

Tidings

NIDM NEWSLETTER-31/2026
APRIL-JUNE, 2026



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

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About NIDM

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

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

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

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

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

NIDM

NEWSLETTER

31/2026

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From NIDM

Executive Director's Desk



Dear Readers,

It gives me great pleasure to present this issue of Tidings, covering the period from April to June 2026, and to connect once again with our valued partners and stakeholders committed to strengthening disaster resilience.

During this quarter, NIDM conducted a range of capacity-building programmes covering priority themes including disaster risk reduction, climate resilience, heat wave management, school safety, psychosocial care, pre-monsoon preparedness, and community resilience. The Institute also organized an Orientation Programme on Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction for IAS Officer Trainees of the 2024 Batch, aimed at strengthening capacities for risk-informed governance and resilient development.

NIDM launched the 1st Master Trainer Development Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, initiating a dedicated series of Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes aimed at build a pool of skilled master trainers to support capacity development across the country. The Institute's international engagement was further strengthened through the successful conduct of the 4th ITEC International Training Programme on Disaster Risk Management, which brought together participants from 11 countries across Asia and Africa. I also had the opportunity to represent NIDM at the UNDRR-GETI Workshop, Incheon, Republic of Korea, strengthening global knowledge exchange and international collaboration in disaster resilience.

NIDM continues to expand its initiatives in capacity building, research, digital learning, innovation, and international cooperation. NIDM's courses on the iGOT platform recorded 274990+ enrollments and 184860+ completions, reflecting the increasing demand for flexible, accessible, and high-quality learning opportunities in disaster management

NIDM had the privilege of hosting the Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries of Disaster Management, SDRFs, and Chiefs of Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards (States/UTs) on 2nd May 2026. The conference served as an important platform for strengthening coordination, reviewing preparedness measures, and addressing emerging disaster risks. During the conference Honourable Union Minister of Communications Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia launched the Cell Broadcast System (CBS), an indigenous technology developed by the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) under the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

I am pleased to share that NIDM has been re-accredited under the National Standards of the Capacity Building Commission (CBC) with a 4-Star Rating (Ati Utkrisht – Excellent). This recognition reflects the Institute's commitment to excellence in training, research, policy support, institutional governance, and capacity development.

In collaboration with the India Meteorological Department (IMD), NIDM also convened the Stakeholders' Meet on the Southwest Monsoon 2026 Outlook, bringing together experts and stakeholders to promote anticipatory action, informed planning, and risk-sensitive decision-making. I sincerely thank our partners, faculty members, experts, and stakeholders for their continued support. Together, let us continue to foster a culture of preparedness and resilience, ensuring a safer, stronger, and more disaster-resilient India.



Madhup Vyas, IAS

Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries of Disaster Management, SDRFs, and Chiefs of Fire Services, Civil Defence & Home Guards (States/UTs) - 2026, 02 May 2026, NDM, New Delhi



Hon'ble Union Minister of Communications and Minister for Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, during inaugural session ACRC 2026

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) had the privilege of organizing the Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries of Disaster Management, State Disaster Response Forces (SDRFs), and Chief of Fire Services, Civil Defence & Home Guards (States/UTs) – 2026. Organized under the aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the conference served as a premier national platform for reviewing disaster preparedness, strengthening institutional coordination, and advancing technology-enabled disaster governance ahead of the monsoon season. The conference brought together over 350 participants representing Central Ministries, State Governments, disaster management authorities, response forces, scientific institutions, and technical agencies.

The conference was inaugurated by Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Hon'ble Union Minister of Communications and Minister for Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), in the presence of Shri Govind Mohan, Union Home Secretary, Dr. Krishna S. Vatsa, Member & HoD, NDMA, Shri Amit Agrawal, Secretary, Department of Telecommunications, Shri Piyush Anand, Director General, NDRF, Shri Anuj Sharma, Additional Secretary (DM), MHA, and Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM. The inaugural session underscored the importance of a “Whole-of-Government” and “Whole-of-Society” approach for strengthening disaster resilience in an increasingly complex risk environment.

A major highlight of the conference was the conferment of the Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar, recognizing exemplary contributions in disaster management by institutions and individuals. The event also witnessed the launch of the Cell Broadcasting Solution (CBS), a significant milestone in strengthening India's early warning ecosystem through geo-targeted, real-time emergency alerts. Integrated with the CAP-based SACHET platform, the system is expected to substantially enhance last-mile connectivity and disaster communication across the country.

The Hon'ble Minister also released the NDMA Guidelines on Animal Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (AiDRR) and

NIDM's publication, "Concept of Disaster and Vulnerability: A Handbook for Academicians on Disaster Risk Reduction." These knowledge products are expected to strengthen inclusive disaster risk reduction, promote academic engagement, and support evidence-based policy and practice.

Technical sessions featured presentations by NDMA, NDRF, NIDM, IMD, CWC, GSI, NRSC-ISRO, State Disaster Management Authorities, and response agencies on monsoon preparedness, early warning systems, landslide forecasting, flood management, remote sensing applications, institutional strengthening, and response readiness. Deliberations emphasized the use of emerging



Presenting memento to Hon'ble Union Minister of Communications and Minister for Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, and Union Home Secretary, Shri Govind Mohan, IAS

technologies, data-driven planning, enhanced coordination mechanisms, and community-centred approaches to strengthen disaster resilience across States and Union Territories.

The conference concluded with a Valedictory Session chaired by Dr. Krishna S. Vatsa, Member & Head of Department, NDMA, with a strong emphasis on the need for translating deliberations into actionable strategies for

strengthening disaster resilience at the State and local levels. The discussions held during the conference reinforced the need for enhanced early warning dissemination, technology-enabled disaster governance, strengthened institutional capacities, and greater coordination among stakeholders. The conference provided a clear roadmap for advancing preparedness, response capabilities, and risk-informed decision-making ahead of the monsoon season.

Face to Face Training Programmes

NIDM Delhi Campus

Training Programme on Integration of DRR into GPDP, 20–22 April 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Increased understanding of integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) to ensure risk-informed local development, resource allocation, and resilient infrastructure planning.	d)	Reinforced the importance of community engagement, social and behavioural change approaches, and participatory decision-making in strengthening local resilience and reducing disaster vulnerabilities.
b)	Broaden knowledge of Village Disaster Management Planning (VDMP), including Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity (HRVC) assessment, participatory planning processes, and community-based disaster risk management approaches.	e)	Built-up capacities in the application of risk assessment tools, geospatial and participatory techniques, Early Warning Systems, and climate adaptation measures for effective disaster preparedness and response at the grassroots level.
c)	Improved understanding of institutional frameworks, legal provisions, and financial mechanisms for disaster management, including the roles of national, state, district, and local institutions in disaster risk governance.	f)	Promoted convergence between disaster risk reduction and rural development programmes through integration of DRR measures with development schemes, local governance processes, and sustainable community resilience initiatives.

Pre-Monsoon Preparedness, 06–08 May 2026, Maharashtra



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Focused on the importance of timely dissemination and effective utilization of early warning information to enable prompt preparedness and response actions at the community level.
b)	Participants obtained first hand information of inter-agency coordination mechanisms for dam management, flood preparedness, and emergency response during the monsoon season.
c)	Capacity enhancement in resource mapping,

	pre-positioning of emergency equipment, and preparedness planning for flood-prone areas.
d)	Improved knowledge of Incident Response System (IRS) implementation, Situation Reporting (SITREP), and Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) functioning for effective disaster response.
e)	Highlighted the need for regularly updated, locally relevant Disaster Management Plans incorporating vulnerable populations, evacuation routes, and critical infrastructure.

Pre-Disaster Management for Programme Producers, 11–13 May 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Advanced understanding of disaster risk concepts, hazard profiles, vulnerability assessment, and the disaster management cycle for effective preparedness planning.
b)	Deepened expertise in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) frameworks, institutional mechanisms, and multi-hazard Early Warning Systems for risk-informed decision-making and communication.
c)	Improved capacities in developing pre-disaster communication strategies, including early

	warning messaging, social media engagement, and management of misinformation.
d)	Developed strong competencies in community-based and inclusive DRR approaches, with emphasis on vulnerable groups and the role of media in promoting resilience.
e)	Honed practical skills in disaster data utilization, risk communication, and emergency broadcasting through hands-on exercises and simulation-based learning.

16th Comprehensive Course on DRM, 11–22 May 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways:

a)	Augment understanding of the disaster management cycle, disaster risk reduction frameworks, and risk-informed approaches for effective disaster governance.	d)	Gained a stronger grasp of how to handle emerging disaster risks and build resilience strategies across various sectors using multi-hazard approaches.
b)	Gained capacities in hazard, risk, vulnerability, and capacity (HRVC) assessment, disaster planning, and preparedness for managing multi-hazard risks.	e)	Practical insights via on-site visits and active engagement with key stakeholders across the disaster governance, public health, and meteorological sectors.
c)	Boost knowledge of Early Warning Systems, Incident Response System (IRS), and institutional coordination mechanisms for effective disaster preparedness and response.	f)	Reinforced the importance of community-based, inclusive, and resilient approaches to disaster risk management and sustainable development.

Training Programme on Train the Resource Person Course on Disaster Management for Sports Authority of India (SAI) Officials, 18–22 May 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Cultivated understanding of disaster risks associated with sports venues and the need for comprehensive risk assessment and preparedness planning.	d)	Bolstered the importance of Incident Response System (IRS), emergency communication protocols, and coordinated response mechanisms during emergencies.
b)	Imparted advanced understanding of Disaster Management Act and National Building Code alongside institutional roles in disaster risk management in sports facilities.	e)	Promoted fire safety compliance, crowd management, and inclusive disaster preparedness measures, including accessibility provisions for persons with disabilities.
c)	Capacity enhancement in conducting Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA) and developing venue-specific Disaster Management Plans.	f)	Highlighted the need for regular mock drills, plan testing, and periodic review of disaster management arrangements to strengthen institutional preparedness.

Training Programme on Psychosocial Care for Caregivers for NDRF Officials 02–04 June 2026, Maharashtra



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Understanding of the concepts, principles, and significance of psychosocial care in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, including psychosocial reactions across different phases of disasters and the role of community participation in fostering resilience.	d)	Psychosocial concerns and gender-responsive support measures for women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, first responders, and other vulnerable groups, with emphasis on protection from gender-based violence, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse, and ensuring dignity and inclusion during disaster response.
b)	Knowledge of the seven psychosocial care techniques i.e., ventilation, empathy, active listening (including the SOLER model), externalization of interests, social support, recreation and relaxation activities, and spirituality for providing psychosocial support to disaster-affected populations.	e)	Recognition of common mental health conditions and psychosocial issues among disaster survivors and responders, including acute stress, burnout, compassion fatigue, anxiety, depression, grief, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), together with appropriate support and referral mechanisms.
c)	Child-centred psychosocial care approaches, including age-appropriate interventions through play, art, storytelling, drawing, sketching, clay modelling, and other creative activities to promote emotional expression, coping, and resilience among children.	f)	Self-care and caregiver well-being practices, including mindfulness, grounding exercises, stress management techniques, peer support, responder care, and the Tree of Sustenance model to strengthen resilience and prevent burnout among disaster responders.

Training Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction with Special Focus on Mountain Areas and Climate Change Resilience, 01–05 June 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Promote understanding of climate-induced hazards in the Himalayan region, including landslides, floods, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), forest fires, and earthquakes,		emphasizing the need for climate-resilient development planning.
		b)	Encouraged knowledge on integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change

	resilience into higher education, research, innovation, and capacity development initiatives.
c)	Underscore the understanding of multi-hazard risk assessment approaches and the application of geospatial technologies for risk mapping, evidence-based planning, and informed decision-making.
d)	Advocate the importance of Early Warning Systems, real-time monitoring, forecasting tools, and emergency communication networks in enhancing

	preparedness and reducing disaster losses.
e)	Promoted community-based disaster risk management approaches, emphasizing local capacity building, participatory risk assessment, and inclusion of vulnerable groups in disaster preparedness and resilience-building efforts.
f)	Highlighted the need for stronger institutional coordination, disaster risk financing mechanisms, and continued knowledge-sharing platforms to enhance long-term resilience and sustainable development.

4th ITEC Programme for International Participants, 01–12 June 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Participants gained understanding of disaster risk management systems, policies, and institutional mechanisms across participating countries, facilitating mutual learning and knowledge exchange.
b)	Highlighted India's initiatives, best practices, and innovations in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response for potential adaptation in partner countries.
c)	Promoted cross-country learning through the exchange of experiences,

	challenges, and good practices in managing diverse hazard and risk contexts.
d)	Increased recognition of India's knowledge systems, cultural heritage, and approaches to resilience-building and sustainable development.
e)	Strengthened professional networks and institutional linkages among participants, experts, and organizations to support future cooperation in disaster risk reduction and capacity development.

Training Programme on School Safety, 08–12 June 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	School safety should be integrated into annual school development and management processes rather than treated as a standalone activity.
b)	Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVC) provides the foundation for evidence-based school safety planning.
c)	Need for identifying structural, non-structural, environmental, and functional risks within school premises.
d)	Need to address non-structural risks such as unsecured furniture, electrical hazards, blocked evacuation routes, laboratory safety concerns, and inadequate signage.

e)	School Safety Committees, Incident Response Teams, and clearly defined roles and responsibilities are essential for effective preparedness and emergency response.
f)	Participatory tools such as resource mapping, seasonal calendars, transect walks, and stakeholder analysis can strengthen local ownership of school safety initiatives.
g)	Regular coordination with district authorities, emergency services, local administration, and community stakeholders should be institutionalized.
h)	Teachers, students, and support staff should be trained in basic emergency response, evacuation procedures, and first aid.

Pre-Monsoon Preparedness, 11–12 June 2026, Uttarakhand



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Promote understanding of Uttarakhand's multi-hazard risk profile, including floods, landslides, cloudbursts, urban flooding, and other monsoon-related hazards, emphasizing the need for risk-informed planning and preparedness.
b)	Strengthened capacities in hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessment, flood-risk zoning, and the application of geospatial technologies, satellite products, and emerging tools for evidence-based disaster management.
c)	Improved knowledge of Early Warning Systems, weather forecasting tools, and risk communication mechanisms for timely preparedness, response, and last-mile dissemination of warnings.

d)	Reinforced understanding of the Incident Response System (IRS), Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) functioning, and multi-agency coordination mechanisms for effective management of monsoon emergencies.
e)	Developed awareness of climate change-induced risks, landslide mitigation, health sector preparedness, community-based disaster risk reduction, and the role of local institutions in strengthening resilience.
f)	Need of strengthening capacities in relief management, psychosocial support, rapid damage and needs assessment, and coordinated response planning through practical exercises and scenario-based learning.

Pre-Monsoon Preparedness, 15–17 June 2026, Punjab



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Facilitated the importance of a proactive and preparedness-oriented approach to disaster management, emphasizing pre-monsoon planning, risk assessment, and anticipatory action for effective flood risk reduction.	d)	Need for community engagement, participatory planning, and public awareness in strengthening local preparedness, response capacities, and resilience to flood hazards.
b)	Discussed the Punjab's flood risk profile, including district-specific vulnerabilities, hazard, exposure, and preparedness requirements for effective disaster management planning.	e)	Improved knowledge of modern technologies, data-driven decision-making tools, Incident Response System (IRS), and inter-agency coordination mechanisms for efficient emergency management and response.
c)	Capacity enhancement in interpreting meteorological forecasts, utilizing early warning information, and translating risk forecasts into timely preparedness and response measures.	f)	Need for deeper understanding of relief management, post-disaster recovery, and evidence-based planning to ensure effective response, protection of vulnerable populations, and resilient reconstruction following flood events.

Training Programme on Formulation of Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways (MoPSW) and Port Authorities, 15-18 June 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaway/Recommendations

a)	Effectively addressed the needs of Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways (MoPSW), port authorities and other stakeholders for preparation of disaster management plan.
b)	Participants gained the knowledge of managing threat of fire incidents, cyber-attack, Nuclear and radiological risk, search and rescue operations including multi-hazard scenarios in maritime sector.
c)	Collaborative group exercises highlighted on disaster risk reduction, mitigation and preparedness; roles and responsibilities, coordination mechanism including incident response system, response, recovery, re-construction and business continuity.

	along with preparation of resource inventory. Strengthened capacity in the Hazard Risk Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (HRVCA) methodologies for India's maritime sector.
d)	Participants gained a comprehensive understanding of disaster management concepts, DM Act (2005), plans and developed an understanding of early warning systems, multi-hazards, climate change and their impact on ports and shipping sector.
e)	Overall feedback highlighted the relevance of the training design in providing conceptual clarity, backed by a structured curriculum and highly experienced resource persons.

Training Programme on Disaster Mitigation Finance and Resilient Infrastructure and MOU Signing between NIDM and IIM, Lucknow, 22–25 June 2026, Delhi



Key Takeaways/Recommendations

a)	Importance of Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) frameworks and financial mechanisms for supporting disaster risk reduction, preparedness, recovery, and resilience-building initiatives.
b)	Honed skill and capacity of officials in the effective utilization of disaster mitigation funds and associated policy, planning, and implementation processes.
c)	Improved understanding of the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), risk financing,

	and insurance mechanisms for strengthening climate resilience and sustainable development.
d)	Strengthened knowledge of disaster risk financing instruments and the role of financial institutions in disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and risk management.
e)	Integration of resilient infrastructure as a critical component of disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and long-term development planning.



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Need of disaster mitigation frameworks, policies, and financing mechanisms for risk-informed development planning.
b)	Strengthened capacities in the preparation, appraisal, and implementation of mitigation project proposals and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).
c)	Gained better understanding knowledge of effective utilization of National and State Disaster Mitigation Funds (NDMF/SDMF) for disaster risk reduction initiatives.

	and insurance mechanisms for strengthening climate resilience and sustainable development.
d)	Integration of disaster risk reduction and mitigation measures into sectoral development planning and infrastructure projects.
e)	Bolstered institutional capacities for planning, monitoring, evaluation, and implementation of mitigation programmes to enhance resilience.

Face to Face Training Programmes

NIDM South Campus

15th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management, 06-17 April 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Comprehensive overview of disaster risk management concepts, including hazards, vulnerability, exposure, resilience, and the disaster management cycle, for strengthening risk-informed planning and decision-making.	d)	Enhanced understanding of preparedness, response, community-based disaster risk reduction, and inclusive approaches for strengthening local resilience and emergency management systems.
b)	Knowledge development for national and international disaster management frameworks, institutional mechanisms, and legal provisions supporting disaster risk reduction and resilience building.	e)	Facilitated practical knowledge of emergency response, psychosocial care, industrial and technological hazards, and post-disaster recovery planning, including the Build Back Better approach.
c)	Provided deeper insights on Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HRVCA), climate risk analysis, and the application of geospatial technologies and early warning systems for disaster preparedness and mitigation.	e)	Highlighted the importance of disaster risk financing mechanisms and the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning processes for building resilient communities and infrastructure.

Training Programme on Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), 27–30 April 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) concepts, institutional frameworks, with the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in promoting disaster-resilient rural development.	d)	Enhanced awareness of early warning systems, communication technologies, climate change adaptation, and their role in reducing disaster risks and strengthening community resilience.
b)	Strengthened capacities in integrating disaster risk considerations into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDs) through risk-informed and participatory planning approaches.	e)	Provided understanding of community-based disaster risk management, emphasizing the role of local institutions, volunteers, self-help groups, and citizens in disaster preparedness and response.
c)	Knowledge development for hazard, vulnerability, and risk assessment tools, including community-based approaches for identifying local risks, resources, and resilience measures.	f)	Need of practical skills in preparing Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMPs), promoting convergence of DRR with rural development schemes, and advancing resilient and sustainable local development.

Training Programme on Disaster Management for Dy. Collector Trainees of Government of Telangana, 09–10 May 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Participants were given a comprehensive overview of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, institutional frameworks, and the role of district administration in strengthening disaster risk governance and resilience.	d)	Requirement of reinforced understanding of weather forecasting, Early Warning Systems (EWS), forecast interpretation, and last-mile dissemination mechanisms for timely preparedness and response.
b)	Need of capacity enhancement in hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessment, resource mapping, and preparation of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs) for effective disaster preparedness and risk reduction.	e)	Participants gained expertise on Incident Response System (IRS), Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) operations, search and rescue, resource management, and inter-agency coordination during emergencies.
c)	Knowledge enhancement for geospatial technologies, satellite data, drones, hazard mapping, and other emerging tools for evidence-based decision-making and disaster risk management.	f)	Need of capacity development in leadership, community engagement, post-disaster recovery, damage assessment, rehabilitation planning, and resilient reconstruction to support sustainable and risk-informed development.

1st Master Trainer Development Programme, 11–22 May 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Need a pool of trained master trainers to support disaster risk reduction and capacity-building initiatives at the State, Union Territory, and district levels.		strengthening the quality and effectiveness of disaster management training initiatives.
b)	Deeper understanding of training design, delivery methodologies, and effective capacity development approaches for disaster risk management programmes.	d)	Need for stronger institutional commitment from States and Union Territories for effective deployment and utilization of trained master trainers.
c)	Importance of professional expertise and standardized training inputs in	e)	Emphasized the importance of sustainable financial and institutional mechanisms to support long-term engagement and capacity development of trained professionals.

Training Programme on Heat Wave and DRR, 18–22 May 2026, Andhra Pradesh



Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Highlighted the emerging threat of heat waves as a major climate-induced hazard, including their causes, characteristics, impacts, and increasing frequency under changing climatic conditions.
b)	Knowledge development on heat-related public health risks, preventive measures, emergency response, and management of heat-induced illnesses to reduce adverse health impacts.
c)	Improved understanding of Heat Wave Early Warning Systems, forecasting mechanisms, risk communication, and last-mile dissemination strategies for timely preparedness and response.
d)	Enhanced capacities in the preparation and

	implementation of Heat Action Plans (HAPs) and heat risk assessments to support evidence-based planning and reduce vulnerability.
e)	Integration of geospatial technologies, meteorological monitoring systems, and data-driven approaches for heat wave analysis, forecasting, and preparedness planning.
f)	Promoted the adoption of structural and non-structural mitigation measures, including cool roofs, urban greening, water conservation, and climate-responsive infrastructure for enhancing heat resilience.

17th Comprehensive Course on DRM, 08–19 June 2026, Andhra Pradesh



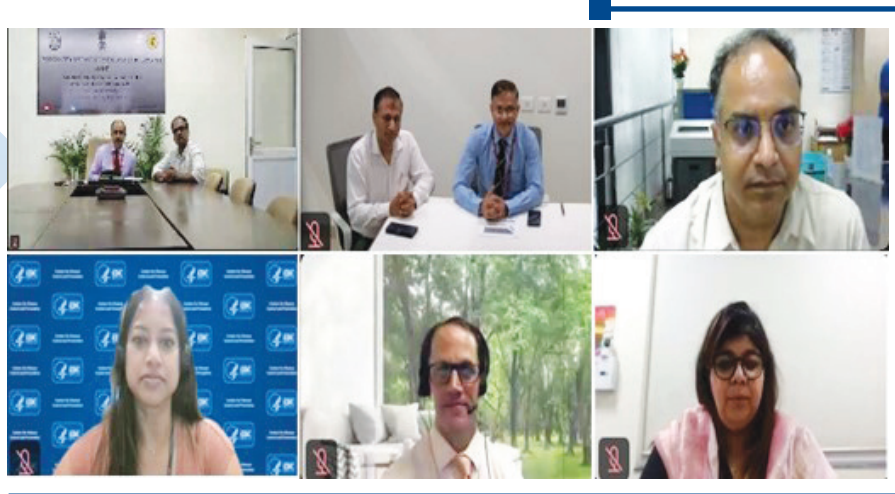
Key Takeaways/ Recommendations

a)	Participants developed a comprehensive understanding of the disaster management cycle, institutional frameworks, and risk-informed approaches for effective disaster governance and resilience building.
b)	Provided practical insights into hazard, risk, vulnerability, and capacity (HRVC) assessment, along with the application of GIS, Remote Sensing, Early Warning Systems, SACHET, IDRN, and NDMIS for evidence-based disaster risk management.
c)	Facilitated a deeper understanding of multi-agency coordination, emergency response mechanisms, weather forecasting, and community-based disaster risk reduction

	through practical learning and institutional interactions through expert interactions, case studies, group exercises, field visits and experience sharing, fostering a multidisciplinary approach to disaster risk management.
d)	Highlighted the importance of hazard assessment, community resilience, and nature-based solutions for reducing disaster risks, particularly in cyclone- and flood-prone regions.
e)	Offered comprehensive perspectives on cross-cutting themes, including climate change adaptation, public health emergencies, psychosocial care, inclusive disaster risk reduction, disaster risk financing, and the Build Back Better approach for sustainable recovery.

Conferences/Workshops/Seminars/Consultation Meetings

Webinar on Leadership and Management Strategies for PHEDM Professionals 24 April 2026



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), in collaboration with the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)-India, organized a webinar on “Leadership and Management Strategies for Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (PHEDM) Professionals.” The webinar focused on strengthening leadership competencies, crisis management skills, team motivation, and effective communication strategies for public health emergency and disaster

management professionals. Deliberations highlighted the importance of adaptive leadership, decision-making under uncertainty, and practical management tools for enhancing organizational performance during emergencies. The programme provided a platform for knowledge exchange among public health and disaster management practitioners and contributed to strengthening institutional capacities for effective emergency preparedness and response.

Consultative Meeting on Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment (MHRA) for Climate-Adaptive and Resilient Highways, 06 April 2026, Delhi

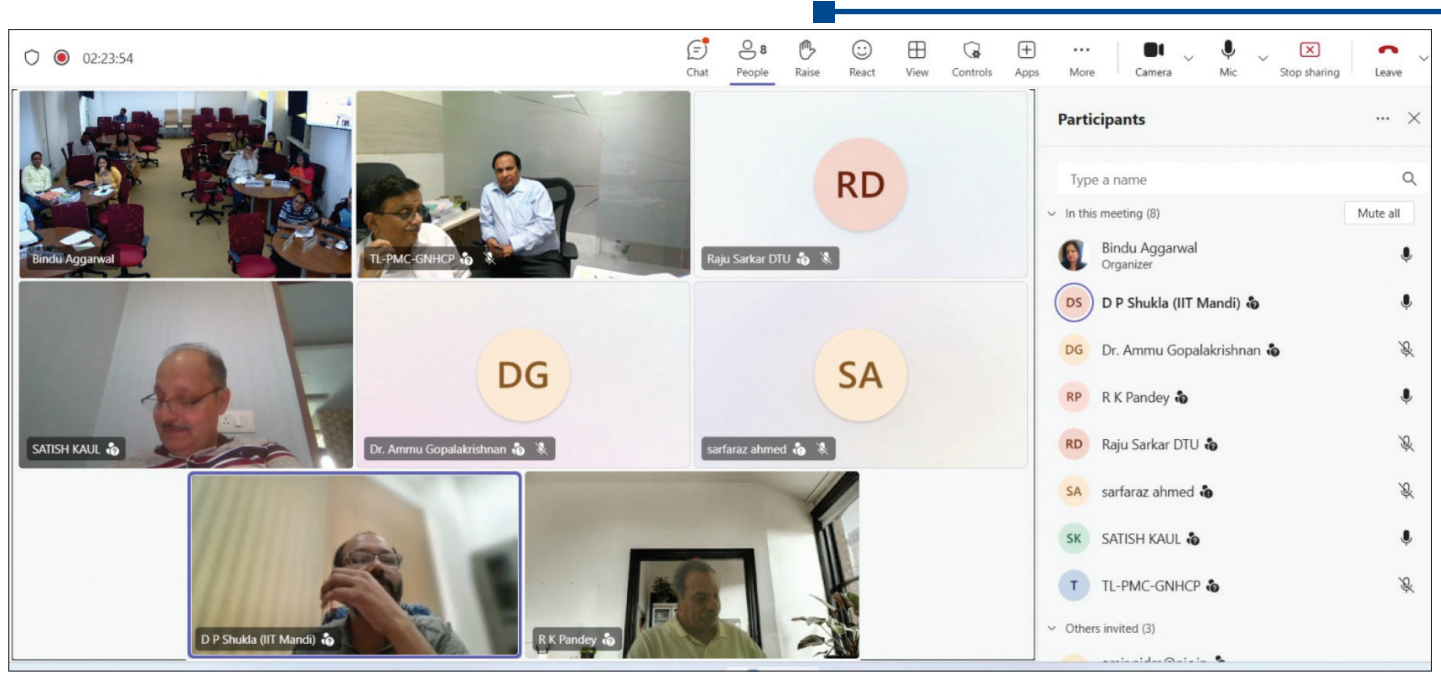
A Consultative Meeting on Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment (MHRA) for Climate-Adaptive and Resilient Highways was organized by the National Institute of Disaster Development of National Highways Climate Adaptation Policy and Guidelines (HighCAP), supported by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). Project Director, HighCAP, highlighted that the meeting aimed to review project progress and finalize key project documents. Deliberations focused on the framework of the consolidated Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment (MHRA) report, incorporating suggestions received from MoRTH. The NIDM team along with MoRTH officials, experts and

consortium partners, discussed the integration of climate projection data and updated findings from the Transport Emergency Management Plan and Traffic Evacuation Plan (TEMP-TEP) and Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) reports into the risk assessment framework.

The meeting further emphasized the need for comprehensive capacity and resilience assessments and the development of stretch-specific adaptation and resilience strategies. It was agreed that the consolidated reports would be prepared as separate volumes for each physiographic zone.



Consultative meeting on Review of Codes and Manuals, 20 April 2026, NIDM, Delhi



A consultative meeting was held on 20th April 2026 in hybrid mode at NIDM as part of the HighCAP project to review existing highway-related codes and manuals. A detailed review of selected Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codes and manuals was undertaken to assess their adequacy in addressing climate resilience and emerging challenges in highway infrastructure. The deliberations involved experts from MoRTH, IRC and other domain specialists, with a focus on identifying gaps to address evolving climatic conditions, incorporating new technologies, and strengthening implementation practices. The deliberations

also emphasized the need to integrate innovative materials, performance-based approaches, digital technologies and climate-resilient design principles into the existing framework of codes and manuals. Detailed remarks and recommendations were provided for each code to support their future revision and updating. The meeting concluded with recommendations on specific codes requiring revision and the inclusion of emerging technologies, climate considerations, and lessons learned from field experiences, while several recently updated codes were found adequate and not requiring revision at this stage.

Consultative workshop to discuss the outcomes of Review of Codes and Manuals 21 May 2026, NIDM, Delhi



A Consultative Workshop on the Review of Codes and Manuals was organized by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) on 21st May 2026, under the project Development of National Highways Climate Adaptation Policy and Guidelines (HighCAP), supported by the Ministry

of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). The workshop brought together experts from IRC, HPPWD, CRRI, MoRTH, DTU, NITs, and other government and technical institutions to review the adequacy of existing codes, standards, manuals, and guidelines governing National Highway infrastructure.

The workshop provided a platform to discuss the integration of climate resilience and adaptation considerations into highway planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance. Deliberations focused on findings from the review of existing IRC codes and manuals in the context of increasing climate-related risks such as floods, landslides, extreme rainfall, heatwaves, cyclones, and erosion. Experts involved highlighted the identified gaps in selected pavement and bridge-related codes and recommended measures to strengthen the resilience and long-term sustainability of highway infrastructure. While most IRC codes were found to be technically adequate, the need for improved implementation, monitoring, enforcement and compliance mechanisms was strongly emphasized to ensure effective application of existing provisions.

Consultative workshop to discuss “National Highways Climate Adaptation Policy Framework” 21 May 2026, NIDM, Delhi



A consultative workshop on the National Highways Climate Adaptation Policy Framework was organized by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) on 21st May 2026 under the project Development of National Highways Climate Adaptation Policy and Guidelines (HighCAP), supported by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). The workshop brought together experts and stakeholders from leading institutions and organizations, including IITs, IRC, HPPWD, CRRI, MoRTH, DTU, NITs and other government and technical agencies, deliberate on the proposed National Highways Climate Adaptation Policy Framework and its role in mainstreaming climate resilience across the highway sector. The policy expert shared the inception draft focused on the policy vision, guiding principles, strategic priorities, institutional arrangements and implementation mechanisms required to address current and emerging climate risks affecting National Highway infrastructure. Other experts provided inputs on key challenges, opportunities and priority actions

to strengthen adaptive capacity, support risk-informed decision-making and enhance the long-term resilience and sustainability of India's National Highway network against future climatic uncertainties and extreme weather events. It was highlighted that the proposed policy framework is the outcome of extensive technical studies, including risk assessments, climate projections, Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA), Transport emergency and traffic evacuation planning and engineering based resilience assessments conducted across 30 selected vulnerable highway stretches.

The workshop reinforced the need for a comprehensive and forward-looking National Highways Climate Adaptation Policy Framework to systematically address climate-related risks and vulnerabilities across the highway sector. The deliberations highlighted the necessity of adopting proactive adaptation measures to ensure the long-term sustainability, safety and resilience of National Highway infrastructure under changing climatic conditions.

Stakeholders' Meet on “Southwest Monsoon 2026 Outlook – Preparedness & Multi-Hazard Weather Warning Services”, 02 June 2026, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh



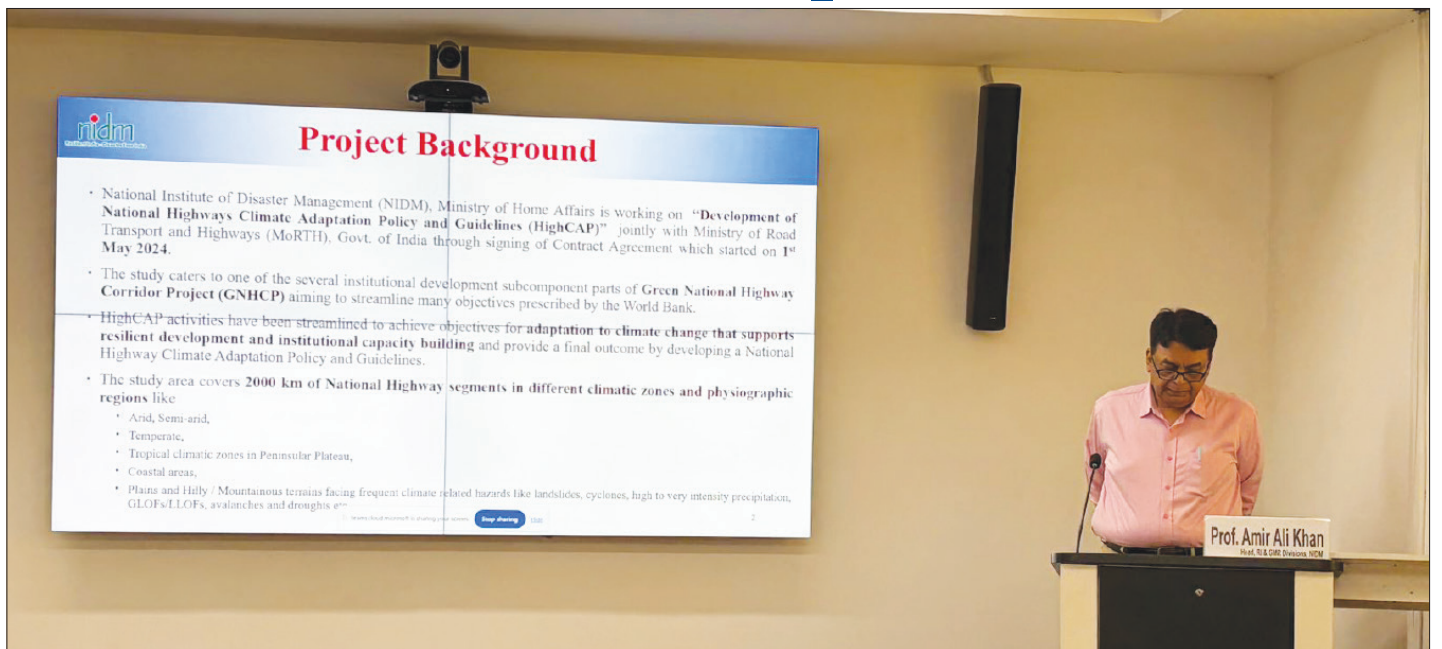
A Stakeholders' Meet on “Southwest Monsoon 2026 Outlook – Preparedness & Multi-Hazard Weather Warning

Services” was organized at NIDM Southern Campus, Vijayawada, to strengthen preparedness for the forthcoming monsoon season and enhance coordination among key stakeholders. The programme provided insights into the Southwest Monsoon 2026 outlook, weather and climate services, cyclone preparedness, and multi-hazard early warning systems. Deliberations emphasized the importance of impact-based forecasting, timely dissemination of warnings, and the application of modern meteorological technologies for informed decision-making. Discussions also highlighted the need for strengthened coordination among disaster management agencies, line departments, media organizations, and local administrations to improve preparedness and response. The programme reinforced the significance of sector-specific preparedness planning, community-centric risk communication, and the effective use of early warning services to minimize disaster impacts and enhance resilience

Consultative workshop on “Multi-Hazard Modelling Reports” held on 10 June 2026 at NIDM, Delhi

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, organized a Consultative Workshop on the Multi-Hazard Modelling (MHM) Reports on 10 June 2026 under the Project – “Development of National Highways Climate Adaptation Policy and Guidelines.” The workshop brought together experts and representatives from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), India Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, IIT Mandi, Delhi Technological University (DTU), North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC), School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), IIT Roorkee,

IIT Kharagpur, Pondicherry University, RMSI and other stakeholder organizations. The workshop served as a platform to review and validate the Multi-Hazard Modelling studies undertaken across 30 selected National Highway stretches covering diverse climatic and physiographic regions of India. Consortium partners presented the findings of hazard assessment, climate projections, vulnerability mapping and risk analysis, while reviewers and domain experts provided technical inputs to strengthen the methodology and enhance the applicability of the study for climate-resilient highway planning, policy formulation and disaster risk reduction.



Capacity Building Programme on Implementation of Recovery and Reconstruction Projects 18–19 May 2026, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, organized a two-day Capacity Building Programme on Implementation of Recovery and Reconstruction Projects. The programme focused on strengthening institutional capacities for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning in multi-hazard



environments. Discussions covered recovery frameworks, reconstruction planning methodologies, disaster risk reduction principles, and resilience-building approaches. The programme provided participants with practical insights into institutional mechanisms and implementation strategies for recovery and reconstruction initiatives, while emphasizing the integration of disaster resilience into development planning.

Workshop on Cyber Security Sensitization, 20 May 2026, Delhi



NIDM organized a workshop on Cyber Security Sensitization to enhance cybersecurity awareness and promote safe digital practices among officials. The programme focused on secure use of government digital platforms, cyber hygiene, identity theft prevention, mobile and banking security, and protection against social engineering threats.



Discussions highlighted the importance of secure browsing practices, incident reporting mechanisms, and institutional preparedness against cyber risks. The workshop reinforced the need for a digitally resilient work environment through continuous awareness, vigilance, and adoption of cybersecurity best practices.

Community-Based Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (CB-PHEDM) Tier-II Pilot, 20–21 May 2026, Supaul, Bihar



The Community-Based Public Health Emergency and Disaster Management (CB-PHEDM) Tier-II Pilot Programme was organized in collaboration with BSDMA, DDMA Supaul, NCDC, and CDC-India to strengthen community-level preparedness and response capacities. The programme focused on building the competencies of frontline workers in managing public health emergencies and disasters through training on public health emergency

management, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), life-saving techniques, and fire safety measures. Interactive learning methods, awareness activities, and practical demonstrations enhanced participant engagement and knowledge retention. The programme reinforced the importance of community-based disaster risk management and contributed to strengthening grassroots resilience and public health emergency preparedness.

Orientation Programme on Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction for IAS Officer Trainees, 23 May 2026, Delhi



NIDM organized a one-day Orientation Programme on Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction for IAS Officer Trainees of the 2024 Batch to strengthen understanding of emerging disaster risks, resilient governance, and institutional preparedness. The programme covered evolving trends in disaster risk reduction, technology-enabled disaster management, resilient recovery, and hazard-specific preparedness for

floods, cyclones, and earthquakes. Technical deliberations emphasized proactive risk governance, integration of disaster risk reduction into development planning, and the role of technology and innovation in building resilience. The programme provided a platform for future administrators to enhance their understanding of disaster risk management and resilient development.

National Workshop on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), 29 May 2026, Delhi



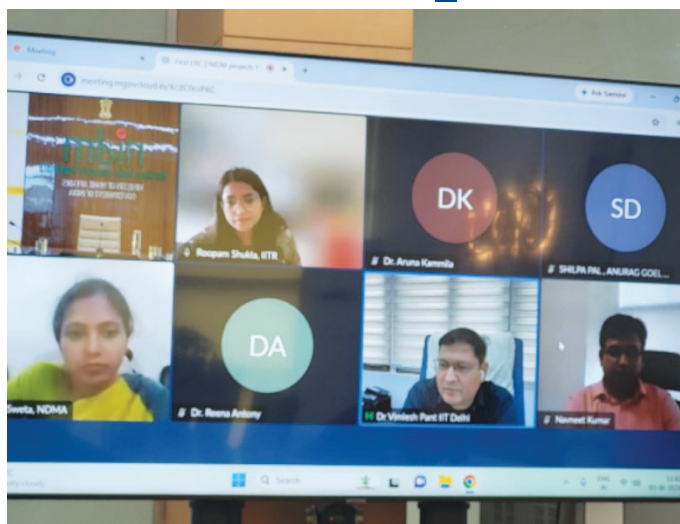
The National Workshop on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) focused on operation and utilization for Himalayan States highlighted the critical role of digital platforms and technology-enabled systems in strengthening disaster preparedness, response, and resource management. The workshop emphasized the importance of leveraging the IDRN platform for effective inventory management, resource mobilization, and inter-agency coordination during emergencies. Deliberations underscored the need for mainstreaming disaggregated and regularly updated disaster resource data to support evidence-based

decision-making. Participants also discussed the integration of real-time geospatial technologies and digital tools to enhance situational awareness and operational efficiency. The workshop highlighted the importance of continuous capacity building of disaster management functionaries and strengthening collaboration among national, state, and district-level agencies. Overall, the programme reinforced the vision of a resilient and disaster-resilient India through the effective utilization of digital disaster management platforms, technology-driven governance, and coordinated institutional mechanisms.

Expert Review Committee Meeting, 05 June 2026, NIDM Delhi campus (hybrid mode)



The first Expert Review Committee (ERC) meeting for the projects selected under the NIDM Research Project/Study: Action and Innovation Research for F.Y. 2025-26 was held on 05.06.26. The meeting was chaired by Prof. Amir Ali Khan, Professor and Head, RID, NIDM and external experts were Dr. Sweta Baidya, Senior Consultant, NDMA and Prof. Vimlesh Pant, Professor, IIT Delhi. The meeting was



convened with an agenda to review the inception reports submitted by PI & Co-PI, and to recommend release of first installment as per norms. Each project PI gave a brief presentation of the project progress, which was followed by suggestions/clarifications by the ERC members. The meeting ended with recommendation to release the first installment for the projects.

First Quarterly Meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC), 2026 10 June 2026, Delhi



The First Quarterly Meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) for the year 2026 was held on 10 June 2026 at the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) under the chairmanship of Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director and Chairman of the Committee. Besides the Chairperson, the meeting was attended by Col. Manoram Yadav, SM, then Joint Director; Shri Randeep Kumar Rana, Senior Consultant; Ms. Sushma Guleria, Associate Professor; Ms. Nazia Khan, Public Relations Officer; Mrs. Ritu Sood, Administrative Officer; Shri Hemant Kumar, Computer Programmer; Shri Santosh Kumar Tiwari, Librarian; Shri Ravindra Singh, In-charge, Publication Cell; and Shri Sanjay Kumar, Consultant (Official Language).

At the outset, the Committee reviewed the decisions taken during its previous meeting held on 06 March 2026 and resolved to take necessary action for the expeditious disposal of pending matters. During the deliberations, the Committee unanimously approved the continued use of "NIDM" as the abbreviated Hindi form of the Institute in place of "रा.आ.प्र.सं." In view of the large number of trainees and visitors from India and abroad, it was decided to install bilingual (Hindi and English) directional signboards at key approach roads and entry points leading to the Institute, and the Maintenance Section was instructed to complete the work within the stipulated timeframe.

The Committee also emphasized the preparation of a Hindi version of the Institute's introductory audio-visual clip to be screened at the commencement of training programmes. In compliance with Rule 5 of the Official Language Rules, 1976, all divisions were once again instructed to ensure that replies to communications received in Hindi are issued in Hindi. The Chairperson also expressed his approval for the creation of a dedicated Official Language post in the Institute and directed the Administration Section to initiate the necessary action in this regard. Furthermore, emphasis was laid on ensuring the timely publication and distribution of both Hindi and English editions of the Institute's quarterly newsletter, Tidings, every quarter. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Hindi Workshop on “Application of Technical Terminology in the Use of Official Language” 19 June 2026, NIDM, Delhi



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) organized a workshop on “Application of Technical Terminology in the Use of Official Language” on 19 June 2026 at its Delhi Campus. The workshop was organized with the objective of promoting the use of Official Language Hindi in the day-to-day functioning of the Institute and enhancing awareness among officers and staff regarding the effective and standardized use of technical terminology in official work. The programme was coordinated by

Shri Santosh Kumar Tiwari, Librarian, under the leadership and guidance of Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM.

During the programme, Col. Vineet Banga, Joint Director, NIDM, felicitated the Chief Guest and keynote speaker, Shri Nanak Chand, Deputy Director (Official Language), Ministry of Home Affairs, by presenting a planter. On the occasion, the NIDM fraternity also extended a warm welcome to Col. Vineet Banga, the newly appointed Joint Director of the Institute, with a planter presentation.

In his inaugural address, Shri Krishna Kumar, IAS (Retd.), Senior Consultant, NIDM, highlighted the importance of increasing the use of Official Language Hindi in day-to-day official work through technological interventions and digital tools. Delivering the keynote address, Shri Nanak Chand emphasized that the use of standardized technical terminology not only makes official communication more precise, clear, and effective but also strengthens the progressive use of Official Language Hindi in government functioning. The workshop concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Shri Sanjay Kumar, Consultant (Official Language), NIDM.

Expert Group Meeting on Draft Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry of Ports Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW), 19 June 2026, Delhi



An Expert Group Meeting was convened on “Draft Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW)” at the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) on 19th June 2026 to review the training module and formulation of DM plan preparation. The meeting was chaired by Col. Vineet Banga, Joint Director, NIDM along with Dr. Ravinder Singh, Senior Consultant (Principal Investigator), NIDM and NIDM team and expert group members [Dr. Saptarshi Basu, Principal, OERC Academy, Shri Srikant Bathula, Scientific Officer (F), Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Shri Alok Kumar, Chief Manager (Fire Services)



ATI-ONGC, Mr. Tariq Ahmad, Research Associate, National Maritime Foundation (NMF) and Shri Surendra Midatada, Research Associate, National Centre of Excellence for Green Ports (NCoEGPS) at TERI] participated actively in the deliberations.

During deliberations, the expert group was thoroughly briefed the joint director about the progress of the project and the milestones achieved till date. All suggestions and technical inputs from the expert group members provided a clear pathway for finalization of draft training module and draft disaster management plan of the MoPSW.

Workshop on Role of Space Technology in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 30 June 2026, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh



Workshop on “Role of Space Technology in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)”, organized by NIDM in collaboration with NRSC-ISRO, brought together scientists, disaster management professionals, and practitioners to deliberate on the application of geospatial technologies in disaster management. The workshop was inaugurated by Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM (hybrid Session). Dr. Prakash Chauhan, Director, NRSC-ISRO, delivered the Chief Guest Address, highlighting the transformative role of space technology in strengthening disaster resilience. The technical sessions showcased

the application of space-based technologies, remote sensing, GIS, and geospatial tools for hazard monitoring, risk assessment, early warning, emergency response, and recovery planning. Participants also gained insights into the use of the National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) and other decision-support platforms for evidence-based disaster management. The workshop promoted knowledge exchange, inter-agency collaboration, and capacity building to strengthen the integration of space technology into disaster risk reduction planning and resilience-building initiatives

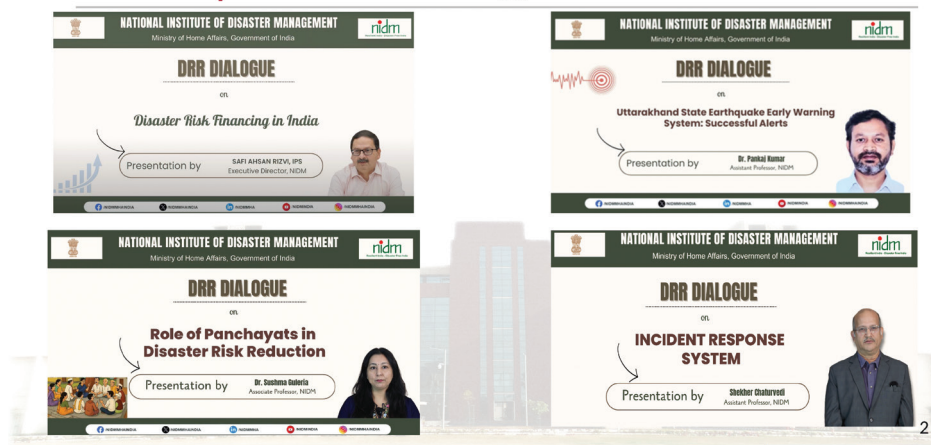
NIDM Digital Learning Initiatives

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), reflecting Hon’ble Prime Minister’s 10-Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction Particularly Point 6, which emphasizes leveraging technology to enhance disaster risk management continues to set new benchmarks in capacity building through its dynamic and impactful digital training ecosystem. Leveraging platforms like iGOT Karmayogi and its dedicated e-learning portal, NIDM is seamlessly integrating disaster resilience into governance by offering competency-based, practical, and policy-relevant learning solutions. Under the iGOT Karmayogi platform, NIDM is delivering a diverse portfolio of nine courses offered in vernacular languages - English, Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Malayalam, and Odia. These courses ensure inclusivity and nationwide outreach. Reflecting its growing impact, the initiative has achieved 274990+

enrolments, 184860+ a successful completion, and an impressive average learner rating of 4.5/5, underscoring both relevance and excellence in content delivery.

Complementing this, NIDM’s e-learning programmes offer flagship one Basic and nine Thematic courses. Further strengthening its vision, NIDM is expanding its course offerings under the Annual Capacity Building Plan (ACBP). The DRR Dialogue Lecture Series at NIDM serves as a dynamic platform for advancing knowledge on emerging themes in Disaster Risk Reduction by bringing together experts, practitioners, and policymakers. Designed to integrate research, policy dialogue, and practical learning, the series features cutting-edge discussions whose recorded sessions are curated as digital learning resources for sustained capacity building. Recent sessions have addressed.





The NIDM DRR Dialogue Series under the Amrit Gyan Kosh serves as a collaborative platform for knowledge exchange among experts, scientists, practitioners, and institutions, advancing discourse on emerging themes in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). DRR dialogue series have addressed critical areas such as disaster risk financing, nature-based solutions, flash flood susceptibility in the Mandakini Basin, and earthquake early warning systems in Uttarakhand. Building on this, recent sessions are focused on role of Panchayati Raj in DRR, psychosocial support, Incident Response System (IRS), Nature based solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction; IUCN Global Standards for NbS, understanding hill slope stability and Psychosocial Care in DRR further strengthening NIDM's role as a national knowledge hub for disaster resilience.

The Self-Study Programme (SSP) of the NIDM) is a web-based learning platform developed to promote continuous capacity building in disaster risk reduction and management. Designed for students, government officials, disaster management practitioners, volunteers, researchers, and the general public, the programme provides free and

flexible access to quality learning resources anytime and from anywhere. The SSP enables learners to study independently at their own pace while gaining foundational and sector-specific knowledge on disaster management. The platform currently offers ten comprehensive modules covering key areas such as Basics of Disaster Management, Community Based Disaster Risk Management, A Guide for Civil Defence Volunteers, Introduction to Flood Risk Mitigation and Management, Introduction to Cyclone Risk Mitigation and Management, An Overview of Disaster Health Care Management, Comprehensive Landslide Risk Management, School Safety, Introduction to Earthquake Risk Mitigation and Management, and Introduction to Industrial Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management. By making expert knowledge accessible through a self-paced format, the SSP contributes to strengthening disaster preparedness, enhancing community resilience, and fostering a culture of risk-informed decision-making across sectors.

Access the Self-Study Programme at: <https://ssp.nidm.gov.in>.

Other Institutional Engagements/Activities

NIDM at UNDRR-GETI Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Education



The Training of Trainers Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction for Training Institutes and Universities, organized by the UNDRR Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) in collaboration with the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA) is going on in Incheon, Republic of Korea from 16–19 June 2026.

The workshop brought together representatives from universities, training institutions, and disaster management organizations across the globe to strengthen the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Risk Reduction into higher education and professional training programmes. Through discussions on the UNDRR-IASIA Toolkit, resilience assessment tools, governance frameworks, early warning systems, and innovative approaches to capacity development, participants explored strategies to build a new generation of resilience-informed leaders and practitioners.

Representing the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), India, Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, participated as a panellist in the session on “Reflections on the UNDRR-IASIA Toolkit”, sharing perspectives on



mainstreaming disaster risk reduction within academic and training ecosystems and strengthening institutional capacities for resilience.

Excellence Redefined: NIDM Re-Accredited with 4-Star 'Ati Utkrisht' Status



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) achieved a significant milestone with its re-accreditation by the Capacity Building Commission, Government of India, earning a 4-Star Rating (Ati Utkrisht – Excellent) under the National Standards on 28 April 2026. Secured under the leadership of Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM, this prestigious recognition reflects the Institute's

sustained commitment to excellence in capacity building, training, research, and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management. The achievement reinforces NIDM's position as a leading institution for disaster risk reduction and resilience building while underscoring its dedication to maintaining high standards of governance, learning, innovation, and institutional performance.

NIDM joined the Nationwide Plantation Drive Launched by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister on World Environment Day 2026



In support of the nationwide Plantation Drive launched by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah on the occasion of World Environment Day 2026, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, organised plantation activities at New Delhi and South Campus (Vijayawada) on 5th June 2026. Under the guidance of Shri Madhup Vyas, Executive Director, NIDM; Joint Directors, senior officers, faculty members, and staff enthusiastically participated in the initiative, reaffirming their commitment to environmental stewardship, climate

resilience, and sustainable development. The plantation drive reflects NIDM's belief that a greener environment is fundamental to building safer and more disaster-resilient communities. Through the planting of indigenous saplings and the promotion of nature-based solutions, the Institute continues to contribute towards ecological conservation, biodiversity enhancement, and climate action. NIDM remains committed to advancing environmental sustainability and will continue to promote plantation and greening initiatives as part of its vision for a greener, safer, and more resilient future.

NIDM visit: Civil Servants Delegation from Sri Lanka



The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) welcomed a distinguished delegation of 40 civil servants from Sri Lanka for an exposure visit facilitated by the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) on 3rd June 2026. The programme focused on disaster risk management, governance, institutional capacity building, and the role of NIDM in advancing disaster resilience. During the visit, the delegation interacted with senior officials and faculty members, including Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM. Prof. Navneet Kumar, NIDM presented India's disaster risk profile, institutional framework, and

NIDM's contributions in training, research, policy advocacy, and the application of emerging technologies, while Dr. Gagandeep Singh, Assistant Professor, NIDM highlighted India's disaster risk reduction and mitigation initiatives, including a comparative analysis of hazard profiles in India and Sri Lanka. The engagement served as a valuable platform for knowledge exchange, mutual learning, and sharing of best practices in disaster governance, further strengthening India-Sri Lanka cooperation in disaster risk reduction and resilience building.

Courtesy visit to Hon'ble Governor of Bihar



A delegation of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), led by Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, along with senior officials of the Institute, paid a courtesy visit to Lieutenant General Syed Ata Hasnain (Retd.), Hon'ble Governor of Bihar. The interaction provided a valuable platform to discuss NIDM's ongoing initiatives in international capacity building, digital learning, and disaster risk reduction. During the meeting, the Hon'ble Governor emphasized the importance of strengthening institutional collaboration, enhancing disaster awareness through social

and behaviour change communication, leveraging digital platforms for wider outreach, and integrating practical field experiences into capacity-building programmes. The deliberations also highlighted the significance of aligning disaster preparedness with national resilience and fostering partnerships that strengthen last-mile connectivity and community preparedness. The interaction reaffirmed a shared commitment towards building a resilient, prepared, and risk-informed society through innovation, collaboration, and knowledge exchange.

Thematic Views

A Journey of Institutional Transformation: NIDM's Accreditation Story

Shri Krishan Kumar, IAS (Rtd.)
Senior Consultant, NIDM

In a career spanning decade of public service, one learns that the true measure of an institution is not found in its mandate alone, but in the quiet discipline with which it pursues excellence, day after day, without fanfare. The recent accreditation journey of the National Institute of Disaster Management, culminating in a 4-star rating from the Capacity Building Commission on 28 April 2026, is precisely such a story - one I have had the privilege of witnessing from within.

When NIDM stood at a 2-star rating in 2024, it would have been easy to treat the number as administrative noise. But numbers, in governance, are never merely numbers. They are mirrors. And what this particular mirror reflected was an honest invitation to introspect, reorganise, and rise.



The CBC framework demands more than paperwork. It demands coherence between what an institution claims to be and what it demonstrably is. The evidence-based, structured evaluation on a 1 to 5 scale is rigorous by design and implementation, because institutional credibility cannot be negotiated; it must be earned. Over a period of three months of self-assessment, documentation validation and on-site detailed evaluation, NIDM embraced this rigour - not reluctantly, but with conviction.

What distinguished this cycle was a fundamental shift in ownership. Rather than a handful of individuals bearing the institutional burden, eight dedicated teams stepped forward - each with defined responsibilities, each accountable, each aligned. In my experience, this is the difference between an organisation that performs and one that transforms. Distributed ownership, anchored by purposeful leadership from the Executive Director and strategic guidance from the Senior Advisor (Training Division), created something rare in bureaucratic structures: genuine collective will.

The two-day on-site assessment was not an inspection, it was an institutional dialogue. Assessors probed not what was written, but what was understood and internalised. Preparedness mattered. Authenticity mattered more.

I am often asked what gives an officer genuine professional satisfaction. My answer, invariably, is this: the moment when collective effort produces measurable, meaningful outcomes. Not individual recognition, but the quiet pride of a team that held together under pressure and delivered.

NIDM's journey in this cycle reminds me of a well-drilled football team - not defined by one star player, but by positional clarity, disciplined execution, and unwavering shared intent. Every unit contributed. Every adjustment was made in stride. And the team moved - together.

Joining the select group of institutions at the 4-star level is, without question, cause for satisfaction. But the more lasting legacy of this exercise is the culture it has seeded - one of teamwork, accountability, and institutional self-belief.

To every member of NIDM who contributed to this outcome: excellence is never accidental. You chose it, and it shows. Now, the pursuit of 5 stars begins, merely not as a target, but as a natural consequence of who we are becoming.

The spatial distributions of mean maximum temperature and the frequency of days exceeding 42°C reveal a prominent heatwave corridor (or “heat river”) extending from north-west India to south-central India, passing through Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, and adjoining central Indian regions (Fig. 1). The highest mean maximum temperatures (>45°C) and the largest number of extreme hot days are concentrated over north-west and central India, indicating the existence of a persistent heat hotspot across the Indian subcontinent. This pattern is consistent with previous studies that identified a distinct “hot blob” over the Vidarbha region, where temperatures and heatwave frequencies are often higher than those observed over the Thar Desert region of Rajasthan.

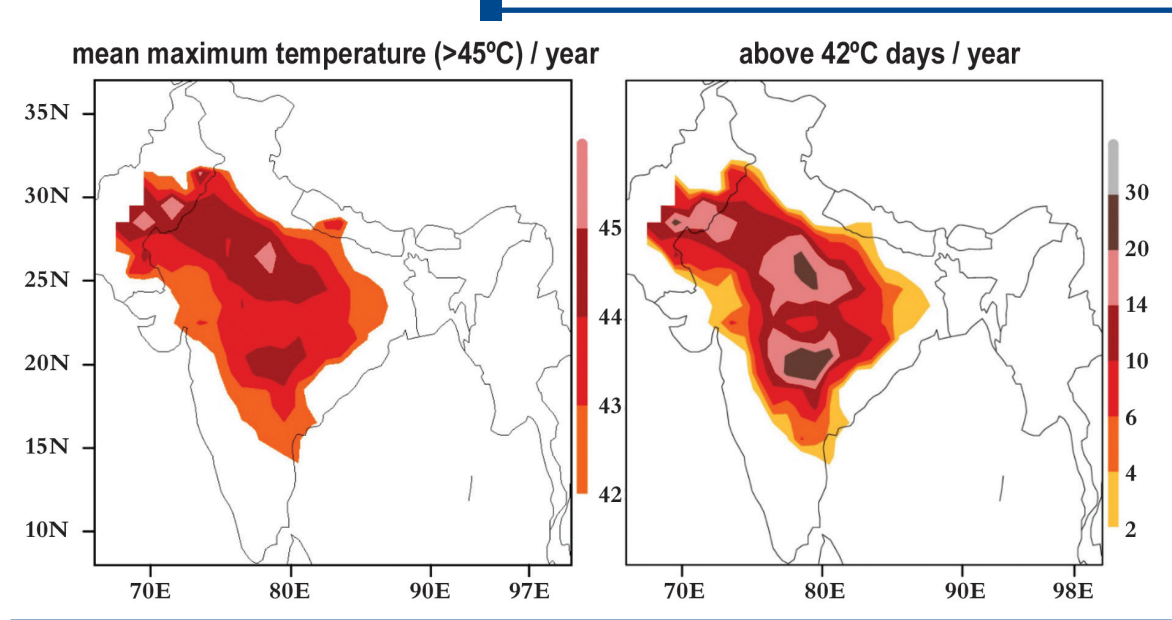


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of mean maximum temperature (°C) and the annual frequency of days with maximum temperature exceeding 42°C over India, highlighting a prominent heatwave corridor and major heat hotspots across north-west and central India, based on India Meteorological Department (IMD) gridded temperature data for the period 1951–2025.

The development of this heat corridor is associated with several interacting land–atmosphere processes. Persistent anticyclonic circulation, atmospheric subsidence, reduced cloud cover, enhanced solar radiation, depleted soil moisture, and strong sensible heat flux contribute to extreme surface warming. Studies have shown that the COL (col) region between the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal subtropical high pressure systems promotes heat accumulation over central India, particularly the Vidarbha region, resulting in sustained high temperatures and increased heatwave occurrence. Large-scale climate drivers also play an important role. During the decay phase of strong El Niño events, anomalous anticyclonic circulation extending from the western North Pacific to the Bay of Bengal suppresses convection, reduces atmospheric humidity, and enhances surface shortwave radiation, thereby intensifying heatwave conditions across central and north-west India.

Previous analyses further indicate that heatwaves frequently originate over the major temperature maxima of Rajasthan, north-central India, and east Maharashtra (Vidarbha) and are subsequently transported toward eastern and south-eastern India through anomalous low-level wind advection. The increasing frequency of temperatures above 42°C and prolonged heatwave episodes suggest that this heat corridor is becoming more pronounced under recent warming, posing significant risks to human health, agriculture, water resources, energy demand, and disaster management. Heatwave conditions over southeastern India, particularly Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Odisha, have become increasingly severe in recent decades, resulting in substantial socio-economic impacts and mortality. The identified heatwave corridor, therefore represents a critical hotspot of climate vulnerability and highlights the urgent need for improved heat early warning systems, heat-health action plans, climate adaptation measures, and risk-informed disaster management strategies across India.

Extreme Weather Events Leading to Emerging Risk Landscape of Agricultural Losses and Food Security: Case of Punjab Floods

Dr. Kundan Deval
Consultant, NIDM

The preparation of Monsoon season are started for both the community livelihood and managing uncertainties as India enters to the monsoon, 2026, preparedness and long term mitigation measures are crucial for disaster managers, agricultural planners, and policymakers. Seasonal forecasts by IMD may indicate even below-normal rainfall at 90% of the Long Period Average (LPA) at the national level, various experience in the past have demonstrated that aggregate rainfall figures often conceal significant local variations. Even during years of normal monsoon performance, short-duration, high-intensity rainfall events can trigger flash floods, riverine flooding and urban waterlogging, while other regions simultaneously experience rainfall deficits and drought-like conditions. Managing this dual challenge of excess water and water scarcity become one of the defining features of disaster risk management in a changing climate.

Assessments by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) based on Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) and Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment Follow-On (GRACE-FO) satellite observations indicate that the frequency of extreme wet and dry events has increased significantly during the last decade, with warming temperatures intensifying both floods and droughts. It highlighted that warmer atmospheric conditions increase evaporation during dry periods while simultaneously increasing the atmosphere's capacity to hold moisture which leads to more intense rainfall and flooding events.

Scientific assessments indicate that extreme wet and dry events are becoming more frequent and severe, creating new challenges for agriculture, livelihoods, water resources, and food systems. For a country like India, where millions depend directly on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, the implications are profound. Agriculture remains highly dependent on climatic conditions, and extreme weather events increasingly affect crop production, livestock systems, rural livelihoods, food supply chains, and market stability. Figure 1 illustrates the four dimensions of food security due to risk induced from extreme weather events.

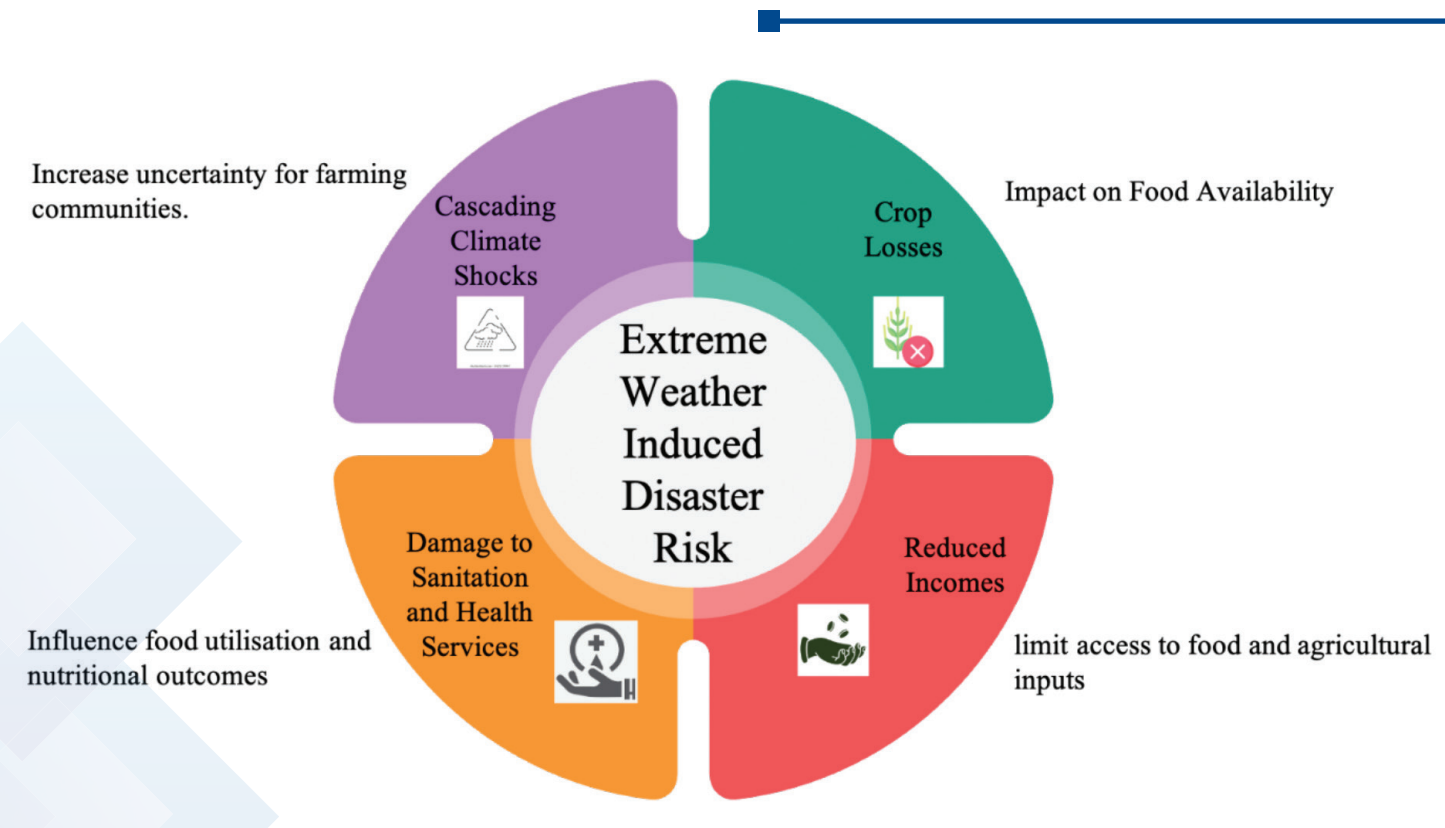


Figure 1: Various Dimensions of food Security from Extreme Weather Disaster Risk

Crop losses directly affect food availability, while reduced incomes limit access to food and agricultural inputs. Damage to water, sanitation, and health services can influence food utilisation and nutritional outcomes. Repeated climate shocks undermine the stability of food production systems and increase uncertainty for farming communities. In this way, disaster risk and food security are increasingly interconnected challenges requiring integrated policy responses. Consequently, food security is disaster risk management and climate adaptation priority beyond agricultural challenges.

Punjab Floods: Implications on Livelihood and Food Security

The Punjab floods highlighted the significance of disaster preparedness beyond the direct loss of lives and assets. The flood underlined that extreme weather can rapidly translate into loss of livelihood and long-term food security risks. Punjab contributes roughly 15–20 percent of India's wheat production and around 10–12 percent of national rice production, while also serving as a major contributor to the country's food grain procurement system. Triggered by intense rainfall across upstream Himalayan catchments, widespread flooding and waterlogging led to implications for food availability, procurement, agricultural markets, and national food security, which affected nearly 2.21 lakh hectares of agricultural land.

The lessons emerging from Punjab reinforce a broader policy message. As extreme weather events become more frequent, investments in early warning systems, satellite-based monitoring, climate-resilient agriculture, crop insurance, anticipatory action, and disaster risk financing will become increasingly important. Modern Earth observation systems and tech-enabled early warning systems are already enhancing our ability to monitor rainfall, floods, droughts, soil moisture, and crop stress in near real time.

The growing frequency of extreme weather events also underscores the importance of disaster risk financing and climate-resilient agricultural systems. Recovery from agricultural losses often requires significant public expenditure on relief, compensation, infrastructure restoration, and livelihood support. Investments in early warning systems, flood forecasting, climate-resilient farming practices, crop insurance, satellite-based crop monitoring, and anticipatory action can substantially reduce losses and accelerate recovery. Strengthening local preparedness and risk-informed agricultural planning is equally important for enhancing resilience.

Cyber Risk Disaster Management: Building Resilience in an Interconnected Digital World

Dr. Vishal Katekar

Research Associate, NIDM

1. Introduction

The recent advancements in Digital Technologies (DTs) such as Cloud Computing, Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data Analytics, Satellite Communications, and Digital Platforms have accelerated digital transformation across governments, businesses, critical infrastructure sectors, and society. The adoption of these DTs has significantly enhanced efficiency, connectivity, and service delivery; however, at the same time, this increases the cyber disaster-related vulnerabilities and risks. Globally, it was observed that cyber incidents have the potential to disrupt essential services, damage critical infrastructure, undermine public trust, and trigger cascading consequences across multiple sectors. In the present interconnected digital world, a cyberattack in one location or country will disrupt digital systems in other countries. They have emerged as a significant disaster risk capable of affecting national security, economic stability, public safety, and societal well-being. Therefore, the concept of Cyber Risk Disaster Management (CRDM) has become an essential component of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and resilience-building strategies.

2. Understanding Cyber Risk Disaster Management

Cyber Risk Disaster Management refers to the systematic process of identifying, assessing, preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from cyber incidents that can disrupt critical systems, infrastructure, and essential services. It integrates cybersecurity with DRR to address threats arising from cyberattacks, technological failures, human errors, and natural hazards. As societies become increasingly dependent on digital technologies, cyber risk management has evolved from a technical concern into a critical component of national resilience. Cyber risks can originate from cyber warfare, cyber espionage, ransomware attacks, cybercrime, insider threats, software vulnerabilities, supply chain compromises, and AI-enabled attacks. Digital infrastructure is also vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, cyclones, and extreme weather events (Figure 1). Unlike conventional disasters, cyber incidents can spread rapidly across interconnected networks, causing cascading failures across multiple sectors.

3. The Evolving Threat Landscape

The frequency, sophistication, and scale of cyberattacks have increased significantly over the past decade. Critical sectors such as energy, transportation, healthcare, finance, telecommunications, and emergency services have become attractive targets for cyber adversaries. Incidents such as the WannaCry ransomware attack demonstrated how cyber disruptions can affect critical services on a global scale. The growing adoption of the Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, smart cities, and autonomous systems has expanded the cyber threat surface. At the same time, AI is enabling both defenders and attackers to develop advanced capabilities, making the cyber environment increasingly complex and dynamic.

4. Cyber Risks as Disaster Risks

Traditionally, disaster management focused on natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, droughts, and cyclones. However, increasing digitalization has blurred the distinction between physical and cyber domains. A cyberattack on a power grid can disrupt electricity supply, affect water distribution systems, interrupt transportation networks, and compromise healthcare services. Similarly, cyber incidents targeting communication systems can hinder emergency response operations

and the dissemination of critical information during disasters. These interdependencies create cascading effects that can amplify the consequences of an initial cyber event. Therefore, cyber risks should be viewed and managed as systemic disaster risks rather than merely information security concerns.

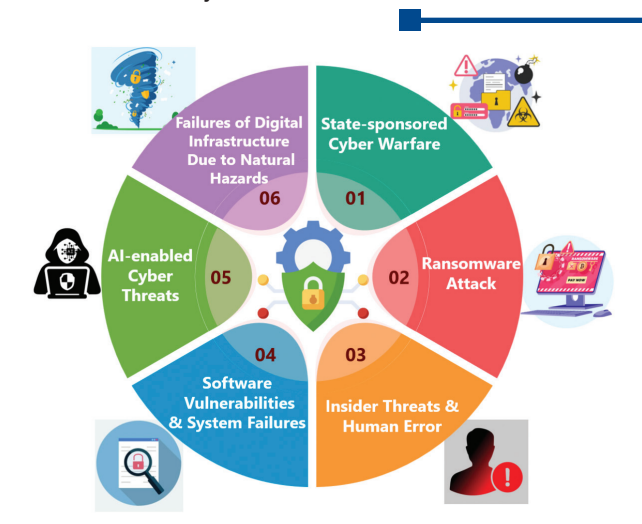


Figure 1: Sources of cyber risks

5. Critical Infrastructure and Cyber Resilience

Critical infrastructure forms the backbone of national development, economic stability, public safety, and societal well-being. As these sectors increasingly rely on interconnected digital technologies, ensuring their protection has become a strategic priority. Cyber resilience refers to the ability of systems, organizations, and societies to anticipate, withstand, respond to, recover from, and adapt to cyber disruptions. Unlike traditional cybersecurity, which emphasizes prevention, cyber resilience focuses on maintaining essential functions during disruptions and ensuring rapid recovery. Achieving resilience requires risk assessment, security-by-design principles, business continuity planning, disaster recovery mechanisms, redundancy, continuous monitoring, threat intelligence, incident response capabilities, and workforce development. Resilient systems are designed not only to prevent cyber incidents but also to absorb shocks and recover quickly when disruptions occur.

6. Challenges and the Way Forward

Despite significant advancements in cybersecurity, effective cyber risk disaster management continues to face challenges such as rapidly evolving threats, shortages of skilled professionals, limited awareness, inadequate information sharing, regulatory gaps, and increasing interdependence of critical infrastructure sectors. Addressing these issues requires stronger collaboration among governments, industry, academia, and civil society. Moving forward, cyber resilience must be integrated into disaster risk reduction strategies through enhanced protection of critical infrastructure, improved incident response capabilities, and adoption of emerging technologies such as AI, GeoAI, and Digital Twins. International cooperation, capacity building, cyber hygiene, and regular cyber crisis simulations are essential for strengthening resilience in an increasingly interconnected digital world.

Global Footprint of NIDM: Advancing Disaster Resilience Beyond Borders

Ms. Nazia Khan, Senior Consultant & IPRO, NIDM

Dr. Sweta Rani, Consultant, NIDM

In an increasingly interconnected world, disasters no longer remain confined by geographical boundaries. From climate-induced emergencies to complex humanitarian crises, the need for global collaboration, shared learning, and collective action has never been greater. Anchored in the Hon'ble Prime Minister's Ten Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction and aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is steadily strengthening India's position as a global leader in disaster risk reduction (DRR) through knowledge exchange, capacity development, and international cooperation.

Over the years, NIDM has evolved from a national training institution into an internationally recognised centre of excellence in disaster risk reduction. Through strategic partnerships with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), its Global Education and Training Institute (GETI), and several international organisations, the Institute has created dynamic platforms for collaborative research, policy dialogue, professional training, and the exchange of best practices.

One of the most significant milestones in this journey has been the successful implementation of four Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Training Programmes on Disaster Risk Management under the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. These flagship programmes have brought together government officials, disaster management



professionals, policymakers, and practitioners from partner countries across Asia and Africa, reinforcing India's commitment to South-South cooperation and global capacity building.

Continuing this legacy, NIDM successfully conducted the 4th ITEC Training Programme on Disaster Risk Management from 1–12 June 2026 under the visionary leadership of Shri Madhup Vyas, IAS, Executive Director, NIDM. The programme was coordinated by Shri Shekher Chaturvedi, Assistant Professor, NIDM, co-coordinated by Dr. Sushma Guleria, Associate Professor, NIDM, and supported by Ms. Nazia Khan, IPRO, NIDM.

The programme welcomed senior officials and disaster management practitioners from Zambia, Tanzania, Nigeria, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Sierra Leone, and Syria, creating a vibrant multicultural learning environment. More than a training programme, it became a platform where diverse experiences converged, enabling participants to exchange innovative practices, discuss common challenges, and forge lasting professional relationships that transcend national boundaries.

Designed as an immersive capacity-building initiative, the programme showcased India's comprehensive disaster management ecosystem through expert-led sessions on disaster risk governance, institutional frameworks, hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment, incident response systems, climate resilience, urban flood risk mitigation, early warning systems, and emerging disaster risks. Field visits and interactive discussions further enriched participants'

understanding by connecting policy with practice and demonstrating India's holistic approach to disaster resilience.

The impact of these initiatives extends well beyond the classroom. Every training programme strengthens institutional capacities, nurtures enduring partnerships, and contributes to a growing global community of disaster management professionals committed to reducing disaster risk and enhancing resilience. Participants return to their respective countries not only with enhanced technical knowledge but also with stronger networks and renewed commitment to collaborative action.

As NIDM continues to expand its international outreach, the ITEC Training Programme stands as a testament to India's growing role as a global knowledge partner in disaster risk reduction. By fostering innovation, promoting collaborative learning, and strengthening institutional capacities across nations, NIDM is translating the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision under the Ten Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction into meaningful global action- building stronger institutions, resilient communities, and a safer, more sustainable future for all.

"Knowledge shared across borders today becomes resilience strengthened across nations tomorrow"

Strengthening CBRN Preparedness in India: Looking Beyond Traditional Disaster Risks

Dr. Kuldeep Chaurasia, Associate Professor, NIDM
Ms. Vinita Kumari, Research Associate, NIDM

When we think about disasters in India, usually floods, cyclones, earthquakes and heatwaves come to our mind. However, there is another category of risk that is alarmingly dangerous, known as Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies.

Although CBRN emergencies are not very common, but incidents such as the Bhopal Gas Tragedy in India, the Chernobyl and Fukushima nuclear accidents, the Tokyo Sarin gas attack, the Ebola outbreak and the COVID-19 pandemic cite the severe impact of such emergencies. These events (as shown in Table 1) caused loss of lives, health problems, environmental damage and economic disruption, with some effects continuing for many years. They highlight the importance of preparedness, early warning, trained responders and effective emergency management systems.

With growing industries and transport network in India, the movement and use of chemicals and other hazardous materials have increased manifolds. Radioactive materials are commonly used in hospitals, research centres and industries, while chemicals are transported every day through roads, railways, ports and airports. Although safety measures are in place, accidents can still take place, making preparedness an important part of disaster management.

During a recent discussion on strengthening CBRN preparedness at Noida International Airport, it was reiterated that procuring equipment alone is not enough. Infact, effective preparedness requires trained personnel, clear procedures and regular mock exercises. During the discussion, the importance of assessing existing capabilities and identifying training needs before developing capacity-building programmes, should also be considered.

Thus, understanding existing capacities and gaps before planning any training programme becomes important and can be done via Training Needs Assessment (TNA), which helps identify risks, training requirements and operational challenges. Additionally, trained in-house responders, clear SOPs, proper equipment inventories along with regular table-top and mock drills will help further. Similar measures can strengthen preparedness on CBRN emergencies at airports, seaports, land ports and other critical infrastructure facilities across the country.

Further, the use of technology cannot be negated. Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI/ML) are increasingly contributing worldwide to analyse large datasets and identify unusual patterns. These technologies could support the analysis of sensor data, detection of abnormal radiation readings, monitoring of hazardous chemical releases and assessment of potential impact zones with regard to CBRN. It should be noted that such systems are not a replacement for human decision-making, but they can provide valuable support during time-sensitive situations.

Another field that is very crucial and can play a vital role in detecting, monitoring and predicting the CBRN hazards well ahead of their occurrence. It includes the development of an integrated CBRN early warning and decision-support systems. These advanced systems/platform could use information from various sources including data from radiation monitors, chemical sensors, weather forecasts, satellite imagery and Geospatial-AI based mapping tools. An example could be the release of hazardous chemicals from an industry. In such a situation, AI-enabled early warning platforms could utilize the weather data such as wind speed, atmospheric pressure, temperature and humidity to estimate the likely direction of dispersion. This insight from the data could be useful for authorities in issuing timely warnings and planning protective actions. Additionally, disaster management organizations with the collaboration of research agencies could develop practical solutions suited to Indian conditions. The focus should not only be on responding to emergencies but also on building a culture of preparedness through regular assessments, training, mock exercises and knowledge sharing.

With the rapid growth in infrastructure sector of our country, preparedness for low-frequency but high-impact events will become increasingly vital. Therefore, strengthening human capacities, encouraging innovation and developing coordination among various agencies can help ensure that the country is better prepared for future CBRN challenges.

Table 1: Major CBRN Emergencies across globe and their impacts

Year	Incident	Type	Location	Key Impact
1984	Bhopal Gas Tragedy	Chemical	India	World's worst industrial disaster; thousands of deaths and long-term health impacts on over 500,000 people.
1986	Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster	Radiological/Nuclear	Ukraine (Former USSR)	Massive radioactive release, large-scale evacuation, long-term environmental and health impacts.
1995	Tokyo Subway Sarin Attack	Chemical	Japan	Terrorist use of chemical agents; thousands affected and widespread public panic.
2011	Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident	Radiological/Nuclear	Japan	Nuclear accident following earthquake and tsunami; large-scale evacuation and long-term recovery efforts.
2014–2016	Ebola Outbreak	Biological	West Africa	More than 28,000 cases; highlighted the importance of disease surveillance and public health preparedness.
2020	LG Polymers Styrene Gas Leak	Chemical	Visakhapatnam, India	Thousands exposed, fatalities reported, and large-scale evacuation of nearby communities.
2020–2023	COVID-19 Pandemic	Biological	Global	Unprecedented health, social and economic impacts, affecting billions worldwide.

TESTIMONIALS

15th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: Shri Mohit Singh
Designation: Joint Director
Quality Council of India

This training has been an eye-opening experience. The course offered a well-structured and comprehensive understanding of disaster risk management—from early warning systems and mitigation strategies to response planning and community resilience. The sessions on vulnerable groups—women, children, and persons with disabilities—brought a critical human dimension to disaster management that is often overlooked. I also gained valuable insights from the field visit to the flood-affected village near Vijayawada, which reinforced the importance of community-level preparedness.



Name: -Shri Abhishek Kumar Anand
Designation: Director Finance
State Health Authority, Government of Uttarakhand

The programme has been an enriching and enlightening experience. It provided a holistic understanding of disaster risk management by integrating technical, administrative, financial, and community-based dimensions of disaster preparedness and response. The deliberations on health emergencies, nutrition during disasters, and the protection of vulnerable populations: including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities: were especially insightful. They reinforced the need for inclusive planning and resilient public health systems capable of responding to evolving disaster scenarios.

16th Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: Dr. K. Sasikumar
Designation: IFS
CCF, Gujarat State

The 16th Comprehensive Course by NIDM was insightful and well-structured. Expert sessions and case studies on Wildlife DRR and Forest Fire management provided practical frameworks directly relevant to the Gujarat Forest Department. These learnings will strengthen our field-level DRR interventions. Grateful to NIDM for this opportunity.

TESTIMONIALS

4th ITEC, Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: -T. Srirajeevan

Designation: Secretary SLAS

Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Defence, Sri Lanka

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the NIDM, New Delhi, and the ITEC Programme for organizing the CCDRM 4th ITEC Batch. The programme was highly enriching and provided valuable knowledge on disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience-building. The visits to NDMA and NDRF offered practical insights into India's disaster management framework and operational readiness. I also enjoyed the opportunity to experience authentic North Indian cuisine, which added a valuable cultural dimension to the programme. The safe, comfortable, and well-maintained accommodation at the NIDM hostel contributed significantly to a pleasant learning environment throughout the course. Furthermore, the cultural visits to Red Fort and Taj Mahal provided memorable insights into India's rich history and heritage. I highly appreciate the dedication of the faculty, resource persons, and organizing team for delivering an excellent learning experience.



Name: -Ms. Alabede Olasunkanmi Rafiat

Designation: Senior Officer

Business Development Department, Nigeria

I want to take this moment to express my heartfelt appreciation for the exceptional just concluded two-week training program for disaster management. The organization and thoroughness of the sessions were truly impressive. Each topic was presented with clarity and depth, providing valuable insights into disaster management practices. The expertise of the trainers and the collaborative atmosphere fostered among participants enriched the learning experience. Thank you for your dedication and hard work in making this training program a success. I am confident that the knowledge gained will greatly benefit me in my future endeavors.



Name: -Ms. Neema Massawe

Designation: Economist

Prime Minister's Office, United Republic of Tanzania

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to participate in the short training program at the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). The program was exceptionally well-structured and highly enriching, providing me with in-depth knowledge and a broader perspective on disaster risk management and resilience-building strategies. It has significantly strengthened my understanding of integrating disaster risk reduction into development planning and policy formulation, particularly within the context of sustainable development. The interactive sessions delivered by distinguished experts were both insightful and practical, bridging the gap between theory and real-world application. I am also deeply grateful for the exposure visits, which offered valuable first-hand insights into disaster preparedness systems and meteorological services, further enhancing the overall learning experience. Beyond the academic enrichment, the opportunity to experience India's rich cultural and historical heritage made the program truly memorable and inspiring. I sincerely thank NIDM for the warm hospitality, excellent coordination, and for creating such a transformative learning experience.

TESTIMONIALS

4th ITEC, Comprehensive Course on Disaster Risk Management



Name: -Mr. Nima Tshering

Designation: District Disaster Management Officer
Dept of Local Governance & Disaster Management, Mongar, Bhutan

The Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme organized by NIDM on 01-12 June 2026 was very enlightening and effective. This program increased my understanding about important concepts in DRM like risk assessment, preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery, and build back better approach. The course work, relevant institutional visits to IMD, NCS, NDMA, NDRF and group exercises proved to be practical and applicable in actual disaster scenarios. Other than the sessions, visiting world renowned cultural heritage sites like Taj Mahal is a memorable one. The training program has greatly improved my professional capabilities in DRM. I am thankful to NIDM for arranging this useful training program.



Name: -Ms. Elpida Chipulumutso Sambala

Designation: Project Engineer
Northern Region Water Board, Malawi

I appreciate the NIDM team for the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management course under ITEC which has provided me with the understanding of disaster risk reduction principles and their practical application. The course covered key topics including disaster risk management frameworks, nature-based solutions for disaster risk reduction, and the application of GIS in disaster management. These sessions have enhanced my understanding of the importance of proactive risk assessment, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery strategies in reducing disaster impacts. The visits to Red Fort, the Taj Mahal, and the Rashtrapati Bhavan offered valuable insights into cultural heritage preservation and infrastructure resilience into national assets and public institutions. As a civil engineer, the knowledge gained will be highly beneficial in integrating disaster risk considerations into infrastructure planning, design, and implementation.



Name: -Ms. Caroline Munkombwe

Designation: SHEQ Officer
Zambia Electricity Supplying Company, Zambia

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank ITEC and NIDM for the opportunity extended to me and my fellow participants. As my first time visiting India, I arrived with many uncertainties. However, your kindness and hospitality, made me feel safe and welcome. We came as participants from different countries, but you treated us with immense respect, dignity, and professionalism. The Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management course was highly informative and enriching. The knowledge and skills acquired will greatly contribute to my professional work and support disaster risk management efforts in my country. I am particularly grateful for the field visits and practical learning experiences, which provided valuable insights into India's disaster management systems, emergency response mechanisms, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives. Witnessing these best practices firsthand was both inspiring and educational.

Sharing Nature's Bounty: Mangoes from NIDM Southern Campus reach Children and Orphanages

In a heartening initiative aimed at promoting community welfare and the meaningful utilization of campus resources, NIDM Southern Campus facilitated the distribution of mangoes harvested from its campus orchard to schools and orphanages through the School Education Department.

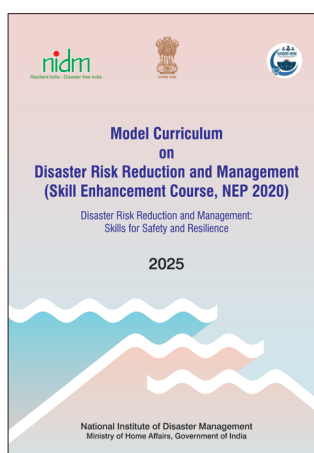
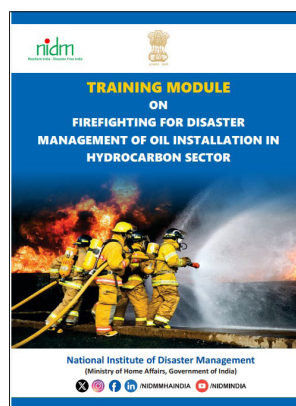
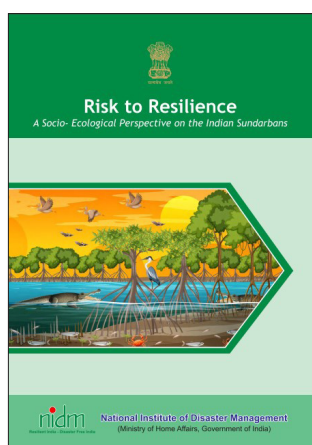
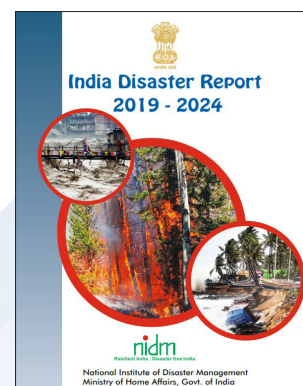
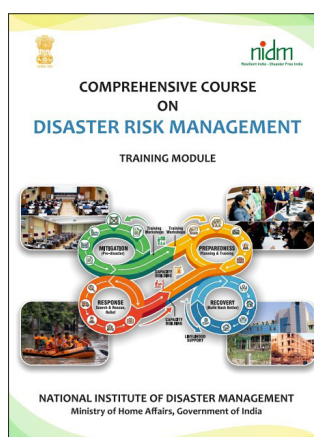
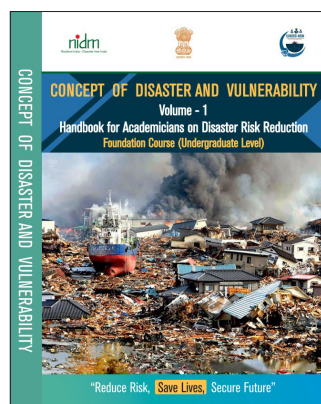
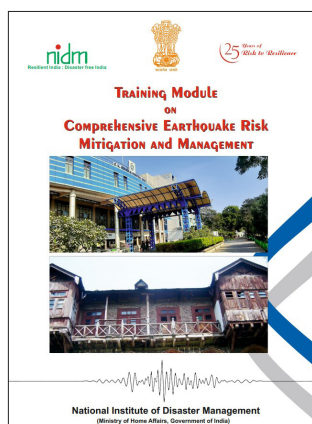
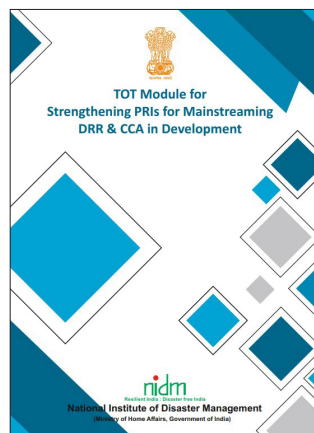
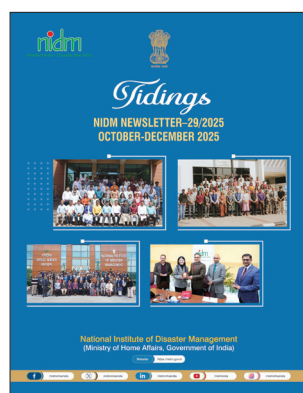
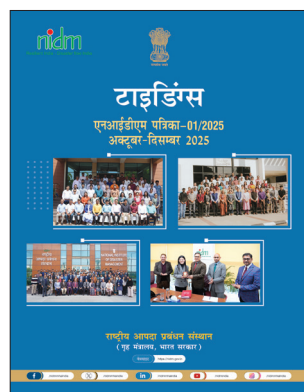


The seasonal fruit was collected and distributed among children in educational and welfare institutions, bringing the freshness and goodness of nature's bounty to young recipients. The initiative not only helped ensure productive utilization of the mango harvest but also contributed to the well-being of children by providing them with nutritious seasonal fruits.

The activity reflects NIDM's commitment to social responsibility and community engagement. By extending the benefits of its natural resources beyond the campus, the Institute continues to foster a spirit of service and inclusiveness, strengthening its connection with the wider community.

The smiles and appreciation received from the children and institutions stand as a reminder that even small acts of sharing can create a meaningful and lasting impact.

NIDM Publications



NIDM PORTALS



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





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