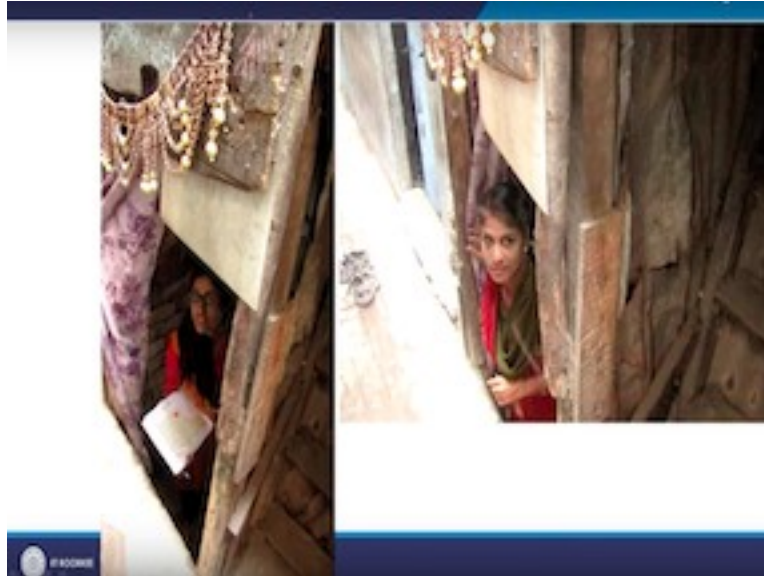Another one is that before the flood, it was a house and it was like that, then the local government started to elevate the road okay simply elevated the road year after year.

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But as a result what happened they can see that it makes the houses more vulnerable water can easily come to house and it is really risky for them.

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So these are some of the concern they shared.

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There is also an encroachment by on Mithi river some people are encroaching, this is a Mithi river you can see that new constructions arouses. So municipal authority actually demolished these places recently, but again new constructions are coming. So these some of the facts people have shared.

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What we found that in 1980 it was a mangrove area totally on Mithi river, that is the road, and this is the Dharavi area, but it was actually a mangrove areas. In 1990 in the early 1990s or late 1980s some settlements have come especially the construction workers they started to build temporary houses, in 1995 that is also increasing you can see again 2000, 2005, and 2013.
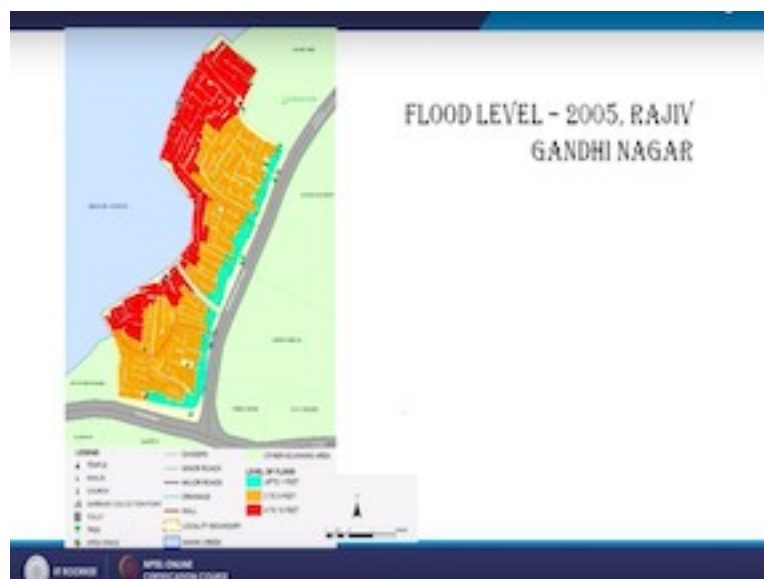
So from it was not a very old settlement as such.
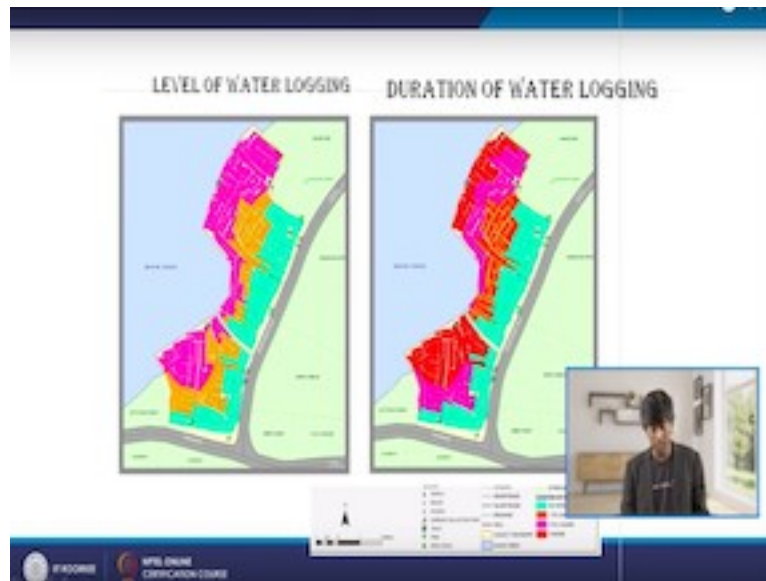
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So here is a building height in Rajiv Gandhi Nagar you can see the most of the houses are ground-floor only, but recently particularly close to the roadside people are constructing G+1 structure that is you can see in red here in the right-hand side.

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The flood level in 2005 and these areas, the red mark areas close to the Mithi river, these areas were around six to ten feet of water, six to ten feet that is more than a human height okay and also they had two to five feet in most of the parts and close to the road they were not much suffered, only one feet of water.

In waterlogging, they were facing annual waterlogging in these series, and you can see here that most of the building most of the houses they face this one to two feet waterlogging annually and it continues for around two to three hours most of the cases okay, some are less some are more like that.

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It was the damage to building and damage to household, durable asset due to 2005 flood you can see those houses which are close to the Mahim Creek or Mithi river they were the most affected households by they had total damage okay. A major damage you can see also in the middle and

people who are close to and they have less damage. But people who are close to the Mahim Creek or river they lost everything.

Their house starting from their beds, walls, their houses were damaged so they have a lot of losses.

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Here some of the sketches done by the students.

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Process-Based Criteria	
Criteria	SCORE (scale 1 to 10)
Early engagement of community	8
Representation of Relevant Stakeholders	6.1
Clear and agreed objectives at the outset	9
Continued engagement of the community	7
Fairness	8
Power to influence decisions	6.2
Capacity Building	4.7
Incorporating local knowledge and understanding	9.5
Good facilitation through appropriate tool utilization	8.3
Resource Availability	4

And so after we finish this exercise of connecting many more mappings and all we ask people that hey please mark us that what how you involved into this project of risk mapping, was it

successful or not. So most of the cases we did very well like early engagement, representation of just stakeholder, continuity engagements clear and agreed object. But some cases right we have less resource availability.

And also we could not make improve the peoples power, capacity or also they have less power to influence the decisions because they have less resources. So they cannot carry out their own projects. But what is missing, we ask people that okay these parameters are fine but what did you really think that this exercise did not include. So they said to us that information is fine but a participatory approach is meaningful, our participation is meaningful only when apart from informations you go beyond that you can tell us that what we can do some plan actionable plan.

So we need to move from information to improvement and we need to also see some feasible outcome, that is why people can motivate themselves to participate, and the exercise should be a lot of fun it is already a serious matter. But we should involve a lot of fun into this exercise, then more and more people should be involved, you should do it more relaxed way. So considering their request

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We started to develop an action plan for reconstruction, and rehabilitation, response, and relief of this area.

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So we actually listed down the actions for rescue operations. What they can do without external help and what they can do with the external help and these are some of the tasks representing that who will do what kind of task, here you can see the number of actions they had identified like to summon all volunteers to come forward to rescue people in emergency to rescue disabled, injured, and elderly people to provide and distribute the list of contents of survival kits, to appeal people to carry the vital documents. Especially various identity cards during evacuations like that okay.

Also we list of actions for rehabilitation and preparedness like to identifying the pending works BMC identifying the local leaders to look and report local flood problem and vulnerability, preparing list of contacts of emergency services meeting with civil defence, ensuring that nobody is throwing waste in gutters. So that we can do through what we can what they can do by themselves and what they can do with the help of external agencies with lot of actors are involved. so also this list continued,

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And you can see that these are some of the photographs during these brainstorming sessions here are our students and experts and also the community people who are working together.

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And finally you can see that they also develop many community committees like Core action community, Chawl committees, Community volunteers also they want help from Municipal Corporations, Civil Defence, NGOs and from the researchers and Academic Institutes, what are the priority areas intermitted priority and remote priority.

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