

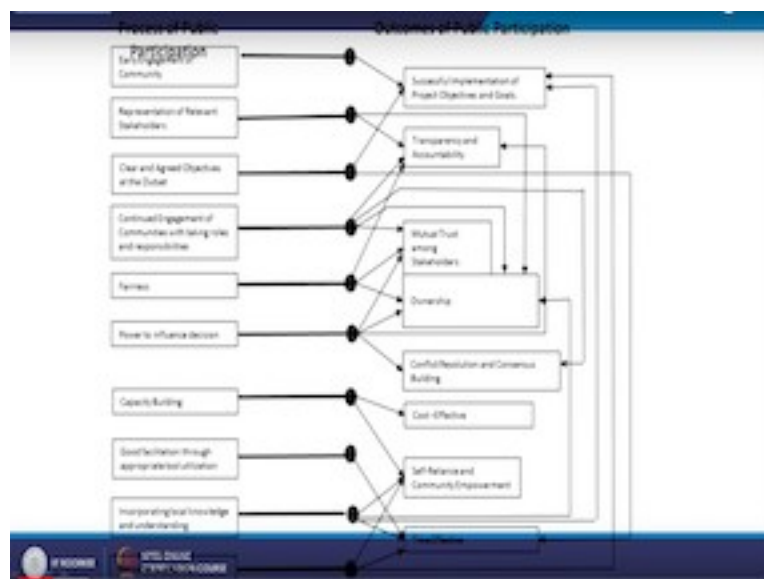
Disaster Recovery And Build Back Better
Prof. Subhajyoti Samaddar
Disaster Prevention Research Institute
Kyoto University, Japan

Lecture – 13
Community Participation in Disaster Risk Governance
Voices from Mumbai and Ghana

Hello everyone, Welcome to the lecture series on Disaster recovery and build back better. This lecture focus on participation in disaster risk governance by getting insights from Mumbai, India and Ghana. We already told about that community participation is really a key element in disaster risk governance, we discussed about this in our previous slides previous presentations so, what we need that we need some framework.

And that framework can be divided into two part, one is the process part one is the outcome part. We discussed about that, and with that one we can get these variables of a comprehensive framework of participations.

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One is the process one, another one is right-hand side is the outcome one. I hope this is fine, now let us look that can it really help us to understand what extent how people are participating in

disaster risk management, can it be a helpful tool for us to improve disaster risk management and community involvement.

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This is Mumbai, the financial capital of India, this is also Mumbai at Dharavi area close opposite to Bandra-Kurla complex, and this is Mithi river, mangrove forest and this is Bandra-Kurla and this is Dharavi areas okay, this is our study area.

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In 2005 there was a catastrophic disaster in Mumbai, one day almost 1000 millimetre of rainfall and it paralyzed the city, 60% of the city were indirectly or directly affected okay. Around 1,000 people were killed due to this flood just one day flood or 2 days flood.

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This is one of the picture of Dharavi areas, this is our location close to.
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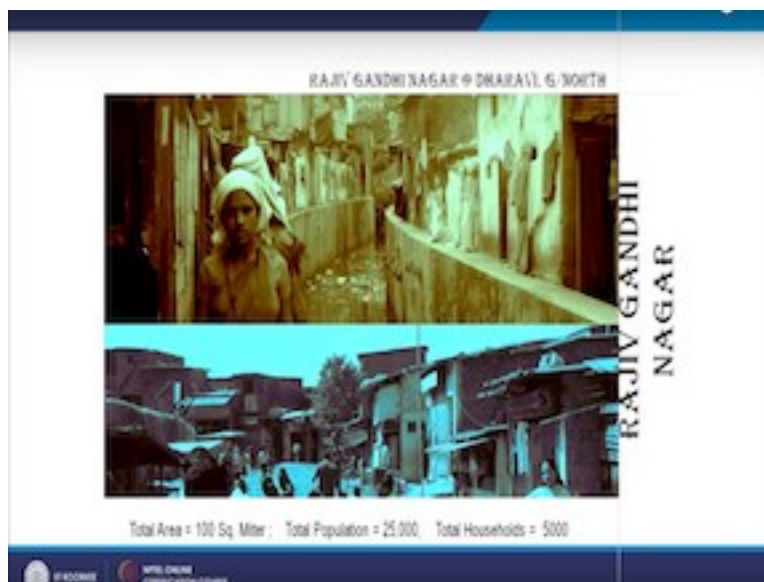
This is Maharashtra, and this is Mumbai you can see Mumbai and then here is our study area Dharavi this is Mithi river coming for Vihar, Powai and this is Dharavi area and this is our study area, two study areas basically Kalaquila and Rajiv Gandhi Nagar in Dharavi.

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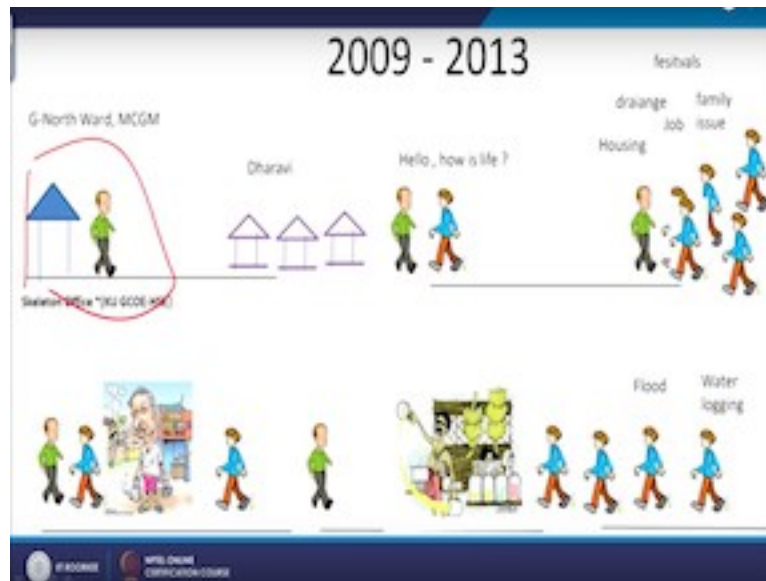
So you can see here more clearly that is encroached land on the settlement on Mithi riverbank it was earlier a mangrove forest.

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These are some of the glimpse of 100 square meter area total population is within this small place 25,000. We had a project there, one integrated disaster risk management for megacity Mumbai by Kyoto University, along with in collaboration with the Municipal Corporation of here in Mumbai and school of planning and architecture and other many Institutes like JJ College of Architecture, Tata Institute of Social Science. They were involved in this project for integrated disaster risk management megacity Mumbai.

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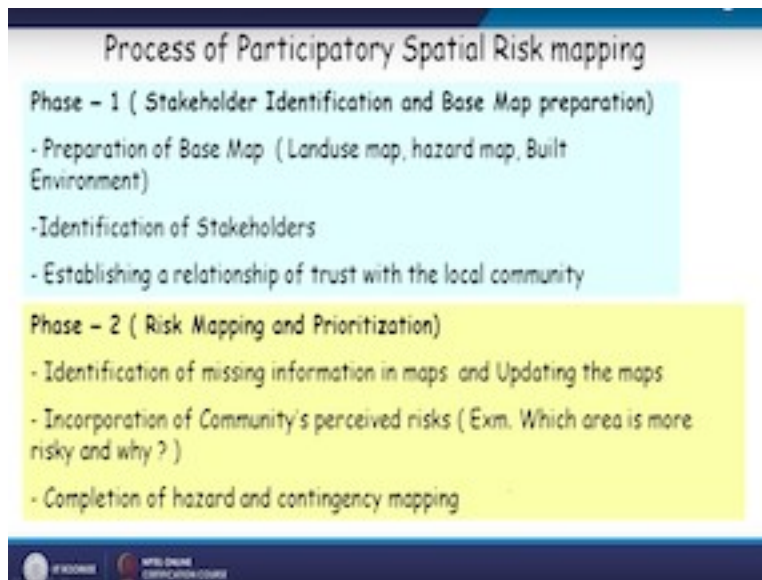


We set up a small office in a ward G-North ward, MCGM, a research hub from there imagine this is a timeline, we started to say used to go to Dharavi and say people hey hello how are you, and then we started to build kind of rapport with the people. People say hello, how are you they are talking about many issues, they are concerned about their livelihood issues, their job, family issues, housing issues.

We have chat over on tea stall and juice shop wherever whatever places we have, then they started talk about the flood and waterlogging problem in this area and we had continuous discussions and we said can we help you? can you help you some manner, before that we did not really put our plan to them we just wanted to know that this proposal should come from them and we should also try to understand them their concerns?

So they said that yes we need some help if you can do to manage better the flood we are facing every year. So we developed risk mapping and then over the period of time we developed an action plan with them.

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I will talk about that how we involved these communities into this decision-making process. That was the phase one and that we first identified the stakeholder and we developed a base map and also Phase two we developed a risk mapping and prioritisation of work.

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And we started this survey in February and some of my students some of our students are conducting surveys in Rajiv Gandhi Nagar okay.

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We use different kind of tools like mapping, group discussions, town watching, observations, photographs, secondary data collection techniques and methods were also used like content analysis, documentations okay. So this is some of the photographs during the survey.

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Here is some of the glimpse and picture you can see that we what we conducted open-ended interview, group discussions.

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