GDCCA & DRR

GDCCA & DRR
2026
NEW DELHI

GLOBAL DIALOGUE
ON
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

3-6 JUNE, 2026 | NEW DELHI | INDIA

NDMA | JAMIA HAMDARD | CESD JAMIA HAMDARD | DMICS Disaster Management, Initiatives and Convergence Society Envisioning a Disaster Resilient Future | World Congress on Disaster Management

GLOBAL DIALOGUE ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

CONCEPT NOTE

CONTEXT

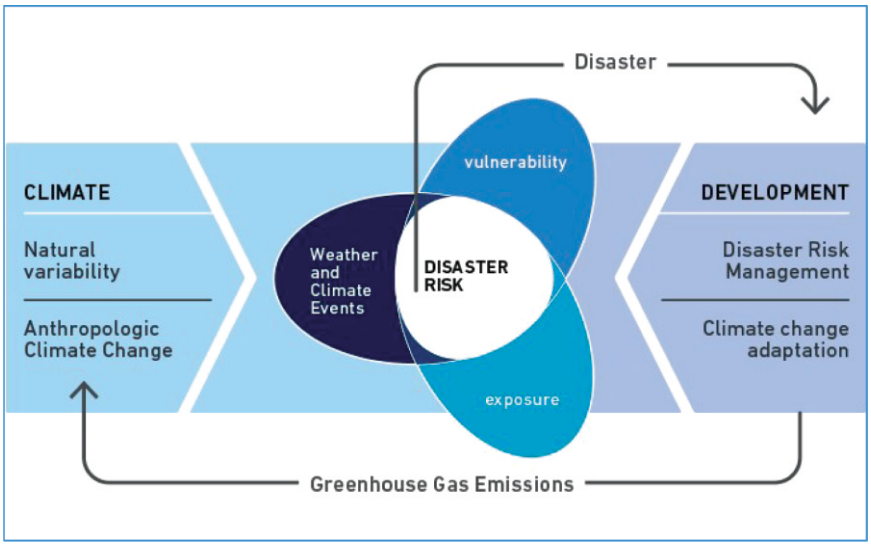
Global warming due to uncontrolled emission of anthropogenic greenhouse gases in the atmosphere since the beginning of industrial age and more specifically since the nineties, and the resultant changes in global climate have posed the most severe challenges to sustainable development of the world. The average surface temperature of the world has increased by almost 1.5 C during the past 150 years. The polar, high mountains and oceans have faced higher rise in temperature resulting in glacial melts, sea level rise, changes in precipitation patterns and thermal expansion of the oceans. The cumulative impacts of these changes have adversely impacted agriculture, food and nutrition security, safe water availability, forests and biodiversity, human settlements and global burden of diseases.

Climate change has directly contributed to unprecedented rise in extreme climatic events like hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons and storm surges; severe windstorms, cloudbursts and lightning; riverine, flash, urban, coastal and glacial lake outburst floods; heavy rainfall and extreme precipitation events; droughts, aridity and desertification; heat waves, forest and bush fires etc. Various slow onset climate impacts like soil and water salinization, ocean acidification, sea level rise and inundation coastal areas and islands, pests and disease outbreaks have further compounded the disaster risks. As per a UN report there has been 74.4% increase in number of climate related disasters during the last two decades compared to the previous two decades. A total number of 1.23 million persons lost their lives in disasters, 4.03 billion were affected and economic losses of USD 2.9 trillion were suffered by the countries during the period.[1]

[1] UNDRR and CRED, The human cost of disasters: an overview of the last 20 years (2000-2019)

CLIMATE-DISASTER NEXUS

The nexus between climate change and disasters was not appreciated much until the beginning of this millennium. Throughout the twentieth century, environmental degradation and disasters were largely seen as isolated incidents. The key global initiatives since the seventies – the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment in 1972, the Brundtland Report of 1987 that introduced the concept of sustainable development, the Rio Earth Summit of 1992 that adopted the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the first three Assessment Reports of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – could neither anticipate nor project the emerging nexus of climate change and disasters. It goes largely to the credit of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report of 2007 to present strong scientific evidences to unravel this nexus as a matter of key global concern. This was followed by the Special Report of IPCC on *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* in 2012 which reiterated this nexus in a most comprehensive manner.



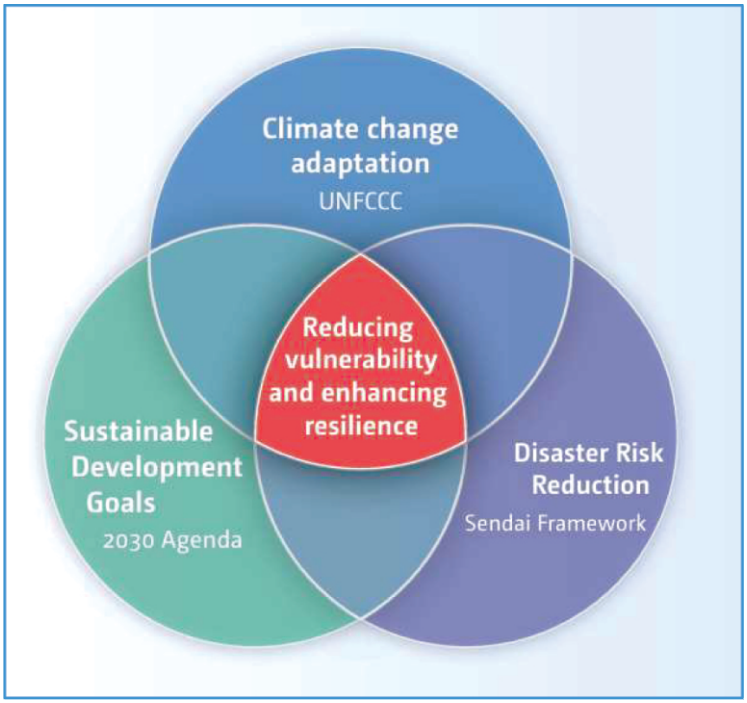
Adapted from IPCC, 2012

Likewise, disaster risk management was largely response-oriented and lacked a forward-looking approach for risk reduction. The International Decade on Natural Disaster Reduction (1990-99) made a beginning in this direction, setting the stage for *Yokohama Strategy for a Safer* World (1994) to be followed by the Hyogo *Framework of Action: Building Resilience of Countries and Communities to Disasters* (2005), but the nexus of climate change and disasters was not flagged as the key issue of global and local concern.

IPCC reports of 2007 and 2012 triggered discussion on climate-disaster nexus both within the climate change and disaster management communities at global, regional, national and local levels, raising demands for policy and strategic interventions for integration of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to have a synergic and coordinated for approach for addressing the challenges. Various regional associations and national governments adopted programs, projects and activities to promote such integration.

MOMENTUM AND SETBACKS

These initiatives gained momentum in 2015 when several global frameworks on climate change, sustainable development, urban development and disaster risk reduction were developed. These include the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Transforming the World, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the New Urban Agenda, and the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi Ji Ten Point Agenda on DRR.



Adapted from UNFCCC, Opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

A decade has passed since the adoption of these global frameworks and agendas for action, with some success and more failure. The two -year-long pandemic of COVID-19 that affected every country and community throughout the world provided a huge setback. The Post-Covid world has seen countries making desperate attempts to recover from the economic losses during the pandemic and its aftermath and losing interests in climate change. The developed countries did not fulfil their commitments to contribute USD 100 billion annually to the developing countries. Countries pledged their Nationally Determined Contributions to climate change, but all these pledges put together only ensures that global average temperature crosses much beyond the Paris Agreement redline of below 2 °C, preferably 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.[2] Some gains were achieved in the creation of much awaited Loss and Damage.

[2] UNEP, Emission Gap Report, 2023

Fund for compensating for the irreparable losses, but pledges for the fund were too minimal to address even the fringe areas of damage and losses that are beyond redemption in most of the vulnerable small island developing countries. Overwhelming majority of the countries preferred not to submit their progress reports on achieving the goals and targets of SFDRR.

With just five years left of the 2030 deadline, the world's progress on the SDGs has remained dismal. Only 17% of SDG targets are currently on track to be achieved by 2030. Progress has stalled globally, especially in areas like poverty reduction, food security, climate action, DRR and peace-building.[3]

The mid-term review of the Sendai Framework expressed deep concern at the slow and unequal pace of implementation. Insufficient access to disaster data, risk knowledge, technology and financing, as well as insufficient prioritization and action on disaster risk reduction, including through climate action, continue to hinder progress in implementing the Sendai Framework.[4]

The track record of implementation of New Urban Agenda, 2016 has been even worse. Many countries have not even submitted progress reports; developed economies, in particular, have shown least engagement in reporting efforts, with the result that decadal progress could not be effectively monitored for meaningful outcome. Meanwhile, unplanned urbanization is going on at a rapid pace in Africa and Asia, creating layers of vulnerabilities in cities, exposing the physical, social and economic infrastructure of the cities to increasing risks of disasters, as reflected in cascading incidences of urban floods, urban heat island effects, storm surges, and worsening situations of water and air pollution impacting on human health and well-being.[5]

GLOBAL DIALOGUE

In this backdrop, a Global Dialogue on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (GDCCA & DRR) has been convened in New Delhi during February 2026 to discuss strategic interventions needed to accelerate implementation of several key global frameworks adopted during 2015-16 — the Paris Agreement (2015), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015), and the New Urban Agenda (2016) — with a particular focus on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), especially in the Indian context. While several dialogues have taken place within the UN system of the nodal agencies and the regional commissions, there has not been any dialogue specifically focusing on CCA and DRR, which seems to have fallen off the radar after the initial momentum during 2007-15.

[3] Sustainable Development Solutions Network, Sustainable Development Report 2025

[4] UN General Assembly, Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, 2030

[5] Jose Manuel Diaz-Sarachaga, Diagnosis on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, Global Sustainability 7, e37, 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1017/sus.2024.34

and other developing countries. While several dialogues have taken place within the UN system of the nodal agencies and the regional commissions, there has not been any dialogue specifically focusing on CCA and DRR, which seems to have fallen off the radar after the initial momentum during 2007-15.

The overarching objective of the initiative is to revive the discourse on CCA and DRR discussion and put it at the center stage of a global dialogue. Other objectives of the dialogue will be as follows:

a) Bring policy makers, researchers, innovators and practitioners on the same platform to discuss the critical issues of climate and disaster risk management
b) Invite eminent experts, leaders and policy makers to speak on the tardy pace of implementation of global frameworks of climate change and disaster risk reduction and discuss strategies for accelerating the progress during next five years.
c) Promote interaction among researchers and practitioners across disciplines and sectors for developing integrated approach for addressing the issues of climate change and disasters
d) Encourage researchers across disciplines working on various issues and aspects of climate change and disasters to present their findings of research on the flagged issues in the technical sessions
e) Collaboratively analyse the shared challenges and develop innovative, locally appropriate strategies for building resilience, moving beyond theory to actionable outcomes.
f) Co-create inter-disciplinary, multi-disciplinary and trans-boundary knowledge to provide new perspectives for integrating CCA and DRR for building resilience
g) Involve parliamentarians, mayors, youth leaders, and media to discuss their role to highlight the issues in national discourses and local actions
h) Develop Climate-Disaster Resilience Agenda for moving ahead beyond 2030.

STRUCTURE

GDCCA & DRR would be structured in eight sessions of Plenary Dialogues with eminent personalities, subject matter specialists and thought leaders. Such dialogues shall be held pre-lunch each day of four days. Post lunch parallel Thematic Dialogues shall be held on seven main tracks corresponding to the Plenary Dialogues. In addition Special Feature Events shall be organized involving youth, city mayors, parliamentarians and media. Besides collaborating institutions shall be encouraged to organize Special Sessions on their areas of interests within the broad framework of the Global Dialogue. In addition, poster presentations, exhibitions and startups on CCA and DRR shall be organized.

Plenary Dialogues

Each session of the Plenary Dialogue will be structured with a Keynote Address by an eminent speaker followed by Panel Discussion with 4 experts to be moderated by a subject matter specialist, all within the time frame of 90 minutes for each session.

SESSIONS	PLENARY DIALOGUES
	DAY 1 (3 JUNE 2026)
1.	**Building Synergies and Accelerating CCA and DRR in Global, Regional, National and Local Plans and Strategies** • Integrated risk governance across global frameworks (Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework, SDGs, New Urban Agenda) • Accelerating implementation of the frameworks • Regional Initiatives for integrated risk governance • Experience with national, sub-national and local plans
2.	**Justice and Equity for Vulnerable Countries and Communities** • Inclusive climate-disaster risk management and sustainable development, 'leaving no one behind' • Reducing vulnerabilities of poor and marginal communities • Gender, climate and disasters • Reducing risks of most vulnerable countries - SIDS and LDCs.
	DAY 2 (4 JUNE 2026)
3.	**Financing Resilience: Closing Adaptation and DRR Investment Gap** • Adaptation gaps across regions and sectors • Promises and Prospects of Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund, Loss and Damage Fund, Disaster Response and Mitigation Fund, Public-Private Partnerships and CSR • Climate and disaster insurance for enhancing financial resilience • Opportunities and challenges of emerging carbon markets for building resilience
4.	**Science Innovation and Technology for Climate Prediction and Disaster Resilience** • The role of atmospheric dynamics, chemistry, and space weather in driving climate change and extreme weather events • AI, robotics and big data analysis for climate change assessment and disaster risk management • Early Warning Systems for mitigating climate and disaster risks • Recent innovations in Remote Sensing, Drones and GIS technologies • Climate and disaster resilient infrastructure.

SESSIONS	PLENARY DIALOGUES
	DAY 3 (5 JUNE 2026)
5.	**Cities, Nature and Climate-Disaster Nexus** • Pattern and trend of climate and disaster risks in an urbanising world • Building climate and disaster resilient cities • Nature Based Solutions – opportunities and challenges • Urban pollution and heat island effects and remedies
6.	**Tourism, Medical, Business Continuity Livelihood and Disaster Management** • Cross Industry Integration between different stakeholders • Risk Management Tourism Industry • Resilience, Recovery and Sustainable Tourism
	DAY 4 (6 JUNE 2026)
7.	**Global-Local Convergence: From Policy to Practice** • Mechanisms to translate global frameworks into local actions. • Lessons learnt on mainstreaming climate and disaster risk reduction in development plans • Good and bad practices on community based DRR • Lessons learnt on community based CCA
8.	**Resilience Action Agenda** • What needs to be done to accelerate implementation of global frameworks on CCA and DRR during 2025-2030 • Beyond 2030
9.	**Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Medicinal Plant Resources** • Biotechnology and Genomics for Climate-Smart Agriculture • Harnessing Medicinal and Aromatic Plants for Sustainable Adaptation • Indigenous Knowledge and Agroecology for Climate Change Resilience
10.	**Advancing Health Resilience through Modern Medicine and Nanotechnology** • Modern Medicine and Pharmaceutical Innovations – addressing climate-driven health risks and strengthening preparedness • Nanomedicine and Nanodiagnostics – emerging tools for precision healthcare in the context of climate change • Biotechnology for Health Resilience – leveraging molecular and cellular innovations to enhance adaptive capacity of health systems.

Technical Dialogues

The Technical Dialogues would be aligned with the themes of Plenary Dialogues. Researchers, policy makers and practitioners would present their papers in these sessions on a wide range of issues related to each of these key themes. Technical Session shall be held concurrently post-lunch and the registered delegates will be free to attend the sessions of their choice. Each session shall be chaired by a subject matter specialist who will moderate the presentation of papers to be followed by dialogues with participants. Each session shall have 120 minutes with half an hour tea break.

GDCCA & DRR shall be open to accept original research papers and presentations on any other issue related to the themes. Organizers would also be open to suggestions for additional Technical Sessions if a minimum number of 6 papers are contributed by any institution or a group of like-minded researchers for presentation in the session.

TRACKS	TECHNICAL SESSION
Track-1 Building Synergies and Accelerating CCA and DRR in Global, Regional, National and Local Plans and Strategies	Session –1.1 : Accelerating Implementation of Global Frameworks for Climate and Disaster Risk Management Session – 1.2 : Integrating DRR and CCA in National Plans and NDCs - Lessons Learnt and Way Forward Session – 1.3 : Risk-Informed Development Planning: Tools, Approaches and Practices Session – 1.4 : Climate Resilient Agriculture 1: Role of Biotechnology and Genomics in Crop Climate Resilience 2: Harnessing Medicinal and Aromatic Plants for Sustainable Adaptation 3: Indigenous Knowledge Systems & Agroecology in Climate Change Adaptation Session – 1.5 : Building Health System Resilience in Changing Climate 1: Traditional Medicine for Climate-Linked Health Challenges 2: Advances in Modern Medicine for Climate-Driven Health Risks 3: Advances in Nanomedicine for Climate-Driven Health Risks 4: Integrating Biotechnology in Climate-Smart Health Systems Session – 1.6 : Decentralized Governance and Local CCA and DRR Strategie

TRACKS	TECHNICAL SESSION
Track-2 **Justice and Equity for Vulnerable Countries and Communities**	Session – 2.1 : Leaving No One Behind in Building Resilience to Climate and Disasters Session – 2.2 : Breaking Climate-Disaster-Poverty Nexus Session – 2.3 : Gender, Climate and Disasters Session – 2.4 : Disaster and Climate Induced Migration Session – 2.5 : Disability and Climate Related Disasters Session – 2.6 : Reducing Risks of Most Vulnerable Countries SIDS and LDCs. Session – 2.7 : Legal Frameworks for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
Track-3 **Financing Resilience: Closing Adaptation and DRR Investment Gap**	Session – 3.1 : Global Funding Mechanisms on CCA and DRR: Lessons Learnt and Ways Ahead Session – 3.2 : Innovations in Risk Insurance: Sovereign, Parametric, and Micro-insurance Models Session – 3.3 : Opportunities and challenges of emerging carbon markets for building resilience Session – 3.4 : Private Sector Engagement in Resilience Investment Session – 3.5 : Blended Finance for Climate and Disaster Resilience Session – 3.6 : Public-Private-People Partnerships for Building Disaster and Climate Resilience
Track-4 **Innovation and Technology for Climate and Disaster Resilience**	Session – 4.1 : Early Warning Systems for Extreme and Slow Onset Climate Hazards Session – 4.2 : Recent Innovations in Application of Remote Sensing, Drones and GIS for CCA and DRR Session – 4.3 : Emerging Technologies for Climate and Disaster Resilient Infrastructure Session – 4.4 : Using Artificial Intelligence for Climate and Disaster Risk Management Session – 4.5 : Integrating Designs for Climate and Disaster Resilient Houses and Buildings Session – 4.6 : Big Data Analysis for Climate and Disaster Risk Management

TRACKS	TECHNICAL SESSION
Track-5 **Cities, Nature and Climate-Disaster Nexus**	Session – 5.1 : Pattern and Trend of Climate and Disaster Risks in an Urbanizing World Session – 5.2 : Building Climate and Disaster Resilient Cities Session – 5.3 : Scaling Nature Based Solutions for Risk Reduction and Adaptation Session – 5.4 : Resilient Coasts: Mangroves, Wetlands, Islands and Deltas Session – 5.5 : Climate-Proofing of Critical Infrastructure and Lifelines Session – 5.6 : Resilient Urban Planning: Building Safe and Inclusive Cities
Track- 6 **Tourism, Medical, Business Continuity Livelihood and Disaster Management**	Session - 6.1 : Strengthening Medical, Tourism, and Local Business Supply Chains in Crisis Situations Session - 6.2 : Community–Industry–Government Convergence for Inclusive Resilience Session - 6.3 : Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment for Tourism Destinations Session - 6.4 : Safe Infrastructure and Building Codes for Tourism Hotspots Session - 6.5 : Heritage Protection and Cultural Tourism in the Face of Disasters Session - 6.6 : Capacity Building & Training for Tourism Workforce on Emergency Preparedness
Track-7 **Global-Local Convergence: From Policy to Practice**	Session – 7.1 : Mechanisms to Translate Global Frameworks into Local Actions. Session – 7.2 : Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction in Development Plans Session – 7.3 : Good and Bad Practices on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Session – 7.4 : Lessons Learnt on Community Based Climate Change Adaptation Session – 7.5 : Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Approaches to Risk Reduction Session – 7.6 : Strengthening Humanitarian System at Global, National and Local Levels for providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by extreme climatic events

Special Featured Events

Following Special Featured Events with public representatives, youths, city mayors and media would be organized.

Parliamentarians on Disaster Management	Members of Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and Councils will present their visions of making their countries and constituencies resilient to climate change and disasters.
Mayors on Climate and Disaster Resilient Cities	City Mayors and administrators will share their experiences and good practices for making their cities resilient to disasters and climate change
Youths on Disaster Management	Youth leaders and volunteers will narrate their experiences of working with communities for managing risks and building resilience to disasters
Media and Disaster Management	Leaders from the media will discuss the role of media as enabler and partner of both government and community to improve information on climate and disaster risk management. The media can also act as a watchdog to facilitate the implementation of global, national and local frameworks for climate and disaster risk management.

EXHIBITIONS

GDCCA & DRR would provide space and facilities to national, state and local government organizations and agencies, UN agencies, regional organizations, financial institutions, public sector undertakings, academic and research organizations, scientific institutions, non-government organizations, humanitarian agencies, private companies, publishing houses, media and other organizations to display their products, services, activities on various aspects of climate and disaster risk management, resilient cities and infrastructure, and sustainable development.

Further details on exhibition space, infrastructure and other facilities shall be provided in GDCCA & DRR website https://gdccadrr.dmics.org

COLLABORATORS

GDCCA & DRR shall be open to collaborations with government departments and agencies and reputed organizations and institutions to jointly organize various sessions and set up exhibitions.

VENUE

GDCCA & DRR shall be held in the premises of the Jamia Hamdard (Deemed to be University) with a sprawling campus in Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi-110062.

CALL FOR PAPERS

GDCCA & DRR invites researchers, policy makers and practitioners to contribute papers and posters for presentations in different Technical Sessions. Accepted full-length papers would be published as conference proceedings through a leading publishing house.

Guidelines for Abstract Submission

- Submit an abstract not exceeding 500 words online at the GDCCA & DRR website https://gdccadrr.dmics.org
- Provide Abstract title, Author(s) name(s), Affiliation and Contact details (email, mobile)
- Keywords in abstract and proposed full length paper

Timeline for submission

ACTIVITY		DEAD LINE
Last date for submission of abstracts	-	10 January 2026
Last date for intimation of acceptance of abstracts	-	20 January 2026
Last date for submission of full-length papers	-	20 February 2026
Acceptance of full-length papers for publication	-	28 February 2026

CASH AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE : FIVE LAKHS

Cash awards would be given to recognize outstanding contributions to the GDCCA & DRR in the following categories:

- Three best paper awards
- Three best young researcher awards
- Three best exhibitor awards
- Three most innovative startup awards
- All registered paper presenters, exhibitors, start-ups and participants would receive Certificate of Participation

REGISTRATION

Registration for the participants, authors, exhibitors and sponsors shall be notified in Global Dialogue website https://gdccadrr.dmics.org

ABOUT ORGANIZERS & COLLABORATORS

NDMA

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister of India, is the apex body for Disaster Management in India. Setting up of NDMA and the creation of an enabling environment for institutional mechanisms at the State and District levels is mandated by the Disaster Management Act, 2005. NDMA is mandated to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management. India envisions the development of an ethos of Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness and Response.

The Indian government strives to promote a national resolve to mitigate the damage and destruction caused by natural and man-made disasters, through sustained and collective efforts of all Government agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations and People's participation. This is planned to be accomplished by adopting a Technology-Driven, Pro-Active, Multi-Hazard and Multi-Sectoral strategy for building a Safer, Disaster Resilient and Dynamic India.

NDMA reflects the aspirations of National Vision, of empowering all stakeholders to improve the effectiveness of Disaster Management in India. NDMA has 5 major divisions viz. Policy & Plans, Mitigation, Operations & Communications & Information & Technology, Administration and Finance.

JAMIA HAMDARD

Jamia Hamdard was conceived as a seat of higher learning in Unani Medicine, Islamic Studies, Biosciences, Pharmacy, Nursing and other areas of knowledge by its founder as a means of fulfilling the objects of the wakf. Over a period of last ten years, Jamia Hamdard has emerged as an outstanding institution of higher learning with distinct and focused academic programmes. Graduate programme in Information Technology and Computer Applications and Post-graduate programmes in Information Technology, Computer Applications, Business Management, Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy have been started in the last few years. Undergraduate programmes in Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy are being introduced from this year. Jamia Hamdard offers postgraduate and doctoral programmes in several disciplines for which advanced facilities are available. A Distinguished Institution of Higher Learning, serving as the vital Knowledge and Venue Partner. Jamia Hamdard provides the essential academic grounding, research insights, and state-of-the-art facilities necessary for fostering rigorous discussion and innovation.

The Centre of Environment and Sustainable Development (CESD) at Jamia Hamdard is a testament to the institution's commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development. Founded in line with the vision of the late Janab Hakeem Abdul Hameed Saheb, CESD has evolved into a beacon of environmental awareness and action. CESD aligns its initiatives with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and plays a pivotal role in fostering a culture of environmental responsibility by organizing campaigns for reduced waste generation, recycling, rainwater harvesting, and overall sustainability. It serves as a catalyst for positive change, inspiring students, faculty, and the community to actively contribute to building a greener world. The center's efforts extend to graduate, post-graduate, and research programs, reflecting a shared responsibility for environmental conservation. The commitment to innovation, collaboration, and continuous improvement underscores CESD's dedication to creating a sustainable and impactful future for the university and beyond.

DMICS
Disaster Management, Initiatives and Convergence Society
Envisioning a Disaster Resilient Future

World Congress on Disaster Management

Disaster Management Initiatives and Convergence Society (DMICS) was established in 2005, in the aftermath of Indian Ocean Tsunami, to enhance understanding and awareness among the people about the risks of various types and dimensions of disasters, and the measures to be taken for reducing the risks, and for better preparedness, response and recovery through multi disciplinary research and publications, and multi- stake holder's consultations. DMICS is engaged in conducting series of workshops, seminars and conferences on a wide range of issues of disaster risk management and networks with communities, governments, NGOs, academic and research institutions, media, public and private sectors. DMICS has been privileged to have organized six editions of World Congresses on Disaster Management (WCDM), each attended by more than 3000 delegates from around the world. Over the years WCDM has emerged as the leading platform in the developing world outside the UN system to bring policy makers, researchers, and practitioners to discuss the critical issues of disaster risk management at all levels across all sectors.

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