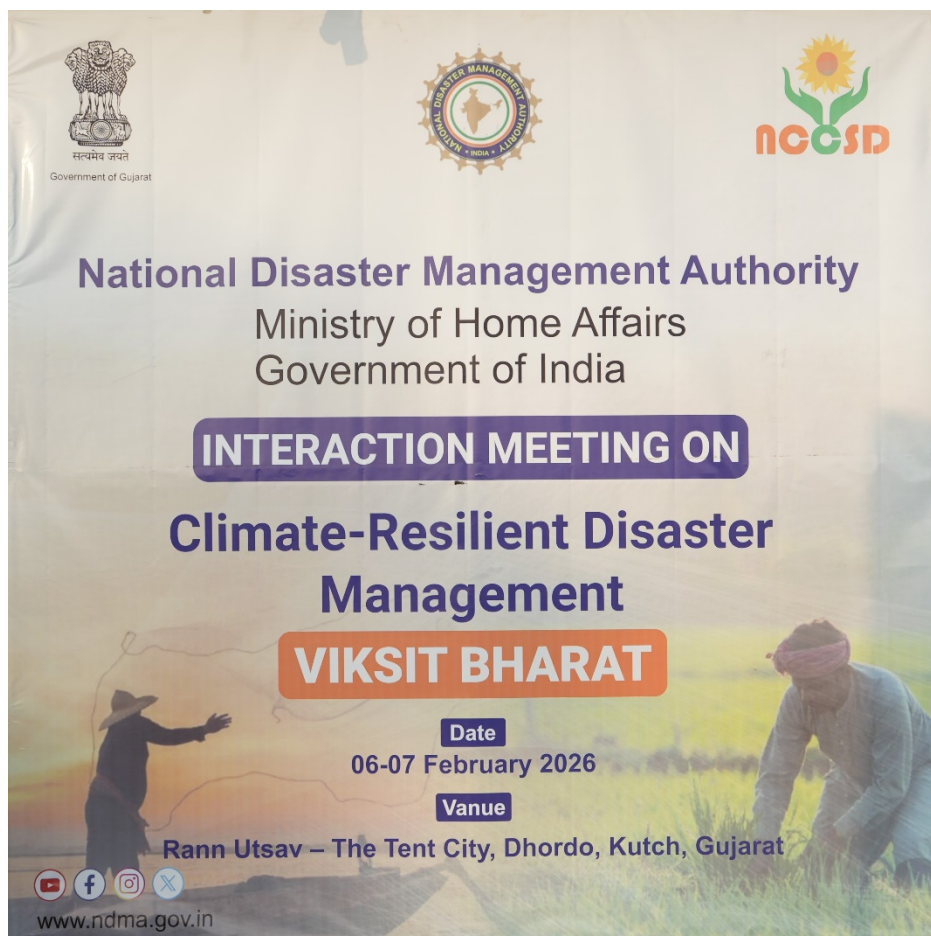


Interaction Meeting on Climate-Resilient Disaster Management: VIKSIT BHARAT

(6-7 February 2026)

A Brief Report

Building a Climate-Resilient Future: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Agriculture and Coastal Livelihoods



Jointly Organised by

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and National Council for Climate Change,
Sustainable Development and Public Leadership (NCCSD)

Venue: Rann Utsav Tent City, Dhordo, Kutch, Gujarat

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FOREWORD FROM NDMA

India is at a critical juncture where the accelerating impacts of climate change are reshaping the country's disaster risk profile. Increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather eventranging from heatwaves, droughts, and floods to cyclones, storm surges, and coastal erosion are placing mounting pressure on agriculture, coastal zones, water systems, and rural and peri-urban livelihoods. These risks pose not only humanitarian and environmental challenges but also significant developmental and economic implications. In this context, strengthening resilience through risk-informed, climate-responsive development is no longer optional; it is a national imperative.

The Interaction Meeting on Climate-Resilient Disaster Management for VIKSIT BHARAT has been convened to advance this imperative by fostering focused dialogue on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into agriculture and coastal livelihood systems. These sectors are foundational to India's food security, employment, and socio-economic stability, and are among the most exposed to climate variability and extreme events. The deliberations during this meeting reflect a strategic shift from a predominantly response-oriented approach to one that prioritises prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and long-term resilience-building, in line with the vision of VIKSIT BHARAT 2047.

The National Disaster Management Authority views disaster risk reduction as an integral component of sustainable development planning. NDMA remains committed to supporting States, Union Territories, sectoral ministries, institutions, and local communities through robust policy frameworks, science- and technology-driven solutions, capacity building, and knowledge partnerships. Emphasis is placed on anticipatory governance, use of early warning systems, ecosystem-based and nature-based solutions, resilient infrastructure, inclusive financing mechanisms, and community-centric approaches that leave no one behind.

This Interaction Meeting has provided a valuable platform for multi-stakeholder engagement, bringing together government officials, technical experts, development partners, civil society organisations, and practitioners to share experiences, innovations, and policy insights. The outcomes of these consultations are expected to inform actionable strategies and strengthen coordination across sectors and levels of governance, thereby enhancing India's collective ability to manage current and emerging climate risks.

We are confident that the insights, recommendations, and partnerships emerging from this meeting will contribute meaningfully to India's journey towards a resilient, inclusive, and developed nation. The National Disaster Management Authority looks forward to sustained collaboration with all stakeholders in translating these deliberations into concrete actions that advance the vision of a climate-resilient VIKSIT BHARAT.

MESSAGE FROM NCCSD

Climate change presents complex, interlinked challenges that cut across sectors, geographies, and governance levels. Addressing these challenges requires integrated, multi-sectoral, and multi-level solutions that align climate action with sustainable development and public leadership. The National Council for Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Public Leadership (NCCSD) is committed to strengthening climate governance in India through informed policy dialogue, leadership development, capacity building, and strategic partnerships that bridge science, policy, and practice.

The Interaction Meeting on Climate-Resilient Disaster Management for VIKSIT BHARAT has provided a timely and meaningful platform for collaboration among government institutions, academia, international organisations, development partners, civil society, and community representatives. By fostering constructive dialogue and knowledge exchange, the conference has enabled a deeper understanding of climate-induced risks and the pathways for integrating disaster risk reduction into agriculture, coastal livelihoods, and broader development planning.

The deliberations and recommendations emerging from this conference are expected to inform future strategies and policy interventions aimed at enhancing climate resilience across the country. NCCSD looks forward to continued collaboration with national and state institutions, technical agencies, and stakeholders to translate these insights into actionable outcomes that support India's transition towards a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable development trajectory under the vision of VIKSIT BHARAT.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organisers extend their sincere gratitude to all distinguished speakers, session chairs, panelists, and delegates for their active participation and thoughtful contributions to the Interaction Meeting on Climate-Resilient Disaster Management for VIKSIT BHARAT. The depth and quality of the deliberations were greatly enriched by the diverse perspectives shared by representatives from central and state governments, scientific and technical institutions, international organisations, development partners, civil society organisations, and community stakeholders.

The organisers place on records their appreciation for the support and cooperation extended by the State and district administration, particularly the district administration of Kutch, for facilitating the smooth conduct of the conference. The organisers also express their sincere gratitude to Dr. Kirit Nanubhai Shelat, IAS (Retd.), Executive Chairman of the National Council for Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Public Leadership (NCCSD), and his team for their valuable support, guidance, and contributions to the successful planning and execution of the interaction meeting. Special thanks are due to all partner institutions and organisations whose collaboration and commitment were instrumental in shaping the discussions on climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development

The engagement of local communities, practitioners, and grassroots organisations added valuable field-based insights, grounding the discussions in lived realities and reinforcing the importance of inclusive, people-centred approaches to disaster preparedness and resilience-building. The organisers also acknowledge the efforts of the organising and coordination teams whose dedication ensured the successful planning and execution of the event.

Collectively, these contributions have strengthened the outcomes of the conference and will play an important role in advancing climate-resilient disaster management and preparedness efforts across India in alignment with the vision of VIKSIT BHARAT.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interaction Meeting on Climate-Resilient Disaster Management for VIKSIT BHARAT, held on 6–7 February 2026 at the Rann Utsav Tent City, Dhordo, Kutch, Gujarat, served as a high-level multi-stakeholder platform to advance India’s transition towards anticipatory, preventive, and resilience-oriented disaster governance. Jointly organised by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, and the National Council for Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Public Leadership (NCCSD), the meeting was anchored in the national development vision of VIKSIT BHARAT 2047.

The interaction recognised that climate change has fundamentally altered India’s disaster risk landscape, with increasing frequency, intensity, and persistence of hazards such as heatwaves, droughts, erratic monsoons, cyclones, storm surges, and sea-level rise. These risks disproportionately affect agriculture systems and coastal livelihoods, which remain highly sensitive to climate variability and are critical to food security, employment, and regional economic stability. Against this backdrop, the meeting emphasised the urgent need to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning rather than addressing disasters solely through post-event response and relief.

Strategic Framing and Policy Context: The inaugural session positioned climate-resilient disaster management as a core pathway to VIKSIT BHARAT 2047, calling for anticipatory governance and coordinated action across institutions and stakeholders. It emphasised embedding DRR into sectoral policy, public finance, infrastructure planning, and livelihood programmes, alongside climate adaptation and digital governance.

Climate Impacts on Agriculture and Food Security: The agriculture session identified heat stress, drought, monsoon volatility, and pest/disease risks as escalating threats to farm productivity, incomes, and food security. It prioritised Climate-Smart Agriculture, supported by agromet advisories, soil and water resilience measures, and stronger crop insurance and last-mile compensation systems.

Coastal and Ocean Systems and Livelihoods: The coastal session highlighted rising risks from sea-level rise, storm surges, erosion, and salinity ingress, affecting fisheries, agriculture, water security, and settlements. It recommended scaling mangrove-based protection and ICZM, strengthening resilient fisheries, and integrating climate risk into coastal development and livelihood planning.

Disaster Financing, Insurance, and Risk Transfer: The financing session noted that conventional relief-heavy approaches are insufficient under recurring climate shocks. It advocated expanded parametric insurance, stronger PPP-based risk financing, and improved coordination among

disaster authorities, insurers, and financial systems to enable faster payouts and resilience investment.

Governance, Technology, and Institutional Capacity: The governance-technology session stressed empowering PRIs and ULBs with capacity, data, and protocols for last-mile preparedness. It prioritised multi-hazard early warning, remote sensing, AI/IoT-enabled monitoring, and rapid damage assessment, with emphasis on operational integration and trust-based delivery.

Community-Centred and Inclusive Resilience: Stakeholder consultations reinforced that resilience must be community-led and locally grounded, leveraging local knowledge and partnerships with civil society and the private sector. Inclusive planning was highlighted as essential for safeguarding farmers, fishers, informal workers, and vulnerable households.

Consensus and Way Forward

The interaction concluded with consensus on three priority actions:

1. Strengthening and expanding multi-hazard early warning systems, with improved coverage and last mile communication.
2. Scaling climate risk insurance and innovative disaster financing mechanisms to protect livelihoods and reduce fiscal vulnerability; and
3. Developing integrated climate-risk data and decision-support platforms to enable evidence-based planning across sectors and governance levels.

Participants emphasised aligning these priorities with National and State Disaster Management Plans, State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs), and sectoral development programmes. Enhanced inter-agency coordination, decentralised capacity-building, and sustained stakeholder engagement were identified as critical enablers for implementation. Overall, the Interaction Meeting outlined a coherent roadmap for embedding climate resilience within India's disaster management and development architecture, reinforcing the transition towards anticipatory, inclusive, and risk-informed governance in pursuit of a climate-resilient VIKSIT BHARAT by 2047.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The Interaction Meeting on Climate-Resilient Disaster Management for VIKSIT BHARAT was convened as a multi-stakeholder platform to deliberate on emerging climate risks and resilience pathways aligned with India's long-term development vision of VIKSIT BHARAT 2047. The meeting brought together senior policymakers, technical experts, scientists, development partners, representatives from State Governments, financial and regulatory institutions, civil society organisations, and community stakeholders to strengthen dialogue on mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in a changing climate context.

The deliberations recognised that climate change is amplifying the frequency, intensity, and complexity of disasters, necessitating a transition from reactive disaster response to anticipatory, preventive, and resilience-oriented approaches. Particular emphasis was placed on agriculture and coastal economies, which are both economically critical and highly vulnerable to climate variability. These sectors face compounded risks from heat stress, droughts, floods, cyclones, sea-level rise, salinity ingress, and ecosystem degradation, with direct implications for food security, livelihoods, and social stability.

The meeting was structured around thematic technical sessions and stakeholder consultations to facilitate cross-sectoral learning and actionable exchange on policy frameworks, governance mechanisms, scientific and technological tools, ecosystem-based approaches, and disaster risk financing. Discussions highlighted the importance of strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems, improving risk communication and last-mile preparedness, and leveraging data-driven decision support for risk-informed planning. The deliberations also underscored the need to expand risk transfer and insurance mechanisms, promote resilient agricultural practices, and adopt nature-based solutions for coastal protection, supported by institutional coordination and decentralised capacity-building.

Overall, the meeting reaffirmed that climate resilience and DRR must be embedded within mainstream development planning at national, state, and local levels, including alignment with National and State Disaster Management Plans and State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs). The outcomes contributed to a shared roadmap for advancing anticipatory, inclusive, and risk-informed governance, supporting the goal of a climate-resilient VIKSIT BHARAT by 2047.

Objectives of the Interaction Meeting

1. To mainstream climate-resilient Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into agriculture systems and coastal livelihood planning, in alignment with the national vision of VIKSIT BHARAT 2047.

2. To assess sector-specific climate risks affecting agriculture and coastal regions and identify preventive, adaptive, and restorative strategies to reduce vulnerability and livelihood disruption.
3. To examine governance and coordination mechanisms required for anticipatory disaster management, including integration across national, state, and local institutions.
4. To explore innovative disaster financing and risk transfer mechanisms, including insurance-based solutions, to manage escalating climate-related losses and enhance financial preparedness.
5. To leverage science, technology, and data systems such as early warning, remote sensing, and decision-support tools for risk-informed planning and timely response.
6. To facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement and knowledge exchange, incorporating perspectives from government agencies, research institutions, development partners, private sector actors, and community representatives.

Expected Outcomes

1. Enhanced Policy Integration – Clear articulation of pathways for embedding climate resilience and DRR within agriculture policies, coastal development frameworks, and disaster management plans at multiple governance levels.
2. Strengthened Risk Preparedness – Consensus on priority actions to strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems, risk communication, and last-mile preparedness in climate-vulnerable regions.
3. Improved Financial Resilience – Identification of scalable approaches for climate risk insurance, disaster financing, and risk transfer to protect livelihoods and reduce fiscal exposure.
4. Technology-Enabled Decision-Making – Roadmap for adopting data-driven tools, integrated climate-risk platforms, and rapid assessment technologies to support anticipatory governance.
5. Inclusive and Community-Centred Resilience – Reinforced commitment to participatory planning, local knowledge integration, and inclusive approaches addressing the needs of farmers, fishers, informal workers, and vulnerable populations.
6. Action-Oriented Way Forward – Shared understanding of short-, medium-, and long-term priorities to strengthen climate-resilient disaster management in support of a VIKSIT BHARAT by 2047.

INAUGURAL SESSION

Event Overview

The Inaugural Session of the Interaction Meeting on Climate-Resilient Disaster Management for VIKSIT BHARAT was held on 6 February 2026 and set the strategic tone for deliberations across the two-day interaction. The session focused on positioning climate resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as integral components of India's long-term development pathway, with particular emphasis on agriculture systems and coastal livelihoods.



The session commenced with **Welcome and Context Setting by Ms. Mrinalini Shrivastava (IPS), Director, NDMA**, who outlined the objectives of the interaction and its relevance to the national vision of **VIKSIT BHARAT 2047**. She emphasised the need to move beyond response-oriented disaster management towards anticipatory, preventive, and resilience-building **approaches**, especially in climate-sensitive sectors. She highlighted that strengthening preparedness, early warning, and institutional coordination is essential to safeguarding livelihoods and development gains in the face of increasing climate variability.

Dr. Kirit Shelat, NCCSD, in his Opening Remarks, underscored Disaster Risk Reduction as a core development priority, rather than a standalone emergency function. He emphasised the importance of mainstreaming DRR into sectoral planning, particularly agriculture, coastal development, and livelihood programmes. He noted that climate resilience requires coordinated action across governance levels, integration of scientific knowledge into planning processes, and sustained engagement with communities and local institutions.

The **Keynote Address** was delivered by **Dr. Dinesh Kumar Aswal, Member, NDMA**, who articulated a forward-looking vision for climate-resilient disaster management aligned with VIKSIT BHARAT 2047. He highlighted the growing complexity of climate-induced risks and stressed the importance of anticipatory governance, whole-of-government coordination, and whole-of-society engagement. Emphasis was placed on strengthening early warning systems, leveraging science and technology, and embedding resilience considerations into development planning to reduce future losses. He also highlighted the need for evidence-based decision-making, institutional preparedness, and financial resilience to address escalating disaster risks.

The Inaugural Session concluded with a **Vote of Thanks by Shri Sunny Patel, NCCSD**, who acknowledged the participation of dignitaries, experts, and stakeholders and expressed confidence that the interaction would lead to actionable insights and collaborative pathways for strengthening climate-resilient disaster management in India.



TECHNICAL SESSION PROCEEDINGS

SESSION I – CLIMATE IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

Chair:

Dr. Dinesh Kumar Aswal, Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

Dr. Dinesh Kumar Aswal welcomed all participants and set the context for the session by underscoring its relevance considering the growing impact of climate change on agriculture and allied livelihoods. He highlighted that climate change is increasingly manifesting through frequent cyclones, prolonged droughts, sea-level rise, and other climate-induced disasters, with coastal regions such as Gujarat being particularly vulnerable. These challenges, he noted, pose serious threats to food security, rural livelihoods, and the socio-economic stability of coastal communities. Emphasizing the urgency of the issue, Dr. Aswal stressed the need to identify and implement appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures to enhance resilience in coastal states. He stated that the session aimed to facilitate meaningful dialogue, share expert insights, and showcase practical approaches for strengthening resilience and ensuring sustainable development in vulnerable regions.

Key Presentations and Interventions

Dr. A. R. Pathak, Former Vice-Chancellor, Navsari Agricultural University (NAU) & Junagadh Agricultural University (JAU), spoke on the impacts of climate change on Indian agriculture. He noted that rising temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, and the increasing intensity of extreme events such as droughts, floods, and cyclones are adversely affecting crop seasonality and productivity. Irregular monsoons and temperature stress disrupt sowing and harvesting cycles, leading to yield reductions and crop failures. Heavy rainfall, particularly in irrigated and coastal regions, contributes to soil erosion, waterlogging, and salinity. He highlighted that nearly seven states in India are severely affected by soil salinity, resulting in land degradation and threats to food security. Climate stress also impacts livestock through heat stress, disease proliferation, and reduced fodder availability, thereby lowering productivity. Overall, he emphasized that climate change exacerbates vulnerabilities in rural livelihoods and agricultural infrastructure, underscoring the need for climate-resilient agricultural practices.

Ms. S. Rukmani, Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), elaborated on the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change to Indian agriculture, including rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, frequent droughts and floods, soil degradation, salinity, water stress, and declining crop productivity. She noted that agriculture is both affected by and contributes to climate change, consuming nearly 85 percent of India's freshwater resources, while approximately 29.7 percent of land is already degraded. Climate variability, she observed, directly affects food security, farmer livelihoods, and local weather systems, particularly in rainfed regions. To address these challenges, she emphasized the

promotion of climate-resilient and sustainable agricultural practices such as efficient irrigation, soil health management, organic farming, agroforestry, and watershed development. She outlined key government initiatives supporting mitigation and adaptation, including PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop), PMFBY, RAD, PKVY, NMSA, SMAM, and PDMC, along with interventions under the National Bamboo Mission and the promotion of circular economy approaches in agriculture. These measures, she noted, aim to enhance productivity, resource efficiency, and resilience under changing climatic conditions.

Dr. A. G. Pansuriya, Director of Research, Junagadh Agricultural University (JAU), emphasized that Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in agriculture requires a comprehensive, multi-pronged approach integrating early warning systems, technical advisory services, and cost-effective mitigation measures such as river linking, watershed development, and DRR infrastructure. He highlighted that enhanced investment in resilient agriculture can significantly reduce casualties and losses from extreme events such as cyclones and floods. Mainstreaming climate resilience into existing schemes and increasing budgetary allocations for DRR, he stressed, are critical. Acknowledging that agriculture is highly vulnerable and contributes to land degradation, biodiversity loss, soil and water stress, and greenhouse gas emissions, he called for future strategies focused on sustainable intensification, livelihood diversification beyond farming, and bridging technology gaps in the agri-sector. He referred to national initiatives such as the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which emphasize adaptation through climate-resilient crops and mitigation through soil health management, organic farming, nutrient management, and efficient water use, supported by schemes such as PDMC, RAD, PKVY, and NFSM. He concluded with a call to action for governments to mainstream resilience into development planning, align investments with risk reduction outcomes, and ensure forward-looking, inclusive governance frameworks capable of managing future uncertainties.

Shri Manish Agrawal, IAS, Additional Special Relief Commissioner, Government of Odisha, shared Odisha's experience in advancing sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture. He highlighted the importance of strengthening DRR through robust early warning systems, timely technical advisories, and cost-effective interventions such as watershed management, river basin planning, and flood moderation. Increased investment, he noted, is essential to reduce recurring losses from cyclones, floods, droughts, and salinity ingress. He emphasized that agriculture remains the backbone of livelihoods and food security in Odisha, particularly for small and marginal farmers, yet is highly vulnerable to land degradation, soil erosion, water stress, biodiversity loss, and rising greenhouse gas emissions. Integrating climate resilience into ongoing agricultural and rural development schemes, promoting zero-budget and environment-friendly farming practices, addressing technology gaps, and enhancing budgetary support for DRR were identified as critical priorities. He stressed the importance of risk-informed governance and data-driven decision-making, noting that disaster risk is continuous and must be managed through timely information, early warning, and adaptive policies. He concluded by

noting that Odisha has progressively shifted its approach from disaster management to disaster mitigation to achieve sustained resilience.

Shri Konda Chavva, Assistant Representative, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), emphasized that agriculture and food security are central to India's resilience, livelihoods, nutrition, and poverty reduction, yet face escalating risks from climate change, water stress, soil degradation, and the increasing frequency of extreme events such as heatwaves, floods, and droughts. He highlighted low water-use efficiency, declining soil health, and projected yield losses in major crops including rice, wheat, millets, sugarcane, and cotton, which threaten production and incomes, particularly for smallholders, landless workers, women, and other vulnerable groups. He noted that climate shocks increasingly propagate across the entire agrifood system, affecting production, markets, nutrition, and social protection. This necessitates a shift from sectoral, reactive relief measures to a systems-based, anticipatory risk management approach. Strengthening climate risk information and early warning systems, integrating digital tools, promoting sustainable resource use, and enabling risk transfer mechanisms such as insurance and cash support were identified as critical to transitioning from crisis response to prevention. He aligned these efforts with FAO's vision of Better Production, Better Nutrition, Better Environment, and Better Life in support of a Viksit Bharat.

Dr. Sweta Baidya, Senior Consultant, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), emphasized that building resilience to coastal and climate-related hazards requires an integrated risk management approach that prioritizes proactive, pre-disaster investments over post-disaster response. She highlighted NDMA initiatives such as the Integrated Coastal Risk Mitigation and Resilience Programme (ICRMRP) and community-based Disaster Risk Reduction efforts aimed at strengthening resilience across coastal States and Union Territories. She noted the importance of district-level disaster resilience through model gram panchayats, convergence among panchayats, government, industry, and communities, and investments in water security, groundwater recharge, and risk-informed planning. Harnessing torrential rainfall through sub-surface dykes, borewell recharge shafts, and soil and water conservation measures was highlighted as a means to strengthen both drought and flood resilience. She also emphasized the promotion of circular economy practices linking agriculture, animal husbandry, and soil fertility management. Advances in scientific risk monitoring, early warning systems, risk intelligence, and planning tools, she noted, enhance decision-making, while embedding financial risk transfer mechanisms such as insurance into risk governance ensures that DRR investments yield sustained, long-term benefits.

Stakeholder Consultation

During the stakeholder consultation, discussions focused on building self-reliant and resilient rural ecosystems in Gujarat, aligned with the visions of Viksit Bharat and Atma Nirbhar Bharat. Participants highlighted the potential of promoting plastic-free villages through the adoption of

eco-friendly alternatives such as mud-based utensils and crockery in place of plastic cups, which would reduce environmental pollution while reviving traditional skills and local livelihoods. The concept of energy-surplus villages was emphasized, with solar, biogas, and other renewable energy sources identified as pathways to enhance self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on external resources. When combined with resilient livelihood systems based on agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, and local enterprises, such approaches can significantly enhance the capacity of villages to withstand economic and climate shocks. Participants concluded that integrated, community-led models are essential for fostering environmentally sustainable, economically vibrant, and socially empowered villages, contributing meaningfully to Gujarat's rural transformation and the broader national vision of a developed and self-reliant India.



SESSION II – CLIMATE IMPACT ON OCEAN & COASTAL LIVELIHOODS

Event Overview and Session Context

The session commenced with a presentation by **Dr. Swati Singh Raghuvanshi, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, who outlined the conceptual and operational convergence between Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, with particular emphasis on ecosystem-based adaptation in coastal areas. The presentation underscored that the conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, wetlands, and nearshore marine systems form the foundation of resilient coastal development, especially for communities facing

recurrent cyclones, storm surges, erosion, and salinity ingress. Drawing from the experience of the Green Climate Fund–supported Enhancing Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities (ECRICC) project, Dr. Raghuvanshi explained how climate risk assessments, ecosystem restoration, livelihood diversification, and community preparedness are being integrated into coastal development planning across selected districts in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Odisha.

The presentation highlighted that the ECRICC project aims to enhance the resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems, promote climate-adaptive livelihoods, and strengthen governance and institutional frameworks for climate-resilient coastal management. Particular attention was drawn to livelihood interventions such as climate-resilient aquaculture, system of rice intensification, mud crab farming, oyster and mussel farming, ornamental fisheries, and seaweed cultivation, which have enabled income diversification while reducing ecological stress. Evidence from project landscapes demonstrated increased productivity, improved market access, and enhanced participation of women and marginalized groups, with nearly two million people expected to benefit, half of them women. The session also emphasized the role of trained community-level “Climate Champions” in bridging policy and practice, disseminating early warnings, supporting evacuation, and contributing to post-disaster assessments.

A significant portion of the presentation focused on observed disaster risk reduction outcomes. Case studies from Odisha and Andhra Pradesh illustrated how mangrove restoration, creek deepening, and community preparedness contributed to reduced wind intensity, minimal damage, and zero loss of life during recent cyclonic events. Institutional innovations such as Mangrove Co-Management Committees in Maharashtra were highlighted as scalable models for community-led ecosystem protection and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction. The presentation concluded by stressing that integrating ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction with inclusive, community-led preparedness mechanisms can substantially reduce disaster impacts while protecting livelihoods and strengthening last-mile response capacities.

The session then transitioned to a presentation on the “NIOT Vision 2047: Design, Develop, Demonstrate and Deliver,” by **Dr. Vijaya Ravichandran, National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT)**, which provided a strategic overview of India’s long-term ocean technology roadmap and its relevance for coastal resilience, disaster risk management, and the blue economy

The presentation outlined how India’s vast Exclusive Economic Zone and deep-sea assets present both opportunities and responsibilities, particularly in the context of climate change, coastal hazards, and sustainable resource use. Anchored in the five interlinked themes of food, water, energy, climate change, and ocean health, the Vision 2047 framework positions ocean science and technology as critical enablers of national resilience and economic growth.

The deliberations highlighted NIOT's focus on developing advanced observation systems, deep-sea exploration technologies, and marine infrastructure to improve hazard detection, early warning, and environmental monitoring. Technologies such as tsunami warning systems, moored data buoys, high-frequency radars, autonomous and manned underwater vehicles, and real-time ocean observation platforms were presented as essential tools for understanding ocean-atmosphere dynamics and improving disaster preparedness. The session also underscored the importance of integrating ocean observations with predictive models to enhance forecasting of cyclones, storm surges, coastal erosion, and other climate-induced hazards affecting coastal populations.

In addition to risk monitoring and early warning, the presentation emphasized the role of ocean technologies in building long-term resilience through sustainable desalination, offshore renewable energy, mariculture, and coastal protection engineering. Nature-based and hybrid solutions, including artificial reefs, blue carbon ecosystems, and climate-resilient coastal infrastructure, were discussed as complementary to ecosystem-based adaptation approaches highlighted earlier in the session. The Vision 2047 framework also stressed capacity building, technology transfer, and partnerships with state governments, academia, industry, and coastal communities to ensure that scientific advances translate into tangible societal benefits.

The session concluded with reflections on the strong complementarity between ecosystem-based adaptation and technology-driven ocean management. Participants noted that resilient coastal futures require both the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems and the deployment of robust scientific and engineering systems for monitoring, forecasting, and response. The discussions reinforced the need for integrated planning across disaster management, climate adaptation, coastal livelihoods, and the blue economy, with institutions such as NDMA, UNDP, and NIOT playing mutually reinforcing roles. Overall, the session contributed to the broader objectives of the Interaction Meeting by demonstrating how ecosystem-based approaches and ocean technologies together can support climate-resilient development pathways for coastal regions under the VIKSIT BHARAT 2047 vision.



SESSION III – DISASTER FINANCING, INSURANCE & RISK TRANSFER

Event Overview and Session Context

The Interaction Meeting on Climate-Resilient Disaster Management for VIKSIT BHARAT is held on February 6-7, 2026, at Dhordo Tent City, Bhuj, Kutch, Gujarat. Organized by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the National Council for Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Public Leadership (NCCSD), the event focused on the theme "Building a Climate-Resilient Future: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Agriculture and Coastal Livelihoods for VIKSIT BHARAT." This two-day gathering brought together policymakers, experts, and stakeholders to discuss strategies for enhancing resilience against climate-induced disasters.

Session III, titled "Disaster Financing, Insurance & Risk Transfer," took place from 12:30 to 13:30 hrs on February 6, 2026. Chaired by Ms. Mrinalini Shrivastava (IPS), the session aimed to explore innovative financing mechanisms, insurance models, and risk transfer strategies to mitigate disaster impacts. It featured brief presentations from key institutions, followed by stakeholder consultations and a chair's summary. The discussions aligned with broader goals of VIKSIT BHARAT 2047, emphasizing the integration of disaster risk financing (DRF) into national development frameworks to protect vulnerable sectors like agriculture and coastal livelihoods.

Key Presentations and Discussions

The session commenced with a focus on farmer-producer organizations (FPOs) and their role in disaster resilience. A panelist highlighted successful investment models adopted by FPOs, which

enable collective risk-sharing and access to financial resources during calamities. This set the stage for deeper explorations into government-led initiatives.

Shishir Agarwal Senior Consultant from NDMA, presented on recent advancements in disaster financing and insurance. Key highlights included ongoing collaborations under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), India's flagship crop insurance scheme, which provides coverage against yield losses due to natural disasters. The consultant noted that NDMA has initiated dialogues with PMFBY stakeholders to enhance its scope. Additionally, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a \$1.5 million Technical Assistance (TA) grant for India, with NDMA leading implementation to strengthen disaster risk management frameworks. A completed study on establishing a National Catastrophe Risk Pool was also discussed, conducted with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Insurance Institute of India. This pool aims to aggregate risks from large-scale disasters, ensuring efficient fund disbursement and reducing fiscal burdens on the government.

Shri Deepak Sood, a Member of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), elaborated on the role of the insurance sector in disaster risk pooling. Reiterating the core principle of insurance as risk bifurcationspreading losses across a broad base,he stressed the need to increase insurance penetration. He noted that while the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) provide substantial corpora for immediate compensation, true risk pooling involves educating citizens and encouraging voluntary policy uptake. Sh. Sood advocated for collaborations between NDMA and the insurance industry to develop tailored products, such as bundled policies for small-holder farmers and coastal communities, to make coverage more accessible and affordable.

Prof. Amir Ali from the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) provided case studies illustrating successful implementations. In Nagaland, a parametric insurance scheme proved effective, with a claim of ₹1.06 crore disbursed to the State Disaster Management Authority last year following a qualifying event. Another example was the SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) model in Gujarat, where payouts are triggered when temperatures exceed 40°C, benefiting self-help group workers vulnerable to heatwaves. Prof. Ali also referenced the 15th Finance Commission's recommendations on mitigation funding, allocating dedicated resources for proactive measures like infrastructure hardening and early warning systems. He underscored how these funds can be leveraged for DRF, integrating them with insurance mechanisms to build long-term resilience.

Stakeholder Consultations and Chair's Summary

The stakeholder consultation segment allowed panelists to share perspectives, fostering a multi-stakeholder dialogue. Discussions touched on challenges like low insurance literacy in rural areas, the need for data-driven risk assessments, and integrating technology (e.g., satellite imagery for claims verification) to streamline processes. Participants from agriculture and coastal sectors highlighted the disproportionate impact of cyclones, floods, and droughts on livelihoods, calling for inclusive DRF strategies that prioritize marginalized groups.

In her summary, **Chair Ms. Mrinalini Srivastava** synthesized the deliberations, emphasizing NDMA's pivotal role in advancing disaster financing. She reiterated the government's new initiatives, such as the NatCat Pool and PMFBY enhancements, and urged stronger collaborations between NDMA, IRDAI, and private insurers. Ms. Srivastava also outlined a forward path: immediate actions like awareness campaigns; short-term goals including pilot parametric schemes; and long-term commitments to resource mobilization for VIKSIT BHARAT. She stressed that effective DRF not only compensates losses but also incentivizes risk reduction, aligning with sustainable development goals.

Key Takeaways and Relevance to DRF

This session underscored the evolution of India's DRF ecosystem, blending traditional funds (NDRF/SDRF) with innovative tools like parametric insurance and risk pools. By drawing on global expertise (e.g., GIZ, ADB) and local successes (e.g., Nagaland, Gujarat), it highlighted scalable models for climate-resilient agriculture and coastal livelihoods. Challenges such as affordability and coverage gaps were acknowledged, with calls for policy reforms to foster public-private synergies. Overall, Session III contributed to the event's objective of mainstreaming DRR, providing actionable insights for building a resilient India by 2047.



SESSION IV – GOVERNANCE & TECHNOLOGY RESILIENCE

The session examined how governance reforms and technological innovations can jointly strengthen disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, particularly at the local level.

Discussions focused on the role of decentralised institutions, data-driven decision-making, and technology-enabled early warning and rapid assessment systems in advancing anticipatory disaster management.

Dr. Keshav Nayak, Former Director General, DRDO, chaired the session and set the context by emphasising the importance of integrating technology with governance structures to address increasingly complex and multi-hazard risk environments. He highlighted that resilience outcomes depend not only on technological sophistication but also on institutional readiness and coordination across levels of governance.

Shri P. Shiva Sankar, Ministry of Rural Development, highlighted the role of local governance institutions, particularly Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), in embedding disaster resilience within development planning. He emphasised that decentralised planning frameworks provide an effective platform for integrating risk reduction measures into routine development activities, thereby strengthening preparedness and ensuring continuity of livelihoods during climate-induced disruptions.

Dr. M. A. Sanker, former Director of Research and Head of Dry Land Farming, University of Agricultural Sciences, focused on the importance of climate-resilient agricultural practices as a foundation for disaster resilience in rural areas. He highlighted the need to align dryland farming strategies with climate risk projections, emphasising soil moisture conservation, adaptive cropping systems, and locally appropriate water management interventions.

Ms. Babita Sharma, Scientist, National Centre for Seismology (NCS), Ministry of Earth Sciences, presented on the role of seismic monitoring and early warning systems in reducing disaster risk. She outlined India's seismic risk profile and highlighted the importance of strengthening Earthquake Early Warning systems, hazard mapping, and institutional capacities at the PRI and ULB levels, supported by real-time data, GIS platforms, and sensor-based monitoring.

Shri Vinod Kumar Singh, Director, Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), emphasised the use of scientific data, agrometeorological advisories, and risk assessment tools for anticipatory planning in agriculture. He highlighted how technology-enabled advisories and contingency planning can support timely decision-making and reduce climate-related losses at the farm and village levels.

Ms. Ankita Parmar, Director, Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA), shared state-level experiences on integrating technology-driven early warning systems, rapid damage assessment tools, and inter-agency coordination mechanisms into disaster management practices. She highlighted Gujarat's approach to strengthening preparedness through institutional coordination, technology adoption, and capacity building at local and district levels.

Overall, Session IV underscored that effective disaster resilience requires the convergence of decentralised governance, scientific evidence, and emerging technologies. The discussions reinforced the need to empower local institutions with data, tools, and capacities, while ensuring that technology deployment is embedded within clear governance frameworks to support anticipatory, inclusive, and resilient disaster management.



SESSION V – OPEN HOUSE AND WAY FORWARD

The Open House session synthesised deliberations from the four technical sessions and articulated a shared understanding that climate resilience must transition from policy intent to coordinated, ground-level action. Discussions converged on the need for strong institutional coordination, sustained capacity building, and community-centred resilience programmes as the foundation for effective implementation under the vision of VIKSIT BHARAT 2047.

Across Session I, participants highlighted that climate change is already exerting systemic pressure on agriculture through heat stress, erratic monsoons, floods, and droughts, alongside rising soil degradation, salinity, and water stress, with adverse impacts on crop and livestock productivity. The way forward emphasised scaling early warning systems, climate and agrometeorological advisories, and strengthening resilient agricultural infrastructure, including watershed development and efficient irrigation. Participants stressed that effective outcomes require convergence of agriculture missions with disaster risk reduction and climate finance, supported by institutional coordination across departments.

Session II underscored increasing vulnerability in coastal and rural regions, where cyclones, shoreline erosion, salinity intrusion, and droughts threaten livelihoods and food security. The discussions prioritised nature-based solutions, such as mangrove and wetland restoration, complemented by climate-resilient agriculture and improved water management as cost-effective

resilience pathways. Livelihood diversification including fisheries, seaweed cultivation, horticulture, and livestock was identified as essential for income security, with successful implementation dependent on community resilience programmes led by Panchayats, women's groups, local communities, and technical institutions.

In Session III, the focus shifted to risk financing and insurance, with participants noting that insurance penetration, particularly for STFI risks, remains constrained by limited awareness and inadequate localised risk assessment. Discussions emphasised the need for locally grounded risk transfer products, designed using area-specific risk accumulation and threshold data. Strengthened collaboration among insurers, banks, disaster management authorities, and farmer and community institutions was identified as critical for expanding coverage and ensuring timely payouts.

Session IV reinforced the importance of decentralised governance and capacity building in institutionalising resilience. Under the VIKSIT BHARAT Gram Panchayat framework, disaster resilience is to be embedded into local planning processes, supported by Centre–State financial convergence, technical support, and systematic training of local institutions. The objective articulated was the creation of climate-resilient villages capable of withstanding shocks and achieving faster recovery.



Key Outcomes

The deliberations reflected a strong consensus that climate change is no longer only an environmental concern but a serious development challenge, as it is rapidly increasing the frequency and intensity of disasters. Participants noted that climate-induced risks are directly threatening agriculture productivity, coastal livelihoods, water security, infrastructure systems, and public health outcomes. In this context, the discussions repeatedly highlighted the need to move away from a purely reactive disaster management model and adopt a more anticipatory and resilience-based planning approach, where risk reduction becomes an integral part of development decision-making.

A key theme that emerged was the urgent need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) across all sectors. Participants emphasised that DRR should not remain limited to emergency response agencies, but must be embedded into the planning, budgeting, and implementation processes of departments such as agriculture, fisheries, irrigation, coastal zone management, urban planning, rural development, and infrastructure. It was widely discussed that unless sectoral programmes integrate risk assessments and mitigation strategies, development gains will continue to be undermined by recurring disaster losses.

The discussions also strongly highlighted institutional coordination and governance gaps as a major challenge. Participants pointed out that disaster management, climate adaptation, and development planning often operate in silos, resulting in fragmented implementation and duplication of efforts. Strengthening coordination across national, state, district, and local levels was considered essential for ensuring convergence of schemes, timely information flow, and coherent risk-informed decision-making. The session reaffirmed that district administration plays a critical nodal role, particularly through the leadership of the District Magistrate (DM) and District Development Officer (DDO), who are responsible for translating policy direction into effective action and ensuring inter-departmental collaboration.

A significant focus was placed on the importance of decentralised governance and grassroots responsibility. Participants unanimously recognised that Block and Village Panchayats represent the first institutional interface with communities during emergencies. The discussions emphasised that local bodies must be empowered with clear authority, delegated responsibilities, and operational resources to carry out preparedness, evacuation support, relief coordination, and early recovery functions. The absence of clearly defined roles among elected representatives, panchayat officials, and frontline functionaries was discussed as a major bottleneck that often delays response and reduces accountability.

Alongside institutional decentralisation, the session underscored the central importance of a community-centred approach to resilience building. Participants highlighted that resilience outcomes depend heavily on local preparedness, collective action, and community ownership. Farmers, fishers, women's groups, self-help groups, and community-based organisations were

identified as key actors whose local knowledge, social networks, and leadership can significantly strengthen risk reduction and recovery processes. The session emphasised that communities must not be treated merely as beneficiaries, but as active partners in preparedness planning and implementation.

The discussions further recognised that the growing risk landscape requires a shift towards a multi-hazard preparedness framework. Participants agreed that planning must go beyond single hazard approaches and should systematically address a broad range of risks including floods, droughts, heatwaves, cyclones, earthquakes, industrial accidents, and emerging hazards. Such an integrated approach was considered critical under changing climatic conditions and increasing developmental pressures.

The role of science, technology, and risk data emerged as another major area of discussion. Participants emphasised the need for strengthened early warning systems, improved climate and agrometeorological advisories, and the use of remote sensing and AI-enabled analytics for risk mapping and decision support. The session noted that effective preparedness depends not only on forecasting hazards, but also on ensuring actionable risk communication and last-mile dissemination, so that warnings translate into timely community action. Digital platforms and integrated risk data systems were discussed as essential tools for anticipatory governance, rapid damage assessment, and efficient recovery planning.

Another critical discussion point was the increasing importance of disaster risk financing and risk transfer mechanisms. Participants highlighted that financial preparedness remains weak, particularly for vulnerable communities whose livelihoods are repeatedly disrupted. The session discussed the need for scaling up insurance coverage, parametric insurance products, public-private partnerships, and innovative financing instruments to reduce the economic burden of disasters. Strengthening financial protection systems was seen as vital to ensuring timely compensation, reducing long-term poverty impacts, and protecting development investments.

Finally, the session stressed the importance of investing in youth and institutional preparedness for long-term resilience. Participants highlighted that mainstreaming disaster awareness among children and youth is crucial for creating a sustained culture of safety. In this context, Scouts and the National Cadet Corps (NCC) were recognised as highly valuable platforms that can be strengthened and repositioned as structured disaster resilience cadres. Their role was discussed not only in emergency response, but also in supporting preparedness drills, community awareness programmes, first aid, and psychosocial support during post-disaster recovery.

Overall, the key discussions concluded that strengthening resilience requires an integrated approach that combines policy mainstreaming, decentralised governance, community empowerment, technological innovation, risk-informed financing, and strong district-level leadership, ensuring that disaster risk management becomes an essential foundation of sustainable development rather than an isolated emergency response function.

Key Recommendations

1. Establish Integrated Climate Resilience Coordination Mechanisms

Integrated coordination platforms should be established at national, state, and district levels to ensure effective convergence between disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate adaptation, sectoral planning, and development financing. These mechanisms should bring together key departments such as agriculture, fisheries, rural development, urban planning, water resources, environment, and disaster management authorities to jointly assess risks, align priorities, and avoid fragmented implementation. Regular coordination meetings, shared monitoring frameworks, and joint planning processes should be institutionalised so that resilience actions are integrated into routine governance rather than remaining event-based.

2. Mainstream DRR into Development Planning

Disaster risk reduction must be formally embedded into national and state development planning instruments such as Disaster Management Plans, State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs), and sectoral programmes. This should include mandatory climate risk assessments and vulnerability analysis for all major projects and schemes, particularly those affecting agriculture, coastal communities, and infrastructure development. DRR integration should also involve resilience budgeting, inclusion of risk reduction measures in scheme guidelines, and performance indicators to track how development investments contribute to reducing vulnerabilities.

3. Strengthen Decentralised Governance and Local Mandates

Block and Village Panchayats should be formally empowered as the first-line institutions for preparedness, response, and early recovery. This includes assigning them clear authority for early warning dissemination, evacuation support, relief camp coordination, local resource mobilisation, and first-level damage assessment. Strengthening decentralised governance also requires providing Panchayats with access to contingency funds, trained personnel, emergency equipment, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) so they can take timely decisions without waiting for higher-level instructions.

4. Define Roles and Accountability Frameworks

Clear role allocation and accountability frameworks must be developed within local governance systems to address ambiguity during disaster situations. Responsibilities of elected representatives, Panchayat officials, frontline staff (ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, field officers), and line department functionaries should be clearly notified across all phases—preparedness, response, relief, and recovery. Accountability can be strengthened through measurable performance indicators, periodic reviews, disaster preparedness audits, and transparent reporting mechanisms to ensure timely action and reduce coordination failures.

5. Strengthen Early Warning and Risk Communication Systems

Multi-hazard early warning systems should be expanded and strengthened to ensure wider coverage and improved reliability for hazards such as floods, cyclones, heatwaves, landslides, and droughts. The effectiveness of warnings should be improved through last-mile dissemination using multiple channels such as SMS alerts, sirens, community volunteers, local media, and Panchayat-level communication networks. Community awareness campaigns should ensure that people understand warnings and respond appropriately, while advisories must be actionable and location-specific rather than generic.

6. Promote Multi-Hazard Micro Action Planning

Village and block-level micro action plans should be developed to operationalise preparedness in a practical and context-specific manner. These plans should include risk and vulnerability mapping, identification of high-risk zones and vulnerable populations, resource inventories, evacuation routes, shelter management systems, and local-level response roles. Recovery strategies should also be integrated, focusing on livelihood restoration, infrastructure repair, and continuity of essential services. These plans must be updated periodically to reflect changing risk patterns and developmental changes.

7. Ensure District-Level Ownership and Oversight

District administration should provide strong leadership and oversight for decentralised disaster preparedness planning. The District Magistrate (DM) and District Development Officer (DDO) should be assigned responsibility for consolidation, periodic updating, implementation monitoring, and evaluation of village and block-level micro plans. District-level monitoring systems should track preparedness indicators such as mock drill frequency, early warning effectiveness, shelter readiness, and resource availability, ensuring accountability and improved performance during disaster events.

8. Scale Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Solutions

Disaster risk financing mechanisms must be strengthened to reduce financial vulnerability and enable faster recovery. This includes promoting climate risk insurance, parametric insurance products, and livelihood protection schemes tailored for farmers, fishers, and informal sector workers. Public–private partnerships should be encouraged to improve insurance penetration and design affordable products. Timely payout systems must be strengthened through improved institutional coordination and transparent claim processes, ensuring affected communities receive immediate financial relief.

9. Empower Communities through Capacity Building and Mobilisation

Community capacity building should be prioritised through sustained awareness and mobilisation programmes at the village level. Women's groups, SHGs, farmer collectives, and community-based organisations should be strengthened as resilience champions to support early warning dissemination, evacuation assistance, shelter management, and post-disaster support. Capacity building initiatives should focus on household preparedness, community risk mapping, first aid training, and local-level emergency response skills, ensuring community ownership of resilience actions.

10. Integrate DRR into Education and Youth Engagement

Disaster risk reduction education should be systematically integrated into school curricula and youth engagement platforms. Age-appropriate DRR modules should be introduced focusing on hazard awareness, preparedness, safety practices, and basic response skills. Schools should regularly conduct mock drills, simulations, and disaster preparedness campaigns so that children develop long-term awareness and preparedness culture. Youth engagement should also include community volunteering initiatives to strengthen resilience at the grassroots level.

11. Strengthen Scouts and NCC as Resilience Cadres

Scouts and NCC should be formally strengthened and repositioned as structured disaster resilience cadres capable of supporting preparedness and response. Their training curricula should incorporate search and rescue basics, first aid, disaster mitigation, climate adaptation, evacuation support, and psychosocial assistance. Coordination mechanisms should be established between Scouts/NCC units and district disaster management authorities to enable structured mobilisation and deployment during emergencies, ensuring trained youth support becomes an institutionalised resource.

12. Leverage Technology for Anticipatory Governance

Technology should be institutionalised for risk-informed governance by strengthening digital platforms, integrated risk databases, and real-time monitoring systems. Tools such as remote sensing, GIS-based vulnerability mapping, AI-enabled analytics, and rapid damage assessment platforms should be used to support anticipatory planning and timely decision-making. Digital dashboards at district and state levels can enable continuous monitoring of preparedness indicators and facilitate quicker response coordination and recovery tracking.

13. Provide Dedicated Financial and Technical Support for Decentralised Disaster Management

Effective decentralised disaster management requires dedicated financial allocations and technical assistance at local levels. Convergence of schemes should be ensured so Panchayats can access funds from multiple development and climate adaptation programmes. Contingency resources and emergency funds should be readily available at the block and village levels for

immediate response actions. Regular coordination meetings involving district authorities, local bodies, civil society organisations, and community groups should be institutionalised to strengthen collaboration, improve preparedness planning, and ensure sustained technical support for grassroots resilience-building.

DECLARATION AND WAY FORWARD

The Interaction Meeting on Climate-Resilient Disaster Management for VIKSIT BHARAT reaffirmed a collective commitment to advance anticipatory, inclusive, and risk-informed disaster governance in the context of a changing climate. Participants agreed that climate resilience must be mainstreamed into development planning, with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) embedded across agriculture systems, coastal livelihoods, financing mechanisms, and governance frameworks.

Going forward, the way ahead will focus on strengthening institutional coordination, scaling multi-hazard early warning systems, expanding climate risk financing and insurance solutions, and empowering local institutions and communities to lead resilience action on the ground. The meeting underscored the importance of translating policy intent into coordinated implementation, supported by partnerships, data-driven decision-making, and sustained capacity building. These priorities collectively provide a clear pathway towards a climate-resilient and development-ready VIKSIT BHARAT by 2047.



