

Community-led Disaster Risks Reduction Planning and Plan Preparation: Phase - II

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

Date: August – 26, 2012

Place: Sir J.J. College of Architecture, 78/3 JJ College, Mumbai G.P.O (Fort), Mumbai, Maharashtra- 400001, India

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

Number of Participants: 25

1. The workshop on GCOE Mumbai Project was held at Sir JJ College of Architecture, 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 this is the 7th workshop in the series and the 5th interactive one directly involving the community leaders of Rajiv Gandhi Nagar and Kalakila along with the GCOE project partners and supporting institutions. The focus is on Community led Disaster Risk Management Plan (CLDRMP) preparation taking off from the decisions taken at the previous June workshop. The objective is to refine and finalize the Action / Task Plan (what the community can perform using their resources and without external help) as decided in the June workshop. Further, to discuss how to prioritize those tasks and spatially translate on to the layout map of the area. He also emphasized to discuss the following:

- a. How the community leadership as the task force can be sustained over time.

- b. What mechanisms should be created for quick dissemination of information among the community residents.
 - c. Decide on what skill development would be necessary to ensure proper functioning of the task force toward CLDRMP.
 - d. and, how advocacy and the bargaining power of the community is enhanced and articulated in order to deal with the MCGM response.
3. Mr. Suresh, Chief Warden, Civil Defense, welcomed the objectives and explained the same to the community leaders in local languages, Hindi and Marathi.
4. Through interactive brain storming sessions among the NGOs, GCOE team, TISS and the community leaders the following tasks & actions which can be performed by community without external support was decided and arranged into a table as below. Tasks which need external support also were listed.

RESCUE STAGE

Sl no	Tasks	Actions
1	Identification and formation of voluntary Action Group	Till the time a Final Action Group is formed by the community residents through democratic process involving representatives of several existing micro voluntary groups, an Ad-hoc 8 member Core Action Group (CAG) was formed among the community leaders for preparation of CLDRM Action Plan for Rajiv Gandhi Nagar and Kala Killa hotspots with the cooperation of residents. In case, any member fail to participate in the CAG alternative member would fill the gap.
2	Alternative mode of communication for flood DRR.	Ensuring the early warning system at the community level through TV, phone, SMS, FM Radio, large bells of temples and loudspeakers etc. in a coordinated way.
3	Tie up with external agencies for debris clearance, metal cutting process, access to potable water, medical aid after	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Except metal cutting which requires external support, community members will coordinate and be able to clear the debris, flood water from

	<p>disaster.</p> <p>Survival kit preferably an easy carry bag to contain, dry food, biscuits, water, torch, essential medicines, rope, small mat, identity papers etc.</p>	<p>houses and the choked drains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ And would take the help of the local police if necessary in the disposal of dead bodies & animals if any. ▪ Provision and use of survival kits at family level without external help.
4	Protection of personal assets: Theft & Stealing	It was decided to allocate duties to two volunteers of the Core Action Group to protect residents from theft & stealing during the disasters.
5	Tool kit : first aid box & medicine	<p>It was discussed to keep the emergency medicines at a safe but common place well known to the CAG.</p> <p>Community would need external support to arrange for important life saving medicines.</p>
6	Preparation of a handy Residents Household Register covering all residents.	List of community people with their names (possibly with photo), family size, elderly & disabled, nature of work, house type (number), list of pets etc. Details assigned with usable numbers should be marked on the local layout plan and the same with the CAG.
7	Tie up with local NGOs	Core group members will tie up with different local NGOs operating in the area.
8	Transport of injured people	During high flood disaster boats will be required for transportation for which MCGM help is needed. Core group can keep a rudimentary boat for emergency use.
9	Sniffing Dogs for locating trapped people under debris.	Community need help from the local government
10	Specific care for the elderly and disabled persons	Two members of the Core Action Group volunteered to form a group with others to care of the elderly and disabled persons during the disaster. Details of the elderly and disabled people will be incorporated into the Residents' Register.
11	Alternative group for rescue operations.	Alternative group must be formed and required training should be given to them.

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RELIEF STAGE

Sl no	Tasks	Actions
1	Provision of food & potable drinking water	The CAG will form other voluntary groups to manage food & drinking water supply during disasters.
2	Information dissemination	The core group will spread the information to all the local people via SMS, TV, phone, FM Radio, large bells of temples, loudspeakers etc and they will also update the stages of the improvement of relief.
3	Medical Care	CAG will tie up with local hospitals/ clinics for provision of proper medicines and health care facilities during all emergencies.
4	Temporary shelter provision	CAG will ensure use of the temporary shelters, like school, temple, high ground areas etc. for residents during flood evacuation.
5	Continue assets protection	Designated local members of the community will be responsible to continue their task to protect the theft & stealing.
6	Care for the elderly , disabled persons, women & children	One group of people will be responsible dedicatedly to look after the care for the elderly, disabled persons, women & children.
7	Hygiene and sanitation	CAG will undertake special training with NGOs to promote higher sense of hygiene among the residents during emergencies. Community kitchen will be established and maintained for hygienic foods. CAG will create volunteer groups to maintain temporary toilets during emergencies.
8	Tie up with local NGOs/Government	Community will tie up with different local NGOs/Government
9	Trauma care	CAG will set up specially trained Women group to provide trauma care wherever necessary during disaster.
10	Help, and compensation for loss of man days to needy family	CAG will prepare a proper and transparent list of residents who lost man-days of work during the emergencies and approach city government for compensation.
11	Insurance	CAG will approach Insurance companies and the government for coverage of loss of Rs. 1

		lakh against a premium of Rs 125 annually.
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RECONSTRUCTION STAGE

Sl no	Tasks	Actions
1	Provision for local assistance for repair, use of surplus building material, use of local mason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ List of building to be prepared which required repair/ retrofitting to prevent collapse during flood. ▪ List of structures partially or totally damaged due to flood for government compensation. ▪ Encourage to use flood resistant techniques for building and use standing water resistant materials. ▪ CAG will arrange for specific training for the local masons for building resilient structures and prepare a list of locally available masons.
2	Clearance of mud and debris after flood.	Community will clear mud and debris. It will seek government help only when absolutely necessary.
3	Rebuilding the damage structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rebuilding and or retrofitting of structures including raising of the plinth of house above the HFL will be planned and arranged by the CAG with help of NGOs and external experts. ▪ CAG will take a proactive role to get access to government assistance where necessary. ▪ CAG will promote a community mortgage fund to mobilizing local resources especially micro finance methods.
4	Livelihood needs assessment	CAG will carry out need assessment for livelihood losses during flood, identify specific areas where assistance is required to restore normalcy. CAG will through local systems will provide help to the needy as possible and advocate for assistance from the government

REHABILITATION STAGE

Sl no	Tasks	Actions
1	livelihood restorations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide physical space for livelihoods

		<p>wherever necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance from micro credit systems.
2	Trauma care	Trauma care should be provided to people for their loss of relative and or assets during the disaster.
3	Facilitation of returns of families from relief camps	Need to set proper infrastructure facilities like, toilet blocks , tube well etc.
4	Care of abandoned properties	Abandoned properties should be properly managed and for that community will prepare the household list containing at least two names, owner/co owner.

5. Prof. B. Misra opened the discussion on the three major aspects, i.e., sustainability of community leadership, dissimulation of proper information and skill development and promotion of advocacy and bargaining power of the community leaders with the government. For success of all stages of CLDRM plan preparation and implementation the urgent need is sustainability of community leadership. The delegation of work is very important and leadership should be maintained in a democratic manner. Another important aspect is reaching proper information to the local community in a due time so that they should not mislead by any confusing messages. Community people should also be trained to enhance their required skills. In the whole process, eventually community will be in a position to bargain with the government to manifest and press for their needs demand as resilient communities.

The meeting concluded with the following decisions:

- Community will immediately start to prepare the Residents Household Register.
- Establish the Ad-hoc core action group (CAG) and different voluntary groups to carry out tasks as decided.
- The CAG to discuss with the representatives of 16 other small voluntary groups operating in the area and devise mechanisms by which the final CAG will be formed through democratic method.

6. The workshop ended with a vote of thanks to all the participants for their active involvement and commitment to take the leadership which is the key factor for the implementation of local disaster risk reduction plan.



List of Participants

Sl. No	Name	Affiliation/ Area	Mobile No	Email-Id
Community Representatives				
1	Sunil Khade	Kalakilla Dharavi	9702806214	-
2	Babudadu Lembgore	Sangram Nagar , Kalakila	986779620	-
3	Prakash Kale	Parshichawl	9224358291	-
4	Sunil Kumar Kamble	Kala-Kila	9702298243	-
5	Shamlal Jaiswar	Rajiv Gandhi Nagar	9594193312	-
6	Shanta Kumar	Rajiv Gandhi Nagar	9987374533	-
7	Sanjeevan Jaswar	Rajiv Gandhi Nagar	8108603714	-
8	K.B.jadhav	Kalakila	9869418670	-
NGOs and Civil Defense				
9	Kuldeep R Pawar	Triratna Prerna Mandal, Mumbai	9869668088	triratnaorg@gmail.com
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Students, Tata Institute of Social Science				
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		Disaster Management		
GCOE_HSE Mumbai				
23	Bijay Anand Misra	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	9811032397	bijayanand.misra@gmail.com
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