the risk of disasters like floods, landslides, and droughts.

- i. **Promoting resilience:** PERCs can promote information on climate change adaptation activities, such as promoting climate-resilient agriculture, water conservation, and sustainable infrastructure.

- ii. **Early warning systems:** The PERC can act as a conduit for **early warning systems**, helping communities respond to climate-related hazards in a timely manner.

2.8. Mitigating Losses from Frequent Disasters

The State's frequent disasters, such as **landslides, flash floods and earthquakes** etc. necessitate a **local emergency hub** that can reduce both human and economic losses. The Panchayat PERC is instrumental in:

- i. **Minimizing loss of life:** By acting quickly and efficiently, the PERC can prevent avoidable casualties by ensuring early evacuations and providing immediate relief.
- ii. **Protecting property and livelihoods:** The PERC can guide local residents in protecting homes, businesses, and agricultural land from the effects of disasters.

2.9. Ensuring Inclusivity in Disaster Management

The PERC ensures that **vulnerable groups**, such as women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, receive special attention during disasters.

- i. **Targeted support:** PERCs can identify and cater to the specific needs of these vulnerable groups, ensuring that they are evacuated and cared for appropriately.
- ii. **Inclusive planning:** PERCs can involve diverse community members in disaster preparedness planning, ensuring that the concerns of all segments of society are addressed.

2.10. Long-Term Recovery and Rehabilitation

In the aftermath of a disaster, Panchayat PERCs play a key role in **long-term recovery and rehabilitation efforts**, ensuring that communities return to normalcy and rebuilding efforts are resilient.

- i. **Housing and infrastructure rebuilding:** PERCs can coordinate rebuilding efforts by working with local authorities and organizations to restore damaged infrastructure, including homes, roads, and schools.
- ii. **Livelihood restoration:** PERCs can assist affected communities in rebuilding their livelihoods through government schemes and aid from NGOs, especially in agricultural and tourism sectors.

In a disaster-prone state like Himachal Pradesh, the **Panchayat Emergency Response Centre (PERC)** is indispensable for timely, effective, and community-driven disaster management. By combining local knowledge, quick response capabilities, and collaboration with higher authorities, PERCs ensure that the state's most vulnerable and remote areas are well-prepared to handle emergencies. Through their work in preparedness, response, and recovery, Panchayat PERCs will contribute significantly to **building disaster resilience and reducing vulnerability** in the region.

3. Objective of the PERC

The primary objective of the Panchayat Emergency Response Center (PERC) is to establish an organized, community-based framework for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery at the grassroots level, particularly during the critical golden hours immediately following a disaster. By leveraging local resources and knowledge, the PERC aims to enhance the resilience of communities, enabling them to act swiftly and effectively in the face of emergencies. The center focuses on empowering residents with the necessary skills and tools to manage risks, coordinate relief efforts, and support recovery processes, thereby minimizing the impact of disasters and ensuring the safety and well-being of the community.

4. Structure of the Panchayat Emergency Response Centre (PERC)

Structure of the Panchayat Emergency Response Centre (PERC)

Core Team	Local Technical Manpower	Government Officials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Defense Warden (Panchayat Pradhan) • Ward Members • Volunteers (DDMA & Civil Defence) • Yuvak Mandals • Mahila Mandals • Self Help Groups • Ex Army Personnel • Ex Paramilitary / Police Personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricians • Fitters • Welders • Civil Supply Depot Owner • Common Service Centre (CSC Owner) • Anganwari Workers • Asha Workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patwari • Panchayat Secretray • Gram Sewak • Line Man • JSV Fitter

5. Equipment Provision for Panchayat Emergency Response Centre (PERC)

To ensure that Panchayat-level PERCs will be fully equipped to handle disasters effectively, a flexible approach to the provision of disaster rescue equipment is crucial. This allows the equipment to be adapted to the specific risks and needs of each Panchayat. The following items are recommended to be included:

5.1. Disaster Equipment List:

Sr. No.	Disaster Equipment Specification	Units (In Nos.)
1	Safety Helmets	10
2	Life Jackets	10
3	Ropes- 110 meters	1
4	Search Lights	5
5	Lock and Keys	1
6	Metal Trunk	1
7	Whistle	10
8	Stretchers Folding	2
9	Tarpaulins	10
10	Tents TARP Based	2
11	Pickaxe 2.5Kg	2
12	Axe 3Kg	2
13	Spades	2
14	Hammers 7Kg	2
15	Ladder Aluminum Folding	2
16	First Aid Kit	1
17	Mega Phone	1

5.2. Maintenance and Storage:

- i. **Storage Location:** All equipment will be securely stored at the Panchayat Ghar (Panchayat Office).
- ii. **Maintenance:** Regular checks and maintenance will be carried out Panchayat Pradhan to ensure all equipment remains in good working condition and is ready for immediate use during emergencies.
- iii. **Responsibility:** Designated PERC members, under the leadership of the Panchayat Pradhan, will ensure the upkeep of equipment and maintain an inventory for tracking purposes.

6. Support Mechanisms:

6.1. Coordination with District Authorities: PERC will liaison with the district administration, DDMA, and local agencies to ensure flow of information, resources and technical support.

6.2. Training and Capacity Building: Team members will receive regular training in disaster preparedness, first aid, search and rescue, and infrastructure damage assessment. Regular drills and training sessions for team members to stay updated on emergency protocols. This structure ensures that the PERC is equipped with skilled

personnel and resources to provide an immediate, effective response in the event of a disaster.

7. Spread of the Program:

The Panchayat Emergency Response Centre (PERC) program is set to be rolled out across all twelve districts of Himachal Pradesh, with the aim of establishing a robust network of PERCs in each Panchayat throughout the state. To facilitate this, a dedicated team of 20-25 members will be formed for each Panchayat, as outlined in point No. 4. This team will oversee local emergency responses and ensure effective disaster management at the grassroots level. By implementing these PERCs, the program seeks to significantly enhance preparedness and response capabilities across the state, providing a structured and efficient approach to managing emergencies in every Panchayat.

8. Implementing Department

- 8.1.** The Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (HPSDMA), through its Disaster Management Cell in the Department of Revenue, Government of Himachal Pradesh, will be responsible for the overall implementation of the disaster management program. This department will oversee and coordinate the various aspects of the program to ensure its effectiveness.
- 8.2.** The Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Himachal Pradesh, will play a critical role in implementing the program at the local level. They will work in close collaboration with the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), Block Development Offices and Panchayat Pradhans to ensure that the program is effectively rolled out in rural areas.
- 8.3.** At the grassroots level, the Panchayat Pradhan will be responsible for forming a Panchayat Emergency Response Centre (PERC) team, which will consist of 20-25 members. This team will be crucial for managing local disaster response efforts. The Panchayat Pradhan will communicate with the DDMA through the Block Development Office and DDMA will ensure that all relevant information and updates are forwarded to the HPSDMA.

9. Funding for the Program:

- 9.1. Primary Source:** Funds may be provided by the Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (HPSDMA) from the training and capacity building funds window or other funds available within the Disaster Management (DM) Cell.
- 9.2. Additional Sources:** funds may also be obtained from -
 - i. Government of India Schemes: Explore funding opportunities from relevant schemes provided by the Government of India.

- ii. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Seek financial support through CSR initiatives from corporations.
- iii. Donor Agencies: Obtain funds from various donor agencies that support disaster management and related activities.
- iv. DDMA : Funding from the DDMA for training, capacity building, orientation, mock drills, search & rescue and relief activities as per need.

10. Coordination Mechanism

- i. The local SDM, through the civil defence and RDD&PR structure, will ensure that PERC remains functional and ready to respond at all times.
- ii. Regular meetings and interactions with PERC and its members will be ensured before the monsoon and winter seasons to review preparedness.
- iii. Regular training and refresher courses will be organized to equip PERC members with the necessary skills and knowledge.
- iv. All DDMA's shall ensure that PERCs remain active, functional, and responsive throughout the year.
- v. PRTIs of the Panchayati Raj Department shall conduct training and capacity-building activities for PRI members on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).

11. Strengthening the Institution of the Sub-Divisional Controller and Subordinate Offices : - Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Coordination Centre

- i. The Sub-Divisional Controller, along with the Naib Tehsildar and Tehsildar, plays a crucial role in managing immediate responses and relief activities at the ground level. These officials are responsible for mobilizing initial emergency response efforts, including coordination with Fire, Police, Health & 108 Services, SDRF, NDRF, conducting damage assessments, providing relief, and setting up relief camps etc.
- ii. Each sub-division typically encompasses at least one Tehsil and one developmental Block, with information being received from field officials covering 30-40 Panchayats and an equal number of Patwar circles.
- iii. To ensure effective disaster management, early warning dissemination must reach the last mile, extending down to the grassroots level. Additionally, at this level, it is essential to facilitate information sharing, data collection, report compilation, and capturing lessons learned.
- iv. The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Coordination Centre will be equipped with essential technology, including computers, printers, and scanner MFDs with internet facility and other related devices to facilitate real-time updates to crucial databases like the Volunteers Database, National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS),

India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), Relief Management System, and Loss and Damage Assessment Data. To ensure effective management of these tasks, the capacity and orientation of key personnel, including the Stenographer or Personal Assistant to the Officer, the Kanoongo, and the Relief Assistant, will be enhanced.

- v. Additionally, DRR Coordination Centres at Sub-Divisions and Tehsils will be provided with essential infrastructure and equipment, such as access to all the software / applications, ISAT phones, emergency response kits and besides comprehensive training and capacity-building programs to further support these efforts.
- vi. Emergency response vehicles, equipped with basic tools and capable of accommodating 3-4 responders, should be stationed at the nearest Fire Station, with the goal of reducing response times to less than 30 minutes. The control of response vehicle will rest with Sub – Divisional DRR coordination centre. However, the vehicle will be run and transferred by Fire Services within the available human resources. Expenditure towards response which includes POL etc. will be borne by the concerned DDMA.
- vii. During emergency situations, the services of the District Inter Agency Group (DIAG) at the sub-divisional level and the Panchayat Emergency Response Centre (PERC) will be coordinated for a unified response.

List of District wise Sub – Divisions and Subordinate Offices (Tehsil & Sub – Tehsil) where DRR & Coordination Centres will be set up :

District	Sub - Division	Tehsil	Sub - Tehsil
Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Bilaspur Sadar	Namhol
	Sri Naina Devi Ji at Sawarghat	Sri Naina Devi Ji at Sawarghat	
	Ghumarwin	Ghumarwin	Bharari
Chamba	Jhanduta	Jhanduta	Kallol
	Chamba	Chamba	Dharwala
			Pukhri
	Dalhausie	Dalhausie	
	Salooni	Salooni	Bhallai
			Telka
	Bhattiyat at Chowari	Bhatiyat	Kakira
		Sihunta	
	Bharmaur	Bharmaur	
		Holi	
Hamirpur	Churah at Bhanjararoo	Churah Tissa	
	Pangi at Killar	Pangi at Killar	
	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	Lambloo
		Bamsan	
	Sujanpur	Sujanpur Tira	
	Bhoranj	Bhoranj	
	Barsar	Barsar	Bhota
		Dhawal (Bijari)	
	Nadaun	Nadaun	Kangu
		Galore	
Kangra	Kangra	Kangra	Harchakkian
	Nagrota Bagwan	Nagrota Bagwan	
		Baroh	
	Dharamshala	Dharamshala	

STRENGTHENING OF DRR & COORDINATION AT LOCAL LEVEL

Kinnaur	Shahpur	Shahpur	Drini
	Palampur	Palampur	Panchrukhi
			Bhawarna
			Sullah
	Dhira	Dhira	
		Thural	
	Bajinath	Bajinath	Chadhiyar
		Multhan	
	Jaisinghpur	Jaisinghpur	Alampur
	Dehra	Dehra	Pragpur
		Rakkar	
		Jaswan Kotla	
		Dada Siba	
		Haripur	
	Jawalamukhi	Jawalamukhi	Lagroo
		Khundian	Majhin
	Nurpur	Nurpur	Sadwan
	Indora	Indora	Gangth
	Jawali	Jawali	Kotla
		Nagrota Surian	
	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Rey
			Raja Ka Talab
	Pooh	Pooh	Hangrang at Yangthang
		Moorang	
	Kalpa at Reckong Peo	Kalpa	
		Sangla	
Kullu	Nichar at Bhawanagar	Nichar at Bhawanagar	Tapri
	Kullu	Kullu	Jari
		Bhuntar	
	Banjar	Banjar	
		Sainj	
Lahaul - Spiti	Ani	Ani	
	Nirmand	Nirmand	Nither
	Manali	Manali	
	Lahaul at Keylong	Lahaul at Keylong	
	Spiti at Kaza	Spiti at Kaza	
Mandi	Udaipur		Udaipur
	Mandi Sadar	Mandi Sadar	Kataula
	Kotli	Kotli	
	Balh	Balh	Rewalsar
	Sundernagar	Sundernagar	Dehar
		Nihri	
	Sarkaghat	Sarkaghat, Baldwara	Bhadrota,
			Dhalwan
	Dharampur	Sandhol	Tihra
		Dharampur	Mandap
	Chachiot at Gohar	Chachiot at Gohar	
	Balichowki	Bali Chowki, Aut	Thachi
	Thunag	Thunag	Chhatri
			Bagachunogi
	Jogindernagar	Jogindernagar	Makridi
		Lad Bharol	
	Padhar	Padhar	Tikken
	Karsog	Karsog	Pangna
			Bagshad

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Shimla	Rampur	Rampur	Taklech
			Sarahan
		Nankhari	
	Kumarsain	Kumarsain	Kotgarh
	Theog	Theog	Deha
	Kotkhai	Kotkhai	Kalbog
	Rohru	Rohru	Jangla
		Tikkar	
		Chirgaon	
	Jubbal	Jubbal	Saraswatinagar
	Dodra Kwar	Dodra Kwar	
	Chopal	Chopal	
		Nerwa	
	Kupvi	Kupvi	
	Shimla (Urban)	Shimla (Urban)	
	Shimla (Rural)	Shimla (Rural)	Dhami
		Junga	
		Sunni	Jalog
Sirmaur	Nahan	Nahan	
		Dadahu	
	Sangrah	Sangrah Renuak Ji	
		Nohradhar	Haripurdhar
	Shillai	Shillai	Ronhat
	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Pajhota
	Pachhad (Sarahan)	Pachhad (Sarahan)	Narag
	Paonta Sahib	Paonta Sahib	Majra
Solan	Kaffota	Kamrau	
	Solan	Solan	
	Kasauli	Kasauli	Krishangarh
			Parwanoo
	Kandaghat	Kandaghat	Mamlig
	Arki	Arki	Darlaghat
			Kunihar
	Nalagarh	Nalagarh	Panjehra
		Ramshehar	
		Baddi	
Una	Una	Una	Mehatpur Basdera
	Haroli	Haroli	Ispur
			Delehar
	Bangana	Bangana	Jol
			Bihru Kalan
	Amb	Amb	Bharwain
	Gagret	Ghanari	Gagret at Kaloh
Total	81	111	72

12. Financial Implication

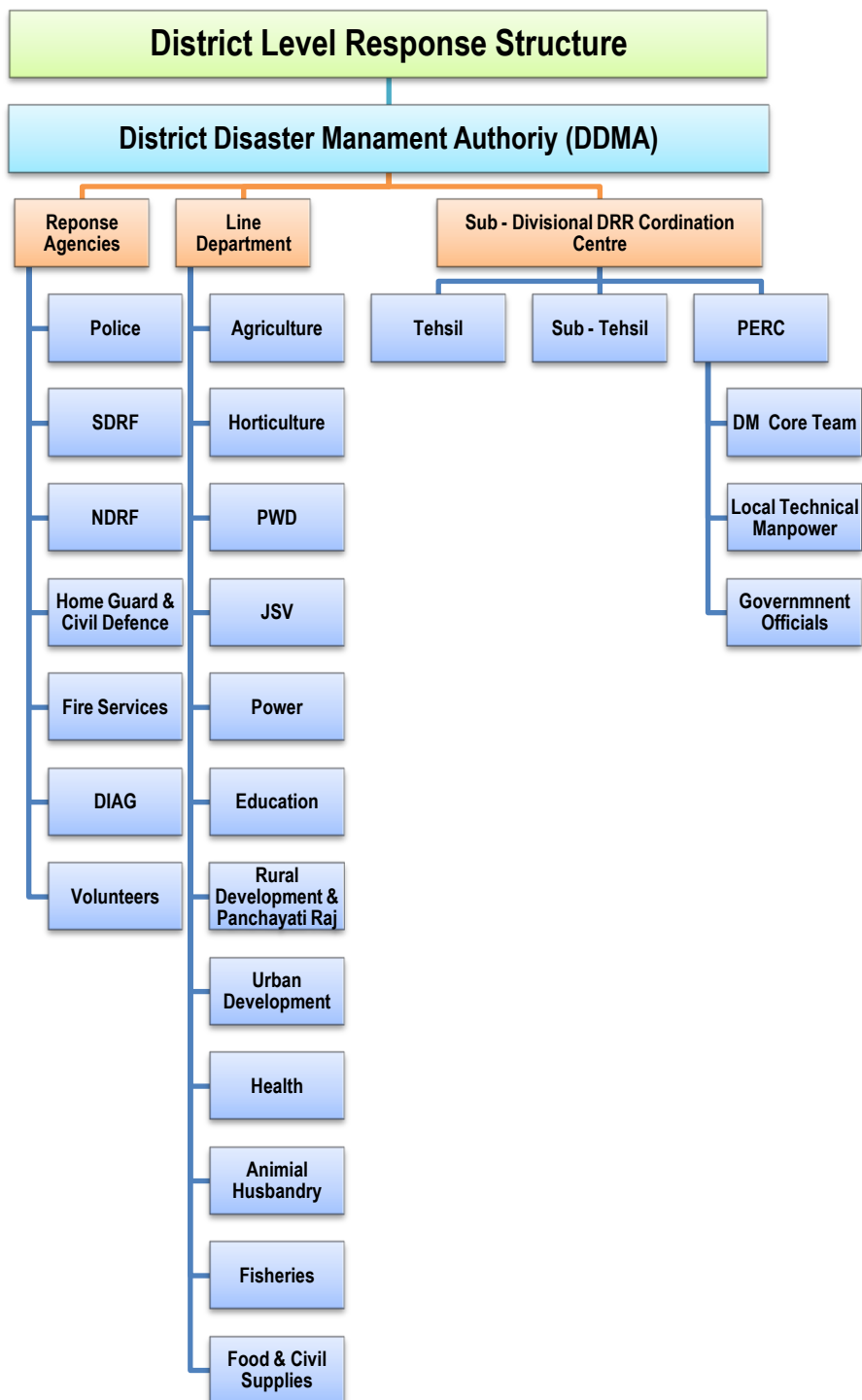
Particulars	Tentative Cost
Basic Requirement at Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Coordination Centre i. Desktop ii. Printer iii. Scanner iv. MFDs v. ISATs at Sub – Divisional Level (Wherever not provided) vi. Emergency Response Kit @ 20,000/-	Total Estimated Cost = ₹1,20,000 x 264 (81+111+72) = ₹ 3,16,80,000.00
Emergency Response Kit Components at PERC Level as per Point 6.1	Total Estimated Cost per PERC : ₹50,000 Total Number of PERCs : - 3645 Total Estimated Cost = ₹ 18,22,50,000.00
Training & Capacity Building	₹ 81,00,000.00 (81 Sub Division x ₹1,00,000.00)
Total Estimated Cost	₹ 22,20,30,000.00

13. Execution Plan for Setting Up DRR Coordination Centres at Sub-Divisional & Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil Levels and Panchayat Emergency Response Centres (PERCs) in Himachal Pradesh

Time Frame:

- **Total Duration: 2 Years**
 - **Phase 1 (2024-25): 40%**
 - **Phase 2 (2025-26): 60%**

14. Flow Diagram of District Level Response Structure in Himachal Pradesh



*"Disasters don't discriminate; they affect everyone.
The strength of our response depends on the unity of our resources and the commitment of our community."*

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