



Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

Monsoon 2023

Floods, Cloudbursts and Landslides

Himachal Pradesh



HIMACHAL PRADESH
MONSOON 2023
FLOODS, CLOUDBURSTS AND LANDSLIDES
RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Himachal Pradesh Monsoon 2023 Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

1. Introduction and Context

Himachal Pradesh, an ecologically sensitive and environmentally fragile state, experienced one of its most devastating monsoon seasons in 2023. A rare convergence of intensified monsoon activity and western disturbances led to three successive spells of extremely heavy rainfall in July and September. This resulted in over 5,400 landslides and 83 flash flood events, causing significant loss of life and widespread damage to critical infrastructure, livelihoods, and public service delivery systems across all twelve districts. The disaster's magnitude far exceeded the state's coping capacity, necessitating a comprehensive and structured recovery approach.

In response, the Government of Himachal Pradesh initiated a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in August 2023, which was then submitted in November 2023. Based on the PDNA findings, a Multi-Sectoral Team (MST) was constituted under the Ministry of Home Affairs, which submitted its final report on February 14, 2025. Subsequently, the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC-NEC), in its meeting on March 22, 2025, approved total financial assistance of ₹2,367.04 crore under the Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) Funding Window of the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). As per the communication received on 23 June 2025, MHA informed that the HLC has approved financial assistance of ₹2,006.40 crores, with the central share being ₹1504.80 crores. This multi-sectoral R&R Plan, aligned with the SC-NEC recommendations and the R&R Guidelines notified on August 14, 2024, aims to restore critical infrastructure, support community-based recovery, and strengthen future resilience through targeted interventions across the most severely impacted departments.

2. Program Components and Financial Overview

The SC-NEC approved a total of ₹2,367.04 crore across twelve sectors, categorized into three main components:

- Social Sectors (₹192.76 crore): Encompassing Housing, Education, Health, and Community Buildings.
- Productive Sectors (₹161.27 crore): Including Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Tourism.
- Infrastructure Sector (₹2,013.01 crore): Covering Roads & Transport, Drinking Water & Sanitation, and Power.
- Crosscutting Sector: Separate proposals have been submitted under NDMF with 10% commitment from SDMF.

Each sector's allocation is based on detailed damage assessments, feasibility studies by the Multi-Sectoral Team, and adherence to R&R Guidelines.

3. Social Sector Recovery and Reconstruction Proposals

3.1. Housing (Approved: ₹142.61 crore; R&R Proposal Utilization: ₹142.61 crore)

The housing sector suffered extensive damage, with 4,948 fully damaged houses and 10,986 severely/partially damaged houses. The approved funds will support the reconstruction of 4,948 totally damaged houses (₹2.00 lakh/unit) and repair of 4,365 severely damaged houses (₹1.00 lakh/unit). Interventions prioritize "Build Back Better" principles, incorporating earthquake-resistant technology and flood-proofing, and encouraging the use of local, sustainable materials. Technical support will be provided to beneficiaries, and an inclusive approach ensures vulnerable groups (SC/ST, women-headed households, senior citizens, PwDs) receive priority. Funds will be disbursed via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to 9,313 geo-tagged beneficiaries. Over 4,500 masons have been trained in hazard-resistant

construction to support implementation, overseen by District-Level Committees, State-Level oversight by SDMA, along with support from District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) and State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC). A three-tier grievance redressal mechanism (Block, Sub-Divisional, District, State) is established, integrated with CM Helpline, DEOC (available on toll number 1077) and SEOC (available on toll number 1070). Expected outcomes include timely reconstruction, strengthened technical capacity, disaster-resilient construction, and enhanced community preparedness.

3.2. Education (Approved: ₹23.32 crore; R&R Proposal Utilization: ₹23.32 crore)

The monsoon damaged 247 schools, with 63 totally damaged and 184 severely damaged. The approved funds target reconstruction of totally damaged schools (₹9.625 crore) and repair of severely damaged schools (₹13.698 crore). The repair and reconstruction of totally and severely damaged High Schools (GHS), Senior Secondary Schools (GSSS), Primary Schools (GPS) and Middle Schools (GMS) will be done through a government executing agency such as HPPWD and HIMUDA.

The phased implementation follows a 30:40:30 fund disbursement. Quality assurance involves HPPWD engineers and departmental monitoring by Dy. Directors and BEEOs, with School Heads maintaining records. Grievances are addressed through CM Helpline, SEOC, and DEOC. Expected outcomes include strengthened institutional capacity, resilient infrastructure, enhanced safety, restored learning environments, and socio-educational benefits like increased enrolment.

3.3. Health (Approved: ₹18.64 crore; R&R Proposal Utilization: ₹10.22 crore)

The health sector experienced structural and functional disruptions in 60 identified health facilities, including 7 totally damaged Sub-centres and 53 severely damaged Sub-centres, PHCs, and CHCs/Civil Hospitals. The allocated funds will facilitate urgent repair and reconstruction, focusing on roof/wall repair, foundation stability, and slope stabilization. Works will be executed by designated Government implementing agencies, adhering to technical standards and procurement rules. Quality checks will be conducted by engineering and health infrastructure divisions. Grievances can be reported via CM helpline, SEOC, and DEOC. Expected outcomes include restoration and strengthening of critical healthcare infrastructure, improved access to essential health services, enhanced disaster resilience of health institutions, and support for frontline health workers.

3.4. Community Buildings (Approved: ₹8.19 crore; R&R Proposal Utilization: ₹8.19 crore)

This component is divided between the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (RD & PR) (₹5.70 crore) for Panchayat Ghars and other rural facilities, and the Department of Women and Child Development (₹2.49 crore) for Anganwadi Centres.

- RD & PR (Part A): Focuses on repairing/reconstructing 86 community buildings (28 totally damaged, 58 severely damaged). The HP RD & PR Department, with its robust internal capacity (engineers, technical assistants), will implement the plan. Quality control involves field engineers, geo-tagging, and third-party inspections. Grievances are managed via SEOC, DEOC, and CM Helpline. Expected outcomes include durable, disaster-resilient structures, local employment generation, enhanced institutional capability, and reduced isolation for communities.
- Women and Child Development (Part B): Targets reconstruction of 22 totally damaged Anganwadi Bhawans (₹6.00 lakh/unit) and repair/retrofitting of 39 severely damaged ones (₹3.00 lakh/unit). As the department lacks a technical team, execution will be through the Department of Rural Development via Block Development Officers. Monitoring will be done by Assistant Engineers/Junior Engineers. Grievances are managed via SEOC, DEOC, CM Helpline, and Mukhyamatri Seva Sankalp portal. Expected outcomes include better infrastructure for Anganwadi Centres, restoration of critical services (healthcare, nutrition, pre-school education), and enhanced disaster resilience.

4. Productive Sector Recovery and Reconstruction Proposals

4.1. Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Fisheries (Approved: ₹12.74 crore; R&R Proposal Utilization: ₹12.74 crore)

This sector supports significant rural livelihoods. ₹9.72 crore is allocated for Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and ₹3.02 crore for Fisheries.

- Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Part A): Addresses damage to government infrastructure (veterinary institutions, cattle sanctuaries, farms) and loss of livestock. The ₹9.72 crore will restore and reconstruct critical departmental infrastructure. Civil works will be executed through HPPWD and HPSIDC, with completion targeted by March 2026. Monitoring by Veterinary Officers and district-level Assistant/Deputy Directors ensures quality. Grievances are managed via SEOC, DEOC, and CM Helpline. Expected outcomes include functional veterinary institutions, improved service delivery in rural areas, and resilient infrastructure.
- Fisheries (Part B): Suffered ₹18.85 crore in losses. The ₹3.02 crore allocation will support the revival and restoration of damaged departmental assets, including intake channels at Trout Fish Farms (Kullu), office/residential buildings (Solan), and a fish feed mill/storeroom (Chamba). Works will be executed by the engineering wing of H.P. Aquaculture, Fishing and Marketing Society (HPAFMS), with completion by March 2026. Quality control is managed by the executing agency. Grievances are managed via SEOC, DEOC, and CM Helpline. Expected outcomes include resilient restoration of critical fish seed/feed infrastructure, strengthened production systems, and enhanced livelihoods for fishers.

4.2. Agriculture and Horticulture (Approved: ₹129.60 crore; R&R Proposal Utilization: ₹129.60 crore)

This sector, the backbone of HP's rural economy, was severely impacted, with 1,34,985 hectares of cropped area damaged. ₹85.85 crore is allocated for Agriculture, and ₹43.75 crore for Horticulture.

- Agriculture (Part A): The ₹85.85 crore addresses repair of government agricultural buildings/infrastructure (₹8.61 crore), repair/renovation of irrigation schemes (₹30.10 crore), soil and water management works (₹43.72 crore), and restoration of agri-storage infrastructure (₹3.42 crore). The Soil Conservation Wing of the Department of Agriculture, with its established institutional structure and technical expertise, will implement the plan. Implementation involves community participation through Krishak Vikas Sanghs and Water User Associations. Quality assurance includes field-level supervision, inspections by controlling officers, and geo-tagging. Grievances are managed via SEOC, DEOC, and CM Helpline. Expected outcomes include reduction in crop losses, enhanced water use efficiency, improved agricultural productivity, strengthened disaster resilience, and better livelihoods for farmers.
- Horticulture (Part B): The ₹43.75 crore targets reconstruction of agro-processing units (₹2.89 crore), damaged irrigation infrastructure (₹8.01 crore), PCDOs cum nurseries (₹3.29 crore), government/community infrastructure (₹11.31 crore), and broader recovery needs (₹18.25 crore) through cluster-based irrigation support. The Department of Horticulture, with its extensive extension network, will implement activities using a cluster-based and community-led approach, involving Water User Associations (WUAs) and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). Quality assurance involves an interdepartmental committee, field-level supervision, and geo-tagging. Grievances are managed via SEOC, DEOC, and CM Helpline. Expected outcomes include restoration of critical horticulture infrastructure, re-establishment of irrigation systems, strengthened post-harvest value chains, increased resilience, and enhanced community ownership.

4.3. Tourism (Approved: ₹18.93 crore; R&R Proposal Utilization: ₹15.81 crore)

The tourism sector, contributing approximately 7.78% to Himachal Pradesh's GSDP, faced significant losses during the 2023 monsoon, affecting key infrastructure such as roads, boundary walls, water sports centres, and tourism development properties. While ₹18.93 crore was approved by SC-NEC, the Department of Tourism & Civil Aviation has proposed to utilize ₹15.81 crore, aligned with 50%

of the total ₹31.62 crore recovery cost, with the remaining met through State resources. R&R funds will support repair and reconstruction of government/public assets (₹11.96 crore), community-owned facilities (₹0.75 crore), and HPTDC units (₹3.10 crore). Works will be executed by implementing agencies such as HPPWD and HPTDC, with oversight by District Tourism Offices and targeted completion by March 2026. Quality assurance is ensured through departmental engineering teams and field-level monitoring. Grievances are addressed via CM Helpline, SEOC, DEOC, and departmental email channels. Expected outcomes include restoration of critical tourism infrastructure, revival of HPTDC and community-run units, enhanced safety and resilience, job creation, and strengthened local tourism economies in disaster-affected districts.

5. Infrastructure Sector Recovery and Reconstruction Proposals

5.1. Roads & Transport (Approved: ₹1438.66 crore; R&R Proposal Utilization: ₹1438.66 crore)

The state's 73,230 km road network suffered extensive damage (over 8040 km affected). The approved funds will support reconstruction and repair of Major District Roads (MDRs) and Village Roads (VRs), bridges, and box culverts. HPPWD, with its significant internal capacity (engineering manpower, extensive contractor base), will lead implementation in two phases (preparation/tendering, then execution). A robust two-tier quality management system (field-level and State Quality Monitoring by SQMs) is in place, complemented by IT tools and geo-tagging. Grievances are managed via SEOC, DEOC, and CM Helpline. Expected outcomes include durable and safe road networks, rebuilt bridges and culverts ensuring year-round access, economic revitalization through local employment and supply chain boosts, and enhanced institutional capability.

5.2. Drinking Water and Sanitation (Approved: ₹520.55 crore; R&R Proposal Utilization: ₹520.55 crore)

The 2023 monsoon severely damaged drinking water supply and sanitation schemes. The approved funds will restore and enhance the resilience of water and sanitation infrastructure. Key components include source development & storage (wells, storage tanks, intake structures, water tanks), water treatment & supply (treatment plants, pipelines), mechanical & pumping systems (water pumps, pump houses), and sanitation & wastewater management (sewer pipelines, STPs, sanitation pumps). The Jal Shakti Vibhag (JSV), with its strong internal capacity (engineering manpower, contractor base), will implement the plan. A two-tier quality management system (field-level with NABL accredited lab testing, and additional quality assurance measures) is in place. Grievance redressal is facilitated through CM Seva Sankalp Helpline, SEOC, DEOC, Shikayat Nivaran Kendre, and CPGRAMS. Expected outcomes include durable storage facilities, safe potable water, proper sewage treatment, local employment, and enhanced institutional capability.

5.3. Power (Approved: ₹53.80 crore after adjusting for assistance provided on recommendation of IMCT; R&R Proposal Utilization: ₹53.71 crore)

The power sector, vital for the economy, sustained extensive damage to its infrastructure. The approved funds will support recovery efforts across three wings:

- Operation Wing (₹50.27 Cr): Focuses on distribution network restoration (replacement of 568 Distribution Transformers, 314 Steel Tubular Poles, 180+ km of HT/LT lines), and structural repairs (retaining walls).
- Electrical System Wing (₹0.85 Cr): Addresses repair of damaged transmission structures and civil works.
- Generation Wing (₹2.60 Cr): Targets hydroelectric plant repairs, including water conductor systems, water channel systems, and power generation structures.

Implementation involves immediate initiation of full-fledged activities, with tendering processes managed by field units. Procurement and quality control of critical materials (poles, lines, DTRs) are overseen by the Chief Engineer (MM) through type and acceptance tests. System resilience upgrades include relocating flood-vulnerable assets and reinforcing foundations. Grievances are managed via

SEOC, DEOC, and CM Seva Sankalp. Expected outcomes include restored electricity access for over 2 million residents, economic reactivation across sectors (tourism, industries, agriculture), enhanced disaster resilience through "Build Back Better" measures, stabilized hydropower generation, and accelerated recovery of disaster-hit communities.

The table below provides a consolidated snapshot of sector-wise recovery and reconstruction proposals submitted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh under the R&R funding window. These proposals reflect both the approved assistance, and the strategic priorities identified across twelve critical sectors.

Sector Type	Sub-Sector	SC-NEC Approved Amount (in crore rupees)	R&R Total Proposal Amount (in crore rupees)
Social Sector	Housing	142.61	142.61
	Education	23.32	23.32
	Health	18.64	10.22
	Community Buildings	8.19	8.19
	Sub-Total	192.76	184.34
Productive Sector	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	12.74	12.74
	Agriculture and Horticulture	129.60	129.60
	Tourism	18.93	15.81
	Sub-Total	161.27	158.15
Infrastructure Sector	Roads and Transport	1438.66	1438.66
	Drinking Water and Sanitation	520.55	520.55
	Power	53.80	53.71
	Sub-Total	2013.01	2012.92
GRAND TOTAL		2367.04	2355.38

6. Cross Cutting Sectors

Disaster Risk Reduction: On the recommendation of the SC-NEC, the State Government has already submitted ten (12) project proposals under NDMF window amounting to ₹ 705.26 crore to NDMA, against the suggested approval up to Rs. 375 crore by the SC-NEC. The State has focused on landslide and flood risk mitigation measures and has sought the approval of NDMA for the 375 crores. The state is committed to use its own resources for remaining amount.

Livelihood: Additional funds are not available for livelihood promotion initiatives, other than the approved money for the infrastructure relating to the productive sectors. Therefore, the state shall continue to use different schemes and programs of the state and central governments to support the people for livelihood recovery.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R Projects

To ensure timely, transparent, and accountable implementation of the R&R Plan, Himachal Pradesh has adopted a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy. In pursuance of para 13 of the "Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under NDRF and SDRF" (14 August 2024), the State Government has notified a dedicated Project Management Unit

(PMU) to oversee interdepartmental coordination, fund utilization, progress tracking, and compliance with R&R norms. Simultaneously, all sectoral works are being monitored through the Himachal Pradesh Disaster Management Information System (HPDMIS), a centralized digital platform for real-time tracking of project implementation. Executing agencies are required to regularly update the system, enabling district and state-level visibility. In addition to digital monitoring, Utilization Certificates (UCs) will be collected in accordance with General Financial Rules and validated against HPDMIS-reported progress.

Together, this integrated system of institutional oversight and digital monitoring ensures accountability, reduces delays, and supports data-driven decision-making across all 12 sectors of the R&R Plan.

8. Conclusion

This comprehensive Recovery and Reconstruction Plan serves as a critical roadmap for Himachal Pradesh's journey towards recovery from the devastating 2023 monsoon season. By systematically addressing damages across social, productive, and infrastructure sectors, and adhering to principles of targeted recovery, community participation, and "Build Back Better," the plan aims not only to restore normalcy but also to strengthen the state's resilience against future natural disasters. The structured interventions, robust implementation strategies, and transparent monitoring mechanisms outlined in this document lay a strong foundation for ensuring safety, inclusivity, and long-term sustainable development for the affected communities and the state as a whole.

Fund Utilization Timeline:

Sector Type	Sub-Sector	SC-NEC Approved (in crore rupees)	R&R Total Proposal Amount (in crore rupees)	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
				10%	10%	10%	20%	10%	10%	10%	20%	100%
Social Sector	Housing	142.61	142.61	14.26	14.26	14.26	28.52	14.26	14.26	14.26	28.52	142.61
	Education	23.32	23.32	2.33	2.33	2.33	4.66	2.33	2.33	2.33	4.66	23.32
	Health	18.64	10.22	1.02	1.02	1.02	2.04	1.02	1.02	1.02	2.04	10.22
	Community Buildings	8.19	8.19	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.64	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.64	8.19
	Sub-Total	192.76	184.34	18.43	18.43	18.43	36.87	18.43	18.43	18.43	36.87	184.34
Productive Sector	Animal Husbandry	9.72	9.72	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.94	9.72
	Fisheries	3.02	3.02	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.60	3.02
	Agriculture	85.85	85.85	8.59	8.59	8.59	17.17	8.59	8.59	8.59	17.17	85.85
	Horticulture	43.75	43.75	4.38	4.38	4.38	8.75	4.38	4.38	4.38	8.75	43.75
	Tourism	18.93	15.81	1.58	1.58	1.58	3.16	1.58	1.58	1.58	3.16	15.81
	Sub-Total	161.27	158.15	15.82	15.82	15.82	31.63	15.82	15.82	15.82	31.63	158.15
Infrastructure Sector	Roads and Transport	1438.66	1438.66	143.87	143.87	143.87	287.73	143.87	143.87	143.87	287.73	1438.66
	Drinking Water and Sanitation	520.55	520.55	52.06	52.06	52.06	104.11	52.06	52.06	52.06	104.11	520.55
	Power	53.8	53.71	5.37	5.37	5.37	10.74	5.37	5.37	5.37	10.74	53.71
	Sub-Total	2013.01	2012.92	201.29	201.29	201.29	402.58	201.29	201.29	201.29	402.58	2012.92
GRAND TOTAL		2367.04	2355.38	235.54	235.54	235.54	471.08	235.54	235.54	235.54	471.08	2355.38

1. RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION FRAMEWORK

1.1. Context

Himachal Pradesh is an ecologically sensitive and environmentally fragile state vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards including landslides, flash floods, cloudbursts, avalanches, and earthquakes. It is vulnerable to 25 out of 33 types of hazards identified by High Powered Committee (HPC) of Government of India.

In 2023, the state experienced one of the most devastating monsoon seasons in recent history. A rare convergence of intensified monsoon and western disturbances led to three successive spells of extremely heavy rainfall in July and August. Rainfall during 7–11 July 2023 alone was over 436% higher than the normal for that period (223mm of rainfall as compared to the typical amount of 41.6mm for such a period)¹. This abnormal rainfall triggered over 5,400 landslides and 83 flash flood events², resulting in significant loss of life, damage to infrastructure, housing, electricity, communication, transport, water supply, agriculture, and public services. With 45 cloudbursts recorded and cascading effects on transport, agriculture, and access to services, the disaster far exceeded the state's coping capacity.

In response to the widespread devastation caused by the 2023 monsoon season, the Government of Himachal Pradesh requested a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), which was conducted across all 12 districts and submitted in November 2023. The PDNA offered a comprehensive sector-wise assessment of damages and recovery needs.

Based on this, the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC-NEC), in its meeting held on 17 October 2024, recommended the formation of a Multi-Sectoral Team (MST) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, chaired by the Joint Secretary (Coordination) and comprising representatives from NDMA, NIDM, and 16 central ministries and departments. The MST was tasked with verifying sectoral losses, assessing the feasibility of proposed interventions, and ensuring non-duplication with ongoing schemes.

The MST submitted its final report on 14 February 2025. In its meeting held on 22 March 2025, the SC-NEC reviewed the MST's recommendations and approved a total of ₹2,367.04 crore for recovery and reconstruction across twelve sectors, including social, productive, and infrastructure-related areas.

This Recovery and Reconstruction Plan reflects the PDNA findings and aligns with the technical evaluations, cost norms, and convergence guidelines established under the R&R funding window of the NDRF and SDRF, as notified by the Government of India on 14 August 2024.

1.2. Objectives of the Plan

The Himachal Pradesh Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) plan is a multi-sectoral effort to recover from the damages and losses of the devastating monsoon of 2023 and rebuild on the principles of resilience and risk reduction. This plan aims at reestablishing life-line services – mainly key infrastructure such as roads, power and community buildings, recover the social sectors such as housing, education, Water Supply and Sanitation, and health, and uplift the productive sectors such as

¹ Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Himachal Pradesh, Monsoon 2023- Page 6

² Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Himachal Pradesh, Monsoon 2023- Page 13

agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, horticulture and tourism, while principles of equity, ecology and empowerment are adhered to.

The R&R plan's broad objectives can be described as:

- a) Build, repair, retrofit and strengthen houses for the people, and public buildings affected by the massive floods of 2023 through application of earthquake-resistant technology and flood proofing.
- b) Revive the local economy by providing infrastructure and support systems for productive sector such as agriculture, industries, small businesses, fisheries and such, and help regenerate livelihoods for the people.
- c) Rebuild and upgrade community and social infrastructure, improve education and health system, and strengthen social protection measures for weaker sections of the population.
- d) Restore lifeline infrastructure of transport networks, road, and utility infrastructure of power and water supply, and reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters.

1.3. Guiding Principles

The R&R plan goes beyond the immediate priorities of damage restoration and pursues a broader scope of risk reduction and resilience in sectors that have highly impacted the communities, institutions and service delivery mechanisms. Mapped to the negative impact on development gains, economic losses over and above the pre-existing development deficits, this plan calls for application of specific principles in its implementation.

- The R&R plan shall involve people and representative institutions in the decision making and execution process and reflect their priorities and aspiration in plan deliverables.
- It will introduce structural and non-structural recovery measures, which are feasible and affordable, and which align with the culture, climate and context of communities.
- It will ensure highest levels of transparency and accountability in plan implementation through appropriate institutional mechanisms and practices.
- All structural and non-structural measures shall be put through quality control to enable efficiency, effectiveness and timely delivery of objects for which the R&R is intended.
- Overall, the running principle is build-back better, while ensuring that there shall be no new harm or risk added in the process of reconstruction or recovery.
- Systematically prioritize recovery interventions and resource allocation based on comprehensive multi-hazard vulnerability and risk assessments (considering earthquakes, landslides, floods, GLOFs, climate change), combined with assessments of socio-economic vulnerability and criticality of services.
- Synergy with State Development Policies and Plans: R&R plans are fully aligned with, and actively contribute to, the state's long-term development vision (e.g., Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Plan, State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other relevant sectoral plans)
- Convergence with Government Schemes and Programs: To ensure that the diverse and extensive needs arising from the disaster are met comprehensively, this plan actively promotes convergence with existing government schemes and programs. By aligning its objectives and interventions with ongoing national and state-level initiatives, such as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) for housing, Samagra Shiksha for education, and various agricultural and rural development programs, the plan maximizes resource utilization and avoids fragmented efforts. This strategic integration ensures that recovery efforts are not isolated but rather contribute synergistically to broader development goals, leveraging established frameworks for efficient delivery and sustained impact.

- **Non-Duplication of Efforts and Funding:** Furthermore, a rigorous commitment to non-duplication of efforts and funding is central to the plan's integrity and effectiveness. A thorough verification process, including cross-referencing beneficiaries and projects with those supported by other central or state-sponsored schemes and previous NDRF/SDRF allocations, is meticulously undertaken. This stringent oversight ensures that every rupee is utilized for distinct, unaddressed needs, preventing overlaps and maximizing the reach of assistance to the most deserving. This disciplined approach guarantees accountability, optimizes financial resources, and streamlines implementation, thereby accelerating the overall recovery trajectory for Himachal Pradesh.

1.4. Plan Components:

Government of India (GoI) framed the guidelines for the constitution and administration of the R&R funding window under NDRF and SDRF on 14 Aug 2024. The SC-NEC meeting held on 17.10.2024 took up the PDNA of Himachal Pradesh (conducted in Nov 2023) and suggested a Multi-Sectoral Team to review the PDNA and the information / recommendations provided by the SC-NEC and the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The MST submitted its report on 14.02.2025. The SE-NEC further reviewed the recommendations of the MST through its meeting held on 22.03.2025, and approved a total of ₹2367.04 crores for the following twelve sectors:

- a) Social Sectors: Housing, Education, Health and Community Building: ₹192.76 crores
- b) Productive sectors: Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Tourism: ₹161.27 crores
- c) Infrastructure Sector: Roads & Transport, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Power: ₹2013.01 crores.

1.5. Implementation and Coordination Strategy:

The implementation of the Recovery and Reconstruction plan is guided by the Recovery and Reconstruction Guidelines of the Government of India and will be executed through inter-departmental coordination led by the Project Management Unit (PMU) set up by the HP SDMA.

The PMU will be responsible for overall project management, inter-departmental coordination, tracking fund utilization, progress review, reporting to the State Executive Committee (SEC), and liaising with the Government of India for periodic submissions. It will ensure strict adherence to R&R guidelines and approved sectoral plans. PMU will function as the single window of coordination for all the departments. PMU effectively will monitor and review implementation regularly.

Composition of PMU:

Sr.No	Designation/Position	No. Of Posts	Mode of Recruitment
Programme			
1	Joint Secretary (Revenue) - cum Project Director	1	HAS Cadre Existing incumbent
2	Assistant Controller (F&A)	1	Existing incumbent in DM cell
3	Accountant	1	Existing incumbent in DM cell
4	Senior Assistant	1	As per the notification issued on 19-1 2009, Sr. Assistant will be provided by SAD

5	Peon	1	Asper the notification issued on 19 1-2009, Peon will be provided by SAD or from Home Guards
Consultants			
6	Lead Consultant	1	Consultancy basis
7	Sr. Consultant (Recovery and Reconstruction)	1	Consultancy basis
8	DRR and MIS Expert	1	Consultancy basis
9	Documentation and Report Writing Expert	1	Consultancy basis
Total		9	

Social Sector Recovery and Reconstruction Plans

2.1 HOUSING

2.1.1 Sector Overview

The housing sector was among the worst affected by the 2023 monsoon disaster in Himachal Pradesh. Torrential rains, floods, cloudbursts, and landslides caused widespread destruction of residential infrastructure across both rural and urban areas, resulting in large-scale displacement and damage to essential household assets.

As per the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) report, the housing sector suffered an estimated damage of ₹2,284.34 crore and a loss of ₹24.57 crore, resulting in a total combined impact of ₹2,308.91 crore. The recovery needs for the sector were projected at ₹2,353.65 crore. The PDNA further identified a total of 4,948 fully damaged houses comprising pucca, kutcha, semi-pucca structures, and huts, and an additional 10,986 houses that were either severely or partially damaged.

In view of the above and based on the assessment of damages and projected recovery needs, the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) approved ₹142.61 crore for the Housing sector on 22 March 2025 under the Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) Funding Window of the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). This allocation is in line with the provisions of the R&R Guidelines Para 11.8.

As per Items and Norms for Assistance under R&R Window applicable to hilly areas:

- Financial assistance for a fully damaged house is ₹2.00 lakh
- Financial assistance for a severely damaged house is ₹1.00 lakh

2.1.2 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

The proposed recovery and reconstruction activities under the Housing sector aim to provide safe, durable, and disaster-resilient shelter solutions to 9,313 households affected by the 2023 monsoon disaster. This includes 4,948 fully damaged houses and 4,365 severely damaged houses identified through the PDNA. The interventions are aligned with the approved assistance under the R&R Funding Window of NDRF and follow the principle of "Build Back Better."

I. Key Components of the Project

- **Reconstruction of totally damaged houses comprising pucca, kutcha, semi-pucca structures, and huts:**

This includes the reconstruction of houses that were completely destroyed or rendered uninhabitable during the disaster. The affected units comprise various housing types including pucca, kutcha, semi-pucca structures, and huts. These households are being prioritized under Phase I of implementation.

- **Reconstruction of totally damaged houses comprising pucca, kutcha, semi-pucca structures, and huts:**

This includes the reconstruction of houses that were completely destroyed or rendered uninhabitable during the disaster. The affected units comprise various housing types including pucca, kutcha, semi-pucca structures, and huts. These households are being prioritized under

Phase I of implementation.

- **Repair of severely damaged houses comprising pucca, kutcha, semi-pucca structures, and huts:**

This involves the repair and retrofitting of houses that sustained significant structural damage but remain partially intact. These include pucca, kutcha, and semi-pucca houses and huts identified through field-level verification.

Each intervention is designed to ensure that disaster-affected families are provided with structurally safe and habitable housing in a timely manner.

II. Item-Wise Details of Approved Assistance

An overview of the proposed interventions across districts, along with associated costs, is outlined below:

Allocation as per Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC-NEC)						
Totally Damaged (Damaged > 70%)						
Name of District	Pucca	Semi-Kutchha/ Kutchha	Huts	Total	Rate of Assistance (as per R&R norms)*	Total Cost (in Lakh Rupees)
Chamba	24	36	0	60	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	120
Kinnaur	55	97	68	220	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	440
Kullu	213	56	45	314	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	628
Mandi	294	380	0	674	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	1348
Shimla	145	72	40	257	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	514
Solan	252	163	0	415	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	830
Bilaspur	53	41	182	276	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	552
Hamirpur	175	150	275	600	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	1200
Kangra	138	72	888	1098	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	2196
Sirmaur	324	105	465	894	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	1788
Lahaul & Spiti	0	0	5	5	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	10
Una	4	10	121	135	@ 2,00,000/ per Unit	270
Sub-total (A)	1677	1182	2089	4948		9896
Severely Damaged (30% to 70%)						
Name of District	Pucca	Semi-Kutchha/ Kutchha	Huts	Total	Rate of Assistance (as per R&R norms)*	Total Cost (in Lakh Rupees)
Chamba	41	134	0	175	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	175
Kinnaur	44	1	2	47	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	47
Kullu	346	127	7	480	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	480
Mandi	78	147	0	225	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	225
Solan	360	363	0	723	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	723
Bilaspur	95	63	203	361	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	361
Hamirpur	48	423	285	756	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	756

Kangra	154	120	929	1203	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	1203
Sirmaur	84	13	115	212	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	212
Lahaul & Spiti	2	0	13	15	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	15
Una	44	20	104	168	@ 1,00,000/ per Unit	168
Sub-total (B)	1296	1411	1658	4365		4365
Grand Total (A+B)						14261

For detailed information on housing beneficiaries and interventions proposed under this plan, please refer to [Annexure 1](#).

**Please note that the rate of assistance is the same for all types of housing. This has been done in line with R&R norms and guidelines for hilly areas as well as the MST recommendation of approving 142.62 crores for the Housing sector with the following breakdown (as on Page 15 of Volume 1- Main Report):*

For totally damaged houses, the team approved:

Type of House	Number of Houses	Total Cost Recommended by MST (in Lakh rupees)	Per Unit Cost Recommended (and in line with R&R norms for Hilly Areas) in Lakh rupees
Pucca	1677	3354	2
Semi-Pucca	378	756	2
Kuccha	804	1608	2
Huts	2089	4178	2
Total	4948	9896	-

For severely damaged houses, the team approved:

Type of House	Number of Houses	Total Cost Recommended by MST (in Lakh rupees)	Per Unit Cost Recommended (and in line with R&R norms for Hilly Areas) in Lakh rupees
Pucca	1296	1296	1
Semi-Pucca	639	639	1
Kuccha	772	772	1
Huts	1658	1658	1
Total	4365	4365	-

III. Phased Implementation and Fund Utilization

The execution of R&R activities will follow a structured fund disbursement pattern of 30:40:30, as per established guidelines. Each phase has been designed to align with fund availability, field-level readiness, and the urgency of interventions, while ensuring timely and effective implementation.

The R&R efforts have also been prioritized in a phased manner based on the extent of damage.

- Phase I will cover 2,474 of the 4,948 fully damaged houses (50%)
- Phase II will include the remaining 2,474 fully damaged houses along with 1,865 of the 4,365 severely damaged houses (approximately 42.73%)

- Phase III will focus on the remaining 2,500 severely damaged houses (approximately 57.25%).

The following table presents the proposed timeline and corresponding fund release details for each phase:

Phases	Proposal	Timeline (Tentative)	Fund Disbursement Details
Phase 1 (30%)	Disbursement of assistance and initiation of reconstruction for 2,474 fully damaged houses	August - October 2025	Funds released after administrative and financial sanction, enabling groundwork and initial construction activities
Phase 2 (40%)	Disbursement of assistance and initiation of reconstruction for 2,474 fully damaged houses and repair of 1,865 severely damaged houses	October 2025 – January 2026	Released after submission of Utilization Certificate and physical progress, sustains the momentum of construction works
Phase 3 (30%)	Disbursement of assistance and initiation of repair for the remaining 2,500 severely damaged houses	January 2026 – March 2026	Released on nearing completion and submission. Facilitates audit documentation and supports timely closure

IV. Guiding Principles

The proposed R&R efforts in the housing sector, especially the ones involving reconstruction, are underpinned by the following key principles and norms:

- **Build Back Better Approach:** All houses will be designed to withstand future natural disasters, especially floods and landslides
- **Compliance with Local Building Bye Laws:** Structures will follow Himachal Pradesh’s Town and Country Planning Act and Rural Housing Guidelines. Use of locally available, sustainable materials will also be encouraged
- **Technical Support:** Beneficiaries will receive design templates, guidance from local engineers, and field-level masons trained in resilient construction
- **Inclusive and Pro-Poor Approach:** Special provisions have been made for vulnerable groups. Priority in housing allotment and necessary design modifications will be provided for:
 - Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)
 - Women-headed households
 - Senior citizens
 - Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

2.1.3 Delivery Mechanism and Field-Level Capacity

- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):**

- All payments will be made directly into the bank accounts of verified beneficiaries in a phased manner as per the already devised mechanism
- This ensures efficient fund flow, prevents leakage, and minimizes administrative delays
- **Beneficiary Verification:**
 - 9,313 households have been finalized as eligible beneficiaries under the Housing R&R Plan
 - The list has been verified and geo-tagged to ensure accuracy and avoid duplication of assistance
 - Verification was carried out at the village and ward levels by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Patwaris, and Block Development Officers (BDOs)
- **Emergency Operation Centres**
 - The SEOC and respective DEOCs will support overall implementation by coordinating fund flow, monitoring progress, and ensuring timely resource allocation across districts. They support district authorities to track DBT disbursement, facilitate technical support, and address any implementation bottlenecks in real time.
- **Technical Facilitation and Implementation:**
 - Implementation will be carried out at the village and ward levels by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Patwaris, and Block Development Officers (BDOs)
 - The disaster affected people in all the twelve districts will also need technical support at their doorsteps to ensure that the houses are resilient, which would be done through the trained workforce.
 - Over 4,500 masons have been trained under a State-led targeted capacity-building initiative: Training for Masons, Bar Binders, and Carpenters for Hazard-Resistant Construction
 - Masons have been trained through a phased program led by Master Trainers certified by CBRI, Roorkee
 - Each Gram Panchayat has access to at least one trained mason, who will be mobilized to support house reconstruction at village and block levels
 - Trained personnel will work under the supervision of engineers from the Rural Development Department and will be monitored by district-level committees to ensure quality control and adherence to resilient construction standards
- **Gap Filling and Resource Mobilization**

While the financial assistance under R&R guidelines is substantial, some households may require additional resources. The State will contribute its own funds to fill the gaps.

2.1.4 Quality Assurance and Monitoring of Project Implementation

A multi-layered, transparent system has been established to ensure high-quality implementation of the R&R activities under the Housing sector:

- **District-Level Committees:**

These committees comprise DCs, Sub-Divisional Magistrates (SDMs), Panchayati Raj officers, and engineers. They are responsible for conducting monthly inspections, verifying implementation progress, and addressing local-level issues as they arise.

- **State-Level Oversight by SDMA:**

SDMA will monitor implementation through regular reviews. It will identify and flag any inconsistencies or delays.

2.1.5 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

A three-tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism will be established at the Block, Sub-Divisional, District, and State levels to ensure timely resolution of complaints and enhance accountability during implementation.

Nodal officers will be designated at each level to receive, log, and address grievances within a defined timeframe. Additionally, toll-free helpline numbers 1100, along with the DEOC helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070 will be operational to facilitate easy access for beneficiaries and ensure prompt redressal of concerns.

2.1.6 Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

To ensure optimal utilization of resources and prevent duplication, the assistance provided under this R&R Plan will be clearly demarcated and monitored. A thorough verification process will be undertaken to cross-check beneficiaries with existing support received under other Government of India schemes (such as PMAY-G) and NDRF/SDRF assistance, thereby ensuring no overlap or double benefits are extended.

2.1.7 Expected Outcomes

The proposed interventions under the Housing Sector R&R Plan are expected to yield the following outcomes

- Timely reconstruction of 9,313 fully and severely damaged houses across 12 affected districts
- Strengthened technical capacity at the grassroots level through the deployment of over 4,500 trained masons
- Construction of all houses following disaster-resilient design standards based on the principles of Build Back Better and local building byelaws
- Inclusion of vulnerable groups (SC/ST, women-headed households, elderly, and persons with disabilities) in housing support and design modifications
- Strengthened community participation and local ownership through involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions and local stakeholders.
- Strengthened community preparedness and long-term resilience against future disasters
- Institutional capacity building through coordination between State, district, and Gram Panchayat levels
- Development of a scalable and replicable recovery model for future post-disaster housing interventions in similar geographies

2.2 EDUCATION

2.2.1 Sector Overview

Education is a vital pillar of Himachal Pradesh development, contributing significantly to human capital and social progress. The education sector faced major disruptions during the 2023 monsoons, with widespread damage to school infrastructure, classrooms, boundary walls, and essential teaching-learning equipment. Heavy rainfall and subsequent landslides led to the damage of numerous government school buildings, resulting in the loss of educational days and disruption of services.

Based on the PDNA and multiple meetings, it is agreed that a total of 247 numbers of schools were affected, with 63 number of schools completely damaged or declared unsafe for use and 184 number of schools are severely damaged. The SC-NEC approved Rs. 23.32 crores on 22 March 2025 with reference to para 11.8 of R&R guidelines, for the recovery and reconstruction of severely and totally damaged schools to assist the efforts of the Department of Education. As per the final inputs of the SC-NEC, this is apart from the 5.98 crores for 23 schools that had already been released.

This includes:

- ₹962.50 lakhs for the reconstruction of totally damaged school buildings and infrastructure
- ₹1369.80 lakhs for the repair of severely damaged school buildings and infrastructure

2.2.2 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

I. Key Components of the Project

Each proposed activity is grounded in field assessments and aligned with the approval of the SC-NEC on 22 March 2025 under Para 11.8 of R&R Guidelines.

247 school buildings and departmental education offices were damaged due to landslide and floods. Immediate repair and renovation would be undertaken to ensure continuity in education, delivery of mid-day-meals, sanitation, and other essential services to the children.

- **Construction of totally damaged school buildings**

Unsafe or completely damaged school structures will be reconstructed using disaster-resilient designs. Several schools lost essential facilities such as toilets, drinking water supply, furniture and electricity connections. Their restoration is crucial for maintaining safe and functional learning environments. To protect students and school property from future disasters, boundary walls and drainage systems will be constructed in vulnerable areas, to add to their resilience. All repair, reconstruction and restoration work related to damaged school infrastructure including school buildings, boundary walls, toilets, Mid-Day Meal Kitchen and other essential facilities will be reconstructed. 63 schools are expected to be rebuilt at a cost of ₹ 962.50 lakhs.

- **Construction of severely damaged school buildings**

Several Government school buildings were severely damaged due to heavy rainfall and landslides during the Year-2023 monsoon season. The damage includes structural cracks, collapsed walls, cracks or repairable damages to classrooms, and loss of essential facilities leading to unsafe learning environment. In view of the above, it is proposed that immediate steps may be initiated for repair, and reconstruction of these school buildings to ensure the safety of students and staff.

II. Item-Wise Details of Approved Assistance

A. TOTALLY DAMAGED SCHOOLS- DISTRICT WISE							
Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of GPS	No. of GMS	No. of GHS	No. of GSSS	No. of Education Block Office	Estimated Amount (in Lakh Rupees)
1	Bilaspur	01	00	00	00	00	15.00
2	Hamirpur	02	02	00	00	00	55.00
3.	Kangra	03	00	01	00	00	55.00
4	Kullu	07	00	02	00	00	152.50
5	Mandi	08	00	00	00	00	145.00
6	Sirmour	01	00	00	01	00	15.00
7	Shimla	11	00	00	00	00	165.00
8	Solan	15	01	00	00	00	240.00
9	Una	02	00	00	00	00	30.00
10	Kinnaur	00	01	00	00	00	15.00
11	Chamba	05	00	00	00	00	75.00
Sub-total (A)		55	4	3	1	00	962.50
B. SEVERELY DAMAGED SCHOOLS- DISTRICT WISE							
Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of GPS	No. of GMS	No. of GHS	No. of GSSS	No. of Education Block Office	Estimated Amount (in Lakh Rupees)
1	Bilaspur	16	03	04	00	00	183.00
2	Hamirpur	02	01	01	04	00	79.50
3.	Kangra	52	00	01	06	01	434.50
4	Kullu	06	01	01	03	00	93.00
5	Mandi	15	01	00	01	00	122.50
6	Sirmour	18	00	00	01	00	135.50
7	Shimla	11	00	00	01	00	80.00
8	Solan	05	01	00	00	00	34.00
9	Una	12	01	01	02	00	127.80
10	Chamba	11	01	00	00	00	80.00
Sub-total (B)		148	9	8	18	01	1369.80
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)		203	13	11	19	1	2332.3

For a detailed list of approved schools and proposed interventions, please refer to [Annexure 2](#).

2.2.3 Execution Strategy

- **Totally Damaged Schools:** The reconstruction of totally damaged High Schools (GHS), Senior Secondary Schools (GSSS), Primary Schools (GPS) and Middle Schools (GMS) will be done through a government executing agency such as HPPWD and HIMUDA.
- **Severely Damaged Schools:** The repair and reconstruction of totally damaged High Schools (GHS), Senior Secondary Schools (GSSS), Primary Schools (GPS) and Middle Schools (GMS) will be done through a government executing agency such as HPPWD and HIMUDA. This would ensure quicker execution of repair works, and ground level monitoring.

2.2.4 Phased Implementation and Fund Utilization

The execution of R&R activities will follow a structured fund disbursement pattern of 30:40:30, as per established guidelines. Each phase has been designed to align with fund availability, field-level readiness, and the urgency of the interventions. The following breakdown reflects the prioritization of activities and their expected timelines, ensuring timely and effective implementation.

Sr. No.	Proposals	Amount (in Lakh Rupees)	Timeline (tentative)
A. First Instalment @30%			
1.	Totally Damaged Schools (i.e. 63)	288.75	Within 2 months after receipt of funds
2.	Severely Damaged Schools (i.e. 184)	401.99	
Total A =		699.69	
B. Second Instalment @40%			
1	Totally Damaged Schools (i.e. 63)	385.00	Within 3 months after receipt of funds
2.	Severely Damaged Schools (i.e. 184)	547.92	
Total B =		932.92	
C. Third Instalment @30%			
1.	Totally Damaged Schools (i.e. 63)	288.75	Within 2 months after receipt of funds
2.	Severely Damaged Schools (i.e. 184)	410.99	
Total C =		699.69	
Grand Total = A+B+C =		2332.30	

2.2.5 Quality Assurance and Monitoring Feedback

All projects proposed under the Recovery and Reconstruction Plan in the Education Department will be monitored to ensure high standards of quality and adherence to technical guidelines during implementation. The Sub- Divisional Officer, Executive Engineer of HPPWD or other government executing agency, and the concerned District or Divisional Engineer will carry out inspection and regular field checks to ensure technical oversight.

The repair and reconstruction works related to all schools will be executed by a government agency. However, the work will be monitored by the Dy. Director of Higher Education, Dy. Director Elementary Education, Dy. Director Quality, and BEEOs. School Head will maintain the records of the work and support the monitoring process. Senior officers, including the Director of School Education, Additional Director, Joint Director will interact with these groups to gather feedback. This feedback will be formally recorded and shared with relevant funding agencies.

This multi-tiered monitoring system will help ensure accountability, quality control, and timely corrective action during implementation.

2.2.6 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Grievances related to the Department are received through multiple channels, including CM Helpline, and toll-free helpline numbers 1100, DEOC helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070. Additionally, written or email submissions can be routed through the Director of School Education to the concerned. The Deputy Director of school Education/School Head initiate timely resolution. All grievances are addressed on a priority basis and within defined timelines to ensure prompt redressal and accountability.

2.2.7 Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

The proposed interventions under this Recovery and Reconstruction Plan have not been covered under any ongoing Government of India schemes or previous allocations under the NDRF, thereby ensuring there is no duplication of assistance.

2.2.8 Expected Outcomes

- **Strengthened Institutional Capacity and Resilient Infrastructure:** The plan aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of the education sector. This includes the reconstruction of damaged school buildings using disaster-resilient designs. Essential facilities such as toilets, drinking water, and electricity connections will be restored. Additionally, boundary walls and drainage systems will be constructed in vulnerable areas to enhance resilience against future disasters.
- **Enhanced Safety and Restoration of Learning Environments:** The initiatives will lead to the restoration of safe and functional learning environments for children. A key outcome is the enhanced safety and security of students and staff. Immediate repair and renovation will be undertaken to ensure the continuity of education, mid-day meal delivery, and sanitation services.
- **Socio-Educational Benefits:** The improved infrastructure and learning environments are projected to result in higher student enrolment and retention. The plan is also expected to foster a positive reputation within the community and support co-curricular activities

2.3 HEALTH

2.3.1 Sector Overview

The 2023 monsoon season in Himachal Pradesh caused extensive damage to public infrastructure across sectors, and health institutions were no exception. A combination of intense rainfall, landslides, and floods led to structural and functional disruptions in various health facilities, particularly at the subcentre (SC), primary (PHC), and community health centre (CHC) levels.

Types of structural damage included:

- roof leakage and wall collapse
- foundation instability,
- boundary wall and retaining wall failure, and
- water seepage affecting facility usability.

The damage severely compromised the functionality of essential healthcare delivery institutions, particularly in remote and vulnerable areas.

In response to these losses, total financial assistance of ₹18.64 crore was approved by SC-NEC on 22 March 2025 under Para 11.8 of the Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) Guidelines. This assistance supports both full reconstruction and major repair work for the most critically affected health facilities.

2.3.2 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

From the total amount approved by the SC-NEC, the Department of Health and Family Welfare is proposing an allocation of ₹10.22 crore for urgent repair and reconstruction of 60 identified health facilities, based on field-level readiness and technical prioritization.

These works include:

- replacement of roofing materials,
- masonry and plaster repair,
- reconstruction of collapsed walls and boundary structures,
- foundation repair, and
- slope stabilization in vulnerable terrain

The Department of Health and Family Welfare has identified a total of 60 public health facilities requiring urgent repair and reconstruction based on the severity of structural damage. The proposed works will be undertaken with the following breakdown:

- Totally damaged: 7 Subcentres (HSCs) requiring full reconstruction
- Severely damaged:
 - 38 Subcentres (HSCs)
 - 6 Primary Health Centres (PHCs)
 - 9 Community Health Centres (CHCs)/Civil Hospitals (CHs)

These facilities span multiple districts and represent critical infrastructure for the delivery of primary and community-level healthcare services.

Item-Wise Details of Approved Assistance

The table below outlines the district-wise distribution of health facilities approved for recovery and reconstruction, along with corresponding cost estimates. It includes totally and severely damaged

Subcentres, PHCs, and CHCs/CHs identified by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, based on field assessments conducted post-monsoon 2023.

A. Totally Damaged HSCs			
S. No	District	Number of Institutions	Amount Allocated (in Lakh Rupees)
1	Bilaspur	3	47.43
2	Sirmour	1	15.81
3	Una	1	15.81
4	Shimla	1	15.81
5	Kullu	1	15.81
	Sub-total (A)	7	110.67
B. Severely Damaged HSCs			
S. No	District	Number of Institutions	Amount Allocated (in Lakh Rupees)
1	Bilaspur	5	39.55
2	Kangra	6	47.46
3	Sirmour	8	63.28
4	Una	9	71.19
5	Kullu	2	15.82
6	Shimla	3	23.73
7	Solan	2	15.82
8	Hamirpur	3	23.73
	Sub-total (B)	38	300.58
C. Severely Damaged CHCs			
S. No	District	Number of Institutions	Amount Allocated (in Lakh Rupees)
1	Mandi	1	60.49
2	Kangra	1	54.92
3	Hamirpur	1	14.16
4	Bilaspur	2	185.72
5	Kullu	1	92.86
	Sub-total (C)	6	408.16
D. Severely Damaged PHCs			

S. No	District	Number of Institutions	Amount Allocated (in Lakh Rupees)
1	Mandi	1	22.16
2	Hamirpur	4	81.21
3	Kangra	2	49.44
4	Sirmour	2	49.44
	Sub-total (D)	9	202.25
GRAND TOTAL (A + B + C + D)		60	1021.66

For the exact names and locations of all approved health units, please refer to [Annexure 3](#).

2.3.3 Phased Implementation and Fund Utilization

The recovery and reconstruction works will be implemented in a phased manner, aligned with government procedures for fund disbursement and institutional readiness. All works will be executed by designated government agencies following relevant technical and financial guidelines. The Department of Health and Family Welfare targets completion of all activities under this plan by March 2026, subject to the timely release of funds.

2.3.4 Implementation Plan

The proposed interventions will be executed through designated Government implementing agencies, ensuring compliance with relevant construction codes and procurement rules. Quality checks will be conducted by the engineering and health infrastructure divisions of the department.

2.3.5 Quality Assurance and Feedback

All repair and reconstruction works will adhere to established technical standards, engineering norms, and procurement procedures. The implementation will be overseen by field-level officials of the Health Department in close coordination with the executing agencies. Periodic inspections and test checks will be undertaken to ensure quality control and compliance throughout the execution period.

2.3.6 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Any grievances related to the quality or progress of works can be reported through the State's digital platforms such as the CM Helpline toll-free number 1100, DEOC toll-free helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070.

Additionally, concerned health officials at the block and district levels will be responsible for addressing issues at the local level in a time-bound manner. Persistent or unresolved grievances will be escalated through the appropriate departmental channels for redressal.

2.3.7 Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

The Department of Health and Family Welfare confirms that there will be no duplication of funds or activities under the Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) Plan. The proposed interventions are distinct from those supported under other centrally or state-sponsored schemes. While the State has previously received ₹7.56 crore for emergency repair and restoration works under a separate arrangement, all works included in this plan have been carefully screened to avoid any overlap. Only those facilities

and components not covered earlier, or requiring further restoration, have been proposed for support through the R&R funding window.

2.3.8 Expected Outcomes

- Restoration and strengthening of critical healthcare infrastructure at the HSC, PHC and levels across affected districts.
- Improved access to essential health services, especially for rural and remote populations, through repaired and functional health facilities.
- Enhanced disaster resilience of health institutions through structural improvements such as slope stabilization, boundary reinforcement, and foundation repair.
- Support to frontline health workers and improved community health outcomes through timely restoration of operational facilities.

2.4 COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

2.4.1 Sector Overview

Community buildings are one of the important assets in any state, as they provide shelters/ store/ space for organizing camps for emergency response and medical assistance to doorstep during the restoration and rehabilitation during its necessity to the community. A mountainous region like Himachal Pradesh is highly dependent on its community buildings during any emergency in the State. Many community buildings have been damaged in monsoon 2023, with major damage in the state.

In response to these losses, SC-NEC has approved 8.19 crores under para 11.8 of R&R guidelines for the reconstruction, repair and recovery of community buildings and anganwadis in this sector strictly as per R & R norms.

To operationalize the ₹8.19 crore approved under the Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) window for community infrastructure, the allocation has been divided between two implementing departments in accordance with SC-NEC recommendations and the R&R funding guidelines. Part A of this plan has been prepared by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (RD & PR), focusing on the restoration of Panchayat Ghars and other rural community facilities. Part B has been submitted by the Department of Women and Child Development, targeting the repair and reconstruction of Anganwadi Centres across the affected districts.

PART A: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ (RD & PR)

2.4.2 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

Item-wise Details of Approved Assistance

The below was approved by the SC-NEC at its meeting held on 22 March 2025. Further details of the Panchayat Ghar, Community Bhawan, Mahila Mandal Bhawan and Yuvak Mandal Bhawan to be repaired/ reconstruction part thereof are given in detail as [Annexure 4A](#).

Allocation as approved by Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee				
A. Totally Damaged Community Buildings				
Name of District	Type of Building	Number of Buildings	Rate of Assistance (as per R&R norms)	Total Cost (in Lakh Rupees)
Kangra	Panchayat Ghar	1	10	10
Kinnaur	Panchayat Ghar	1	10	10
Kullu	Community Bhawan	3	10	30
Mandi	Panchayat Ghar	3	10	30
Shimla	Panchayat Ghar	11	10	110
Shimla	Community Bhawan	6	10	60
Sirmour	Panchayat Ghar	3	10	30
Sub-total (A)		28	-	280
B. Severely Damaged Community Buildings				

Name of District	Type of Building	Number of Buildings	Rate of Assistance (as per R&R norms)	Total Cost (in Lakh Rupees)
Kangra	Yuvak Mandal Bhawan	1	5	5
Kullu	Panchayat Ghar	1	5	5
Mandi	Panchayat Ghar	14	5	70
Shimla	Community Bhawan	7	5	35
Shimla	Mahila Mandal Bhawan	8	5	40
Shimla	Yuvak Mandal Bhawan	5	5	25
Shimla	Panchayat Ghar	6	5	30
Sirmour	Community Bhawan	1	5	5
Sirmour	Mahila Mandal Bhawan	7	5	35
Sirmour	Panchayat Ghar	3	5	15
Sirmour	Yuvak Mandal Bhawan	2	5	10
Una	Community Bhawan	3	5	15
Sub-total (B)		58	-	290
GRAND TOTAL (A +B)		86		570

Key Components of the Project

Buildings Repair/ Reconstruction part thereof (Panchayat Ghar, Community Bhawan, Mahila Mandal Bhawan and Yuvak Mandal Bhawan): This is a primary component, given the extensive damage (28 nos of fully damaged and 58 nos. of severely damaged). This component involves:

- Detailed Damage Assessment: Further detailed assessments to understand the precise nature and extent of damage to each building, beyond the initial categorization.
- Engineering: Design appropriate measures, considering factors like terrain and climate resilience to prevent future damage.
- Material Procurement: Sourcing and procuring high-quality construction materials, including cement, steel, aggregates, asphalt, and concrete, for building repair.
- Execution of Works: Carrying out the physical work of repairing of building, which includes replacing/retrofitting of the portions damaged.
- Quality Control: Implementing rigorous quality control measures at every stage of building repair/ reconstruction of part oversight by engineers.

2.4.3 Implementation Strategy

The Himachal Pradesh Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department has developed a comprehensive Action Plan for Recovery & Reconstruction (R&R) efforts, informed by detailed inputs from field offices. The total estimated cost for these R&R initiatives is ₹ 5.70 crore.

The below plan highlights the department's robust capacity in terms of manpower and monitoring system; all aimed at ensuring efficient and high-quality project implementation and delivery.

2.4.4 Departmental Capacity of Executing Agency

Himachal Pradesh Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department will be implementing the R&R project. The department possesses significant internal capabilities to effectively manage the recovery and reconstruction initiatives. It has adequate mechanism to implement/ execute all projects assigned in all the districts through the Block Development Officers by the Gram Panchayats in the State.

Internally, the department is adequately staffed with skilled engineering personnel capable of overseeing procurement processes, supervising project execution, and enforcing stringent quality control measures across multiple R&R sites.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Existing Strength
1.	Executive Engineer (Civil)	4
2.	Assistant Engineer (Civil)	36
3.	Junior Engineer (Civil)	312
4.	Technical Assistant (Civil)	1208

2.4.5 Quality Control & Monitoring

Field-Level Quality Control: This initial level focuses on ensuring quality at the project site.

- Supervision is carried out by field engineers, extending up to the Zonal Level Executive Engineers.
- All the Junior Engineers (JEs), Assistant Engineers (AEs), and Executive Engineers (EEs) are responsible for conducting inspection of works during its execution.
- Payments to Panchayats are directly linked after the mandatory test check of the work done by the competent authority.

Additional Quality Assurance Measures:

- The department leverages advanced IT tools for effective project monitoring and has proposed the implementation of third-party inspections to enhance transparency and accountability.
- All project work locations will be geo-tagged to be available for inspections and records.
- Field inspections are conducted to assess the quality of ongoing works and to investigate complaints.
- Inspection reports are meticulously recorded, updated, and works are assigned for ATR verifications.

2.4.6 Phased Implementation and Fund Utilization Timeline

The execution of R&R activities will be done by the department and executed simultaneously at each of the identified locations.

The work will be executed to align with fund availability, field-level readiness, and the urgency of the interventions. The expected timeline for ensuring timely and effective implementation is August 2025 to March 2026.

2.4.7 Grievance Redressal and Feedback

To ensure public satisfaction and accountability, RD & PR has established efficient channels for grievance redressal:

- CM Helpline: The 1100 toll-free Chief Minister Helpline provides an accessible platform for citizens to lodge complaints.
- SEOC and DEOC: Any grievances related to the quality or progress of works can be reported through the DEOC toll-free helpline number 1077 and the SEOC helpline number 1070.
- Time-bound Resolution: All complaints received through these channels are committed to being addressed and resolved within a strict timeframe of 15 days, ensuring prompt action and public satisfaction.

2.4.8 Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

The proposed interventions under this Recovery and Reconstruction Plan have not been covered under any ongoing Government of India schemes or previous allocations under the NDRF / SDRF, thereby ensuring there is no duplication of assistance.

2.4.9 Expected Outcomes

A. Infrastructure Resilience & Safety - Durable Structure: Repair/ Reconstruction of these 86 community buildings to disaster-resilient standards, reducing future damage.

B. Economic Revitalization

- Local Employment: Engagement of local people at panchayat level creates jobs for local labour employment.
- Supply Chain Boost: Demand for construction materials (cement, steel, aggregates) stimulates regional industries.

C. Enhanced Institutional Capability - Skill Development: Field engineers gain expertise in disaster-resilient techniques through hands-on supervision.

D. Social Impact

- Reduced Isolation: Remote communities regain their community needs
- Grievance Accountability: CM Helpline 15-day resolution builds public trust in government responsiveness.
- Lives Saved: Resilient infrastructure prevents casualties during future extreme weather events.

In conclusion, RD & PR Department has comprehensive Action Plan for Recovery & Reconstruction, demonstrating a strong commitment to resource optimization, timely project implementation and delivery, and unwavering quality assurance across all R&R works.

PART B: WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

2.4.10 Sector Overview

There are 18925 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) functional in the State. These AWCs are focal points for the implementation of various Centre Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and State Schemes of Women and Child Development at the grassroot level. During Monsoon 2023, a significant number of AWCs were damaged, which has hampered services like healthcare, pre-school Education, Nutritional and Health Education; though the affected AWCs have now been shifted to other government and private buildings.

2.4.11 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

Reconstruction of 22 totally damaged Anganwadi Bhawans (more than 70% damaged) and repair and retrofitting of 39 Severely damaged Anganwadi Bhawans (30-70%) will be done with the assistance of Rs.2.49 crores approved under Recovery and Reconstruction by the Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) under the Community Building Component.

I. Item-Wise Details of Approved Assistance

A. Totally Damaged AWCs			
Sr. No.	District	Units (AWCs)	Amount (in lakh rupees)
1	BILASPUR	1	6
2	CHAMBA	5	30
3	KULLU	8	48
4	MANDI	1	6
5	SHIMLA	2	12
6	SIRMAUR	5	30
Sub-total (A)		22	132
B. Severely Damaged AWCs			
Sr. No.	District	Units (AWCs)	Amount (in lakh rupees)
1	CHAMBA	10	30
2	KULLU	5	15
3	SIRMAUR	23	69
4	SOLAN	1	3
Sub-total (B)		39	117
Grand Total (A + B)		61	249

For a detailed list of approved AWCs and proposed interventions, please refer to [Annexure 4B](#).

II. Key Components of the Project

Under Anganwadi Services Scheme there is a provision of construction of Anganwadi buildings @ Rs.12.00 Lakh per Anganwadi. As per Recovery and Reconstruction Guidelines of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division) dated 14-08-2024, the assistance for totally damaged Anganwadi Centers is @ Rs.6.00 Lakh per AWC i.e. 50% of the assistance provided under Anganwadi Services Scheme i.e. 50% of Rs.12.00 Lakh; while assistance for severely damaged Anganwadi

Centers is 50% of the assistance calculated of totally damaged Anganwadis is @Rs.3.00 Lakh per AWC i.e. 50% of Rs.6.00 Lakh

The Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) has approved Rs.8.19 Crores for Community Buildings under Social Sector. Out of this, the allocation for 22 totally damaged and 39 severely damaged Anganwadi is 2.49 crores.

2.4.12 Execution Plan

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Directorate of Women and Child Development does not have its technical team for execution of Construction or repair / retrofitting of buildings. Hence the Recovery and Reconstruction of Anganwadi Bhawans will be executed through the Department of Rural Development through the Block Development Officers. Each Anganwadi Services Project (formerly ICDS Project) is aligned with the Block Development Office. Each Block Development Office has Assistant Engineer/ Junior Engineers at Block level and Technical Assistants at Panchayat level.

The construction of Anganwadi Bhawan will be done as per the design/drawing approved by the State Govt, covering an area of 605 sq.foot consisting of hall measuring 5.00 m x 5.00m, kitchen 2.75m x 2.10m, store 2.75 m x 1.67 m and toilet 2.75m x 1.00m; while repair and maintenance will be done as per the estimate prepared on the basis of actual requirement in the particular Anganwari Centre.

All the sanctioned works under Recovery and Reconstruction of damaged Anganwadi Centers would be completed in a time bound manner within six months of the funds received.

2.4.13 Monitoring Mechanism

The Monitoring of the execution of Construction and Repair / retrofitting of Anganwadi Bhawan will be done by the Executing Agency i.e. Block Development Officers through Assistant Engineer /Junior Engineer.

2.4.14 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Anyone, who is aggrieved, can file an application through CM Helpline 1100 or online portal of Mukhyamatri Seva Sankalp.

Any grievances related to the quality or progress of works can also be reported through the DEOC toll-free helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070.

2.4.15 Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

No funds have been received from the Govt of India either from NDRF or Ministry of Women and Child Development for the damaged Anganwadi Centers for the purpose of renovation or repair or any other related work referring to the disaster of 2023.

2.4.16. Expected Outcomes

The reconstruction/repair and maintenance of totally damaged/severely damaged Anganwadi Bhawans will provide the better infrastructure for running the Anganwadi Centres, which are focal points at grassroot level for various Center Sponsored Schemes (CSS) as well as State Schemes of Women and Child Development.

- (a) Restore Critical Services: Ensure continuity of healthcare, nutrition support, early childhood education, and health awareness programs in monsoon-affected areas.
- (b) Strengthen Scheme Implementation: Re-establish functional hubs for delivering Central (CSS) and State Women & Child Development schemes at the village level.
- (c) Build Disaster Resilience: Provide safer, more durable infrastructure to withstand future climate shocks.
- (d) Improve Access: Guarantee vulnerable communities retain access to vital developmental services, reducing post-disaster setbacks in health and education.

2.4.17 Gap Filling and Resource Mobilization:

In cases where the estimated cost of repair or reconstruction exceeds the assistance approved under the R&R window, the respective departments of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj and Women & Child Development will bridge the funding gap through department/state funds.

Productive Sector Recovery and Reconstruction Plans

3.1 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING, AND FISHERIES

Under the Productive Sector, a total of ₹12.74 crore has been approved for Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Fisheries. In line with the SC-NEC recommendations and the R&R funding guidelines, this amount has been bifurcated across the two concerned departments—₹9.72 crore for Animal Husbandry and Dairying and ₹3.02 crore for Fisheries. Each department has accordingly submitted its own detailed proposal for recovery and reconstruction. Part A of this section outlines the interventions proposed by the Department of Animal Husbandry, while Part B presents the plan submitted by the Department of Fisheries.

PART A: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

3.1.1 Sector Overview

Himachal Pradesh has a total livestock population of 44.13 lakh and 13.42 lakh poultry, accounting for 0.82% of India's total livestock and 0.16% of total poultry, as per the Livestock Census 2019. The Animal Husbandry sector plays a critical role in sustaining livelihoods, particularly in rural and remote areas of the state.

During the Monsoon season of 2023, the Department of Animal Husbandry faced substantial disruptions caused by torrential rainfall, cloudbursts, and western disturbances, leading to extensive flooding and landslides. This resulted in significant infrastructure damage and loss of animal life. The damage and losses incurred during the 2023 disaster were assessed under the following four categories:

- Damage to Government Infrastructure, including veterinary institutions, cattle sanctuaries, and livestock farms
- Loss of large animals (cattle and buffaloes)
- Loss of small ruminants (sheep and goats)
- Loss of draught animals (equines and yaks)

In response to these losses, the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) approved ₹9.72 crore on 22 March 2025 specifically for recovery and reconstruction efforts in the Animal Husbandry Department.

3.1.2 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

I. Objective of the Project

The approved funding of ₹9.72 crore will be utilized to restore and reconstruct critical departmental infrastructure that was damaged or washed away during the 2023 monsoon disaster. These interventions aim to re-establish essential veterinary services and rebuild departmental assets necessary for the protection and care of livestock across the state.

II. Implementation and Timeline

As the Department of Animal Husbandry does not have its own construction wing, all civil works under this R&R Plan will be executed through the following State Government agencies:

- Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HPPWD)
- Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC)

Estimates will be prepared by these agencies, and upon receipt of administrative approval from the Government, funds will be deposited into their respective accounts. Scheduled rates as applicable to each executing agency will be followed for all works. The Animal Husbandry Department will coordinate with these agencies to ensure timely execution of all activities.

The target for completion of all R&R works under this plan is March 2026, subject to the timely release of funds by the Government.

III. Item-wise Details of Approved Assistance

An overview of the proposed interventions across districts, along with associated costs, is outlined below:

Allocation as approved by Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee				
A. Totally Damaged Veterinary Institutions				
S. No	Name of District	Type of Institution	Number of Veterinary Institutions	Total Cost (in Lakh Rupees)*
1	Bilaspur	Veterinary Hospital	1	25
2	Kullu	Veterinary Dispensary	1	30
3	Mandi	Veterinary Dispensary	4	112
4	Mandi	Veterinary Hospital	1	26
5	Shimla	Veterinary Dispensary	1	25
6	Sirmour	Veterinary Hospital	1	10
Sub-total (A)			9	228
B. Severely Damaged Veterinary Institutions				
S. No	Name of District	Type of Institution	Number of Veterinary Institutions	Total Cost (in Lakh Rupees)*
1	Bilaspur	Veterinary Dispensary	1	6
2	Chamba	Sub Divisional Veterinary Hospital	2	60
3	Chamba	Veterinary Hospital	1	10
4	Hamirpur	Sheep Breeding Farm	1	24
5	Hamirpur	Veterinary Hospital	1	14
6	Kangra	Dip Tank	3	80
7	Kangra	Veterinary Dispensary	2	50

8	Kangra	Office of DD	1	10
9	Kinnaur	Veterinary Hospital	1	5
10	Kullu	Veterinary Hospital	2	80
11	Kullu	Veterinary Dispensary	2	30
12	Mandi	Veterinary Hospital	1	20
13	Shimla	Sub Divisional Veterinary Hospital	2	20
14	Shimla	Veterinary Hospital	2	25
15	Shimla	Poultry farm	1	23
16	Sirmour	Veterinary Dispensary	1	8
17	Sirmour	Poultry Extension Centre	1	43
18	Solan	Veterinary Poly Clinic	1	12
19	Solan	Veterinary Hospital	1	48
20	Solan	Poultry Extension Centre	1	94
21	Una	Veterinary Dispensary	4	55
22	Una	Sub Divisional Veterinary Hospital	1	17
23	Una	Veterinary Hospital	1	10
Sub-total (B)			34	744
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)			43	972.0

**The costs are based on the actual damages and loss assessments in the PDNA and the HP state rates.*

For a detailed list of approved veterinary and other institutions and proposed interventions, please refer to [Annexure 5](#).

3.1.3. Quality Assurance and Feedback

Monitoring of works will be carried out by the Veterinary Officer of the concerned area. He/she will be responsible for regular field-level supervision and for submitting progress updates to the Assistant Director or Deputy Director of the concerned district.

3.1.4. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

A robust grievance redressal mechanism is in place to address any complaints related to irregularities or substandard construction work carried out by the executing agencies. Citizens can lodge complaints through the following platforms:

- CM Helpline Toll-Free Number: 1100
- SEOC and DEOCs: Any grievances related to the quality or progress of works can also be reported through the DEOC toll-free helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070.

All complaints are required to be addressed by the Department within a defined timeframe. If not resolved, they will automatically escalate to higher authorities for further action.

3.1.5. Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

To ensure optimal utilization of resources and prevent any duplication, it is confirmed that no funds have been received by the Department from any GOI Schemes for these reconstruction works. The interventions proposed under the PDNA-2023 R&R Plan are therefore standalone and will not duplicate any existing assistance.

3.1.6. Expected Outcomes

The proposed interventions under the Animal Husbandry Sector R&R Plan are expected to deliver the following outcomes:

- Functional restoration of veterinary institutions and livestock farms affected by the 2023 monsoon disaster, enabling the Department to resume essential animal healthcare services
- Revived departmental infrastructure will improve service delivery in rural and remote areas, ensuring timely disease prevention, treatment, and livestock management
- Reconstructed and repaired infrastructure will be more resilient to future climatic events, minimizing disruptions to veterinary services during extreme weather conditions

PART B: FISHERIES

3.1.7 Sector Overview

Himachal Pradesh's fisheries sector is a vital component of its rural economy, primarily driven by its extensive network of rivers, streams, and man-made reservoirs like Gobind Sagar, Pong Dam, Chamera, Kol Dam and Ranjeet Sagar. These water bodies support both capture fisheries and a thriving aquaculture industry. The sector provides direct/ indirect livelihood to around 20000 fishers folk of the State. The government actively promotes sustainable fish culture practices, fishing practices, implements conservation measures (like closed seasons), and offers welfare schemes, financial assistance, and technical training to boost production and support livelihoods. While facing challenges like recent flood impacts on production, the sector continues to grow, aiming for a "Blue Revolution" to enhance economic prosperity and self-employment.

During the monsoon season of 2023, the Department of Fisheries and Private Fish Farmers suffered significant losses amounting to ₹18.85 crore. To support recovery efforts in the Fisheries sector, total financial assistance of ₹3.02 crore was approved on 22 March 2025 under Para 11.12 of the R&R Guidelines by the SC-NEC. This allocation will enable the Department of Fisheries to undertake revival and restoration of damaged departmental assets across the districts of Kullu, Solan, and Chamba.

S.No.	District	Funds allocated (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Kullu	112.00
2.	Solan	150.00
3.	Chamba	40.00
Total		302.00

3.2.2 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

Item-Wise Details of Approved Assistance

The table below outlines the district-wise breakdown of approved recovery and reconstruction works, including the nature, location, and cost of each intervention to be undertaken by the Department of Fisheries.

A. Revival of severely damaged fish livestock and infrastructure damaged in district Kullu			
S. No	Name and Location of Work	Amount Allocated (in Lakh Rupees)	Remarks
1	Repair of Intake channel at Trout Fish Farm Patlikuhal, Distt. Kullu, H.P.	33.200	
2	Repair of Intake channel at Trout Hatchery Bathar, Distt. Kullu, H.P.	35.965	
3	Repair of Intake channel at Trout Fish Farm Hamni, Distt. Kullu, H.P.	42.835	
	Sub-total (A)	112	
B. Revival of totally damaged office, residential and toilet buildings in district Solan			

S. No	Name and Location of Work	Amount Allocated (in Lakh Rupees)	Remarks
1	Recovery and Reconstruction of Office building at Shamti, Distt. Solan, H.P.	125.00	Since old site has turned into a sliding zone and has been declared unsafe by the district administration and engineering wing, these reconstruction works are to be carried out on a new site. The department has taken up the matter of selection new site with the district administration. As soon as new site is selected reconstruction work shall be commenced at the earliest.
2	Recovery and Reconstruction of Storeroom at Shamti, Distt. Solan, H.P.	15.00	
3	Recovery and Reconstruction of Public Toilet at Shamti, Distt. Solan, H.P.	10.00	
	Sub-total (B)	150	
C. Revival of severely damaged fish feed mill, and storeroom in district of Chamba			
S. No	Name and Location of Work	Amount Allocated (in Lakh Rupees)	Remarks
1	Repair and restoration of Fish feed Mill at Carp Fish Farm Sultanpur, Distt. Chamba, H.P.	20.00	
2	Repair of Storeroom at Carp Fish Farm Sultanpur, Distt. Chamba, H.P.	20.00	
	Sub-total (C)	40.00	
GRAND TOTAL (A + B + C)		302.00	

II. Phased Implementation and Fund Utilization

The execution of R&R activities will adhere to the implementation and fund disbursement procedures outlined under the applicable guidelines, including phased release structures such as 30:40:30. All works are targeted to be completed by March 2026, subject to timely budgetary support and site readiness.

3.1.8 Implementation and Quality Control

All projects proposed under the Recovery and Reconstruction Plan will be monitored to ensure high standards of quality and adherence to technical guidelines.

Proposed works will be executed through engineering wing of H.P. Aquaculture, Fishing and Marketing Society (HPAFMS). During the implementation executive engineer will supervise execution of works with all regular test checks. All quality measures will be strictly managed by the executing agency.

3.1.9 Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

The department confirms that the requested funds of INR 302.00 Lakh are exclusively for the revival and reconstruction of infrastructure within the fisheries sector and do not overlap with any assistance previously received or allocated for other purposes. The recommendations made by the Multi-Sectoral Team (MST) and subsequently agreed upon by the State-Level Committee on National Executive

Committee (SC-NEC) specifically ensured non-duplication of assistance and convergence with existing Government of India schemes.

3.1.10 Grievance Redressal

Field-level officers of the Fisheries Department will be the first point of contact for addressing implementation-related grievances. Additionally, beneficiaries may register complaints through the CM Helpline (1100), ensuring timely redressal and escalation when required.

3.1.11 Expected Outcomes

- Resilient restoration of critical fish seed and feed infrastructure
- Strengthened trout and carp production systems
- Increased availability of fish feed in Chamba, improving economic viability for local farmers
- Revived departmental capacity in the affected districts
- Enhanced livelihoods and income stability for fishers

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Under the Productive Sector, a total of ₹129.60 crore has been approved for Agriculture and Horticulture. As per the SC-NEC recommendations and R&R funding guidelines, this has been allocated as ₹85.85 crore for Agriculture and the remaining ₹43.75 crore for Horticulture. Both departments have independently submitted their sector-specific proposals for recovery and reconstruction interventions. Part A presents the plan submitted by the Department of Agriculture, while Part B outlines the interventions proposed by the Department of Horticulture.

PART A: AGRICULTURE

3.2.1 Sector Overview

Agriculture forms the backbone of Himachal Pradesh's rural economy, employing nearly 58.71% of the workforce and contributing approximately 13.7% to the state's Gross State Value Added (GSVA). The sector suffered significant damage during the 2023 monsoons, including widespread damage to irrigation systems, government agriculture infrastructure, storage buildings, and land productivity was recorded. A total cropped area of 1,34,985 hectares was damaged, and 8,498.74 hectares were completely washed away. The overall monetary loss in the agriculture sector was estimated at ₹358.26 crore, with infrastructure damages alone estimated at ₹8.61 crore.

In response to these losses, the SC-NEC approved ₹85.85 crores specifically for recovery and reconstruction efforts in the Agriculture Department. This includes:

- ₹8.61 crores for repair of government agricultural buildings and infrastructure
- ₹30.10 crores for the repair and renovation of irrigation schemes
- ₹43.72 crores for soil and water management works
- ₹3.42 crores for restoration of agri-storage infrastructure

3.2.2 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

I. Key Components of the Project

Each proposed activity is grounded in field assessments and aligned with the recommendations of the Multi-Sectoral Team under the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and are as approved by the SC-NEC on 22 March 2025 under Para 11.12 of R&R Guidelines.

A. Repair of Government Buildings and Infrastructure

Several government assets, including seed multiplication farms, extension centers, and departmental buildings, suffered significant damage due to landslides and flooding. These facilities are essential for the delivery of agricultural services and extension activities. Their repair and restoration are necessary to ensure continuity in field-level operations and service delivery.

B. Land Restoration and Reclamation

1. **Repair and Renovation of Irrigation Schemes:** The disaster led to the damage of numerous minor irrigation systems, including tanks, lift and flow irrigation schemes, and kuhals. These are vital to sustaining agricultural productivity in the region. Immediate repair and renovation of this infrastructure will be taken up to restore irrigation access and minimize disruptions to farming activities.

2. **Soil and Water Management Works** The loss of topsoil, erosion of cultivable land, and siltation caused by floods have destabilized the agri-ecosystem in several districts. To address this, the department proposes soil and water conservation measures such as crate works, protection walls, check dams, sprus, and gully plugs. These interventions will help reclaim degraded land, improve water retention, and reduce the risk of further erosion.

C. Restoration of Agri-Storage Infrastructure

The destruction of storage structures has exposed farmers to further economic losses due to post-harvest spoilage. The department plans to construct ventilated seed stores and other storage infrastructure in affected districts. These facilities will ensure better protection of agricultural produce and inputs, strengthen supply chains, and enhance disaster resilience.

II. Item-wise Approved Details of Assistance

An overview of the proposed interventions across districts, along with associated costs, is outlined below:

S. No	District	Soil and Water Management Works (in Lakh Rupees)	Repair to Irrigation Schemes (in Lakh Rupees)	Repair of Government Buildings (in Lakh Rupees)				Agri-Storage Infrastructure Restoration (in Lakh Rupees)	Total (in Lakh Rupees)
				Buildings (1)	Stores (2)	Government Farms (3)	Total (1+2+3)		
1	Bilaspur	267.85	300.3	17.5			17.5		585.65
2	Chamba	277.41	226.17	38.05	8.5	9	55.55		559.13
3	Kangra	1063.63	351.4	33.15	11.3	236.31	280.76	144	1839.79
4	Kullu	201	315	4		20	24		540
5	Kinnaur	0	0	17.8			17.8		17.8
6	Lahaul & Spiti	70	100		11	12.8	23.8		193.8
7	Mandi	381.77	320.05	7	7	63.3	77.3		779.12
8	Solan	602.27	273.1	15			15		890.37
9	Sirmour	293.89	282.78	34			34	99	709.67
10	Hamirpur	696.73	173.25	38			38		907.98
11	Shimla	224	372.95	6			6		602.95
	Directorate			143.29		93	236.29		236.29
12	Una	293.45	295	25	10		35	99	722.45
TOTAL		4372	3010	378.79	47.8	434.41	861	342	8585

For a detailed list of approved agriculture infrastructure and proposed interventions, please refer to [Annexure 6A](#).

III. Phased Implementation and Fund Utilization

The execution of R&R activities will follow a structured fund disbursement pattern of 30:40:30, as per established guidelines. Each phase has been designed to align with fund availability, field-level readiness, and the urgency of the interventions. The following breakdown reflects the prioritization of activities and their expected timelines, ensuring timely and effective implementation.

Sr. No.	Proposals	Amount (in Lakh)	Timeline (tentative)
A. First Installment @30%			
1.	Repair to Government Buildings and other Infrastructures	861.00	Within 2 months after receipt of funds
2.	Soil & Water Management Works	1714.00	
Total A =		2575.00	
B. Second Installment @40%			
1	Soil & Water Management Works	2658.00	Within 3 months after receipt of funds
2.	Repair & Renovation of Irrigation Schemes	587.00	
3.	Restoration of Agri Storage Infrastructure	189.00	
Total B =		3434.00	
C. Third Installment @30%			
1.	Repair & Renovation of Irrigation Schemes	2423.00	Within 2 months after receipt of funds
2.	Restoration of Agri Storage Infrastructure	153.00	
Total C =		2576.00	
Grand Total = A+B+C =		8585.00	

3.2.3 Internal Capacity Assessment to Implement the Plan

The Soil Conservation Wing of the Department of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh, has an established institutional structure, the technical expertise, and field-level presence necessary to successfully implement the proposed Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) Plan.

The State is divided into three zones, North, Central, and South, each comprising four districts. Every zone is headed by a Divisional Engineer with a graduate degree in Civil Engineering. At the district level, each district has at least one Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, supported by multidisciplinary teams comprising engineers, agriculture officers, and draughtsmen responsible for executing construction works, irrigation schemes, and infrastructure projects.

Each Sub-Division operates under the technical oversight of its respective Division, which ensures quality assurance, engineering support, and regular monitoring. Funds are allocated at the Sub-Division level, and projects are implemented through Soil Conservation Sections, each typically aligned with a Legislative Assembly Constituency and managed by designated field officers.

Currently, 22 Soil Conservation Sub-Divisions are actively operational across the State. These units have a proven track record of delivering similar projects under various State and Central schemes such as Jal Se Krishi Ko Bal Yojna and the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna.

This decentralized yet coordinated system will ensure timely execution, community engagement, and effective monitoring of all project activities under the Recovery and Reconstruction Plan.

3.2.4 Implementation through Community Participation

The Soil Conservation Wing of the Agriculture Department, Himachal Pradesh, has been implementing community-based irrigation, land development, and land protection works under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as RIDF, RKVY, PMKSY, and RKVY (RAFTAAR). These projects are executed with the active participation of local farming communities, while the Department provides technical support.

For works valued at ₹5.00 lakh and above, the group is registered under the Himachal Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 1860. For works below ₹5.00 lakh, an unregistered Local Construction Committee is constituted. Upon completion, the scheme is handed over to the President of the respective committee for ongoing operation and maintenance. The registered committees manage the schemes independently using their own resources.

Following the RIDF pattern, groups of concerned farmers would be organized as Krishak Vikas Sanghs, Water User Associations, or Local Construction Committees.

3.2.5 Quality Assurance and Feedback

All projects proposed under the Recovery and Reconstruction Plan will be monitored to ensure high standards of quality and adherence to technical guidelines. During the implementation phase, the Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer will supervise the execution of works, supported by regular test checks. The district Controlling Officer, Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Divisional Engineer will also carry out inspections to ensure technical oversight.

To encourage community participation and transparency, Krishak Vikas Sanghs, Water User Associations, and Local Construction Committees will maintain records of the work and support the monitoring process. Senior officials, including the Joint Director, Additional Director, and Director of Agriculture, will interact with these groups to gather feedback. This feedback will be formally recorded and shared with relevant funding agencies.

Finally, all proposed projects will be geo-tagged and documented with verifiable evidence. This multi-tiered monitoring system will help ensure accountability, quality control, and timely corrective action during implementation.

3.2.6 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Grievances related to the Department are received through multiple channels, including CM Helpline 1100, the DEOC toll-free helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070. Written or email submissions can also be routed through the Director of Agriculture to the concerned Zonal Officers or Controlling Officers for timely resolution.

An Ex-Officio Vigilance Officer has also been designated at the Directorate of Agriculture, Shimla, to handle complaints referred by the Anti-Corruption Bureau. All grievances are addressed on a priority basis and within defined timelines to ensure prompt redressal and accountability.

3.2.7. Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

The proposed interventions under this Recovery and Reconstruction Plan have not been covered under any ongoing Government of India schemes or previous allocations under the NDRF, thereby ensuring there is no duplication of assistance.

3.2.8. Expected Outcomes

- Reduction in crop losses due to erosion and floods by 40–50%
- Enhanced water use efficiency and irrigation coverage
- Improved agricultural productivity in affected districts
- Strengthened disaster resilience and storage infrastructure
- Better livelihoods and incomes for small and marginal farmers

PART B: HORTICULTURE

3.2.9 Sector Overview

The monsoon disaster of 2023 severely impacted the horticulture sector, with significant losses in orchard infrastructure, irrigation assets, and standing crops. The most affected crops were apples, accounting for 82% of total horticulture-related losses. Districts such as Shimla, Kullu, and Mandi that are known for their high apple productivity were the hardest hit. In total, 35,159 hectares of horticultural land was affected, impacting the livelihoods of approximately 75,414 orchardist households.

In response to these losses, the SC-NEC approved total assistance of ₹43.75 crore for recovery and reconstruction efforts in the Horticulture Department on 22 March 2025 under Para 11.12 of the R&R Guidelines. This includes:

- ₹2.89 crore for Reconstruction of agro-processing units
- ₹8.01 crore for Reconstruction of damaged irrigation infrastructure
- ₹3.29 crore for Reconstruction of damaged PCDOs cum nurseries
- ₹11.31 crore for Recovery of losses of Government and community infrastructure
- ₹18.25 crore for Recovery needs

3.2.10 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

I. Key Components of the Project

The proposed recovery and reconstruction activities under the Horticulture sector are designed to rehabilitate critical infrastructure and services impacted by the 2023 monsoon disaster. These interventions are aligned with the recommendations approved by the SC-NEC and are aimed at restoring core functions that support horticulture-based livelihoods across the state.

- A. Reconstruction of Agro-Processing Units:** Agri-value chain assets created under HPHDP pertaining to agencies such as HPMC and HPSAMB were also impacted. Losses include damage to physical assets of processing units, inventory, machinery, and finished stock. To enable restoration of these facilities, ₹2.89 crore has been allocated. The restoration will be undertaken in affected units across districts including Shimla, Solan, and Kullu. These value chain and agro-processing units provide facilities to the farmers regarding marketing of their produce as well as processing of the surplus fruit especially the low grade which is procured by the Govt. under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). Therefore, reconstructions measures w.r.t. these units are important in revitalising the livelihood the farmers.
- B. Reconstruction of Damaged Irrigation Infrastructure:** The infrastructure created at cluster level for farmers community under externally aided projects also suffered extensive damage. This includes broken irrigation pipelines, damaged retaining walls of water tanks, silting at water sources, damaged intake structures, and landslides threatening critical installations. Restoration activities under this component will address such losses across 214 clusters in 12 districts, with an allocation of ₹8.01 crore.
- C. Reconstruction of PCDOs and Nurseries:** Government Horticulture Farms, including Progeny-Cum-Demonstration Orchards (PCDOs), experienced severe damage during the 2023 monsoons. These facilities serve as one-stop solution to the farmers regarding technical advisory services, availability of planting material, demonstrations etc. During the 2023 monsoon season, 44 such farms sustained heavy losses to their physical infrastructure including polyhouses, fencing, farm roads, buildings, and irrigation systems. Restoration works have been prioritized under this component, with ₹3.29 crore allocated for the rehabilitation of affected farms across various districts.

D. Recovery of Government and Community Infrastructure: Additional losses to community-level horticulture assets and infrastructure not captured under earlier categories but included in the PDNA have been considered under this component. These include nurseries and other shared facilities managed through the HP Nursery Management Society. Restoration works, amounting to ₹11.31 crore, will be managed by HPNMS following established departmental protocols and administrative processes.

E. Recovery Through Cluster-Based Irrigation Support: To support long-term horticultural recovery, funds amounting to ₹18.25 crore have been allocated for irrigation development in disaster-affected clusters. The allocation will be used to develop shared irrigation sources, storage tanks, and water conveyance systems from source to farm. Activities will be implemented using a cluster/community approach with active involvement of Water User Associations and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), ensuring inclusiveness and sustainability.

These interventions are designed to benefit horticulture communities as a whole rather than individual farmers, thus encouraging collective resilience and recovery

II. Item-wise Approved Details of Assistance

An overview of the proposed interventions across districts, along with associated costs, is outlined below, while the detailed list of approved horticulture assets and proposed interventions is available in [Annexure 6B](#):

A. Reconstruction of Agro-Processing Units			
Ownership	Districts	Number of Units Approved	Allocated Funds (in Lakh Rupees)*
Government	Shimla	5	4.245
	Kullu	2	271.355
	Solan	2	13.1
	Sub-total (A)	9	288.70
B. Reconstruction of Damaged Irrigation Infrastructure			
Ownership	Districts	Number of Clusters Approved	Allocated Funds (in Lakh Rupees)*
Communities developed under HPHDP	Shimla	21	30.49
	Solan	8	29.38
	Chamba	24	46.09
	Kangra	3	81.25
	Kullu	51	219.38
	Mandi	14	228.80
	Sirmaur	25	35.10
	Lahaul Spiti	3	18.20
	Kinnaur	5	13.98
	FPC Narkanda	1	9.40
	Total	155	713.05
Communities developed under HPSHIVA	Hamirpur	6	20.72
	Una	1	1.97
	Solan	1	0.25

	Kangra	6	32.41
	Bilaspur	6	2.44
	Mandi	28	30.26
	Sirmour	1	0.92
	Total	49	88.95
	Sub-Total (B)	204	801
C. Reconstruction of PCDOs and Nurseries			
Ownership	Districts	Number of Farms Approved	Allocated Funds (in Lakh Rupees)
Government Farms (Progeny cum Demonstration Orchards)	Shimla	9	29.29
	Kinnaur	1	2.77
	Sirmour	10	227.065
	Solan	4	7.22
	Mandi	6	5.885
	Chamba	1	2.905
	Kangra	1	3.68
	Hamirpur	4	16.6
	Bilaspur	5	28.165
	Una	1	4.095
	Kullu	2	1.465
		Sub-total (C)	44
D. Recovery of Government and Community Infrastructure			
Ownership	Districts	Number of Units Approved	Allocated Funds (in Lakh Rupees)
Government and Community owned	Shimla	31	70.17
	Kinnaur	6	16.74
	Sirmour	36	263.09
	Solan	13	36.84
	Mandi	48	264.94
	Chamba	25	48.99
	Kangra	10	117.34
	Hamirpur	10	37.32
	Bilaspur	11	30.61
	Una	2	6.06
	Kullu	53	220.84
		Lahaul Spiti	3
	Sub-total (D)	248	1131.13
E. Recovery Needs			
Ownership	Districts	Number of Units Approved	Allocated Funds (in Lakh Rupees)
	Shimla	35121	1029.93

	Kinnaur	1596	79.15
	Sirmour	997	16.09
	Solan	734	15.61
	Mandi	13417	167.58
	Chamba	873	17.57
	Kangra	4551	68.10
	Hamirpur	3173	10.08
	Bilaspur	1755	24.28
	Una	1935	1.46
	Kullu	11247	392.60
	Lahual & Spiti	15	2.54
	Sub-total (E)	75414	1825
GRAND TOTAL (A + B + C + D + E)			4,375

**The costs are based on the actual damages and loss assessments in the PDNA and the HP state rates.*

III. Phased Implementation and Fund Utilization

The execution of R&R activities will follow a structured fund disbursement pattern of 30:40:30, as per established guidelines. Each phase has been designed to align with fund availability, field-level readiness, and the urgency of the interventions. The following breakdown reflects the prioritization of activities and their expected timelines, ensuring timely and effective implementation.

S No.	Component	Allocation of Funds (Crore Rs.)			Total (Crore Rs.)
		Phase 1 (30%)	Phase 2 (40%)	Phase 3 (30%)	
1	Reconstruction of damaged value chain - agro processing units	2.89	0	0	2.89
2	Reconstruction of damaged irrigation infrastructure	2.4	5.61	0	8.01
3	Reconstruction of damaged PCDOs cum nurseries	3.29	0	0	3.29
4	Recovery needs for Govt. and community infrastructure	2.32	2.00	6.99	11.31
5	Recovery Needs	2.23	9.88	6.14	18.25

3.2.11 Internal Capacity Assessment to Implement the Plan

The Department of Horticulture has a well-structured extension network at various administrative levels to ensure smooth implementation of reconstruction and recovery activities.

- Horticulture Extension Officers are present at the Panchayat/Circle level, providing last-mile support and oversight.

- Horticulture Development Officers operate at the Block level, Subject Matter Specialists are positioned at the Divisional level, and Deputy Directors of Horticulture oversee activities at the District level.
- This decentralized structure enables effective coordination, supervision, and implementation across all affected areas.

In addition to departmental staff, technical personnel from Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, PWD, and Agriculture departments will be involved during execution, depending on the nature and scope of work.

3.2.12 Implementation through Community Participation

The Department will implement recovery activities using a cluster-based and community-led approach, particularly for irrigation development and community infrastructure.

- Recovery activities such as irrigation infrastructure development will be implemented using a cluster/community-based approach, rather than for individual beneficiaries.
- Water User Associations (WUAs) and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) will play a key role in the execution of recovery works, in coordination with the Department's field-level functionaries. WUAs—originally established during a World Bank-funded project implemented by the Department of Horticulture—had previously undertaken works independently with technical support from the Department. A similar model will be adopted for the current interventions, with stronger oversight and close technical supervision by departmental officers to ensure quality and compliance.

3.2.13 Quality Assurance and Feedback

- Reconstruction and recovery works will follow applicable government-approved rates and guidelines, including HP Schedule of Rates (HPSR-2020), HP Financial Rules 2009, and relevant procurement norms.
- An interdepartmental quality control committee will be constituted, comprising members from the Departments of Horticulture, Agriculture, PWD, and other concerned agencies as required.
- Field-level supervision will be carried out by departmental officers at Panchayat, Block, and District levels, with regular feedback loops to monitor progress and flag issues.
- Geo-tagging of all works will be ensured to strengthen monitoring.

3.2.14 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

A multi-level grievance redressal mechanism will be established to ensure timely resolution of complaints during implementation:

- Departmental field officers will serve as the first point of contact for resolving local-level grievances.
- Issues requiring higher-level intervention can be escalated through the CM Helpline (Toll-Free Number 1100).
- Any grievances related to the quality or progress of works can also be reported through the DEOC toll-free helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070.
- All complaints will be tracked digitally, and the Department is committed to resolving them in a time-bound manner.

3.2.15 Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

The proposed interventions under this Recovery and Reconstruction Plan have not been covered under any ongoing Government of India schemes or previous allocations under the NDRF, thereby ensuring there is no duplication of assistance.

3.2.16 Expected Outcomes

The implementation of the R&R Plan under the Horticulture sector is expected to deliver the following outcomes:

- Restoration of damaged PCDOs, nurseries, and critical agro-infrastructure serving thousands of horticulture farmers across affected districts
- Re-establishment of irrigation systems and water management structures to support horticultural productivity in disaster-impacted clusters
- Strengthened post-harvest value chain infrastructure, reducing losses and enabling market access
- Increased resilience and preparedness of horticulture communities through improved institutional and community infrastructure
- Greater community ownership and sustainability of assets through active involvement of WUAs and FPOs
- Enhanced inter-departmental coordination for technically sound, timely, and inclusive recovery
- These interventions will directly support the restoration of livelihoods by rehabilitating essential horticulture infrastructure that farmers rely on for income generation. By revitalizing value chains and enabling farmers to resume cultivation and market activities, the plan aims to ensure faster economic recovery and long-term livelihood security in disaster-affected areas.

3.3 TOURISM

3.3.1 Sector Overview

The Tourism and Hospitality sector plays a vital role in the state's economy, contributing approximately 7.78% to the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP). In 2023, tourist arrivals reached 1.60 crore, which rose to 1.81 crore in 2024, an increase of 13.24%. The sector is supported by 4,978 registered hotels, 5,109 homestay units, and 5,258 travel agencies. The sector remains a significant source of employment and livelihood generation.

The unprecedented monsoon floods of 2023 severely impacted the state's tourism infrastructure. Losses were reported across government and public-owned properties, community-owned facilities, and HPTDC-managed assets. These included damages to retaining walls, roads leading to hotels, boundary walls, toilets, water sports centres, helipads, tax barrier control rooms, and associated equipment.

In response to these losses, the SC-NEC approved total assistance of ₹18.93 crore for recovery and reconstruction efforts on 22 March 2025 under Para 11.12 of the R&R Guidelines under direct loss head after applying the norm of 50% assistance. This includes:

- ₹15.08 crore for Government and public owned assets
- ₹0.75 crore for Community owned facilities
- ₹3.10 crore for Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Units (HPTDC)

3.3.2 Scope of Funding and Rationale for Proposed Allocation

Although the SC-NEC approved total assistance of ₹18.93 crore for the Tourism sector, the Department of Tourism & Civil Aviation has proposed to utilize ₹15.81 crore from this amount. This figure corresponds to 50% of the total estimated cost (₹31.62 crore) for repair and reconstruction works across three approved components: government and public-owned properties, community-owned facilities, and HPTDC units. The remaining 50% of the total recovery cost will be met through State Government resources by the departments concerned and organizations. Accordingly, the proposal submitted below outlines activities totalling ₹31.62 crore, of which ₹15.81 crore will be drawn from the R&R assistance sanctioned by SC-NEC on 22 March 2025, and the rest will be covered through state funds through the concerned department/organization.

3.3.3 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

The Department of Tourism & Civil Aviation has finalized an implementation plan to utilize ₹15.81 crore from the R&R window as part of a broader ₹31.62 crore recovery effort. The following categories summarize the components for which the R&R funds will be applied:

- Government and Public-Owned Properties: ₹11.96 crore (from a total of ₹23.92 crore)
- Community-Owned Facilities: ₹0.75 crore (from a total of ₹1.50 crore)
- HPTDC Units: ₹3.10 crore (from a total of ₹6.20 crore)

As mentioned above, the balance costs will be met by the respective departments and organizations through State Government funds through the concerned department/organization.

Item-wise Approved Details of Assistance

The table below provides a district-wise breakdown of proposed activities.

A. Government and public sector owned assets

S. No	Districts	Number of Units Approved	Allocated Funds (in Lakh Rupees)
1	Hamirpur	1	0.24
2	Una	1	21.32
3	Chamba	3	66.02
4	Sirmour	3	51.33
5	Mandi	1	101
6	Bilaspur	1	25
7	Kullu	14	2126.66
Sub-total (A)			2392
B. Community owned facilities/assets			
S. No	Districts	Number of Units Approved	Allocated Funds (in Lakh Rupees)
1	Mandi	1	150
Sub-total (B)			150
C. HPTDC units			
S. No	Districts	Number of Units Approved	Allocated Funds (in Lakh Rupees)
1	Shimla	9	232.31
2	Solan	4	177.06
3	Kangra	6	205.05
4	Lahaul Spiti	1	5.46
Sub-total (C)			620
GRAND TOTAL (A + B + C)			3162
<u>Amount Utilized from R&R funding window</u> (50% of grand total)			<u>1581</u>

For a detailed list of approved tourism infrastructure and proposed interventions, please refer to [Annexure 7](#).

3.3.4 Implementation and Fund Utilization

The execution of R&R activities will adhere to the implementation and fund disbursement procedures outlined under the applicable guidelines, including phased release structures such as 30:40:30. All works are targeted to be completed by March 2026, subject to timely budgetary support and site readiness.

The works will be implemented in two phases:

- Phase I: Preparation of estimates and tendering
- Phase II: Execution of repair and reconstruction works

All works will be executed through Government implementing agencies, including HPPWD and HPTDC, as applicable. A tentative district-wise work plan will be developed by District Tourism Offices and HPTDC units.

3.3.5. Quality Assurance

All proposed works will be undertaken in a phased manner, in accordance with relevant government norms and engineering standards. The quality of works will be ensured by the engineering wings of the respective executing organizations, under the coordination of the concerned District Tourism Development Officers (DTDOs).

3.3.6. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Grievances related to reconstruction works or asset recovery can be submitted via email to tourismmin-hp@nic.in. The Department will review and respond to such grievances as per standard departmental protocols.

Additionally, beneficiaries may register complaints through the CM Helpline (1100), the DEOC toll-free helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070, ensuring timely redressal and escalation when required.

3.3.7. Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

The proposed interventions under this Recovery and Reconstruction Plan have not been covered under any ongoing Government of India schemes or previous allocations under the NDRF, thereby ensuring there is no duplication of assistance.

3.3.8. Expected Outcomes

- Restoration and operationalization of critical tourism infrastructure across key districts, enabling the continued use of assets damaged during the 2023 monsoon disaster.
- Improved safety, accessibility, and service delivery at tourism facilities including public amenities, accommodation units, access roads, and control facilities.
- Revival of HPTDC-operated properties and community-owned facilities, contributing to job creation and local economic activity in disaster-affected areas.
- Enhanced resilience of tourism-related infrastructure through quality-controlled reconstruction, reducing vulnerability to future disasters.
- Strengthening of the State's tourism value chain and enabling uninterrupted tourist flow, which is vital to sustaining livelihoods and the State's contribution of approximately 7.78% to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

Infrastructure Sector Recovery and Reconstruction Plans

4.1 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

4.1.1. Sector Overview

Roads are one of the key lifeline services in any state, as they reach essential services such as food supplies, emergency response and medical assistance to doorstep, allows access to development institutions such as schools, and remains the nervous system of economy. A mountainous region like Himachal Pradesh is highly dependent on its 73,230 km long road network managed by the PWD, of which 3,434 kms are managed by the NHAI. This entire nerve system was wrecked in 2023 floods, with major damage in Shimla, Kullu and Mandi districts. It is imperative to restore this for a speedy recovery of the state's economy and services.

According to the PDNA, a total of over 8040 km of road accounting for 21% of the total road length in the state in the 12 districts were damaged. The damage was classified into three categories: totally damaged, severely damaged and partially damaged. After detailed study of the damage assessments and reports, which was further reviewed with inputs from several departments, teams and based on data available, the SC-NEC approved the allocation of 1438.66 crores under para 11.8 of R&R guidelines for the sector on 22 March 2025.

4.1.2 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

I. Key Components of the Project

Each proposed activity is grounded in field assessments and aligned with the recommendations of the Multi-Sectoral Team under the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment.

- A. **Road Reconstruction and Repair (Major District Roads & Village Roads):** This is a primary component, given the extensive damage to both Major District Roads (192.43 Km total, with 28.99 Km totally damaged and 163.44 Km severely damaged) and Village Roads (1415.43 Km total, with 352.18 Km totally damaged and 1063.25 Km severely damaged). This component involves:
- Detailed Damage Assessment: Further detailed assessments to understand the precise nature and extent of damage to each road segment, beyond the initial categorization.
 - Design and Engineering: Developing appropriate designs for reconstruction or repair, considering factors like terrain, traffic volume, and climate resilience to prevent future damage.
 - Material Procurement: Sourcing and procuring high-quality construction materials, including aggregates, asphalt, and concrete, for road construction and repair.
 - Execution of Works: Carrying out the physical work of rebuilding or repairing roads, which includes earthwork, laying of sub-base, base, and wearing courses, and ensuring proper drainage.
 - Quality Control: Implementing rigorous quality control measures at every stage of road construction, including material testing at site labs and oversight by engineers.
- B. **Bridge Reconstruction and Repair:** This component addresses the damage to bridges, with 1.652 Km of bridges approved (0.769 Km totally damaged and 0.883 Km severely damaged). Key aspects include:
- Structural Assessment: In-depth structural analysis of damaged bridges to determine the feasibility of repair versus complete reconstruction.
 - Foundation Work: Repairing or rebuilding bridge foundations, which are critical for structural integrity, especially in flood-prone areas.

- Superstructure Work: Reconstructing or repairing the bridge deck, girders, and other components of the superstructure.
- Approach Roads: Ensuring the proper construction and integration of approach roads to the bridges.
- Load-Bearing Capacity: Designing and constructing bridges to meet specified load-bearing capacities and safety standards.

C. **Box Culvert Repair and Installation:** This component focuses on the 45 units of box culverts that are totally or severely damaged. Box culverts are crucial for proper drainage and preventing waterlogging on roads.

- Drainage Analysis: Assessing the hydraulic requirements for culverts to ensure efficient water flow and prevent road damage.
- Pre-fabrication/On-site Construction: Depending on the scale and location, culverts might be pre-fabricated or constructed on-site.
- Integration with Road Network: Ensuring proper integration of culverts with the road and drainage network to prevent erosion and water accumulation.

II. Item-Wise Details of Approved Assistance- mention unit

S. No	Item	Distance (as approved by SC-NEC)	Approx per unit cost in Crore Rupees (in line with R&R norms/SOR)	Approved Amount (in Crore Rupees)
1	MDR Roads – Totally Damaged	28.89 km	1.8775 per km	54.25
2	MDR Roads – Severely Damaged	163.44 km	0.9375 per km	153.23
3	Village Roads – Totally Damaged	352.19 km	1.3375 per km	471.05
4	Village Roads – Severely Damaged	1,063.19 km	0.67 per km	712.34
5	Bridges MDR – Totally Damaged	2 no.s (0.087 km)	79.31 crores per km	6.9
6	Bridges VR – Totally Damaged	11 no.s (0.709 km)	29.56 crores per km	20.96
7	Bridges MDR – Severely Damaged	15 nos. (0.159 km)	41.55 crores per km	6.6075
8	Bridges VR – Severely Damaged	20 no.s (0.7225 km)	12.22 crores per km	8.83
9	Box Culverts - Totally Damaged	27 no.s	0.1 per no.	2.70

11	Box Culverts VR – Severely Damaged	18 no.s	0.1 per no.	1.80
Total		-	-	1438.66

Details of the roads, bridges and culverts to be repaired or reconstructed are given in detail as [Annexure 8](#).

4.1.3 Phased Implementation Strategy and Fund Utilization Timeline

The execution of R&R activities will follow a structured fund disbursement pattern of 30:40:30, as per established guidelines. Each phase has been designed to align with fund availability, field-level readiness, and the urgency of the interventions. The following breakdown reflects the prioritization of activities and their expected timelines, ensuring timely and effective implementation.

Phases	Main Focus Area	Approx Time Schedule
Phase 1 (30%)	MDR – Severely and Totally Damaged Culverts and Bridges	Aug '25 – Oct '25
Phase 2 (40%)	VR Roads – Part 1 Culverts and Bridges	Oct '25 – Jan '26
Phase 3 (30%)	VR Roads – Part 2	Jan '26 – Mar '26

Department Implementation Capacity:

HPPWD possesses significant internal capabilities to effectively manage and implement the recovery and reconstruction initiatives.

- Engineering Manpower:** The department is adequately staffed with skilled engineering personnel capable of overseeing procurement processes, supervising project execution, and enforcing stringent quality control measures across multiple R&R sites. The existing strength of engineering professionals includes:

S. No	Name of the Post	Existing Strength
1	Engineer-in-Chief	1
2	Engineer-in-Chief (Projects)	1
3	Chief Engineer	6
4	Superintending Engineer (Civil)	27
5	Executive Engineer (Civil)	92
6	Junior Engineer (Civil)	723

- Contractor Base:** HPPWD benefits from an extensive pool of registered contractors, which is crucial for fostering competitive bidding, enabling decentralized project execution, and ensuring the timely completion of works, even in challenging and remote geographical areas. The breakdown of registered contractors by category is as follows:

Category of Contractor	No. of Contractors
A	450

B	817
C	2433
D	16128
Total	19828

4.1.4 Quality Control & Monitoring Framework

HPPWD has established a robust, two-tier quality management system to uphold high standards in all infrastructure projects, including roads, bridges, and buildings.

- **First Tier: Field-Level Quality Control:** This initial level focuses on ensuring quality at the project site.
 - Supervision is carried out by field engineers, extending up to the Zonal Chief Engineers.
 - Contractors are mandated to establish site Material Testing Labs before commencing any work.
 - All mandatory tests are conducted and meticulously recorded in dedicated Quality Control Registers.
 - Junior Engineers (JEs), Assistant Engineers (AEs), and Executive Engineers (EEs) are responsible for overseeing 50%, 20%, and 5% of these tests, respectively.
 - Payments to contractors are directly linked to and regulated by the quality reports generated.

- **Second Tier: State Quality Monitoring:** This tier provides an independent oversight mechanism.
 - State Quality Monitors (SQMs), who are retired Chief or Superintending Engineers, conduct independent inspections of ongoing works.
 - SQMs submit comprehensive inspection reports and assign gradings to the State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA) and the National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA).
 - Field staff are required to promptly address any identified defects and submit Action Taken Reports (ATRs) for re-evaluation and verification.

- **Additional Quality Assurance Measures:**
 - A dedicated Quality Control Wing conducts inspections of ongoing works and disseminates a practical, pocket-sized handbook for engineers.
 - The department leverages advanced IT tools for effective project monitoring and has proposed the implementation of third-party inspections to enhance transparency and accountability.
 - The Chief Minister has underscored the importance of stringent action against substandard work and has advocated for incentives to encourage the early completion of projects.
 - All project work locations will be geo-tagged to be available for inspections and records.
 - A State Quality Lab is available for testing materials utilized in construction activities.
 - Field inspections are conducted to assess the quality of ongoing works and to investigate complaints.
 - Inspection reports are meticulously recorded, updated, and works are assigned for ATR verifications.

- The department also manages the empanelment, inspection, verification, and renewal of quality control labs.
- New products intended for use in the construction of buildings and roads within state works undergo an approval process.

4.1.5 Grievance Redressal and Feedback:

To ensure public satisfaction and accountability, HPPWD has established efficient channels for grievance redressal:

- **CM Seva Sankalp:** This portal is seamlessly integrated with the 1100 toll-free Chief Minister Helpline, providing an accessible platform for citizens to lodge complaints.
- **SEOC and DEOCs:** Any grievances related to the quality or progress of works can also be reported through the DEOC toll-free helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070.
- **Time-bound Resolution:** All complaints received through these channels are committed to being addressed and resolved within a strict timeframe of 15 days, ensuring prompt action and public satisfaction.

4.1.6 Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

The proposed interventions under this Recovery and Reconstruction Plan have not been covered under any ongoing Government of India schemes or previous allocations under the NDRF / SDRF, thereby ensuring there is no duplication of assistance.

4.1.7 Expected Outcomes

A. Infrastructure Resilience & Safety

- **Durable Networks:** Reconstruction of 192 km MDRs and 1,415 km Village Roads to disaster-resilient standards, reducing future damage.
- **Safe Connectivity:** Rebuilt 1.65 km of bridges and 45 box culverts ensuring year-round access to remote areas, even during monsoons.
- **Lifeline Preservation:** Critical roads/bridges remain operational during emergencies, enabling faster disaster response.

B. Economic Revitalization

- **Local Employment:** Engagement of 19,828 contractors (especially Category C/D) creates jobs for local labor, artisans, and SMEs.
- **Supply Chain Boost:** Demand for construction materials (cement, steel, aggregates) stimulates regional industries.
- **Agricultural & Tourism Access:** Restored village roads reconnect farms to markets and tourist hubs, boosting rural incomes and state revenue.

C. Enhanced Institutional Capability

- **Quality Benchmarking:** Successful implementation of the two-tier QC system sets a model for future infrastructure projects.
- **Skill Development:** Field engineers gain expertise in disaster-resilient techniques through hands-on supervision.

- Contractor Ecosystem: Strengthened capacity of local contractors (via decentralized execution) builds a pipeline for future projects.

D. Social Impact

- Reduced Isolation: Remote communities regain access to healthcare, education, and essential services.
- Lives Saved: Resilient infrastructure prevents casualties during future extreme weather events.

In conclusion, HPPWD's comprehensive Action Plan for Recovery & Reconstruction demonstrates a strong commitment to resource optimization, timely project delivery, and unwavering quality assurance across all R&R works.

4.2 DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

4.2.1 Sector overview

Water is a priceless gift of nature; one cannot imagine the existence of life or civilization without water. The department of Jal Shakti Vibhag, Government of Himachal Pradesh has the primary responsibility for development, operation and maintenance of the water related infrastructure of the State. These include critical functions such as drinking water supply, sewerage system, irrigation system and flood protection work. Presently the department is operating 10067 Water Supply Schemes and 41835 Hand Pumps. 202664 Hectare area has been brought under Irrigation Schemes and 40 towns have been covered under Sewerage Schemes. To cater the agriculture-based economy of Himachal Pradesh, the department has developed irrigation infrastructure for 2.06 lac hectare. The department is executing Water Supply Schemes, Irrigation Schemes, Flood Protection Works and Sewerage Schemes.

In 2023, because of flash floods and landslides in various parts of Himachal Pradesh, Drinking Water and Sanitation schemes were severally damaged. Following PDNA and review of the assessments at multiple levels, SC-NEC approved Rs. 520.55 crores for the recovery and reconstruction of Drinking Water and Sanitation sector under para 11.8 of R&R Guidelines.

4.2.2 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

I. Key Components of the Project

The recovery and reconstruction initiative focuses on restoring and enhancing the resilience of Himachal Pradesh's water and sanitation infrastructure, severely impacted by the 2023 disasters. Each component addresses critical vulnerabilities identified in the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and aligns with SC-NEC's approved framework. The project prioritizes durable reconstruction, future disaster resilience, and sustainable service delivery through the following core components:

1. Source Development & Storage Resilience

- Well/Storage Tanks (800 units): Rebuild groundwater access points and bulk water storage to secure supply continuity during disruptions.
- Intake Structures (3,803 meters): Reinforce river/spring water collection points against siltation and flood damage.
- Water Tanks (1,098 units): Repair elevated and ground-level reservoirs to maintain distribution pressure and emergency reserves.

2. Water Treatment & Supply Infrastructure

- Water Treatment/Filtration Plants (490 units): Restore purification systems to ensure safe drinking water compliance.
- Water Pipelines (3,620 km): Replace damaged networks with disaster-resistant piping to reduce leakage and contamination risks.

3. Mechanical & Pumping Systems

- Water Pumps (860 units): Install energy-efficient pumps for reliable water lifting and distribution.
- Pump Houses (815 units): Rebuild protective structures to shield machinery from weather and landslides.

4. Sanitation & Wastewater Management

- Sewer Pipelines (55 km): Rehabilitate sewage collection networks to prevent environmental contamination.
- Sewage Treatment Plants (18 units): Upgrade STPs for efficient wastewater processing in urban areas.
- Sanitation Pumps (16 units): Ensure reliable sewage conveyance in low-lying or congested zones.

II. Item-wise Details of Approved Assistance

District wise recovery and reconstruction of various structures like Storage Tanks, Intake Structure, Water Tanks, Water Pumps, Pump houses, Water Treatment Plant, Water and Sewer Pipeline, STP's and Sanitation Pumps is as under:

Items	Units	Cost per Unit (as per SOR)	Amount in Lakh Rupees
Well/Storage tank (Nos.)	800	7.5	6000
Intake Structure/Facility (metre)	3803	0.01	38
Water Tank (Nos.)	1098	7.5	8235
Water Pumps (under equipment's & machinery)(Nos)	860	0.5	430
Pump House (under equipment's & machinery) (No.)	815	0.5	408
Water Treatment/ Filtration Plant (Nos)	490	0.25	123
Water Pipeline (metre)	3620100	0.01	36201
Sewer pipelines (metre)	54910	0.01	549
STP (Nos.)	18	3.5	63
Sanitation Pumps (Nos.) (under equipment's & machinery)	16	0.5	8
Total			52055

For a detailed list of approved drinking water and sanitation facilities and proposed interventions, please refer to [Annexure 9](#).

4.2.3 Implementation Strategy

The Himachal Pradesh Jal Shakti Vibhag (JSV) has developed a comprehensive Action Plan for Recovery & Reconstruction (R&R) efforts, informed by detailed inputs from field offices. The total estimated cost for these R&R initiatives is Rs. 520.55 crore. This plan highlights the

extensive damage sustained across various asset types and outlines the department’s robust capacity in terms of manpower, contractor base and a two-tier quality control and monitoring system, all aimed at ensuring efficient and high-quality project delivery.

I. Phased Implementation and Fund Utilization Timeline

The execution of R&R activities will follow a structured fund disbursement pattern of 30:40:30, as per established guidelines. Each phase has been designed to align with fund availability, field-level readiness and the urgency of the interventions.

II. Departmental Capacity

Jal Shakti Vibhag possesses significant internal capabilities to effectively manage the recovery and reconstruction initiatives.

- **Engineering Manpower:** The department is adequately staffed with skilled engineering personnel capable of overseeing procurement processes, supervising project execution, and enforcing stringent quality control measures across multiple R&R sites. The existing strength of engineering professionals includes:

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Existing Strength
1	Engineer-in-Chief	1
2	Engineer-in-Chief (Project)	1
3	Chief Engineer	7
4	Superintending Engineer (Civil)	26
5	Executive Engineer (Civil)	106
6	Assistant Engineer (Civil)	323
7	Junior Engineer (Civil)	740

- **Contractor Base:**

Jal Shakti Vibhag benefits from an extensive pool of registered contractors, which is crucial for fostering competitive bidding, enabling decentralized project execution, and ensuring the timely completion of works, even in challenging and remote geographical areas. The breakdown of registered contractors by category is as follows:

Category of Contractor	No. of Contractors
A	237
B	368
C	733

D	7436
Total	8774

4.2.4 Quality Control & Monitoring Framework

JSV has established robust, two-tier quality management system to uphold high standards in all infrastructure projects, including roads, bridges and buildings.

- First Tier: Field-Level Quality Control: This initial level focuses on ensuring quality at the project site.
- Supervision is carried out by field engineers, extending up to the Zonal Chief Engineers.
- Contractors are mandated to ensure strict quality control at site with site third party NABL accredited lab testing for quality control and Material Testing before commencing any work.
- All mandatory tests are conducted and meticulously recorded in dedicated Registers.
- Junior Engineers (JEs), Assistant Engineers (AEs) and Executive Engineers (EEs) are responsible for overseeing 50%, 20% and 5% of these tests respectively.
- Payments to contractors are directly linked to and regulated by the quality reports generated.
- All pipe/ material to be procured are subject to the third-party inspection. They are also subject to physical check at the manufacturer unit by out dedicated staff for the purpose
The pipe and other such material also subject to strict check at the fields level after arrival.

Additional Quality Assurance Measures:

- The Chief Minister has underscored the importance of stringent action against substandard work and has advocated for incentives to encourage the early completion of projects.
- All project work locations will be geo-tagged to be available for inspections and records.
- Inspection reports are meticulously recorded, updated and works are assigned for ATR verifications.
- New products intended for use in the construction of water supply/ sewerage schemes within state works undergo an approval process.

4.2.5 Grievance Redressal and Feedback:

To ensure public satisfaction and accountability, the Jal Shakti Vibhag has set up efficient Grievance redressal system to immediately resolve Drinking Water Supply complaints:

1. Chief Minister Seva Sankalp Helpline (1100); A helpline for registering complaints.
2. Shikayat Nivaran Kendre (Toll – Free 1800-18-8009): A free number for lodging complaints.

3. SEOC and DEOCs: Any grievances related to the quality or progress of works can also be reported through the DEOC toll-free helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070.

The public can report water supply issues through the web portal or toll-free number. Complaints are promptly sent to the relevant / concerned field units / offices, which take quick action to resolve them, ensuring effective solutions for the public.

4.2.6 Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication:

The proposed interventions under this Recovery and Reconstruction Plan have not been covered under any ongoing Government of India Scheme or previous allocations under the NDRF/SDRF, thereby ensuring there is no duplication of assistance.

4.2.7 Expected Outcomes

a) Infrastructure Resilience

Durable Storage Facility: Well/storage tank reconstruction/repair 800, intake structure 3803, water tanks 1098 will provide good storage and intake facility for different water supply schemes in the state reducing future damages.

Water Pump and Pump Houses: Will provide repair/provision of 860 pumps and 815 pump houses will help safer storage of pumping machinery.

Water Treatment Plants: Construction/repair of 490 water treatment plants will provide good quality potable water to the beneficiaries in the area.

Sewer Pipeline/ STP and Sanitation Pumps: Approximate length of 55 KM sewer pipeline 18 STP and 16 sewer pumps will ensure safe treatment and disposal of sewage.

b) Economic Revitalization

- **Local Employment:** Engagement of contractors (especially Category C/D) creates jobs for local labour, artisans.
- **Supply chain Boost Demand** for construction material (cement, steel pipes, aggregates)

c) Enhanced Institutional Capability

- **Quality Benchmarking:** Successful implementation of the Quality system sets a model for future projects.
- **Skill Development:** Field engineers gain expertise in disaster-resilient techniques through hands-on supervision.
- **Contractor Ecosystem:** Strengthened capacity of local contractors (via decentralized execution) builds a pipeline for future projects.

d) Social Impact

- **Ensure Quality water at doorstep**
- **Provide safe and hygiene by proper disposal of sewer**

4.3 POWER

4.3.1 Sector Overview

Power sector is the lifeline of economy, essential for every other sector to function, fuel of growth, and indicator of social development. With a vast infrastructure comprising transmission lines, sub-stations, and distribution systems that reach even the most remote and mountainous terrains, Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL) ensures uninterrupted electricity supply to households, industries, and public institutions. The Board remains consistently engaged in expanding its network and upgrading service quality, thereby fostering socio-economic growth and enhancing the standard of living across the state. Like many other critical services, the state's electricity infrastructure suffered extensive disruption. HPSEBL suffered heavy losses, with damage reported to 568 Distribution Transformers (DTRs), more than 100 km of HT lines, over 75 km of LT lines, more than 300 electricity poles, around 100 distribution structures and various retaining walls supporting Sub-Stations and other key installations under its Operation Wing. In addition, substantial damage was sustained by assets under the Electrical System and Generation Wings of HPSEBL.

In response to the losses, the SC-NEC has approved Rs. 53.71 crores under para 11.12 of the R&R Guidelines as the recovery and reconstruction cost of the department, at the meeting held on 22 March 2025.

4.3.2 Recovery and Reconstruction Interventions Proposed

I. Key Components of the Project

A. Operation Wing Recovery (₹50.27 Cr)

1. Distribution Network Restoration: Cost: ₹24.34 Cr

- Replace 568 Distribution Transformers (DTRs)
- Priority in flood-hit zones (e.g., North Zone: 30 DTRs for villages like Thanh, Kattgarh).

2. Rebuild Transmission Lines: Cost: ₹24.38 Cr

- HT Lines: 10.85 km (33 kV), 23.875 km (22 kV), 72.15 km (11 kV) – e.g., Bella Feeder (South Zone), Mazza village (North Zone).
- LT Lines: 78.7 km – e.g., LT lines for 63 kVA DTR Bell Jattan (ESD Badukhar).

3. Replace Support Infrastructure:

- 314 Steel Tubular Poles are to be replaced at the identified sites where the poles had fallen. (₹0.61 Cr).
- 100 Distribution Structures (substations, e.g., Mand Surarwan) (₹0.89 Cr).

4. Structural Repairs (0.05 cr)

- Rebuild 50 Cum of Retaining Walls supporting substations in landslide zones (e.g., Bandiyan, Bhuana).

B. Electrical System Wing Recovery (₹0.85 Cr)

Transmission Infrastructure is the key component under electrical system wing recovery of the HPSEDL. Electricity transmission will ensure supply is uninterrupted and robust systems are in place.

- Repair 8 km of Damaged Transmission Structures (e.g., Tower 11/14 of DC line LazyKazagoo-Bajuna).
- Rebuild 15 Civil Works (retaining walls, boundary walls) – e.g., 132/33 KV Substation Rait.

- Restore 9 Tower Structures (e.g., Towers 21/1, 14 on 123 KV DC line Sundernagar-Rait).

C. Generation Wing Recovery (₹2.60 Cr)

Hydroelectric Plant Repairs and power generation structural activities are key components of Generation Wing Recovery.

- Water Conductor System (₹30 lakhs)
 - Restore intake/diversion structures at Rongtong HEP
 - Repair trash racks, levees damaged by flash floods (e.g., Thirre HEP).
- Water Channel System: Rebuild spill channels/trenches (e.g., Bauer HEP) (₹161.35 lakhs)
- Power Generation Structures: Construct bridges, retaining walls (e.g., Basal HEP's washed-out walls), and protection works around RuktiPower House (₹68.71 Lakh).

II. Item-wise Details of Approved Assistance

The R&R needs identified by PDNA for the sector was 280.64 cr. Actual damage to the sector was 213.94 cr rupees, details of which are in PDNA pages 145-147. The state had received 45.5 cr on the recommendation of IMCT. Taking into consideration, MST recommended 88.47 cr (applying criteria of assistance to the extent of 50%). The SC-NEC approved, 53.80 cr which will be used as partial fulfilment of the state's needs. The broad details of the activity to be undertaken under Power Sector are given below:

Sr.No.	Description	Quantity	Unit Type	Unit cost in lakh rupees	Amount (in lakh rupees)
A. Operation Wing					
1	Distribution Transformer (DTR)	568	Nos	4.29	2433.88
2	Steel Tubular Poles	314	Nos	0.19	60.99
3	33 kV HT lines	10.85	km	24.30	263.69
4	12 kV HT lines	23.875	km	15.62	372.93
5	11 kV HT lines	72.15	km	12.17	877.80
6	LT lines	78.7	km	11.73	923.29
7	Distribution Structures	100	km	0.89	89.00
8	Retaining Wall	50	cum	0.10	5.00
	Sub-Total of A. Operating Wing				5026.58
B. Electrical System Wing					
1.	Transmission Structure	8	km	1.38	11.00
2.	Civil Work of Power Transmission	15	Nos	4.47	67.00
3.	Tower Structure	9	Nos	0.78	7.00
	Sub-Total of B. Electrical System Wing				85.00
C. Generation Wing					
1.	Water Conductor System	1	Job	10.00	30.00
2.	Water Channel System	1	Job	90.68	161.35
3.	Power Generation Structure	1	Job	68.71	68.71
	Sub-Total C: Generation Wing				260.00

GRAND TOTAL (A + B + C)			5371.58
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Details of the same as to location, and unit wise details are provided in [Annexure 10](#).

4.3.3 Implementation Strategy

Temporary support for disaster-affected infrastructure has been provided using existing state department and board funds. However, full-fledged activities keeping component of "build back better" will be initiated immediately on budget availability. Once this funding is received, it will be allocated across different zones according to the plan.

Tendering Process:

Tendering authorities will handle the bidding process for restoring damaged infrastructure, specifically focusing on geo-tagged damages reported by the concerned officer for 2023. The tendering process generally involves four stages: Prequalification, issuing tender documents, receiving and reviewing tenders, and finally, awarding the contract. Field Units will issue tenders for restoration work based on their Delegation of Financial Power (DOFP). These tenders will be on either a "full turnkey" or "partial turnkey" basis. For partial turnkey projects, the Board will supply critical materials, and the Chief Engineer (MM) will oversee the inspection of critical material, known as the Site Acceptance Test. The goal is to complete the entire work within 90 days from allocation of funds, preferably by the end of December. Any remaining work will be completed before 2026. Quality of the work will be carried out by team sanctioned by the tendering Authority.

Procurement and Quality Control of Critical Materials:

The Office of the Chief Engineer (MM) is responsible for tendering and procuring critical materials, including poles, Low Tension (LT) lines, High Tension (HT) cables, and Distribution Transformers (DTRs). To ensure quality, two types of tests are conducted:

- **Type Tests:** These are performed on critical items by accredited laboratories such as NABL/LAB Test CPRI (Bangalore and Bhopal) and the Electrical Research Development Association (ERDA) Vadodara.
- **Acceptance Tests:** These tests take place at the factory, in accordance with Indian Standards, and are conducted by a team deputed by the Office of the Chief Engineer (MM) before dispatch.

Furthermore, a team from the Chief Engineer (MM)'s office will inspect and control the quality of materials both at the supplier's firm and at the site where the materials are received.

Field Execution:

Field execution shall be led by the Chief Engineers along with field officials, staff, and foremen. With multiple works starting at different districts, simultaneous execution will enable timely completion of the project.

4.3.4 Timeline of the Project

Activity	2025					2026		
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Pre-bid Preparations								
Tender Publication								
Tender Application Review								
Contract Award								
Delivery of Materials by Vendors								
Execution of Work								

4.3.5 System Resilience Upgrades

- Relocate flood-vulnerable assets (e.g., DTRs near rivers).
- Reinforce foundations of poles/structures in landslide zones.
- "Build Back Better" Focus:
 - Relocate flood-vulnerable assets (e.g., DTRs near rivers).
 - Reinforce tower foundations in landslide-prone areas (e.g., Hamirpur).
- Design Standards: Are based on HPSEBL standards and procedures.

4.3.6 Grievance Redressal and Feedback Mechanisms

For any grievances concerning electricity supply or other complaints, citizens can utilize the CM Helpline: Accessible via their website, www.https://cmsankalp.hp.gov.in, this portal allows users to register and track their complaints.

Any grievances related to the quality or progress of works can also be reported through the DEOC toll-free helpline number 1077, and the SEOC helpline number 1070.

4.3.7 Convergence and Avoidance of Duplication

The proposed interventions under this Recovery and Reconstruction Plan have not been covered under any ongoing Government of India schemes or previous allocations under the NDRF / SDRF, thereby ensuring there is no duplication of assistance.

4.3.8 Expected Outcomes

1. Restored Electricity Access for 2M+ Residents, ending prolonged outages caused by 2023 monsoons, improving quality of life and safety.

- Impact: Full repair of 568 transformers, 314 poles, and 180+ km of transmission lines will reinstate 24/7 power to:
 - Households in remote/mountainous areas (e.g., flood-hit villages like Thakurdwara, Bela Thakuran).
 - Critical services (hospitals, schools, telecom towers).
2. Economic Reactivation across sectors preventing up to ₹500+ Cr economic losses annually, safeguarding livelihoods and sectoral recovery.
- Impact: Reliable power enables:
 - Tourism: Hotels, cable cars, and hospitality infrastructure in Kullu-Shimla corridors operational.
 - Industries: Stone crushers, SMEs, and apple cold chains resume production, and operate with minimum disruption.
 - Agriculture: Irrigation pumps and processing units functional ahead of harvest seasons.
3. Enhanced Disaster Resilience reduces future damage during extreme weather.
- Impact: "Build back better" measures include:
 - Relocated flood-vulnerable assets (e.g., DTRs shifted from riverbanks in Central Zone).
 - Reinforced foundations for towers/poles in landslide zones (e.g., Hamirpur's retaining walls).
 - Upgraded hydro infrastructure (e.g., trash racks at Rongtong HEP to handle debris).
4. Stabilized Hydropower Generation (200+ MW) helps to maintain 30% of HP's clean energy output; avoids power import costs.
- Impact: Restoration of Generation Wing assets ensures:
 - Operational capacity at key hydro plants (e.g., Bauer HEP, Basal HEP).
 - Water conductor/channel systems repaired (e.g., spillways at Thirre HEP).
5. Accelerated Recovery of Disaster-Hit Communities reduces post-disaster vulnerability; aligns with SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities).
- Impact: Time-bound execution (90-day target) means:
 - Faster access to electricity for about 15,000+ people with electricity access.
 - Rebuilt public infrastructure (schools, health centers) powered without delays.

Cross-Cutting Sectors

5.1 Disaster Risk Reduction

Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (NEC) was held on 22.03.2025 under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary to consider central assistance to Himachal Pradesh under the Recovery and Reconstruction funding window of the NDRF, in view of the floods, cloudbursts, and landslides that occurred during the monsoon season of 2023, following the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). Under the DRR components the State was advised to frame proposal for seeking funds from NDMF as mentioned below: “As per Page 2, Serial No. 4 of the minutes, the State is required to formulate its proposal for seeking funding from the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) in accordance with the prescribed guidelines”.

In this regard, the State Government has already submitted ten (12) project proposals under NDMF window amounting to ₹ 705.26 crore to NDMA through the following communications:

- Letters No. Rev (DMC) (C) 2-2/2022 SDMF dated 8th April 2024, amounting to ₹84.80 crore. This carried four proposals on mitigation, of which two targeted landslide, and two targeted floods. (Sr.Nos. 1 – 4)
- Letter No. Rev (DMC) (C) 2-2/2022 SDMF-FD dated 27th May 2024, amounting to ₹41.03 crore. Under this two proposals were submitted focused on flood mitigation. (Sr. Nos 5 – 6)
- Rev (DMC) (C) 2-2/2022 SDMF-FD dated 05 August 2025, four proposals along with Detailed Project Reports-(DPRs) amounting to ₹86.31 crore were submitted to the NDMA, focusing on flood mitigation. (Sr. Nos. 7 – 10).

These DPRs have undergone evaluation and have been recommended for National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) after having been evaluated by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), Technical Appraisal Committee (TAC), and State Executive Committee (SEC). Copies of the DPRs enclosed. Before submitting the proposals to NDMA, the concurrence of the State Finance Department w.r.t. 10% State has been obtained.

The State Government has also presented Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the vulnerable patches in Districts Kullu and Hamirpur to NDMA vide letter No. Rev (DMC) (C) 2-2/2022 SDMF-II dated 11th April 2025 amounting of ₹ 493.12 crore. (Sr. Nos.11-12). These two proposals are currently being processed for approval by the Project Appraisal Committee, Technical Appraisal Committee, and State Executive Committee of HPSDMA, along with concurrence of state share from the Finance Department, GoHP.

The details of the submitted proposals (Nos 1 - 10) and pipeline projects (Nos. 11 -12) are hereunder:

Sr. No.	District	Title of the Proposal	Hazard to be mitigated	Implementing Agency	Amount (in Crore Rs)
1.	Kangra	Land Slide Mitigation of Gaggal Chetru Dharamshala Mecleodganj Road Kotwali Bazar Near Kali Mata Mandir at Dharamshala	Landslide	PWD	17.30

2.	Kangra	DPR- Protection/Treatment of Landslides on Bhaler to Duli Roads under Kangra Division 0/00-4/00 (on Section 0-2/00)	Landslide	HPPWD-Kangra	16.59
3.	Kullu	Protection of Land/ property damaged due to excessive rain/Intrusion/ Erosion by Flash flood water for SSB campus to Sabji Mandi Bhunter in MC Bhunter Kullu.	Flood Protection	JSV Kullu	31.23
4.	Una	Providing Storm Water Drainage to Una Town under SDMG in Tehsil & Distt. Una	Flood Protection	JSV Una	19.66
5	Chamba	DPR of landslide over Narghara Ghaar on Shahpur Sihunta Chowari via Jot Chamba road km 40/000 to 76/000.	Landslide	HPPWD Chowari	18.68
6	Chamba	DPR of landslide disaster over Dukharghaar on Shahpur Siunta Chowari Via Jot Chamba road Km 40/00 (MDR-87)(Portion RD 27/000 to 27/350, 27/450 to 27/550 & 27/650 to 27/750	Landslide	HPPWD Chowari	22.34
7	Hamirpur	Disaster Management of Flood Protection work on the Bank of River Beas Near Industrial Area, Helipad site , IPH Scheme, proposed wellness Centre, Shiv Dham in Tehsil Nadaun, District Hamirpur	Flood Mitigation	PWD Hamirpur	16.37
8	Kangra	River Training Works on Beas River for protection of Khwaji Bridge on Paral to Bhogarwan Road at Haler in Tehsil Indora	Flood	HPPWD Nurpur	12.40
9	Kangra	Protection/ Treatment of erosion caused by heavy flood in ChakkiKhad on link road to Civil Enclave Pathankot Under Indora Sub Division (SH. Protection of Right Bank of ChakkiKhad 0/050 to 0/400)	Flood and Landslide mitigation	HPPWD Indora	22.70
10	Kullu	Providing flood protection to vulnerable reaches between River Beas (Right Bank) at 15 Mile and Dobhi in Tehsil & Distt. Kullu H.P.	Flood mitigation	JSV Katrain	34.82

11	Manali, Distt. Kullu	Providing Flood Protection work on vulnerable reaches of river Beas to protect properties and reclaim the culturable land	Flood mitigation	JSV	243.37
12	Districts of Hamirpur and Kangra	Providing flood protection work on vulnerable reaches of river Beas and its tributaries Kunah, Man & Maseh Khads for flood mitigation and land reclamation	Flood and Landslide mitigation	JSV	249.75
Grand Total					705.26 crores

For more details on these proposals, please refer to [Annexure 11](#).

The State Government has reached out to the NDMA to recommend sanctioning of Rs 375 Cr. As per the SC-NEC recommendation (Monsoon PDNA 2023) and the rest may be considered under NDRF funds available with Ministry of Home (MHA), Government of India.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R Projects

Robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanisms are essential to ensure that all Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) activities are implemented in a timely, transparent, and effective manner. Given the multi-sectoral scope and scale of the R&R Plan, Himachal Pradesh has adopted a two-pronged M&E strategy:

1. Institutional Oversight through a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU)

In accordance with Para 13 of the “Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)” dated 14 August 2024, the Governor of Himachal Pradesh has notified the constitution of a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU has been established for a period of one year or until completion of the R&R implementation cycle, whichever is earlier.

The PMU will be responsible for overall project management, inter-departmental coordination, tracking fund utilization, progress review, reporting to the State Executive Committee (SEC), and liaising with the Government of India for periodic submissions. It will ensure strict adherence to R&R guidelines and approved sectoral plans.

2. Digital monitoring through the Himachal Pradesh Disaster Management Information System (HPDMIS)

The Himachal Pradesh Disaster Management Information System (HPDMIS) is a dedicated application designed to streamline disaster-related data collection, verification, and reporting across multiple departments. Developed as a centralized platform, HPDMIS facilitates the efficient tracking and management of post-disaster damages and resource allocations across various sectors. It integrates department-specific data to provide both detailed and consolidated insights.

Field-level staff can input disaster data directly through mobile and web application interfaces. This data is then verified and consolidated at higher administrative levels to ensure accuracy and accountability. The Department of Revenue, Disaster Management Cell (DMC), Government of Himachal Pradesh, officially rolled out HPDMIS in July 2025.

Key Features of HPDMIS:

- Centralized platform for collecting disaster-related data across all stakeholder departments.
- Facilitates rapid tracking of post-disaster damages and resource allocation.
- Accessible via both mobile and web-based interfaces.
- Includes verification workflows for data validation at various administrative levels.
- Provides user logins mapped to specific administrative locations to ensure structured and region-specific data entry.

Given that all stakeholder departments are already integrated into this portal and the reporting structure is well established, a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Monitoring Module is now proposed to be incorporated into the system.

The list of works under PDNA is already available. Departments will execute the earmarked works and upload the relevant information directly into this module. This will enable effective, real-time monitoring of PDNA implementation at the State level.

For R&R, HPDMIS will serve as the primary platform for monitoring all projects across the 12 sectors. Executing agencies will be required to update the portal at various stages of implementation, from initiation to progress and completion. This ensures transparent and timely reporting across administrative levels. Digitally monitored progress reports will feed into centralized dashboards, allowing the State to track performance indicators and flag delays.

3. Utilization Certificates and Financial Monitoring

In addition to digital monitoring, all implementing departments will be required to submit Utilization Certificates (UCs) for each tranche of fund disbursement, in accordance with General Financial Rules (GFRs) and R&R guidelines. The PMU will track the submission of UCs and validate them against progress reports submitted via HPDMIS.

This combined use of physical validation, digital dashboards, and financial reporting mechanisms will ensure that all R&R projects are implemented with accountability, transparency, and compliance.

7. Conclusion: A Resilient Future for Himachal Pradesh

The comprehensive Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Himachal Pradesh serves as a pivotal roadmap for the state's journey beyond the devastating 2023 monsoon season. It moves beyond mere restoration, embedding the critical "Build Back Better" (BBB) approach as a foundational principle across all interventions. This strategic emphasis on BBB is designed not only to restore normalcy but, more importantly, to significantly reduce exposure in the face of future disasters, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable future for the state and its communities.

- **Housing:** By incorporating earthquake-resistant technology, flood-proofing, and encouraging the use of local, sustainable materials, the plan ensures that reconstructed homes are inherently more resilient. The inclusive approach, prioritizing vulnerable groups like SC/ST, women-headed households, senior citizens, and PwDs, directly addresses social vulnerabilities, reducing their exposure to future shocks.
- **Social Infrastructure (Education, Health, Community Buildings):** The reconstruction and repair of schools, health facilities, and community centers are guided by disaster-resilient designs. This proactive measure strengthens critical public services, ensuring they remain functional and accessible even during extreme weather events, thereby safeguarding community well-being and reducing disruption to essential services.
- **Productive Sectors (Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Agriculture, Horticulture, Tourism):** Investments in these sectors focus on rebuilding infrastructure with enhanced resilience. This includes restoring critical departmental infrastructure, implementing soil and water management works, developing resilient irrigation systems, and strengthening post-harvest value chains. These measures directly reduce economic vulnerability and exposure by protecting livelihoods and ensuring continuity of production, minimizing economic losses in future disasters.
- **Critical Infrastructure (Roads & Transport, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Power):** The plan prioritizes the creation of durable networks. Roads and bridges are being rebuilt to withstand future impacts, ensuring year-round connectivity crucial for emergency response and economic activity. Drinking water and sanitation systems are being restored with resilient storage facilities, reinforced intake structures, and robust pipelines to guarantee access to essential services. In the power sector, BBB approaches include relocating flood-vulnerable assets and reinforcing foundations, which are vital for maintaining electricity access and preventing the cascading failures that exacerbate post-disaster vulnerability.

Beyond structural resilience, the plan fosters enhanced institutional capacity through trained workforces, robust quality control frameworks, and transparent grievance redressal mechanisms. This strengthens the state's ability to manage and respond to future hazards effectively. The emphasis on community participation, builds local ownership and preparedness, further reducing community-level exposure to disaster risks.

In essence, this Recovery and Reconstruction Plan is a testament to Himachal Pradesh's commitment to learning from past experiences and proactively building a safer, more resilient future. By systematically integrating "Build Back Better" approaches, the state is not merely repairing what was lost but is fundamentally transforming its infrastructure and societal systems to withstand the increasing challenges posed by climate change and natural hazards, thereby significantly reducing HRV exposure and paving the way for sustainable development.

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