

Tsunami
Emergency
Assistance
Project in

India



In India, ADB approved a \$200 million assistance for tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Tamil Nadu and Kerala under a loan (2166-IND) and grant (0005-IND): Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Sector) Project (TEAP). The total funding (\$100 million in grant and \$100 million in loan) was apportioned as \$143.75 million to Tamil Nadu (\$76.20 million in grant and \$67.55 million in loan) and \$56.25 million to Kerala (\$23.80 million in grant and \$32.45 million in loan). The project design is based on the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) assessment undertaken in February 2005 by ADB, UNDP, and World Bank. The project closing date is 31 October 2008. The tsunami livelihood and physical works cover 364 villages in Tamil Nadu and 160 villages in Kerala, spreading over more than 1,500 km of coastline. ADB's assistance includes support for

- restoring the livelihoods of the affected people, with focus on poor and low-income households through self-help groups (SHGs) supported by NGOs;
- rehabilitating damaged sections of state and district drainage structures, construction of bridge connections to replace temporary crossing arrangements and new bridge crossings on evacuation routes in preparedness of future disasters;



- rehabilitation and reconstruction of ports and harbors;
- restoring and upgrading damaged rural and municipal water supply systems;
- rehabilitating and upgrading village and municipal roads, drainage canals, public buildings, electrical networks; and
- capacity building and project implementation.

A detailed component-wise allocation of ADB's assistance to India is given below:

An additional grant assistance from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) for \$5 million (\$3.71 million for Tamil Nadu and \$1.14 million for Kerala and contingency of \$0.15 million) was approved by ADB on 21 June 2006 for projects to be completed by December 2008. In both Tamil Nadu and Kerala, government clearances have been obtained and project implementation units (PIUs) have been established.

TEAP Finance Allocation (\$ million)			
Component	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Total
Grant			
Livelihood			
Livelihood Restoration	49.15	8.85	58.00
Rural and Municipal Infrastructure			
Water Supply and Sanitation	21.88	13.00	34.88
Capacity Building and Implementation Assistance			
Design and Construction Supervision and Technical Support Consultancy	1.67	1.20	2.87
Incremental Administration	3.50	0.75	4.25
Subtotal Grant	76.20	23.80	100.00
Loan			
Transportation			
Roads and Bridges	15.97	18.70	34.67
Ports and Harbors	14.64	8.20	22.84
Rural and Municipal Infrastructure			
Municipal Infrastructure	11.41	0.00	11.41
Rural Infrastructure	25.53	5.55	31.08
Subtotal Loan	67.55	32.45	100.00
Grand Total	143.75	56.25	200.00

Source: Financing Agreement, TEAP

Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Project

ADB approved a \$5 million grant to help fishing communities and others affected by the December 2004 tsunami in Tamil Nadu and Kerala restore and diversify their livelihood. The grant project, from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), financed by the Government of Japan, will pilot new ways to generate income in the fishing communities that have less risk, are more productive, and are less vulnerable to natural disasters in selected districts. It will set up a fully serviced fishing village complex that will help about 1,000 people and that will serve as a model for replication in other districts. The fishing village will support a range of fishing-related activities, such as fish curing, vending, marketing, and trading, and even ice production supply. The village will also nurture fish processing and marketing through special outlets, as well as new low-energy fish processing techniques and coastal market infrastructure for hygienic fish marketing. In addition, cooperative retail outlets will be established.

To diversify livelihood activities for about 5,000 people, the project will restore 1,000 acres of small farmlands, establish small-scale milk dairies with market links, develop organic vegetable farms, establish agro-processing cooperatives, and provide training to improve production process of traditional products. Environment-friendly fish-breeding activities, such as inland aquaculture farms for breeding high-value fish and cage farming in the backwaters, will also be

supported to provide long-term jobs for about 1,000 people and increase fish production. "To accelerate economic recovery in the affected areas, there is a need to restore, initiate, and facilitate the development and implementation of sustainable livelihood activities," says Tadashi Kondo, Country Director of ADB's India Resident Mission. "It is especially important to expand livelihood development to fishing and nonfishing areas, which are dependent on the coastal economy."

Fishing is the dominant industry along the coast, so its destruction by the tsunami adversely affected all communities in the area. Many people had fisheries-related jobs or businesses that suffered, while the whole local economy experienced a serious slump. Affected persons were not typically offered any compensation since their losses—jobs and livelihoods—were not physical assets, such as boats and nets. The Government, nongovernment organizations, and beneficiaries will contribute \$700,000 equivalent toward the project's total cost of \$5.7 million. The Disaster Management and Mitigation Department in Tamil Nadu and the Department of Disaster Management in Kerala are the executing agencies of the project, which will be carried out over 3 years.

JFPR was set up in 2000 with an initial contribution of ¥10 billion (about \$90 million), followed by additional contributions of \$155 million and a commitment of \$50 million.