



**Two-Days Training Programme  
on  
Disaster Resilient School  
Infrastructure**

**18-19 May 2026**

**Venue  
Seminar Hall, Ground Floor  
Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management**

## **Introduction**

Schools play a critical role in society, functioning both as centers of education and as emergency shelters during disasters. There are many hazards that exist in a school environment that can result in harm to faculty, students, staff as well as the physical condition of the structure. Hence, determining the vulnerability through assessment, underscores the importance of ensuring the structural safety and functional resilience. School infrastructure, therefore, represents a critical asset that must be designed and managed to withstand multiple hazards while ensuring continuity of educational services.

In this context, the Comprehensive School Safety Framework (CSSF) was developed by United National Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), which provides a holistic approach to enhancing school safety and resilience. The framework integrates three core dimensions: Infrastructure safety, Disaster preparedness and Risk reduction education. It emphasizes that schools should not only be structurally safe but also functionally prepared and educationally resilient. The Comprehensive School Safety Framework is structured around three key pillars:

- a. Safe Learning Facilities – structurally sound and hazard-resistant buildings
- b. School Disaster Management – preparedness and response planning
- c. Risk Reduction Education – awareness and behavioral preparedness

This integrated approach ensures that resilience is addressed comprehensively through the convergence of engineering design, institutional mechanisms, and community engagement. The growing emphasis on disaster risk reduction is aligned with global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030), which advocates for embedding resilience into infrastructure systems and governance mechanisms. In India, this vision is operationalized through policies and guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

At the state level, Gujarat has made significant advancements in disaster resilience following the 2001 Gujarat earthquake. Given the state's exposure to multiple hazards, particularly seismic risk, there is a critical need to strengthen the technical capacities of engineers involved in school infrastructure development.

In this regard, the present training programme aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of disaster-resilient school infrastructure, with a specific focus on capacity

building for engineers under the Samagra Shiksha programme in Gujarat. The initiative seeks to bridge the gap between policy frameworks and engineering practice, thereby contributing to the development of safe and resilient educational infrastructure.

## **Objectives**

- Understand Comprehensive School Safety Framework
- Assess multi-hazard risks in schools
- Apply earthquake-resistant design principles
- Implement structural and non-structural safety measures
- Prepare and execute School Disaster Risk Management Plans (SDRMPs)
- Strengthen capacity of engineers for disaster resilient infrastructure

## **Scope and Coverage**

The training programme has been designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of disaster-resilient school infrastructure, with a focus on practical applicability for engineers. It encompasses structural, non-structural, and functional aspects of school safety, ensuring alignment with National guidelines. Participants will be introduced to key engineering concepts such as earthquake-resistant design, structural safety evaluation, and retrofitting techniques.

In addition to structural aspects, the programme will address non-structural safety measures and the preparation of School Disaster Risk Management Plans (SDRMPs), enabling participants to enhance the overall preparedness and safety of school environments. Practical tools such as Rapid Visual Screening (RVS), evacuation planning, and mock drill procedures will also be discussed to ensure field-level implementation.

## **Expected Outcomes**

The programme aims to foster a culture of safety, preparedness, and resilience within the school ecosystem. Through continuous learning and application, the initiative is expected to support the development of safe, sustainable, and future-ready educational infrastructure across Gujarat. The programme is expected to contribute to,

- Enhanced understanding of comprehensive school safety frameworks
- Improved technical capacity in earthquake-resistant design and structural safety
- Strengthened skills in multi-hazard risk assessment (including RVS)

- Better implementation of SDRMPs and emergency preparedness measures
- Adoption of structural and non-structural safety practices
- Improved coordination with institutions
- Development of safe, resilient, and sustainable school infrastructure

### **Targeted Participants**

Samagra Shiksha Engineers working with the Education Department, Gujarat. The participants will act as flag bearers who will trickle down the importance of the subject till grass root level.

### **Dates**

18-19<sup>th</sup> May 2026

### **Training Venue**

Smart Classroom, Ground Floor, GIDM

### **Address**



Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management  
Koba-Gandhinagar Road, Village Raisan,  
B/h Pandit Deendayal Petroleum  
University, Raisan, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India.  
Website: [www.gidm.gujarat.gov.in](http://www.gidm.gujarat.gov.in)

### **References**

1. National Disaster Management Authority (2016). *School Safety Policy Guidelines*
2. Bureau of Indian Standards. IS 1893: Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures
3. Bureau of Indian Standards. IS 13920: Ductile Detailing of Reinforced Concrete Structures
4. Bureau of Indian Standards. National Building Code of India (2016)
5. Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management. Training Modules and Reports
6. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015). *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*
7. Post-disaster assessment reports on 2001 Gujarat earthquake