Immediate Response

In the past, Tamil Nadu has had considerable experience in tackling disasters. Since some of the districts in Tamil Nadu are prone to a variety of hazards, a Disaster Risk Management Programme is being implemented in several districts. The state has a Disaster Mitigation Plan to tackle situations arising out of flood, cyclone and drought – phenomena with which the State is familiar. But the tsunami of 2004 took the State and its people by surprise; it was unprecedented, ferocious and devastating. A calamity of this nature had never been known.

A CONCERTED EFFORT

PROMPT DECISIONS AND SPEEDY ACTION WAS THE KEY PRINCIPLE

Despite the total shock and suddenness of the event, with no forewarning whatsoever, the Hon'ble CM immediately asked the District Administration in all the districts to take up the task with utmost commitment and dedication so that search and rescue operations were initiated at once. She undertook extensive surveys of the affected areas to galvanize the administration and gather first hand information. Rescue and relief operations were in full swing very soon, as a result of the joint efforts of the District Collectors and the officials of the Revenue Department the Rural Development and Municipal Adminstration Departments, the Police forces, Fire and Rescue services, Medical and Health services and all other associated departments to provide timely help to the affected people. The Army, Navy, Air Force and the Coast Guard fully supported the operations of the district administrations. The State Government stationed senior Ministers and IAS officers in the affected areas and speeded up the usually time-consuming process of issuing orders needed for implementation of relief measures. The Revenue, Rural Development, Health and Municipal Administration departments deputed large number of officers and staff from the unaffected areas to the more affected districts of Nagapattinam, Kanniyakumari and Cuddalore. The Collectors were provided with ready funds to take spot decisions with no time lost in handling the emergency.

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SEARCH, RESCUE AND RELIEF

The responsibility of the government in a tragedy of this magnitude is colossal. Some of the immediate concerns of the government were to: search and recover the dead bodies and arrange for their cremation/ burial; search and rescue survivors from the debris; offer first aid and medical assistance to the injured; provide food, water and sanitation for the affected families in more than 400 relief camps; remove debris and clean up the environment; prevent epidemics, distribute immediate relief packages announced by the Government; restore essential services like health centres, hospitals, electricity, water supply, roads, communication, transport; and, help the traumatized population to cope with the loss and return to normalcy as quickly as possible.

To meet the above challenges, the State undertook prompt and methodical action. Thousands of officers and staff worked round the clock. The relief operations were divided into three phases. The first phase consisted of search, rescue and evacuation, organizing cremation/ burial of the dead and organizing relief camps. The second phase focussed on providing immediate relief and the third phase on permanent rehabilitation. The entire administration was galvanized by the State into an effective machinery to provide relief and succour to the affected persons.

The thrust of immediate action was towards retrieval of dead bodies, evacuation of people to relief camps, provision of temporary shelters and planning long-term actions. This extraordinary effort enabled relocating all the affected families to safer places and providing them with sustenance in the relief camps. Simultaneously search and rescue operations were undertaken on a war footing. Most of the dead bodies were recovered within two weeks. Dead bodies that were identified were handed over to the next of kin of the deceased. Procedures for issuing death certificates and obtain compensatory payments were streamlined and speeded up so that the survivors were spared of additional suffering. Unidentified bodies were first kept in mortuaries; later, photographs

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of these bodies were taken to enable identification, so that the bodies could then be buried before putrefaction set in. Public traffic was curtailed in the tsunami-hit areas to protect the properties of the affected people left behind.

NGO COORDINATION

The Government acted immediately to provide a platform for the NGOs to channelise their efforts. An NGO coordination centre was set up in each district to systematize Government–NGO partnership in the rescue and relief work for the tsunami affected. This was an extremely sensitive and delicate activity. These centres helped in streamlining resources and materials that poured in from NGOs, voluntary organizations, public from all sectors and corporates thus achieving a broader service base and extensive outreach of the relief activities. The State Government issued orders to pave the way for the NGOs to participate in reconstruction activities such as housing and community infrastructure in a systematic manner under the Comprehensive Village Development Model. These orders while allowing for freedom to the NGOs to choose their interventions also assured them of full support by the Government in providing land and fulfilling other gaps which some of them would find difficult to bridge. NGO coordination has also been useful in the rehabilitation phase. The main features of NGO coordination were:

* More than 500 NGOs/INGO's came forward to work in the affected places.

* Cordial relationship of the State/ District Administrations with the NGOs/ INGOs from day one.

* Daily co-ordination meetings were conducted with NGOs/INGOs to sort out issues without loss of time.

* An NGO coordination centre was set up in a prominent place in each District Collectorate with the NGO representatives managing the centre themselves.

* NGO/INGO relief material was coordinated smoothly. The NGOs constructed about 55% of the temporary shelters.

* The coordination centres gradually grew into resource and rehabilitation centres.

* NGOs are involved in the construction of over 32,000 permanent shelters right now.

* The active participation by the NGOs/INGOs/CSOs resulted in unmatched relief work and improved the implementation standards. Their constant feedback ensured help to every needy family.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

All the injured and affected were rushed to the hospitals. Except a few cases of orthopaedic injuries, most of the 3000 in-patients admitted to Medical College Hospitals and district hospitals suffered only minor injuries and simple ailments like myalgia, fever, LRI, etc. The local medical personnel along with the special teams deputed from the Medical Colleges were in a position to take care

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of the patients already admitted in the hospitals. The entire state machinery was geared up and started functioning for immediate medical care under the direct supervision of respective Joint Directors of Health Services and District Collectors. Severely injured patients were hospitalized as in-patients and the mildly injured treated as outpatients.

Because of the sudden influx of patients into hospitals, the infrastructure was over stretched and most of the patients had to be accommodated in the corridors of hospitals. To provide basic facilities, bed sheets, blankets, mattresses, pillows and pillow covers were urgently procured. In addition to the above, disinfectants like phenyl, bleaching powder and chlorine tablets were procured in large quantities to prevent outbreak of epidemics in the relief centres.

Teams of medical personnel were formed each having a Medical Officer, a Block Health Supervisor, a Health Inspector and a Village Health Nurse to provide clinical support. They carried out disinfections and chlorination work, provided immediate medical attention for injuries, diarrhoea, fever and other diseases. They gave intensive medical care to the injured. Ex-gratia payment to the injured was arranged. Support from Indian Medical Association members and private hospitals wasalso sought.

The Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine carried out immunization against polio, measles and Vitamin A deficiency. The World Bank aided Integrated Child Development Services III ensured meals thrice a day, milk for children, adolescent girls, and neonatal and postnatal mothers through community kitchens till 16th February 2005.

Sanitary officials, paramilitary agencies and voluntary organizations removed human corpses immediately without any hesitation or fear of being infected. They removed decaying human corpses effectively and immediately in a very short span of time preventing proliferation of infectious diseases along the entire coastal stretch. Mass graves were dug in several places. A burial and disinfection procedure including the use of bio-agents to aid faster decomposition brought from Gujarat was followed that prevented foul smell and the spread of infections in the area.

PSYCHOSOCIAL CARE

The mental health of the tsunami affected people was as much a matter of concern as their physical health. There was hardly a person in the affected area who had not lost a close relative or a friend in the disaster. Besides, a large number of them had lost their homes and belongings. Grief and depression was widespread. The phenomenon, which struck so suddenly, had left behind shock and fear all around.

Right from day one, people trained in psychosocial care were called in to work alongside those who cared for the physical health of the people. Doctors and counsellors from various organizations, medical and psychiatric institutes contributed their knowledge and experience to help relieve the mental distress in the worst affected areas like Kanniyakumari, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam.

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The counselling set up that emerged had community volunteers at the ground level who were in personal touch with the affected, those whose trauma went deeper than they could cope with were cared for by trained medical personnel and the really complicated cases were sent to psychiatrists.

SAFE EVACUATION AND DEBRIS CLEARANCE

Tsunami affected people living along the coast were moved to safer places in transport buses and vehicles of the Department of Fire and Rescue Services in time. The fire and rescue services team, in collaboration with the other departments and under the supervision of the District Collectors, removed corpses from time to time without any delay. The department also safely rescued a number of fishing assets that were stranded in the inland waters and sea beaches and entrusted them to the owners.

IMMEDIATE SUSTENANCE

The affected people were given shelters in more than 400 temporary camps. These camps were set up in safer places far away from the high tide prone areas. The inmates of the relief camps were provided first aid, food, clothing and medicines as an immediate relief measure. Many voluntary organizations too participated in the relief activities and provided them clothing, food packets, utensils, etc. Children were provided with milk in the mornings and evenings.

The various departments of the Government coordinated their efforts to provide immediate support to the affected families. The Revenue Department provided financial assistance for necessary relief material; the Department of Rural Development provided temporary shelters;

Municipalities and Panchayats were responsible for shelters, food, disposal of dead bodies, electricity supply, and drinking water, fogging for mosquito control and sanitation; the Health and Family Welfare Department provided medical and rural health services. It also provided ex-gratia payment for those with minor injuries besides giving psychotherapy treatment to the traumatic with the support of NGOs and other medical institutions. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Drainage Board in coordination with UNICEF temporarily installed HDPE tanks till normal water supply was restored.

The government also provided relief material like rice, sugar, sarees, *lungees*, towels, bed sheets, cooking oil, bath soap, washing soap, mats, stainless steel tumblers, plates, vessels, old and new clothes, vegetables, biscuits, bread, medicines, plastic containers, fruits, water bags, toothpastes, brushes, buckets, pitchers and lanterns.

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CLEAN WATER SUPPLY

Seawater flooded the coastal areas up to a distance of 3 km contaminating most of the drinking water sources. This would have triggered an epidemic. Till potable water supply could be restored, safe drinking water was supplied to the affected population. As an immediate measure, HDPE tanks were installed in all the affected villages and the relief centres and drinking water supplied through water tankers.

In all the affected rural habitations and municipalities, water supply was provided to the public by direct tanker supplies and the quality was tested. Water sample s in tsunami-affected areas were also collected and tested to study and ensure the potability of the sources. Contaminated water was disinfected.

ELECTRICITY RESTORATION

Electricity supply was restored within three days in rural areas. Workmen were sent to disconnect faulty portions of all electrical networks. Officers went around to assess the extent of damage and locations where the supply could not be extended. The Central Government's Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency provided 4000 solar lanterns for interior areas.

PROVIDING VITAL INFORMATION

To disseminate information to the Press and the general public, a control room was immediately set up in the Office of the State Relief Commissioner. The BSNL also came forward to provide a toll-free line in the Control Room of the State Relief Commissioner. Similar control rooms were set up in the Collectorates of all the affected districts. A missing person's cell under an Additional Superintendent of Police was opened at each District Police Office in all the affected areas. All photographs of dead bodies taken during the operations were consolidated and made available on district-wise websites of the Government and respective Collectorates. Missing person's cells exhibited photographs of unidentified dead bodies. People flocked to this cell for information about their missing kith and kin. Grievance Redressal Machinery was activated to ensure that information about relief packages, compensation and ex-gratia payment was available to the general public and that they were not left in the dark.

RESTORATION OF TRANSPORT

The State Transport Corporations used their fleet in all the affected districts to ferry the affected people to various places. Similarly, on the instructions of the local revenue and police officials, people were brought back to the nearest relief camps set up by the district administration. From the beginning of

A WAR FOUGHT DIFFERENTLY

The impact of the situation demanded a centralized decision-making process with equally competent decentralized implementation process. Once the centralized decision-making process was in place, the vital link between Karaikkal and Nagapattinam Bridge was repaired. Madras Engineering Group laid a bailey bridge in about six hours across the river. Moreover they helped clear the villages of rubble and assisted local administrations in search and rescue operations, removing stranded boats from residential areas and helping to restore confidence among the public. They removed 20 trawlers from the roads leading to Akkaraipettai. They also removed three large trawlers that lay blocking the Akkaraipettai bridge to open the access. They constructed two causeways, one between Keechankuppam and Akkaraipettai and the other between Akkaraipettai and Kallar by dumping all the debris. Earthmovers and pipes supplied by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board were provided to them for this work. They assisted the civil administration in restoring normalcy in the area. These efforts were vitally important for providing emergency support and restoring communication in the worst affected areas.

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the disaster, corporate houses helped a lot by sending their cranes, trailers and dozers to remove the boats and debris and clear access roads.

CARE OF LIVESTOCK

Most of the livestock died due to asphyxiation and drowning. The staff of the Animal Husbandry Department arranged and supervised the burial of these carcasses scientifically using disinfectants to prevent outbreak of epidemic. hey gave relief amounts for the loss of cattle, graded murrah, calves, goats and sheep. Injured animals were treated.

Since many cattle owners abandoned the animals in panic, many cattle that were stranded in the affected areas were removed and brought to various cattle camps organized at nearby veterinary institutions where animals were kept in safe custody. These abandoned animals were provided fodder, clean water and necessary treatment. Tanker lorries carried drinking water treated with 5-ppm chlorine to the animals to prevent water-borne diseases.

The animals were returned to the owners after identification. About 7,322 livestock were found abandoned and they were housed in 57 camps organized for the purpose. Apart from organizing camps, medicines were mobilized to the needy places for providing treatment to the injured and sick livestock on a war footing.

About 49 teams, each comprising an Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, a Livestock Inspector and Animal Husbandry Assistants, were formed. These teams visited the affected areas and undertook rescue and relief operations, advised the people on proper disposal of carcasses and undertook deworming and vaccination work on a massive scale to prevent epidemics.

The animals were vaccinated against foot and mouth disease, black quarter, haemorrhagic septicaemia, PPR, enterotoxaemia, anthrax and ranikhet diseases. A total of 80,323 livestock were vaccinated. As a part of the rehabilitation work, to overcome non-availability of grazing

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lands and fodder resources, the department organized supply of green and dry fodder to the affected livestock. About 88 tonnes of fodder was supplied to livestock deserted by their owners. Necessary arrangements were made to mobilize fodder from various sources like District Livestock Farms and centred at cattle camps to be distributed to the affected animals.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Special teams in the cadre of Deputy Collectors and other Departmental officials were formed to ascertain damages to huts, human life, cattle and the loss/damage of catamarans, mechanized boats and fishing nets in the affected areas. Based on this assessment temporary and permanent relief measures were planned.

RESPONSE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

In view of the devastating nature of tsunami and the substantial damages caused to the state, the Government of Tamil Nadu sought the help of Government of India for taking up relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation programme at an approximate cost of Rs.4800 crore and 54,000 mts of foodgrains through a Memorandum submitted in the first week of January 2005. Besides offering all assistance, the Government of India quickly set up a Core Group for tsunami recovery and rehabilitation at the Planning Commission, a High Level Committee and an Inter-Ministerial Central Team to facilitate assessment, development, implementation and monitoring of the immediate, short and long term programmes and provide necessary guidance/approvals. The central team visited Tamil Nadu 4-6th January 2005 and had extensive field visits and discussions with the tsunami affected people, officials and NGOs. Based on the recommendations of the Central Team, the Government of India announced the approval of Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for tsunami-affected areas on 31st January 2005. A Joint Assessment Mission was also set up by Government of India with the participation of funding agencies such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, United Nations and Commonwealth Agencies. The Joint Assessment Mission conducted site visits from 5 – 15th February 2005 and submitted its report to Government of India. The Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme Report, which had been finalized by the Planning Commission in consultation with the states, broadly outlined the impacts of the tsunami on the Indian sub-continent; defined the guiding principles for the programme, summarized information about damage assessment provided by the

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States/Union Territiories and the assistance sought for relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation and provided Central Assistance under the Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package. It brought out the needs of areas where financial assistance was required for reconstruction and rehabilitation and provided Programme Implementation Plan along with the Organizational Structure for the same. The Programme sought to apply the following guiding principles in its implementation: environment friendly, egalitarian approach, private sector and non-profit sector participation, gender empowerment, child welfare, structural and non-structural rehabilitation measures, transparency and accountability.

Based on the comprehensive and objective assessment of rehabilitation needs, the following components for the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme were suggested by the Planning Commission:

i) housing repair and reconstruction,

ii) fisheries,

iii) livelihood support programmes covering credit support, subsidy to farm implements, animal husbandry, etc.

iv) infrastructure repair and reconstruction covering power, communication, roads and bridges, ports and jetties, airports, irrigation channels, water supply, etc.

v) social and community development involving health, education, food and nutrition programmes, etc.

vi) environment and coastal resource management that would involve setting up an Environment Management Plan and a Coastal Zone Management Plan, and

vii) disaster management such as setting up an early warning system.

RAJIV GANDHI REHABILITATION PACKAGE

	(Rs In crores)
Relief and Response CRF/NCCF	617.20
ARWSP	8.50
SGRY	54.00 (54,000 MT Rice)
Fishermen subsidy CRF/NCCF	356.54 + 84.54
Loan Banks	566.47
Fishing Harbour Grant CRF/NCCF	9.94
Housing	650.00
Total	2262.65 + 84.54

The Government of Tamil Nadu also requested for coastal protection works like rubble mound seawalls, groynes and concrete retaining walls at a cost of Rs.5,097 crore. Taking into consideration all the above, the High Level Committee of Government of India approved Central assistance of Rs.2347.19 crore under the Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for tsunami affected areas on 24th February 2005 covering the items mentioned in the table.

Besides the above, the Government of India provided guidance to all the Ministries under its control to extend maximum possible assistance under the existing programmes to various departments of the State Government. The supply of solar lanterns by the Ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources, the support extended by the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Water Supply, Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Department of Ocean Development, etc. were part of the above initiatives of the Government of India. The Central Government also announced the setting up of a Tsunami Warning Centre in the Indian Ocean with the latest technology to be functional by the year 2007.

It was decided that the National Centre for Ocean Information Services,

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Hyderabad will be functioning as the Tsunami Warning Centre. Alerting the state administrations will continue to be the responsibility of the Indian Meteorological Department.

The Central Government exempted steel and cement used for Tsunami houses from excise duty.

PROJECTS ASSISTED BY MULTILATERAL AGENCIES

In response to the request from the Government of India for its post-tsunami recovery programme, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations (UN) and the World Bank provided a coordinated response with clear demarcation of financing responsibilities of each agency. The assistance being provided by each of the multilateral agencies is briefly described below:

ADB TSUNAMI ASSISTANCE (SECTOR) PROJECT COMPONENTS

Component	Project Funding (US$ million)
Component A: Livelihood	49.99
Component B: Transportation	26.80
Component C(i): Water Supply & Sanitation	23.00
Component C(ii): Rural and Municipal Infrastructure	40.75
Component D: Capacity Building Support and Implementation Assistance	3.21
Total	143.75

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project was approved on 14th April 2005 with an assistance package of US$200 million (US$100 million grant and US $100 million loan) for Tamil Nadu (US$143.75 million). The package primarily focussed on rehabilitating and reconstructing damaged or destroyed infrastructure (roads and bridges, ports and harbours, rural and municipal infrastructure) and restoring livelihoods of those affected directly or indirectly by the tsunami. The ADB funded project will be implemented over a three-year period and will be completed in April 2008. Project components and the funding are indicated in the table.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

The IFAD support amounting to US$30.0 million loan aimed at building self-reliant coastal communities, resilient to shocks, and ability to manage their livelihood base in a sustainable manner through Coastal Area Resource Management, rural finance and risk transfer instruments, employment generation and skills training, and community-based sea safety and disaster management. The IFAD support is available only for six districts in Tamil Nadu and is proposed to be implemented over a span of eight-year period.

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UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE

'Sector	US$ million
A. Moving from post-disaster relief to recovery	
Psychosocial Support	0.87
Social Reintegration to Address Trafficking	0.50
Health and Nutrition	4.47
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care	1.65
Education	1.05
Sub-Total of A	8.54
B. Restoring livelihoods and upgrading infrastructure	
Rebuilding livelihoods	5.58
Shelter and habitat development	4.51
Water supply, sanitation and hygiene	0.56
Sub-Total of B	10.65
C. Prospective risk reduction	
Healthy environment for long term security and sustainability	1.55
Capacity building for Disaster Risk Management	15.00
Sub-Total of C	16.55
D. Policy support and coordination	
Coordination support and knowledge networking	3.05
Information and communication technology	Included above
Sub-Total of D	3.05
TOTAL	38.79

UNITED NATIONS (UN)

The United Nations' agencies under the coordination of the UNDP facilitated recovery of the affected populations through programmes for (a) moving from post-disaster relief to recovery (US$8.54 million), (b) restoring livelihoods and upgrading infrastructure (US$10.65 million), (c) prospective risk reduction U$16.55 million), and (d) policy support and coordination (US$3.0 million) as indicated in the following table.

The UN Country Team is responsible for implementation, and establishment of practices such as National, Direct, and NGO execution modalities with Government ownership.

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WORLD BANK

Overall assistance to the tune of US$528.5 million including US$2.5 million grant is being provided to tsunami-affected territories in mainland India. In Andhra Pradesh the assistance (US$40.0 million) is mainly focussed on livelihood recovery and reconstruction of rural and municipal infrastructure and is being provided through ongoing credits. In Kerala the assistance is provided (US$10.0 million) for rural water supply through an ongoing credit. In Tamil Nadu (US$423.0 million) and Pondicherry (US$42.0 million) the assistance is for housing reconstruction and infrastructure to support livelihood recovery in fisheries sector and support to agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry sectors. Repair and retrofitting of damaged public buildings including health centres and educational institutions and public works are being provided in Tamil Nadu. Assistance (US$1 1.0 million) is also provided to strengthen coastal roads through ongoing IBRD loans in Tamil Nadu. The grant of US$2.5 million is for the fisheries sector in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The World Bank funded assistance programme will be implemented over a three-year period and will close in April 2008.

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FUNDING FROM THE WORLD BANK PROJECT

Component	US$ (million)
1. Housing Reconstruction	354.2
2. Restoration of Livelihood	27.9
3.Repair, reconstruction of Public buildings and public works	19.5
4.Technical assistance and training	9.4
5.Implementation support	12.0
Total	423.0

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GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE - A SNAP SHOT
DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE

DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE	Persons benefited	Assistance given (Rs. In Crores)
A) IMMEDIATE RELIEF		
Ex-gratia of Rs. 1 lakh to the next of kin of dead persons a) from CMPRF	6691	66.91
b)from PMNRF	6065	60.65
Relief package of Rs. 4912/- per family who lost their huts/houses	118586	58.25
Debris removal, arrangements for the burial of the dead, etc.	-	7.85
Relief package of Rs. 2912/- per family for loss of their livelihood & employment	176484	52.04
Ex-gratia to injured persons	3385	1.80
Relief package of assistance consisting of Trunk Box, Stove and Stainless steel Kudam	115987	7.04
Sustenance allowance to affected families @ Rs. 1000/- each for 4 months	277760	151.40
Ex-gratia payment to the families at Kannakinagar/ Okkiyam Thoraipakkam	1186	0.12
B) FISHERIES		
Replacement of gillnets for Vallams / Catamarans	38177	36.10
Repair / rebuilding /replacement of Catamarans	29512	49.98
Repair / rebuilding /replacement of Vallams	4170	7.13
Repair / rebuilding /replacement of Mechanised Boats	2391	47.96
Repairs to Engines (OBM / IBE)	2776	1.39
Repairs/ reconstruction of fishing harbours, jetties and boat yards		12.56

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GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE - A SNAP SHOT
DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE

C) CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF TEMPORARY SHELTERS		
Provision of temporary shelters by Government	**14343**	**11.47**
Provision of temporary shelters by NGOs	**18035**	
Repair of temporary shelters		2.71
Provision of water supply,Electricity,Lighting etc. to temporary shelters		4.65
D) AGRICULTURE/HORTICULTURE/ANIMAL HUSBANDRY		
Relief to crop damages (Agriculture)	10393	0.84
Reclamation of sand cast agriculture land	11387	4.10
Relief to Horticultural lands affected by Tsunami	2098	0.67
Relief to loss of livestock	12490	1.76
E) TRADERS/SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES		
Relief to petty / mobile traders and shop owners	**3762**	**0.75**
Subsidy to prawn / crab farm, fish seeding / transport owners, ice manufactures, etc.	40	0.13
Relief to Small Scale Industries (SSI) Units -	143 Units	0.78
Relief to coir units at Kanniyakumari		0.03
Relief to big traders at Nagapattinam		1.91

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GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE - A SNAP SHOT
DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE

F) OTHER AFFECTED SECTIONS		
Amount sanctioned for distribution of Text books, note books etc.	**105264**	**1.31**
Amount sanctioned for uniforms to students	**136999**	**2.91**
Payment of amount to the children who lost both their parents		1.15
Amount settled to educational institutions towards tuition and special fees		10.18
Amount sanctioned to TNCSC for loss and damages		**2.44**
Payment to the building owners for the damages		0.04
Relief for undergoing recanalisation operation	8	0.02
2 Service Homes at Nagapattinam and Kanniyakumari	39	0.42
3 Government Orphanages at Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Kanniyakumari	175	0.48

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GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE - A SNAP SHOT
DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE

G) HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE	
Assistance toTNEB/ TWAD and Poompuhar Shipping Corporation for damages suffered	**24.75**
Cost of land acquisation for construction of houses	**28.54**
Assistance for immediate repair of Highways and other roads	41.52
Funds for damaged Anganwadi centres	0.47
Funds for repair of 16 Noon meal centres	0.03
Providing Public address system at Nagapattinam district	0.10
Construction of temporary bridge connecting Melamanakkudy and Keelamanakkudy	**0.68**
Construction of Rubble Mound Sea Protection wall in Kanniyakumari District	1.50
Assistance for restoration of cross bunds in Ramanathapuram District - Amount released to Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Ltd.	0.10

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE - A SNAP SHOT
DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR ALL SECTORS	
TOTAL	**707.62**

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