

TSUNAMI AND ONE YEAR AFTER



**Relief and Rehabilitation
CUDDALORE COLLECTORATE
CUDDALORE**

154/2005



45/2

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December - 2005



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PREFACE

This is an humble attempt to document the immediate aftermath of Tsunami and subsequent efforts taken in Cuddalore District from an administrator's point of view. Much more than what is mentioned in this has been done by thousands of noble hearts who confluenced here to help the people to overcome the tragedy and trauma.

The fisherman and all the affected people have found a new life and the Government is standing by them and supporting in all possible ways to make their new life peaceful and progressive.

We wish to thank the District Collector Thiru. Gagandeep Singh Bedi, I.A.S., for his constant support and encouragement which were instrumental in bringing out this book.

Any effort can always be further perfected. Your suggestions to improve the content and presentation of the book would be welcomed with gratitude.

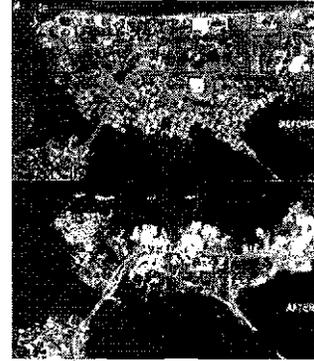
M.S.Shanmugam
District Revenue Officer
(Relief and Rehabilitation)
and
Sherine David S A
UNV-UNDP

Cuddalore.
Date : 26-12-2005

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction:

Almost a year has passed since the giant killer waves of Tsunami struck the coasts along seven nations, killing nearly 2,00,000 people and destroying properties worth billions of dollars. The earthquake originated in the Indian Ocean just north of Simeulue island, off the western coast of northern Sumatra, Indonesia. The resulting Tsunami devastated the shores of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand and other countries with waves up to 30 m (100 ft). It caused serious damage and deaths as far as the eastern coast of Africa, with the furthest recorded death due to the tsunami occurring at Port Elizabeth in South Africa, 8,000 kms away¹



An Erazed Indonesian Island

In India, it had struck hard in Tamil Nadu across the 2,260 km long coastline, apart from causing damages in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Like Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar islands were also one of the severely affected places. Three Districts in Tamil Nadu bore the brunt of the Tsunami viz., Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Kanniyakumari. Other districts that were also affected were Chennai, Kanchipuram, Villupuram, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Pudukottai, Thanjavur and Thiruvallur. In India, the waves swept along a 2500 kms stretch in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands affecting 2.79 million in 1,089 villages. They also left 12,405 dead and 6,913 injured, destroyed 1,57,393 dwellings, and claimed 31,755 heads of livestock¹

The world has not seen any natural calamity of this magnitude striking so many countries at a same time taking so many lives and devastating properties worth millions of rupees. The State Government of Tamil Nadu rose up to the occasion and very quickly assessed the situation to commence the relief operation without any loss of time.

1.1 Background:

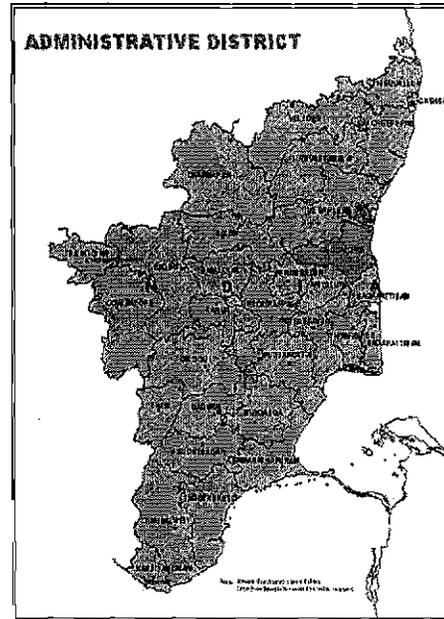
Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry together have about 1000 Kms of Coast line. Fishing hamlets are dotted along the seashore. There are many rivers in Tamil Nadu which join the Bay of Bengal of which the Cauvery is the largest. The brackish water where the rivers feed into the sea and the rivers themselves also provide suitable environments for small-scale in land back water fishing and collection of shrimp and crabs.

¹ (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_Indian_Ocean_earthquake)

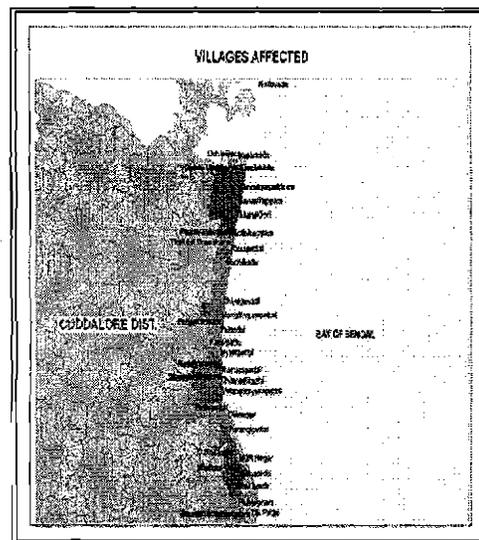
¹ (UNDP – www.undp.org/tsunami/india)

Salt is produced in a few localized regions along the coast and employs many people. Both fishermen and others own fields for agriculture. Around the harbours, many fishing related activities occur including processing and marketing of fish, repair of boats as well as other commerce and services.

The Tsunami hit the Coastline of Tamil Nadu with varying intensity. Sri Lanka acted as a barrier effectively protecting the villages around the Palk Bay and Palk Strait, where the loss of lives and assets was less than other parts of Tamil Nadu. In addition to waves hitting the shore, the water flooded buildings and agricultural land upto ½ to 2 kms inland (the distance inland depends on the height above sea level and whether there were any natural barriers such as mangrove forests, coconuts trees etc.). Many rivers and backwaters linked to the sea also flooded, causing loss of productive assets and deaths inland.



The Total population of Tamil Nadu is approximately 62 million people of whom almost 29 million live in the thirteen districts, which border the coast (Census data: 2001). According to the Government Statistics available as of now, there are 376 coastal and inland-fishing hamlets classified as 'affected by Tsunami', with a total population of almost 10,00,000 people. Pondicherry (including Karaikal) records 33 villages 'affected' with a population just under 4,500 people. They have a so estimated just less than 800 acres of agricultural land inundated with salt water and silt compared with an estimated 3000 acres damaged in Tamil Nadu²



¹ (www.tn.gov.in/tsunami)

² (Government of Pondicherry Revenue Department: Damage due to Tsunami Disaster – Progressive report 01/02/2005 & UNDMT situation report – India 4th Jan 2005).

1.2 The Coastal Social Dynamics:

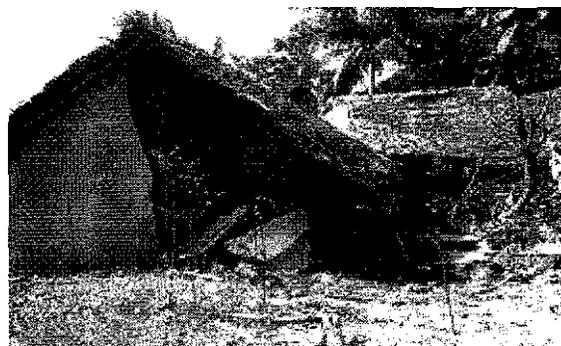
People seem to live in predominantly single caste hamlets. Although attached to a village, there may be a hamlet (Kuppam) of people of different caste and hence with different economic activities from the main village. Fishermen hamlets appear to be socially separate from others, but they do have trade and money lending links.

Panchayat system in fishing villages seems to be an integral part of the social life of fisher folk. Apart from the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) established by the Government after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the hamlet people themselves establish a similar structure by electing a team with President, Secretary, Treasurer and Members to safeguard values and norms among the group and name the team "Village Panchayat". These Panchayat Teams are elected once in a year, and the people of the hamlet treat the all Panchayat Team members with equal respect and reverence. On one-side, fights fist cuffs and heated arguments seem to be a standard feature among fishing communities, but on the other side, the sense of unity that prevails among the fisher folk is also very strong and the dictates of the Panchayat are valued supreme. Apart from these local Panchayat system, in some areas, we can also see the local Panchayats are hierarchically linked with cluster (for 6-10 villages) and area (50 + Villages) level Panchayats. This linkage further adds strength to the local Panchayat.

These local Panchayats are responsible to construct/run the local temples, organize temple



Uprooted poles



Damaged house

festivals, settle intra and inter village disputes of various types. Panchayatdharas (leaders) are respected not only in their respective villages but also at the cluster and area level among the fishing communities. Since, most of the fishing hamlets are located on the coastal porompoke (government lands), anyone who wants to construct a house within a hamlet border traditionally demarcated, has

to get the permission of the local Panchayat. It is these Panchayats, which normally decide how much subscription one has to contribute for the common fund, which is managed by the Panchayats. The Common fund will be utilized for the common purpose for the welfare of that particular hamlet

The village Panchayat is endowed with certain powers to punish those who commit misdeed or disobey its orders and the punishment ranges from fine of one rupee to thousands or separating from the community. Depending upon the nature of the violation, if it is hamlet related, they (household or individuals) are not permitted to exchange 'Neerum, Neruppum' (water & fire) and if it is fishing related, they are not allowed to go to the sea. If the violators obey the Panchayat, they will be excused or otherwise the punishment will be extended – prohibiting shopkeepers to sell anything, prohibiting auctioneers from taking the violator's fish in auction, prohibiting violators boat from landing not only in their village, but also throughout the area.

After Tsunami a separate committee was formed by the local Panchayats with the support of the people to coordinate the relief and rehabilitation work in their hamlets. There were a few reported instances of mismanagement of relief aid. Some openly criticize this in village meetings, others instead of opposing/questioning the committee, are trying to adjust with the committee and influence the flow of benefit to their advantage/benefit. There are instances, where the village people, for mishandling the Tsunami relief resources, locked the Tsunami Committee members in a separate room without providing food and water for their act. With the support of the local Government, the public-arrested committee members were rescued.



Damaged boats

Respect is given as reward for the managing committee member's good deeds by the Panchayat beneficiaries (i.e., people of local hamlets). At the same time, punishment will also be given for their transgression.

1.3 Tsunami affected areas in Cuddalore District:

99,704 persons belonging to fifty-one fishing hamlets in Cuddalore and Chidambaram Taluks were affected severely due to Tsunami Disaster in Cuddalore District. A total number of 11,804 families were affected and 61,054 persons were evacuated and provided shelter in temporary camps as a part of rescue and relief operations. 610 people lost their lives due to this tragedy and 38 were reported missing. 2100 farmers were affected directly due to Tsunami and 1592.98.2 hectares of land turned saline and unfit for agriculture.

Every hamlet along the 57 km long coast line was affected in varying degrees depending upon the distance of the residential area from the coast, land level *vis-à-vis* the sea level, existence of tree cover, type of houses etc.

Some of the worst affected villages in the Tsunami are Pudukkuppam, Devanampattinam, Pudupettai, Thazhanguda, MGR Thittu (an Island) Pillumedu, Chinnavaikkal, Sonankuppam, and Singarathoppu and Akkarai kori. These are the villages in which the death toll was very heavy.

The village wise details of deaths are given in the annexure.

RESCUE PHASE

2.0 Rescue Phase:

The district administration, in all the severely affected areas, were supported by the senior officials deputed for the relief operation with special teams for various purposes like health, sanitation, water supply, electricity, communication put in place in a short time.

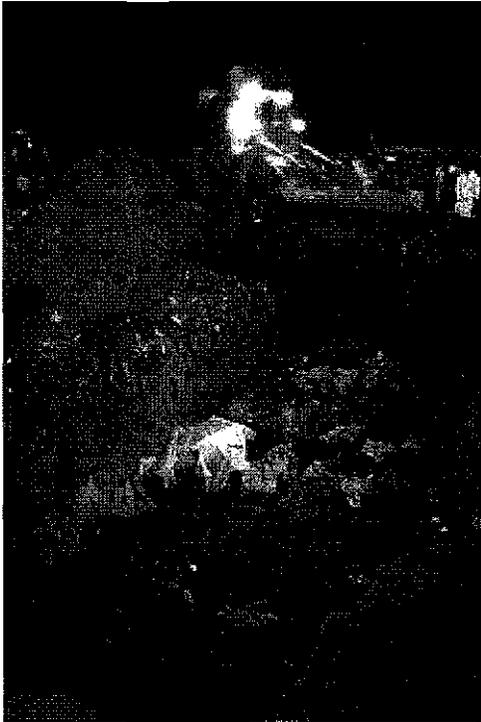
2.1 Immediate Operations:

- Recovery and disposal of bodies utilizing services of the Government machineries and general public.
- Mobilising food and water for the affected people
- Formation of control rooms
- Thefts were controlled through effective policing
- Mobilised ambulances of Government/private hospitals
- Additional doctors arranged from Government/Private hospitals
- Information counters were put-up in the hospitals
- Public Address System were installed in hospitals for giving information



The dead being carried and a ravaged habitation.

2.2 Recovery and disposal of the dead



The efforts taken by the civil society organizations and community, immediately after Tsunami, along with the District Administration in the rescue operations is unimpeachable. Their timely assistance in identifying the dead bodies and disposing them in the right places is one characteristic example for community cooperation.

Dead bodies were properly identified by the relatives and with their consent, mass burials were arranged without post-mortem, which is usually carried out when persons die in natural calamities as per existing procedure. The Government of Tamil Nadu exempted the procedure of conducting post mortem based on the administration's request. All the dead bodies were photographed with a number assigned with the location where the body was found. This was done to enable the relatives of the missing

persons to come and identify from among the photographs of the unidentified dead bodies. This documentation had helped much such identification at later dates subsequent to the burial.

THE PARANGIPETTAI EXAMPLE:

Parangipettai is a small coastal town in Chidambaram taluk with a sizeable population belonging to Muslim community. The immediate response of the community to the disaster was remarkable. The youth started to move to the affected villages in whatever vehicle they could find and recovered the dead bodies and carried the wounded to the nearest place of safety and treatment. The local Jamath mobilized all the resources it could within a short notice and started arranging for the shelter and feeding for the usually proud fishermen villages which have suddenly become pathetically dependent. It was a classic and sterling example of communal harmony.

Clearing of the dead and debris were considered as an important pre-requisite to prevent outbreak of epidemics and at the same time to facilitate rehabilitation of the affected people. In all these efforts, along with the government, the community people spontaneously and voluntarily involved themselves in the rescue process to assist their affected society.

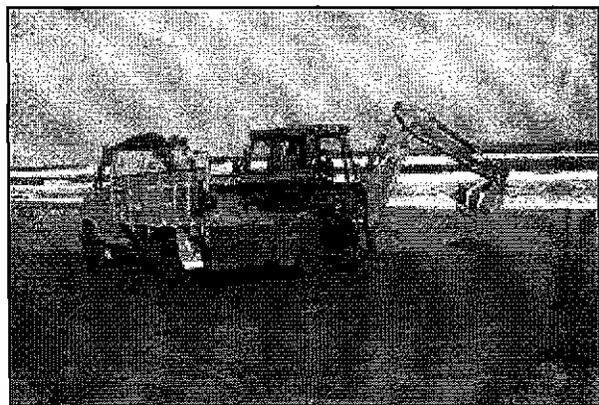
The Army and Naval team were also called in to assist the District Administration in the debris cleaning operations and were completed on a war footing measure in all the villages and towns. Mass cleaning operations were carried out in all the villages after the debris were cleared and local people participated in it in a large way. Cash for Work Programme was implemented by many NGOs in the mass cleaning operations. One team of the District Administration convinced the general public for this action, while the



other team requested the State Government to exempt the bodies from doing post mortems. With the co-operation of the general public and State Government, the District Administration, at the specified sites did the mass burial. Before the mass burial, proper documentation like Photos and thumb impression of the dead were taken, and videography was done for further reference. Apart from the community approval, consent from the existing relatives of the dead was given more value, before the mass burial ceremony.



Villagers helping in rescue operation



Assisting in disposal of dead bodies

2.3 Evacuation & Temporary accommodation:

The police/ private lorries, revenue, rural development vehicles, state transport vehicles were engaged in rescue operations, and the affected people were evacuated and moved to temporary accommodations in marriage halls, schools, government and private buildings.



Marriage hall as temporary Accomodation



Community kitchen

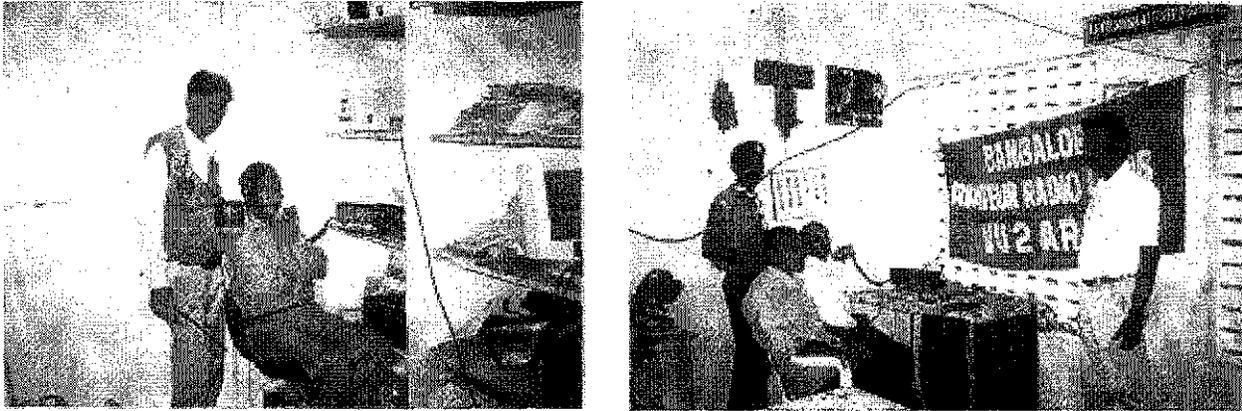
Food, water and sanitation facilities were made available in all the 38 temporary accommodations arranged for a total number of 61, 054 affected people accommodated there. Team of Officers from revenue, rural development, urban local bodies, ICDS, health and co-operative departments were placed in-charge for each of the temporary accommodation centres. These people attended to and supervised the needs of the affected people . Apart from this, volunteers from various sectors from all over the world, representatives from Civil Society Organisations and volunteers from the affected communities, in and around the District, assisted the rescue efforts in an exemplarg manner.

2.4 Community kitchens:

Temporary community kitchens were provided in all the temporary accommodation sites. Totally 38 community kitchen were opened and fed hit only those accomodated in the Mandapams, but also in the villages. Totally, on an average, Rs. 3.25 lakhs, was spent by the District Administration for daily expenditure on food.

2.5 Communication:

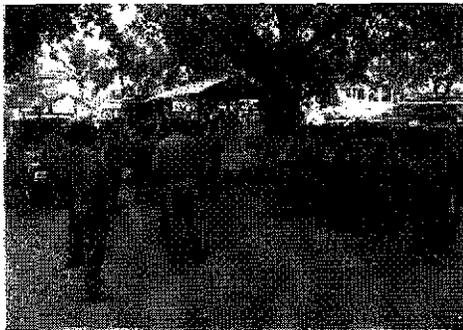
Two control rooms were established from the day of Disaster: one at DRDA, Cuddalore and another at Parangipettai. STD Phones, wireless and Ham radio facility were made available in the control room and in the affected areas. All information was made available and messages were conveyed immediately to the affected areas in order to avoid unnecessary havoc among the affected mass.



Restoration of communication

2.6 Electricity:

Restoration of electricity was another top priority area of the District Administration, which was attended to and completed within 5 days of the disaster. The damaged 92 HT poles and 379 LT poles were replaced besides replacing lights and normalcy was brought back. Electricity was totally disrupted in 31 villages. It was restored in 29 villages within 3 days of the disaster and remaining 2 by 31.12.2004.



Police bandobast to provide safety



Restoration of electricity

RELIEF PHASE

Relief Planning:

The Government of Tamil Nadu issued Orders for relief for all the affected people with specific instructions regarding their method of implementation. The directly affected families whose houses were damaged were given an immediate relief of Rs 4000 and to those families whose houses were not damaged but their livelihood was affected were given a cash relief of Rs.2000. As the fishermen community could not go back to their profession at least for a couple of months after Tsunami, the affected families were given a monthly sustenance allowance of Rs1000 for four months. Every family was given a monthly ration package worth Rs 526 which included 30 kilograms of rice, 3 litres of kerosene, and other condiments like dry-chillies, turmeric powder, sugar, palm oil, tea, toor dhal etc.

The affected families were given printed cards that were used to make entries and distribution of materials was done through the Fair Price Shops smoothly. Cash allowance was distributed every month in the village by a team of staff after taking the acknowledgement of the beneficiary. Further the Government also sanctioned for supply of a steel trunk box, a stainless steel *kudam* (pot), and a stove, worth Rs.600 to the families which received the Rs. 4000 package

Apart from this immediate assistance, relief and compensation to the affected fishermen, agriculturists, non-fishermen like mechanics, carpenters, masons, women and children and the handicapped was also planned. The Government accepted the proposal sent by the district administration recommending sanction of cash relief to the affected small traders, commission agents, transporters, crab and prawn farm owners. Petty shop and mobile shop owners who have lost their belongings were also covered by relief packages.



The village wise details of relief distributed are given in the Annexure

Relief Packages:

The relief packages for the affected people who received the Rs4000 and Rs. 2,000 packages, were given one set of dhoti and a saree, two bed sheets, sixty Kilograms of rice and three litres of kerosene worth Rs. 912/-. The monthly allowance of Rs. 1000/- was given for four months, February to May 2005, as relief amount for the fully and partially shelter damaged families.



Honourable Chief Minister Of Tamilnadu Distributing relief package to an affected family in Cuddalore .

S No	Package	Beneficiaries
1	Rs. 2000/- relief to marine affected families	8213 people
2	Rs. 4000/- relief to shelter damaged families	11854 people
3	Rs. 1000/- (for Feb, Mar, Apr, May 2005 – fully and partially damaged houses)	20,067 people
4	One lakh to the next of kin of Dead persons	600 people
5	Rs. 5000/- relief disbursed to minor injury	250 people
6	Rs. 25,000/- relief disbursed to major injury	1 person
7	Rs. 1248.70 lakhs for Cattamarans	6392 cases
8	Rs. 18.25 lakhs for outboard motors/inboard engines	365 cases
9	Rs. 656.33 lakhs for Mechanised boats	505 cases
10	Rs. 10.47 lakhs for damaged 602.65 hectares	1207 farmers
11	Rs. 21.11 lakhs relief disbursed for loss of livestock (949)	277 beneficiaries
12	Rs. 86.19 lakhs relief for reclamation of sandcast / saline lands (1681.22 hectares)	2192 farmers

Table 3.0: Details of relief packages distributed to the Tsunami affected people in Cuddalore District

Health and Nutrition

The first priority before the administration was to ensure that all the injured in the tsunami were given immediate medical attention and to prevent spread of any epidemic. Teams of Doctors from Government as well as Private sector from various parts of India were deployed immediately to all the affected 17 habitations. Government Medical teams and six medical teams through volunteers were organized: 75,833 people were given medical attention in the affected village. In order to prevent spread of epidemics, 9373 doses of vaccinations and 17,000 doses of Typhoid vaccinations were given.

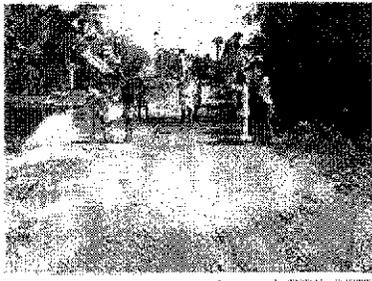


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Further, five Entomological teams were formed to prevent vector-based diseases. The combined effective and constant services of medical teams during the rescue and relief operations assisted the district administration in controlling the outbreak of epidemics in the District. In Government Hospital, Cuddalore total number of 4558 persons were given medical treatment as out patients and 437 were admitted for treatment. In addition to vaccination and vector control operation, to ensure public hygiene, 32,200 Kgs of bleaching powder, 2985

litres of phenyl, and 20,350 Kgs of lime were used in all the affected habitations



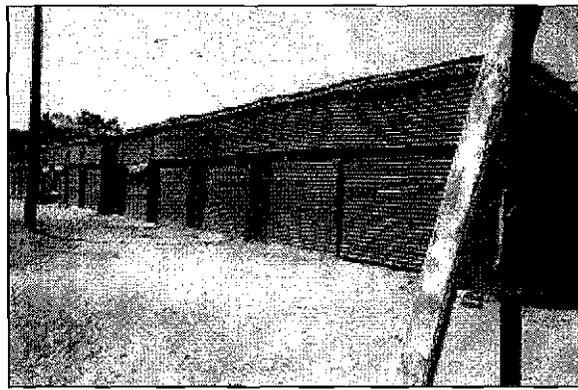
Temporary Shelters:

When the disaster necessitates evacuation of people from their normal place of living, every effort was made by the District Administration to provide the most suitable form of alternative accommodation available. People, whose principal residence, damaged or destroyed badly by the disaster were also provided temporary accommodation.

Sl.No	Name of the Hamlet	Organisation Involved	No. of Houses Consturcted
1.	Thanzhankuda	Department	115
2	Devanampattinam	Department- 451, Khalsa Aid - 179 Project Hope – 93	723
3	Singarathopu	Department	280
4	Sonankuppam	World Vision	324
5	Akkaraigori	World Vision	50
6	Sothikuppam	Department	11
7	Chittirapettai	UEL CI	29
8	Thammanampettai	UEL CI	5
9	Nanjalingampettai	UEL CI	3
10	Nayakanpettai	Department	8
11	Periyakuppam	VR. Sa. Dhan	7
12	Pettodai	Isha Foundation	6
13	Iyyampettai	UEL CI	4
14	Annapanpettai	UEL CI	13
15	Reddiyarpettai	TDHCT	14
16	Madavapallam	Sumanahalli	11
17	Kumarapettai	BLESS & OXFAM	9
18	Samiyarpettai	ALC	103
19	Velangirayanpettai	BLESS & OXFAM	10
20	Pudhukuppam	BLESS & OXFAM	96
21	Pudhupettai	Sadhu Vasvani Mission	81
22	Kannikoil	TDHCT	27
23	Chinoor (North)	BLESS & OXFAM	10
24	Chinoor (South)	BLESS & OXFAM	55
25	Indira Nagar	Sadhu Vasvani Mission	13
26	Annankoil	Sumanahalli	27
27	MGR Thittu	EFICOR	164
28	Muzhukuthurai	Department – 20 EFICOR – 141	161
29	Chinnaivaikal	Department – 40; CREED – 22	62
30	Pilumedu	CREED	81
	Total		2502

Table 3.1: List of NGO's involved in Temporary Housing at Tsunami affected hamlets

The NGOs also supported the District Administration in the efforts of providing Temporary Shelters for the affected people. Totally, 2502 Temporary shelters were provided for the Tsunami victims, where Government contribution is 925 and NGO's contribution is 1577 shelters.



A view of the temporary shelters in M.G.R.Thittu and Devanampattinam

Individual household latrines have been provided to 1226 temporary houses. In some areas, there was water logging and construction of temporary latrines was not possible. In such cases, sanitary complexes were constructed. Accordingly, 29 units with 243 toilets are provided. All the temporary shelters location was provided with toilets. Sanitary units for men and women were provided separately. Separate water facility has been made for the sanitary units.

While constructing sanitary units, disposal of sanitary napkins has also been considered and in Killai sanitary unit, a new model of incinerator has been provided for the disposal of sanitary napkins. Precaution has been taken to prevent pollution of ground water. IEC campaign with assistance of UNICEF has been conducted. The existing/newly formed self-help groups have been entrusted with the responsibility for the overall cleanliness. The local bodies also ensured a proper sanitation in the temporary shelters.

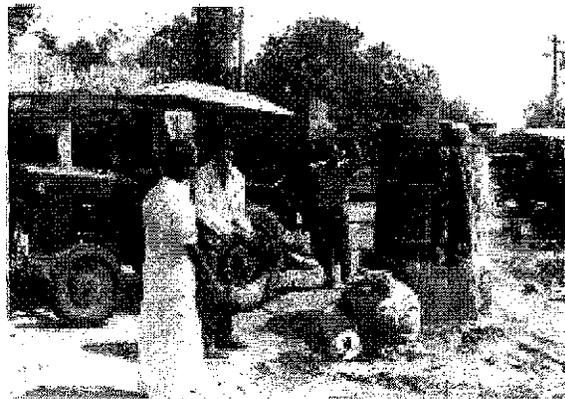
It has been a priority area for the District Administration to provide a single point electricity connection to all the temporary shelters. Accordingly, all the temporary shelters are provided with electricity facility. Cement flooring is also provided to ensure comfort for the inmates. The District Administration also made sure that women's toilets were installed with tar sheet screens in order to ensure privacy.

Water & Sanitation:

Water supply has been restored in all the areas affected by Tsunami. 550 Sintex tanks were sent to the relief centres as well as to the villages for providing safe drinking water. water purifiers were installed in Thazhanguda, Rasapettai, C. Pudhupettai, Chinoor North, Irular Nagar, Muzhukkuthurai, MGR Thittu temporary shelters. Reverse Osmosis desalination plants have been set up at Rasapettai and Ayyampettai, where the water quality had deteriorated following the disaster. 107 shallow hand pumps were provided at Rs. 5.26 lakhs. Ring well was provided in Killai area. All the damaged pipelines in coastal areas were restored. Drinking water was supplied through lorries to all the affected habitations.



Mobile de-fsalination plant



Water supplied through Water tanks



Provision of water tanks in all the affected areas

Psycho-social Counseling:

The Tsunami Disaster adversely affected local fishing communities of Cuddalore District. People, who were already struggling to cope with the loss of their family members and belongings, also faced the problem of destruction of their land holding, fishing boats and gear. Problems of loss, grief and acute stress disorder, have brought immense distress and trauma to this population.



Counseling Camp in Session



Play Parks for Children

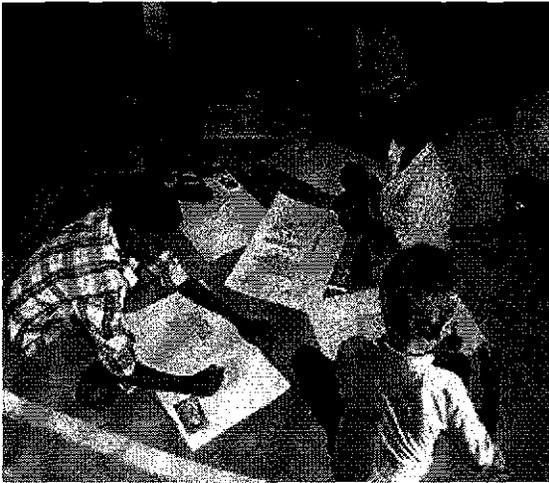
Through the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu, extensive steps were taken for the purpose of bringing the affected villagers out of the trauma and depression. For these counseling camps were organized in all the villages covering 14,305 individuals in 4080 families. The department had imparted counseling training to 100 Trainers of Trainers, (ToTs) in Villupuram and Cuddalore Districts and 500 Community Level Workers (CLWs). The VHN, SHN, Block Extension Educators, EO (SW), CDPO, Supervisors of Health, and Social Welfare Departments were trained for this purpose. The services of retired teachers, 75 Volunteers from Nehru Yuva Kendra and SHGs were also utilized for the psychosocial counseling. The department also organized drawing, Yoga and Music competitions for the affected children.

Mental Health services have a vital role to play in the coordinated response to disaster in the Community. Effective responses to disaster situations involve the whole of Government, Non Government Organisations and Community members, making the designation of roles and responsibilities a challenge for all those involved.



Recreational activities for children

Psychosocial Counseling was conducted for 14,305 traumatized victims on an immediate basis by the District Administration with the support of experts from Government and Non Government Organisations.



Cultural activities for children

Also, the Anganwadi workers were trained to provide counseling services to the rural women in trauma. Institutes like NIMHANS, Medicines sans Frontiers, Schizophrenic research centre, Institute of Mental Health, Chennai have organized camps for the affected people and gave Psychiatric counseling for the needy people.

Animal Husbandry:

Like burial of human bodies, care was taken for fast disposal of animal carcasses and to feed the stray animals left stranded in the villages. Affected animals were treated, vaccinated and fodder also was supplied.

No. of animals affected and treated : 2001

No. of animals died: 949

No. of animals vaccinated: 20,109

Fodder distributed: 42 M.T.

S No	Details	Relief Amount (in nos.,)	Distributed (in Lakhs) Rs.
1	Cross breed milch animal	119	11.90
2	Graded Murrah	3	0.30
3	Calves and draught animals	16	0.80
4	Sheep and goat	811	8.11
5	Total	949	21.11

Table 3.2 Details of Relief amount disbursed for cattle loss



vaccination to prevent epidemic



taking care of animals

REHABILITATION PHASE

4.0 Rehabilitation Phase:

Following the provision of temporary shelter, water supplies, sanitation, and the distribution of essential items immediately after the Tsunami, the District Administration shifted its attention from rescue to reconstruction. Importance was given to restore the livelihood activities of the affected people. Also proper care was taken to provide the safe shelter to the affected families, who lost their houses due to Tsunami

4.1 Livelihood support:

The District Administration addressed the pressing concern of providing immediate and long-term, livelihood opportunities to the affected fishermen, farmers and other workers effectively. In order to speed up the action, the District Administration, provided relief assistance to the fishermen quickly. Interested NGO's were tied up with each affected community to provide necessary livelihood Support.

Damaged fishing harbours were repaired at Cuddalore and Parangipettai. Backwater canals were deepened in Cuddalore, Killai and Parangipettai. Fishing allied workers like fish merchants, women traders were assisted with necessary utensils.

Farmers were provided training on improving their Tsunami affected saline agricultural land. Self Help Groups were formed among the farmers. Relief assistance for the damaged crops was given quickly. Necessary assistance was provided to marginalized community and their development. Alternative employment options through skilled trainings were provided to the women.

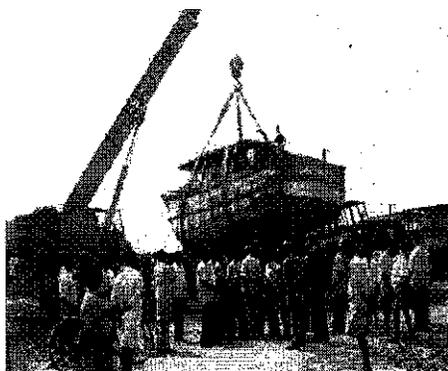
4.1.1 Livelihood support for the fishermen:

Cuddalore district had 44014 marine fishing folk living in the Coromandel Coast line. There are two major and 26 minor fish landing centres. Fishing is the most obvious activity along the coast and is the major livelihood of the Tsunami affected coastal communities in Cuddalore district. About 90% of the population in these coastal villages is engaged in fishing and fisheries related activities and the remaining 10 percent are engaged in agriculture, livestock and micro enterprise. The tsunami has caused direct impact on the lives of the coastal communities. The direct impact relates to loss of employment due to the destruction and damages of livelihood assets, equipment

and infrastructure. The indirect impact has occurred in the economic zone of tsunami and resulted in the employment loss due to the break down in the sources of supply of raw

Sl.No	Details	No.of cases relief given	Relief amount disbursed in lakhs
1	For Gillnets for Catamarans/FRPs	6745	674.50
2.	For repair of Catamarans and FRP Catamarans (partly)	1156	57.80
	a) Upto Ceiling of Rs.5000 Wooden catamarans 840+ FRP 316(Hull)		
	b) Upto Ceiling of Rs.10000 (FRP Partly damages- Hull)	355	35.50
3.	For Replacement of Catamarans		
	A) Wooden Catamarans	4690	1031.80
	B) FRP Catamarans	191	123.60
4	A) For Mechanised Boats (Repairs) 60% subsidy	477	602.00
	B) Replacement cases	28	54.33
5	For outboard motors/ Engines (FRP)@ Rs.5000 each	365	18.25
	Total	14007	2597.78

Table 4.0: Relief disbursed for damages caused to fishing implement



Retrieval and Repairing of boats

A fishing unit is composed of a boat and fishing gear. There are four types of fishing units used in Cuddalore district viz., (i) Catamaran with sails and small nets (ii) Catamaran with motor and nets (iii) FRP boats with motor and nets and (iv) Mechanized boats. Catamaran is the traditional boat and is essentially a sailing vessel. FRP boats are made of re-in forced fibre-glass and meant for use with motors. The catamaran and FRP boats are beach-landing boats and mechanized boat is much larger and requires harbour to land or has to be anchored at sea. Fishermen use out - board motors that can be fitted and removed easily. They are small and light diesel motors that have long shaft with propeller attached to them. These long tails are fitted on a metal bracket at the end of the Catamaran or FRP boat. There is a swiveling system that allows the shaft to be rotated horizontally for navigation and vertically for removing out of water.

The widespread damage caused by tsunami has brought total disruption in the economic activities in the fisheries sector significantly affecting the livelihood of the fishing community in these villages. The loss and damages to boats, nets and fishing craft have made fishing impossible. Households involved in the different stages of fishing, fish processing and fish marketing were affected. The workers in fishing industry were the worst hit as they belong to the under privileged sections and below poverty line categories.

Special care was taken to ensure that the fishermen get back to their vocation at the earliest. A number of NGO's assisted the District Administration in providing the boats and nets for the affected fishermen.

Activity	New Boats	New Nets	Cattamaran	New Engines	Thonies
Fishing units in Nos	1182	1932	193	865	169

Table 4.1: Fishing units provided by NGOs to the Tsunami affected fishermen

Details of bank loan sanctioned under the Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for fishermen

Sl.No	Type fishing crafts	No	Amount (in lakhs)			
			Sanctioned		Released	
			loan	Subsidy	loan	Subsidy
1.	FRP Catamaran (OBM)	142	101.97	92.30	94.99	78.65
2.	Mechanised boats (Partly damaged)	452	485.70	551.27	478.01	548.10
3.	Mechanised boats (Fully damaged)	25	88.33	46.00	49.95	26.00
Total		619	676.00	689.57	622.95	652.75

Social and Economic Change- labourer to owner concept

One more innovative approach adopted by the District Administration in livelihood support for the Tsunami affected fishermen is that converting the erstwhile boat labourers into boat owners. Those fishermen who were working as labourers during pre-Tsunami days were identified by the NGOs for assisting them with supply of FRP boats with engines and nets. For this purpose the list of persons who have received compensation from the Government was given to the NGOs, which prevented duplication of benefits. The beneficiaries were formed into groups of four or five persons and agreements were entered upon between them and the NGOs regarding the collective ownership with necessary terms and conditions.

This had brought in two dynamic shifts in the fishermen community. One, the social status of a wage earner was uplifted to that of a boat owner, and two, it brought in an sense of collective well being and co-operation amongst the fishermen. Many of the groups are maintaining separate Bank accounts and is harmonized by Secretary and Treasurer within the group



Boats and nets provided to the fishermen

4.1.2 Livelihood support to farmers:

An assessment of damages to the standing crops and the lands turned saline was made by the Department of Agriculture in all the affected villages order to estimate the impact of the Tsunami on farmers. As the Tsunami waters entered into lands upto even 2 Kilometers, naturally it made the agricultural lands saline in the process.

A. Relief assistance for damaged Agricultural Crops:

Agricultural crops to the tune of 313.31.5 Ha. were affected due to Tsunami. Out of a total sum of Rs.7,82,782 allotted as relief assistance, Rs.7,81,359 has been disbursed to 646 farmers. The balance amount of Rs.1,423/- was remitted back to Government account as the remaining farmers have not received the amount

Amount allotted	Rs.7,82,782
Amount Disbursed	Rs.7,81,359
No. of Farmers benefited	646 Nos.

Table 4.2: Relief assistance for damaged crops

B. Reclamation of Saline Lands:

An extent of 1640.49.2 ha. of land was affected due to Tsunami. For the first year programme a sum of Rs.96.27 lakhs was received. Out of which, Rs. 86.19 lakh has been utilized. The remaining amount of Rs.10.079 will be utilized for the 2nd year programme (*Excess amount of*

Rs.10.079 lakhs allotted taking into account 1925.48 ha. as affected area based on initial survey details). For the Second year programme a sum of Rs.118.86 lakh is required, which includes sinking of bore wells, formation of Farm Ponds, Provision of PVC Pipes and for Crop Insurance.

Area affected	1640.49.2 Ha.
Area reclaimed	1640.49.2 Ha.
Tsunami Farmers Self Help	
Group (TFSHG)	78
Total Requirement of funds	Rs.205.061 lakhs @12500/Ha.X 1640.49 ha
Ist YEAR – Amount allotted	Rs.96.274 lakhs @ Rs.5000/Ha.
Amount utilized (2005-06)	Rs.86.195 lakhs
Balance	Rs.10.079 lakhs

Table 4.3: Details of reclamation of salt affected agricultural lands

Assistance to Horticulture Sector

193 ha. of Horticulture crops were affected due to Tsunami and the number of farmers affected is 596. The Government allotted a relief assistance of Rs.2.73 lakhs, out of which Rs.2.68 lakhs has been distributed to 571. Relief was distributed through the Primary Agricultural Co-operative banks located near the habitation of the beneficiary.

Distribution details	Total No.of farmers	Allotment of Rs.	So far distributed		Balance	
			No.of farmers	Amount in Rs.	No.of farmers	Amount of Rs.
Primary Agricultural Co-operative BankS	596	273079	571	268407	25	4672

Table 4.4 relief assistance for damaged horticulture crops

II. Position regarding reclamation of salt affected lands:

786 Soil samples were taken from 196.51 ha. of affected land. Soil to a depth of 4 inches was removed from the affected area in of 196.51 ha. with an expenditure of Rs.471624/-@ Rs.2400 / hectare. Red soil @ 31m3 per hectare was applied with an expenditure of Rs.5, 50,228 @ Rs.2800 / hectare. Green manure seeds were also distributed @ 60kg. / hectare involving a sum of Rs.2,16,161 to cover 196.51 hectare.

Area affected	Soil Sample	Salt soil removed	Red soil application	Sowing of Green Manure Seeds	Total
196.61	3930	471624	550228	216161	1241943

Table 4.5: Details of reclamation of salt affected horticultural lands

III. Amount of expenditure, extent of land covered with new crops, latest position regarding soil samples and the result of these samples:

Amount allotted for reclamation work for 196.51 hectares is Rs.24, 56,375 @ Rs.12500/ hectares, out of which, amount allocated for first year is Rs.19, 03,885.

So far Rs.17, 98,900 has been spent for the reclamation work. The balance amount of Rs.1, 04,985 will be utilized before first fortnight of January 2006.

Expenditure Details:

Amount	Amount allotted for first year in Rs	Expenditure incurred so far (in Rs.) sanctioned
24,56,375	19,03,985	17,98,900

Table 4.6 Details of amount spent

Out of 196.51 hectares, so far 155.01 have been covered with crops like Cashew, Mango and Banana. The remaining area of 41.50 hectares will be covered with Onion and Jasmine during the first fortnight of January 2006. Since the soil condition and season suits only during the said period.

Area covered details:

Area affected	Area covered	Balance area to be covered
196.51	155.01	41.50

Table 4.7: Details of area covered

Recent soil analysis of 786 samples reveal that in 706 samples show normal results and suitable for cropping. 78 samples show moderate and it is also suitable for normal cropping. Only two samples, which were taken from Nochikadu and Pudukuppam, are unsuitable for cultivation. Again, two samples from the same land have been taken after leaching out due to heavy shower and results during Northeast monsoon are expected.



Standing Crops damaged by Tsunami



*Paddy Crops raised in Tsunami
affected lands after reclamation
to Kandakadu Village*

4.1.3 Livelihood support to others:

The District Administration with the support of NGO's has been able to garner adequate support to finance for the tools of boat salvage workers, caulking workers, carpenters, boat mechanics, painters, masons and iceboxes for the fish trading women.

Also, the District Administration took care of the needs of the curd vendors and small-scale inland fisher folk in addition to the transport workers and labourers of commission agents. In some villages, petty shops were set up for the people and provisions were provided to start the business afresh.

When the fishermen bring back the catch fishes, there is a group of people who used to go out to sell this fish in the market places, houses and nearby villages. And from the earning they get from selling fish, they run their daily household activities. In order to assist the people involved in fishing related activities, the District Administration with the support from the NGO's provided Annakoodai's for the women who use to carry and sell fish in the nearby houses as well as villages. To sell fish in the market, the women were provided with plastic crates. The men folk, who used to sell fish in retail in cycles, were provided cycles with Plastic crates, weighing scales. People who had lost all their properties, with this small support can earn to run their day today life normally.



Crates and annakoodai for women



Material support for mobile tea stall owners

Permanent Housing:

Cuddalore district has 31 locations where 2323 permanent houses are constructed of which 89 are *insitu* and remaining 2234 in new locations. The process of providing permanent houses for the families, which have lost their houses, has a few important phases, which are described below:

SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES:

For the selection of beneficiaries, special teams of officials have been formed who have been allotted villages. The teams consisted officials and staff drawn from all over the district. Clear guidelines were given to them about the procedure to be followed in the preparation of the beneficiary list. The enumeration form contained the photograph of the beneficiary and also the written option given by him/her whether his new house be built at the existing place or at the new site. It also contains an undertaking from the individual that he/she would relinquish his/her existing house to the Government.

Though the policy of the Government is to provide houses to all those who are living within the 200 meter distance from the HTL, in the current first phase houses are being constructed for the people whose houses are fully /partly damaged and the house is beyond repair. Other families which are now living with in the 200 meter zone, but whose houses are not damaged will get permanent houses based on their willingness to shift to the new place. In such cases, they will be relinquishing their existing house to the Government.

PUBLICATION OF LIST OF BENEFICIARIES: *-Transparency in administration:*

Once the list of beneficiary was finalized the list was published in the village panchayat. It was also published in the Taluk office notice board and in the concerned offices of the local bodies. Subsequent to the publication, requests for inclusions were received and they were scrutinized and appropriate orders passed. After this the list was finalized and now it is also made available on the official web site of the district www.cuddalore.tn.nic.in

ALLOTMENT OF VILLAGES TO NGOS:

Letters of Intent from various NGOs were received even before the actual number of houses to be constructed was finalized. Actually, in Cuddalore district, *all* the permanent houses for the Tsunami affected people are being constructed by the NGOs only. The district Administration

allotted villages based on the records submitted by them as prescribed by the government and by their previous operations and contacts with the affected community. This was done in consultation with the NGO and it was done very smoothly.

PURCHASE OF LAND:

A total extent of 112 acres of lands was taken for housing purpose in 31 locations. Lands were purchased by way of private negotiation instead of going in for the Land Acquisition process, which is usually time consuming. In *Mudasalodai*, Ramakrishna Math, the NGO had purchased the lands for the community and in *MGR thittu* and *Muzhukkuthurai*, the community bought the lands for themselves, as they wanted more extent than the tree cents per plot being given by government. In other places, Government purchased the lands from individuals. In two villages government lands were transferred for the purpose. The government of Tami Nadu had sanctioned Rs Two Crores for the purchase of land, at the time of writing this, Dec 2005, Rs1.80 crores have been spent. Village wise tabular statement is given in the as annexure.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN HOUSING:

... al ag o p a o o ...
efficiary list till the last stage of handing over the completed houses, the community has been continuously and actively involved. Sites for permanent housing in each village were selected in consultation with the community in general and with the beneficiaries in particular. Care has been taken to ensure that the sites are located very close or adjacent to their existing habitation. This is done so that when they move to their new homes, they do not have to walk long distances to reach the sea every day.



Lay outs were prepared by the NGOs in accordance with the town and country planning rules, however they have considered the views of the community while deciding the direction of the plots, location of the open space area, directions in which the streets are running, etc. As for the

design of the houses, various models of houses were prepared and showed to the beneficiaries who in turn suggested changes in them and house plans for each habitation was finalized with the written concurrence of the beneficiaries. Size of the hall, kitchen, kitchen platform, and location of the toilet were some of the few things in which beneficiaries varied in their preferences. Community leaders and beneficiaries regularly visit the construction site and assist the NGO in whichever way they could and also keep an eye on the quality of construction.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

All the houses have cyclone and earth quake proof features. The plinth area of each house is of about 325 sqft and all the houses have been provided with a staircase which will serve many purposes, like a safety provision run to a higher level in case of another calamity, an open space to dry their fish, etc. it will also be very useful to them when they construct first floor in future. All the houses will have rainwater-harvesting structures. In *Devanampattinam*, fly ash brick has been used in construction, which is said to be stronger and more eco friendly as compared to the common red bricks. In *Pudhukuppam*, Cement concrete Blocks have been used. In bigger settlements like *Devanampattinam* and *Chellnakuppam*, Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being put up. As a precautionary step against future natural calamities, bio-shields are being planned in major re-settlements and near all the existing habitations.

HANDING OVER OF HOUSES:

Completed houses are allotted to the beneficiaries by draw of lots in the presence of the village community and all the beneficiaries. *Pattas* for the houses are given in the joint name of husband and wife. So far 330 houses have been handed over in Cuddalore district. This District has the distinction of handing over the FIRST BATCH of houses to the Tsunami affected people in the State, in *Pudhukuppan*, in the month of August 2005. It has been programmed to hand over 1086 houses by 15th January 2006 and the remaining 907 houses by 31st March 2006.

NOVEL CONCEPT OF ADDITIONAL HOUSES:

As per the guidelines issued by the Government, list of beneficiaries was prepared and it was noticed that there are some poor families who were also affected by tsunami directly or indirectly but whose houses were not affected in some habitations. Such families made representations

that they may also be considered for providing permanent houses. As the request seemed genuine it was discussed with NGOs and the requests were consolidated. It was a noble effort for which the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration also gave clearance. The affected people are purchasing lands for such projects or the construction is taking place in their existing *patta* lands. Today in 23 locations, 16 NGOs are building 1709 permanent houses, taking the district total to over 4000 houses. *Irula* tribes, inland fishermen, Adi-dravidas are prominently benefiting in this new concept.

Repairing of damaged houses:

During Tsunami 575 houses were partly damaged which needed repairs. Out of which damage has been assessed for 544 houses by the Technical Committee formed for assessing the damages and estimated the loss at a sum of Rs.87,73,449 as follows.

Sl. No.	Team No.	Name of the village	No. of houses	Damage value assessed (Rs.)
1	I	Singarathoppu	57	12,41,250
2	II	Akkarakori	40	6,51,548
3	III	Thazhanguda	34	13,74,603
4	IV	Samiyarpettai	76	9,13,231
5	V	Muzhukkuthurai	5	81,283
		Pudhupettai (Indra Nagar)	51	12,15,022
		Kumarapettai	12	1,90,309
		Velangirayanpettai	12	2,29,188
		Cinnoor North	4	34,674
		Cinnoor south	3	50,561
6	VI	C.Pudhupettai	121	14,24,900
7	VII	Kothattai	129	13,66,880
		Total	544	573,531

4.8 Details of assessment of damaged houses

For the balance 31 houses for which claims came late, Technical teams have been fixed to assess the damages.

Sl. No.	Team No.	Name of the village	No. of houses
1	1	Singarathoppu	10
2		Sonankuppam	1
3	II	Akkarakori	8
4	VI	C.Pudupettai	12
Total			31

4.9 Details of damaged houses to be assessed

In this connection, the Government in their G.O.Ms.No. 646 Revenue (NC-IV) Department dated 26.11.05 have sanctioned a sum of Rs.90.00 lakhs for the disbursement to the house owners carrying out repairs.

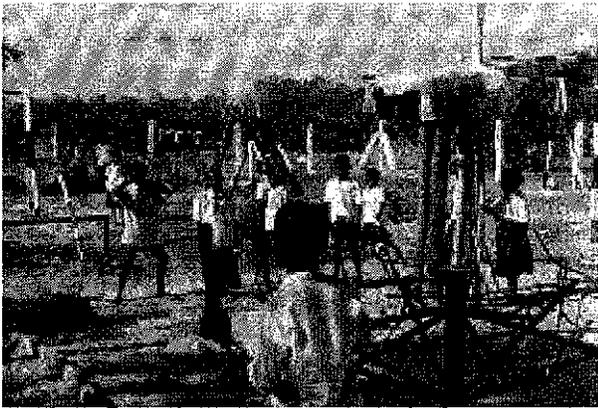


C. Pudhupettai – Permanent Housing site

CHILD AND WOMEN WELFARE

Child welfare

The Tsunami exacted a heavy emotional toll on thousands of children who were traumatized by the disaster. The District Administration took various steps like organizing recreation trips, sports meets puppet shows, street plays in which the affected children also took part, in order to help the children to cope up with the shock and trauma. Also, The District Administration has succeeded in the endeavour of getting sponsors for 71 play parks in the coastal villages and in the Orphanage at Pudhupalayam. These play parks, which are unique to Cuddalore district, served as one of the major tools in bringing the children back to normal life by keeping them engaged in playing during the initial stages of Tsunami.



61 Anganwadi centers were affected in 51 Tsunami affected villages of 4 blocks, namely Cuddalore (rural), Cuddalore (Urban), Kurinjipadi and Parangipettai blocks. In order to promote and sustain the nutrition status of these beneficiaries, supplementary food and noon meal has been distributed in the relief camps and houses through Anganwadi centres. Double ration of Supplementary food has been given to 914 (6months to 36 months) children from 27/01/2005 onwards. 3

time meals was provided to the children, adolescent girls, antenatal and postnatal mothers through 26-community kitchen till 16th February 2005. Milk has been given to children antenatal and postnatal mothers through community kitchen and at Anganwadi centres which Aavin supplied from 19.01.2005 to 30.01.2005 and Red Cross Society from 05.02.2005 to 13.02.2005. Anganwadi workers and supervisors conducted Survey in the affected areas, identified the orphan, semi orphan children and motivated the guardian/parents of the children to admit them in Government Orphanage.

Health and Nutrition-UNICEF:

UNICEF works in 51 Tsunami affected villages catering 86 ICDS centers in 3 blocks in Cuddalore District. In total, 229 volunteers were trained and placed in 57 main and 29 mini ICDS

centers. These volunteers supplement and compliment the services of Anganwadi workers. The volunteers who belong to the same village mainly focus on field-based activities like home visits, Ante natal and post natal care, growth monitoring, family care counseling, adolescent girls counseling. As an impact of UNICEF's interventions in ICDS centers, the attendance of the children has considerably increased which has also resulted in good retention level of the children. UNICEF supplies like furniture, almirah, water tanks, cooking utensils, creative educational materials, play materials, weighing scales, mats and service support by the volunteers has increased incredible recognition among the community. As a result of it, mothers participation has increased in the betterment of the children, health seeking behaviour and attitude towards intake of balanced diet. These activities has facilitated the volunteers in tapping the local resources.

Role of UNICEF in Water and Environmental Sanitation:

The aim of the UNICEF programme is to create a safe environment for children and women to reduce the risk of water borne diseases by contaminated water and sanitary conditions. The components of the programme aim to provide safe water, to create sanitation and to promote hygiene practices in shelters, homes, schools and in ICDS centres. For the purpose of promoting sanitation in shelters, UNICEF has identified three NGOs who have good track in the field of sanitation and entrusted the responsibility of promoting sanitation in 16 shelters covering 2058 families. In this process, UNICEF has promoted 58 shelter based sanitation animators and trained these animators on water and sanitation. As one of the strategies, being main focus on women and also to be self reliant, training has been imparted to women to enhance the skills on hand pump maintenance and masonry. As part of the UNICEF's intervention, construction of sanitation facilities like community toilets, child friendly toilets, bathing arena, soak pits and compost pits for liquid and solid waste disposal were taken up in the shelters. To ensure safe drinking water supply to the interim shelters and villages, UNICEF has supplied 500 water tanks as an immediate response to Tsunami.

Psychosocial Support by UNICEF:

UNICEF implements its psycho social support programme for children through two existing platforms – 1) Schools 2) Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) to also cover out of school children. NYK

is a project of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of India, which seeks to mobilize and build the capacities of rural youth who are out of school. It has a strong base of youth volunteers associated with various youth clubs at village level.

The project aims to train over 3500 teachers and nearly 350 youth volunteers through this process. The project is expected to benefit over 2,00,000 children. As of now, 300 school teachers and 320 NYK volunteers have been trained in the first phase of the programme.

At the field level, teachers are expected to apply what they have learnt in their teaching methodologies. The NYK volunteers conduct play and cultural activities with children on a regular basis. So far 108 youth volunteers and 99 teachers were trained in Cuddalore District.

In order to assist the children in distress situation and to attend to the needs of tsunami affected children, a **free emergency 24 hours phone service (1098)** was started by Indian Council for Child Welfare – Tamil Nadu (ICCW-TN) in collaboration with Child Line India foundation on March 15th, 2005 in Cuddalore District. This emergency service functions as a networking link between the resource and the beneficiary.

Educational assistance to affected children:

The government of Tamil Nadu waived the Special Fees and the Tuition Fees to be paid by the students hailing from the coastal villages affected by Tsunami for the academic year ending Mach 2006. All the fees payable since 1st January 2005 have been waived. in addition, the Government arranged for free supply of books, note books and uniforms to 7538 affected children. Special coaching classes were conducted for the children to help them prepare for the exams.

S.No.	Category	Total Claims	
		Nos.	Amount
1.	Schools	1279	4687325
2.	Engineering Colleges	75	2438005
3	Polytechnics	81	760750
4	Hotel Management & Catering Technology	13	198000
5	Medical Education	9	664000
6	Arts & Science Colleges	44	393484
7	I.T.I.s	74	59000
8	Annamalai University	105	1089770
9	Institutes of Marine Engineering.	5	456000
	Total	1685	10746334

Out of 1685 students from whom claims have been received, claims have been settled for 1402 students.

Rehabilitation of Widows and Adolescent girls:



Singarathope Adolescent Girls at the training on Beads and Gardoshi designing



The Adolescent Girls' enthusiastic participation in the Fabric painting

Adolescent girls, who were out of school, were encouraged to undertake vocational training through the NGO's working in the affected hamlets. Special training was provided to the adolescent girls on Beads and Gardoshi designing and tailoring.



Exhibition of Products made by Tsunami affected Women and Adolescent Girls at Cuddalore



Computer training is being given to the school going adolescent girls to upgrade their knowledge

Self Help Groups:

MICRO FINANCING is considered as one of the effective ways in the Restoration of Livelihood to marginal and vulnerable sections affected by Tsunami. The main concept of the revolving fund is to provide subsidy for the Self-help Groups with the rate of interest of 8.5 to 9.0 %. The purpose of the revolving fund is to a) strengthen the group b) purchase of raw materials and marketing c) Infrastructure support for marketing activities d) Internal lending to individual members e) Inculcate the habit of repayment of loans.



Salangai Oli SHG of Devanampattinam involved in Floriculture activity



Pengal Pannokku Iyakkam SHG, organizing meeting at Singarathope village

732 SHG's are functioning effectively in the Coastal areas, where 503 SHG's are started after Tsunami. Totally, 13, 316 members are involved in Self-help group activities effectively. The District Administration has provided the sum of Rs. 64.80 lakhs for 648 groups (478 groups SGSY, 25 groups RSVY (urban), 145 groups Donors (urban)) and NGO's are supporting 84 SHG's with the sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs. The major activities carried out by these SHG's in Tsunami affected areas are Fish Trading, Grocery Shops, Vegetable Cultivation, Sanitary Napkin preparation, Bakery, Tailoring, Masonry work. The members of the SHG's were given EDP training, skill training with the support of Government, NGO's and Corporate bodies. Some of the Trainings organized for the SHG's are Auto rickshaw operation, tailoring training, catering technology, solar fish drying technology, Mason training, Bakery production, fish pickle production, flattening of crabs/lobsters, computer training, paper cup manufacturing, candle making and toy making.

ADI-DRAVIDAR WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Various Relief Assistancess **Disbursed to the SC/ST Families**

- For the damages of mechanized boats, 2 SC families have received the relief amount Rs.15.90 lakhs.
- Apart from this, the NGOs have come forward to construct permanent houses to SC/ST families that are living in huts in villages that were secondarily affected in Tsunami in Pethankuppam (287 houses for Adi-Dravidars), Ponnanthittu (85 houses for Adi Dravidars), in MGR Nagar 131 houses, Kalaignar Nagar 165 houses for Irular Tribe community and in Enikarranthottam (9 houses) for the Adi Dravidars.
- Under the scheme of assistance for replacement of catamarans relief amount have been disbursed to 11 SC families and 45 ST families. The total value of relief disbursed is Rs.13,16,000/-
- Under the scheme of sanction of Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund to the next kin of dead persons, 8 persons from SC and 3 persons from ST community have received @ Rs.1.00 lakh each being the exgratia amount. The total amount disbursed as exgratia is Rs.11.00 lakhs.
- Under the scheme of relief assistance to marine fishermen, 53 marine families from SC and 292 families from ST community have received the relief assistance @ Rs.2912/- each (by cash 2000+ kind Rs.912/-) The total value of assistance is Rs.10,04,640/-
- For the damages of huts due to Tsunami 261 families from SC community have received the Relief Assistance @ 4912/- (by cash Rs.4000/- and kind Rs.912/-) to the total value of Rs.12,82,032/- Apart from this, a package containing one set of trunk box, stove and kudam worth about Rs.1,56,600/- have also been disbursed to the above families.
- Under the scheme of relief for reclamation of sand cast/saline lands 232 families from SC and 3 families from ST have been benefited. Total of relief given is Rs.10.04 lakhs.
- Under the scheme of relief assistance for daily sustenance, 314 families from SC and 292 families from ST communities have received the relief assistance @ Rs.1526/- (by cash Rs.1000/- and kind Rs.526/-) The total value of relief given is Rs.9, 24,756/-

- Through the Tamil Nadu Adi-dravidar Housing Development Corporation 142 persons belonging to SC Community have been sanctioned loan-cum-subsidy for starting various professions like petty shops, Mini-dairy, Provision shops, Cycle shop, purchase of auto rickshaws, brick-kiln units, Milch animals etc. A sum of Rs.40.20 lakhs have been released as subsidy in this regard.
- Through the Department of Rehabilitation, 30 persons, affected in Tsunami, were given aids like tricycles 7, Hearing aids 9, wheel chairs 6 and calipers 8.
- For the loss livestock due to tsunami 17 SC families have received the compensation. Under the scheme of sanction of OAP and WOAP, 2 and 6 persons belonging to SC families have been benefited respectively.

SPECIAL STEPS

Disaster Preparedness:

Disaster Preparedness Training programme was organized by the District Administration in Samiyarpettai fishing hamlet, Silambimangalam revenue village, Parangipettai block on 13th and 14th September 2004.

Initially, the Tamil Nadu Fire Force trained Samiyarpettai villagers in all aspects of emergency survival and management. Then trainers from the Anna Institute of Management stepped in to hone their survival skills. The villagers were organized into permanent teams, each specialising in one aspect of survival including rescue, logistics, teams tending to the elderly, teams that would coordinate with police fire and emergency services etc.



Rescue Operation/Mock Drill



First Aid/Mock Drill

Mock drills were conducted and among those that might have proved the most useful on Sunday were ones that taught villagers about higher safe spots in case of a flood and how to prevent drowning using empty barrels, banana stems etc. So when the tsunami struck, villagers knew how to respond. "Many more of us would have been killed had we not done what we were trained for," says Chandran, one of the survivors.

Tmt. Meera w/o of Ramalingam (aged 42 years) belongs to Samiyarpettai Village in Chidambaram Taluk. She is a member of the 'Fore-warning Committee' under Village Disaster Management Plan and had obtained training in the month of October 2004 as a part of efforts of District Administration to train the villagers in handling disasters.

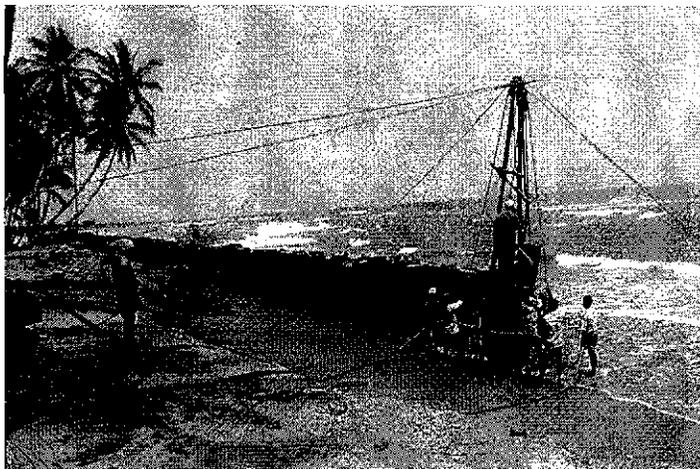
On 26th December 2004, at the time of Tsunami, on knowing that the water was entering the village, she boldly rushed to the seashore to do her duty of warning the people who were there, without caring for her own life. There were about 500 people on the seashore area. Due to her efforts in mobilizing the people to run towards the land, many lives were saved in the seashore. On seeing the water level further rising, when the second set of waves came, she also ran away but the waves reached her and she could manage to save herself only by clinging to the gate of a house of Tmt. Pattanichi on the beach road near the sea-shore area.

Even after having saved herself from the jaws of death, she continued her service with exemplary courage & bravery and saved more lives by making efforts to rescue others who were struggling in water. She held the hands of four such persons namely Anandan (14 years, male), Tmt. Mathi (28 years, female), Tmt. Indira (29 years, female) and Subramaniyam (40 years, male) and dragged them inside the house of Tmt. Pattanichi.

Due to her act of courage and bravery, Tmt. Meera was awarded "THE KALPANA CHAWLA AWARD FOR COURAGE AND DARING ENTERPRISE" for the year 2005-2006 with the cash prize of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees five lakh only/-).

Measures taken to safeguard the fishing hamlets from sea - erosion:

Thaz anguda, one of the Tsunami affected fishing hamlet is situated near the confluence Point of Pennaiyar River with the sea. Portion of the village, which is flushed with coconut plantation, was heavily affected with the erosion of the beach.



To avoid further erosion and to protect the coconut plantation, a sea wall of Palmyrah piles was driven for a length of 150 metres at a total cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, which is only about 20% of the cost of usual rubble masonry wall. This is actually an indigenous measure appreciated by the Engineers of the IIT Chennai.

SHG's for farmers:

A comprehensive approach was adopted to rehabilitate the farmers who had been affected. Farmers SHGs were formed and training was imparted to them. Supply of Gypsum green manure and cash relief were distributed in time to them. Further, with the NGO tie up in *Thazhanguda*, deep bore wells were sunk and de-salination was done effectively



Cultivable Area Affected:	80 HA
SHGs formed :	7
No of Farmers Trained :	200
No of Soil samples analysed	160
Gypsum Distributed	160 MT
Green Manure Seed Distributed	4.8 MT
Paddy Seeds Distributed	SS4.8 MT

SOIL SAMPLE TEST RESULTS



	After Tsunami	After Reclamation
Electrical Conductivity	3.8	0.25
Ph	9.0	8.0

Distribution of Gypsum



Deep bore well in Thazhanguda

Assistance to the handicapped people:

Hearing aids, artificial limbs, wheel chairs and tricycles were distributed to the handicapped with the support of the NGOs. SHG revolving funds , STD telephone booths were also arranged to handicapped in the affected villages.

A success story is given below:

Ms. Kalaivani is a physically handicapped girl from Amman Self Help group, Thazhanguda, Cuddalore District and is interested in doing some business on her own.

This particular SHG was given Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh only/-) as revolving fund due to their effective and active participation in the hamlet's development. With this amount, the group members are doing individual activity like fish selling, seafood activity etc.,

The District Administration through the SHG motivated Ms. Kalaivani to start a petty shop. Now, she is earning around Rs. 1,500/- month and is also a proud owner of a shop. She feels very confident about her future.



RECONSTRUCTION PHASE

RECONSTRUCTION

The ultimate objective of the Government in the whole operation of Tsunami relief and reconstruction is to build the fishermen villages much better than what they were before tsunami. To this end, careful planning has been done to identify the infrastructure requirements in each settlement, both major and minor, and project proposals have been prepared for inclusion of the same into one of the various development programmes envisaged by World Bank, Asian Development Bank, IFAD, MPLAD etc.

Several long pending requests of the people of the affected area have been suitably addressed now and it is expected that the face of coastal villages of Cuddalore district will have changed beyond recognition in a matter of one year or so. Major items of works like bridges, dredging the sea and building a bar mouth, rubble sea mound, various combined water supply schemes etc have been approved by the concerned authorities and are likely to be implemented soon. The details of the projects approved are furnished below.

Details of works sanctioned to Cuddalore under ADB assistance:

S.No	GO No	Subject	Details of work	Cost (Rs.in lakhs)
1	583Rev.Dept. (NC.IV) dated 20.10.05 Sanctioned to Highways Dept.,	Tsunami - TEAP- Execution of scheme with ADB assistants by High ways Department - Const. of 5 high level bridges at Rs. 42.70 Crores -Sanctioned orders - Sothikuppam road issued	Construction of a high level bridge across Paravanur at 1/4 Km of PachayanKuppam	1385.00
			Construction of a high level bridge across Vellar at 11/4 Km of Killai road	900.00
			Total	2285.00

2	597 Rev.Dept. (NC.IV.1) dated 24.10.05	Tsunami - TEAP - Execution of works with assistance from ADB-Implementation of Water Supply scheme and Recharge structure by TWAD Board- Proposals cleared by Empowered Committee - Amount anctioned - Orders issued	WSIS to Cuddalore Municipality	463.72
			CWSS to Parangipettai SVP	26.10
			CWSS to Thalankuda &2 other habs in Cuddalore Union	50.81
			CWSS to Rajapettai & 14 other habs in Cuddalore & Kurinjipadi Union	190.27
			CWSS to Pudhukuppam & 7 other habs in Portnova Union and Madavapallam &Kumarapettai	95.75
			CWSS to MGR Thittu & 4other habs in Killai SVP	36.33
			CWSS to Sivapuri & 7 other habs in Kumaratchi Union	36.02
			CWSS to Jayankondapattinam & 5 other habitation in Kumaratchi Union	26.14
		Total	925.14	
3	598Rev.Dept. (NC.IV) dated 24.10.05. Sanctioned to 6 affected	Tsunami - TEAP - Execution of works with assistance from ADB-Sanction of staff, Equipments and appointment of Proof Check Consultants for 6	Purchase of 6 sets of computers with printers, wireless equipment	5.10
			Hiring of vehicles	26.10

	Municipalities	Municipalities - Approved by Empowered Committee - Amount Sanctioned - Orders issued	Payment towards the proof check consultants hosting website and Management Information System	30.00
			Total	61.20
4	599Rev.Dept. (NC.IV) dated 24.10.05 sanctioned to Cuddalore Municipalities	Tsunami - TEAP - Execution of works with assistance from ADB-Infrastructure Development works such as water Supply, Sanitation, Buildings, roads and drains - Approved by Empowered Committee - Amount Sanctioned - Orders issued	Cuddalore Municipality- Water supply	14.60
			Cuddalore Municipality- Sanitation	36.00
			Cuddalore Municipality- Buildings	46.50
			Cuddalore Municipality- Roads	1098.45
			Total	1317.95
1	592 Rev.(NC.IV) dated 20.10.05 Sanctioned to PWD Buildings.	Tsunami - ETRP - Aided by World Bank - Repair , Reconstruction and Upgradation of damaged veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and New construction of Fodder Banks- Approved by Empowered Committee - Amount Sanctioned - Orders issued	Re-Construction of fully damaged Veterinary Dispensary building at Portnova	15.00
			Re-Construction of fully damaged Veterinary Hospital building at Cuddalore	15.00

			Repairs to partially damaged Veritanary Dispensary building at Melpattampakkam	5.00
			Total	35.00
2	603 Rev.Dept. (NC.IV) dated 25.10.05 Sanctioned to Fisheries Department.	Tsunami - ETRP - Execution of schemes by the Fisheries Department with the World Bank assistance for conducting of Model studies and developing fishing harbours etc. in Tamil Nadu - Approved by Empowered Committee - Amount Sanctioned - Orders issued	Conducting model studies and computerised studies for providing Permanent structure portnova Annankoil Bar Mouth	25.00
			Construction of New fish landing centres at Annankoil of Cuddalore Dist. & Nagore of Nagapattinam Dist.	230.00
			Total	255.00

Details of works sanctioned to Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai under ADB assistance:

Sl. No.	G.O. No & date	Details of work	Amount in Rs crores
1	G.O. Ms. No. 581 dated 19.10.05	Dredging the 1400 mtrs long operable portion of Uppanar river to a depth of 4.00 mtrs	4.900
		Rehabilitating North breakwater by providing diaphragm wall for 100 mtrs length and strengthening the balance 175 mtrs portion with natural stones	6.120
		Rehabilitating South water by strengthening the existing breakwater and extending the same further to the same length as North breakwater	3.390
		Total	Rs.14.41

Works sanctioned under ETRP

GO.(MS)No.603 Revenue (NC-IV) Department dated 25.10.2005

S.No.		Rs. in Crores
1	Conducting model studies and computerized studies for providing permanent structure at Portnova Annankovil Bor mouth	0.25

2	Construction of New fish landing centers at Annankoil	2.30
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Works sanctioned under TEAP

G.O.(MS)No.602 Revenue (NC-IV) Department dated 25.10.2005

S.No.	Items of work	Rs. in Thousands
1	Repairs to road and electrification at Mudasalodai fish landing centre in Cuddalore District	440.00
2	Repairs to road, old building culvert and electrification at Cuddalore Fishing Harbour	1310.00

Works sanctioned under ETRP

G.O.(MS)No.638 Revenue (NC-IV) Department dated 18.11.2005

S.No.	Items of work	Rs. in lakhs
1	Improvement to Government Dist. H.Q .Hospital Maternity Block with 100 bedded ward	200.00
2	Improvements repairs and renovation of O.P. Block, Pediatrics and Maternity ward (totaling 100 beds) O.T. post Mortem Block and construction of compound wall in Government Hospital Chidambaram	200.00
3	Repairs and Renovation of Health Sub centers at 6 places 1) C.Pudupet 2) Pachayankuppam 3)Killai 4) Ponanthittu 5) Parangipet, Semmankuppam	15.00

Works sanctioned under TEAP

G.O.(MS)No.654 Revenue Department dated 05.12.2005

S.No.	Item of work	Rs. in lakhs
1	Roads & Drainages	982.30
	Full damaged	
2	Partially damaged	537.80
	Total	1520.10

Funds sanctioned under TEAP

G.O.(MS)No.655 Revenue Department dated 05.12.2005

S.No.	Item of work	Rs. in Crores
1	Livelihood component	35.185

Funds allotted under ETRP

G.O.(MS)No.656 Revenue Department dated 05.12.2005

S.No.	Item of work	Rs. in Crores
1	Street light (624)	1.03
2	Individual electricity connection	0.44
3	Other amenities by Local body (cc roads sanction)	6.09
	Total	7.56

Under MPLAD Scheme, Cuddalore district has received consent from thirty Members of Parliament for allotment of Rs.380 lakhs for various developmental works like construction of roads, bridges, old age homes etc. A Fisheries Training Institute has also been sanctioned for Cuddalore district at a cost of Rs72.50 lakhs under this scheme. So far Rs. 249 lakhs has been received and the works are under various stages of progress. Apart from the above there are a list of works which have been proposed to the funding agencies which are likely to be approved shortly

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

We have come a long way since the early gloomy days and what one sees today are visions of hope and light. All the important areas like education, health, infrastructure, fishing crafts, housing etc., have been given proper and adequate attention and the re-building phase is really moving very fast.

With the increased number of FRP boats and new nets, the earning capacity of the average fisherman has gone up. All the mechanized boats have been restored to their best conditions and this is the first district to see the fishermen going to sea after tsunami.

Innumerable rounds of talks and discussions held with the fishermen Panchayats and the goodwill that has been created over the period of time has yielded the right results. There was not even one single case of protest by any village during the process of damage assessment or relief distribution.

One of the major reasons for the effectiveness witnessed in the relief and rehabilitation operation has been that the Administration always took the village community into confidence in the process. There was mutual faith and trust, which actually helped in solving many complex problems.

Now that the relief and livelihood support phase is almost over, the focus of the Administration is on the infrastructure building and steps to be taken for averting a tragedy like Tsunami in future. To this end, Bio-shield projects, shifting the residences away from the vulnerable zones, giving disaster preparedness training to the people, improving the communication and warning mechanisms in the coastal villages are being planned and gradually being implemented also.

Once all the infrastructure projects are implemented in full, Cuddalore district will have one of the best infrastructure networks in the State. This will enable the fishermen and non-fishermen communities in the coastal and adjoining villages to increase their income earning capacity and the resultant economic prosperity will have a ripple effect to reach the entire district.

With that Vision in mind, the District Administration is marching ahead, hand in hand with the valiant people of the coastal villages towards a very bright and prosperous future.

ANNEXURE - I

TSUNAMI RELIEF ABSTRACT

Taluk Name : Cuddalore

Number of Beneficiaries in each hamlet- package wise

Sl. No	Name of the Village	No. of cases	No. of Missing	Cattle death	Permanent houses to be constructed	Rs.4000/- Packages	Rs.2000/- Packages	Rs.1000/- Packages	Boats			Other Relief	Total Cash Relief
									Cataram	FRP	Mechanised		
1	Adoor Agaram	--	1	--									1
2	Akkari gori	3	3		84	575	332	907	126	-	40	13	2083
3	Annappanpettai	2	--		12	220	54	274	120	6	1	20	709
4	Ayyampettai	--	--	18	27	286	63	349	71	4	1	15	834
5	Chellankuppam	--	--						-	-	-	4	4
6	Chittiraipttai	2	--		45	204	181	385	220	28	2	48	1115
7	Enikkaranthotam OT	2	--			226	7	233				2	470
8	OT Lanjadi	--	--			117	1133	1250				42	2542
9	Panang kattu Colony	--	--			75	29	104					208
10	Salankai Nagar OT	--	--			26	661	687					1374
11	Devanampattinam	73	4	12	648	2440	848	3288	606	129	113	398	8559
12	Kilingi kuppam	--	--									3	3
13	Madalapattu	--	---									69	69
14	Manjakuppam	7	--									-	7
15	Nallavadu	--	--	3		130	25	155	87	62	2	1	465
16	Nanjalingampettai	--	--		3	37	30	67	71	1	-	1	210
17	Nayakkanpettai	--	--		8	34	33	67	51	-	2	2	197
18	Nochikkadu	--	--	4								67	71
19	Periyakuppam	--	--	1	5	336	371	707	245	18	13	9	1705
20	Pettodai	--	--			156	44	200	111	5	-	5	521
21	Puthiravalli	--	--										
22	Rasapettai	--	--	3	1	422	165	587	240	48	18	32	1516
23	Reddiarpettai	--	--		14	129	133	262	85	5	4	8	640
24	Singarathoppu	19	--	74	25	148	879	675	1554	-	23	12	3710
25	Sonankuppam	42	3	3	--	179	803	203	1006	625	73	52	3007

Sl. No	Name of the Village	No. of Deaths	No. of Missing	Cattle death	Permanent houses to be constructed		Rs.4000/- Packages	Rs.2000/- Packages	Rs.1000/- Packages	Boats			Other Relief	Total Cash Relief
										Catamaram	FRP	Mechanised		
26	Sothi Kupppam	21	1	28			456	296	725	361	66	21	6	1954
27	Suba Uppalavadi	3	--	14			124	--	124	47	-	-	25	337
28	Subramaniapuram	1	--											
29	Thaikkal Thonithurai	--	--	9			210	--	210	189	1	7	-	626
30	Thammanampettai	--	--		7		142	52	194	123	2	9	40	569
31	Thazhanguda	35	--	29	16	119	512	5	517	283	47	6	116	1685
32	Tiruchopuram		--				46	15	61				1	123
33	Panruti Taluk	5	--											5
34	Marakkanam (Villu)	1	--											1
35	Ooty (Nilgiris)	3	--											3
36	Pondicherry	1	--											1
37	Banglore (Karnataka)	4	--											4
38	Others & Unidentified	14	1	64			--	23	23	291	8	36	18	478
	Total	238	13	262	42	1299	8585	5351	13936	4253	503	350	975	35807

ANNEXURE – II
TSUNAMI RELIEF ABSTRACT

Taluk Name : Chidambaram

Number of Beneficiaries in each hamlet- package wise

Sl. No	Name of the Village	No. of Deaths	No. of Missing	Cattle death	Permanent houses to be constructed	Rs.4000/- Packages	Rs.2000/- Packages	Rs.1000/- Packages	Boats			Other Relief	Total Cash Relief	
									Cataram	FRP	Mechanised			
1	Agaram			5		20	242	262				21	550	
2	Ariakoshti					--	--	--				33	33	
3	Poodavarayanpettai	1				--	--	--					1	
4	P.Kolakkudi	1				--	--	--					1	
5	Chinoor South	26	1	81	35	502	59	561	34	33	42	30	1404	
6	Chinna Vaikal	13		2	61	122	840	962	31	4		4	2039	
7	C. Pudupettai Indira Nagar	45	2	51	12 1	116 10	581	155	736	22	72	20	53	1865 11
8	Chinoor North				5	--	--	--					5	
9	Ennagaram	1				--	--	--					1	
10	Kannagi Nagar	5				--	--	--				1	66	
11	Kanni koil				39	--	--	--					39	
12	Keezha Chavadi	1				--	--	--					1	
13	Killai (North)			50		--	--	--				129	179	
14	Killai (South)					--	--	--				178	178	
15	Kiliyanur	2				--	--	--					2	
16	Kumarapettai	4			16	133	65	198	106	1		10	533	
17	Madavapallam	1			22	59	15	74	63		1	3	238	
18	Vadaku Mudasalodai	9		25	104	136	308	444	206	56	44	17	1349	
19	MGR Nagar	3	1			--	--	--					4	
20	MGR Thittu	54	7		159	165	12	177	113	47	1	22	757	
21	Muzhukkuthurai	5		1	134	151	13	164	113	1	2	11	595	
22	Periyapattu			20		--	--	--				14	34	
23	Periyakuppam	3				--	--	--				1	4	
24	Pichavaram					--	--	--				40	40	
25	Pillumedu	19	12		82	--	--	--	64	2		3	182	
26	Portonovo (Annankoil)	12		218	28	446	717	1163	26	4	34	24	2672	
27	Boondiyan Kuppam	1				--	--	--					1	
28	Nadumudasalodai	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	

Sl. No	Name of the Village	No. of Deaths	No. of Missing	Cattle death	Permanent houses to be constructed		Rs.4000/- Packages	Rs.2000/- Packages	Rs.1000/- Packages	Boats			Other Relief	Total Cash Relief
										Catamaran	FRP	Mechanised		
29	Pudukuppam	99	1	21	12	75	359	66	425	84	100	3	44	1289
30	Samiyarpettai	25		74	17	39	475	176	651	140	36	4	41	1678
31	Silambimangalam						--	--	--				5	5
32	TS Pettai	4		54			1	173	174	24			89	519
33	Therkku Viruthangan	1					--	--	--					1
34	Vellangirayan pettai	6			7		119	21	140	54	1	1	9	358
35	Villiyannallur						--	--	--				1	1
36	Killai	2					--	--	--	146			1	149
37	Others & Unidentified	29	1	85			--	--	--	95	--	3	31	244
	Total	372	25	687	49	933	3269	2862	6131	1321	357	155	815	16976

DISTRICT ABSTRACT

Sl. No	Name of the Village	No. of Deaths	No. of Missing	Cattle death	Permanent houses to be constructed		Rs.4000/- Packages	Rs.2000/- Packages	Rs.1000/- Packages	Boats			Other Relief	Total Cash Relief
										Catamarans	FRP	Mechanised		
1	CUDDALORE	238	13	262	42	1299	8585	5351	13936	4253	503	350	975	35807
2	CHIDAMBARAM	372	25	687	49	933	3269	2862	6131	1321	357	155	815	16976
	TOTAL	610	38	949	91	2232	11854	8213	20067	5574	860	505	1790	52783

ANNEXURE - III

TSUNAMI RELIEF -DISTRICT ABSTRACT

Details of Relief-in Monetary Terms

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	Death cases	Missing cases	Cattle Loss	Land for Permanent Houses	Rs.4912/- Packages	Rs.2912/- Packages	Rs.1526/- Packages	Boats			Net & Engine	Other Relief	Total Relief Amount
									for Catannaram damages	for FRP Boat damages	for Mechanised Boat damages			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Cuddalore	4,90,00,000	6,50,000	10,37,000	1,51,26,116	4,21,69,520	1,55,82,112	10,65,82,528	8,62,64,000	90,25,000	4,64,54,000	5,03,10,000	20,58,677	42,32,58,153
2	Chidambaram	7,10,00,000	12,50,000	10,74,000	16,68,607	1,60,57,328	83,34,144	4,68,89,888	2,16,66,000	79,25,000	1,90,68,000	1,83,95,000	22,34,154	21,55,62,121
	Total	12,00,00,000	19,00,000	21,11,000	1,67,94,723	5,82,26,848	2,39,16,256	15,34,72,416	10,79,30,000	1,69,50,000	6,55,22,000	6,87,05,000	42,92,831	63,83,91,074

TSUNAMI RELIEF ABSTRACT

Taluk Name : Chidambaram

Village wise relief details- in Monetary terms

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Death cases	Missing cases	Cattle deaths	Land cost for Permanent Housing	Rs.4912/- Packages	Rs.2912/- Packages	Rs.1526/- Packages	For Fishing Crafts				Other Relief	Total Relief Amount
									Catamaram	FRP	Mechanised boat	Net & Engine		
1	Agaram	--	--	5,000	--	98,240	7,04,704	20,03,776	--	--	--	--	26,118	28,37,838
2	Ariakoshti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,000	37,000
3	Poodavarayanpettai	2,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,00,000
4	P.Kolakkudi	2,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,00,000
5	Chinoor South	52,00,000	50,000	98,000	1,10,812	24,65,824	1,71,808	42,90,528	6,19,000	5,90,000	28,62,000	7,20,000	1,38,000	1,73,15,972

6	Chinna Vaikal	26,00,000	--	2,000	3,21,344	5,99,264	24,46,080	73,57,376	3,59,000	80,000	--	14,60,000	8,000	1,52,33,064
7	C. Pudupettai Indra Nagar	90,00,000	1,00,000	69,000	3,45,800	28,53,872	4,51,360	56,28,928	4,84,000	7,75,000	18,23,000	9,70,000	2,17,000	2,27,17,960
8	C. Manambadi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	Ennagaram	2,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,00,000
10	Kannagi Nagar	10,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	10,02,000
11	Kanni koil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	Keezha Chavadi	2,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,00,000
13	Killai (North)	--	--	2,94,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,60,000	2,44,000	9,98,000
14	Killai (South)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,99,000	1,99,000
15	Kiliyanur	4,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,00,000
16	Kumarapettai	8,00,000	--	--	--	6,53,296	1,89,280	15,14,304	22,88,000	10,000	--	10,75,000	32,000	65,61,880
17	Madavapallam	2,00,000	--	--	26,676	2,89,808	43,680	5,65,952	13,20,000	--	1,74,000	6,30,000	6,000	32,56,116
18	Mudasalodai	18,00,000	--	72,000	--	6,68,032	8,96,896	33,95,712	29,41,000	4,15,000	86,63,000	27,35,000	67,000	2,16,53,640
19	MGR Nagar	6,00,000	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,50,000
20	MGR Thittu	1,08,00,000	3,50,000	--	--	8,10,480	34,944	13,53,696	24,86,000	24,50,000	1,95,000	16,75,000	1,10,000	2,02,65,120
21	Muzhukkuthurai	10,00,000	--	10,000	--	7,41,712	37,856	12,54,272	24,86,000	65,000	1,65,000	11,70,000	55,000	69,84,840
22	Periyapattu	--	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,320
23	Periyakuppam	6,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	6,05,000
24	Pichavaram	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,448
25	Pillamedu	38,00,000	6,00,000	--	6,45,296	--	--	--	8,64,000	10,000	--	4,80,000	15,000	64,14,296
26	Portonovo	24,00,000	--	2,30,000	--	21,90,752	20,87,904	88,94,624	5,72,000	2,05,000	29,19,000	3,00,000	4,20,000	2,02,19,280
27	Boondiyan Kuppam	2,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,00,000
28	Pudukuppam	1,98,00,000	50,000	30,000	1,02,946	17,63,408	1,92,192	32,50,400	11,68,000	17,90,000	4,98,000	23,20,000	2,02,000	3,11,66,946
29	Samiyarpettai	50,00,000	--	1,22,000	1,15,733	23,33,200	5,12,512	49,78,848	30,80,000	5,25,000	7,25,000	23,55,000	1,57,000	1,99,04,293
30	Silambinangalam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,750
31	TS Pettai	8,00,000	--	98,000	--	4,912	5,03,776	13,30,752	1,15,000	--	--	2,40,000	1,12,198	32,04,638
32	Therkku Viruthangan	2,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,00,000
33	Vellangirayan pettai	12,00,000	--	--	--	5,84,528	61,152	10,70,720	2,70,000	5,000	1,50,000	5,55,000	30,000	39,26,400
34	Villiyannallur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	320
35	Panruti	4,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,72,000	--	--	--	5,000	15,77,000
36	Others	24,00,000	50,000	24,000	--	--	--	--	10,12,000	10,05,000	8,94,000	12,50,000	90,000	67,25,000
	Total	7,10,00,000	12,50,000	10,74,000	16,68,607	1,60,57,328	83,34,144	4,68,89,888	2,12,36,000	79,25,000	1,90,68,000	1,83,95,000	22,34,154	21,51,32,121

22	Rasapettai	--	--	3,000	--	20,72,864	4,80,480	44,89,376	46,86,000	12,85,000	32,80,000	28,05,000	38,125	1,91,39,845
23	Reddiarpettai	--	--	--	--	6,33,648	3,87,296	20,03,776	18,70,000	1,05,000	6,24,000	9,30,000	11,000	65,64,720
24	Singarathoppu	38,00,000	--	92,000	22,74,502	43,17,648	19,65,600	1,18,84,992	66,22,000	--	36,91,000	34,40,000	33,000	3,81,20,742
25	Sonang Kuppam	84,00,000	1,50,000	12,000	27,75,178	39,44,336	5,91,136	76,93,888	1,36,40,000	8,35,000	70,61,000	69,02,000	63,000	5,20,67,538
26	Sothi Kuppam	42,00,000	50,000	1,08,000	--	22,39,872	7,83,328	55,44,800	77,66,000	18,75,000	30,12,000	55,60,000	21,100	3,11,60,100
27	Suba Uppalavadi	6,00,000	--	1,03,000	--	6,09,088	--	9,48,352	2,35,000	--	--	4,70,000	15,712	29,81,152
28	Subramaniapuram	2,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,00,000
29	Thaikkal Thonithurai	--	--	54,000	--	10,31,520	--	16,06,080	38,69,000	--	9,90,000	18,90,000	--	94,40,600
30	Thammanampettai	--	--	--	12,968	6,97,504	1,51,424	14,83,712	22,30,000	70,000	14,44,000	12,60,000	24,300	73,73,908
31	Thazhanguda	70,00,000	--	69,000	14,10,130	25,14,944	14,560	39,54,016	62,26,000	2,35,000	9,60,000	35,50,000	1,23,180	2,60,56,830
32	Tiruchopuram	--	--	--	--	2,25,952	43,680	4,66,528	--	--	--	--	2,000	7,38,160
33	Panruti Taluk	10,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,00,000
34	Marakkanam (Villupuram)	2,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,00,000
35	Ooty (Nilgiris)	6,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,00,000
36	Pondicherry	2,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,00,000
37	Banglore (Karnataka)	8,00,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,00,000
38	Others	42,00,000	50,000	4,14,000	--	--	66,976	1,75,904	46,65,000	50,000	47,48,000	32,88,000	90,000	1,77,47,880
	Total	4,90,00,000	6,50,000	10,37,000	1,51,26,116	4,21,69,520	1,55,82,112	10,65,82,528	8,52,64,000	90,25,000	4,64,54,000	5,03,10,000	20,58,677	42,32,58,953

ANNEXURE - IV

Table 1. Details of Permanent Houses constructed by N.G.O.s

Sl.No	Name of the affected village	Name of the NGO	No.of houses		No.of Houses to be Repaired	Location beyond 200 m (or) beyond 500 m	Extent Acquired (in Acres)
			in situ	in new place			
1	2	3	4.a	4.b	5	6	7
1	Devanampattinam	PMSSS	-	648	--	500 m	17.36
2	Thammanampettai	UEL CI	-	7	--	200 m	0.26
3	Chithirai pettai	UEL CI	-	45	--	200 m	2.89
4	Nayakkanpettai	ISHA Foundation	-	8	--	200 m	0.24
5	Nanjalingampettai	ISHA Foundation	-	3	--	200 m	0.09
6	Periyakuppam	ISHA Foundation	-	5	--	200 m	0.17
7	Singarathope	World Vision/ICCW	25	148	67	100 m from back water	5.72
8	Sonankuppam	CASA	-	179	1	100 m from back water	7.26
9	Akkaraigori	World Vision	-	84	48	100 m from back water	3.06
10	Ayyampettai	LWS	-	27	--	200 m	1.01
11	Annappanpettai	LWS	-	12	--	200 m	0.49
12	Reddiarpettai	LWS	-	14	--	200 m	0.55
13	Thazhanguda	TANFAC/World Vision	16	119	34	200 m	5.10
14	Rasaappettai	Sumanahalli	1	--	--	--	--

15	Samiarpettai	ALC	17	39	76	200 m	1.51
16	Madavapallam	ADRA	-	22	--	200 m	1.09
17	Velangirayanpettai	World Vision	7		12	200 m	0.21
18	Indira Nagar	CASA	1	10	51	200 m	0.30
19	Chinnoor(south)	CASA	-	35	15	200 m	1.50
20	Chinnavaikkal	EFICOR	-	61	--	200 m	2.96
21	Kumarapettai	CASA	-	16	12	200 m	0.79
22	Chinoor(North)	CASA	-	5	4	200 m	0.15
23	Pilllumedu	CREED	-	82	--	200 m	4.03
24	C.Pudupettai	S.O.S	12	116	121	200 m	4.94
25	Pudukuppam	Mata Amirtananda Mayi Math	12	75	129	200 m	3.29
26	M.G.R.Thittu	EFICOR	-	159	--	200 m	21.10
27	Nadumudasalodai	EFICOR	-	8	--	200 m	0.24
28	Muzhukkuthurai	Leprosy Mission/ GSS	-	134	5	200 m	15.00
29	Vadakkumudasalodai	Ramakrishna Math	-	104	--	200 m	9.00
30	Annankoil	Sumanahalli	-	28	--	200 m	1.28
31	Kannikoil	SASY	-	39	--	200 m	1.20
		Total	91	2232	575		112.66

ANNEXURE - V

Permanent Housing - Completed and handed over

S.No.	Name of the Habitation	Name of the N.G.O. constructed	No.of Houses construction work completed and handed over
1	Pudukuppam	Mata Amirthananda Mayee Math	87
2	VadakuMudasalodai	Ramakrishna Math	104
3	Periyakuppam	Isha Foundation	5
4	Nayakkanpettai	Isha Foundation	8
5	Nanjalingampattai	Isha Foundation	3
6	Thambanampettai	UELCI	7
7	C. Pudupettai	SOS	116
	Total		330

ANNEXURE - VI Permanent Housing - Additional Houses

S No	Habilitation	NGO	Houses as per survey to beconstructed			
			New Site	Insitu	Repair	Total
1	2	3		4		
1	Ponnanthittu	Claretians & Family	56		29	85
2	Pethankuppam	Discipleship Centre		285		285
3	C.Pudhupettai	Life Help Centre		81		81
4	MGR Nagar(Irular Colony)	YMCA	75			75
5	MGR Nagar(Irular Colony)	Florance home foundation	25			25
6	MGR Nagar (Irular colony)	UELICI	31			31
7	Kalaingar Nagar (Irular Colony)	CREED	60	105	-	165
8	Ponnanthittu Thonithurai	CREED	17	-	-	17
9	Thazhanguda	World Vision		100		100
10	Singarathope	World Vision		71		71
11	Akkarai Gori	World Vision		70		70
12	Sonankuppam	CASA	125	235		360
13	Chithiraipettai	UELICI	4			4
14	Madavapallam	ADRA	21			21
15	Kumarapettai	CASA	73			73
16	Chinnoor(Nouth)	CASA		63		63
17	Chinnoor(South)	CASA	18			18
18	Indira Nagar	CASA		23		23
19	Muzhukuthurai	Leprosy Mission	27			27
20	Nadumudasalodai	EFICOR	20			20
21	Thazhanguda	Salvation Army	-	50	-	50
22	Thaikkal Thonithurai (Irulars)	AFPRO	30	-	-	30
23	Samiyarpettai	ALC	15	-	-	15
		Total	597	1083	29	1709



NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED IN MUDASALODAI



BACK TO THE SEA WITH NEW HOPE