

POLICY OPTIONS FOR BETTER RISK REDUCTION AND ROLE OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

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What are Critical for implementation of IDRiM?

1. Mainstreaming IDRiM into the Development Process

- a. **IDRiM as a mandatory component of Planning** with necessary budget provision.
- b. **Bring necessary reform to law** (Town Planning Law) including EIA & SIA for Hot Spot projects.
- c. **Set achievable indicators and targets of risk reduction** and make those mandatory in Development control regulations and Building Byelaws.
- d. **Create unified command structures** for response and mitigation.
- e. Understand knowledge & capabilities of vulnerable groups and devise means of their direct participation in planning & implementation using techniques like '**town watch**' and '**participatory risk mapping**'.
- f. **Shed 'middle class' bias** and address vulnerability reduction of the poor, physically challenged and disadvantaged groups of elderly, women and children.
- g. **Promote and facilitate direct involvement of NGOs, SHGs, CBOs** of the civil society in awareness building, community organization and implementation of projects.

Pro-active Policies for Flood Risk Reduction, Mumbai

- **To prepare scientific & comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessment maps for Mumbai at city, sub-city and local hot-spot levels.**
- **To prepare flood disaster risk scenarios for Mumbai using cutting age simulation technology.**
- **Complete regulation and control of unplanned / risk in-sensitive development and prohibit urban development on environmentally fragile areas especially the low-lying areas.**
- **To prepare and implement risk reduction based Local Area Development Plans.**
- **Create Unified Command Structure for control and regulation of urban development & IDRiM with appropriate legal & budgetary support.**