

Findings

NIDM NEWSLETTER-30/2026
JANUARY-MARCH, 2026



National Institute of Disaster Management
(Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

Website: <https://nidm.gov.in>

About NIDM

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was constituted by an Act of Parliament with a vision to play the role of a premier institute for capacity development in India and the region. The efforts in this direction that began with the formation of the National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM) in 1995 gained impetus with its re-designation as the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for training and capacity development.

Under the Disaster Management Act 2005, NIDM has been assigned nodal responsibilities for human resource development, capacity building, training, research, documentation and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management.

NIDM has performed a crucial role in bringing disaster risk reduction to the forefront of the national agenda. The Institute believes that disaster risk reduction is possible only through promotion of a “Culture of Prevention” involving all stakeholders. The Institute works through strategic partnerships with various ministries and departments of the central, state and local governments, academic, research and technical organizations in India and abroad and other bilateral and multilateral international agencies.

NIDM takes pride in having a multi-disciplinary team of professionals working in various aspects of disaster risk reduction. In its endeavour to facilitate training and capacity development, the Institute has state-of-the-art facilities like class rooms, seminar hall, video-conferencing facilities etc. The Institute has a well-stocked library exclusively on the theme of disaster risk reduction and management.

NIDM also provides capacity building support to various National and State level agencies in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction. The Institute’s vision is to create a Disaster Resilient India by building the capacity at all levels for disaster prevention and preparedness.

NIDM NEWSLETTER 30/2026

JAN - MAR, 2026

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From NIDM

Executive Director's Desk



Dear Readers,

I am pleased to present this edition of *Tidings*, covering the period from January to March 2026, and to connect once again with our valued partners and stakeholders engaged in strengthening disaster resilience. This quarter reflects NIDM's continued commitment to advancing knowledge, institutional capacity, and collaborative action in disaster risk reduction within an evolving risk landscape.

During this period, the Institute continued its flagship *Comprehensive Courses on Disaster Risk Management (DRM)* and organized 3 editions with participation of stakeholders from the states and the central government. The comprehensive course on DRM from 16-27 February 2026, under the ITEC programme of the Ministry of External Affairs, strengthened cross-country learning and cooperation with participation from 10 countries. Specialised training and capacity-building initiatives were organized, including training programme on Disaster Risk Management for the Jammu & Kashmir Administrative Service, 2025 Batch. NIDM continued its policy support initiatives and disaster management planning, including work on the revision of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Manual and strengthened community resilience through PRIs. NIDM is collaborating with the Ministry of Education (MOE) for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into higher education and MOE has issued a notification for the integration of the Two-Credit Skill Enhancement Course on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management as per the National Education Policy 2020 and the establishment of DRR clubs in colleges/ universities across the country.

The period also witnessed significant institutional engagements aimed at strengthening cooperation in disaster risk reduction. High-level interactions were held with Shri Kamal Kishore, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, and senior leadership of UNDRR in New Delhi, contributing to enhanced technical collaboration, knowledge exchange, and alignment with global frameworks. The Institute also advanced partnerships with national institutions, including collaboration with the National Council of Science Museums and the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts for the development of the disaster risk reduction museum, integrating structured planning, cultural perspectives and traditional knowledge to enhance disaster risk awareness and community resilience.

Looking ahead, NIDM aims to further strengthen its capacity building ecosystem during 2026–27 by promoting more participatory and practice-oriented learning approaches. The Institute will focus on expanding and developing a strong network of master trainers to ensure wider outreach and sustained capacity across states and institutions. NIDM remains committed to working with governments, academic institutions, practitioners, and international partners to translate knowledge into action and contribute to building a safer, resilient and Viksit Bharat.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Madhup Vyas'.

Madhup Vyas, IAS

Face to Face Training Programmes

NIDM Delhi Campus

11th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management, 05-16 January 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) are developed through systematic processes including HRVC assessment and SOP-based planning. HRVC analysis uses both quantitative and qualitative tools, recognizing that risk and vulnerability are dynamic and context-specific.		
b)	Field-based assessments enhance practical understanding by identifying real-time hazards, vulnerabilities, and local capacities.		
c)	Multi-hazard approaches are essential, as disasters are interconnected and require integrated mitigation and management strategies.		
d)	Technology such as GIS, remote sensing, and data tools supports risk assessment, monitoring, and informed decision-making. Early warning		
			systems and decision-support mechanisms are critical for timely communication and effective disaster response.
		e)	Structured response systems improve coordination, clarify roles, and enhance efficiency during emergencies. Recovery and reconstruction adopt a Build Back Better approach, integrating resilience into long-term development.
		f)	Disaster impacts include both physical damage and economic loss, requiring systematic assessment methods.
		g)	Nature-based and sustainable approaches contribute to long-term disaster risk reduction and resilience.

Management of Crowd at Large Congregations, 07-09 January 2026, Kerala



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Crowd related emergencies must be looked into as behavioural aspect of participating crowd. Hence, behavioural expert may also be included in crowd management team.
b)	Use of technology in various aspects such as records of footfall, monitoring of crowd movement and residential places, sanctorum area must be focused.
c)	Identification of leaders from within the crowd helps in management of crowd in a better way.
d)	Administration along with event organizers must have advance information about number and

	profile of congregating crowd so that they may plan accordingly.
e)	Base camp where crowd may be congregated before reaching the actual site. Basic facilities must be ensured at the base camp.
f)	Clear-cut roles and responsibilities must be defined for every stakeholder and persons undertaking the work must be trained in their respective roles.
g)	Shops in the pathway to the sanctum-sanctorum may be shifted to the base camp to avoid distractions enroute.

12th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management, 02-13 February 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Fundamental transition is required from a relief-centric approach to a proactive Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework by integrating risk reduction into all development planning processes.
b)	There is a critical need to institutionalise proactive financial mechanisms, including dedicated funds and risk transfer instruments such as insurance, recognising that investments in mitigation significantly reduce recovery costs.
c)	Scaling up the use of GIS, remote sensing and digital platforms is essential to enable predictive analytics, real-time monitoring, early warning systems and efficient resource management.
d)	Risk reduction must be systematically integrated into urban planning through resilient

	infrastructure, sustainable design (e.g., sponge city concepts), and strict land-use regulation.
e)	Disaster management must emphasise community-level capacity building, inclusive planning for vulnerable groups and awareness generation, including financial literacy on risk transfer mechanisms.
f)	Multi-hazard, multi-sectoral approach should be adopted to ensure coordinated action across sectors (health, infrastructure, finance, environment) and governance levels.
g)	Continuous capacity building through practical, experiential training, including case studies, field exposure, and simulations must be prioritised to ensure operational readiness.

13th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management Under ITEC, 16-27 February 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways:

a)	Enhanced understanding of disaster risk reduction frameworks, institutional mechanisms, and global best practices.	d)	Integrated classroom sessions with simulations, case studies, and field-based institutional exposure.
b)	Reinforced shift towards proactive, risk-informed planning, preparedness, and resilience building.	e)	Strengthened understanding of disaster governance, coordination mechanisms, and financing frameworks.
c)	Strengthened application of geospatial tools, remote sensing, and early warning systems in disaster management.	f)	Strengthened platform for cross-country knowledge exchange and cooperation among ITEC partner countries.

Disaster Management Planning for Mainstreaming DRR into DPIIT, 19-20 February 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Participants gained comprehensive understanding of disaster management concepts, frameworks, and the disaster management cycle with clear articulation of DPIIT's role and responsibilities under national disaster management arrangements.	d)	Practical skills in business continuity planning, damage and loss assessment, and psychosocial recovery planning were enhanced, enabling participants to develop comprehensive organizational resilience strategies.
b)	Strengthened capacity in industrial hazard identification, risk assessment methodologies (HIRA, HAZOP), and systematic approaches for on-site and off-site emergency planning for industrial facilities.	e)	Collaborative exercise of preparing draft components of DPIIT's institutional Disaster Management Plan provided participants with templates, guidelines, and practical experience in DM plan development aligned with national standards.
c)	Participants developed understanding of global and national disaster risk reduction policies and identified concrete entry points for mainstreaming DRR into DPIIT's industrial policies, investment promotion activities, and sectoral programmes.	f)	Participants recognized the strategic importance of disaster-resilient industrial development for national economic security and committed to championing DRR integration within their respective functional areas and contributing to building systemic resilience across India's industrial and commercial sectors.

Disaster Risk Management for the JKAS Probationary Officers (Batch 2025), 23-27 February 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Participants conducted an in-depth analysis of Jammu & Kashmir's specific vulnerabilities including seismic micro-zonation and flood hazards (GLOF), while studying traditional construction methods and past disasters like the Bhuj earthquake to inform future safety measures.	National Building Code (NBC 2025) and conducting hands-on simulations for incident response and crowd management to enhance field preparedness.
b)	Programme bridged policy and practice by briefing officers on the updated.	c) Officers were trained on digital disaster portals (such as Sachet and IDRN) and national recovery frameworks, with a dedicated focus on gender-inclusive crisis management and the financial mechanisms governing risk insurance in India.

Community Preparedness for GLOF Risk Reduction, 04-06 March 2026, Arunachal Pradesh



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Understanding hazard, exposure, and vulnerability is essential for GLOF risk reduction. Scientific assessment of glacial lakes, downstream settlements, and critical infrastructure helps identify high-risk areas and guide preparedness planning.	warning systems, awareness, preparedness planning and community capacity building are key requirements.
b)	Non-structural mitigation is critical in Arunachal Pradesh. Given the difficult and inaccessible terrain, measures such as early	c) Strengthening collaboration with scientific institutions and ensuring coordinated action among state departments can significantly improve early warning dissemination, evacuation planning, and community response capacity.

14th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management, 09-20 March 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Interpret disaster risks in India with emphasis on preparedness and risk minimization.	d)	Advocate the role of technology and community engagement in enhancing preparedness and response systems.
b)	Underscore the transition from a relief-oriented approach to a proactive framework of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).	e)	Promote the mainstreaming of DRR into development and governance processes, enabling safer recovery and sustainable resilience.
c)	Emphasize the need for strengthening institutional and governmental capacities.		

Disaster Risk Management for ITS Probationers, 09-13 March 2026, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Strengthened understanding of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) concepts and their relevance to the telecommunication sector as critical infrastructure in future trainings.	b)	Understanding of national and international DRR frameworks, including provisions under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Improved knowledge on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to be utilized during disasters.
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c)	Practical exposure to early warning and emergency communication tools such as Common Alert Protocol (CAP), Priority Call Routing, IDRN, and the Incident Response System (IRS) is appreciated by participants.
d)	Increased understanding of telecom disaster management planning and resilient communication systems including Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR), ERSS, and HAM Radio.

e)	Insights into the application of satellite technologies for communication support during disasters. Case-based learning from telecom response during cyclones in Odisha, highlighting coordination and rapid restoration of services.
f)	Field exposure through an NDRF visit, strengthening understanding of operational response mechanisms amongst participants. Development of practical skills through group exercises, HRVCA analysis, and preparation of a Disaster Management Plan for NCA-T facilities and facilitate inter-agency coordination.

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction, 23-27 March 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	CBDRM emphasizes empowering communities as the first line of response in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.
b)	Integration of principles from the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, Paris Agreement, and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals along with India’s national disaster management policies.
c)	Focus on building capacities of local institutions and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to improve disaster preparedness, planning, and resilience at the grassroots level.

d)	Programme highlights the integration of climate change adaptation with disaster risk reduction to address increasing climate-induced risks.
e)	Need to practical skills in community preparedness, search & rescue, first aid, and development of community disaster management plans.
f)	Promoter of inclusive disaster risk management, ensuring participation of vulnerable groups and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind” and mainstream disaster risk reduction into development programmes, strengthening climate-resilient and sustainable community development.

Face to Face Training Programmes

NIDM South Campus

Emerging Technologies in Disaster Preparedness and Response, 19-21 January 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Integration of Emerging Technologies such as GIS, Remote Sensing, AI, drones, and IoT significantly enhances disaster preparedness, response, and recovery planning.	d)	Smart dashboards and decision-support systems improve situational awareness and coordination among agencies during emergency operations.
b)	Data-driven Early Warning Systems enable timely forecasting and dissemination of alerts, reducing disaster impacts through proactive preparedness and evacuation planning.	e)	Digital communication and social media intelligence are critical for real-time information flow, public communication, and countering misinformation during disasters.
c)	Geo-spatial tools and spatial analytics support hazard mapping, vulnerability assessment, and informed decision-making at district and state levels. Drones and remote sensing technologies play a crucial role in rapid damage assessment, search and rescue, and monitoring inaccessible disaster-affected areas.	f)	Strong institutional coordination and legal frameworks are essential for effective disaster risk governance and implementation of preparedness and mitigation strategies.

Locust Disaster Management in India, 28-30 January 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Participants gained clarity that locust invasions are not merely agricultural issues but multi-dimensional disasters affecting food security, livelihoods, and rural economies, requiring integration into disaster risk management frameworks.	c)	Sessions emphasized the importance of surveillance networks, forecasting models, satellite monitoring, drone-based surveys, and timely dissemination of early warnings to reduce potential crop and livelihood losses need to be emphasized.
b)	Need to strengthen participants' knowledge of locust biology, ecology, breeding patterns, migration behavior, and outbreak triggers linked to climate variability and changing environmental conditions.	d)	Group exercises and simulations enabled participants to prepare district-level locust preparedness and response action plans suited to local contexts.

Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Plans of Gram Panchayats of Kerala, 28-31 January 2026, Kerala



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Need for structured understanding of the disaster management cycle and the legal-institutional framework, with clear articulation of the roles and responsibilities of Gram Panchayats under the Disaster Management Act 2005 and related state guidelines.		were recognized as central pillars for integrating health, nutrition and social protection into disaster risk reduction, especially for vulnerable groups.
b)	Strengthened capacity to undertake HRVCA, prepare risk maps, and link identified hazards and vulnerabilities to concrete mitigation, preparedness and response actions, including nature-based solutions and sectoral investments through GPDP.	d)	Participants were introduced to practical tools for early warning dissemination, relief camp management, psychosocial care and volunteer engagement, and practiced applying these through case studies, simulations and group work.
c)	Frontline systems such as ASHA workers, Anganwadi Centres and Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC)	e)	Hands-on preparation of elements of Panchayat-level DM Plans and Village Disaster Management Plans, under the guidance of the faculty team, gave participants confidence to replicate similar planning processes in their own jurisdictions and to mainstream mitigation into routine development planning.

Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM), 09-13 February 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Need for participatory and inclusive nature of CBDRM, stressing that communities are the victims though first responders and must be actively involved in planning, decision-making, and implementation. Special emphasis was placed on “Leaving No One Behind,” ensuring that vulnerable groups are integrated into disaster preparedness and response frameworks.		responsibilities, and regular review and updation of plans.
b)	Inclusion of practical skills of and hands on exercise HRVC analysis, preparation of Village and Institutional Disaster Management Plans. Need for systematic planning, clear roles and	c)	Critical role of Early Warning Systems, effective communication strategies, evacuation planning, and multi-stakeholder coordination in reducing disaster impacts is vital part of CBDRM. Continuous capacity building, awareness generation, and mock drills were identified as key elements for long-term resilience building.
		d)	Field visit to the Budameru rivulet in Vijayawada provided insights into broader flood event impacting the region.

Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction, 23-25 February 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Need for comprehensive understanding of the disaster management cycle - preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation provides the foundation for effective disaster risk management and resilient recovery planning.	e)	Strengthening disaster risk reduction (DRR), mitigation, and preparedness strategies is essential to address increasing risks from climate-induced hazards such as cyclones, floods, heatwaves, and extreme weather events.
b)	National disaster management framework in India, involving institutions such as NDMA, NIDM, SDMA, and district administrations role in coordinating disaster response, recovery, and capacity-building efforts need to be highlight.	f)	Sector-wise damage and loss assessment methodologies enable governments to quantify disaster impacts in agriculture, housing, infrastructure, and livelihoods using structured data collection and analytical tools.
c)	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) provides a systematic methodology for assessing damages, estimating economic losses, and identifying recovery needs across sectors to support evidence-based recovery planning.	g)	Field-based learning in affected areas, provides valuable insights into post-disaster reconstruction challenges, community recovery dynamics, and implementation gaps.
d)	Sustainable recovery frameworks emphasize rebuilding infrastructure, livelihoods, and institutions in ways that enhance long-term resilience rather than restoring pre-disaster vulnerabilities.	h)	Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA) supports community-level risk profiling and enables participatory and risk-informed recovery planning.
		i)	Build Back Better (BBB) principle promotes reconstruction that integrates resilient infrastructure design, improved standards, and long-term disaster risk reduction measures.

Disaster Risk Financing, PDNA and Financing Mechanisms for Pro-active DRM, 16-18 March 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Strengthened conceptual understanding of disaster management, DM cycle, India's multi-hazard vulnerability and institutional framework as the basis for risk and financial analysis in future project and programs.	c)	Developed clarity on disaster risk financing architecture in India, including budgetary instruments, Finance Commission provisions and the design and application of SDRF/NDRF at State/UTs level.
b)	Gained hands-on exposure to HRVCA tools and sectoral impact analysis, linking risk information with planning, prioritization and investment decisions across key sectors hands on training appreciated by participants.	d)	Built practical understanding of the PDNA framework and standard operating procedures of PDNA for the stakeholders.

e)	Understood damage, loss and recovery needs, and integration of Build Back Better principles into recovery and reconstruction.
f)	Drew operational lessons from Kerala's PDNA and disaster risk governance experience, and practiced sectoral damage and loss assessment for productive and infrastructure sectors.

	Understood GIS/RS tools and sectoral PDNA templates together inform financing decisions and incorporation of financial resilience into DM Plans.
g)	Understood how relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction guidelines, norms of SDRF and NDRF.

Drought Management and Mitigation, 25-27 March 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Participants learned to interpret key scientific indices such as SPI, NDVI, and other parameters mandated under the Drought Manual 2016 for effective drought monitoring.
b)	Enhanced participants' capacity to execute the structured and time-bound drought declaration process, including mandatory indicators, impact indicators, and field verification.
c)	Participants gained knowledge on formulating Crisis Management Plans for water supply, fodder availability, and livestock protection during drought conditions.
d)	Equipped participants with skills to draft scientifically supported memorandums

	required for seeking financial assistance from government disaster response funds.
e)	Participants were introduced to procedures for accessing State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to support drought relief and mitigation efforts.
f)	Highlighted the use of remote sensing tools, decision support systems, and national data platforms for improved drought monitoring and management.
g)	Participants learned to develop district-level action plans focusing on long-term drought mitigation, water resource management, and community resilience.

Conferences/Workshops/Seminars/Consultation Meetings

Consultative workshop on Framework for Transport Emergency Management Plan (TEMP) and Traffic Evacuation Plan (TEP), 14 January 2026, Delhi



A consultative workshop on the Framework for Transport Emergency Management Plan (TEMP) and Traffic Evacuation Plan (TEP) was organized by the National Institute of Disaster Management on 14th January 2025 under the project – Development of National Highways Climate Adaptation Policy and Guidelines (HighCAP), supported by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). The workshop brought together experts from leading institutions and organizations including CDRI, NHAI, CRRI, IITs, NITs, SPA, DTU, SDMA and other government and technical agencies to deliberate on strengthening transport related emergency preparedness and response for national highways under increasing climate risks.

Using the NH-3 (Kullu–Manali) corridor as a case study, discussions focused on developing TEMP as a strategic, policy-level framework for institutional coordination and TEP as an operational tool for efficient evacuation during disasters. Participants highlighted the importance of scenario-based planning, integration of early warning systems, use of GIS and real-time technologies and strengthening of alternate routes and critical infrastructure.

The workshop emphasized a shift from reactive to proactive, risk-informed and technology-enabled emergency management, with strong inter-agency coordination and prioritization of life safety. The recommendations provided during the workshop will further support refinement of the TEMP–TEP framework and contribute to building resilient and adaptive national highway systems across India.

Workshop on Revision of PDNA Manual/SOP, 19 January 2026, Delhi



A workshop on the revision of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Manual/SOP was organised, bringing together a wide range of stakeholders from the disaster management ecosystem. The programme witnessed

participation from senior officials and delegations of the National Disaster Management Authority, including NDMA Members and Joint Secretary (Disaster Management), along with representatives from line departments, and domain experts.

The workshop focused on strengthening the PDNA framework through simplification and standardisation of data formats, contextual revision of the PDNA manual, and development of a practical handbook with sector-wise guidance and checklists. Deliberations emphasised the need for timely submission of PDNA reports, development of standardised sectoral assessment methodologies, and

capacity building through regular orientation of officials and experts. The discussions also highlighted the importance of capturing impacts on livelihoods, health, education, and vulnerable groups, along with establishing mechanisms for interstate exchange and creation of a dedicated cadre of PDNA experts to ensure scalability and sustainability of PDNA processes.

Inception-cum-Consultation Meeting on Facilitation for Formulation of Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways (MoPSW), 28 January 2026, Delhi



An Inception-cum-Consultation meeting to finalise the proposed framework of the Disaster Management Plan for the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW). The meeting was organised under the chairmanship of Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM, and highlighted that the Disaster Management Plan to be aligned with the 2015 global frameworks the Sendai Framework, SDGs, and the Paris Agreement on climate change. He urged to work with an integrated approach, moving away from working in silos and coordinating with each other to create a resilient and time-tested revision of disaster management plans for ports and shipping.

Shri Randeep Kumar Rana, Senior Advisor, NIDM emphasised that DM plan to be made action oriented and concerned agencies to act efficiently during golden hours. The meeting was attended by Capt. R. Poswal, DDG (Technical), MoPSW and Capt. Harinder Singh, DDG

(Technical), MoPSW as the Chief Guests. They emphasised the importance of strengthening preparedness and coordination for effectively managing marine accidents and emergencies around ports.

The meeting was attended by a total of 44 delegates and representatives from various stakeholder organisations, including Ministries, Government Departments, Port Authorities, Academic Institutions and Private Institutions.

During the open floor discussion, delegates and participants provided valuable suggestions on strengthening the Disaster Management Plan through improved stakeholder coordination, comprehensive risk assessment, inclusion of emerging maritime hazards, and improved training and preparedness. The discussions emphasised the need for a clear concise and, action-oriented disaster management plan of MoPSW covering operational, environmental, and security risks across ports and maritime infrastructure.

Dissemination Workshop on Institutionalizing Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) for Disaster Risk Reduction, 03 February 2026, Delhi



The workshop was organized by UNICEF in collaboration with NIDM. This workshop introduced the use of the NIDM SBC-DRR toolkit (training content, communication materials, monitoring checklists, e-training resources like iGOT and NIDM SBC) for behaviour-focused messaging and outreach. This workshop is in direction to strengthen humanitarian assistance understanding of SBC principles and their relevance to DRR. Discuss and align humanitarian assistance role in institutionalisation and

community engagement for SBC. It enables humanitarian assistances to design and integrate an inclusive, people-centred DRR communication and engagement strategy for their programming. This workshop provided practical application of SBC tools for DRR, enhanced understanding of SBC in DRR programming, clearer role of humanitarian agencies in SBC institutionalization and ability to design inclusive, people-centred DRR communication strategies.

Consultative workshop on Cost Benefit Analysis of Climate Adaptive Options for Resilient Highways, 04 February 2026, Delhi



A consultative workshop on the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of Climate Adaptive Options for Resilient Highways was organized by the National Institute of Disaster Management on 4th February 2026 under the project – Development of National Highways Climate Adaptation Policy and Guidelines (HighCAP), supported by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). The workshop brought together experts from leading institutions and government agencies including IITs, IISc, NITs, SPA, CRRI, BHU, IRC, PWD, NHIDCL, MoRTH and other technical and policy organizations to deliberate on the economic viability of climate-resilient interventions for national highways.

Focusing on the NH-3 (Aut-Manali) corridor, the CBA framework adopted includes climate risk assessment, identification of adaptation measures, quantification of economic losses under current conditions, estimation of benefits from resilience investments and financial evaluation through indicators such as Net Present Value

(NPV), Return on Investment (ROI) and payback period. The adaptation measures demonstrated balanced mix of structural and non-structural interventions such as slope stabilization, improved drainage, resilient pavements and early warning systems, which can deliver long-term economic benefits by reducing damage, disruption and recovery costs. Discussions emphasized the importance of life-cycle costing, integration of financial and economic indicators and inclusion of social, environmental and indirect impacts in decision-making. Experts highlighted the need to incorporate social impact assessment, alternate route costs, data transparency and climate risk projections to strengthen the framework.

The workshop reinforced the shift towards proactive, evidence-based and resilience-oriented infrastructure planning, where investment decisions are guided by quantified benefits and avoided losses.

Technical Consultation Workshop on Monitoring, Forecasting and Declaration Mechanisms for Revision of Drought Manual–2020 & Formulation of Guidelines on Cold Wave, Hailstorm and Pest Attack, 22 January 2026, Delhi



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), organised a Technical Consultation Workshop on 22nd January 2026 at NIDM, New Delhi. The workshop was convened to strengthen forecasting, monitoring, early warning, and declaration mechanisms as part of the ongoing revision of the Drought Manual–2020 and formulation of comprehensive guidelines on cold wave/frost, hailstorm, and pest attack.

The workshop brought together policymakers, senior scientists, technical experts, and representatives from key national institutions to deliberate on improving science-based, impact-oriented, and agriculture-sensitive hazard assessment frameworks. The consultation aimed to align meteorological forecasting, hydrological monitoring, pest surveillance, and agricultural advisories within an integrated disaster risk management approach.

The proceedings commenced with a context-setting highlighting the need to harmonize technical indicators with ground realities and state-level implementation frameworks. Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM, emphasised mainstreaming disaster risk reduction principles into agricultural planning, with particular attention to climate variability and compound hazards affecting the farming sector.

Dr. Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, Director General, India Meteorological Department (IMD), elaborated on advancements in weather and climate forecasting, including improvements in short-, medium-, and seasonal-range prediction systems. Shri T.B.N. Singh, Member,

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), underscored the importance of groundwater indicators and hydrological parameters in strengthening drought assessment and declaration processes.

Technical deliberations focused on drought declaration frameworks, harmonization of indices, data-sharing protocols, and integration of seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts into decision-making systems. Participants examined monitoring frameworks and declaration criteria for cold waves, frost, hailstorms, and pest attacks, advocating for impact-based forecasting and the development of crop- and region-specific thresholds to ensure timely and targeted interventions.

Experts from various government organizations and technical institutions contributed to discussions on integrating remote sensing, agro-meteorological observations, hydrological datasets, and pest surveillance systems into a unified agricultural risk management framework. The need for interoperable data platforms, real-time analytics, and stronger inter-institutional coordination was strongly emphasized.

The workshop concluded with a consensus on translating technical deliberations into actionable recommendations for revising the Drought Manual–2020 and developing robust, scientifically grounded, and implementable guidelines for cold waves, hailstorms, and pest attacks. The consultation reaffirmed the commitment to building a comprehensive, impact-based, and farmer-centric framework for strengthening agricultural resilience against climate-induced hazards.

Regional (Northeast & Odisha) Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on Drought Manual Revision–2020 & Formulation of Guidelines on Hailstorm, Cold Waves/Frost and Pest Attack, 17 February 2026, Assam



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), Government of India, organised a Regional Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on 17th February 2026 at Assam Agricultural University, Kahikuchi Campus, Assam. The workshop formed part of the ongoing national consultative process for the revision of the Drought Manual–2020 and the formulation of comprehensive guidelines on hailstorms, cold waves/frost, and pest attacks, with a specific focus on the Northeastern States and Odisha.

The consultation successfully convened 71 progressive farmers along with state officials, agricultural scientists, agrometeorologists, entomologists, crop experts, disaster management professionals, and institutional representatives. Participants represented Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, and Odisha, ensuring that diverse agro-climatic, hill, floodplain, and rainfed farming contexts were reflected in the deliberations.

The workshop featured technical and participatory sessions focusing on field-level drought challenges and moisture stress, cold wave and temperature variability impacts, pest and locust attacks affecting crop productivity, and hailstorm-induced crop losses. Experts highlighted the increasing frequency of climate variability in the Northeastern region, the vulnerability of small and marginal farmers, and the

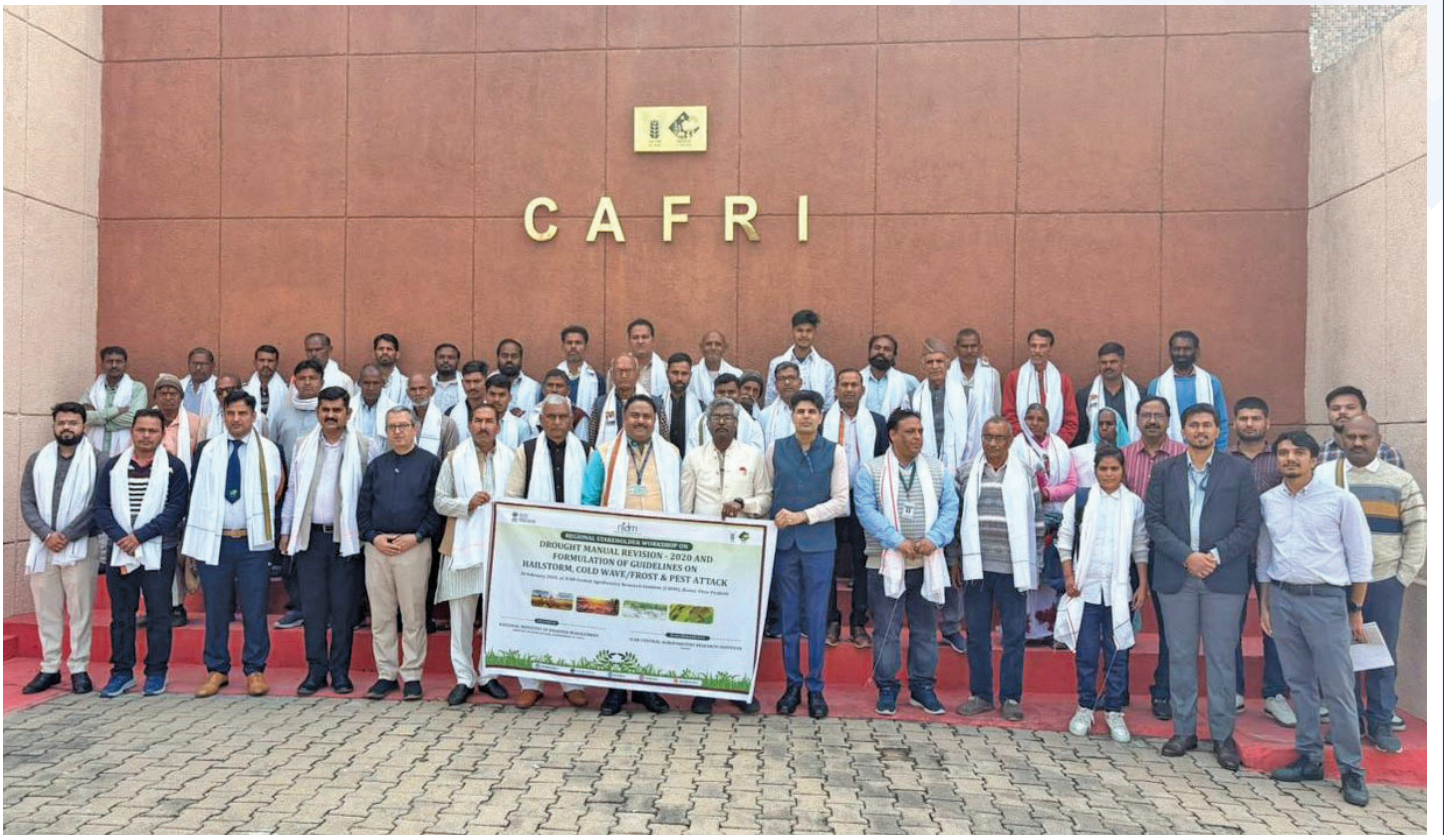
need for strengthening localized advisory systems and institutional preparedness mechanisms.

Farmers actively shared real-time experiences related to delayed rainfall, unseasonal cold stress, pest outbreaks, and post-hailstorm recovery challenges. The discussions emphasized the importance of timely and actionable advisories, simplified crop insurance and compensation processes, enhanced last-mile dissemination of early warnings, and stronger coordination among agriculture, meteorology, and disaster management departments.

The consultation generated actionable recommendations including strengthening Early Warning to Early Action (EW–EA) systems at the grassroots level; developing crop- and region-specific advisories tailored to the Northeastern states and Odisha; enhancing community-based pest surveillance and response mechanisms; improving scientific and impact-based assessment methodologies; and integrating farmer experiences and indigenous knowledge systems into policy formulation.

The Regional Workshop at Kahikuchi provided a crucial platform to bridge science, policy, and field practice, ensuring that forthcoming national guidelines on drought, cold wave, pest attack, and hailstorm management remain inclusive, regionally responsive, and farmer-centric. The insights gathered will significantly contribute to strengthening agricultural disaster risk management frameworks across the Northeastern region and beyond.

Regional (Central) Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on Drought Manual Revision–2020 & Formulation of Guidelines on Hailstorm, Cold Waves/Frost and Pest Attack, 20 February 2026, Uttar Pradesh



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), Government of India, organised a Regional Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on 20th February 2026 at the ICAR – Central Agroforestry Research Institute, Jhansi. The workshop was convened as part of the ongoing consultative process for the revision of the Drought Manual–2020 and the formulation of comprehensive national guidelines on hailstorms, cold waves/frost, and pest attacks affecting the agricultural sector in the Central Region of India.

The programme brought together senior officials, agricultural scientists, disaster management practitioners, and progressive farmers from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, and Jharkhand. Inaugurating the workshop, Shri Shiv Narayan Sidh, Project Director, NIDM, set the context for regional consultations and emphasised the importance of integrating field realities into national policy frameworks. Distinguished experts from research institutions and technical agencies highlighted emerging climate variability, increasing frequency of extreme weather events, and the growing vulnerability of rainfed agriculture in the Central region.

The workshop comprised focused technical deliberations on drought risk assessment, cold wave and frost impacts, hailstorm-induced crop damage, and pest outbreak

management. Experts stressed the need to strengthen impact-based forecasting, enhance convergence between meteorological advisories and agricultural extension services, and adopt scientific tools such as remote sensing and digital crop monitoring systems. Special emphasis was placed on improving pest surveillance mechanisms and developing region-specific crop advisories aligned with local agro-climatic conditions.

Farmers actively participated in the discussions, sharing firsthand experiences of rainfall variability, prolonged dry spells, temperature stress, localized hailstorms, and recurring pest incidences. They underscored the necessity for timely and actionable advisories, simplified crop insurance procedures, transparent compensation mechanisms, and improved last-mile dissemination of early warnings in local languages. The deliberations highlighted the importance of bridging the gap between policy formulation and on-ground implementation.

The consultation concluded with a shared understanding that revised guidelines must be practical, farmer-centric, and regionally responsive. The insights and recommendations emerging from the Central Region consultation will contribute to strengthening national frameworks for agricultural disaster risk management and advancing climate-resilient and sustainable farming systems across the country.

Regional (West) Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on Drought Manual Revision–2020 & Formulation of Guidelines on Hailstorm, Cold Wave/Frost and Pest Attack, 26 February 2026, Rajasthan



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), Government of India, organised a Regional Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on 26th February 2026 at ICAR – Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur. The workshop was convened as part of the ongoing consultative process for the revision of the Drought Manual–2020 and formulation of national guidelines on hailstorm, cold wave/frost, and pest attack, with special focus on the arid and semi-arid western region of the country.

The consultation witnessed active participation from representatives of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra, along with agricultural scientists, meteorological experts, disaster management professionals, and progressive farmers. The presence of Dr. V. K. Singh, Director, ICAR–CRIDA; Dr. V. K. Rao, Scientist, CRIDA; Shri Radhey Shyam Sharma, IMD Jaipur; Shri S. P. Tanwar, Director, ICAR – Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI); and Dr. G. R. Matoria, Additional Director of Agriculture (Extension), added significant technical depth to the deliberations.

The workshop focused extensively on region-specific challenges in drought declaration, cold wave/frost impacts, hailstorm damage assessment, and pest outbreak management in western India. Participants emphasized that existing drought declaration norms require simplification and greater flexibility to reflect agro-ecological diversity, temperature rise, prolonged dry spells, and micro-zonation requirements in arid landscapes. Concerns were raised regarding delayed declarations and the mismatch between manual yield assessment and insurance-based estimations.

Discussions on irrigation and mitigation highlighted the urgent need to expand micro-irrigation systems, strengthen groundwater recharge structures, reform farm pond designs, and promote water-efficient crop varieties

suitable for arid regions. Farmers stressed the importance of timely declaration prior to harvest to ensure effective compensation and reduce distress.

With regard to hailstorms and pest attacks, participants underscored the need for impact-based assessment frameworks, improved radar-based monitoring, and development of digital platforms for direct crop loss reporting by farmers. Pest outbreaks, including severe infestations in cotton and horticultural crops, were cited as emerging risks requiring structured surveillance systems and explicit inclusion within Disaster Management Plans.

Cold wave and frost impacts on gram (chana) and horticultural crops were also discussed, with emphasis on systematic recognition of temperature-related damage in compensation norms. Experts from IMD and agricultural research institutions highlighted the importance of integrating agro-meteorological advisories, remote sensing tools, and real-time monitoring systems into a unified risk assessment framework.

The consultation concluded with strong recommendations to shift from relief-centric approaches to proactive mitigation strategies, strengthen Early Warning Systems (EWS), harmonize data-sharing among institutions, reform insurance mechanisms, and enhance farmer awareness through digital platforms and coordinated outreach. The deliberations at Jodhpur reaffirmed the need for regionally responsive, scientifically grounded, and farmer-centric guidelines to strengthen agricultural resilience in India's western arid and semi-arid zones.

The workshop concluded with a vote of thanks to the host institution, ICAR–CAZRI, Jodhpur, and all participating stakeholders, marking another important step toward strengthening agricultural disaster risk management frameworks in the country.

**National Workshop on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN),
National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS),
and Knowledge Verticals, 02 March 2026, Delhi**



NIDM organised a One-day National Workshop on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS), and Knowledge Verticals on 2nd March 2026 at its Delhi campus. This capacity-building initiative engaged officials from Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh. The inaugural session was graced by Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM; Prof. Amir Ali Khan, HoD, RI & GMR Divisions, NIDM; Col. Manoram Yadav, SM, Joint Director, NIDM; and Dr. Garima Aggarwal, Senior Consultant & Course Coordinator, NIDM. A technical session on IDRN was delivered by Sh. Randeep Rana, Senior Advisor, NIDM, covering key features, operational aspects, along with a live demonstration and

hands-on practice. A session on IDRN data updation emphasised improving data accuracy and timeliness, enriched by inputs from panellists and participants. The session on Knowledge Verticals highlighted the role of knowledge-sharing platforms in promoting best practices and evidence-based disaster risk governance. Shri Ashish V. Gawai, Director (DM-I), MHA, delivered the opening remarks for the NDMIS session, followed by a presentation by Shri Ashutosh Awasthi, Deputy Director, MHA, along with Sh. Pawan Arora, Assistant Director, NIC. With a focus on live demonstrations and hands-on learning, the workshop strengthened the capacities of state and district officials, reinforcing India's digital disaster management ecosystem.

Other Institutional Engagements/Activities

Maldives Delegation Visits NIDM to Strengthen Global Cooperation on Disaster Resilience



The National Institute of Disaster Management welcomed a delegation from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of Maldives on 7 January 2026 at its Delhi Campus to strengthen cooperation in disaster risk reduction and capacity building. The delegation was led by Mr. Hisan Hassan, Chief Executive Officer, NDMA Maldives.

The visit concluded with an interactive session between the delegation and NIDM faculty, exploring opportunities for collaboration in training, research, and institutional capacity building for disaster resilience.

Role of Cinema in Disaster Awareness

A special screening of the film *Greenland: Migration* was organised by the National Disaster Management Authority in collaboration with PVR INOX Limited on 7 January 2026 in New Delhi. Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, National Institute of Disaster Management attended the event along with senior officials from the disaster management community.

The screening was followed by a panel discussion with senior leadership from NDMA and allied agencies including NDRF and Civil Defence. The event highlighted the potential of cinema as a powerful medium for raising public awareness, promoting behavioural preparedness, and strengthening community resilience in disaster risk reduction.



NIDM Delegation Visits Kachchh to Study Resilient Reconstruction Practices



A delegation from the National Institute of Disaster Management led by Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, visited Kachchh district in Gujarat to study resilient reconstruction practices and the “Build Back Better” approach in post-disaster recovery. During the visit, the delegation met Shri Anand Patel, District Collector, Kachchh, and discussed strategies for strengthening resilient infrastructure and recovery planning. The team also visited the Smritivan Earthquake Memorial and Museum, which serves as a centre for disaster awareness and learning.

The delegation further interacted with the community at Gandhi nu Gam (Ludiya), a model village demonstrating earthquake-resistant housing, community-led recovery, and sustainable livelihood initiatives following the 2001 Bhuj earthquake.

NIDM Join Hands with NCSM for National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Museum



A delegation from the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), led by Shri Madhup Vyas, visited the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Kolkata from 19–21 February 2026 to discuss the planning and

development of the proposed National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Museum at NIDM Rohini, New Delhi. The discussions focused on creating a globally benchmarked, architecturally iconic, and financially sustainable museum through structured collaboration with NCSM, including preparation of a detailed Architect Brief, Terms of Reference, and a transparent national and international tendering process. Key aspects included developing immersive and experiential gallery designs, adopting a corpus-based financial model, ensuring long-term self-sustainability through revenue mechanisms, and integrating visitor-centric facilities such as cafés and interactive spaces. The visit to NCSM Museum and Science City provided insights into modern exhibition practices and experiential learning approaches. It was agreed that NIDM will initiate the planning framework while NCSM will provide continued technical guidance, marking a significant step toward establishing a world-class DRR museum for enhancing disaster awareness, education, and resilience.

NIDM Join Hands with IGNCA for Disaster Resilience of Cultural Heritage

A meeting was held between the Executive Director, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, along with Ms. Nazia Khan, and the Secretary, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), Shri Sachidanand Joshi, on 6th March 2026 at IGNCA, New Delhi. The meeting focused on exploring collaboration to integrate cultural perspectives into disaster risk reduction and awareness initiatives, including support for the proposed NIDM Disaster Management Museum and utilisation of IGNCA's regional centres for outreach activities. Key discussions included IGNCA's

support in museum conceptualisation, use of regional centres for awareness programmes, dissemination of Information, Education and Communication materials, and documentation of traditional knowledge and Indian Knowledge Systems. Both institutions also explored using cultural mediums for effective communication. It was agreed to strengthen collaboration through joint initiatives, outreach programmes, and knowledge exchange to promote culture-based disaster awareness and community resilience.

NIDM Participates in High-Level Dialogue with NDMA and UNDRR



Officials from the National Institute of Disaster Management participated in a high-level interaction during the visit of Shri Kamal Kishore, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and Head of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM, along with Ms. Nazia Khan, participated in discussions chaired by Dr. Krishna S. Vatsa, Member and HoD, National Disaster Management Authority.

The interaction focused on strengthening international cooperation, technical collaboration, and advancing priorities under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, including cooperation through global platforms such as G20 and BRICS.



NIDM and UNDRR Strategic Dialogue on Disaster Risk Reduction



Officials from the National Institute of Disaster Management participated in a high-level interaction with the leadership of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction in New Delhi, aimed at strengthening global cooperation and advancing shared priorities in disaster risk reduction. Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM, along with Prof. Amir Ali Khan and Ms. Nazia Khan, engaged with Shri Kamal Kishore, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Mr. Marco Toscano-Rivalta, Chief of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UNDRR.

The deliberations focused on enhancing strategic cooperation, fostering knowledge exchange, and strengthening institutional capacity building in alignment



with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Key areas of discussion included advancing multi-level governance, promoting risk-informed development, and addressing emerging and complex risks through coordinated global action. NIDM reaffirmed its commitment to supporting national priorities while actively contributing to global partnerships, capacity development initiatives, and knowledge networks aimed at building a more resilient and disaster-prepared world.

IUINDRR–NIDM Initiatives: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Higher Education and Research



DRR in Higher Education: The National Institute of Disaster Management, through the India Universities and Institutions Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (IUINDRR), has taken a significant step towards mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in higher education.

Following this initiative, the University Grants Commission has encouraged Higher Education Institutions to introduce a 2-credit Skill Enhancement Course on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management at the undergraduate level from the Academic Year 2026–27 in alignment with the National Education Policy 2020.

NIDM has developed a model curriculum combining theoretical knowledge with practical skills in disaster preparedness and community resilience, along with



guidelines for establishing DRR Clubs in colleges to promote awareness and behavioural change.

Research: To strengthen research in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), NIDM has launched three key initiatives i.e., Doctoral Fellowship Programme; Research Projects/Studies: Action and Innovation Research and Best Ph.D. Thesis Ranking.

Research Advisory Committee (RAC) Meeting

The Research Advisory Committee (RAC) convened on 2 March 2026 to review the proposals received for the financial year 2025–26. A total of 331 proposals were submitted across three categories and were carefully evaluated by RAC members, comprising NIDM faculty, senior officials, and an external expert, Prof. S.R.N. Reddy, Head of the

Department of Computer Science and Engineering at Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women. Following detailed deliberations and discussions, the Committee shortlisted 36 proposals for final evaluation out of the 331 applications received under the three categories.

Academic Research Council (ARC) Meeting

The second meeting of the Academic Research Council (ARC) was held on 16 March 2026 at NIDM, New Delhi, under the chairmanship of Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS. The meeting was attended by experts from NIDM, MHA, NDMA,

and leading institutions, including Kumaun University, IIM Bodh Gaya, IIT Guwahati, INCOIS, IMD, IIM Lucknow, and Geohazards International. A total of 36 presentations were delivered by shortlisted candidates. The expert members conducted the final evaluation based on these presentations, followed by a question-and-answer session with each candidate. As a result, 5 research projects and 5 doctoral fellows were selected for support, and 2 Best Ph.D. Thesis were chosen for recognition for the financial year 2025–26.

NIDM's Representation at LBSNAA Training Programme



On the eve of International Women's Day 2026, a specialized training programme on "Building Local Resilience in a Changing Climate" was organized at LBSNAA, Mussoorie, from 09-03-2026 to 13-03-2026, bringing together women scientists and technologists from across the country. This initiative highlighted the critical role of women in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and their growing leadership in climate resilience efforts.

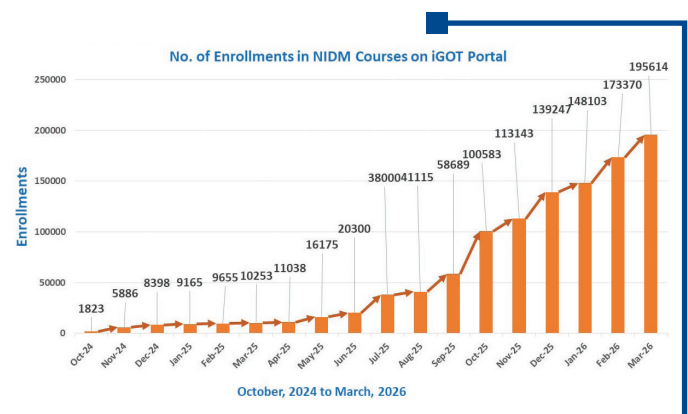


Representing NIDM, Ms. Vinita Kumari and Dr. Kundan Deval participated, showcasing NIDM's commitment to empowering women professionals in the field of DRR. A key highlight was the Peer Learning Exercise and group activities, where Ms. Vinita Kumari secured First Prize and a certificate of merit for proposing practical, locally grounded solutions. This recognition underscores not only individual excellence but also the increasing role of women as leaders and change-makers in disaster resilience.

NIDM Digital Learning Initiative

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), reflecting Hon'ble Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction Particularly Point 6, which emphasizes leveraging technology to enhance disaster risk management continues to set new benchmarks in capacity building through its dynamic and impactful digital training ecosystem. Leveraging platforms like iGOT Karmayogi and its dedicated e-learning portal, NIDM is seamlessly integrating disaster resilience into governance by offering competency-based, practical, and policy-relevant learning solutions. Under the iGOT Karmayogi platform, NIDM is delivering a diverse portfolio of nine courses offered in vernacular languages - English, Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Malayalam, and Odia. These courses ensure inclusivity and nationwide outreach. Reflecting its growing impact, the initiative has achieved 1,95,614+ enrolments, 1,17,692+ successful completions, and an impressive average learner rating of 4.5/5, underscoring both relevance and excellence in content delivery.

Complementing this, NIDM's e-learning programmes offer flagship one Basic and nine Thematic courses. Further



strengthening its vision, NIDM is expanding its course offerings under the Annual Capacity Building Plan (ACBP). The DRR Dialogue Lecture Series at NIDM serves as a dynamic platform for advancing knowledge on emerging themes in Disaster Risk Reduction by bringing together experts, practitioners, and policymakers. Designed to integrate research, policy dialogue, and practical learning,

the series features cutting-edge discussions whose recorded sessions are curated as digital learning resources for sustained capacity building. Recent sessions have addressed.

The NIDM DRR Dialogue Series under the Amrit Gyan Kosh serves as a collaborative platform for knowledge exchange, advancing discourse on emerging themes in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). DRR dialogue series have

addressed critical areas such as disaster risk financing, nature-based solutions, flash flood susceptibility in the Mandakini Basin, and earthquake early warning systems in Uttarakhand. Building on this, recent sessions are focused on role of Panchayati Raj in DRR, psychosocial support, Incident Response System (IRS), IUCN NbS standards, and hillslope stability, further strengthening NIDM's role as a national knowledge hub for disaster resilience.



CAPACITY BUILDING OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

Online Webinars on Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

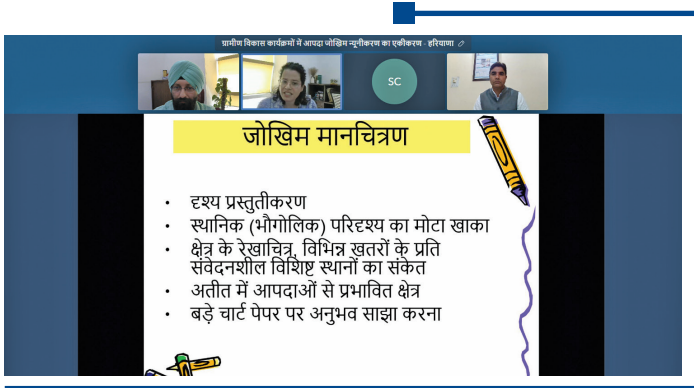
In addition to NIDM regular courses offered through the iGOT platform and NIDM e-learning portal, the institute conducts dedicated training programmes and webinar series tailored to specific needs, with a focus on wider outreach at the grassroots level. A dedicated online webinar series was conducted to strengthen the capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and local governance systems to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP).

The webinars aimed to enhance awareness among local representatives and officials on disaster risks and the importance of incorporating DRR into village-

level development planning. It emphasised the role of local governance institutions in building disaster-resilient communities and mainstreaming DRR into rural development processes.

The technical sessions covered key aspects such as disaster management frameworks, the role of panchayats, convergence of Village Disaster Management Plans with GPDP, risk and vulnerability assessment, and early warning systems, thereby strengthening capacities for risk-informed planning at the grassroots level.

The following is a description of the coverage under this training programme.



Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) COVERED- FY 2025-26

State/ UT	No. of Districts	No. of GPs & Equivalents	No. of Panchayats/Villages Covered by NIDM	Total No. of Participants
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	02	70	49	63
Andhra Pradesh	16	13325	26	60
Arunachal Pradesh	27	2108	45	56
Assam	33	2664	54	58
Bihar	38	8053	1038	1154
Chhattisgarh	33	11693	2213	2956
Chandigarh	01	NA		
Delhi	11	NA		
Goa	02	191	44	53
Gujarat	33	14621	51	51
Haryana	22	6230	1749	1940
Himachal Pradesh	12	3615	731	899
Jammu And Kashmir	20	4291	1002	1096
Jharkhand	24	4347	3217	3575
Karnataka	31	5949	371	373
Kerala	14	941	42	42
Ladakh	07	193	123	137
Lakshadweep	01	10	10	22
Madhya Pradesh	55	23011	1249	1695
Maharashtra	36	27969	444	528
Manipur	16	3810	150	159
Meghalaya	12	6982	142	159
Mizoram	11	855	165	235
Nagaland	17	1327	451	541
Odisha	30	6794	1311	1516
Puducherry	04	108	140	258
Punjab	23	13236	4736	9137
Rajasthan	50	13130	2500	3535
Sikkim	06	199	44	52
Tamil Nadu	38	12482	497	622
Telangana	33	12815	362	375
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman and Diu	03	50	98	340
Tripura	08	1194	470	670
Uttarakhand	13	7817	179	214
Uttar Pradesh	75	57695	7161	9507
West Bengal	23	3339	101	115
Total	780	271114	30965	42193

*Details of Panchayats accessed from MoPR website on 29th December 2025

Disasters such as floods, cyclones, landslides, earthquakes, and droughts continue to threaten human lives, infrastructure, and economic stability worldwide. Climate change, rapid urbanization, and environmental degradation have further intensified disaster risks and cascading events. In this context, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool to strengthen Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by improving forecasting, early warning systems, preparedness, response, and recovery. By analyzing vast amounts of data from satellites, sensors, and historical records, AI converts complex datasets into actionable intelligence that helps authorities anticipate hazards and minimize disaster impacts.

One of the most significant applications of AI in DRR is the enhancement of early warning systems. AI and machine learning (ML) algorithms can process large volumes of meteorological and environmental data to identify patterns and generate faster and more accurate predictions. For instance, AI models can combine rainfall data, soil moisture levels, and slope stability parameters to predict landslides in mountainous regions. Similarly, AI can analyze river flows and precipitation patterns to forecast flood risks and estimate affected areas. AI-based tools are increasingly being explored to improve cyclones and floods predictions.

AI is also enabling the development of digital twins, which are virtual replicas of cities, infrastructure, and buildings. These systems integrate real-time data from sensors and geospatial platforms to simulate disaster scenarios and assess potential impacts. During emergencies such as urban fires or building collapses, digital twins can provide critical information on building layouts, evacuation routes, and the possible presence of trapped individuals, helping rescue teams respond more efficiently.

Another important contribution of AI lies in data integration and decision support. Disaster management often involves fragmented data across multiple agencies. AI can integrate structured and unstructured data from sources such as satellite imagery, social media, and weather databases, enabling authorities to assess damage, identify affected areas, and prioritize preparedness and relief operations quickly.

AI is also transforming disaster response operations. Satellite based AI analysis can detect collapsed buildings, flooded areas, and blocked roads after disasters. AI powered drones and robotics can support search and rescue missions in hazardous or inaccessible locations. Additionally, AI driven communication systems can disseminate early warnings and critical information to communities, improving last-mile connectivity.

Despite its significant potential, several challenges remain, including limited computational infrastructure, data sharing barriers, and ethical concerns. AI systems must support, rather than replace, human decision-making, ensuring a human centric approach. With appropriate infrastructure, governance frameworks, “Made in India” initiatives such as semiconductor manufacturing in India are expected to accelerate the production of Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) under the India Semiconductor Mission and India AI Mission. Increased domestic production of GPUs will facilitate the development of in-house AI models, ML algorithms, large language models (LLMs) and robotics.

Recently, during the India AI Summit 2026, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) conducted a special event on “AI for Resilience: Closing the Technology Adoption Gap in Disaster Risk Reduction” on 20th February 2026. The future of Disaster Risk Reduction therefore lies in effectively integrating AI with traditional scientific knowledge and institutional frameworks. Therefore, AI can significantly strengthen disaster resilience and build a safer and more prepared India.

Nature-Based Solutions and Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction: Adaptive Measures from States

Dr. Kundan Deval
Consultant, NIDM

The changing climate and resultant extreme weather events are leading to frequent and cascading events of floods, droughts, cyclones and other water related disasters. Particularly in India, these hazards pose serious risks to livelihoods, infrastructure, and ecosystems. We are witnessing a steady recognition that traditional disaster management approaches are now complemented by ecosystem-based approaches. Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) have emerged as effective strategies to combat the impact of climate change and effective local adaptation methods that lead to reducing disaster risk while promoting biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.

Eco-DRR refers to the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems to reduce disaster risk and enhance resilience of communities and livelihoods. These approaches contribute to both climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction by maintaining natural ecological functions such as flood regulation, coastal protection, and soil stabilization. Global frameworks such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris Agreement increasingly emphasize the importance of integrating ecosystem-based approaches into climate and disaster policies.

India's diverse ecosystems consist of forests, mangroves, wetlands, and mountain ecosystems play a critical role in reducing disaster risks and act as natural infrastructure that can buffer communities against climate-related hazards. The following are nature based solution for various ecosystems.

Forest ecosystems: help stabilize slopes and reduce soil erosion, leading to lowering of risk of landslides and flash floods in mountainous regions. Watershed restoration and vegetation cover also improve water infiltration and regulate hydrological flows.

Coastal ecosystems: provide natural protection against cyclones and storm surges. Mangrove forests act as biological barriers that absorb wave energy and reduce coastal erosion.

Wetlands: play an important role in regulating floods by storing excess water during heavy rainfall events. Similarly, grasslands and dryland ecosystems support drought resilience by improving soil moisture retention and sustaining pastoral livelihoods.

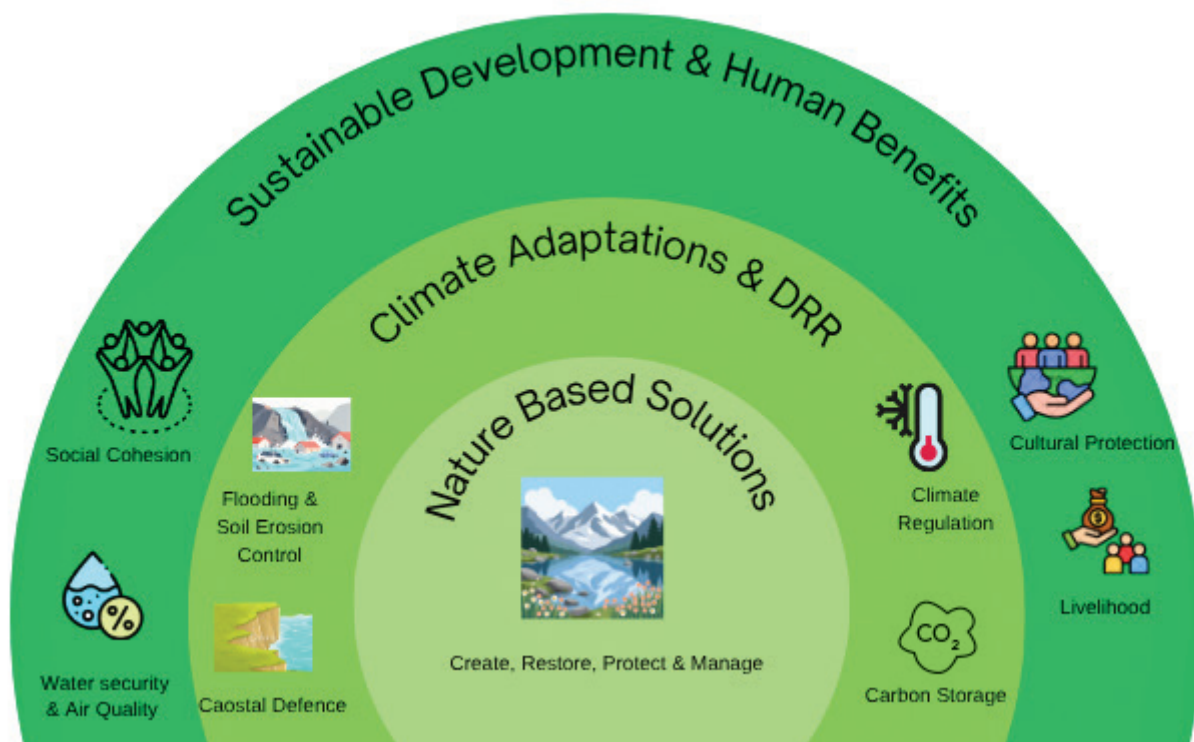


Figure 1: Nature-based solutions to address climate change, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and human wellbeing

In India, the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) serve as the primary policy instruments for implementing climate adaptation and mitigation strategies at the sub-national level. Many states have incorporated ecosystem-based approaches such as forest conservation, watershed management, mangrove restoration, and wetland protection as key strategies for climate resilience and disaster risk reduction.

Table 1: Description of Major Ecosystem-based DRR Approaches

S. No	Ecosystem Type	Nature-based Intervention	Disaster Addressed	Example Regions/States
1.	Forest ecosystems	Afforestation and sustainable forest management	Landslides, soil erosion, floods	Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh
2.	Mangrove ecosystems	Mangrove restoration and conservation	Cyclones and storm surges	Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat
3.	Wetlands and floodplains	Wetland conservation and floodplain management	Flood regulation	Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
4.	Watershed ecosystems	Watershed development and soil conservation	Drought and water scarcity	Rajasthan, Maharashtra
5.	Coastal ecosystems	Coastal shelterbelts and ecosystem restoration	Coastal erosion and cyclones	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

India's SAPCCs reflect growing recognition of ecosystem-based approaches as key climate adaptation strategies. Many states have included ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation measures within their climate action plans. For instance, Himalayan states prioritize forest conservation and watershed management to address landslides and glacial hazards. Coastal states such as Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal focus on mangrove restoration and coastal ecosystem management to reduce cyclone risks. Semi-arid states emphasize watershed development and sustainable land management to address drought and water scarcity.

These ecosystem-based interventions are often implemented through integrated programmes involving forestry, agriculture, water resources, and rural development sectors. In several cases, national programmes such as watershed development and rural employment schemes also contribute to ecosystem restoration and disaster resilience.

The integration of ecosystem-based measures within State Action Plans on Climate Change demonstrates increasing policy recognition of the role of ecosystems in building climate resilience.

Strengthening ecosystem restoration programmes, improving monitoring frameworks, and promoting cross-sectoral coordination will be critical for scaling up Eco-DRR across states. As India prepares national reporting to global environmental agreements including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), documenting ecosystem-based interventions provides important insights into how biodiversity conservation and disaster risk reduction can be integrated to achieve climate-resilient development.

Digital Twins for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Transforming Preparedness through Virtual Simulation

Dr. Vishal Katekar
Research Associate, NIDM

India is one of the most disaster-prone countries, with about 58% of its land vulnerable to earthquakes and 12% prone to floods, along with risks from cyclones, droughts, landslides, and heatwaves. Rapid urbanisation, environmental degradation, and growing population have significantly increased exposure and vulnerability, making even moderate hazards highly damaging. Although India has developed institutional mechanisms and early warning systems, the use of advanced real-time predictive technologies remains limited. In this context, digital twin technology offers significant potential to enhance disaster risk reduction by enabling a shift from reactive response to proactive, predictive, and resilience-based governance.

Digital Twins in DRR

A Digital Twin is a dynamic, real-time virtual replica of a physical system that integrates geospatial data, historical records, sensor inputs, and predictive analytics. Originally developed by NASA for aerospace applications, it is now widely used in smart cities, infrastructure management, and climate modelling. Unlike static GIS platforms, digital twins continuously update with real-time data and can simulate multiple hazard scenarios. They allow policymakers to test decisions, assess costs and benefits, and experiment in a virtual environment. Thus, digital twins function as advanced decision-support systems, enabling effective disaster risk reduction at micro, urban, and national levels.

Table 1: Sectoral Applications of Digital Twins Beyond Conventional DRR

Sector	Simulation Focus	Risk/Problem Addressed	Policy Outcome	Example Regions/States
Glacial Systems (GLOFs)	Glacier expansion, lake breach modelling, downstream flood pathways	Sudden glacial lake outburst floods in Himalayan region	Early warning planning, infrastructure protection, evacuation mapping	Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh
Infrastructure Resilience	Structural stress modelling of bridges, roads, metro systems	Collapse risk during earthquakes, floods, cyclones	Retrofitting prioritisation, investment optimisation	Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat
Urban Env. Monitoring	Pollution dispersion modelling, green cover mapping	Air pollution hotspots, urban heat islands	Targeted mitigation, green planning policies	Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
Water Resource Optimisation	Watershed simulation, groundwater recharge, inter-basin analysis	Water scarcity and uneven distribution	Efficient allocation, storage planning, crop alignment	Rajasthan, Maharashtra
Crowd & Public Safety	Crowd density simulation, evacuation route optimisation	Stampedes, bottlenecks during mass gatherings	Real-time management and resource deployment	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
Agriculture	Crop yield modelling, irrigation scheduling, soil moisture analytics	Climate variability and yield uncertainty	Climate-resilient agriculture, farmer risk reduction	Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh

At the micro level, digital twins of buildings and critical facilities (e.g., hospitals, schools) can model earthquake impacts by analysing structural response, stress points, and retrofitting effectiveness such as base isolation or shear walls. They can also estimate casualty risks based on occupancy patterns, helping prioritise seismic strengthening in high-risk zones. Beyond earthquakes, they simulate floods, fires, heatwaves, cyclones, and landslides, allowing policymakers to test mitigation measures like improved drainage, structural reinforcement, and elevation changes before implementation. At the urban (meso) level, city-scale digital twins integrate infrastructure and population data to simulate disaster scenarios. For instance, earthquake modelling can assess soil amplification effects, predict building collapses, identify blocked roads, optimise evacuation routes, and evaluate hospital capacity, thereby improving preparedness and response planning. Globally, initiatives such as Singapore's "Virtual Singapore" and the European Union's "Destination Earth" demonstrate the value of digital twins in urban planning and climate resilience. At the macro level, national digital twins combine geospatial, socio-economic, and climate data to support risk assessment, resource allocation, insurance mechanisms, and real-time monitoring. In India, agencies like ISRO and Survey of India can enable such systems for effective disaster governance.

Challenges in the Indian Context

Despite the transformative potential of digital twins, several challenges persist in the Indian context. One major issue is the fragmentation of geospatial databases, which limits the availability of unified and reliable data. There is also limited integration and coordination between different government agencies, leading to inefficiencies in data sharing and decision-making. Additionally, low expenditure on research and development restricts innovation in this field. India also remains dependent on imported Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies, which raises concerns about technological self-reliance.

Another critical gap is the absence of a unified policy framework for digital twins, along with growing concerns related to data governance, cybersecurity, and privacy. Addressing these challenges requires strong institutional coordination and comprehensive policy reforms.

Furthermore, the lack of standardized protocols and interoperability guidelines across platforms hinders seamless integration and scalability of digital twin systems. In addition, limited technical capacity and awareness among stakeholders further constrain effective implementation and adoption at scale.

Way Forward: Towards an Indigenous Digital Twin Mission

To fully harness the potential of digital twins, India needs a strategic and coordinated approach. Establishing a National Digital Twin Mission under the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) can provide institutional leadership and direction. Instead of relying heavily on sensor-based systems, India can leverage high-resolution satellite imagery for better scalability, especially in rural areas. There is also a need to develop indigenous AI and simulation tools to reduce dependence on foreign technologies. Integrating digital twins with existing initiatives like Smart Cities can further enhance urban resilience. Moreover, simulation-based platforms can be used for training disaster responders and improving preparedness. Overall, an integrated framework that combines geospatial intelligence, predictive analytics, and policy simulation can significantly strengthen anticipatory governance and disaster risk reduction in India.

Strengthening Disaster Governance through Community of Practice Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Ms. Vinita Kumari
Research Associate, NIDM

In an era marked by increasing frequency and complexity of disasters, the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction (DRR) depends not only on infrastructure and response mechanisms but also on how knowledge is shared, translated, and institutionalized. In this scenario, a Community of Practice (CoP) Platform works because it brings together practitioners, policymakers, researchers, innovators, youth entrepreneurs along with disaster experts having a shared interest. Unlike traditional information dissemination models, which are often linear and hierarchical, a CoP offers peer-peer exchange, real-time dialogue, collective problem-solving, along with sharing of tacit knowledge.

In the field of DRR, an exponential rise in multiple hazards is being observed due to factors such as climate change, rapid urbanization, weak infrastructure, and socio-economic vulnerabilities. In such scenario, working in isolation or within separate departments is often not effective, as disaster risk reduction requires coordination and knowledge sharing among multiple stakeholders. This gap is bridged by CoP Platform as it brings together different institutions, sectors and organizations working across geographies.

A CoP allows sharing of knowledge, experiences and solutions across the global level down to districts and communities. Internationally, platforms such as UNDRR via Prevention Web, Asia and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) under UNESCAP facilitate global knowledge sharing on DRR and Climate Technologies. At national level, platforms such as SAMEEKSHA, TERI KMS, KxSD, National Innovation Foundation promotes knowledge sharing on innovative practices, sustainable development, energy efficiency, climate change among others.

At the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), the vision of institutionalized knowledge exchange has already taken shape through initiatives such as India Universities and Institutions Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (IUINDRR), which has about 352 Institutions and Universities including the IITs, IIMs, NITs, IIRS and Central Universities as its members. The platform extends its support via engaging with universities to promote research and learning in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). It supports students and researchers by encouraging PhD studies, funding research projects, and recognizing good theses and academic work. The institute also helps bring universities, experts, and practitioners together to share knowledge and develop practical solutions for mitigating disaster risk. It stands as one of the few networks in the world that provides a platform for national academia for capacity building, innovations and policy advocacy to collaborate in order to mitigate and minimize the impacts of disasters. Undoubtedly, IUINDRR offers a foundation upon which a more structured and expanded Community of Practice framework can be developed. The network is also making continuous efforts for mainstreaming DRR into the education system to support the development of a more resilient country.

Further, the expansion of such platforms offers significant strategic opportunities for strengthening DRR efforts. First, it enables the systematic use of diverse expertise available within NIDM across areas such as governance and inclusive DRR, CBRN, resilient infrastructure, community-based disaster risk management among others. Through training programmes, policy discussions, field-level innovations, this knowledge can be continuously shared, refined and applied in practical contexts. This approach further supports the core mandate of NIDM by strengthening capacity building through knowledge sharing and practical applications in DRR.

Second, it facilitates policy-oriented dialogue. When policymakers, researchers, innovators, disaster management authorities engage on a shared platform, real-time issues such as heatwave preparedness, cyclone, snow storm or urban risk mapping can be discussed with lived experiences of the CoP platform members. For instance, the Community of Disaster Risk Reduction (CoDRR) of the NDMA has organized discussions on various disaster risk topics viz., forest fire, GLOF risk reduction to create awareness among the States/UTs, wherein international experts from Nepal, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Peru, Switzerland shared best practices. These discussions further ensure formulation of policy guidelines and effective implementation of strategies at national, state and district levels for mitigation of disasters.

Third, Community of Practice platforms help address a critical research gap in disaster management where research often remain limited to academic outputs due to limited interaction between researchers, practitioners, disaster experts along with lack of structured mechanism, and technical complexity for translating findings into applied solutions. In this connection, the CoP platform can act as an applied research incubator for identification of emerging risk patterns, documenting lived experiences, and promoting international collaboration, multilateralism, that shall be converted into focused studies, policy briefs, and pilot interventions.

Furthermore, CoPs strengthen institutional capacity building. For example, training programs, webinars, thematic consultations, and knowledge products such as training modules developed via the discussion on the platform can be enhanced through NIDM's existing capacity-building network. This expands outreach and knowledge sharing with a wider audience while maintaining academic-quality and ensuring that the disseminated information remains useful.

Thus, a well-structured Community of Practice (CoP) platform enables knowledge sharing across countries, states, and districts, helping stakeholders learn from each other and adopt best practices. This is important as many disaster risks are transboundary in nature. For example, air pollution from stubble (parali) burning affects not only Punjab but also neighbouring regions such as Delhi, Haryana, along with neighboring countries due to wind patterns.

Looking ahead, further strengthening the CoP within NIDM through platforms such as IUINDRR will support its role in capacity building, policy research, and knowledge sharing. By strengthening faculty expertise, promoting research, and actively engaging stakeholders, the platform can move beyond disseminating information to actually shaping decisions, influencing policies, and driving practical actions that build real resilience on the ground.

Building Global Champions of Resilience: NIDM Concludes ITEC Training on Disaster Risk Management

Dr. Sweta Rani
Consultant, NIDM

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) successfully concluded the 13th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management (CCDRM) under the prestigious Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. The programme was coordinated by Shri Shekher Chaturvedi, Assistant Professor, NIDM, and co-coordinated by Dr. Sushma Guleria, Associate Professor, NIDM, and Ms. Nazia Khan, IPRO, NIDM, under the visionary guidance of Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM. Participants from Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Lebanon, Myanmar, Namibia, Mongolia, Uganda, Egypt and Bhutan engaged in an intensive capacity-building programme designed to strengthen knowledge, skills, and global cooperation in disaster risk reduction.



The training programme offered a comprehensive understanding of disaster risk governance, policy frameworks, and practical response mechanisms. Sessions led by distinguished faculty and experts covered key themes such as foundations of disaster management in India, institutional mechanisms for disaster governance, hazard vulnerability and capacity assessment, incident response systems, climate resilience, and urban flood risk mitigation. Participants also explored India's global commitments to disaster risk reduction through discussions on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These sessions highlighted the importance of integrating global priorities with national and local action to strengthen resilience.

A distinctive feature of the programme was its blend of theoretical insights with practical exposure. Participants interacted with experts from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and visited premier scientific institutions including the National Centre for Seismology and the India Meteorological Department (IMD), gaining first-hand understanding of advanced monitoring technologies and early warning systems. A major highlight was the visit to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), where participants witnessed live demonstrations of search and rescue operations.

Beyond academic learning, the programme strengthened cultural exchange and international friendship. Participants explored India's heritage through visits to iconic landmarks including the Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Amrit Udyan, as well as historical sites in Delhi and Agra. The cultural evening further strengthened bonds among participants, celebrating diversity through music, performances, and shared traditions.

The programme concluded with an inspiring video message of Shri Kamal Kishore, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and Head of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). In his address, he highlighted the importance of global collaboration, knowledge sharing, and collective action in addressing the growing challenges posed by disasters and climate change, reinforcing the need for strong international partnerships to build resilient communities worldwide.

TESTIMONIALS

Participants from 11th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management

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Name: Ms. Kakali Saha

Designation: TCS, Sub-Divisional Magistrate,
Santirbazar, South Tripura

From the perspective of a North Eastern participant and Tripura administrator, the in-house Disaster Risk Management training of NIDM DELHI was comprehensive and well-structured. The Chandni Chowk HRVC analysis strengthened my analytical approach to urban hazards. Inputs from NDRF, IMD, NSC and REMOTE SENSING -ISRO highlighted effective response coordination and the critical role of scientific institutions.

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Name: Dr. Ruchika Dabas

Designation: Assistant Professor,
Department of Civil Engineering, SRM University

I am pleased to share my testimonial for the course conducted by NIDM. The course was extremely informative and well-structured. It provided deep insights into various aspects of disaster management and enhanced my understanding of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery strategies.

Through this programme, I learned many new concepts, practical approaches, and real-life case studies that broadened my knowledge in the field of disaster management. The sessions were engaging, and the resource persons were highly knowledgeable and supportive.

Overall, it was a very enriching experience, and I am grateful for the opportunity to be a part of this valuable course. It has greatly contributed to my academic and professional growth

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Name: Dr. Ramkrishnan R

Designation: Scientist-C
Central Academy For State Forest Service, Coimbatore

The 11th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management at NIDM was a highly enriching and professionally designed programme. The structured modules, expert-led sessions, and field visits to institutions such as IMD and NDRF provided valuable practical exposure. The integration of technology, risk assessment tools, and cross-sectoral perspectives strengthened my understanding of multi-hazard risk management. The interactive methodology and peer learning environment made the programme both insightful and impactful.

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Name: Shri Raghwendra Singh

Designation: Junior Research Consultant,
National Human Rights Commission, Govt. of India

The 11th Comprehensive Course on DRR provided strong conceptual clarity on India's DRR framework, disaster management cycle, and agency roles. Practical exposure, diverse participants from across India, and excellent sessions enhanced learning. The course is highly relevant for my work in human rights, environment, and disaster-related interventions.

TESTIMONIALS

Participants from 12th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: Ms Sunali Rani

Designation: Tahsildar to FCR, J&K

Working in a region like Jammu, where terrain and weather often pose serious challenges, this course proved to be extremely valuable. It offered a clear understanding of ground-level disaster preparedness, early response mechanisms, and inter-departmental coordination, which are crucial for effective field administration.

The practical orientation of the sessions, along with real-life case discussions, made it especially relevant for officers dealing with dynamic risk situations. The learnings from this programme will certainly support more efficient planning and response in my jurisdiction.



Name: Dr. Anjali Yadav

Designation: Professor, Swami Shraddhanand College, University of Delhi

As a Professor at Swami Shraddhanand College, University of Delhi, I found this Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management to be highly enriching and insightful. The course was well-structured, offering a balanced blend of theoretical concepts and practical applications, particularly in areas such as risk assessment, HRVC analysis and policy frameworks. The interactive sessions and expert-led discussions made the learning experience engaging and impactful. This programme has significantly enhanced my academic perspective, and I look forward to integrating these learnings into my teaching and institutional practices.

Participants from 13th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: Shee Kupi

Designation: Director, Disaster Management and Peace Building, Kenya

NIDM stands out as a premier institution in disaster governance and capacity development. The depth of the lectures, the structured multi hazard approach, the practical exposure to early warning systems, anticipatory action frameworks, incident command systems and Build Back Better strategies reflect a highly prepared and forward looking institution committed to strengthening global disaster resilience.

My sincere appreciation to the exceptional NIDM team whose professionalism and dedication made this experience impactful and transformative. Special thanks to Shekher Chaturvedi, Nazia Khan, Vishal Katekar, Amandeep, Rahul and the entire coordination and faculty team for the insightful sessions, seamless organization and intellectual rigor that sharpened our disaster management knowledge.

I also extend my gratitude to the India High Commission in Kenya for facilitating this opportunity and strengthening cooperation between our two countries through capacity building.

This milestone is not only a personal achievement but a strategic gain for Kenya. The knowledge and practical insights acquired will contribute to enhancing institutional coordination, anticipatory action, early warning integration and resilience planning within our national and county disaster management systems.

Grateful for the experience and ready to translate learning into action.

TESTIMONIALS

Participants from 13th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: Mohamed E

Designation: Financial and Administrative Researcher, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt

I would like to express my appreciation for this training program, it has been an intensive and inspiring experience for me. The instructors were extremely knowledgeable and generous in sharing both their expertise and their practical experiences. The diversity of participants also created a rich learning environment where we could exchange perspectives and learn from each other. The organizers succeeded in conducting a well-organized training course.

What made this course truly unique was the way it combined theory with real practices. In addition to the classroom sessions, we had the opportunity to visit relevant authorities and institutions which made our learning much more meaningful and tangible.

One of the most valuable lessons for me was understanding that disaster management is not only about responding to emergencies, but also about preparedness, risk assessment, and reducing vulnerability before disasters happen. This perspective changes the way we think about disasters from reacting to crises to proactively building resilience.

Professionally, this training strengthened my understanding of disaster risk management and gave me practical insights that I can apply in my work and in my academic research purposes as well. Beyond the knowledge and skills, this training created a valuable network of professionals who shared a common commitment to building safer and more resilient societies. I look forward to applying what I learned and strengthening cooperation across our countries.



Name: Ei Khaing Myint

Designation: Staff Officer, Ministry of Construction, Myanmar

I am really thankful to all members at NIDM in India because of hospitality, empathy, accountability, flexible reaction, convenient accommodation and having delicious and fresh food including milk, various fruits, different juices and other traditional snacks. The most unforgettable trips in India to Indian Gate, Red Fort, Dilli Haat INA, Taj Mahal, Agra and Rashtrapati Bhavan. Although there are consequences for lecturers, I would like to thank you all for giving us the flowering shopping in some places of India. Furthermore, I got the precious information for my further study of Disaster Risk Management by online learning from NIDM if I have an extra time to study Disaster Risk Management. If I have an opportunity to study at NIDM, especially for my PhD degree of Climate change or Disaster Risk Management with a fully funded scholarship, I will be so happy. This dream is coming out after finishing my two weeks long training programme at NIDM due to the warm treatment and patience of all members of NIDM. During the two weeks training programme, I got Kashmir friends and other friends from different countries. There is a brilliant network for me and I cannot forget this situation. Visit to NDRF gave me heart shock because of knowing about the help or support to Myanmar's earthquake in Mandalay of Myanmar by NDRF of India. I would like to show respect with salutes to all members of NDRF again and again. I got the precious knowledge related to climate change including the measuring systems, satellites and other measurement instruments. The worldwide important issue or the most important one for all people around the world is Disaster Risk Management. Although I have a lot of unforgettable things to do with studying in India, please let me stop here. In conclusion, I would like to pray to all Indian people to be happy, healthy and wealthy forever.



Name: Khin Nyein Thu

Designation: Deputy Director, Treasury Department under Ministry of Finance and Revenue (MOFR), Myanmar

I am Ms Khin Nyein Thu, Deputy Director, Treasury Department under Ministry of Finance and revenue (MOFR) in Myanmar. I have attended the comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Course from 16.2.2026 to 27.2.2026 at National Institute of Disaster Management in India. Based on the discussions and lectures presented during the Course, by attending this course we had the opportunity to learn about opportunity to learn about the effective and advanced disaster management practices of India.

It also helped us understand the disaster management activities being implemented in our country. In addition, the course provided useful knowledge on how to estimate possible damages and losses that may occur when natural disasters happen, and the methods that can be used for prevention and preparedness in advance.

Therefore, the knowledge gained from this course can be very beneficial and can contribute useful approaches that may also be applied for the benefit of our country.

TESTIMONIALS

Participants from 13th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



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Name: Moses Audi

Designation: Senior Legislative and Policy Officer, County Government of Siaya, Kenya

The course was highly enriching and practical. I gained valuable tools and insights on Disaster Risk Preparedness not only from the distinguished experts who facilitated the sessions, but also through the meaningful exchanges with fellow participants. The field study visits to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and the India Meteorological Department were particularly insightful, as they provided a real-world perspective on disaster preparedness, response systems, and early warning mechanisms.

Through this training, I have strengthened my understanding of both pre-disaster preparedness and post-disaster recovery planning. In my back-home action plan, I intend to identify and promote effective strategies for disaster risk preparedness before disasters occur, while also strengthening recovery processes after disasters strike.

Consequently, I plan to collaborate with key stakeholders to map areas prone to flash floods within the municipalities of Siaya, Bondo, and Ugunja in Siaya County, Kenya. This initiative will help improve local preparedness and guide informed decision-making for risk reduction.

My broader goal is to contribute to the long-term planning and development of our municipalities into smart and resilient towns. This will involve drafting relevant policies and proposing amendments to the existing Siaya County Disaster Management Act (2015) to strengthen disaster risk governance and regulate disaster management operations within our local government for the benefit of present and future generations.

I remain deeply grateful to the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and all the supporting stakeholders for the opportunity to participate in this important programme and for equipping me with knowledge and practical skills that will contribute to global efforts in disaster risk reduction and resilience building.



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Name: Ammon Mwiya Mabuku

Designation: Fire and Rescue Officer, Namibia Airports Company, Namibia

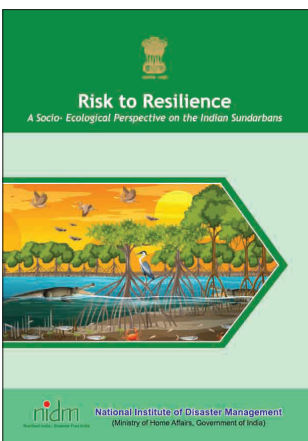
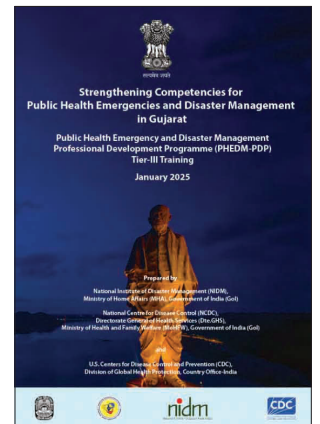
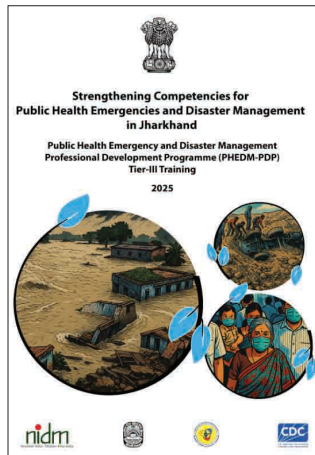
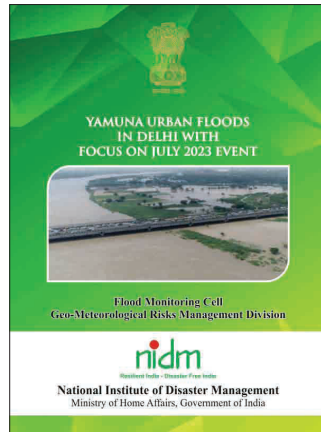
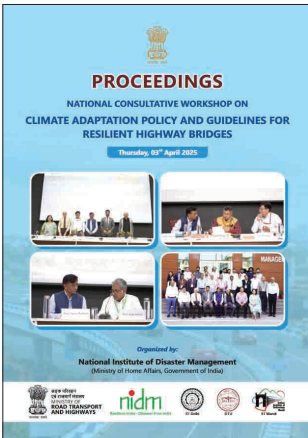
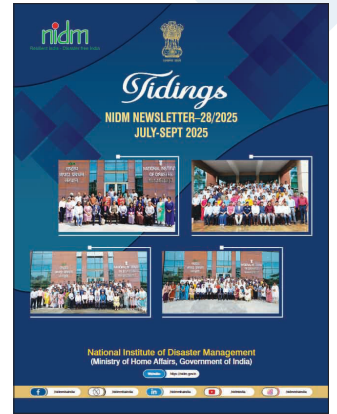
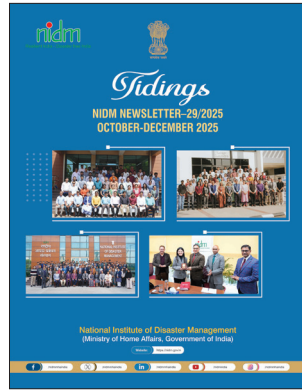
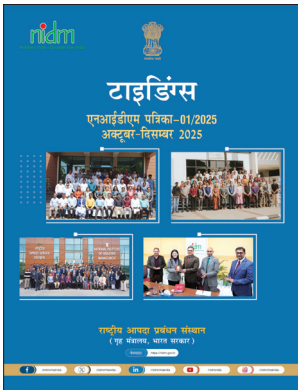
On behalf of the Namibia Airports Company, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for the opportunity to participate in the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Course.

The course was highly informative and enriching, providing valuable knowledge and practical insights into disaster preparedness, risk reduction, response coordination, and resilience building. The training was well-structured and facilitated by knowledgeable experts who effectively shared both theoretical perspectives and practical experiences.

As a Fire and Rescue Officer at Hosea Kutako International Airport, the knowledge and skills gained from this programme will greatly contribute to strengthening disaster risk management practices within our organization and enhancing our capacity to respond effectively to emergencies.

Overall, the course was an excellent learning experience, and I truly appreciate the commitment of NIDM in building capacity and promoting disaster risk management across institutions.

NIDM Publications



NIDM PORTALS

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India Disaster Resource Network

 India Universities and
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Risk Reduction (IUIN-DRR)
<https://iuin-drr.nidm.gov.in/>

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<https://npdrr.nidm.gov.in/>

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