nidm
Resilient India - Disaster Free India

सत्यमेव जयते

Tidings

NIDM NEWSLETTER-32/2026
JULY-SEPTEMBER, 2026









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

Website: https://nidm.mha.gov.in

/nidmmhaindia | /nidmmhaindia | /nidmmha | /nidmindia | /nidmmhaindia

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 organisations 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 32/2026

JUL - SEP, 2026

Editorial Board

Editor-In-Chief
Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS
Executive Director, NIDM

Editor
Dr. Ajinder Walia
Associate Professor, NIDM

Editorial Assistance
(Design & Presentation)
Ms Nazia Khan
Senior Consultant, Information and Public Relations Officer, NIDM

Associate Editor
Dr. Ravinder Singh
Senior Consultant, NIDM
Dr. Kundan Deval
Consultant, NIDM
Mr. Nishant Bodhwani
Consultant Publication, NIDM

CONTENTS

1.	Message	2
2.	Institute Body Meeting 2026	3
3.	Face to Face Training Programmes	4
4.	Conferences/Workshops/ Seminars/ Consultation Meetings	21
5.	Other Institutional Engagements/Activities	28
6.	Thematic Views	32
7.	NIDM Publications	43
8.	NIDM IEC Material	44

Inside

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

5th ITEC Programme for International & National Participants, 03-14 August 2026, Delhi **7**



Training Programme on Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), 28 September-01 October 2026, Vijayawada **20**



Workshop on Disaster Risk Management with BSDMA, 15 July 2026, Bihar **21**



Second Consultation Meeting on the Draft Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW), 21 September 2026, Delhi **26**



From the
Executive Director's Desk



Dear Readers,

It gives me great pleasure to present this issue of Tidings, for the quarter July to September 2026. It provides us with the opportunity to reach out to our esteemed partners and stakeholders once again. This quarter has been marked by continued institutional engagement, expanding partnerships, and focused efforts to strengthen disaster risk reduction through knowledge, innovation and collaborative action.

A significant institutional milestone during this period was the 3rd Institute Body Meeting of NIDM under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Union Home Minister & Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah. The meeting provided an opportunity to review NIDM's ongoing initiatives in capacity building, research and knowledge development, and to receive valuable guidance on strengthening the Institute's contribution to disaster resilience of the country.

NIDM continued to advance its capacity development agenda through specialised programmes on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, Social and Behavioural Change for DRR, Emerging technologies in DRR, Earthquake risk mitigation, Industrial disaster management, Community-based disaster risk management, School safety and Risk-informed planning, among others. The Institute strengthened its academic outreach through its Faculty Development Programme on the 2-Credit Skill Enhancement Course on Disaster Risk Reduction, supporting the mainstreaming of DRR in higher education. Our international engagement also expanded with the successful conduct of the 5th ITEC Programme, bringing together participants from 19 partner countries to share knowledge on India's multi-hazard and multi-sectoral approaches to disaster risk management.

This quarter witnessed extensive collaboration with government departments, technical institutions and other stakeholders through consultations and workshops on climate adaptation of national highways, industrial disaster risk governance, geospatial decision support, disaster management planning, and digital disaster management systems. These engagements reaffirm the importance of translating scientific knowledge, technology and institutional experience into practical and risk-informed decision-making.

The activities presented in this issue reflect NIDM's continued commitment to strengthening preparedness, promoting risk-informed development, and building capacities at national, state, institutional and community levels. We remain committed for building a culture of preparedness and contributing towards a safer, stronger and disaster-resilient India.



Madhup Vyas, IAS

Institute Body Meeting 2026

3rd Institute Body Meeting of NIDM under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister & Minister of Cooperation, Sh. Amit Shah, 10 September 2026, Delhi



The 3rd Meeting of the Institute Body of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was convened under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Union Home Minister & Minister of Cooperation, Sh. Amit Shah on September 10, 2026, at NIDM Campus in Delhi. Bringing together key policymakers, central ministry secretaries, and institutional heads, the meeting served as a vital platform to evaluate the progress of NIDM and lay down strategic directives for India's disaster risk reduction (DRR) roadmap.

Delivering his special address, the Hon'ble Home Minister & Minister of Cooperation emphasised that India's disaster management framework has undergone a comprehensive transformation over the past 12 years, successfully shifting from a reactive, relief-oriented model to a proactive approach centered on risk reduction, early warning systems, preparedness, and prevention. Stressing the overarching national goal of achieving "Zero Casualty" in disasters, the Chair called for a whole-of-government and whole-of-nation approach, directing all concerned ministries to establish dedicated internal disaster management cells that must be reviewed quarterly. Furthermore, the meeting mandated that joint teams comprising the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), NIDM, the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), and State Disaster Response Forces (SDRFs) conduct rigorous post-disaster damage analysis following every major event to identify gaps and strengthen future prevention strategies. The executive proceedings featured the presentation of the *NIDM Vision Document 2026–2031,* titled "Building a Resilient India: A Global Centre of Excellence in Disaster Risk Reduction", which outlines 34 strategic initiatives ranging from e-learning expansion to institutional restructuring. The operational updates included NIDM's rating upgrade from 2-Star to 4-Star by the Capacity Building Commission in April 2026, the attainment of ISO 14001 Green Campus certification for the Delhi campus, and an extensive outreach program that has trained approximately 31,000 Gram Panchayats across the nation. Additionally, the council reviewed plans to develop a robust cadre of state and district-level master trainers to formulate actionable District Disaster Management Plans within a six-month window. The meeting concluded with a renewed national commitment to foster cross-institutional coordination, drive science-based policy implementation, and fortify community resilience across India's villages and urban centers.

Face to Face Training Programmes

NIDM Delhi Campus

2nd Master Trainer Development Training Programme, 29 June-10 July 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Advance the capacity to embed risk-informed and resilience-based frameworks into comprehensive development and disaster management planning.
b)	Deepen operational insight into India's multi-hazard risk profile alongside advance competencies in executing Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability, and Capacity (HRVC) assessments.
c)	Strengthen command over structural and non-structural mitigation strategies, integrate with contemporary disaster financing structures including 16th Finance Commission provisions.
d)	Enhance mastery of adult learning principles and interactive methodologies, leveraging simulations, case studies, and advance facilitation techniques for effective knowledge transfer.
e)	Gain practical experience by involving in group discussions, role plays, simulations, case studies and experiential learning techniques.
f)	Improve skills in writing learning objectives, preparing training design briefs and developing structured session plans.

Training Programme on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), 13-17 July 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Understand a phased PDNA approach, starting from pre-disaster preparedness, rapid assessment, joint field verification, and detailed sector assessments, leading to a consolidated recovery framework for informed decision-making.
b)	Ensure consistency and transparency by using standardised sector-specific templates for Damage and Loss Assessment and Recovery Needs Assessment (RNA) across sectors such as Education, WASH, and Agriculture.
c)	Integrate cross-cutting issues such as gender, disability, age, and livelihoods throughout the assessment process, ensuring that recovery planning is inclusive and leaves no one behind & promoting the Build Back Better approach by rebuilding infrastructure and livelihoods in a safer, stronger, more resilient, and climate-responsive manner.
d)	Identify gap between recovery needs and available financial resources, enabling governments and partners to mobilise adequate domestic and international funding for recovery and reconstruction.
e)	Strengthen recovery planning through household and community-level assessments that capture social, cultural, livelihood, and other non-economic impacts, complementing macro-level PDNA findings.
f)	Develop clear and standardised PDNA reports that combine Damage and Loss Assessment, Human Recovery Needs Assessment (HRNA), sectoral findings, cross-cutting themes, recovery strategies, and financing plans into actionable recovery roadmaps.

Training Programme on Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) for Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-24 July 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Disaster risk reduction requires not only robust infrastructure but also informed and sustained behavioural change. Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) helps in building a culture of preparedness and resilience by promoting risk-aware communities.
b)	Need to adapt the national DRR-SBC Toolkit to local hazard profiles, socio-cultural contexts, and institutional mechanisms for more effective implementation.
c)	Highlight the importance of communication, community feedback, and rumour management to strengthen public confidence in early warning systems and disaster response.
d)	Assam's experience demonstrated a practical model for institutionalising SBC from the State level to Gram Panchayats, offering valuable lessons for replication.

Training Programme on Comprehensive Disaster Management for Vice Principals of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), 27-31 July 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Develop comprehensive School Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs) and activate dedicated disaster management teams across institutions.
b)	Deploy Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity (HVC) analysis alongside targeted structural and non-structural mitigation measures to fortify campus infrastructure.
c)	Foster green, equitable, and safe school environments that explicitly safeguard children and vulnerable student populations.
d)	Embedding practical operational competencies including Basic Life Support, CPR, and fire safety protocol across school communities to ensure rapid emergency readiness.
e)	Establish robust mental health and psychosocial support frameworks to protect the well-being of students and staff during and after critical incidents.
f)	Empower school leadership and administration to spearhead disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives, cultivating a lasting institutional culture of safety and responsible behavioral change.

Faculty Development Training Programme on 2- Credit Skill Enhancement Course on Disaster Risk Reduction, 27-31 July 2026, Meghalaya



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Integrate comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) concepts and the full Disaster Management cycle into strategic development planning, thereby achieve "Build Back Better" approach.
b)	Align institutional frameworks with national policies, the Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025, and global targets like the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement, and SDGs.
c)	Operationalise community-centric Disaster Management Plans through rigorous Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability, and Capacity (HRVC) assessments and resource mapping.
d)	Enhance emergency coordination and crowd-management competencies using the Incident Response System (IRS), Tabletop Exercises (TTX), and Fruin's FIST Model.
e)	Mainstream inclusive planning, Psychological First Aid (PFA), and targeted psychosocial support for women, children, elderly, and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).
f)	Deploy advanced digital learning tools, remote sensing, and emerging technologies like AI and IoT to strengthen multi-hazard early warning and institutional capacity building.

5th ITEC Programme for International & National Participants, 03-14 August 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Enhance understanding of comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (DRM) through exposure to India's multi-hazard and multi-sectoral approaches, policies, institutions, and practices.
b)	Strengthening knowledge of global and national DRR frameworks, particularly the Sendai Framework, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), climate change adaptation, and risk-informed development.
c)	Encourage adaptation of good practices by enabling participants to identify relevant lessons from India and other participating countries that could be adapted to strengthen DRM systems in their respective countries.
d)	Encourage the use of digital technologies and institutional resources, including NIDM's e-learning initiatives, IDRN, GIS-based tools, early warning systems, and data-driven decision-making for effective DRM.
e)	Strengthen the foundation for long-term international cooperation, with the programme promoting continued collaboration in capacity building, research, training, policy development, and disaster resilience.

Training Programme on Industrial (Chemical) Disaster, 27-29 August 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Emphasise that industrial disaster management should begin well before an incident occurs, noting that hazard identification, risk assessment, inherently safer design, equipment integrity, maintenance, appropriate storage, and robust operating procedures are fundamental to preventing accidents and reducing consequences.
b)	Utilise structured tools such as HIRA, HAZOP, Fault Tree Analysis, Event Tree Analysis, FMEA, and QRA to identify hazards, understand causal pathways, and assess potential consequences.
c)	Highlight that effective emergency response depends on clearly defined roles, communication, coordination, and resource management, recognising the Incident Response System (IRS) as a vital framework for integrating on-site, off-site, medical, evacuation, and communication plans.
d)	Address the expanded chemical risk landscape beyond the factory gate including storage facilities, transportation corridors, and surrounding communities requiring safe storage, appropriate classification, vehicle safety, trained drivers, real-time monitoring, and community awareness for effective risk reduction.
e)	Learn valuable lessons from major industrial disasters to improve standards, systems, and practices, demonstrating the importance of accident investigation, audits, emergency exercises, continuous monitoring, and fostering a resilient safety culture focused on anticipating failure and continuous learning.

Training Programme on Earthquake Risk Mitigation for Resilient Infrastructure, 31 August-02 September 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Need for deeper understanding about earthquake vulnerability, exposure and barriers to effective earthquake risk management, along with India's earthquake hazard profile, seismic risk assessment for India and neighbouring regions, and seismic micro-zonation in NCR for local geological characteristics.
b)	Design key engineering practices, building designs and materials for enhancing the seismic resilience of urban infrastructure in NCR.
c)	Acquire Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) techniques for assessing seismic vulnerability of buildings and prioritising retrofitting needs, along with retrofitting methods for existing structures and critical infrastructure such as hospitals and bridges, real-world challenges and best practices.
d)	Need to strengthen collaboration among urban planners, engineers, disaster management professionals, local governments, communities and policymakers to promote an integrated approach and mainstream earthquake risk reduction into planning and development.
e)	Future programmes should incorporate region-specific case studies, more hands-on sessions, field visits, group exercises and live demonstrations of retrofitting and emerging technologies, supported by refresher courses, webinars and an alumni network for continued knowledge sharing.

Training programme on New Horizons in DRR through the Disaster Management (Amendment) Act (2025), 31 August-02 September 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Strengthen understanding of the shift toward proactive disaster risk governance, highlighting the updated legal and institutional mandates under the Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025.
b)	Emphasise multi-tier vertical and horizontal coordination among national, state, district, and local bodies, with a specific focus on Urban Disaster Management (UDMA) and whole-of-city approaches.
c)	Highlight the importance of multi-hazard risk mapping, vulnerability assessments, disaster databases, and dedicated financial mechanisms for prevention, mitigation, and risk transfer.
d)	Focus on Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA), the "Build Back Better" approach, and the critical role of Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies, and local communities in driving last-mile resilience.
e)	Promote the integration of digital tools, mobile technologies, and early warning systems while ensuring inclusive disaster management driven by women's leadership and community participation.
f)	Reinforce the value of post-disaster assessments, documentation, audits, and research to continuously refine disaster governance and institutional capacity.

20th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management, 07-18 September 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Advance institutional mastery over disaster management fundamentals, multi-hazard vulnerability profiles, and climate-induced emerging risks.
b)	Execute systematic, step-wise preparation of comprehensive Disaster Management Plans across all phases of the disaster lifecycle.
c)	Operationalise Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity (HRVC) analysis through field-based assessments in industrial and residential settings.
d)	Integrate advanced disaster technologies, including Early Warning Systems, Common Alerting Protocol, GIS, and Remote Sensing.
e)	Operationalise the Incident Response System (IRS) and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) backed by institutional exposure to IMD, NCS, and NDRF.
f)	Cultivate a professional cadre by fostering inclusive, community-centred DRR and strengthening inter-institutional coordination across authorities.

Training Programme on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM), 21-25 September 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Recognise communities as first responders and central stakeholders in disaster risk reduction (DRR), requiring grassroots capacity building to independently understand, anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.
b)	Address disaster risk directly in the context of development choices, vulnerabilities, and capacities, necessitating the full integration of DRR into broader development planning.
c)	Established local risk assessment as the foundational requirement for community-based planning, allowing populations to evaluate hazard, risk, vulnerability, and capacity (HRVC) to shape local preparedness and mitigation measures.
d)	Extend capacity building for effective community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) beyond mere theory to include practical, experiential learning through mock drills, hands-on technology sessions, and life-saving skill exercises.
e)	Emphasise that sustainable community participation requires addressing social dynamics and employing social and behavioral change approaches to accurately understand community perceptions, motivations, and operational barriers.
f)	Achieve long-term sustainability in CBDRR by moving away from isolated activities toward institutionalised local governance, utilising Community Disaster Management Plans, village-level committees, and integration with local development schemes like the GPDP.

Training Programme on GLOF Risk Mitigation, 28 September-01 October 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	The Himalayas warm at twice the global rate, with Indian glacial lake areas up about 21% since 2011 per CWC data.
b)	Rank lakes by downstream risk rather than area alone, noting Chorabariwas small and not glacier-connected.
c)	Disasters like South Lhonak, Chamoli, and the 2026 Nepal event involved chains of avalanches, waves, breaches, and debris flows, sometimes without lake outbursts.
d)	Use a structured pipeline from inventory and screening to modeling and field checks, prioritising bathymetry, resistivity surveys, and drone mapping over empirical formulas.
e)	Tailor engineering interventions to individual site conditions while respecting cultural contexts, such as at sacred Gurudongmar.
f)	Protect whole watersheds with unified structures like GLOF Kavach while relying on redundant alerts, community drills, and promising LoRa-based EWS in Ladakh.

Training Program on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for Extreme Weather Events and Coastal Hazards in Tamil Nadu, 23-25 September 2026, Chennai



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Analyse the State's severe exposure to cyclones, floods, droughts, heatwaves, and tsunamis, examining their historical impacts from extreme weather events.
b)	Focus on tropical cyclone tracks, evacuation, shelter management, and shifting from event-based response to long-term hazard mitigation.
c)	Address health impacts of heatwaves on vulnerable groups, adopting localised cooling strategies alongside the "Cool by Design, Cool by Nature" framework.
d)	Leverage real-time tools like IFMC, GIS, AI/ML, and digital systems (TN-SMART and TN ALERT) to improve last-mile early warning connectivity.
e)	Promote risk-informed development, community-centred preparedness integrating local knowledge, and disaster risk financing for climate resilience.

Face to Face Training Programmes

NIDM South Campus

Training Programme on Pre-Monsoon Preparedness, 02-03 July 2026, Uttar Pradesh



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Need to enrich understanding on how emerging technologies remote sensing, Doppler radar, AI/ ML, mobile apps and dashboards can support anticipatory, science based decision making.
b)	Familiarity with multi hazard early warning systems, from alert generation by IMD, CWC and other agencies to multi channel dissemination and last mile communication for timely community action.
c)	Exposure to climate change and climatic hazards sessions reinforced the link between changing climate variables and increasing intensity and frequency of floods, encouraging integration of climate information into preparedness planning.
d)	Health sector preparedness should include diarrheal disease prevention, NDMA nutrition standards (2,100 kcal for adults), WASH for women and children, listing of pregnant mothers, referral linkages and advance stockpiling of medicines.
e)	Understand fundamental definitions of physical destruction, economic impacts, and recovery requirements, while familiarising participants with State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) financial norms and practical field tools like proformas, Panchnama, Remote Sensing (RS) / Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and digital apps for systematic post-disaster assessment.

Training Programme on Emerging Technologies for Climate-Induced Disaster Risk Reduction: AI, Satellite and High Resolution Modelling 06-10 July 2026, Vijayawada



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Understand major climate-induced disaster including floods, cyclones, heat waves, droughts, thunderstorms, landslides, and extreme rainfall and their links with climate change and DRR.
b)	Explore core DRR concepts such as hazard, vulnerability, exposure, risk, resilience, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery, along with the disaster management cycle.
c)	Learn about Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) applications in weather forecasting, disaster prediction, risk assessment, satellite analysis, rainfall prediction, heat-wave forecasting, and emergency response.
d)	Engage in practical sessions introducing satellite meteorology, remote sensing, Geographic Information System (GIS), and Google Earth Engine for hazard monitoring, disaster mapping, vulnerability assessment, and spatial analysis.
e)	Gain exposure to India Meteorological Department - Global Forecast System (IMD-GFS), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology - Bharat Forecast System, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) systems, and the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model, emphasising high-resolution forecasting and impact-based disaster preparedness.
f)	Highlight multi-hazard early warning systems, impact-based forecasting, warning dissemination, and emergency communication for reducing disaster losses.

18th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management, 13-24 July 2026, Vijayawada



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Emphasise that disaster risk is not solely determined by the occurrence of hazards but by the interaction of hazards with exposure, vulnerability, and capacity.
b)	Highlight that effective disaster response begins long before a disaster occurs, establishing preparedness, risk assessment, coordinated institutional mechanisms, and regular capacity building as the cornerstones of an effective emergency management system.
c)	Demonstrate that resilience is built through integrated risk reduction, preparedness, and recovery.
d)	Hazard-specific resilience is built through scientific risk assessment, context-specific mitigation, and active community participation.
e)	Accentuated how field-based learning transforms theory into practice by connecting institutions, technology, and communities for effective disaster risk reduction.
f)	Recognise that risk-informed planning, innovation, and strategic leadership are essential for transforming disaster risk knowledge into effective action.

Faculty Development Programme on Risk informed Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction, 27-31 July 2026, Vijayawada



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Emphasise that disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation, and sustainable development need to be integrated into development planning and governance to build resilience.
b)	Highlight that strong disaster risk governance requires clear institutional roles, coordinated action, and effective disaster management plans at different levels.
c)	Demonstrate that structural, non-structural, ecosystem-based, and nature-based measures together help reduce vulnerability and strengthen long-term resilience.
d)	Recognise that community participation, local knowledge, and inclusive approaches are essential for understanding risk and building resilient communities.
e)	Utilise GIS, Remote Sensing, AI, drones, geospatial analytics, and decision-support systems to strengthen risk assessment, early warning, monitoring, and emergency decision-making.
f)	Mainstream DRR into education, research, and training to help develop future professionals and strengthen institutional capacity for disaster resilience.

3rd Master Trainer Development Programme, 10-21 August 2026, Vijayawada



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Understand disaster risk as an interaction of hazards, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity, and applied this perspective across prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience-building.
b)	Utilise India's disaster management institutional and policy framework, early warning systems, Common Alert Protocol, geospatial technologies, risk assessment tools, and the Incident Response System to support timely, coordinated, and evidence-based decision-making.

c)	Integrate climate change, environmental degradation, sustainable development, gender, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups into DRR planning, while recognizing differentiated risks, capacities, and barriers.
d)	Translate risk information and early warnings into preparedness, last-mile communication, community participation, adaptive behavior, resilient planning, and timely action shifting the focus from responding to disasters to reducing risk before impacts occur.
e)	Applying Understanding by Design, backward design, and the Systematic Approach to Training to identify learning needs, define observable performance outcomes, design authentic learning experiences and assessments, and ensure that participants can apply, decide, perform, and solve real problems, rather than merely recall information.
f)	Build competence in learner-centered facilitation, adult learning, training methodologies, assessment, peer learning, reflection, and practical delivery, enabling Master Trainers to design, deliver, and continuously improve effective disaster management training programmes so as to position the Master Trainer as a facilitator of capability, behavioral change, and institutional performance rather than simply a transmitter of knowledge.

Training Programme on Strengthening Hospital Preparedness, Safety and Emergency Response: From Planning to Action, 17-18 August 2026, Andaman & Nicobar Islands



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Strengthen understanding of the disaster management cycle, health impacts of climate change, and the necessity of integrating climate-resilient strategies into hospital infrastructure and policies.
b)	Improve knowledge of Hospital Disaster Management Plans (HDMPs) translated into action through hospital-specific preparedness plans and continuous plan updates.
c)	Enhance skills in Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA) combined with a focus on structural/non-structural safety and healthcare service continuity.
d)	Develop expertise in the Hospital Incident Response System (HIRS), emergency evacuation, fire safety, and hazard mitigation procedures.
e)	Improve understanding on the importance of mock drills, tabletop exercises, regular training and updating of preparedness plans.
f)	Enhance understanding of media management, multi-channel public messaging, and the establishment of a dedicated crisis communication cell for rumor correction during emergencies.

Training Programme on Multi-Hazard Departmental orientation on Inter-Agency Coordination and Unified Disaster Response Mechanism, 24-28 August 2026, Vijayawada



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Strengthen participants' understanding of major regional hazards affecting Andhra Pradesh including cyclones, floods, thunderstorms, heatwaves, and industrial emergencies emphasising risk-informed preparedness.
b)	Enhance knowledge of the National Disaster Management Framework, Incident Response System (IRS), Emergency Operations Centres (EOC), and the critical role of inter-agency coordination among line departments.
c)	Increase awareness of advanced early warning systems, weather monitoring, forecasting mechanisms, and the timely dissemination of actionable warnings.
d)	Deepen technical understanding of fire prevention, industrial and hospital fire safety, and tactical emergency response strategies.
e)	Provide practical exposure to specialised rescue equipment, disaster response operations, and lessons derived from historical case studies to identify capability gaps.
f)	Emphasise the necessity of strategic leadership, timely decision-making, regular mock drills, and structured capacity building to foster long-term disaster resilience.

Training Programme on Post Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery, 31 August-03 September, 2026, Vijayawada



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Strengthen understanding of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction frameworks, enhancing the capacity to develop structured recovery plans and integrate long-term sustainable development.
b)	Improve capacity for systematic damage, loss, and impact assessment utilising standardised Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodologies and Standard Operating Procedures.

c)	Develop specialised skills in assessing productive and infrastructure sectors, accurately estimating recovery needs, and consolidating findings through effective sectoral reporting.
d)	Enhance understanding of "Build Back Better" (BBB) approaches for resilient reconstruction, coupled with the integration of financing considerations into recovery planning.
e)	Recognise the critical importance of community participation, social inclusion, gender considerations, and psychosocial support throughout the recovery process.
f)	Reinforce theoretical knowledge through hands-on practical exercises, case discussions, and group activities aimed at integrating disaster risk reduction into future recovery operations.

Training Programme on Comprehensive School Safety and Preparation of School Disaster Management Plan, 07-11 September 2026, Vijayawada



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Prioritise children's safety, protection, and well-being at the core of disaster risk reduction by addressing structural, non-structural, social, and psychological aspects of school safety.
b)	Formulate practical and actionable School Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs) through hazard, vulnerability, and capacity assessments, coupled with regular mock drills and periodic reviews.
c)	Implement robust emergency protocols, including early warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency communication, and clearly defined roles and responsibilities.
d)	Equip school communities with practical life-safety competencies, including fire safety, first aid, CPR, casualty evacuation, and basic search-and-rescue techniques.
e)	Safeguard vulnerable students through accessibility measures for children with disabilities, age-appropriate psychosocial support, and protection against violence, abuse, and exploitation.
f)	Integrate disaster risk reduction into curricular and co-curricular activities while reinforcing multi-stakeholder coordination among education, disaster management, health, and child protection sectors.

Training Programme on Drought Mitigation, 15-18 September 2026, Vijayawada



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Need to master and interpret technical drought indices mandated under the Drought Manual 2016 to enable systematic drought monitoring and assessment.
b)	Apply prescribed, step-by-step procedures for drought risk evaluation and formal declaration while strictly complying with stipulated administrative timelines.
c)	Conduct thorough Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) for agriculture and allied sectors to systematically evaluate damages, losses, and recovery requirements.
d)	Prepare scientifically backed memorandums for securing financial assistance under SDRF/ NDRF, fully integrating the recommendations and provisions of the Sixteenth Finance Commission.
e)	Implement structured relief, response, and reconstruction measures following a formal drought declaration in accordance with established operational protocols.
f)	Formulate district-level drought mitigation and resilience action plans focused on long-term risk reduction, community preparedness, and climate resilience.

Faculty Development Training Programme on Hydro-meteorological Disaster Risk Reduction, 21-25 September, 2026, Vijayawada



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Strengthen understanding of hydro-meteorological disaster risk by building a strong scientific foundation on hazards such as floods, flash floods, cyclones, storm surges, droughts, and heat waves, with an emphasis on hazard, exposure, vulnerability, risk, resilience, the DM cycle, and institutional frameworks in DRM.
b)	Promote evidence-based risk assessment and mapping through hazard mapping, vulnerability and exposure assessment, climate change applications, GIS and remote sensing, and flood inundation modelling to support disaster risk assessment, planning, research, and decision-making.
c)	Strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems by developing practical knowledge of the four core pillars including risk knowledge, monitoring and forecasting, warning dissemination, and preparedness and response with a particular focus on effective last-mile communication.
d)	Integrate climate change adaptation, community-based disaster risk reduction, and disaster risk financing into teaching, research, institutional planning, and practices to effectively address increasing hydro-meteorological risks.
e)	Integrate hydro-meteorological disaster risk reduction into curricula, practical assignments, and outreach activities, while actively strengthening collaboration with NIDM and the IUIN-DRR network for capacity building, joint research, and knowledge sharing.

Training Programme on Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), 28 September- 01 October 2026, Vijayawada



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Integrate Disaster Risk Reduction into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan rather than treating it as a separate activity, linking risk reduction with everyday development decisions.
b)	Strengthen participants' understanding of hazards, exposure, vulnerability, capacity, and risk, with particular emphasis on the changing disaster profile of rural areas.
c)	Leverage Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, and Zila Parishads for preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery, supported by institutional coordination and community participation.
d)	Treat local communities as active partners and first responders by building on local knowledge, capacities, coping mechanisms, and community institutions.
e)	Utilise tools such as HRVC, risk mapping, seasonal calendars, resource mapping, and identification of critical infrastructure to help Panchayats identify and prioritise local risks.
f)	Translate identified hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities into practical preparedness and risk-reduction actions, with clear linkages to Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).

Conferences/Workshops/Seminars/Consultation Meetings

Workshop on Climate Adaptation Policy & Guidelines for National Highways, 14 July 2026, Delhi





A workshop on the "Climate Adaptation Policy and Guidelines for National Highways" was organised by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) on 14th July 2026, under the HighCAP Project, supported by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). The workshop brought together experts and representatives from leading institutions and organisations, including MoRTH (Ministry of Road Transport and Highways), NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India), NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority), IMD (India Meteorological Department), CDRI (Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure), UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), NRSC (National Remote Sensing Centre), CSIR-CRRI (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research – Central Road Research Institute), TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute), NHAI (National Highways Authority of India), NHIDCL (National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited), IRC (Indian Roads Congress), SPA (School of Planning and Architecture) and IITs (Indian Institutes of Technology), among others, to deliberate on building resilient infrastructure, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development strategies. The workshop provided a platform for discussions to review and validate the draft Climate Adaptation Policy and Guidelines, aimed at strengthening the climate resilience of India's National Highway network. Recommendations and suggestions from experts and relevant stakeholders are integral to develop a comprehensive and robust Climate Adaptation Policy and Guidelines for National Highways, to the finalisation process.

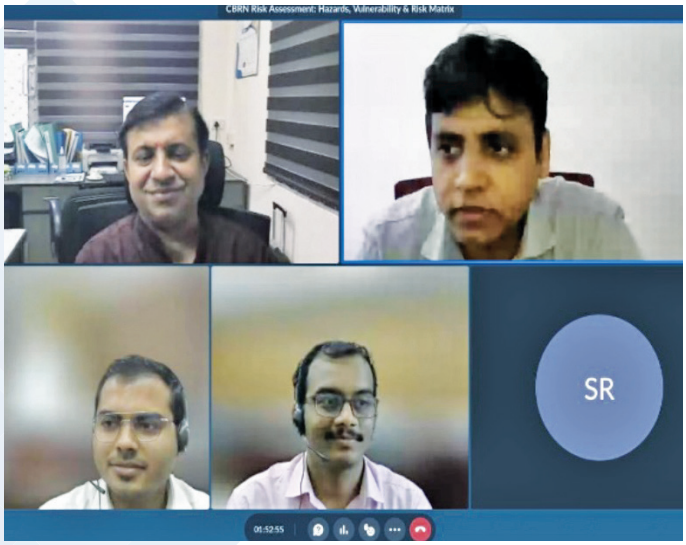
Workshop on Disaster Risk Management with BSDMA, 15 July 2026, Bihar





The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), in collaboration with the Bihar State Disaster Management Authority, organised a Workshop on "Disaster Risk Management" at Sardar Patel Bhawan, Patna, to bolster state-level capacities. The workshop emphasised that high-level leadership commitment motivates workers toward innovative DRR initiatives, while teamwork significantly boosts their overall effectiveness. Furthermore, discussions highlighted that Bihar's successful IT and community-focused strategies should be disseminated to other States and UTs, positioning Bihar to spearhead vital disaster risk reduction activities across the entire Eastern region. The workshop concluded with the Valedictory Session graced by Lt. Gen. Syed Ata Hasnain, Hon'ble Governor of Bihar; Sh. Santosh Kumar Mall, IAS, PS, DM Department, Govt. of Bihar; Shri Vinay Kumar, IPS, DGP, Bihar; Sh. Madhup Vyas, IAS, ED, NIDM; Dr. Uday Kant Mishra, Hon'ble Vice Chairman, BSDMA & Md. Waris Khan, IAS, Secretary, BSDMA.

Webinar on CBRN Risk Assessment: Hazards, Vulnerability & Risk Matrix, 04 August 2026





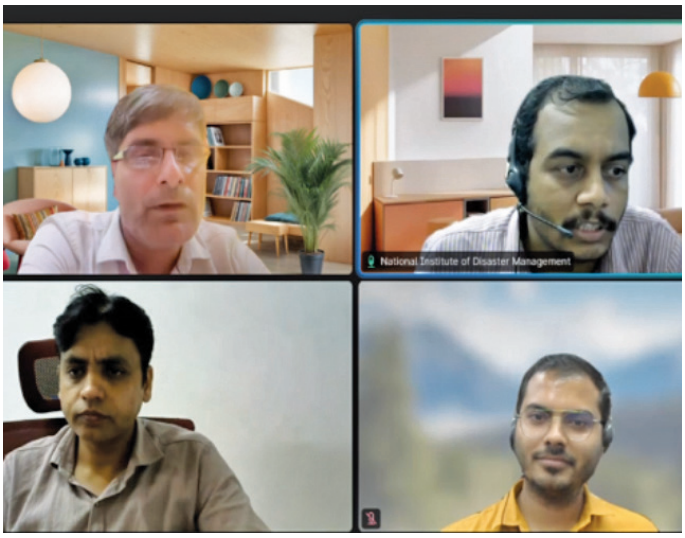
NIDM organised a webinar on “CBRN Risk Assessment: Hazards, Vulnerability & Risk Matrix,” featuring Dr. Himanshu Ojha from INMAS, DRDO. The session emphasised the critical need for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) preparedness to counter low-frequency, high-impact threats to national security, health, and critical infrastructure. Dr. Ojha outlined the scientific framework for CBRN risk assessment, encompassing hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and the mapping of sensitive assets like industrial clusters and transport networks. He detailed emergency response mechanisms such as the Hot, Warm, and Cold Zone system, personal protective equipment, medical triage, and decontamination alongside indigenous DRDO technologies and medical countermeasures. Furthermore, the expert highlighted how emerging tools like Artificial Intelligence, GIS, drones, and sensor-based monitoring can vastly improve surveillance and decision-making. The webinar concluded that robust scientific risk assessment, inter-agency coordination, technological integration, harmonised SOPs, and community awareness are vital to building national resilience against CBRN emergencies.

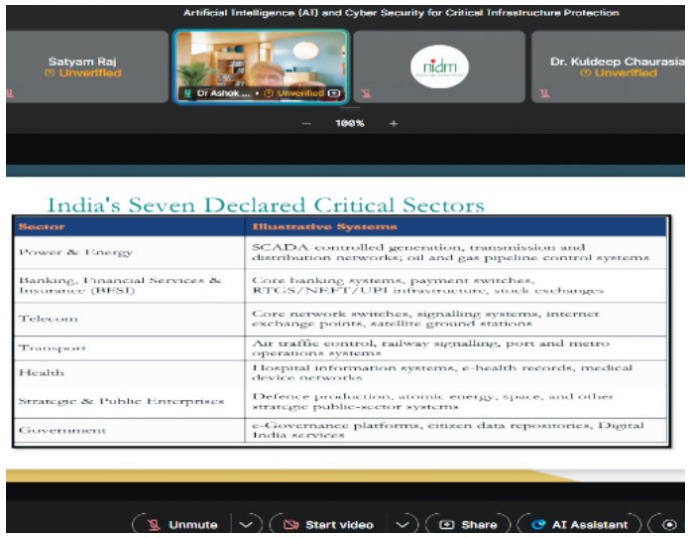
Workshop on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Education in Higher Education, 12 August 2026, Rajkot



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) provided technical support for a workshop on "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Higher Education" hosted by Atmiya University, Rajkot, Gujarat drawing 310 student participants. NIDM team led sessions emphasising the critical importance of equipping students with disaster preparedness, safety practices, and responsible emergency responses. As part of its broader national mandate, NIDM continuously spearheads capacity building, training programs, and institutional collaborations across India to integrate disaster management concepts into higher education, fostering a culture of prevention, resilience, and preparedness among the youth.

Webinar on AI and Cyber Security for Critical Infrastructure Protection, 13 August 2026





The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), hosted a webinar on “AI and Cyber Security for Critical Infrastructure Protection.” The session underscored critical infrastructure's growing reliance on digital technologies and the consequent threats to national security, highlighting ransomware, supply-chain attacks, DDoS, and Operational Technology (OT) vulnerabilities stemming from IT-OT convergence and legacy systems. A major focus was placed on Artificial Intelligence as a tool for enhancing resilience through real-time monitoring, anomaly detection, predictive maintenance, and User and Entity Behaviour Analytics (UEBA). However, because AI also introduces risks like deepfakes and AI-driven cyberattacks, the expert stressed an "AI + Human Intervention" model for validating alerts. The webinar concluded by highlighting the necessity of comprehensive cyber risk assessments, incident response planning, business continuity frameworks, and multi-stakeholder collaboration to safeguard critical infrastructure.

Webinar on Pooling-in of Funds for Financing Disaster Recovery Beyond Response & Mitigation Funding: Best Practices from Kerala and International Experience, 25 August 2026, Delhi



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) organised a webinar entitled "Pooling-in of Funds for Financing Disaster Recovery Beyond Response & Mitigation Funding: Best Practices from Kerala and International Experience". Under the patronage of Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director of NIDM, the event brought together disaster management practitioners, researchers, and financial experts. The webinar targeted the prominent financing gap in long-term disaster reconstruction, aiming to move the national framework beyond basic short-term emergency relief and mapping out a comprehensive, risk-informed financial continuum.

The technical sessions featured three prominent domain experts. Dr. Sekhar L. Kuriakose, Member Secretary, KSDMA detailed the Kerala Experience, focusing on fund convergence, Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA), local government empowerment, and community-centered recovery models. Shri Raj Vikram Singh, Senior Specialist, Disaster Risk Financing, CDRI explored the Build Back Better paradigm and global risk models like GIRI, stressing the crucial rules of funding timeliness, data-driven analytics, and structural risk layering. Finally, Shri Shishir Agarwal, Senior Vice-President, Disaster Risk Financing & Climate Insurance Solutions, Aon India delivered an insightful overview of Innovative Financing Mechanisms, mapping out private sector capital strategies such as parametric insurance, catastrophe bonds, risk pooling networks, and pre-arranged contingent credit lines. The webinar highlighted a decisive paradigm shift away from reactive post-disaster spending toward a planned, pre-arranged financial resilience architecture. Interactive discussions reinforced the necessity of localised mitigation planning, robust financial governance, transparent auditing, and expanding recovery parameters to account for psychosocial care and displacement planning. Ultimately, the event closed with an action call for inter-agency collaboration to merge public development finances with green capital and commercial insurance, establishing sustainable socio-economic recovery frameworks.

Regional Workshop on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS) and Knowledge Verticals, 25 August 2026, Delhi



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) organised a One-Day Regional Workshop in Rohini Campus, Delhi focusing on the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS), and Knowledge Verticals. The event gathered approximately 100 officials representing Revenue Departments and State/District Disaster Management Authorities across Northern and Central regions, including Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh. The workshop aimed to sensitise participants and enhance institutional capacities regarding data management, routine updates, and the operational use of IDRN, NDMIS, and the Urban Resilience Knowledge Vertical. Key sessions addressed critical state-specific challenges, such as boundary adjustments in Delhi and data validation gaps in Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. To resolve these challenges, the workshop concluded with actionable recommendations. These including organising targeted follow-up workshops for Delhi, conducting state-specific NDMIS sessions for Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh, integrating advanced IDRN Application Programming Interface (API) and GIS functionalities for improved data accessibility, and mandating PFMS account creation to streamline the timely disbursement of disaster management funds.

Workshop on Industrial Disaster Risk Governance & Geospatial Decision Support, 03 September 2026, Delhi



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) hosted a one-day workshop on "Industrial Disaster Risk Governance & Geospatial Decision Support" at the NIDM Campus. The event brought together 26 delegates representing government bodies, disaster management authorities, emergency agencies, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), and academia from seven states. The workshop focused on shifting the paradigm from a reactive disaster response model toward proactive prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and risk-informed governance. Technical sessions thoroughly addressed legal frameworks, stakeholder coordination responsibilities, and the safe lifecycle management of hazardous material from extraction and transport to storage and disposal. A central highlight was the dedicated session on Geospatial Technologies, exploring how GIS, Remote Sensing, and satellite imagery empower critical functions like hazard mapping, vulnerability assessment, evacuation planning, and resource management. The workshop culminated in a hands-on simulation exercise using the Incident Response System (IRS), allowing participants to apply practical skills in incident command, communication, and multi-agency coordination. Ultimately, the workshop successfully reinforced advanced strategies and collaborative frameworks required to bolster robust industrial disaster resilience nationwide.

Online workshop on the Development of Modular Training Toolkit on Climate Adaptation for National Highways, 10 September 2026



A consultative workshop on the "Development of Modular Training Toolkit on Climate Adaptation for National Highways" was organised by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) on 10th September 2026 under the HighCAP Project, supported by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). The workshop brought together experts and representatives from institutions associated with highway engineering, disaster risk management, climate change, planning, research, infrastructure resilience and capacity building, including the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Indian Roads Congress (IRC), The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA) Council, India Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi), and Delhi Technological University (DTU).The workshop was organised at an early stage of toolkit development so that expert observations could be incorporated before finalisation of its structure and content. The workshop sought to establish the initial framework and scope of the training toolkit; identify key capacity-building needs, knowledge gaps and training requirements; determine appropriate target groups; refine the proposed modules, learning materials and delivery methods; and obtain expert guidance on the way forward.

Workshop on Crowd Management, 22 September 2026, Vijayawada



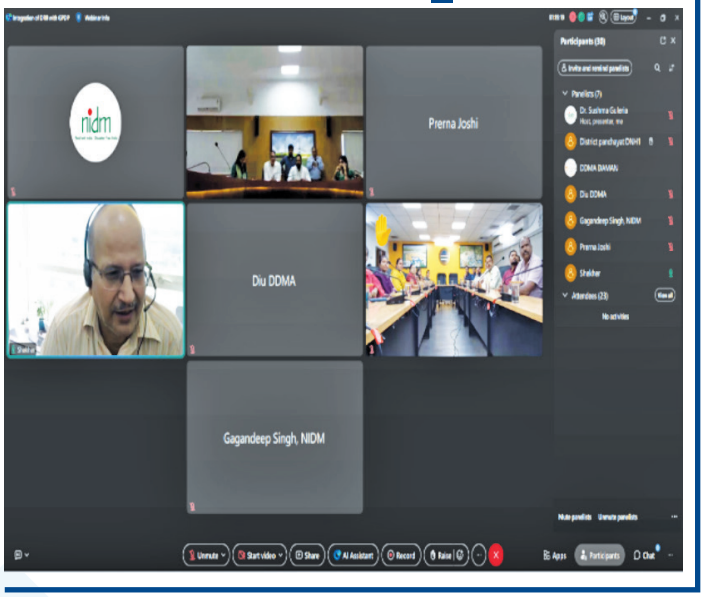
A one-day “Training Workshop on Crowd Management and Disaster Management" was organised for temple administrators on September 22, 2026, at the NIDM South Campus in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh. The program focused on equipping administrators with essential skills to assess disaster risks by analysing hazards, exposure, vulnerability, and existing response capacities. Participants were trained to design robust emergency response plans by integrating festival calendars, expected crowd sizes, and weather forecasts. Key sessions emphasised strengthening crowd safety through structured entry and exit routes, effective barricading, queue management, and clearly defined holding areas. Furthermore, the workshop highlighted critical safety protocols covering medical aid, heat mitigation, fire prevention, and electrical maintenance for temporary structures and kitchens. The workshop also stressed the importance of inter-agency coordination among temple authorities, police, fire services, medical personnel, and local administration alongside disaster response forces like NDRF and SDRF. Administrators learned the necessity of conducting regular mock drills and maintaining an updated “Temple Disaster Management Plan” that continuously reviews evacuation routes, communication frameworks, and lessons learned from prior events.

Second Consultation Meeting on the Draft Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW), 21 September 2026, Delhi

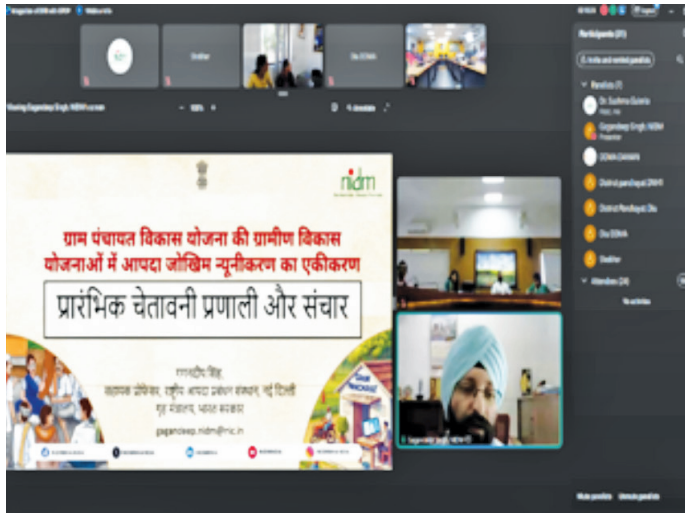


Second Consultation Meeting on the “Draft Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW)” was organised by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), in collaboration with the MoPSW, on 21 September 2026 at Chanakya Hall, NIDM, Rohini Campus, Delhi. The consultation meeting was attended by 43 representatives from concerned Ministries/ Departments, Indian Coast Guard, National Hydrographic Office, State Maritime Boards, Port Authorities, Shipyard, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), NDMA, NDRF, and other maritime-sector stakeholders. The meeting was chaired by Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM and he has emphasised that DM plan to be concise and actionable. The meeting was also attended by Col. Vineet Banga, Joint Director, NIDM, Shri Randeep Kumar Rana, Senior Advisor, NIDM, and other senior officials and stakeholders. Shri Opesh Kumar Sharma, Director, MoPSW gave special address and an inaugural address by Shri Krishna S. Vatsa, Member & HoD, NDMA also participated virtually. Dr. Ravinder Singh, Senior Consultant and Project Investigator, NIDM, set the context of the meeting and highlighted the activities completed under the project of MoPSW. The consultation meeting provided a platform for technical discussions on the draft Disaster Management Plan of MoPSW and provided an opportunity for participating stakeholders to review the draft DM plan, identify gaps, clarify institutional roles and responsibilities, and provide sector-specific inputs for its further refinement. The discussions emphasised on the need for a concise and practical-actionable plan with clear institutional roles, risk assessment, response mechanisms, activation and escalation arrangements, business continuity provisions for the Ministry and other stakeholders. It was further noted that the stakeholder inputs received during the consultation would be considered for further refinement and revision of the draft disaster management plan. The meeting concluded with a summary of discussions, followed by the way forward and closing remarks by Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM.

Webinar on Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Rural Development Schemes of Gram Panchayat Development Plan, 28 September 2026



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) organised a one-day webinar on "Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Rural Development Schemes of Gram Panchayat Development Plan" on 28 September 2026 for Panchayati Raj Institutions of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. The webinar aimed to promote risk-informed local development planning, strengthen the capacity of Panchayats and enhance institutional coordination for mainstreaming DRR into GPDP. In his inaugural remarks, Dr. Vivek Kumar, Secretary, PRI & RD, DNH&DD, highlighted the importance of coordination and convergence among Panchayats, line departments and communities, drawing upon the region's past disaster experiences and the crucial role played by Panchayats at the local level.



The technical sessions covered the disaster risk profile of the UT, the DM framework and role of PRIs, technology and early warning systems, Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMPs), and integration of DRR with GPDP and rural development schemes. Participants were introduced to practical approaches including participatory risk mapping, resource inventories, SOPs, mock drills, last-mile warning dissemination and convergence with schemes such as MGNREGA and watershed and livelihood initiatives. The webinar emphasised that Panchayats can serve as the operational backbone for local risk identification, preparedness and resilience, with DRR incorporated into routine development planning, budgets and community processes.

Other Institutional Engagements/Activities

Interaction with Secretary NDMA, 07 July 2026, Delhi





National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) hosted Shri Nilkanth S. Avhad, IAS, Secretary of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), for an interaction session with faculty and staff at the Delhi campus. The session commenced with a welcome address by Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director of NIDM, who reaffirmed the institute's dedication to advancing disaster risk reduction. Following this, Shri Randeep Kumar Rana, Senior Advisor at NIDM, delivered a detailed presentation outlining NIDM's core mandate under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, its training and academic initiatives, digital learning platforms, and efforts to mainstream DRR across ministries. Shri Avhad commended NIDM's robust training ecosystem spanning from grassroots Panchayati Raj institutions to international level and emphasised that effective disaster management relies heavily on the right mindset, preparedness, and mainstream administration as its backbone. He stressed the importance of continually strengthening capacity building for SDMAs, DDMAs, and government departments. Also attended by Shri Nawal Prakash, Joint Advisor from NDMA, the event served as a collaborative platform to align institutional efforts toward building a disaster-resilient nation.

NIDM Visit: Nigerian and Sri Lankan Delegations for Knowledge Exchange on DRR, 09 July 2026





National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) welcomed a distinguished delegation of 74 representatives from Sri Lanka and Nigeria, facilitated by the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG), for an exposure visit focused on disaster risk management and institutional capacity building. The programme commenced with an inaugural address by NIDM leadership, emphasising the critical importance of international cooperation, knowledge exchange, and shared learning in strengthening global disaster resilience. NIDM faculty members delivered comprehensive presentations covering India's institutional disaster management framework, the institute's core capacity-building role, financial strategies for disaster management, and digital learning initiatives. A key focus was placed on grassroots resilience, highlighting the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) principles into Village Panchayat Development Plans. The engaging knowledge-exchange programme concluded with a formal vote of thanks delivered by a senior representative of the Sri Lankan delegation, expressing appreciation for the valuable insights and collaborative discussions aimed at tackling emerging disaster risks together.

Advancing Disaster Governance through Capacity Building: ED NIDM delivered session at LBSNAA Training Programme, 22 July 2026, LBSNAA Mussoorie





Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), delivered a thought-provoking session on "Building Capacities for Crisis Preparedness and Response" during the Five-Day In-Service Training Programme at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie. The session focused on why capacity building forms the cornerstone of effective disaster governance, emphasising the crucial paradigm shift from relief-centric approaches toward proactive prevention and risk-informed governance. During his sessions various core components such as India's multi-tiered disaster management architecture, stakeholder roles across the disaster cycle, competency-based training frameworks, and the vital role of technology and leadership in boosting resilience were highlighted. Furthermore, Shri Vyas highlighted NIDM's strategic mandate as India's premier institution for disaster risk reduction, driving national resilience through specialised training, research, and policy support. He concluded with a compelling call for sustained investment in competency-driven capacity building and collaborative multi-stakeholder action to institutionalise resilience across every tier of governance.

NIDM Visit: Nepalese Ministerial Delegation to Strengthen Regional Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction, 22 July 2026, Delhi





National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) Delhi Campus welcomed a delegation of 19 ministerial officials from Nepal, facilitated by UNDP alongwith representatives from UNDP and UNICEF Nepal. During the visit, NIDM faculty members delivered a comprehensive presentation detailing the Institute's core mandate highlighting NIDM's pivotal role in bolstering disaster resilience through specialised training programs, advanced research, and capacity-building initiatives spanning diverse thematic areas of Disaster Management (DM) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The visit served as an exceptional platform for fostering regional collaboration and knowledge exchange. The visiting Nepali delegation expressed enthusiastic interest in participating in NIDM's upcoming training programs, underscoring a mutual dedication to improving institutional frameworks. This engagement further reinforces cross-border learning and solidifies the enduring cooperation between India and Nepal in advancing shared goals of disaster risk reduction and long-term community resilience.

Capacity Building and NIDM Visit of State Officials of Andhra Pradesh, 05 August 2026, Vijayawada



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) conducted a specialised session titled "Role of NIDM in Disaster Management and Importance of multi-departmental coordination and an integrated approach in DRR" at the NIDM South Campus in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, tailored for newly recruited Group-1 trainee DSPs, District Employment Officers, Regional Transport Officers, and Mandal Praja Development Officer (MPDOs). The programme focused on key takeaways that strengthened participants' understanding of NIDM's core mandate in disaster risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness, and capacity building. Discussions accentuated effective communication, multi-departmental coordination, and integrated approaches vital for district and local-level management. Newly recruited officers were guided on their specific operational roles in emergency response, risk assessment, early warning systems, and timely crisis response. Ultimately, the session encouraged officers to seamlessly integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into departmental planning, routine administrative duties, and ongoing development activities, empowering them to significantly enhance district-level resilience and emergency management.

NIDM Visit: Doctors and Healthcare Professionals from All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Mangalagiri, 06 August 2026, Vijayawada



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) hosted a specialised program at the NIDM South Campus in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, focusing on the "Role of NIDM in Disaster Management and Hospital Preparedness in Public Health Emergencies during Disasters" for doctors and healthcare professionals from All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Mangalagiri. The sessions yielded critical takeaways aimed at bolstering healthcare resilience. Participants gained a deeper understanding of NIDM's mandate under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and learned to integrate disaster risk reduction and hazard-specific assessments into routine hospital operations. Key discussions emphasised updating hospital disaster management plans, improving surge capacity, mass-casualty management, and triage systems for public health emergencies. Furthermore, the program focused on ensuring the continuity of essential healthcare services and strengthening inter-sectoral coordination and early warning communication among hospitals, district administrations, and emergency services. Finally, attendees recognised the necessity of conducting regular mock drills, simulations, and capacity-building initiatives to foster a resilient and disaster-ready healthcare infrastructure.

Observance of Hindi Pakhwada 2026 in NIDM from 07-21 September 2026, Delhi





The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, successfully organised Hindi Pakhwada–2026 from 07 to 21 September 2026 at its Delhi Campus. The inaugural ceremony on 07 September featured distinguished addresses by Executive Director Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, and keynote speaker Dr. Sachchidanand Joshi, Member Secretary, IGNCA. The event witnessed enthusiastic participation from delegates across 25 States and Union Territories, alongside academic representatives from Aditi Mahavidyalaya and Swami Shraddhanand College. Throughout the fortnight, several competitive events including essay writing, letter writing, Hindi typing, dictation, noting, and debate were organised to encourage effective language use among institute members.The closing ceremony on 21 September featured an Official Language Workshop themed "Journey of Hindi as the Official Language." Ms. Nandita Nidhi, Assistant Director (Official Language), Ministry of Home Affairs, delivered the main address on constitutional provisions and practical implementation. The programme concluded with Shri Madhup Vyas presenting awards to competition winners, successfully reinforcing official language goals alongside disaster risk reduction objectives.

NIDM and Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency Signs MOU to Strengthen Disaster Risk Reduction, 23 September 2026, Tamil Nadu



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM and the Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on September 23, 2026, in Chennai to bolster disaster resilience across the state. The collaborative framework focuses on institutional strengthening, advanced scientific training needs assessments, and the development of bilingual training modules in English and Tamil. Key initiatives include creating a dedicated pool of State-Level and District-Level Master Trainers, training Postgraduate Teachers, and establishing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Clubs across educational institutions. Furthermore, the collaboration will provide technical support for comprehensive hazard, vulnerability, and risk mapping, mainstream DRR into local development plans, and advance collaborative research on state-specific risks. A cornerstone of the partnership is the creation of a Dynamic Tamil Nadu State Geo-Spatial Database integrating the National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM), Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management (TNSDEM), and India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) to optimise emergency operations and regional disaster management.

The End of the Fourth Global Coral Bleaching Event: What Lies Ahead?

Ms. Jaya Rai, *Junior Consultant, NIDM*
Shri Randeep Kumar Rana, *Senior Advisor, NIDM*

Coral reefs represent one of the oldest and most diverse ecosystems on Earth. Although they occupy less than 1 percent of the ocean floor, they are home to over 25 percent of all known marine species globally. These reefs provide a wide range of economic and environmental services that benefit millions of people. The coral reefs are typically found in tropical and sub-tropical waters between the latitudes 30 N and 30 S. 75% of the world's coral species are distributed within the coral triangle covering an area of approximately 6 million sq. km spanning over Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Coral reefs are critically vulnerable to the changing climate and they exhibit systematic response to these changes. Corals are highly vulnerable to anthropogenic disturbances, coastal runoff, ocean acidification, pollution, habitat destruction, and declining water quality. (Figure 1). Thus, these emblematic ecosystems have undergone severe perceptible decline over the recent decades. Corals are colonial marine invertebrates that form reef structures by secreting calcium carbonate skeletons. Reef-building corals live in symbiotic association with photosynthetic dinoflagellates, which provide energy to the corals through photosynthesis. Coral bleaching occurs when environmental stress disrupts this symbiotic association, causing corals to lose or expel their symbiotic algae. This imparts corals a pale or white appearance and substantially reduces their energy supply. Prolonged or severe heat stress can result in extensive mortality and ecosystem-level impacts.

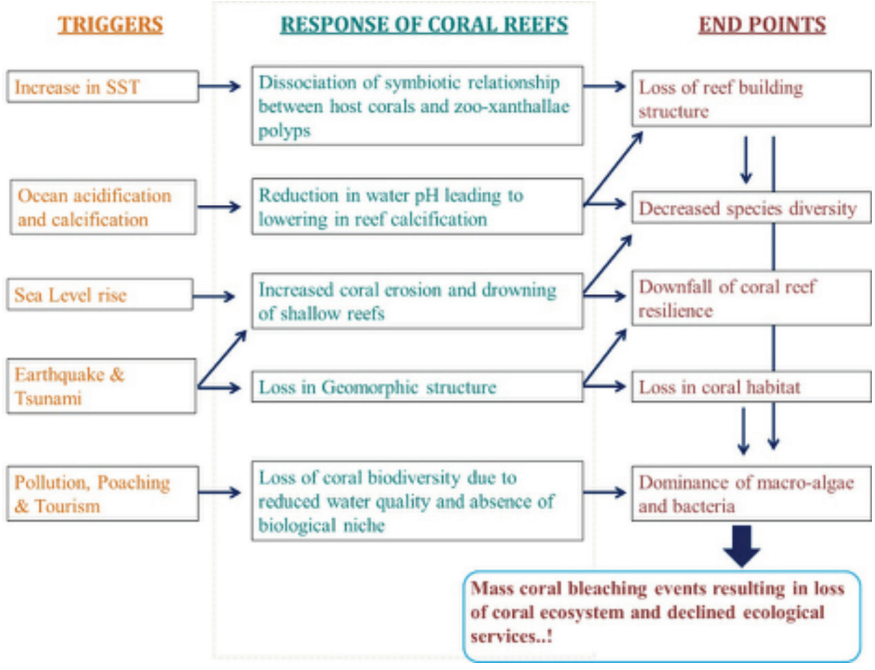


Figure 1: Functional links between various triggers and biological and ecological impacts resulting in consequential loss of coral reef ecological services (modified after Helgoe et al., 2024).

A bleaching event can be defined as a period and geographic area in which corals experience sustained thermal stress sufficient to cause bleaching, identified primarily using elevated Sea Surface Temperature (SST), thermal anomalies, and accumulated Degree Heating Weeks (DHW). The DHW (°C-weeks) is a combined value of the intensity and length of warming in thermal stress. NOAA confirmed that world experienced its fourth documented global coral bleaching event, marking second such event within the past decade. The event began in early 2023 and affected coral reef regions across the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean basins. Bleaching-level heat stress from January 2023 through September 2025, affected approximately 84.4 percent of world's coral reef area. The previously documented global mass bleaching events were during 1998, 2010 and 2014–2017. The fourth event therefore represents not simply another episode in a recurring pattern, but an important indication of how rapidly thermal environment of the world's oceans is changing.

Strong detrimental relationship between elevated SST and coral bleaching was established way back in 1990s. The extent of expression of the thermal stress depends on numerous factors such as length of exposure, absolute temperature and rate of temperature change. An increase of 1-2^{0}C temperature above the mean maximum temperature for a prolonged

period leads to coral bleaching. Additionally, disruption of oceanic circulations such as El Nino resulting in sudden rise in SST serve to be salient contributing factor towards potential bleaching of the corals.

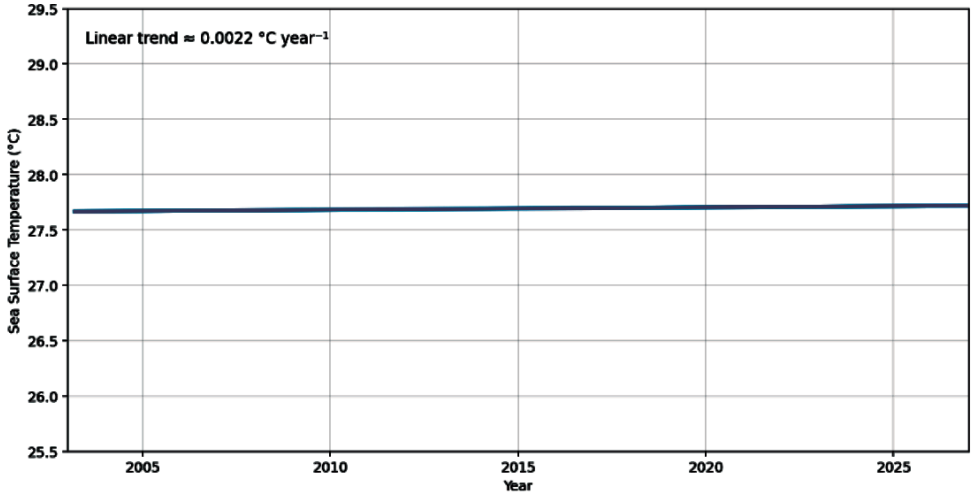


Figure 2: The persistent rise in SST anomalies reflecting increasing thermal stress on coral reef ecosystems.

Indian Ocean is particularly important in understanding the changing nature of coral reef risk. Long-term SST observations indicate a warming trend, while marine heat waves have become an important source of thermal stress (Figure 2). With continued ocean warming, coral bleaching events are becoming frequent, prolonged, and severe. The 2023 marine heat wave in the Indian Ocean was unprecedented in its characteristics, with an earlier onset, longer duration, and greater intensity than previously recorded events in the region.

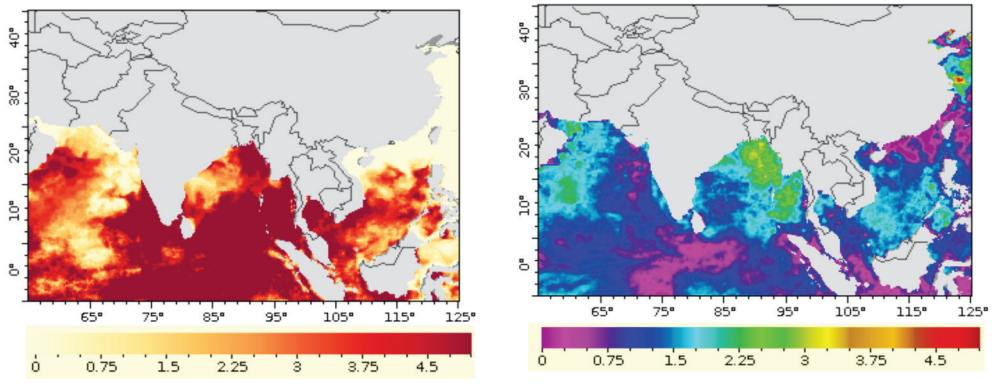


Figure 3: SST anomaly and DHW maps for 2024 during the fourth coral bleaching period.

Fourth global coral bleaching event has provided another stark indication of the sensitivity of coral reef ecosystems to a warming ocean. The study of SST trends, SST Anomaly (SSTA) and DHW conditions demonstrate that thermal stress is no longer an isolated or infrequent phenomenon. Figure 3 illustrates the spatial distribution of SST anomalies and DHW, highlighting areas experiencing elevated thermal stress during 2024. The conclusion of a global bleaching event therefore does not represent conclusion of risk faced by coral reefs. Repeated and prolonged bleaching can reduce the ability of corals and associated reef ecosystems to recover fully. The long-term trajectory of these ecosystems will consequently depend on interaction between continued ocean warming, frequency of marine heat-waves and resilience of individual reef systems. The experience of fourth global bleaching event also reinforces importance of sustained observation and timely assessment of ocean conditions thereby improving the understanding of response of coral ecosystems to changing environmental conditions.

Protecting coral reefs requires climate action, effective monitoring, conservation of healthy reef systems, reduction of local stressors, and the promotion of in vitro coral culture and responsible marine-hobby culture to support reef restoration and resilience. Strengthening the resilience of coral ecosystems is particularly important because their ecological services extend far beyond the reefs themselves, supporting marine biodiversity, fisheries, coastal livelihoods and the protection of vulnerable coastal areas. The end of fourth global coral bleaching event should be seen not as an endpoint, but as an opportunity to learn from the scale and distribution of impacts observed over the past few years.

Towards a Resilient Future: The Changing Contours of Disaster Risk Finance and Build Back Better in India

Shri Rohit Kumar, *Assistant Professor, NIDM*
Dr. Kundan Deval, *Consultant, NIDM*

For a long time, disaster spending in India meant getting help to people after the major event, when water, wind or shaking had passed. Relief camps, food, repairs to roads, a payment to the family that lost its house. That work still matters, and no one should have to wait for it. But the conversation has moved on. Disaster finance is now being talked about across the whole cycle, from preparedness and mitigation to response, recovery and reconstruction. The thinking behind it is simple. A community does not become resilient on the day of the flood. It becomes resilient because someone paid for the embankment, the safer school, the early warning and the trained mason years earlier.

Fifteenth Finance Commission Recommendation as big change

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (2021-26) gave this thinking a structure. It created national and state disaster risk management funds, with room for mitigation and for recovery and reconstruction next to the usual response and relief. Of the ₹1,60,153 crore recommended for the state funds, 80 per cent went to the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and 20 per cent to the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). Within the risk management corpus, 40 per cent was for response and relief, 30 per cent for recovery and reconstruction, and 10 per cent for preparedness and capacity building. At the national level, the National Disaster Mitigation Fund received ₹13,693 crore, and the recovery and reconstruction window was set at ₹20,539 crore under the national response fund and ₹48,046 crore under the state funds. Until then, as the Commission itself pointed out, there was no funding window for recovery and reconstruction. The Ministry of Home Affairs issued guidelines for running that window in August 2024

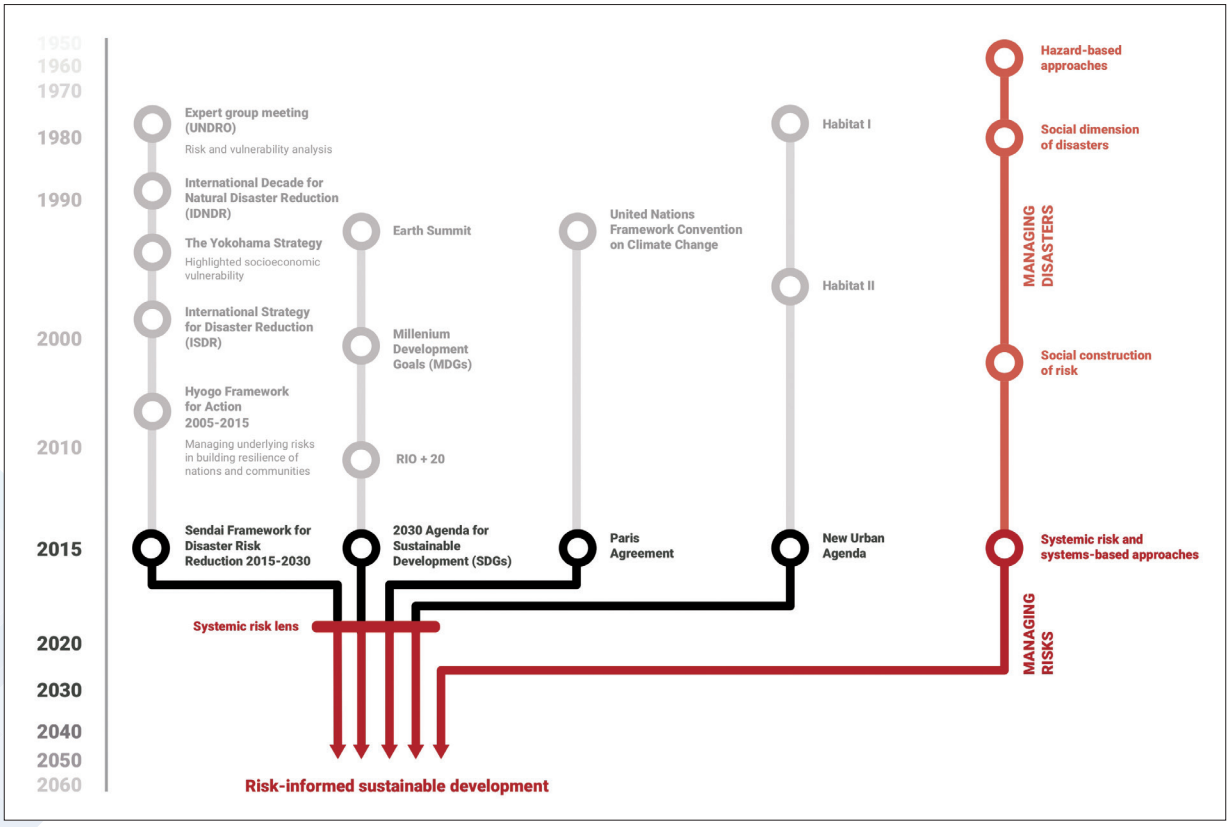


Figure 1: The paradigm shift in the focus on risk reduction.

The size of the corpus matters, but what mattered more was the signal. Money meant for reducing future risk now had its own place in the system. Figure 1 shows how global and national thinking has moved over the years, from managing disasters to managing risk.

Importance of PDNA

A disaster does not end when the rescue teams go home. What takes longer to show up is the lost season of income,

the shop that never reopened, the clinic that stayed shut, the family that slid further into debt. A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) is meant to capture all of this. It asks three plain questions: what was damaged, what was lost, and what will it take to recover. The third question is where Build Back Better comes in, because the answer should include the extra spending needed to make things safer than before, and not only the cost of putting back what stood there.

Lessons from Kutch, 2001

Gujarat after the 2001 earthquake is still one of India's most useful examples. In Kutch, recovery turned out to be about more than rebuilding walls. The Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan worked across around 600 affected villages and towns. It connected communities with government departments and technical experts, helped with damage and loss assessments, supported village committees and kept the reconstruction process open to scrutiny. Families were not treated as people waiting for help. They had a say in decisions about their own homes and neighbourhoods. UNDRR has since pointed to Gujarat as an example of owner-driven reconstruction, where homeowners and local masons built houses that were safer, suited to local culture and built to last.

That lesson holds today. Build Back Better does not come from a bigger allocation alone. It depends on where the money goes, how priorities are set and who gets to take part.

Parliament's Home Affairs Committee Findings

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, chaired by Dr Radha Mohan Das Agrawal, I in its report on Disaster Management identified PDNA a critical tool but is worried about how quickly it gets done, how uniform it is, and whether its findings match the assistance that actually reaches affected areas. It recommended PDNA to be standardised across states, with fixed timelines, methods and sector templates.

The Sixteenth Finance Commission: Fund Allocation

The Sixteenth Finance Commission covers 2026-27 to 2030-31. It submitted its report on 17 November 2025, the report was laid before Parliament on 1 February 2026, and the government accepted its disaster management recommendations. The Commission recommended ₹2,04,401 crore for the SDRF and SDMF together, divided 80:20. A further ₹79,406 crore is for the national response and mitigation funds. In all, that is ₹2,83,807 crore over five years. Table 1 shows how it breaks down.

For the state funds, the Centre and states share 75:25, and 90:10 for north-eastern and hill states. For central help drawn from the national funds, other than response and relief, the graded scheme continues. States pay 10 per cent of assistance up to ₹250 crore, 20 per cent up to ₹500 crore and 25 per cent beyond that, while north-eastern and hill states pay a flat 10 per cent.

Table 1: Disaster funds recommended by the Sixteenth Finance Commission, 2026-27 to 2030-31 (₹ crore)

Fund	Total	Union share	State share
State Disaster Response Fund (80%)	1,63,521	1,24,732.65	38,788.35
State Disaster Mitigation Fund (20%)	40,880	31,183.20	9,696.80
State funds, total	**2,04,401**	**1,55,915.85**	**48,485.15**
National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund	79,406	79,406	Graded share when drawing assistance
All funds	**2,83,807**		

Sources: Government's Explanatory Memorandum on action taken (February 2026) for totals and the Union/State split of state funds; fund-wise Union and State shares as tabulated by RGICS from the Commission's report.

Compared with the Fifteenth Commission, the state funds go up by about 27.6 per cent and the national funds by about 16 per cent, as described in Table 2.

Table 2: Fifteenth and Sixteenth Finance Commission compared (₹ crore)

Fund	XV FC (2021-26)	XVI FC (2026-31)	Change
SDRF	1,28,122	1,63,521	+27.6%
SDMF	32,031	40,880	+27.6%
State funds, total	**1,60,153**	**2,04,401**	**+27.6%**
National funds (NDRF + NDMF)	68,463	79,406	+16.0%
All funds	**2,28,616**	**2,83,807**	**+24.1%**

Sources: NDM India (MHA) for XV FC state funds; XVI FC figures from the Explanatory Memorandum; XV FC national funds (NDRF ₹54,770 crore + NDMF ₹13,693 crore) as reported in the XVI FC report. Percentages calculated here

State shares: Seventy per cent depends on what a state has actually spent on disasters between 2011-12 and 2023-24, leaving out the Covid years. Thirty per cent depends on a Disaster Risk Index that multiplies hazard, exposure and vulnerability. The index now counts ten hazards, uses projected population for October 2026 as the measure of exposure, and uses per capita income as the measure of vulnerability.

Beyond the numbers, the Commission has changed some rules. Preparedness and capacity building, which sat inside the response fund under the Fifteenth Commission, now moves under the mitigation funds. Within the SDRF, states may shift money between the response and relief window and the recovery and reconstruction window, but they cannot move it between the response fund and the mitigation fund. Heatwave and lightning join the national list of notified disasters, and the rule that lets a state use up to 10 per cent of its SDRF for local disasters that are not notified continues. Releases can be held back if a state's unspent SDRF balance grows larger than its last three years of allocation put together. And from 2027-28, a state has to have its disaster data fully entered and validated on the National Disaster Management Information System by 31 May of the following year to claim its grant.

Recommendations and way forward

1) Institutionalisation of Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) through standardised assessment formats, early interim findings and clear linkage between assessed needs and recovery financing to support timely and informed recovery decisions.

2) Promote risk-sensitive recovery investments by incorporating safer construction, resilient infrastructure and disaster risk reduction measures into reconstruction projects, supported by appropriate technical standards and monitoring.

3) Strengthen the disaster risk information base through improved disaster-loss databases, effective use of NDMIS, updated hazard maps and greater attention to emerging risks such as extreme heat, lightning and urban flooding.

4) Improve the timeliness and effectiveness of disaster financing by keeping technical guidelines and implementation frameworks available in advance and monitoring expenditure not only for utilisation but also for measurable risk-reduction outcomes.

5) Strengthen community participation in recovery by involving affected households, local governments and community institutions in needs assessment, recovery planning and implementation, while ensuring transparency, accountability and appropriate technical support.

6) Build on India's progressive shift from a predominantly relief-oriented approach towards preparedness, mitigation and resilience by ensuring that recovery investments also reduce future disaster risk.

7) Strengthen coordination among communities, governments and technical institutions so that recovery processes contribute to safer settlements, resilient infrastructure, stronger livelihoods and improved preparedness for future shocks.

Sources consulted: *Rajya Sabha Secretariat press release on the 261st Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs (PIB, 7 August 2026); Government of India, Explanatory Memorandum on action taken on the Sixteenth Finance Commission report (February 2026); Ministry of Home Affairs and NDM India material on the Fifteenth Finance Commission funds and the August 2024 recovery and reconstruction guidelines; RGICS and Down To Earth analyses of the Sixteenth Finance Commission.*

Disappearing Wetlands: A Case of Kanwar Lake in Bihar

Kumar Abhinay
Research Associate, NIDM

As per Ramsar Convention (2007), Wetlands are defined as areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres. A Wetlands consist of three structural components, i.e., hydrology, hydric soil and hydrophytic vegetation. They are also known as Kidneys of earth as they filter and clean the water and also helps in groundwater recharge. Wetlands are important ecosystems that provide numerous beneficial services worth trillions to humans and the environment. Wetlands provide ecosystem services such as flood and drought regulation, water quality improvement, habitat for fish, amphibians and wildlife, carbon sequestration, and food production. Despite their invaluable benefits, it is estimated that about 50% of the world's wetland area has been lost resulting in the degradation of wetlands and of their services to community well-being, with approximately 37% lost in the last four decades alone, at a rate of loss substantially exceeding that of any other major ecosystem types, such as tropical forests (UNFCCC, 2018). In India, wetland loss over the past 25 years has been estimated at around 30%, driven by a combination of agricultural expansion, urbanisation, siltation, and altered hydrological regimes.

Kanwar Lake, also locally known as Kabar Tal, lies 25 kilometres from the river Budhi Gandak, a tributary of the Ganga, and is Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake. Kanwar Lake was designated a Ramsar site of international importance on July 20, 2020, marking India's 39th Ramsar site. During the 1980s, Kanwar Lake spanned 6,786 hectares in the monsoon, but it has shrunk to merely 2,620 hectares in 2025, as shown in Fig. 1. A 35-year study of changes in Land Use/Land Cover (LULC) and climate variability dynamics in the Kanwar Lake region, using satellite imagery, climate records, and ecosystem-service economics, shows that the loss between 1990 and 2025 has been immense and concerning. Based on the LULC change mapping, using Landsat data of Post-monsoon season (November) of 1990 (07/11/1990) and 2025 (10/11/2025), the Water Extent, one of the most vital components of an inland wetland, within the lake's Ramsar boundary, decreased from 936.83 hectares (35.76%) to just 36.42 hectares (1.39%), representing a 96.1% reduction in Water Extent (Fig. 1). The major drivers of degradation of Kanwar Lake based on field survey was found to be agricultural encroachment, mismanagement of the water channels to and from nearby river of Burhi Gandak (which feeds the major water during the monsoon), and climatic variability. It was observed that cropland (agricultural area) within the Ramsar boundary increased from 42.77% in 1990 to 51.23% in 2025. At the same time, the area classified as wetland vegetation increased from 562.64 ha to 1,241.22 ha. These contrasting trends may reflect changes in wetland extent, vegetation dynamics, or land-cover classification and warrant further analysis of class-to-class transitions."

Analysis of IMD station (located in Patna, 132 Kms from the Kanwar Lake) data on temperature and rainfall indicates uneven seasonal climate variability. It was observed that minimum temperatures (Tmin) are rising across nearly all seasons, with a positive annual trend (Kendall's Tau = 0.674). Maximum temperatures (Tmax) vary across the seasons: monsoon days are heating up (Tau 0.482) even as winters cool slightly. Post-monsoon nights were observed to be the warmest of the year, at 25.92°C, resulting in evapotranspiration and heating up the wetland water, which disrupts the delicate ecological balance of wetland ecosystems, leading to severe degradation and reduced service outputs, as wetlands rely on specific temperature ranges to support their biodiversity and biogeochemical cycles.



Figure 1: The reduction of Water Extent in Kanwar Lake over 1990 (Left) and 2025 (right). (Source: Prepared by Author, 2026)

To understand the real-world implications of the changing dynamics of Kanwar Lake, valuation (in monetary terms) of benefits or services, including provisioning, regulating, habitat, and cultural services, provided by Kanwar Lake referred

as Ecosystem Services Valuation (ESV) was derived. The Benefit Transfer Method (BTM) was applied using three widely recognised valuation frameworks i.e., Costanza, De Groot, and TEEB. While Costanza provides broad global monetary estimates, De Groot emphasises ecosystem functions and their associated services, and TEEB adopts a broader biodiversity, economic, and human well-being perspective. Using these complementary frameworks enabled comparison of the estimated monetary value of Kanwar Lake's ecosystem services and their changes over time. Total Ecosystem Service Value (TESV) estimation was derived assuming that transferred unit values from the Costanza, de Groot, and TEEB frameworks are applicable to the corresponding biomes of Kanwar Lake and remain constant over the assessment period. The baseline is the initial land-cover distribution (year 1990), with temporal changes in TESV primarily attributed to changes in land-use and land-cover.

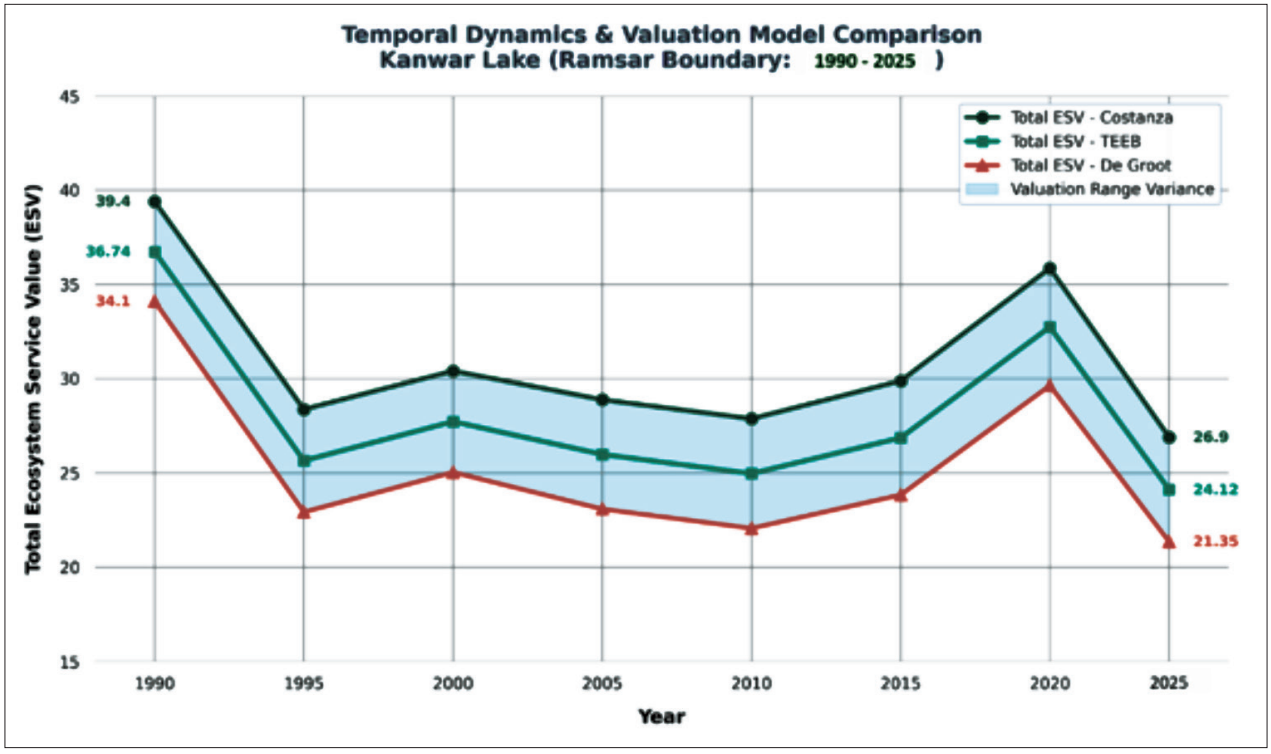


Figure 2: Total Ecosystem Service Value inside the Ramsar boundary (1990–2025), under three valuation models

It was observed that under Costanza coefficients, the total ecosystem service value within the Ramsar boundary fell from US$39.4 million in 1990 to US$26.9 million in 2025, a 31.7% decrease. The De Groot and TEEB models show even steeper declines of 37.4% and 34.4% (Fig. 2). The period between 2000 and 2015 had the most adverse impact on wetland dynamics, with 2010 being the worst. It was also noted during the field visit that the region experienced a drought in 2010, which is reflected in the minimum ecosystem service yield in Kanwar Lake. The year 2020 witnessed flooding, resulting in an increase in the water extent in Kanwar Lake, but over the next 5 years, the situation degraded as it had earlier.

The overall inference from the study calls for urgent, strict management measures to save the dying Kanwar Lake. Some of the key recommendations would be (i) to reinstate traditional practice of Ahar Pyne System (a community-managed network designed to capture, store, convey, and distribute monsoon runoff for irrigation and flood management, a traditional indigenous water-management and irrigation system of Bihar) for water inflow in the wetland, (ii) reconnecting the lake to the Budhi Gandak by clearing barriers and removing encroachment of main inlet channels; (iii) establishing local Wetland Management Committees including farmers and fishermen for sustainable management of Kanwar Lake; (iv) diversifying livelihoods into eco-tourism and wetland-compatible farming; and (v) deploying satellite monitoring for real-time encroachment tracking.

From Chamoli to Rasuwa: Cascading Rock-Ice Avalanche Disasters in a Warming Himalaya

Dr. Ravinder Singh, *Senior Consultant, NIDM,*
Dr. Saswata Sanyal, *DRR Specialist, ICIMOD*
Col. Vineet Banga, *Joint Director, NIDM*

The Himalayas are bearing and becoming witness to an increasingly hostile environment and global warming that is threatening their very nature as we know it. There is increasing instability in high-altitude slopes, leading to glacier retreat, permafrost melting and the weakening of rock-ice interfaces at many places. The rock-ice avalanches incident happened on 07 February 2021 around ~10:08:45 Hrs at Raunthi Peak at height of 5474m of Nanda Devi glaciers at Chamoli district of Uttarakhand, India and event happened on 26th August 2026 at approximately 08:37 Hrs (NPT) at Langtang Lirung peak (7,227 m; detachment zone at approximately 5,150 m) in Rasuwa district, Nepal, which damaged the downstream infrastructures with losses of life and property in the River Rishiganga (India) and River Bhotekoshi (Nepal).



Figure 1: Rockfall-ice Avalanche at Raunthi Peak (Chamoli, India) and Langtang Lirung Peak (Rasuwa, Nepal)

These disasters are especially dangerous as they would travel rapidly through narrow Himalayan river valleys picking up debris and threat to settlements, roads, hydropower, bridges and other critical infrastructure. There was loss of ~204 (dead/missing) in case of Chamoli, India whereas 1,451 people died, 5,786 remain missing (including 636 foreign nationals) and 13,784 were rescued in Nepal (NDRRMA, as of 20 September 2026). It is quite evident that scale of damages and data of losses are different in both cases but causes of incident is almost similar. In both cases, climate acted as a pre-conditioning factor rather than a proven sole trigger; the World Weather Attribution (WWA) rapid analysis of the Rasuwa event (September 2026) finds that human-induced warming through glacier thinning and permafrost thaw, amplified by a record-warm year has intensified the processes that destabilised the rock-ice wall, while stopping short of full event attribution, since the slope was also shaped by geology and seismic legacy.

As high-mountain regions warm, the preconditions for such events are becoming more widespread across the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR), the wider Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) and other mountain ranges around the world. Both these incidents are not isolated event; the Aru glacier collapses (2016) and the Sedongpu chain event (2018) in the Tibet Autonomous Region, and Blatten in the Swiss Alps (2025), belong to similar phenomenon. ICIMOD's HI-WISE assessment (2023) documents the underlying trend that HKH glaciers disappeared 65 percent faster in 2011–2020 than in the preceding decade and could lose up to 80 percent of the current volume by 2100 under high-emissions pathways, with widespread permafrost degradation reducing the stability of high slopes. The pre-conditions for such cascades are becoming more common even as each individual event remains rare.

In both cases cascading / chain of events were occurred where primary event of high-altitude rock-ice avalanche in glacier areas triggers a secondary event of temporary blocking a river due to accumulation of debris and formed a temporary lake and tertiary event of debris flow / flash flood in the downstream. The 2021 Raunthi detachment involved roughly 27 million cubic metres moving at an estimated 10–13 m/s; Rasuwa involved a mass nearly five times larger and moving several times faster in its upper reach. Yet the two events share the same grammar such as rock-ice failure, formation of a temporary debris dammed lake, debris flow its effects reach far exceeded any single hazard's footprint at the downstream.

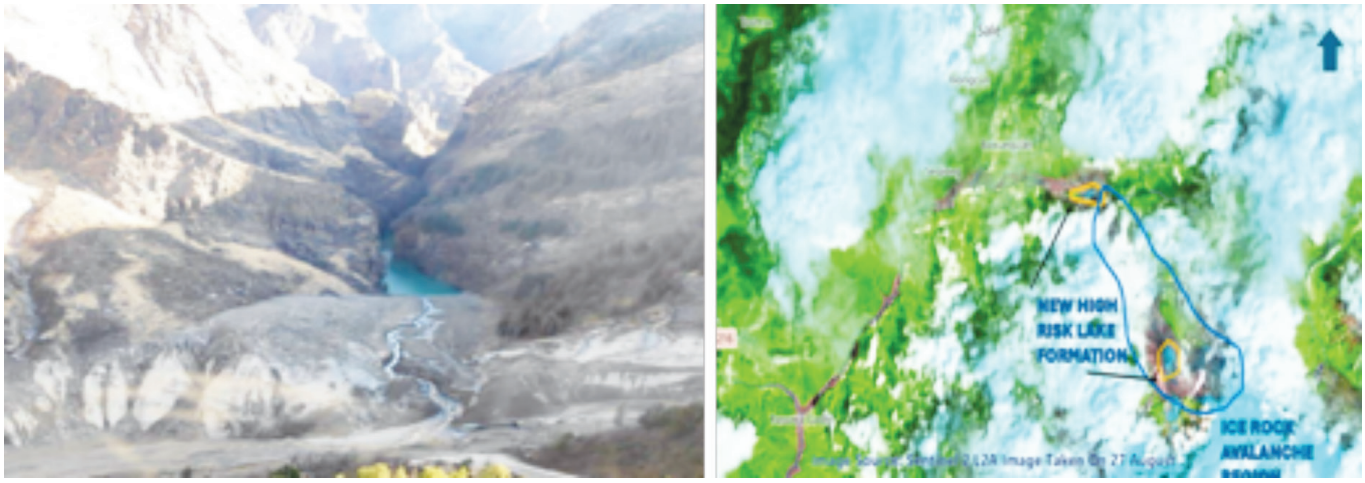


Figure 2: Debris dammed lake in River Rishiganga, Chamoli, India) and Sentinel-2 L2A imagery (27 August 2026) showing the two temporary debris dammed lakes above the Lhende Khola, Nepal. (Source: Modified Copernicus Sentinel data 2026; map by Sravan Shrestha, ICIMOD).

Lessons learnt from both these events are that the cryosphere in all over the world is changing but the Asian region where population is large and people are living near the banks of rivers are severely affecting. Therefore, multi-hazards risk assessment must involve cascading transboundary disaster scenarios, early warning system with last mile connectivity from source zone to impact zone, design standards of infrastructures, strict enactment and enforcement of flood plain zoning regulations, regular monitoring of glaciers alongwith its surroundings and preparedness measures to be taken immediately along all the vulnerable settlements and installations in downstream.

Since, Himalayas and other mountain regions are showing effects of global warming and climate change. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt clean and green energy sources for sustainable development and utilisation of environment friendly products in daily life. India is taking several initiatives and working on mission of net-zero carbon emission target by the year 2070 by adopting alternative source of green energy such as national green hydrogen mission, international solar alliance (ISA), Mission Lifestyle for environment (LiFE) etc.

TESTIMONIALS

18th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: Shri Sushmit Biswas
Designation: Additional Director General of Police Govt. of Rajasthan

"My experience at NIDM, Vijayawada, has already found its way into my professional work."

This training programme gave me perspectives and concepts that I have been able to apply beyond the classroom. In particular, the discussions on Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) directly influenced two articles I published in newspapers over the following months. The learning also became relevant in my work as a resource person. The programme also prompted me to look at Eco-DRR through practical applications, including railway afforestation for slope stability, soil erosion control and flood management, green corridors for natural buffering and microclimate control, and the use of vetiver grass for soil binding and slope stability

3rd Master Trainer Development Training Programme



Name: Shri Yogesh S. Lonkar
Designation: Project Specialist, YASHADA Pune

"Completing the 3rd Master Trainer Development Programme conducted by NIDM has significantly enhanced my confidence, knowledge, and professional approach towards delivering training sessions.

Following the programme, I had the opportunity to take on a new role and responsibility as Associate Course Director and successfully conduct a three-day training programme on 'Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness & Emergency Response' from 31 August to 02 September 2026 for officers from Maharashtra, including officers from various Line Departments. I also had the opportunity to deliver my first lecture on 'Disaster Management Concepts and Future Opportunities' at YASHADA, Pune, for students of MIT, Pune.

19th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: Dr. Ghazal Salahuddin
Designation: Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Faculty of Sciences, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

I would like to share my thoughts on the 19th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management. I am Dr. Ghazala from the Department of Geography, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. It was a great opportunity and a privilege for me to be a part of this comprehensive course. The programme was highly enriching and helped me develop a better understanding of the concepts of disaster risk management and reduction. It provided me with an opportunity to explore these concepts in greater depth and understand their practical significance. Overall, the course was a valuable learning experience and the knowledge gained was of great significance to me.

TESTIMONIALS

20th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: : Vijay Kumar Singh
Designation: Chief Fire Officer, Rampur Uttar Pradesh

This 02-week programme deepened our understanding across all dimensions of disaster management—from risk assessment and mitigation to response and risk financing. Interactive sessions and insightful field visits to IMD, NCS, and NDRF clearly demonstrated ground-level implementation. True disaster management requires anticipating risks, empowering communities, and building resilience before disasters strike. The knowledge, experiences, and professional connections gained here will remain invaluable to us all.

5th ITEC, Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: Dr. Ibrahim Ali Salim Zeinelabdein
Designation: Legal Researcher, Ministry of Local Development and Environment New Cairo Egypt

This course provided me with a valuable opportunity to learn, share my experiences, and gain new perspectives. I also had the opportunity to interact with people from different backgrounds, which helped me build new friendships and professional connections. I was truly grateful for the warm hospitality and support extended to us throughout the programme. I would like to sincerely thank India and NIDM for everything and express my appreciation to the Director of NIDM and the entire team for making this learning experience so memorable and worthwhile.

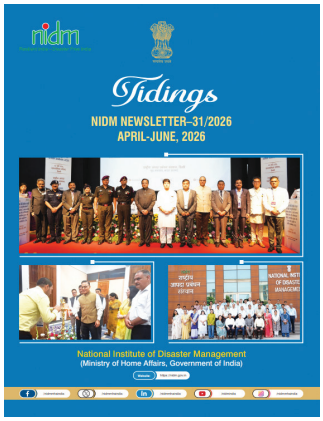
5th ITEC, Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



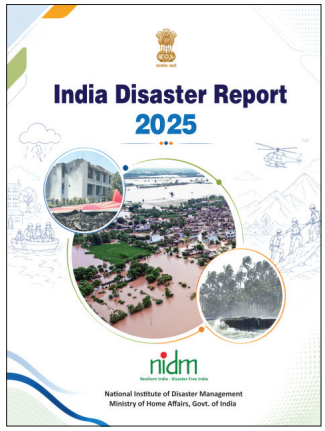
Name: Alhusayn Alriqaybi, Responsible for African Affairs
Designation: National Center for Emergency, Crisis, and Disaster Management, Libya

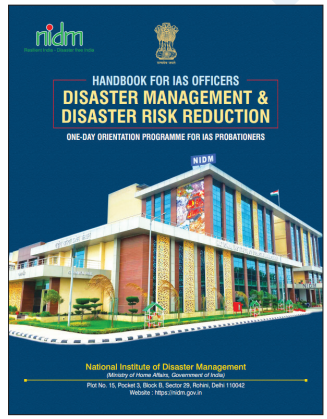
I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the valuable learning experience and meaningful insights gained through this training programme. A major disaster occurred in Libya in September 2023. I explained that we had not been adequately prepared for the disaster, particularly in terms of early warning systems, and that the warning had not reached the last person at risk. I came to India and joined the course at NIDM in order to help bridge this gap, both for myself and for my colleagues and friends back in Libya. I appreciated the learning experience and the opportunity to interact with participants from different countries, who were all passionate about their work, committed to serving people, and responsible towards their respective missions. I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the entire NIDM team, faculty members, and everyone who supported us throughout the programme and made this experience so meaningful and memorable. I gained valuable knowledge and practical insights that I will take back to my country and apply to strengthen disaster management practices and help ensure that such gaps are addressed in the future.

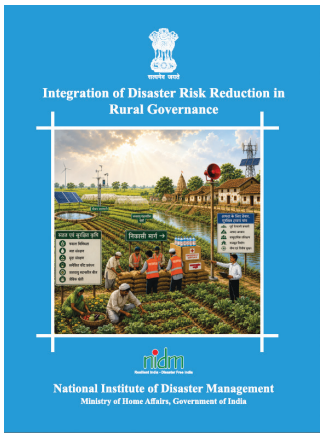
NIDM Publications

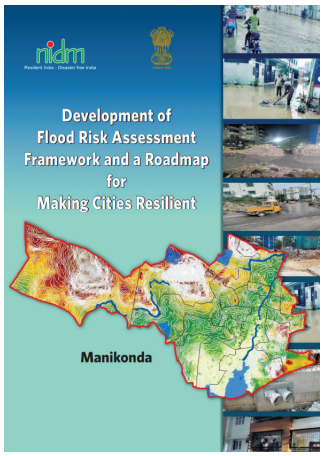


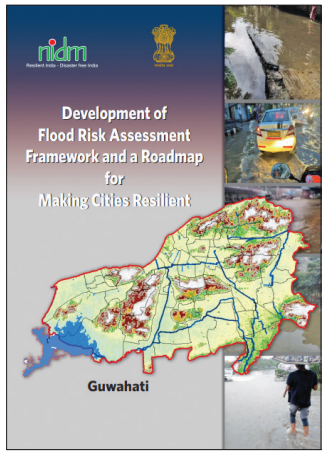




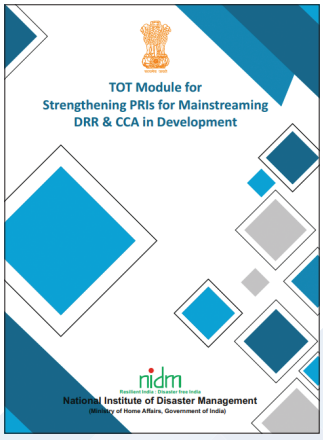


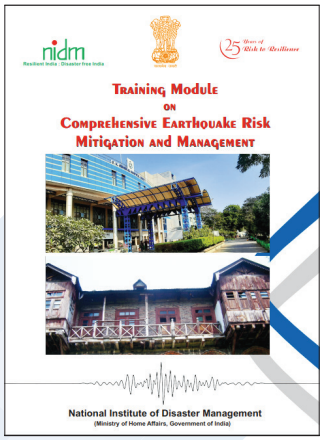


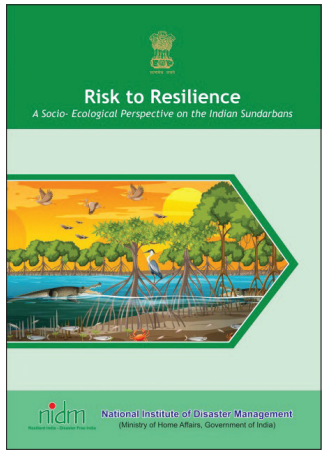


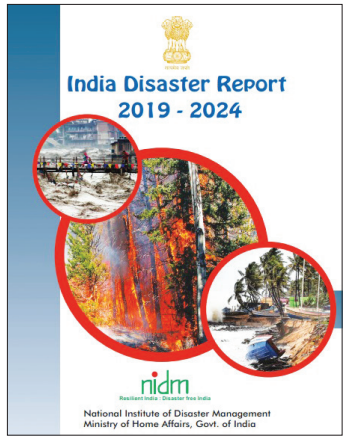




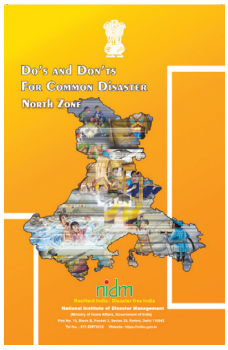




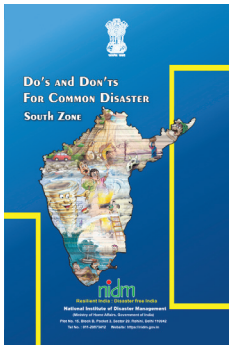




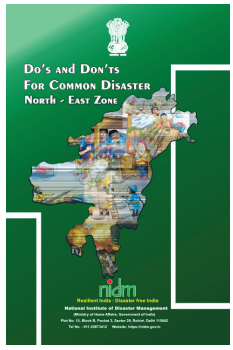
NIDM IEC Material



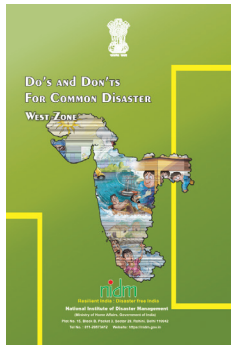
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster North Zone



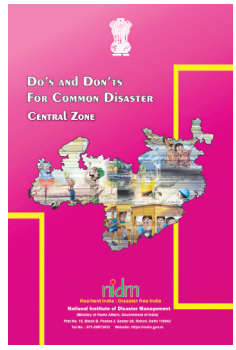
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster South Zone



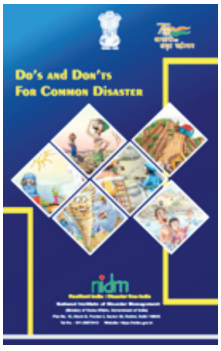
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster North- East Zone



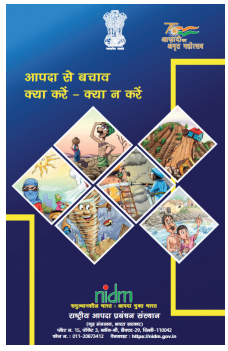
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster West Zone



Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Central Zone



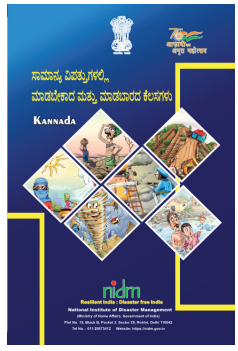
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster English



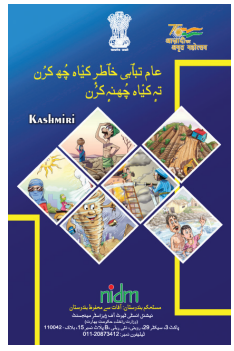
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Hindi



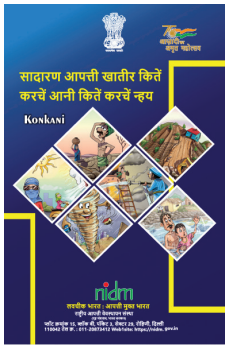
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Gujarati



Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Kannada



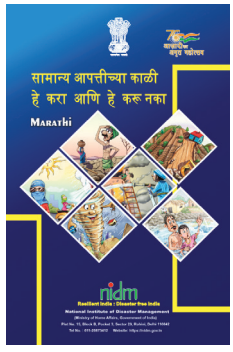
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Kashmiri



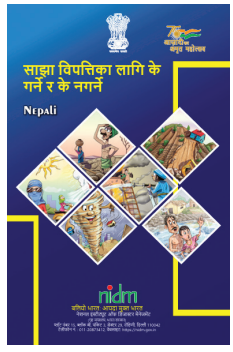
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Konkani



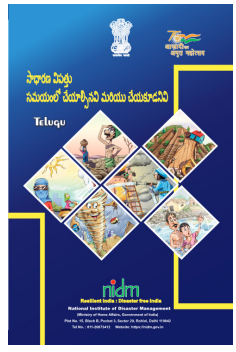
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Malayalam



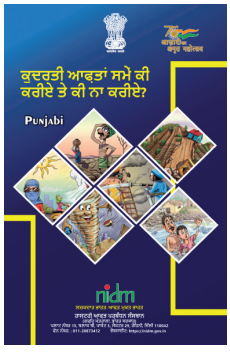
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Marathi



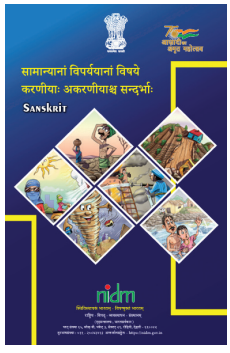
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Nepali



Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Telugu



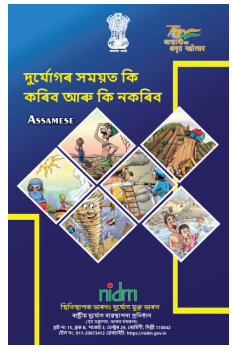
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Punjabi



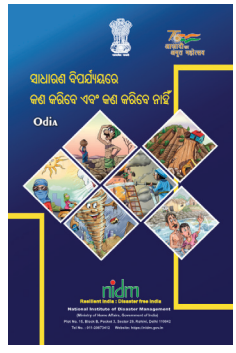
Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Sanskrit



Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Tamil



Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Assamese



Do's and Don'ts for Common Disaster Odia

NIDM PORTALS

NIDM Training Portal
https://training.nidm.gov.in/

idrn.nidm.gov.in
India Disaster Resource Network

India Universities and Institutions Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (IUINDRR)
https://iuin-drr.nidm.gov.in/

National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR)
https://npdrr.nidm.gov.in/

e-Learning Courses on Disaster Risk Management
https://elearning.nidm.gov.in

Self Study Programme on Disaster Risk Management
https://ssp.nidm.gov.in/

For information on Organised and Proposed Training Programmes by NIDM during the year 2026-27 please scan the below QR code

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

nidm
Resilient India - Disaster Free India

"STAY CONNECTED, STAY INFORMED" - FOLLOW US

SCAN ME

LINKEDIN NIDMMHA

FACEBOOK NIDMMHAINDIA

X NIDMMHAINDIA

INSTAGRAM NIDMMHAINDIA

YOUTUBE NIDMINDIA



nidm

Resilient India - Disaster Free India

National Institute of Disaster Management

(Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

Plot No. 15, Pocket 3, Block B, Sector 29, Rohini, Delhi 110042

Website : www.nidm.mha.gov.in