

MITHI RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



Climate Change adaptation and future proofing Mumbai







Chief, Town & Country Planning Division, MMRDA PD &MS,MRDPA

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





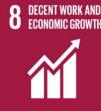














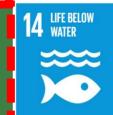




















13 CLIMATE ACTION



Global Sea Level Rise Over Years



- 1901 2018, the average global sea level rise was 1-2mm per year
- 2018 onwards, the average global Sea level rise is 3.5-3.7 mm per year
- This is because of human caused Climate Change – constantly heating oceans because of GHG emissions

CLIMATE CHANGE: SEA LEVEL RISE





Mumbai: 250 km Coastline MMR:

MMR: 800 km Coastline

India: 7500 km Coastline

VULNERABILITY

Mumbai: 13 Million MMR: 17 Million India: 37 Million

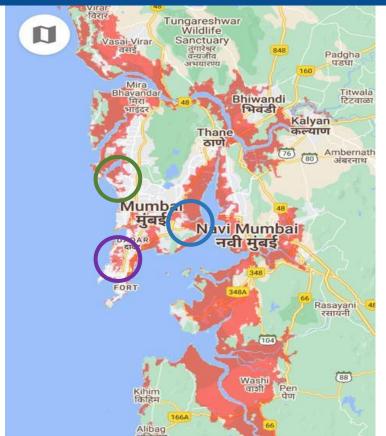
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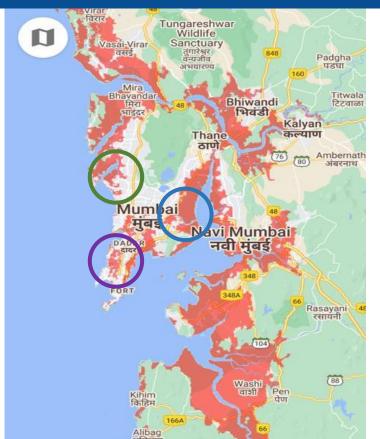
SEA LEVEL RISE - VULNERABILITYOF MUMBAI

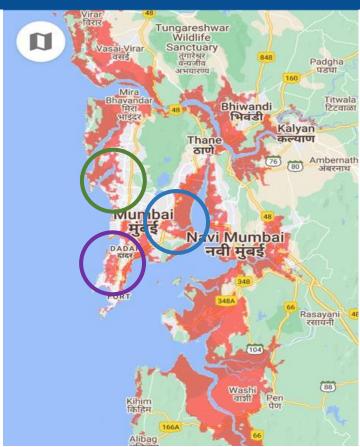
-MRDPA

Below Water Level

2030 2050 2080







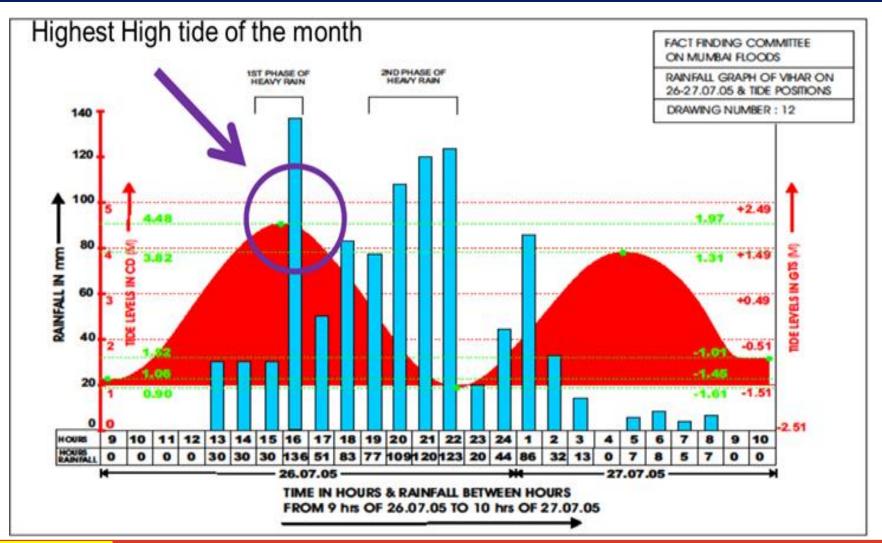
"The sea level damages in Mumbai alone by 2050 are pegged \$49-50 billion and could increase up to three-fold by 2070"

Regional Sea Level Rise and Tidal impact on Seal Level Rise: Scientific Analysis Awaited

26TH JULY 2005- EXTREME EVENT



High Tide (4.48mt) + Unprecedent Rainfall (944 mm in 24 hour)



- Average Annual Rainfall in last 50 years is 2400mm
- 40% annual rain in just 24 Hours
- Density of Mumbai 28,000 people/sq.km.
- Economic damage Rs. 1000 Cr in 3 days
- About 900 deaths
- Airport non-operational
- Telecom, transports severely affected

Source: MMRDA









FLOODING

26th July 2005





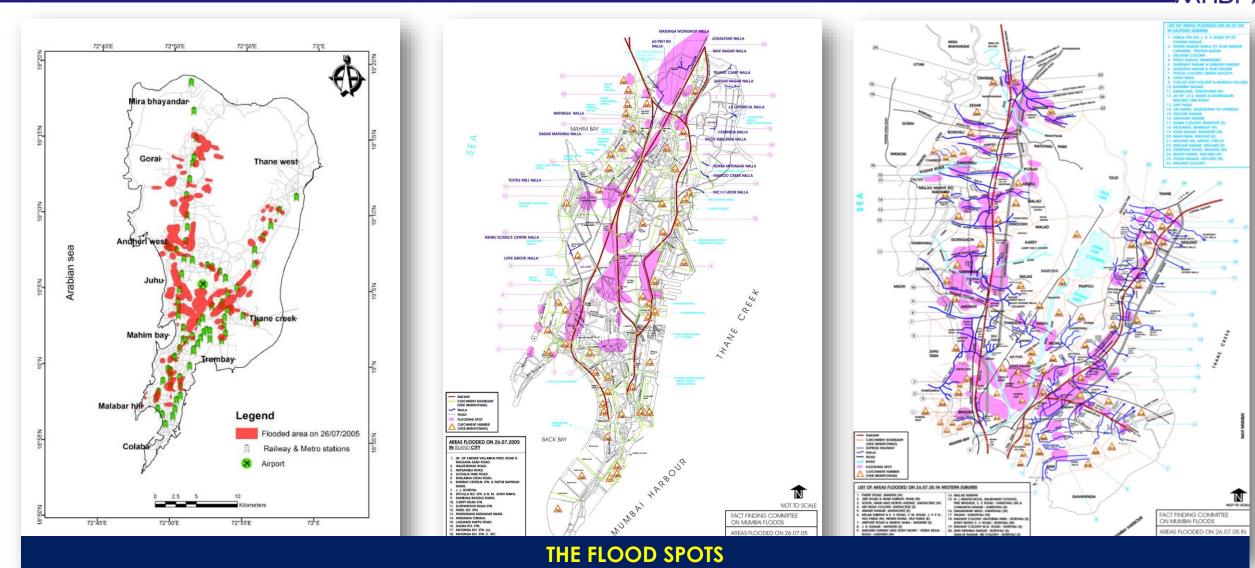




MUMBAI FLOOD SPOTS – 26th July 2005



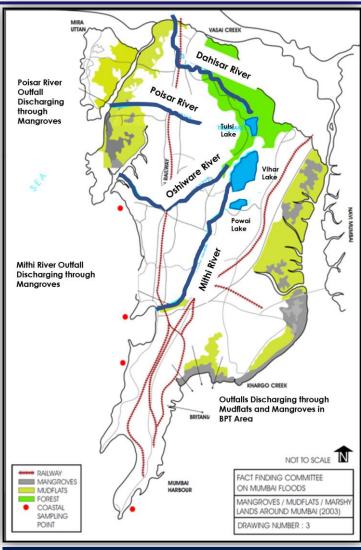




Mumbai City Mumbai Suburbs Mumbai

CHARACTERISTICS OF FOUR RIVERS





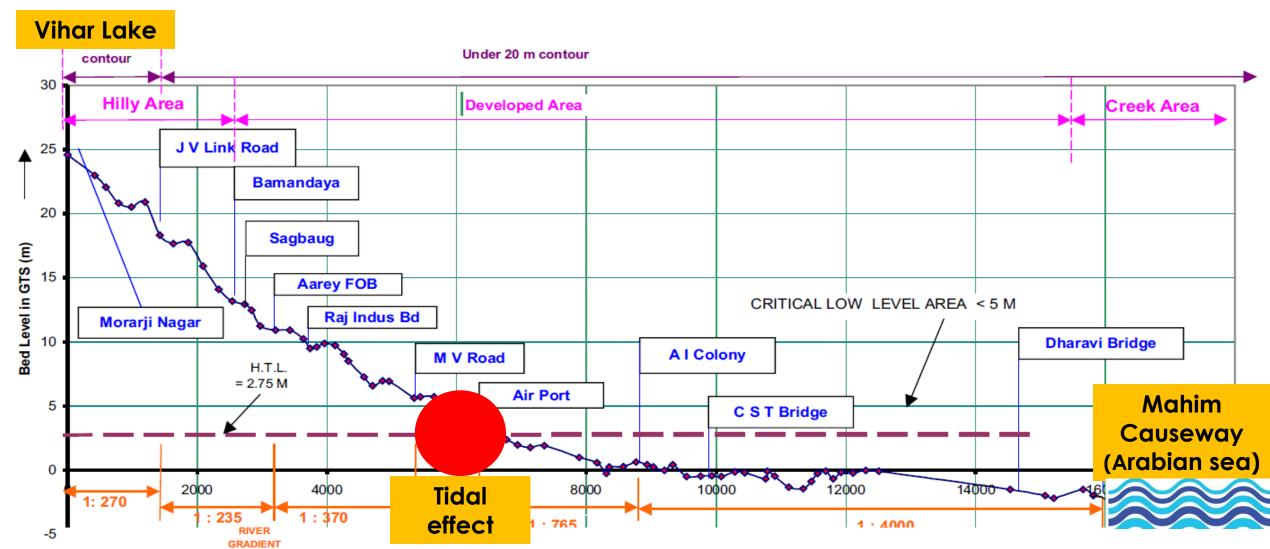
River in Mumbai –			
Mithi,	Oshiware,	Poisar,	Dhaisar

Name of River	Origin	End	Alt. m	Length (km)	Avg. width in m	Catchment (Ha)
Mithi	Vihar Lake	Mahim Creek	246.5	17.84	15-25	7295
Oshiwara	Arrey Milk Colony	Goregaon Malad Creek		13	12-52	2940
Dahisar	Tulsi Lake	Bhyander Creek	112	25	15-85	3488
Poisar	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	Malad Creek		16	5-35	2095

Name of Lake	Area (Ha)	Full Supply Level in THD	Capacity in ML	Spillway overflow
Tulsi	135	139.17	8046	Vihar Lake
Vihar	726	80.12	27698	Mithi river
Powai	223	59.44	5455	Mithi river

CHARACTERISTICS - MITHI RIVER





Tidal reach : 7 km from Mahim Bay upto Airport

RIVERS AND NALLAS- CATCHMENT





Near Krantinagar Bridge



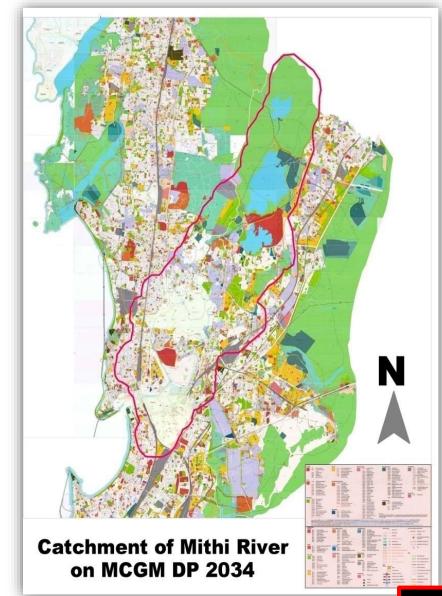
Near Downstream of JVLR



Near Dhobighat



Near Ambedkar nagar



MITIGATION INTERVENTIONS





FFC Appointed
Recommending
mitigation measures to
overcome natural
disasters



- IIT Bombay
- Preparing Environmental Action Plan



 Integrated Impact Assessment Study of Mithi River By IIT BOMBAY & NEERI-2013 UDD, GoM GR: MMRDA & MCGM will respectively carry out implementation works in their jurisdiction

19th Aug 2005

19th Aug 2005

Aug 2005

Sep 2005

Mar 2006

2013

9th Apr 2014 29th Jul 2015

- MRDPA Formed
- Resolving the issues related to flooding of Mithi River



- CWPRS appointed
- Carrying out Mathematical model study - Channelization of Mithi river



Pollution Study of Mithi river Basin by MPCB



UDD, GoM letter:
MRDPA primarily will
act as co-ordinating
agency between the
Implementing
Agencies (MMRDA &
MCGM)

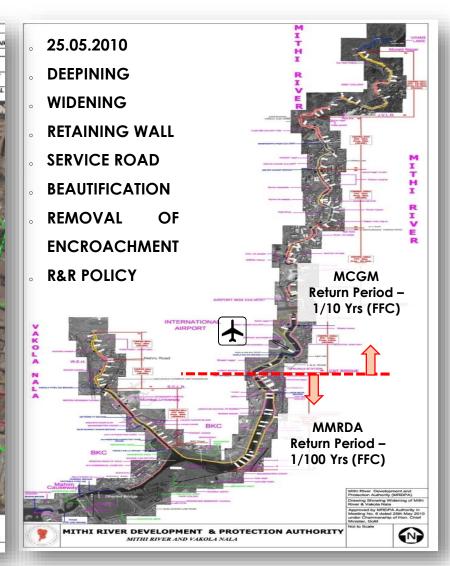
To make the city a better place

to live, work and invest in

MRDPA MASTER PLAN







FUTURE PROOFING: RESILIENCE



- Deepening, Widening, Rock excavation, Retaining Wall, Service Road and Beautification: 95% complete
- About Rs. 1,300 Cr expenditure
- About 10,000 Encroachments removed
- More than 5,000 PAPs rehabilitated



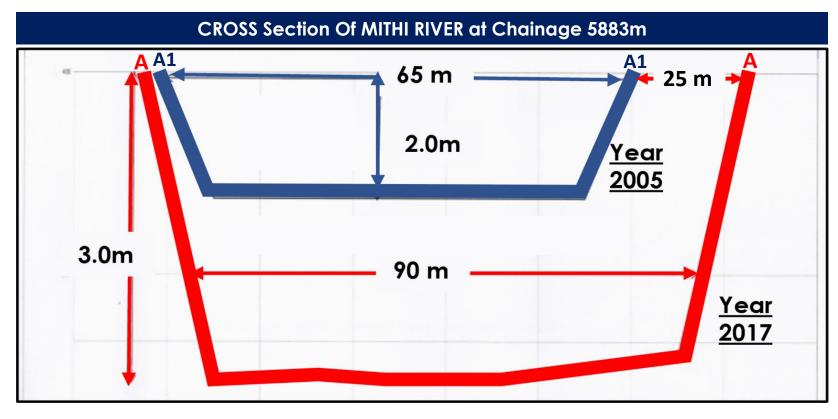


WIDENING







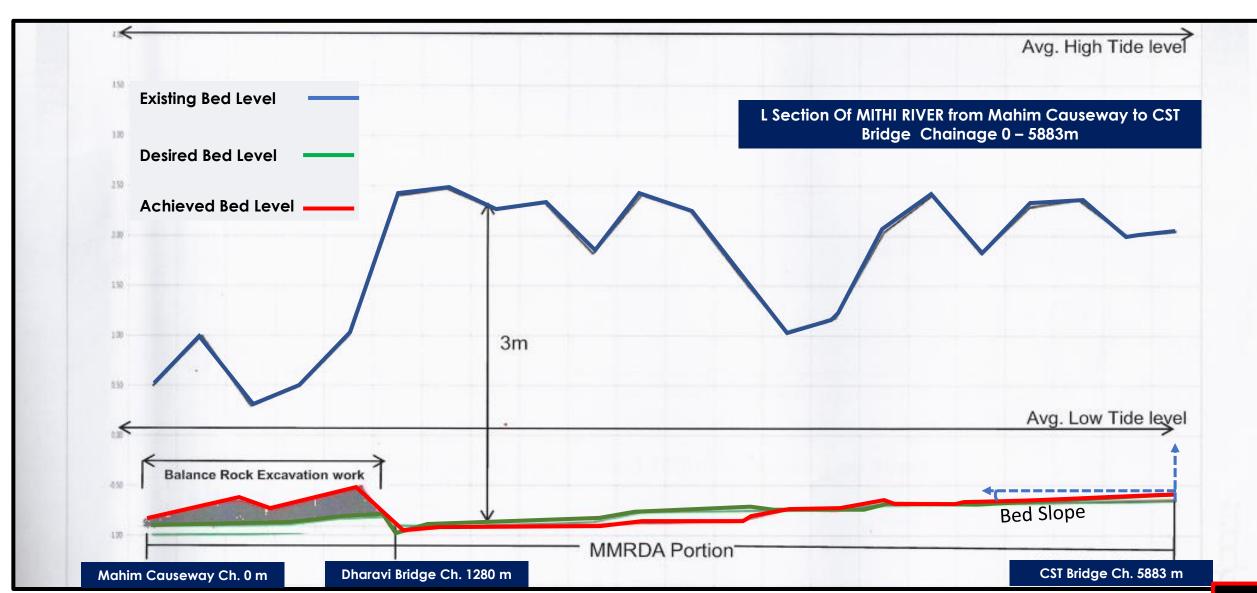


Average width increased- 25 m

Average depth increased - 2m

DEEPENING & BED SLOPE





CHALLENGES

ACHIEVEMENTS



- Topography
- High density around river
- Untreated discharge
- Solid waste disposal
- Encroachment: bank and beds of river

- Widened 30m, Deepened 2.0m
- Holding capacity up 2.0 times
- Discharging capacity up 3.0 times
- Flushing activity increased
- Pollution Decreased, DO





- Siltation Reduced
- Retaining walls protect embankment
- Enhanced Aesthetic view
- Marine Ecology Restored, Flora And Fauna,
 Aquatic Life enhanced
- Widening of 11 bridges completed.







2005 2023

Near Airport (Ch. 8700m)



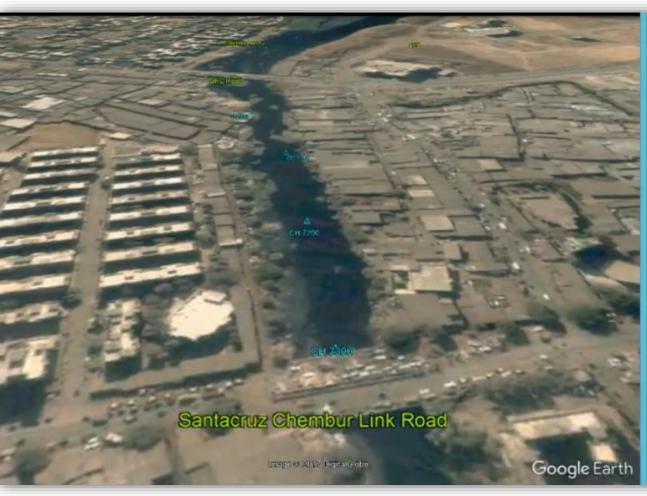


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2005 2023

CST Bridge (Ch. 5883m)







2005 2023

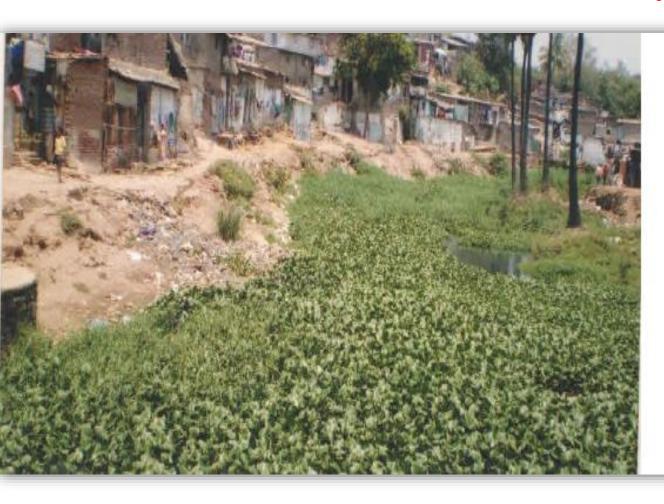
Vakola Nalla (Ch. 705m)

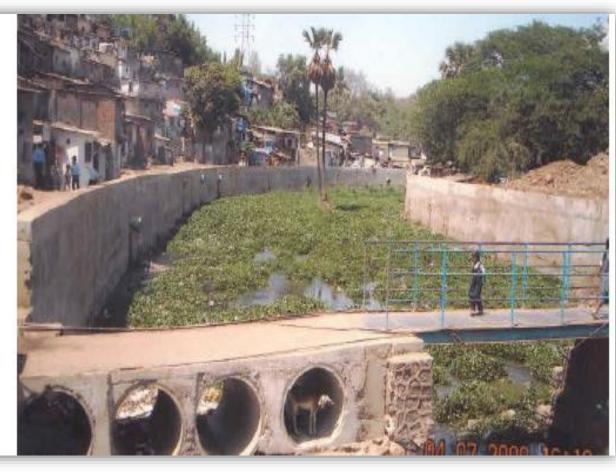






Morraji Nagar







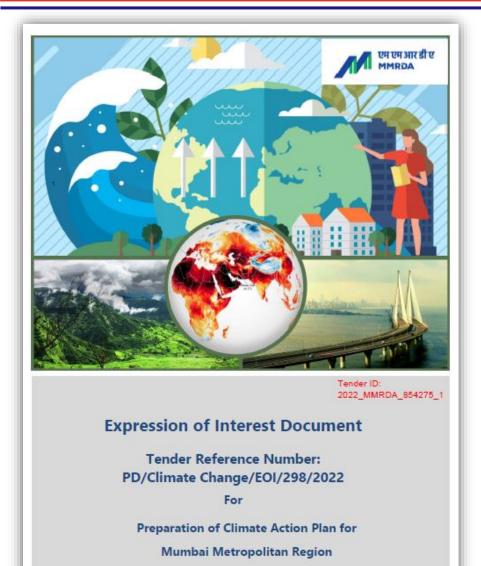






EOI - CLIMATE ACTION PLAN FOR MMR



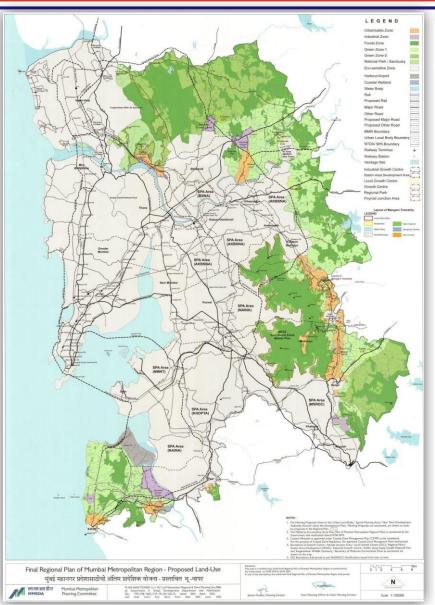


- Study of:
 - Climate
 - Geography of the region
 - Macro and Micro-climatic factors
 - Eco-systems
 - Risks
- Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies
- Resource Mobilization
- Governance and Collaboration
- Use of Technology

MITIGATION MEASURES-

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES IN MMR





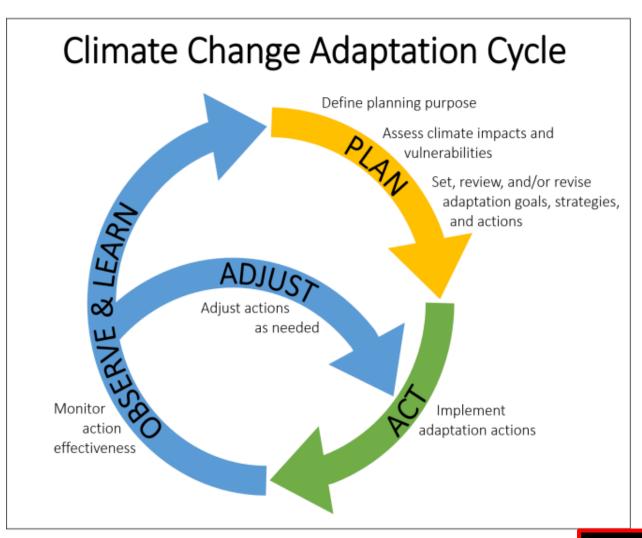
Urban Local bodies within MMR	Mitigation measures undertaken towards disaster preparedness
Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM)	Mumbai climate Action planIFLOWS - Integrated Flood Warning system
Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC)	 Dedicated Disaster management cell Has initiated a Urban Climate Risk Management project in collaboration with UNDP-GEF
Kalyan Dombivali Municipal Corporation (KDMC)	 Active Disaster management cell Early Warning system and dissemination of alerts system in place Detailed disaster management plan
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation (UMC)	 Dissemination of alerts system in place Active Disaster management cell Detailed disaster management plan
Vasai Virar Municipal Corporation (VVMC)	 Plastic ban Afforestation program Awareness raising about Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Disaster management cell
Mira Bhayander Municipal Corporation (MBMC)	Disaster management cell active during Monsoon
Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation (BNMC)	Disaster management cell active during Monsoon
Uran Municipal Council	 Plastic ban Afforestation program Emergency cell for disaster management

ADAPTATION STRATEGIES - MMR



Adaptation- Adjustments in Ecological, Social, or Economic Systems

- Environmental Resources provide opportunity to help mitigate flooding risks and increase Region's Resilience
- Strategical Options
 - Identify important river corridors and reserve land for green corridors
 - Green areas like Sanjay Gandhi National Park,
 Karnala Wildlife Sanctuary identified to connect
 plantation & afforestation leading to
 reduction in degradation of soil, channelize
 the urbanisable areas and also serve as lungs to
 the developed areas
 - ☐ Creating greenways along roads connecting important recreational places & tourism development potential



CLIMATE CHANGE: SEA LEVEL RISE, MITIGATION ADAPTATION RESILIENCE







1) Confront

Protect \$\$\$ (values)

2) Adapt

3) Run away

Antigua-Guatemala Dwarka-Krishna

London

Venice

Netherlands

New Orleans

Kitty Hawk

Ricefield village

Regulatory framework

- DCRs height regulations, taller stilts, pervious materials for paving, reduced use of glass on facades
- Climate sensitive Platinum rated building
- Green Energy, reduce energy use

Governance Intervention

- Capacity building efficiency
- Rethinking cities flood management (Sponge Cities, restoration of coastal features)
- Adequate monitoring & evaluation of climate parameters

People Centric Cities

- Reduce Dependence on Vehicles
- Decentralized Jobs to reduce travel
- Increasing Green cover

CLIMATE CHANGE







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THANK YOU