

F. No. 30-1/2025-DM-II
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

'C' Wing, 3rd Floor, NDCC-II,
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi 110 001.
Dated: the 27th October, 2026

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Hosting of Draft NDMA Regulations under Section 76A of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (as amended in 2025) on the MHA Website for public consultation – reg.

The undersigned is directed to state that a Committee constituted by this Ministry has prepared draft Regulations under Section 76A of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (as amended in 2025).

2. In order to facilitate wider circulation and invite comments/suggestions from stakeholders and members of the general public, it has been decided to place the draft Regulations in the public domain.

3. IT Cell is, therefore, requested to kindly upload the enclosed documents on the homepage of the MHA website (under the "What's New" / "Public Consultations" section). A scrolling ticker may also be provided with the text: "Draft NDMA Regulations under Section 76A of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 – Inviting public comments by 20.11.2026.

4. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Encl:

- i. Draft NDMA Regulations
- ii. Format for submission of comments (Annexure)

Digitally signed by
Sourabh Kumar
Date: 27-10-2026 15:54:16

(Sourabh Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tele: 011 23438177

To:

Section Officer (IT),
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Copy to:

Ms. Shabnam, Consultant, DM-I, DM Division - for uploading the same in what's new section of <https://ndmindia.mha.gov.in> website of DM Division.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the ..th of, 2026

G.S.R.(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 76A of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005), as amended by the Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025, and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the National Disaster Management Authority, with the previous approval of the Central Government, hereby makes the following regulations, consistent with the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder, to govern disaster management planning, institutional coordination, risk reduction, disaster database integration, emergency preparedness, response, and resilient recovery, namely:—

CHAPTER I: PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, commencement and application.—

- (1) These regulations may be called the National Disaster Management Authority (Disaster Management Planning and Implementation) Regulations, 2026.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- (3) Subject to the Act and the rules made thereunder, these regulations shall apply to planning, institutional coordination, mitigation, monitoring, data exchange, preparedness, response and recovery by the National Authority, State Authorities, District Authorities, Urban Disaster Management Authorities, Ministries and Departments of the Central and State Governments, and local authorities, each acting within its respective statutory jurisdiction, duties and mandate. Any review or audit shall be undertaken only by an authority competent to do so under the Act or other applicable law, and in accordance with the procedure applicable to it.

2. Definitions.—

- (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a) “Act” means the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005), as amended from time to time;
 - (b) “Disaster management infrastructure” means an internal administrative unit or designated institutional arrangement within a Ministry or Department of the Central Government or State Government assigned specific roles and responsibilities for coordinating its disaster management, planning, and sector-resilience duties under the National Disaster Management Plan;
 - (c) “Hazard-Specific Action Plan” means an operational instrument prepared under these regulations for implementing and coordinating actions relating to a specified hazard or group of related hazards, identifying the actions to be taken, the entities responsible for implementation, the milestones and the monitoring arrangements, consistent with the National Disaster Management Plan.
 - (d) “National Disaster Information Framework” means the arrangements for common standards, interoperability, data exchange and authorised reporting supporting the National Disaster Database.
 - (e) “Notified Ministry” means the Ministry or Department of the Central Government or State Government assigned specific subject-matter, sectoral, or hazard-specific nodal responsibility under the National Plan or under a notification issued by the Central Government or the competent State Government.
- (2) Words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act or the rules made thereunder shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act or the rules.

3. Construction, savings and limitations.—

- (1) In the event of any inconsistency between these regulations and the Act or the rules made thereunder, the Act or the rules, as the case may be, shall prevail.
- (2) Nothing in these regulations shall affect, modify, override, or dilute the statutory functions, jurisdictions, or accountabilities assigned to any Ministry, Department, State Government, statutory sector-regulator, or local authority under any specialised Central or State law.

CHAPTER II: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

4. Common planning framework.—

(1) Plans shall, having regard to the statutory mandate of the concerned Authority, Department or local body, address prevention, mitigation, preparedness, capacity-building, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned under the National Disaster Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as the “NDMP”).

(2) Every Authority, Ministry, Department, and statutory agency shall identify the core functions, actions, and deliverables falling within its responsibility as per the National Disaster Management Plan, and shall establish coordination mechanisms where implementation requires inter-agency or cross-sectoral action.

(3) The planning process shall comprehensively evaluate multi-hazard risks, cascading and compound impacts, vulnerable populations, critical infrastructure protection, continuity of essential services, climate-induced risks, and the resilience of public utilities.

5. National Plan.—

(1) Ministries or Departments of the Central Government, State Governments, State Authorities, and other concerned entities shall furnish such data, information, and sectoral inputs as may be required by the National Authority for the preparation, implementation, or updating of the NDMP.

(2) The National Plan shall serve as the overarching national framework for disaster management coordination and implementation, provided that any hazard-specific or sectoral instrument aligned therewith shall not abrogate, displace, or alter the statutory functions of any authority or agency legally responsible for the relevant subject matter. The coordination and monitoring of actions by Ministries or Departments shall be undertaken in accordance with section 35(2)(a) of the Act. Hazard-specific responsibilities shall be assigned in accordance with section 35(1) read with section 35(2)(ha), and the concerned Ministries or Departments shall collaborate with other relevant agencies and stakeholders in accordance with section 36 of the Act.

6. Plans of Ministries and Departments of the Central Government.—

(1) Ministries or Departments of the Central Government required to prepare a Disaster Management Plan under section 37 of the Act shall formulate the plan, which shall, inter alia, incorporate—

(a) their statutory, policy, and operational obligations and responsibilities across all phases of disaster management;

(b) specific structural and non-structural prevention and mitigation measures within their mandate as per the NDMP;

(c) clear devolution of responsibilities to subordinate offices, attached offices, autonomous bodies, and public sector undertakings under their administrative control;

(d) horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms with other Ministries, Departments, and the National Authority; and

(e) implementation timelines, reporting frameworks, and periodic internal review mechanisms.

(2) The Ministries or Departments shall utilise their designated Disaster Management infrastructure to facilitate implementation of the plan, and the designated Nodal Officer shall coordinate implementation and communication with the National Authority and other concerned entities.

7. State, District, Urban, and Local Authority Plans.—

(1) The State Plan, District Plan, Urban Disaster Management Plan, and Local Authority Plan shall be prepared, approved, implemented, and updated by the respective authorities legally competent to do so under sections 23, 31, 41A, and 32 of the Act, respectively, and the rules applicable thereto.

(2) The national-level coordination framework established under these regulations shall be in addition to, and shall not substitute for, override, or diminish, the statutory duties and autonomous functions vested in a State Government, State Authority, District Authority, Urban Disaster Management Authority, or local authority under the Act.

(3) Central Ministries, central agencies, and public undertakings operating at the State, District, or Urban levels shall cooperate with and provide necessary information to the competent planning authority of that jurisdiction, as provided under the NDMP.

(4) Every local and regional plan shall address local hazard patterns, exposed populations, critical infrastructure vulnerabilities, evacuation routes, safe shelters, resource availability, public risk communication and coordination with adjoining administrative areas.

8. Hazard-Specific Action Plans.—

(1) Where necessary for implementing the National Disaster Management Plan, the National Authority may, within its powers under the Act, call upon the concerned nodal Ministry or body to prepare a Hazard-Specific Action Plan, in accordance with the applicable statutory framework. Any such plan shall be consistent with the National Disaster Management Plan and shall have regard to the Ministries or Departments notified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) read with clause (ha) of sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Act.

(2) The Ministry or Department of the Central Government notified as the nodal entity for the specific hazard under sub-section (1) read with clause (ha) of sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Act shall coordinate the preparation, review, and implementation of the said plan in active consultation with concerned Ministries, statutory regulators, technical institutions, State Governments, and relevant stakeholders, in accordance with section 36 of the Act. At the State level, any State-specific hazard-wise nodal Department notified under clause (ia) of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Act shall coordinate implementation within the State in collaboration with the concerned authorities and stakeholders.

(3) Every Hazard-Specific Action Plan shall clearly delineate—

- (a) the hazard profile and the principal risks intended to be mitigated;
- (b) the lead agency and supporting entities, ensuring alignment with their lawful mandates and the roles and responsibilities in the National Plan;
- (c) sequential specific actions to be executed by the designated agency or entity and their expected outcomes;
- (d) implementation milestones and timelines;
- (e) technical data, capacity, and resource mobilisation requirements; and
- (f) institutional frameworks for inter-agency coordination, monitoring, reporting, and review.

(4) A Hazard-Specific Action Plan prepared under these regulations shall strictly serve as an operational coordination and implementation instrument. The formulation of such a plan shall not, per se, be construed as the creation of a separate statutory plan under the Act, nor shall it create any new statutory liability or regulatory clearance requirement.

(5) Where any action contemplated under a Hazard-Specific Action Plan requires a statutory approval, regulatory sanction, financial allocation, or exercise of an explicit legal power by another authority, such action shall be valid only when undertaken by the authority legally competent under the relevant law for the time being in force.

9. Implementation records and monitoring alignment.—

(1) Ministries, Departments, Authorities and designated bodies responsible for actions under the National Plan shall maintain records of implementation, including supporting evidence.

(2) The records maintained under sub-regulation (1) shall include the status of execution, milestones achieved, outputs delivered, institutional constraints encountered, corrective actions taken, and the verifiable evidence supporting such records.

(3) Monitoring data and implementation records required under the Act or lawfully specified by the competent authority shall be submitted to or integrated with the National Disaster Database established under clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 6, read with clause (da) of section 2 of the Act, through authorised reporting channels, formats, and intervals, subject to the Central Government's data policy and applicable security and confidentiality requirements.

10. Review and updating mechanisms.—

(1) All plans formulated under this Chapter shall be reviewed and updated at such regular intervals as prescribed by the Act or the rules made thereunder, or prior thereto if a material change in the risk landscape, institutional arrangements, or operational circumstances warrants an accelerated review.

(2) Every periodic review of a plan shall systematically evaluate—

- (a) alterations in hazard profiles, exposure indices, vulnerability maps, and coping capacities;
- (b) operational lessons derived from actual disaster events, mock exercises, and post-incident reports;
- (c) changes in critical infrastructure, rapid urbanisation patterns, and socioeconomic development trajectories;

- (d) identified implementation gaps and the efficacy of corrective measures; and
 - (e) modifications in applicable laws, national policies, emergency technologies, or institutional arrangements.
- (3) The authority vested with the legal power to approve a plan under the Act shall retain the statutory responsibility for its final approval, amendment, and formal updating.

CHAPTER III: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, CAPACITY AND COMPETENCY

11. Institutional responsibility framework.—

- (1) Ministries, Departments of Government, statutory authorities, and local bodies shall discharge their disaster management obligations in compliance with the provisions of the Act, the rules made thereunder, the NDMP, Hazard-Specific Action Plans (HSAPs), and any specific directions lawfully issued by the Central Government or the National Authority.
- (2) For the purpose of ensuring coordinated implementation of their statutory duties, such entities shall formally designate an internal administrative unit, cell, or competent officer to act as the focal point for disaster management functions.
- (3) The designation of a coordinating officer or unit under sub-regulation (2) shall be an internal administrative arrangement and shall not alter, diminish, or displace the statutory liabilities, accountabilities, or responsibilities vested in the competent authority, head of the Department, operational agency, or statutory regulator under any law for the time being in force.
- (4) Where the execution of any disaster management measure requires joint or multi-agency action, the primary responsible entity shall seek inter-institutional coordination through existing statutory channels and established administrative mechanisms.

12. Disaster Management Infrastructure and designated Nodal Officers.—

- (1) Ministries or Departments of the Central Government shall establish or designate a Disaster Management Cell or equivalent administrative arrangement, headed by a designated Nodal Officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, to coordinate the Ministry's or Department's disaster management planning, implementation, data verification and periodic review.
- (2) The Disaster Management Cell established under sub-regulation (1) shall facilitate—
- (a) the formulation, drafting, and periodic updating of the Ministerial Disaster Management Plan under section 37 of the Act and the Action Plan as per the notification issued under section 35 of the Act;
 - (b) horizontal and vertical operational coordination with subordinate offices, attached formations, statutory bodies, and public undertakings under the administrative control of that Ministry or Department;
 - (c) the systematic collection, validation, and timely uploading of sectoral data to the National Disaster Database;
 - (d) internal monitoring of assigned risk-reduction, mitigation, and preparedness actions;
 - (e) inter-agency liaison with the National Authority, State Authorities, and other relevant emergency response entities; and
 - (f) implementation of corrective actions arising out of post-disaster reviews, statutory audits, and simulated mock exercises.
- (3) The State Government shall ensure that an identifiable administrative mechanism is available to support the State Disaster Management Authority in coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the State Plan and facilitating coordination with the District Disaster Management Authorities, Urban Disaster Management Authorities, local authorities, and concerned State Government Departments, as applicable.
- (4) The State Government shall determine the administrative arrangement, designation, staffing and support required for the mechanism referred to in sub-regulation (3), having regard to the functions to be performed, the disaster risks within the State and the institutional arrangements already in place.

13. Coordination frameworks.—

- (1) Ministries or Departments and statutory authorities in the Central and State Governments shall establish institutional protocols to facilitate coordination between the National, State, District, Urban, and local administrative tiers, as relevant to their functional jurisdictions.
- (2) The coordination protocols formulated under sub-regulation (1) shall explicitly identify designated points of contact, secure information-sharing infrastructure, and multi-tiered escalation pathways. Any dispute arising

under these coordination arrangements shall, in the first instance, be addressed through consultation. If unresolved, it shall be referred to the competent authority for resolution in accordance with the Act and other applicable law.

(3) Where any operational or structural issue falls within the exclusive statutory domain of another Ministry, Department, statutory regulator, or State Government, the matter shall be referred through the appropriate channel to that competent authority for statutory consideration or decision.

14. Coordination matrix with Urban Disaster Management Authorities.—

(1) Urban Disaster Management Authorities constituted under section 41A of the Act shall be included, as appropriate, in State and national-level coordination and reporting arrangements, consistent with the Act and the applicable plans.

(2) The relevant State Government Departments, District Disaster Management Authorities, local authorities, and other concerned agencies shall facilitate coordination with the Urban Disaster Management Authorities in matters relating to risk assessment, planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery within their respective statutory mandates.

(3) Coordination arrangements under this regulation shall not alter the powers, functions, or responsibilities of an Urban Disaster Management Authority or any other authority under the Act.

15. Capacity assessment and competency development.—

(1) Ministries, Departments, and authorities referred to in the National Plan shall periodically assess the institutional capacities, technical infrastructure, and personnel competencies required to discharge their disaster management responsibilities effectively.

(2) Institutional capacity-development measures required for actions under the National Plan and the HSAPs shall be systematically integrated into the annual action plans of the entities and shall include—

- (a) specialised technical training and emergency management orientations;
- (b) the formulation and validation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs);
- (c) institutionalised knowledge-sharing and collaboration with specialised technical, academic, and research institutions; and
- (d) the integration of operational lessons learned from past disaster events.

(3) The National Authority and the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) shall, within their respective mandates under sections 6 and 42 of the Act, provide technical assistance, training frameworks, and specialised guidance to facilitate institutional capacity development.

(4) Any specialised training, statutory certification, or professional accreditation requirement governed by a separate law or specific regulatory framework shall remain under that statutory framework and shall not be overridden by these regulations.

16. Preparedness evaluation and corrective action.—

(1) The National Authority, State Authorities, and District Authorities shall evaluate emergency preparedness within their respective territorial and functional jurisdictions in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the plans approved thereunder.

(2) A preparedness evaluation executed under sub-regulation (1) shall review—

- (a) the operational viability of disaster management plans and emergency protocols;
- (b) the latency, coverage, and efficacy of early warning dissemination systems;
- (c) the availability, deployability, and mapping of emergency resources, equipment, and trained personnel;
- (d) the institutional robustness of business-continuity and public-service restoration systems; and
- (e) the efficacy of public risk communication and community awareness measures.

(3) Any structural gaps, operational deficiencies, or compliance issues identified during such evaluations shall be recorded and communicated to the responsible entity.

(4) A corrective-action plan may be required only by an authority competent to do so under the Act or any other applicable law. In other cases, the findings may be communicated as recommendations to the competent authority for consideration.

(5) Where rectification of an identified gap requires an explicit administrative decision, additional financial expenditure, or regulatory clearance by another statutory authority, the matter shall be forwarded through the prescribed administrative channel to the competent authority.

(6) An evaluation conducted under this regulation shall serve as an operational and diagnostic tool and shall not, per se, be construed as conferring any independent power to impose a penalty, financial sanction, or adverse regulatory condition, unless such power is expressly provided under the Act or any other law for the time being in force.

17. Business continuity of essential public functions.—

(1) All Ministries, Departments, statutory authorities, and public utilities responsible for critical infrastructure or the delivery of essential public services shall maintain a Business Continuity Plan, proportionate to their functions and risk profile, setting out reasonable measures to maintain essential functions and restore them as soon as practicable during and after a disaster, subject to operational conditions, available resources, and applicable law.

(2) The Business Continuity Plan formulated under sub-regulation (1) shall incorporate—

- (a) the identification and prioritisation of time-critical essential functions;
- (b) alternative operating arrangements, secure secondary control centres, and emergency workplace protocols;
- (c) the clear designation of essential personnel, lines of succession, and emergency delegations of power;
- (d) the deployment of redundant communication architecture and resilient information systems; and
- (e) a comprehensive dependency map identifying critical external inputs such as electricity, water, and logistical supply lines.

(3) Such plan shall be proportionate to the risk exposure, asset scale, and functional importance of the entity, and shall be implemented in accordance with the financial regulations, service rules, and administrative instructions issued by the competent Government.

18. Standard of minimum institutional capabilities.—

(1) Every designated entity, under the National Plan and proportionate to its statutory mandate, functional jurisdiction, and localised risk profile, shall establish, maintain, or have secured legal access to the core functional capabilities necessary to execute its disaster management responsibilities under the Act.

(2) Such capabilities shall include—

- (a) planning and coordination: the ability to prepare, implement, review, and update relevant plans and coordinate assigned actions;
- (b) risk assessment: the ability to identify relevant hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities, capacities, and emerging risks, or to obtain such assessments from competent technical agencies;
- (c) information management: the ability to collect, validate, maintain, and report information required for planning, preparedness, response, and recovery;
- (d) early warning: the ability to receive, interpret within the entity's mandate, communicate, and act upon warnings issued by competent agencies;
- (e) preparedness and response: the ability to maintain appropriate procedures, contact arrangements, activation protocols, and coordination mechanisms;
- (f) resource readiness: the ability to identify relevant resources, dependencies, and resource requirements and to seek mobilisation through competent channels;
- (g) capacity development: the ability to identify training needs and facilitate appropriate training, exercises, and learning;
- (h) continuity of services: the ability to identify essential functions and maintain suitable continuity and restoration arrangements;
- (i) recovery and reconstruction: the ability to contribute to recovery planning, implementation, and risk-informed reconstruction within the entity's mandate; and
- (j) monitoring and corrective action: the ability to track assigned actions, record implementation gaps, and follow up on corrective measures.

(3) The capabilities specified under sub-regulation (2) may be fulfilled through the optimisation of existing administrative units, available staff, empanelled technical institutions, shared digital infrastructure, or collaborative inter-agency arrangements.

(4) The National Authority may, within its powers under the Act, issue implementation guidance and technical benchmarks to facilitate this regulation. Such guidance shall be consistent with the Act and the rules made

thereunder and shall not, by itself, create a new statutory power, independent approval requirement, or unfunded financial liability.

CHAPTER IV: DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT AND RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT

19. Periodic disaster risk assessment.—

(1) Ministries and Departments of the Central Government or State Government, statutory authorities, and local bodies shall, within their functional jurisdiction, geographical area, and sectoral assets, periodically undertake or obtain comprehensive disaster risk assessments.

(2) Risk assessment under sub-regulation (1) shall systematically evaluate—

(a) the nature, intensity, frequency, return period, and foreseeable consequences of prevailing and emerging hazards;

(b) the exposure of populations, human settlements, critical infrastructure, economic assets and ecological systems;

(c) the specific physical, socioeconomic, and institutional vulnerabilities, balanced against existing coping capacities;

(d) cascading and compound impacts, explicitly detailing cross-sectoral dependencies between interconnected critical infrastructure and essential services; and

(e) changes in land use, urbanisation, population patterns and environmental or climate-related conditions.

(3) Disaster risk assessment shall be proportionate to the administrative or investment decision being informed and shall utilise the best available scientific, technical, geospatial, historical, and community-validated data.

(4) Where a highly specialised or techno-legal risk assessment is required, the concerned authority shall formally requisition the technical inputs, models, or advisory services of competent national technical agencies or statutory research institutions.

20. Risk information management and hazard mapping.—

(1) The National Authority shall lead the preparation of national hazard-wise risk atlases. Relevant hazard maps, exposure and vulnerability matrices, and technical modelling products generated under this regulation shall, to the extent appropriate to their purpose, scale, reliability, and the risk profile concerned, be considered in the formulation and review of the respective National, State, District, Urban, and other disaster management plans by the authorities competent to prepare or approve them.

(2) Ministries, Departments, and agencies holding data or technical assets relevant to disaster risk mapping shall, through authorised channels and subject to applicable law, national-security classifications, privacy requirements, confidentiality restrictions, and the data policy determined by the Central Government, facilitate appropriate data sharing with the National Disaster Database established under clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 6, read with clause (da) of section 2 of the Act.

(3) The administrative application of any hazard map, predictive model, meteorological forecast, or risk assessment tool shall take into account its scope, spatial resolution, underlying assumptions, scientific margins of uncertainty, and designated baseline purpose.

(4) The generation or existence of technical risk information shall not, per se, substitute for, override, or constitute a statutory approval, techno-economic clearance, or regulatory determination required to be issued by a competent authority under any other law for the time being in force.

21. Structural and non-structural prevention and mitigation measures.—

(1) Authorities, Ministries, and Departments shall, as per the National Plan, within their lawful allocation of business and subject to necessary technical approvals, formulate and implement appropriate structural and non-structural disaster prevention and mitigation measures.

(2) The mitigation measures under sub-regulation (1) shall include—

(a) risk-informed land-use zoning, hazard-resistant building codes, and resilient infrastructure planning;

(b) the physical retrofitting and structural reinforcement of critical public assets;

(c) the regular maintenance, structural auditing, and inspection of protective engineering works; and

(d) nature-based solutions, ecosystem-centric risk reduction, public risk-awareness campaigns, and community-level capacity development.

(3) Where a proposed mitigation measure requires action by another Ministry, Department, statutory regulator or State Government, the entity primarily responsible for the measure shall refer the matter to the competent entity for coordination and implementation through established administrative channels.

(4) All structural and non-structural mitigation measures shall be executed in conformity with applicable statutory frameworks, approved engineering standards, and prescribed budgetary and financial procedures.

(5) Mitigation measures shall be prioritised on the basis of the relevant risk assessment, the nature and severity of the hazard, exposure and vulnerability, expected reduction in disaster losses, technical feasibility, and the protection of critical infrastructure and essential services.

(6) The concerned Authority, Ministry, or Department shall, within its lawful mandate, incorporate the mitigation measures assigned to it into the relevant disaster management plans, Hazard-Specific Action Plans, sectoral or development plans, and project frameworks, as applicable, identifying the responsible implementing entity, implementation milestones, expected outputs, and necessary coordination with other entities.

(7) Mitigation measures shall be implemented through approved schemes, projects, plans, and budgetary processes, in accordance with applicable financial rules and technical approvals. Nothing in this regulation shall, by itself, create a financial entitlement or authorise expenditure without approval and sanction by the competent authority and availability of funds.

22. Integration of disaster risk reduction into development planning.—

(1) Ministries, Departments and local authorities shall, within their statutory mandates and applicable planning and appraisal processes, consider relevant disaster risk reduction (DRR) criteria when formulating or reviewing development plans, public schemes, major projects and capital investments, proportionate to the risk and scale of the proposal. This regulation does not create a separate clearance, licensing or veto requirement.

(2) The integration of disaster risk reduction criteria under sub-regulation (1) shall systematically factor in—

(a) the hazard exposure profile of the proposed physical location;

(b) the structural resilience of the proposed design and the management of the disaster risks throughout the asset's life cycle;

(c) the continuity and timely restoration of connected essential public services and utilities, to the extent practicable under disaster conditions;

(d) the safety and evacuation logistics of the adjacent population; and

(e) the long-term cost-benefit feasibility of integrated structural mitigation tools.

(3) Where a development project or investment proposal is subject to pre-existing statutory, environmental, techno-economic, or regulatory clearance processes under any other law, the competent authority shall review the disaster risk profile within the parameters of that established clearance process in accordance with the governing law.

23. Protection and resilience of critical infrastructure and essential services.—

(1) Every Authority, Department of Government, local body, or licensed utility provider responsible for critical infrastructure and essential public services shall identify material disaster risks and relevant cross-sectoral operational dependencies within its area of responsibility, consistent with applicable law and security requirements.

(2) Any classification or vulnerability assessment of critical assets under this regulation shall follow criteria and procedures issued or approved by the competent authority under applicable law, in consultation with the concerned line Ministry or Department where appropriate. Such assessment shall avoid unnecessary duplication of existing statutory cybersecurity, critical-infrastructure, and sectoral frameworks, including those applicable under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(3) The risk-reduction and resilience measures implemented under sub-regulation (1) shall incorporate the physical protection of critical assets, the structural and digital redundancy of essential networks, alternative supply chains, fail-safe communication routing, contingency procedures, and detailed recovery plans for the rapid restoration of public services.

(4) Where any such critical infrastructure or essential service is regulated under a specialised law for the time being in force, the competent statutory regulator established under that law shall retain the statutory oversight, enforcement functions, and licensing mandates conferred on it by the applicable law, and shall coordinate its resilience benchmarks with the National Authority or the State Authority, as the case may be.

(5) All data, spatial maps, and technical details concerning critical infrastructure assets collected or processed under this regulation shall be handled, classified, and archived in accordance with the security protocols, confidentiality classifications, and information-sharing restrictions specified by the Central Government.

24. Management of emerging, cascading, and compound risks.—

(1) The disaster risk assessment and planning frameworks under these regulations shall, supported by available scientific evidence and predictive data, explicitly map emerging risks and the systemic threat of cascading or compound impacts across multiple sectors, overlapping jurisdictions, and critical services.

(2) Where an assessment identifies a risk requiring coordinated action across multiple sectors, the lead Ministry or nodal agency identified under the National Disaster Management Plan shall formulate a coordinated response strategy through the planning mechanisms established under Chapter II.

25. Monitoring and evaluation of risk-reduction interventions.—

(1) Ministries, Departments, and statutory authorities shall systematically monitor the execution of the specific structural and non-structural risk-reduction measures assigned to them under any approved plan or public scheme.

(2) The monitoring and evaluation framework established under sub-regulation (1) shall track implementation timelines, physical outputs, modifications in the localised risk baseline, the asset-maintenance status of structural mitigation measures, and identified operational gaps.

(3) The systematic findings generated through this monitoring process shall be used to inform the periodic review of plans, the strategic reallocation of resources, and the execution of corrective measures through appropriate administrative and budgetary workflows.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall be interpreted as independently conferring any parallel power to execute physical searches, impose administrative penalties, direct unbudgeted public expenditure, or suspend an operational approval issued under any other statute.

CHAPTER V: NATIONAL DISASTER DATABASE, DISASTER INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING

26. National Disaster Database and National Disaster Information Framework.—

(1) The National Authority shall provide the framework for the establishment, maintenance and progressive strengthening of a comprehensive National Disaster Database, in coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs and in accordance with clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Act and the policy of the Central Government.

(2) The National Disaster Database shall function as the unified national platform for integration, management, analysis and dissemination of disaster-related data. Disaster-related data required for the functions under the Act shall be recorded in, or made accessible through, the National Disaster Database. Existing disaster-related databases, platforms, systems, portals, networks and repositories maintained by the concerned entities shall be integrated with the National Disaster Database or connected to it through interoperable arrangements, in a phased manner and in accordance with the framework, standards and directions of the Central Government.

(3) The National Disaster Database shall cover the core datasets specified in regulation 27 and such other disaster-related data as may be specified under the policy of the Central Government.

(4) Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, State Governments, Union territory administrations, State Authorities, District Authorities, Urban Disaster Management Authorities and other concerned authorities shall, within their respective statutory functions and responsibilities, furnish, validate and update the data required for the National Disaster Database in accordance with applicable law and directions of the competent authority.

(5) The National Authority, in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other concerned authorities, shall facilitate common standards and arrangements for interoperability, data quality assurance, validation, updating, access controls, information security, accountability and authorised dissemination of data within the National Disaster Database.

(6) Integration of databases, platforms, systems, portals, networks or repositories with the National Disaster Database shall not, by itself, transfer or alter statutory functions, administrative ownership, data-custodian responsibilities or operational control vested in any Ministry, Department, Government, authority or technical agency under the Act or any other law for the time being in force.

27. Core data architecture and datasets of the National Disaster Database.—

- (1) The core datasets populated within the National Disaster Database shall, inter alia, incorporate—
- (a) verified post-disaster damage assessments, including direct and indirect socioeconomic losses, damage to assets and impacts on human life;
 - (b) comprehensive financial records detailing fund allocations, drawdowns, and utilisations from the National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund, as maintained by the competent financial authorities;
 - (c) approved National, State, District, and Urban Disaster Management Plans alongside sectoral mitigation strategies;
 - (d) multi-hazard dynamic risk registers, classified by hazard typology, exposure index, and severity thresholds; and
 - (e) situation reports and milestones reached during emergency response and long-term resilient recovery phases.
- (2) Ministries, Departments of the Central Government or State Government, State Authorities, District Authorities, Urban Disaster Management Authorities, and designated local bodies shall systematically upload all mandated sectoral data to the National Disaster Database through the designated digital channels.

28. Inter-tier database synchronisation and State data exchange.—

- (1) In execution of clause (p) of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Act, every State Authority shall maintain its State Disaster Database and, in accordance with the policy determined by the Central Government and applicable technical standards, take reasonable steps to support secure interoperability with the National Disaster Database.
- (2) Data exchange between State repositories and the National Disaster Database shall take place through secure, authorised interfaces at intervals appropriate to the operational purpose, risk, system capability and directions of the competent Government. Real-time or more frequent exchange may be adopted where technically feasible, authorised and operationally necessary.
- (3) Data schemas and validation procedures for reporting local incidents, losses, and crop or infrastructure damage shall conform to standards approved or specified by the competent authority, subject to the Central Government's data policy and applicable cybersecurity requirements. The National Authority shall not, through guidance alone, override the system owner's lawful technical or security controls.

29. Digital reporting and data-management interfaces.—

- (1) Subject to the approved technical architecture and administrative guidelines of the Central Government, such interfaces and systems shall support—
- (a) the systematic aggregation, verification, and analytical visualisation of disaster loss data and structural damages;
 - (b) the digital monitoring of disaster-related fund workflows, expenditure tracking, and utilisation certificates; and
 - (c) the tracking of project implementation timelines for structural risk-reduction schemes and capacity-development programmes.
- (2) Every statutory submission of disaster management indices, situational monitoring reports and plan-execution milestones required under these regulations shall be routed through the National Disaster Database or a designated interface integrated or interoperable with it, in accordance with the directions of the competent authority.
- (3) Use of any digital interface or system under these regulations shall not alter, dilute or substitute for the statutory responsibility of any Ministry, Department, Government or authority for the accuracy, integrity, completeness and timely submission of data within its administrative custody.

30. Geospatial data and spatial decision-support.—

- (1) Geospatial data, spatial-data infrastructure and space-based disaster decision-support shall be integrated with or made interoperable with the National Disaster Database through systems designated by the Central Government, in accordance with the mandates of the competent scientific and technical authorities. Nothing in these regulations alters the lawful mandate or technical responsibility of any such authority.
- (2) Authorised geospatial systems may provide information and analytical support for disaster risk mapping, satellite-based hazard tracking, multi-hazard exposure profiling, situational awareness and geographic information system-based spatial analysis, in accordance with the mandates and technical standards of the competent authorities.

(3) Where relevant and authorised, geospatial information and spatial-modelling products from systems integrated with or interoperable with the National Disaster Database may be used alongside administrative metrics and other authorised operational data available through the National Disaster Database, subject to applicable access controls, security requirements and the respective mandates of the system owners.

(4) Nothing in these regulations shall be interpreted as transferring ownership, administrative management or operational control of any geospatial system to the National Authority, or as altering the scientific and technical mandates assigned to the competent space, remote-sensing or other technical agencies of the Government.

31. State and local disaster information arrangements.—

(1) The State Government, State Authority, District Authority, Urban Disaster Management Authority and local body shall maintain or use appropriate arrangements for collecting, verifying and transmitting local disaster-related data to the National Disaster Database.

(2) All information transmitted by a State or local authority under this regulation shall incorporate metadata indicating the primary source, data generation period, geographical coordinates or administrative boundaries, and the validation status of the dataset.

(3) National-level data requisitions issued under these regulations shall, as far as practicable, leverage pre-existing electronic data streams and API integrations, avoiding duplicate reporting mandates for datasets already submitted through alternative authorised systems.

(4) These regulations shall operate in addition to, and shall not override or displace, the statutory mandates vested in State and District Authorities under the Act for the independent preservation of local disaster records and databases.

32. Resource inventory and resource-information framework.—

(1) The resource registries, databases and information systems designated by the Central Government shall be integrated with or made interoperable with the National Disaster Database for the registration, mapping and tracking of emergency response equipment, specialised materials and human resources, in accordance with applicable policy and directions of the competent authority.

(2) The resource-owning Ministry, public sector undertaking, designated private entity and field agency shall, within its functional domain, update its resource inventory through the platform and digital workflows designated by the competent authority, at the intervals specified by that authority and subject to applicable security and confidentiality requirements.

(3) The registration or listing of any emergency asset, heavy machinery or specialised team in a resource registry integrated with the National Disaster Database shall not, by itself—

(a) constitute a statutory certification that the asset is immediately operational, uncommitted or physically available at the time of an incident;

(b) establish an absolute administrative determination that the asset is technically suitable for a specific localised hazard environment; or

(c) operate as an automated authorisation for the physical deployment, movement or cross-boundary transfer of the resource, or override the internal command authority of the parent agency controlling the resource.

(4) The actual mobilisation, statutory requisitioning, field deployment, operational control and formal release of any listed resource shall be carried out exclusively by the competent authorities in accordance with the Act, relevant service rules and established emergency operational procedures.

33. Data integrity, access governance and standardised exchange.—

(1) Every public officer or data custodian providing information under these regulations shall apply appropriate administrative and technical checks, proportionate to the nature of the information and applicable requirements, to support the accuracy, completeness, currency and timely submission of transmitted data.

(2) Where any uploaded dataset, damage indicator, or casualty figure is provisionally estimated, derived from predictive modelling, or currently unverified by field audits, its status shall be explicitly flagged with a “Provisional / Unverified” electronic descriptor.

(3) The horizontal and vertical exchange of information under this Chapter shall conform to the provisions of applicable data protection laws, national security classifications, official privacy policies, and the specific confidentiality parameters set by the originating data provider.

(4) Without prejudice to the reporting and validation requirements under regulation 28(3), the technical agencies responsible for the management of notified information systems may, within their lawful mandates, formulate supplementary procedural protocols governing standard data formats, technical metadata, API schemas, cryptographic validation, access privilege levels, and immutable digital audit trails.

(5) The inter-agency sharing or transmission of data under these regulations shall not confer any administrative authority upon a receiving entity to modify, override, or delete any technical assessment, scientific forecast, early warning alert, or official record maintained by the specific entity legally and statutorily responsible for its generation.

CHAPTER VI: PREPAREDNESS, EMERGENCY RESPONSE, RESOURCE READINESS AND EXERCISES

34. Early Warning Dissemination and Executive Authority.—

(1) All scientific forecasts, meteorological alerts, geological warnings, and hazard predictions shall be formulated and officially issued exclusively by the specific technical agencies authorised and designated to do so under the Act, the National Plan, or applicable business allocation rules.

(2) The authorities, local bodies, and emergency response entities receiving a technical alert issued under sub-regulation (1) shall, within their functional and territorial jurisdictions and using available resources and authorised arrangements, facilitate timely and accessible dissemination to affected populations and field responders through appropriate channels. These may include public broadcasting, mobile-based alerts, Cell Broadcast, the Sachet platform or application, and other authorised systems, where available and technically supported. No entity shall issue or modify a technical warning except as authorised under applicable law and approved protocols.

(3) The generation and issuance of an early warning alert by a designated scientific agency represents a technical determination. The final administrative and executive authority to order mandatory public evacuations, enforce commercial closures, divert transit networks, or trigger structural emergency response protocols shall rest exclusively with the authorities legally empowered and statutorily accountable for such executive decisions under the Act.

(4) The Ministry of Home Affairs shall be the nodal Ministry for coordinating the development and governance of an integrated national platform for disaster monitoring, nowcasting, forecasting and early warning, in consultation with the National Authority and the Ministries and agencies that own or operate the relevant systems.

(5) The Integrated Platform shall provide for common data standards, a unified alerting protocol, secure interoperability, shared infrastructure, and coordinated dissemination of hazard warnings, while preserving the authority of designated technical agencies to issue scientific forecasts, warning and advisories.

(6) Each agency operating a relevant system shall, within the period specified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and subject to applicable approvals, submit a plan for its integration with the Integrated Platform, including milestones, resource requirements, security testing and arrangements for continuity of operations.

(7) Nothing in this regulation affects the scientific content of forecasts, warnings or advisories issued by the technical agency concerned.

(8) No migration, system modification or expenditure shall be required solely by this regulation unless approved by the competent authority in accordance with applicable law and financial rules.

35. Institutional preparedness arrangements.—

(1) Ministries, Departments of Government, statutory authorities, and local bodies shall establish, maintain, and continuously review institutional preparedness arrangements commensurate with their assigned functions, operational responsibilities under the National Plan, and identified disaster risk profile.

(2) The preparedness arrangements referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall, inter alia, incorporate—

(a) comprehensive operational plans and field-validated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs);

(b) updated emergency contact networks and institutional command directories;

(c) automated alert-receipt and last-mile early warning dissemination protocols;

(d) resource inventories, asset mapping, and logistical deployment frameworks;

(e) specialised, pre-trained emergency response personnel and rescue teams;

(f) institutionalised public risk communication and community alert systems; and

(g) redundant business-continuity infrastructure and service-restoration frameworks.

(3) All preparedness arrangements established under this regulation shall be aligned with the statutory National, State, District, and Urban Disaster Management Plans and the executive directions issued by the competent authority.

36. Operational activation protocols.—

(1) Every competent authority shall formulate and maintain administrative procedures for the statutory activation of its disaster management and emergency response architecture in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the rules made thereunder, and approved contingency plans.

(2) The operational procedures formulated under sub-regulation (1) shall explicitly codify—

(a) the precise risk thresholds, physical triggers, and situational parameters necessitating formal activation;

(b) the specific line of succession and designated executive decision-makers empowered to trigger emergency protocols;

(c) horizontal and vertical emergency reporting channels and communication linkages; and

(d) the techno-legal conditions and operational benchmarks governing the transition between the preparedness, active response, and resilient recovery phases.

(3) Nothing in these regulations shall be interpreted as establishing a parallel administrative command structure or modifying the statutory authority and legal liabilities vested in any competent officer or agency under the Act or any other law for the time being in force.

37. Resource readiness, mapping and mobilisation frameworks.—

(1) Every authority, Ministry, and Department shall, within its respective functional and territorial jurisdiction, systematically identify the material resources, specialised equipment, logistical capabilities, and essential services required to execute its emergency response and preparedness plans.

(2) The resource-readiness benchmarks under sub-regulation (1) shall incorporate the active maintenance of resource database registries, cross-sectoral dependency mapping, pre-disaster vendor arrangements, the proactive identification of potential supply-chain shortfalls, and horizontal coordination frameworks with external resource-owning agencies.

(3) The logistical planning and operational tracking of emergency assets under these regulations shall use the resource-information systems integrated with or interoperable with the National Disaster Database, as designated by the Central Government, subject to regulation 32.

(4) The actual physical requisitioning, statutory mobilisation, field deployment, operational command, and financial accounting of any resource shall be executed exclusively by the competent authority in compliance with the provisions of the Act and established legal procedures.

38. Multi-agency response coordination frameworks.—

(1) During the occurrence of a disaster or the imminence of a threatening disaster situation, the concerned authorities and line departments shall synchronise all emergency response actions through the statutory coordination mechanisms established under Chapters III, IV, V, and VA of the Act.

(2) Multi-agency response coordination under sub-regulation (1) shall, inter alia, include—

(a) the real-time transmission and synchronisation of verified Situation Reports (SITREPs);

(b) the centralised processing and validation of emergency resource requisitions;

(c) the facilitation of inter-agency operational assistance and mutual aid agreements;

(d) the uniform dissemination of public safety instructions and evacuation alerts; and

(e) the immediate escalation of cross-jurisdictional bottlenecks requiring resolution by the National Authority or the Central Government.

(3) Every Ministry, Department, and local body shall retain statutory responsibility for the administrative decisions and field operations falling within its specific legal mandate.

(4) Where an emergency field operation requires immediate intervention or the exercise of legal powers by another competent authority, the matter shall be referred through the designated operational or administrative command channel to that competent entity.

39. Integration with Emergency Response Support System (ERSS-112).—

(1) Disaster-related public distress calls and emergency communications shall be handled through the Emergency Response Support System (ERSS-112) or another unified emergency telecommunications architecture authorised by the Central Government, in accordance with applicable operational guidelines.

(2) The competent telecommunication and home affairs authorities shall facilitate secure, high-speed data integration and automated coordination pipelines between the ERSS Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs), the National, State, and District Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs), and designated field response agencies.

(3) The technical integration under sub-regulation (2) shall incorporate standardised protocols for the instantaneous routing of disaster distress data, the automated identification of the primary responding field agency, the real-time tracking of request resolution status, and the seamless triaging of emergency services.

(4) The technical configuration, data-routing policies, and operational infrastructure of the ERSS-112 platform shall remain under the administrative control of the designated home affairs and police authorities.

(5) Nothing in this regulation shall—

(a) transfer the administrative command, ownership, or operational control of the ERSS-112 network to the National Authority;

(b) alter, diminish, or interfere with the independent statutory mandates or operational commands of the State Police, Fire Services, Emergency Medical Services, Civil Defence, or the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF);

(c) authorise the creation of a parallel, competing national emergency number or independent public call-handling infrastructure for disasters; or

(d) empower the National Authority or any Emergency Operations Centre to exercise direct tactical command over any emergency service beyond the explicit authority conferred under the Act.

40. Training frameworks and competency development.—

(1) Ministries, Departments, and statutory authorities shall undertake an annual training-needs assessment to identify competency gaps arising from the execution of their disaster management plans, localised hazard risks, and assigned operational duties.

(2) The training curriculum implemented under sub-regulation (1) shall be technically tailored to address the respective roles and responsibilities assigned under the NDMP, emergency operational procedures, warning interpretation, incident-command coordination, specialised resource tracking, public risk communication, the protection of vulnerable demographics, the preservation of essential public services, and resilient recovery workflows.

(3) All capacity-building initiatives shall be channelled through established administrative training academies, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), the State Institutes of Disaster Management, or other recognised scientific and professional institutions.

(4) Any professional qualification, statutory field certification, or technical accreditation requirement governed by a separate legislative or regulatory framework shall remain under that statutory framework.

41. Mock exercises.—

(1) Competent authorities, critical infrastructure operators, and industrial facilities shall conduct or participate in simulated mock drills, table-top exercises, and other preparedness exercises where required by applicable law, an approved disaster management plan, or a lawful direction of the competent authority. The frequency, strategic objectives, resource inputs, and physical scope of each exercise shall be proportionate to the localised risk and the nature of the activities concerned. The planning and conduct of such exercises shall respect the statutory responsibilities of participating entities, specialised regulators and authorities responsible for on-site and off-site emergency planning.

(2) The exercises under sub-regulation (1) shall utilise table-top simulations, multi-agency communication tests, functional operations drills, and full-scale field deployment exercises to evaluate institutional preparedness, warning latencies, and response coordination.

(3) Where an industrial installation, hazardous facility, strategic sector, or commercial activity is subject to a specialised statutory regulator or safety authority, exercises shall be planned and conducted by the authorities or operators legally responsible for them, in accordance with the applicable law, approved emergency plans, and the respective roles of the regulator, District Authority, State Authority, and other competent agencies. Nothing in this regulation transfers, expands, or makes exclusive any function beyond that provided by the applicable law.

(4) These regulations do not create a parallel, independent simulation or inspection mandate for the National Authority over facilities, installations, or activities whose emergency-drill frameworks are already assigned by law to another specialised regulator or Central authority.

42. Post-incident evaluation and auditable corrective action.—

(1) Following a simulation drill, structural test or actual disaster response operation, the responsible authority or line department shall prepare a post-incident evaluation report within the period specified under the applicable procedure, documenting operational observations, systemic gaps and institutional deficiencies.

(2) Where corrective action is required, the responsible entity shall prepare a Corrective Action Plan identifying—

- (a) the operational deficiency or structural gap;
- (b) the entity responsible for taking corrective action;
- (c) the proposed completion period; and
- (d) the means of verifying completion.

(3) The designated entity shall track budgetary provisions and execute the corrective measures falling within its statutory competence, and shall forward matters requiring cross-sectoral intervention or additional fiscal allocation to the competent authority through proper administrative channels.

(4) Evaluation of any simulation drill or structural test under this regulation shall operate exclusively as an administrative tool for capacity enhancement and institutional learning, and shall not, per se, be construed as conferring any independent regulatory power to impose punitive fines, structural sanctions, or adverse licensing conditions, unless such powers exist independently under the parent Act or a separate statute.

43. Community preparedness and public risk communication.—

(1) Authorities, line departments, and local bodies shall, within their territorial jurisdictions and in accordance with the National Policy, formulate and implement public-awareness frameworks, community-centric preparedness initiatives, and localised risk-communication strategies.

(2) The public risk-communication campaigns under sub-regulation (1) shall be structured to provide simple, actionable information concerning—

- (a) the practical interpretation of scientific warnings and hazard alerts;
- (b) immediate self-preservation and protective public actions;
- (c) designated evacuation routes, transit directions, and safe shelter locations;
- (d) procedures for securing emergency access to water, medical aid, and essential utilities;
- (e) specialised assistance protocols for vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities; and
- (f) institutional channels for reporting localised emergencies and distress situations.

(3) All public risk communications shall utilise accessible, redundant, and inclusive multi-channel information networks, systematically factoring in local languages, vernacular media, local geographical conditions, digital-access variations, and the specific communication needs of diverse demographics.

(4) Every public alert, community brief, and media advisory issued under this regulation shall be verified and consistent with the technical data, scientific forecasts, and early-warning information officially promulgated by the authorised technical agencies.

CHAPTER VII: POST-DISASTER RECOVERY, REHABILITATION, RESILIENT RECONSTRUCTION AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

44. Post-disaster recovery planning and coordination frameworks.—

(1) Ministries, Departments of Government, statutory authorities, and local bodies shall, within their allocated business and operational jurisdictions, actively contribute to the planning, coordination, and execution of recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction measures following a disaster event, in compliance with the National Plan and the guidelines issued under the Act.

(2) The post-disaster recovery planning framework under sub-regulation (1) shall systematically evaluate—

- (a) the precise nature and extent of structural damage, economic losses, and operational disruptions inflicted upon public utilities and essential services;

- (b) short-term stabilisation requirements balanced against long-term socioeconomic recovery parameters;
- (c) strategic priorities for the systemic restoration of connectivity, public infrastructure, and lifelines;
- (d) the explicit devolution of recovery duties across line departments and administrative sub-tiers;
- (e) inter-agency coordination mechanisms to manage synchronised field execution;
- (f) total resource requirements, material supply lines, and the identification of authorised financing channels; and
- (g) techno-legal measures to structurally minimise future disaster risks by embedding resilience criteria directly into the reconstruction phase.

(3) Where a recovery initiative demands integrated multi-sectoral execution, the National Authority or the State Authority, as the case may be, shall facilitate inter-institutional alignment under the framework established by the Act or the NDMP.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall be interpreted as independently creating a new statutory recovery fund, independent financial entitlement, parallel compensation category, or unauthorised administrative approval process.

45. Damage, loss and recovery needs assessment protocols.—

(1) Assessments of physical damage, economic losses and long-term recovery needs shall be undertaken by competent authorities and designated sector experts in accordance with methodologies and guidelines approved by the Central Government.

(2) Every assessment conducted under sub-regulation (1) shall comprehensively cover impacts on human life, household livelihoods, housing stock, critical infrastructure networks, essential public utilities, commercial activity, public assets, and ecological ecosystems.

(3) All verified field metrics, spatial data and sectoral damage evaluations shall be recorded in the National Disaster Database through its designated interface or another authorised interface integrated or interoperable with it.

(4) Every assessment report shall explicitly state its underlying field methodology, territorial coverage, data-collection period, primary information sources, scientific margins of error, and specific validation status.

(5) The findings of a damage and loss assessment under this regulation shall be utilised to inform macro-level planning, resource prioritisation, and the formulation of recovery strategy; provided that the generation of an assessment report shall not, per se, establish enforceable legal eligibility or an absolute claim for financial assistance, relief compensation, ex-gratia grants, or any fiscal entitlement, which shall remain governed by the specialised laws, public schemes, and statutory sanctions of the competent Government.

46. Prioritisation and execution of recovery interventions.—

(1) Post-disaster recovery interventions shall be structured, prioritised, and executed by competent authorities in conformity with statutory plans, available resource allocations, and authorised budgetary approvals.

(2) The sequential prioritisation of recovery measures shall systematically factor in—

- (a) the immediate restoration of public-health infrastructure, sanitation systems, and public-safety mechanisms;
- (b) the structural rehabilitation of critical connectivity networks, power grids, and telecommunication links;
- (c) the specific socioeconomic needs of displaced, marginalised, and highly vulnerable demographics;
- (d) the rapid restoration of local livelihoods and the continuity of essential economic activity;
- (e) the long-term reduction of systemic hazard exposure in the affected zone; and
- (f) the operational interdependence, sequencing limitations, and logistical timeline of construction actions.

(3) Participating Ministries, Departments, and field agencies shall maintain operational control over recovery tasks assigned to them, providing verified progress indicators through the designated statutory reporting frameworks.

(4) These regulations do not independently authorise any public expenditure, execute the structural reallocation of fiscal funds, or modify the statutory eligibility criteria governing any existing public scheme, national grant, or State assistance mechanism.

47. Resilient reconstruction and risk-reduction standards.—

(1) Every post-disaster restoration or reconstruction project shall, within the applicable statutory and technical framework, take account of relevant local hazard-risk assessments and the “Build Back Better” principles reflected in the National Policy.

(2) The competent planning authorities may, within their existing statutory powers and through applicable technical standards and spatial regulations, apply criteria governing location safety, resilient structural engineering designs, hazard-resistant construction materials, network redundancies, utility insulation, and environmental sustainability controls.

(3) Where a reconstruction project is subject to pre-existing statutory clearances, municipal building by-laws, environmental impact regulations, or techno-legal clearance processes under any other Central or State law, the competent authority shall execute its review within the parameters of that established statutory framework.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed as creating a parallel regulatory clearance, a separate licensing system, or a competing techno-economic approval power, nor shall it diminish or displace the statutory responsibilities vested in specialised sector-regulators or local authorities legally competent to supervise construction works.

48. Monitoring of recovery programmes.—

(1) The authority or department responsible for recovery work shall monitor its progress against approved targets and applicable disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience standards.

(2) The internal monitoring framework managed under sub-regulation (1) shall systematically track physical and financial progress, utility-continuity indices, structural implementation bottlenecks, and the incorporation of mandated hazard-resilience benchmarks.

(3) All monitoring metrics and field-completion certificates shall be electronically routed through the prescribed statutory reporting interfaces at such periodic intervals as specified by the competent authority.

(4) Where an active monitoring process identifies a critical deficiency or dependency falling outside the statutory mandate of the executing entity, the matter shall be escalated through proper administrative channels to the competent authority for intervention.

(5) The monitoring provisions under this regulation shall operate exclusively as an administrative project-management tool, and shall not be interpreted as creating a new financial-audit framework, parallel cash-inspection regime, fund-recovery mechanism, or autonomous sanctioning power. All fiscal scrutiny, public accounting, and statutory audits shall remain under the jurisdiction of the laws, financial rules, and constitutional authorities governing public accounts.

49. Post-disaster review and institutional learning.—

(1) Following a major disaster event, the National Authority or the State Authority, within its respective jurisdiction and subject to the Act, may initiate a formal post-disaster performance review of the emergency preparedness, tactical response, and initial recovery arrangements executed by designated entities.

(2) Every review under sub-regulation (1) shall objectively analyse—

(a) the structural adequacy, operational viability, and practical execution of contingency plans and Standard Operating Procedures;

(b) the precision, dissemination speed, last-mile reach, and public-response latency of early-warning alerts;

(c) the efficacy of horizontal and vertical inter-agency coordination and data exchange;

(d) the efficacy of resource mobilisation;

(e) the resilience and restoration timelines of essential public services and communication networks; and

(f) identified compliance gaps, operational bottlenecks, and the validity of corrective actions.

(3) The report shall be communicated to the concerned authorities for consideration in revising plans, updating training programmes and improving future disaster preparedness and response.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall expand the statutory audit or review functions of the National Authority beyond the explicit legislative limits provided under the Act, including the jurisdictional limitations applicable to the post-disaster review of response measures executed by State Governments following a severe natural disaster.

(5) A review conducted under this regulation serves an exclusively diagnostic and capacity-building function, and shall not, per se, establish personal civil liability, impose administrative penalties, or determine fiscal eligibility for State financial assistance.

CHAPTER VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

50. Implementation guidance and administrative coordination.—

(1) The National Authority may, within the framework of the Act and these regulations, issue specific implementation guidelines, technical advisory briefs, and administrative circulars to facilitate the uniform operationalisation, coordination, and monitoring of these regulations across all designated entities.

(2) The guidelines issued under sub-regulation (1) shall be restricted to procedural and technical parameters, inter alia incorporating—

- (a) standardised digital formats, metadata, and suggested common templates for disaster plans;
- (b) operational reporting arrangements, tracking timelines, and information-sharing protocols;
- (c) performance indicators and implementation metrics for monitoring progress and assessing institutional capacity;
- (d) horizontal inter-agency coordination workflows and dispute-escalation pathways; and
- (e) technical interoperability standards for digital data, API schemas, and data-validation matrices.

(3) Where the execution of any implementation guidance requires reciprocal or joint enforcement action by another Ministry, Department, State Government, statutory regulator, or competent authority, the National Authority shall coordinate the matter with that entity in accordance with the established business-allocation rules and administrative arrangements.

(4) Any guidance or circular issued under this regulation shall serve as an administrative aid and shall not, per se, amend, modify, or override the Act or the rules made thereunder, create any new statutory power, or impose a regulatory requirement inconsistent with any law for the time being in force.

51. Periodic performance review and compliance reporting.—

(1) The implementation of disaster management plans, institutional capabilities mandated under these regulations, and achievement of milestones thereto shall be subject to periodic performance reviews executed by the authority competent to approve or monitor the respective framework.

(2) The periodic performance review established under sub-regulation (1) shall evaluate—

- (a) the current completion status of assigned targets and risk-reduction milestones;
- (b) the verifiable physical evidence and audit logs confirming plan execution;
- (c) the functional stability of horizontal data-sharing infrastructure and inter-agency workflows;
- (d) persistent institutional capability deficits, technical infrastructure shortfalls, and personnel training gaps; and
- (e) the compliance status of corrective actions suggested following simulation drills or past disasters.

(3) Every Ministry, Department, and local authority shall submit all necessary performance indices, records, and self-assessments through prescribed digital channels, including an annual implementation status report—or more frequent reports if required by urgency—detailing progress against milestones, pending actions, reasons for delays, and proposed corrective measures.

(4) The findings of the performance review shall inform the periodic revision of statutory plans, the identification of capacity-development needs, and the improvement of inter-agency administrative coordination, subject to applicable financial rules and approvals.

(5) Where a review identifies a deficiency in the implementation of these regulations, the competent authority may, to the extent authorised under the Act or any other applicable law, communicate its findings to the concerned entity and seek an explanation or proposed corrective action. Any binding direction shall be issued only by an authority legally competent to do so.

(6) Nothing in this regulation shall independently confer any enforcement power or authorise expenditure without the requisite approval under applicable law and financial rules.

52. Optimisation of existing systems, institutional arrangements and resources.—

(1) The operational requirements and administrative compliance targets established under these regulations shall, as far as practicable, be implemented through the optimisation of pre-existing disaster management plans, constituted institutions, digital information systems, emergency response infrastructures, and allocated public personnel.

(2) Nothing in these regulations shall be construed as automatically transferring to the National Authority the administrative control, ownership, data-custodian responsibilities or operational control of any existing information system, scientific repository, public utility, emergency service or material resource.

Annex-I

**FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT REGULATIONS UNDER
SECTION 76A OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005 AS AMENDED IN 2025**

Sl. No.	Regulation/ Sub- regulation/ Clause	Comments / Observations	Proposed Amendment/ Revised Text	Rationale / Legal Basis
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Notes

1. Comments may be provided regulation-wise and clause-wise.
2. Where an amendment is proposed, the specific revised text may be indicated.
3. The rationale may indicate the relevant provision of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, as amended in 2025, the Rules made thereunder, or other relevant legal or administrative provisions, as applicable.
4. Where no comments are proposed, the “**No comments**” may be indicated.
5. All submissions must be forwarded via email to **jsdm@gov.in** on or before **20.11.2026**.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____