

Quarterly Progress Report: July-September 2015

RISK Award 2015 Project:

‘Community Self-Assessment and Planning with Women’s Participation for Disaster Risk Reduction of Vulnerable Communities’

Submitted to: Munich Re Foundation, Germany

Submitted by: All India Institute of Local Self-Government

Plan & Achievements for the Period July-September 2015

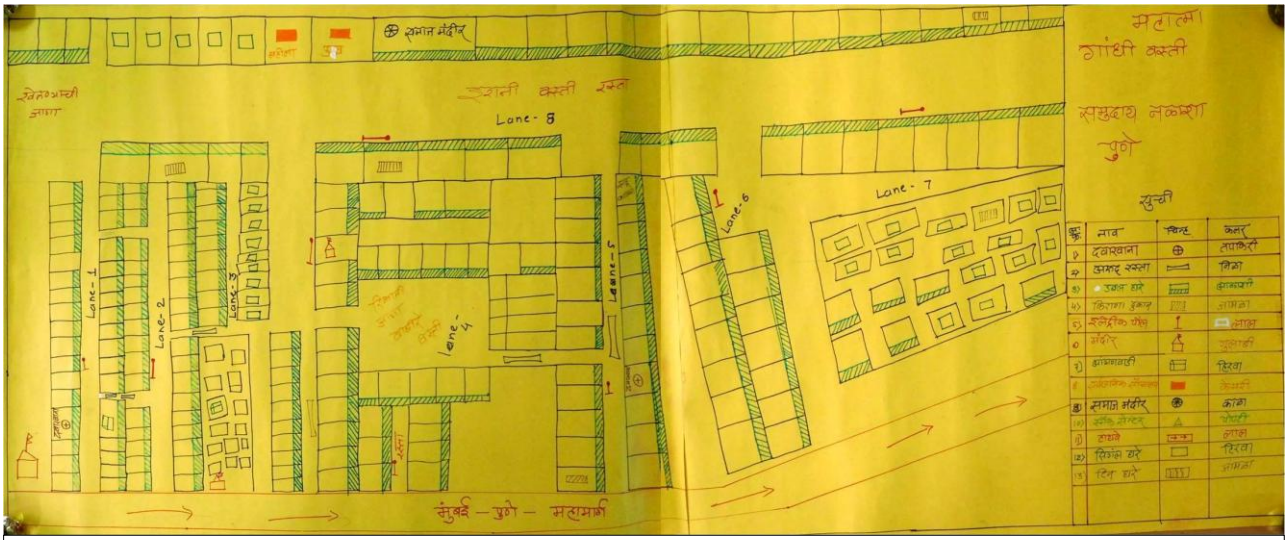
S. No.	Activity	Status
1	Disaster Risk Identification and Assessment	
1.1	Primary Research in 2 Slums of Pune city	Complete for Mahatma Gandhi Slum. & Janata Vasahat Slum (on Parvati Hill Slopes).
1.2	Development of Disaster Risk Reduction Reports	The reports are getting finalized. Will be submitted by end October.
2	Preparedness for Effective Response	
2.1	Development of Disaster Risk Reduction Self Assessment and Planning (SAP) Tool	Complete. As per original workplan, this was a quarter 3 activity

A. Primary Research in 2 Slums Completed:

The primary research has been completed in both slums - Mahatma Gandhi Slum and Janata Vasahat Slum (on Parvati Hill slopes). The activity involved situation analysis vis-à-vis hazard mapping, disaster risk identification, vulnerability assessment to develop potential disaster risk profile at community (slum) level. Community lane mapping and infrastructure mapping has been conducted with the help of women, children and men from the slums. A household (HH) level survey covering 60 HHs in each slum was also conducted.



Community Mapping for Vulnerability Assessment for Janata Vasahat Slum has been conducted with the help of women, children and men from the slum



Community Mapping for Vulnerability Assessment for Mahatma Gandhi Slum has been conducted with the help of women, children and men from the slum

Detailed Focus Group Discussions, half of them with women, were held in both the slums for their Disaster Vulnerability Assessment - understanding the risk factors from communities' perspective and to understand their existing available resources, capabilities and knowledge on safe practices to cope with the disaster/s at the community level. These were fed into development of disaster risk profile/ hazard profile and community's vulnerability to potential disasters. Based on the assessment the Disaster Risk Reduction Reports are developed. The reports are in process of finalization and will be completed by October end.



Disaster Risk Identification & Vulnerability Assessment with the community at Janata Vasahat Slum on Parvati Hill Slopes

B. Gender Sensitive Self-Assessment and Planning Tool for Disaster Risk Reduction by Slum Dweller Populations is developed

A participatory methodology and tool viz. 'Gender Sensitive Self-Assessment and Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction by Slum Dweller Populations' was designed and pilot tested on-field. This tool will be utilized in next quarter of the project for undertaking exhaustive planning exercise with the slum dwellers vis-à-vis disaster risk reduction planning at their respective slums.

The participatory self-assessment and planning tool is based on the FGDs with community (with minimum 50% participation of women) conducted in 3 slums in Pune and one in Thane city (which is a part of Mumbai Metropolitan Region). In the city of Pune, in addition to the 2 slums mentioned above, another slum Patil Estate which is very close to Mahatma Gandhi slum is taken into account for developing this tool owing to its high vulnerability and representation of different set of disaster risks. Moreover, to give broad base for the tool which will enable wider application representing most of the slum situations, another slum- 'Ram Nagar' was selected

from Thane city. Thane city is a part of Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR). MMR is regarded as highly disaster vulnerable.

The following narrates the tool and its intended use in detail.

- The parameters depicted in the tool were identified through FGDs with participation of slum dwellers, with at least 50% representation of women.
- By covering 4 slums representing diverse parameters of disaster risks, this tool tries to accommodate generic situation in slums of India as well as in most developing countries. However, uniqueness of each slum's vulnerability context is appreciated and will be considered while administering the tool.
- With the help of an artist among its team, AILSG's International Center of EQUI-T developed these pictorial depictions of each disaster vulnerability. (It is worthwhile to mention that these are original creations of AILSG's International Center of EQUI-T for the Risk 2015 project and not a reproduction of any existing pictures).
- The pictorial depictions were taken back to the communities to get their feedback on whether they are decipherable even by the illiterates. The slum communities, especially women, have very low literacy levels. Thus this aspect is of great significance.
- The Self-Assessment framework is prepared as an enriched adoption of signal principle.
 - The column of 'Probability of Occurrence': Decreasing intensity of red colour accompanied by decreasing size of the 'face' depicts decreasing probability. Community rates itself by ticking on the relevant 'face'.
 - The community is requested to describe this aspect from their perspective in the next column.
 - Similar rating system is to be followed for 'Intensity of Vulnerability of Women' and 'Intensity of Vulnerability of Children'.
 - 'Status of Preparedness': A highly satisfactory status expects a tick by the community on largest green smiley. The lesser status expects a tick by the community on either of subsequent faces. The most precarious status is the largest red face at the bottom.
 - What is extremely crucial to build ownership among the community is the discussion on this aspect. The reason/s for the rating is/are understood from the community. Moreover, the importance of preparedness is impressed upon the community along with their proactive participation for the same.
- This self-assessment is to be followed by action planning by the community. The discussion will identify actions to be undertaken by the community itself, actions for which the community has to liaise with the government (especially local government) and actions for which the community has to liaise with others (e.g. with All India Institute of Local Self-Government, fire brigade, hospitals, other community organisations, etc.).



"Gender Sensitive Self-Assessment and Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction by Slum Dweller Populations"



Risk Type	Probability of Occurrence	Description	Status of Preparedness	Reasons for Rating	Intensity of Vulnerability of Women	Intensity of Vulnerability of Children	Actions Planned for Disaster Risk Reduction			
							By Community	With Government	With Others	Remarks
D. Accidents										
10. Urban Fire										
11. Building / house Collapse										
12. Stampede during public / community celebrations										
13. Fire due to Electric Short Circuit										
14. Road - Rail Accidents										

By: 'International Center of Equity & Inclusion for Transformation' of 'All India Institute of Local Self-Government' for '2015 RISK AWARD Project' "Community Self Assessment & Planning with Women's Participation for Disaster Risk Reduction of Vulnerable Communities" supported by The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Munich Re Foundation-Germany & Global Risk Forum
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"Gender Sensitive Self-Assessment and Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction by Slum Dweller Populations"



Risk Type	Probability of Occurrence	Description	Status of Preparedness	Reasons for Rating	Intensity of Vulnerability of Women	Intensity of Vulnerability of Children	Actions Planned for Disaster Risk Reduction			
							By Community	With Government	With Others	Remarks
E. Epidemics										
15. Communicable Diseases										
16. Pest Attack										
17. Animal Bites (Dog Bites, Pig Bite etc.)										
18. Food Poisoning / Poisoning due to Snake Bite										

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C. Developing Innovative IEC Measures: Prepared 'Street Play' and 'Puppet Show'

Considering the wide diversity in education & literacy levels of slum dweller populations especially of women, elderly & young children it was felt that in addition to usual ways of awareness generation it is necessary to adopt innovation Information, Education & Communication (IEC) measures to capture attention of semi-literate women & young children in slums as they are the most vulnerable to disaster impacts. Keeping that at the center, development of 'street play' and 'puppet show' is initiated on the subject of disaster/s and its risk reduction measures. These will be utilized for awareness generation and sensitization in slums and with other stakeholders. These are planned to be launched on 13th October in 3 slums of Pune to observe 'International Day for Disaster Reduction'. These will be crucial for mass awareness generation and mobilizing community for the next stage of self-assessment and planning exercise with the slum dwellers vis-à-vis disaster risk reduction planning at their respective slums.

D. Work Plan for Quarter 3 (October- December 2015)

Activity No.	Activity for Quarter July-September	Remarks
2	Preparedness for Effective Response	
2.1	Development of Disaster Risk Reduction Self Assessment and Planning (SAP) Tool	The activity is completed in Quarter 2
2.2	Development of Disaster Risk Reduction Plans by the Community using SAP Tool	
2.3	Establishment of Community Apex Body	
2.4	Development of customized operating manuals based on Standard Operating Procedures	

Annex 1: Illustrative Photos from the Project's Field Location

Situation Analysis: Glimpses from Mahatma Gandhi Slum and Janata Vasahat Slum on Parvati Hill Slopes



Breeding ground of mosquitoes – dumps of waste & waste water accumulation inside slums. Slum dwellers reported high occurrence of vector borne diseases like 'Swine Flu', etc.



Closely located drainage and water pipelines leading to contamination of drinking water. Slum dwellers reported frequent occurrence of water borne diseases.

Closely located High Tension (HT) Lines- potential threat of electric shock or electrical fire.



Unhygienic and precarious living conditions inside slums.



Lack of hygiene and health awareness.

Cooking inside house using tradition chulhas on open fire- high risk associated with household fire



Slum located very close to river bank- high risk of flooding during heavy rainfall in monsoons.



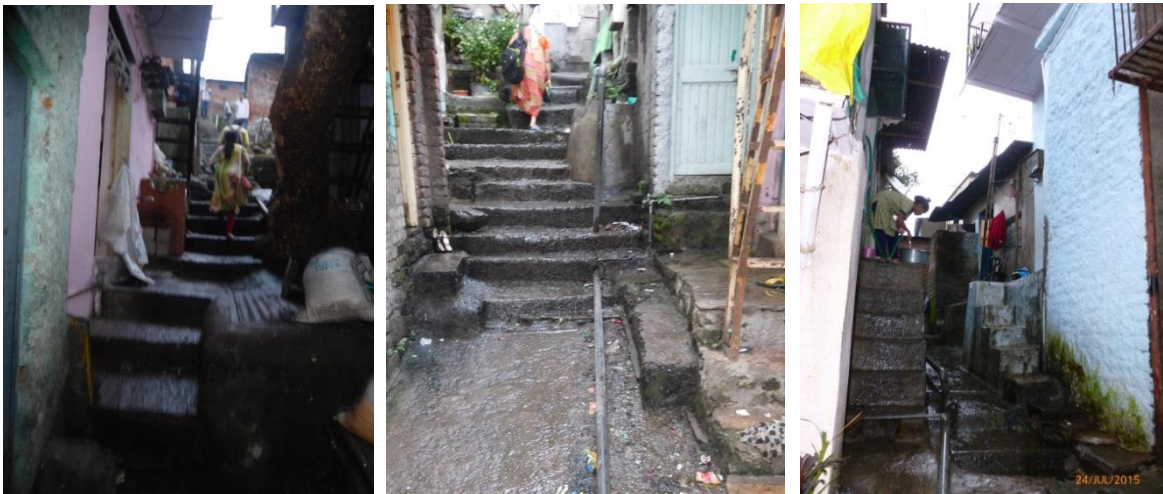
Endangering Lives - Slums Structures at Janata Vasahat Slum on Parvati Hill Slopes



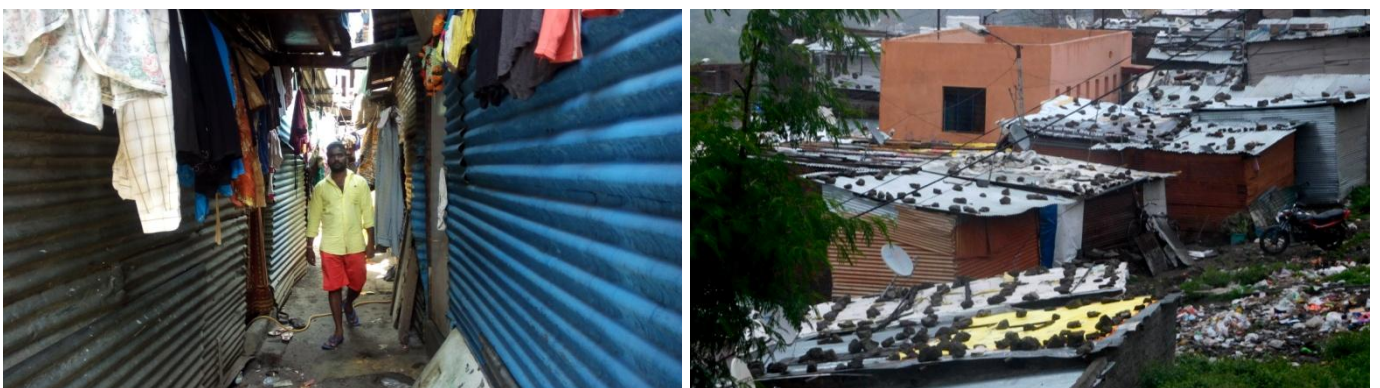
Both the slums are characterized by narrow lanes, closely packed semi pucca house which hinders the access to the slum interiors by Fire Extinguisher Vehicle or any other large vehicle to carry out any repair work. Moreover these lanes do not have street lights making them really dark from late evening onwards making it more insecure & accident prone.



The added vulnerability factor in Janata Vasahat slum (located on Parvati hill slopes) is steep & winding lanes with steps which make them highly accident prone especially in late evenings and during night as the lanes are devoid of any street light.



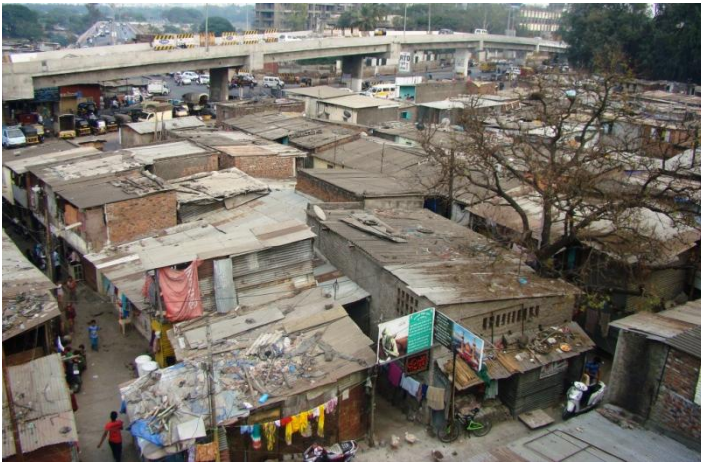
Fragile Structures made of Tin sheet walls and roofs.



Two storeyed semi pucca houses constructed without proper foundation (sub-structure)- High risk associated with building collapse.



Mahatma Gandhi Slum is located abutting to the Highway making the slum dwellers especially children more susceptible to road accidents as there are no dedicated pedestrian crossings.



A woman crossing the road (highway) with a girl child holding her hand in the midst of moving traffic.



High risk of road mishaps.