

Here is a transcript of our discussions with the community we develop the map first and then we put the data into it.

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Participating Stakeholders/ Agency	
Participating Stakeholders	Level of Participation
GCOE Research Team (including surveyors)	<div> <div>Highly Active</div> <div>↑</div> <div>⋮</div> <div>↓</div> <div>Less Active</div> </div>
Local Community Members	
MCGM (Field Officers)	
Political/ Religious Organization	

And here is the level of people different kind of stakeholders starting from our GCOE that is global centre of excellence, human security engineering of Kyoto university team and Local community members and municipal corporations Greater Mumbai especially the involvement of the G-North wards, like we help them in mapping and I say, we also work as the surveyors, and explaining and introducing community the role and objective of the survey.

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Stakeholders	Roles/ Activities
GCOE_HSE Research Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping</li> <li>Key Surveyors</li> <li>Explaining and introducing community the role and objectives of the survey</li> <li>Co-ordination between different stakeholders</li> </ul>
Local Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key Informant ( flood , exiting socio-economic conditions, settlement characteristics)</li> </ul>
MCGM ( Field Officials )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Worked as a facilitator</li> <li>Introducing GCOE research team to the area</li> <li>Source of information ( flood , exiting socio-economic conditions, settlement characteristics)</li> <li>Providing secondary information</li> </ul>
Religious / Political Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key Informants</li> <li>Introducing and supporting the research team (including surveyors) with the area and people</li> </ul>

Local community was the key Informant one of the main actor in this process and MCGM or Municipal Corporations also helped us providing logistics support, helping in building rapport with the people, facilitative say religious and political organizations.

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LANDUSE	INFRASTRUCTURE
Residential	Religious Structures
Commercial	Doctor's Clinic
Industrial	Community Toilet
Public / Semi-Public	Community Tap
Playground / Parks	School / Balwadi
Water bodies / Ponds	Burial Ground
Roads	Drains / Nallas
	Waste Dumping Site
	Water Pipe Line
	High Tension Lines

We collected a lot of data there starting from land-use data, residential, commercial, public, playground, infrastructure what are the infrastructures are there, Doctors clinic, community toilet, community taps, school.

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1. Hazard Parameters

- Flood Duration
- Water Level During Flood
- Areas Frequently Affected During Flood

2. Built Environment

CATEGORY	CODES
Building Height	G, G+1, G+2, G+3...
Building Materials	Pa, Sp, Sp
Building Condition	
Plinth Level	In Feet

Hazard parameters we considered, flood duration, water level during the flood, areas frequently affected, building height, building materials, building conditions, plinth level these all we collected.

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Now here are some of the facts that in 2006 after 2006 lot of residential areas this is actually a road this is one of the fraction of the Rajiv Gandhi Nagar, many are transferred into commercial areas.

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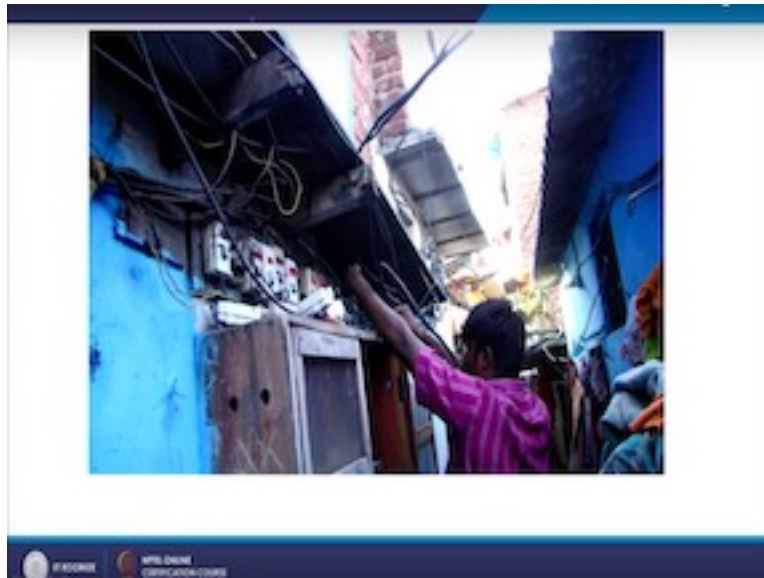
People started to build G+1 structure in though this is not allowed, but community allowed that community reported that many people are now constructing G+1 structure in Rajiv Gandhi Nagar okay.

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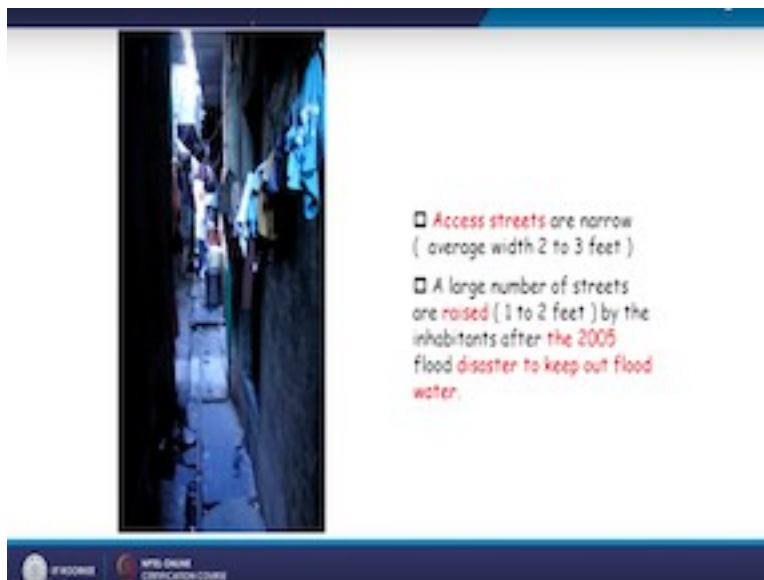
And it could be pucca or semi pucca concrete structure, their infrastructures were not grooved, you can see the drainage quality here.

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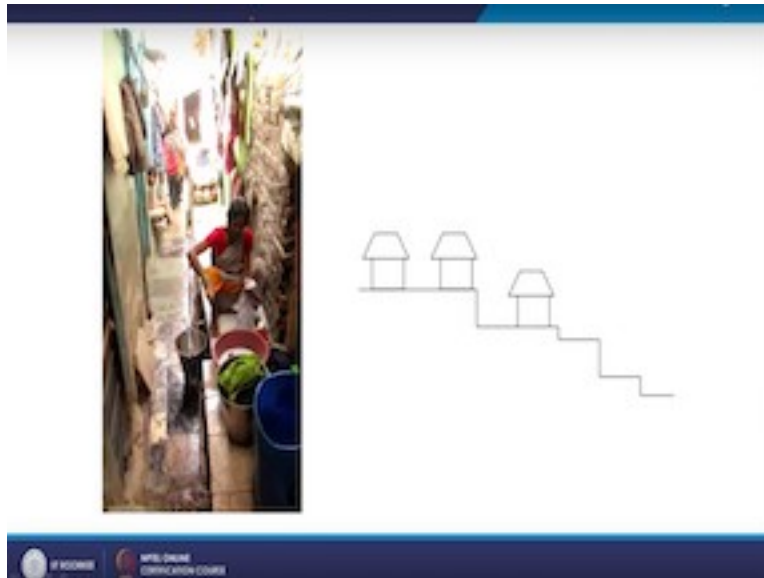
Also the electricity supply; it can easily electrified, and current can kill people during emergency or flood inundations.

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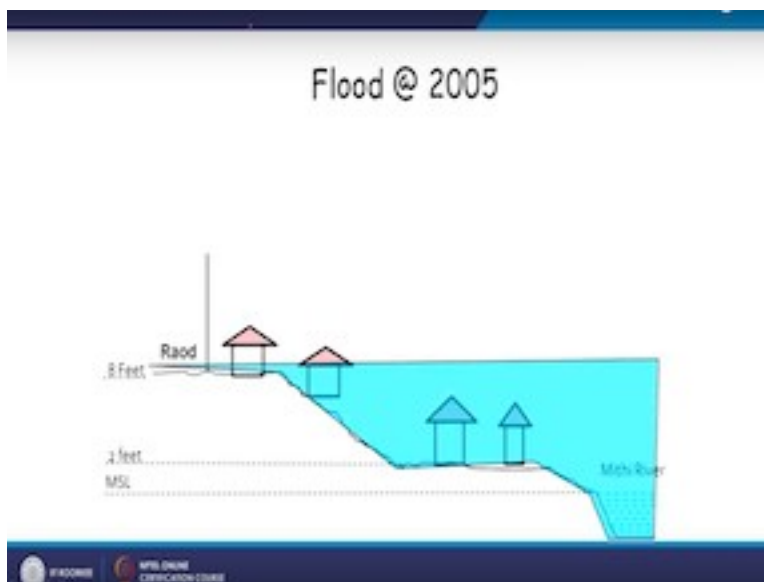
Access roads are very narrow; you cannot evacuate, two people cannot pass easily from this one.

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And the roads are zig-zagged, so when these roads are filled by water and then during the flood or inundations that you cannot step in we do not know where you are putting your leg okay.

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So in 2005 it was a Mithi river, and this is the road, and the flood came like this okay gradually and then it was around 8.

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## Common Reasons for Not Early Evacuation during 2005 Flood

- Flood was unpredictable: Community thought flood water would flash back as the tide flow.
- No early warning by mass media / local Govt. / Non-Govt. organization and no planning for evacuation.
- The head of the household (male member) was outside the house and could not come back to house during flood as the roads were blocked. In the absence of male members, the family members could not decide whether they will evacuate or not.
- It was too late to evacuate when they decided to evacuate as the roads were already submerged and unusable.
- Fear of losing property
- No knowledge with the people where to evacuate to and of course the least risky route of evacuation.
- Within short time the entire area was submerged, shelter at only roof tops or on to the road at higher level than flood.

So people could not evacuate during 2005 one reason that there was no designated place there was no early warning and the head of the household was not at house. So the woman cannot take the leadership decision to go to other places or it was sometimes too late when they decided to evacuate entire area, surrounding areas were inundated with water, and they have also the loss fear of losing property or looting kind of questions.

And people do not know where to evacuate how to evacuate these reasons that they could not really evacuate.

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