

Report

6th Workshop of KU-GCOE-HSE , Mumbai Base
on

Approach to Community-led Local DRR Planning and Plan: Procedure and Possibility

Representative: GCOE-HSE Mumbai Base, Kyoto University, Japan

Date: June– 10, 2012

Place: Community Hall ,Hanuman Mandir Committee, Kalakila, Dharavi, Mumbai

Organized by the Global COE Program “Global Center for Education and Research on Human Security Engineering for Asian Megacities”

Co-organized by School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM), Mumbai, India and Sir J.J. College of Architecture, Mumbai, India. Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai , Ambika Mitra Mandal

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

The workshop on GCOE Mumbai Project was held at community hall, Kalakila, Mumbai organized by GCOE-Mumbai project team. The List of participants is placed at **Annexure A**. The workshop began with the welcome of all the participants and was followed by a round of introductions.

2. Prof. B. Misra, Senior advisor of GCOE-Mumbai project stated that the thrust of GCOE –Mumbai project is to prepare Community led disaster Risk Management Plan (CLDRMP). CLDRMP process is different from the Community Based Disaster Management Plan (CBDMP) process in the sense that in the former the community representatives play the key role in all stages of plan preparation and its implementation, decide on tasks its priorities and who in the community would perform what task without external support. In other words emphasis of plan making will be on what tasks community can perform to reduce disaster risk without external

help and identify such tasks for which it will need external help , say of the city government.

Objectives of the workshop:

- To prepare CLDRM Action Plan on flood with full and active participation of the community leaders using the available knowledge of ground realities and priorities in tasks set by the community.
- To evolve a Step-Spiral Progress model for the preparation of DRRP (prototype model relevant to other city situations as well) using advanced techniques adaptation.

Objectives of the GCOE Mumbai Project (July 2012 to March 2013).

- Hold interactive workshops with the community leaders and stakeholders for refinement and further detailing of actions specified.
- Prepare final reports to support the CLDRMP.

- To hold interactive sessions with MCGM in order to find mutually acceptable ways, methods and techniques for meaningful integration of the CLDRMP prepared by the community for Rajiv Gandhi Nagar and Kali Killa hotspots with the official G/North Ward DRR plan being prepared by MCGM.

- To identify new areas of research emerging from the CLDRMP exercise in the GCOE Mumbai Project.

3. Prof. Sandeep Sancheti, Director of School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) commended the approach taken by the GCOE Mumbai Project team and mentioned that in case of disaster risk management at community level, it is very important to identify what community can do without any external help. He also requested the community leaders should be facilitated to prepare detail list of the tasks they can perform by themselves without external help.

4. Mr. Suresh, Chief Warden Civil Defence, Mumbai appreciated the approach of the GCOE Mumbai Team engaged in preparation of CLDRM Flood Action Plan with full

community involvement. He expected that community leaders present should form an ad-hoc Action Core Committee to lead the process till the time the community through its own democratic systems and with involvement of representatives from the existing micro-area level committees form a Standing Core Committee to lead community action toward implementation of CLDRMP. He also mentioned that necessary preparedness and awareness are required for health related diseases also.

5. Prof. Misra opened the discussion on DRR Scenario in the context of 2005 Flood reoccurrence or extreme rainfall above 700 mm/ day for three days. He asked the community to think if such a disaster reoccurs the communities should be fully prepared to not only to respond to the impact but also to mitigate the risks without external help. He further pointed to identify the present strong and weak capabilities of the community at each stage with regard to response, mitigation and preparedness.

6. Dr. Subhajyoti Samaddar, Researcher, GCOE team, presented the schedule of the programme to the participants (**Annex B**) and also distributed the findings of the SWOT Analysis (in Hindi) based on Yonmenkaigi workshop for Rjiv Gandhi Nagar held on November, 2011 (**Annex C**).

7. For progress of the workshop a template for Activity charts (**Annexure D**) – immediate, medium and long term and local level resources and coping mechanisms (issue in response, mitigation and preparedness) was presented for discussion with the community members.

8. Main issues faced by the communities focusing on tasks necessary related to CLDRM plan were presented to initiate interactive discussion among the community leaders. In the brain storming session following issues were discussed:

1. Personal safety and protection of assets.
2. Loss to livelihood.

3. Health care and diseases that affect community after flood.
4. Inadequate infrastructure that exacerbates damages in flood.
5. Community organization, form of core committee, different action committees etc.
6. Public relation and information dissemination.

9. Suggested Action / tasks

- Need separate water connection for drinking water
- Place the meter line in a safety location
- Need to collect solid waste regularly and dump into the specific location
- Need to store the rain water
- Need for a group insurance
- Ensuring the early warning system at the community level through TV, phone, SMS
- Continuous access to information about flood scenario and dissemination of the same to households with guidelines for action.
- Continuous access to information about what city government action
- Care for the most vulnerable (elderly, children, women and disabled) section of the community
- Access to potable water
- Use of common and easy methods to clean the available water for drinking
- Access to ambulance and fire brigade
- Advise households to switch off power in their house to avoid short circuits where necessary
- Ensuring access to food for 2/3 days and ensuring shift of cooking gas mechanism (where used) to safer places
- Clearing flood water from house by households, where possible
- Clearing of debris including dead animal if any
- Clearing the choked drains
- Community care for people taking shelter outside their house
- Advice and support on use of survival kits at family level
- Distribution of disaster mitigation Manual in local language

- Organize regular drill on how to respond to flood
10. In the context what community can do by themselves, following activities were listed in consultation with the community representatives:
- Plinth level up-gradation
 - Retrofitting of houses
 - Protection of vital assets at household level including safety of house in case of evacuation
 - Mobilization for planned evacuation
 - Clearing flood water from house by households, where possible
 - Marking with color of highest flood level on walls (inside and outside houses) at different points of the area
 - Keep ready Survival kit /Emergency kit
 - Constant contact with community leaders for guidance on action
 - Placing power transformers land-line telephone lines above the high flood level as far as possible.
 - Construction of storage space inside the house for vital assets above HFL
 - Camp management
 - Planning for evacuation route
11. The meeting concluded with the following decisions:
- Rajiv Gandhi Nagar, Kale Killa and Kalekar Chawal hot spots should be merged in one area of reference for the CLDRMP preparation.
 - Transferring community decisions/ priorities on to the base reference map for DRR Plan preparation.
 - Use the community layout map as the base for all the stages of plan preparation.
 - Facilitate interactive participation using the mapping already done by the community leaders, namely, risk mapping including zoning, vulnerability assessment map and area circulation and layout map.
 - Transfer the community priorities and activities on to the map (s).

- Preparing the guidance note for the community priorities / decisions broadly on two dimensions: first, external to the community area, second, inside the community area.
- Ad hoc committee for community disaster risk management has constituted in this workshop (**Annex E**). In this connection, the core committee should be constituted within 2 weeks of time.
- Appropriate integration with the G/North Ward DRR plan prepared by MCGM with Rajiv Gandhi Nagar community disaster led disaster risk management plan.

12. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to all the participants.

Annex A: LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

List of Participants

Sl. No	Name	Affiliation/ Area	Mobile No
1	Sunil Khade	Kalakilla Dharavi	9702806214
2	Sunil Kumar Kamke	KalaKila , Dharavi	9702298243
3	K.B.Jadhav	Kalakila, Dharavi	9869418670
4	Ram Bakchore	Kalakila, Dharavi	9594342322
5	Nabnath Kamke	Kalakila, Dharavi	9870150458
6	Sunil Hutogi	Kalakila, Dharavi	9869418670
7	Sitaram Rajaram	Kalakila, Dharavi	9975725568
8	P.V.Suresh	Civil Defence, Mumbai	9323199559
9	Suman Sen Sarma	RMS-India, New Delhi	9971160006
10	Sandeep Sancheti	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	9320052030
10	Kavas Kapadia		9811653613
11	Sanjukta Bhaduri		9810109248
12	Students, 4 th Semester TISS (5 students)	Tata institute of Social Science, Mumbai	-
13	Bijay Anand Misra	GCOE, DPRI, Kyoto University	9811032397
14	Subhajyoti Samaddar	GCOE, DPRI, Kyoto University	9967110685

Annex B : Programme Schedule: GCOE Mumbai Project

Time	Agenda	Dignitaries/Resource Persons
10 June 2012		
10:30-1:00	10:30 - 10:35 Welcome Remarks Prof. B. Misra	
	10:35 – About the Workshop and expected results 10:40 Mr. Suresh	
	10:40 – Approach and Scenario building 10:50 Prof. B. Misra	
	10:50-11:20 Tea break	
	11:20 – 1:00 Discussion on Preparedness (including Template) + Mapping Discussion on Mitigation (including Template)+ Mapping	
1:00-2:00	Lunch break	
2:00-3:00	Discussion on Response(including Template) + Mapping	
3:00-3:30	Open discussion	
3:30-4:00	Summing up –Prof. B. Misra	

Annex D: Template

Template: 1 Activity charts –immediate, medium and long term

Approach	Time frame	Identification of activities@	What community think	Findings their local knowledge / knowledge gaps	Who will do ?	When?	How	Schedule date on starting and ending	Verification
Response	Immediate								
	Medium								
	Long term								
Mitigation	Immediate								
	Medium								
	Long term								
Preparedness and emergency management	Immediate								
	Medium								
	Long term								

@ Tentative indicators

- Response
- Minimize the response time
- Register the affected people.
- Manage the evacuation centres.
- Distribute supplies and mobilise the volunteers/task force to help in registration and food distribution.
- Organise activities for the evacuees in the evacuation centres.
- Provide post-trauma counselling services to affected people suffering from stress, depression, etc.
- Preparedness
- Land use/zoning, building code
- Structural measures (dyke/bridge construction, drainage channel improvement etc)
- Plinth level upgradation
- Identify the locations of evacuation centres.
- Prepare necessary drills , training curriculum to raise public awareness
- Identify suppliers of relief assistance supply
- List of names of officials to be contacted and mobilised in the event of a disaster.
- Operation rooms.
- Set up volunteers/task force.
- Training for the officials and volunteers.
- Duty lists for the officials and volunteers.
- Recovery
- Evaluate the damage incurred.
- Propose an appropriate rehabilitation programme.
- Provide short and long-term relief from the financial aid schemes.
- Relief assistance
- Short-term
- Provide food and temporary shelter.
- Give compensation to the affected population.
- Long-term
- Provide monthly financial assistance.
- Give start-up grants.
- Give compensation for loss of crops and livestock.

Template: 2 Local level resources and coping mechanisms (issue in response, mitigation and preparedness)

	Ranking as per the importance	Resource available	Resource needed	What community can do by themselves	What community can't do by themselves	Responsibilities	Time frame
Construction of flood dam/dike							
Protection of lifelines, critical infrastructure							
Plinth level upgradation							
Establish flood reference levels							
Water supply							
Sanitation							
Retrofitting of houses							
Land use zoning/building code							
Drainage improvement							
Flood simulation							
local early warning systems							
Equipment and machinery disaster preparedness and Recovery program etc							
Food supply /livelihoods							
Risk communication and response							
Flood preparedness drills							
Financial resources							
organizational arrangements							
Evacuation centre management							
Medical first aids drills							
Early warning and follow up action							

Relief operation management							
Establish the emergency fund							
Specific training (Training community doctor on public health during disaster situation/training on micro business management for members of saving groups)							
Emergency kit							

Template: 3 Key aspects of risk perception and response

	Key questions	Methods	Respondents
1	How many times floods occurred in your area? Which year it was severe? What was the main reason?	Group discussion Transect walk	Community leaders
2	What did the community do before, during and after the disaster hit at family and community level?	Group discussion	Community leaders Community members men women
3	Apart from flood do you face or project any threats (like fire and earthquake) but have not so far experienced as disaster? If these hazards happen, what will happen to life, property, livelihoods and critical facilities in the community?	Group discussion Transect walk	Community leaders Community members
4	What are critical threats you perceive? To life of men, women, children , disable elderly To live stock To property, like house To infrastructure, like bridge	Group discussion Transect walk	Community leaders Community members
5	What are the main threats to community? Monthly income livelihoods	Group discussion	Community leaders Community members
6	Who use , own and manage the	Group discussion	Community

	resources (e.g., cash, income)?		members Men women
7	What government basic services are available in the community? (e.g., health care, water and sanitation, livelihoods, security assistance etc)	Interview, discussion, diagram	Group Ven Community leader Community members Men women
8	Are there other organization (like NGO, Religious organization, business private sector) involved providing basic services for the community before, during and after the disaster?	Interview, discussion, diagram	Group Ven Community leader Community members Men women
9	What are the roles of elected councillor? What are the organizations have established in the community? How do they help community to response and reduce the disaster risk?	Interview, Document review	Community leader Community members
10	What kind of roles have taken/ can be taken by the community (like plinth level up gradation, hosting different color flags at vantage points within the flood risk prone community to denote the level of risk, very high, high, medium and low.)	Group discussion	Community leader Community members Men women
12	What places/areas in the community are at risk? What community infrastructures or critical facilities are in danger? What resources can be found in the community? What resources can be found in the community? Who have the least resources in the community (family or community members)?	Participatory risk mapping, community resource mapping	Community leader Community members Men women
13	How do you get early information on flood? How local authority plays a role to disseminate the information?	Group discussion Social network analysis	Community leader Community members Men Women Local authority
14	Why conflicts between livelihood	Yomenkaig	Community

	<p>and disaster are exacerbated? What legal systems and local governance restrict reduction of conflict? What alternatives can be put in place which can reduce the conflict?</p>		<p>leader Community members Men Women Local authority Research institute GCOE members</p>
15	<p>What are the local knowledge and experiences for temporary evacuation before an impending flood/relocation of the community?</p>	Group discussion	<p>Community leader Community members Men Women</p>
16	<p>What resources the local NGOs and civil society organizations; e.g. women union, youth union, elderly union deployed to respond to disasters?</p>	Group discussion	<p>Community leader</p>

List of Maps

- Base map (including local land marks)
- Most flood affected areas
- Flood affected housing clusters
- Depth of water at different places
- Location of community school/ Aganwadi/community hall etc.
- Utilities (Wells, toilet facilities, electronic transformer
- Location of community leaders houses
- Health care centers
- Religious places
- Location of trees
- Garbage collection points
- Public notice board places
- Evacuation places and possible routes

Annex E: Members of the Adhoc committee –Community Disaster Risk Management

1	Sushil Khare
2	Ram Bachorey
3	Sushil Kamte
4	Shantunu Kumar
5	Abu bahi
6	Krishna Yadav
7	Shankar



