



FRANCO-INDIAN PROJECT OF RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE TSUNAMI

An initiative of Association Un-Ami (France)

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Title of the action: : **Tsunami Reconstruction Action along the Coastline of Tamil Nadu**

1.1 Location(s): **Three villages in Tamil Nadu, India.**

- Kameshwaram in Nagapattinam district.
- Periyamudaliyar Chavady (PMC) and Chinnamudaliyar Chavady (CMC) in the Villupuram district.

1.2 Amount requested from sponsors

Total eligible cost of the action	Amount requested from sponsors	% of total cost of action requested from sponsors
143,857.12 EUR	115,089.20 Euros	80%

1.3 Summary

Aim of Action: The present project seeks to **build capacity** in *environmental management, improved farming practises* and **design appropriate modes of governance** for *optimal waste management and sanitation practises*, in three coastal villages of Tamil Nadu, India, **in a post-tsunami context.**

The target groups: In the village of Kameshwaram, in the Nagapattinam district, the **target groups will be the fishermen along the coast and neighbouring farmers.** In the villages of PMC and CMC, in the Villupuram district, the **target groups will be the daily labourers.**

The main activities: (i) building awareness and ensuring participation; (ii) experiments with coastal planting; kitchen and communal gardens for environmental management; (iii) experimenting to increase returns from fishing; (iv) experiments on waste management and sanitation and their mode of governance; (v) research on determinants of village evolution (vi) dissemination of results.

1.4 Objectives

Main Objectives:

- To contribute to the economic and social reconstruction of three coastal communities in the Tsunami affected areas of Tamil Nadu, India;
- Work towards ensuring economic and social security of these villages through capacity building in environmental management and income generation;
- Break the bad-sanitation \Rightarrow bad-health \Rightarrow low-income, vicious cycle through appropriate waste management and sanitation schemes;
- Formulate in full cooperation of the villagers “innovative incentive systems and modes of governance” that ensure the continuation of the project.
- Create knowledge on the socio-economic dynamics of environmental management and sustainable development at the village level that can be used to formulate state policy and strategy for NGO’s through detailed research;
- Raise EU-Indian awareness on the determinants of socio-economic evolution at the village level through diffusion of the knowledge generated in this project through publications and seminars.
- Create networks between European and Indian stakeholders: NGOs, public laboratories, student bodies, and civic groups, active in promoting environmental management and poverty alleviation in coastal communities.

Specific Objectives:

- **Capacity building in economic skills:** Provide access to best practises in fishing and farming in nearby regions; training in cultivation/fishing technologies. Familiarisation with existing programs for borrowing, experimentation with micro-credit schemes and technical help for small businesses in post-tsunami context.
- **Capacity building in human capital (women):** Identify schemes that can enable women in vulnerable positions (post-puberty but pre-marriage, widowed, or abandoned) to initiate and run small businesses. Empower them with basic skills like swimming (only the men know to swim).
- **Capacity building in human capital (children):** Ensure that all school going children are aware of good waste management and sanitation practises; Collaborate with other NGOs who are building toilets in schools to ensure that they are maintained and utilized properly; Augment the nutritive intake of children in schools through the initiation and maintenance of school gardens.
- **Environmental Management:** Explore and formulate a strategy for improving the natural barrage of coconut groves along the edge of Kameshwaram to increase protection against future storms and to offset degradation induced by tsunami. Among the labourers of PMC and CMC increase food security through the creation of kitchen s or communal gardens.
- **Waste Management/ Sanitation:** Build awareness, motivate and ensure maintenance of existing infrastructure for waste management and sanitation. Build where necessary.
- **Mode of Governance:** Using the schemes for capacity building, design innovative incentives to ensure adherence and maintenance of good waste management and sanitation practises.
- **Creation of Tools:** A user friendly database on the the socio-economic features of the village that can be updated by the local government or an NGO thereafter. Tools in the form of printed and electronic documents that can be used by NGOs/State in future projects.
- **Diffusion of knowledge generated** through publications, seminars and workshops.

1.5 Justification

a) Relevance of the action to Sustainable Development

- It will *aid in the rehabilitation of three villages directly affected by the Tsunami*. These three villages are along the coastline of the state of Tamil Nadu in India, which is one of the *priority regions* in India.
- It will *enhance capacities to improve the existing coastal and urban environment* in terms of exposure and exploration of latest techniques in selected segments of fishing and farming and formalization of appropriate modes of governance and formulation of long-term strategy.
- It will *reinforce existing links between EU and Indian environmental stakeholders with the participation of*:
 - i. Association Un-Ami founded by the economist Dr. Shyama V. Ramani, Associate Professor at INRA, France and the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris. Supporting her are a number of economists from France, India and the U.S.A.
 - ii. Economists from other major French laboratories, who are associated with Association Un-Ami and who will conduct research to help formulate policy guidelines and disseminate the results.
 - iii. A renowned Indian partner NGO, SCOPE, which was recognized by the Tamil Nadu State Government in August 2005 as being the “the best NGO” for the year 2005, in the fields of sanitation and waste management.
 - iv. AuroAnnam, a unit of Auroville, which in turn is a unique international community, with people from 38 different countries. An Indian organization with a European network, it is renowned for its path breaking work on sustainable development in and around Pondicherry.
 - v. Young French students of the Association SOS, from the Grenoble Business of Business who will build a network with Indian students in the Indian villages concerned as well in Tamil Nadu Business Schools.
 - vi. A selected group of collaborators with whom there will be knowledge exchange and synergy creation during the course of the project.
- It will build a variety of other Euro-Indian networks and raise awareness as information on the evolution and outcome of the present project will be largely diffused in presentations, articles and seminars in Europe and in India.

b) identification of perceived needs and constraints

We perceive five types of needs and constraints in the region of Tamil Nadu, India.

First, the distribution of reconstruction **aid** along the coastline of the state of Tamil Nadu has been **heterogeneous**. Much has depended on the local dynamics and networks of the village leaders with the administration and other voluntary organizations. Therefore, some villages thanks to the dynamism of their leaders have received ample aid, while others given their isolation in terms of location or ineffective leadership, have benefited little from the reconstruction efforts.

Second, in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami, there has been a serious **problem of coordination**. There were many NGOs and volunteer groups who came forward to help with everything from housing to yoga classes. Thus, despite good intentions, there was a significant

duplication of efforts by various groups in some areas, which always means a waste of resources; while in other areas there was a critical lack of aid.

Third, the **problems that exist in the tsunami afflicted areas** of India today are those that were **present even before the tsunami**. For instance, in most of the villages there were minimal “*permanent infrastructures for drinking water and sanitation as well as energy and transport networks*”. The natural catastrophe only made their state worse. Therefore, it is important to note that the tsunami did not introduce any new specific problems, but it made the old ones worse. **The objective of the rehabilitation process is therefore not only to bring the state of the tsunami afflicted areas to where they were before the tsunami but to make them better than their earlier state and ensure sustainable development.**

Finally, most of existing reconstruction work **touches only the top of the iceberg**. Basic reconstruction of infrastructure is being undertaken in the most of the tsunami afflicted areas by government bodies, private agencies and some non-profit organizations. However, the existing interventions **do not increase the knowledge base or the economic base** of the villages concerned.

These are the lacuna that our capacity building project will attempt to cover in full collaboration with the villagers and other governmental and non-governmental agencies already at work in the villages in such as a way as to avoid duplication of efforts and put in place the foundation for continuous learning and increase in the knowledge base and economic skills of the villagers.

c) reasons for the selection of the target groups and activities

- *Fishermen and farmers in Kameshwaram*: They are a very isolated group along the coastline, who have not had opportunities to be exposed to best practises in either fishing or farming. They are a harmonious and united group, motivated to improve their present state. There are no other organizations working on capacity building in this village.
- *Labourers in the PMC and CMC colonies*: AuroAnnam (subcontractor) has been working in these colonies since many years. These colonies suffer from violence and lack of effective leadership. A sustained investment in capacity building is a necessary condition for their long term development.

d) relevance of the action to the target groups

According to our initial socio-economic survey the main benefits of the project **as perceived by the target groups** are as follows. **It is to be noted that at present the target groups do not regard environmental management, waste management and sanitation as being crucial for their survival.**

- **Augmentation of income**; • More insurance against risk • Better connections with local markets; • Less dependence on local money lenders; • Better understanding of the determinants of socio-economic risk and how to deal with it; • More security and empowerment for vulnerable groups among women; • Better access to health care and thus more income.

1.6 Detailed description of activities

Before describing the activities, an overview of the existing situation is given so that the activities described thereafter become self-evident.

These are the results of a fact finding mission conducted by Dr. Shyama V. Ramani in August 2005 in collaboration with SCOPE, AuroAnnam, FEED and Mythri.

Description of village 1: Kameshwaram

Kameshwaram is a little village 20 kms south of Nagapattinam Town (Kilaiyur Panchayat Union), in Nagapattinam District, which has existed from time immemorial. It has 311 families forming a population of 1603. It consists of three groups: the fishermen next to the beach, the farming community and the traders. The three communities live in peace and harmony. The farmers and traders took care of the fishermen community well after the Tsunami. The tsunami caused extensive damage to Kameshwaram, killing about 63 people. The land of the farming community has been badly affected from the salt and muck brought in by the Tsunami.

Socio-Economic Features of village 1

Present Sources of Livelihood: The men do the fishing and the maintenance of the nets. The women clean the fish and market it. The farmers grow mango, cashew and coconut besides groundnut and paddy. A sister of the local church is a doctor and she travels around the villages providing medical services. However, there are a number of features characterizing the *present inefficiency of income generation*.

- The boats given after the tsunami were manufactured too quickly (without sufficient time for curing) and hence many have suffered damage.
- The quantity and quality of the different types of nets required for fishing are inadequate.
- They have no knowledge of even basic fish processing technology such as the making of fish pickles.
- There is loss of income in transporting fish to the market as there are no means of transport and no good paths to the main road.
- Some categories of women (post-puberty but pre-marriage) have time on their hands. They have to remain indoors and cannot go to the market. They have no skills that can generate income.
- Some categories of women, old and infirm, without male support, are vulnerable as they have no fish to market or cannot walk to the market in Nagapattinam.
- The farmers use time old techniques. Their lands have suffered. But they do not know how to improve their productivity.

Sanitation

- The pit toilets built by the government did not function for more than a week given the high water table near the sea. The metal sheets are rusting.
- The NGO SCOPE, our partner, has been granted a contract to build Eco-sanitary toilets in the village for the fishermen.
- The farmers and the traders do not have access to toilet technology. They do not know how to get a toilet built.
- The women and men use specified fields as toilets. Women go basically at night. They are sometimes harassed.
- Hygiene in the kitchen area of huts can be improved.
- There is no waste management program. Basically there are areas where garbage is dumped. There are overflowing garbage pits.

Water Supply

- There are two taps but no private bathing facilities.

Basic Infrastructure

- The tin shelters built by the Government are unliveable. They are too hot in the day and they leak when it rains.
- There are no proper roads connecting the village to the main road.

Sources of Finance and present financial organizations

- There are women's self-help groups and micro-credit organization, but they were not able to present a list of achievements. Therefore, their effectiveness is not clear.

Conclusion:**Most prevalent and striking problems that need to be addressed in village 1**

- Under-utilized labour sources especially of women due to lack of knowledge of skills that can create commodities for the market.
- Inefficient returns from fishing due to transport problems and lack of advanced knowledge of fish processing techniques.
- Inefficient returns from farming due to lack of knowledge on the latest techniques and seeds available.
- Lack of structures to foster technological learning, lack of documentation of technological learning and its diffusion.
- Sanitation and waste management problems leading to air-borne and water diseases that in turn cause absenteeism in work.
- Sustained support to deal with post-tsunami trauma.
- Lack of rigorous communal (i.e. involving all residents) discussion and debate on future possibilities. Lack of formulation of communal strategy for sustainable development at the village level.

Description of village 2 and village 3: PMC and CMC (The dalit zones) near Pondicherry

PMC and CMC are villages in the Villupuram District, along the coastline of Tamil Nadu, close to Pondicherry. During the 1960's the Tamil Nadu Government had allocated land to needy groups. Unfortunately, following traditional patterns, unlike in the big cities, these newly founded villages and townships are strictly segregated according to caste in terms of spatial arrangements. There are basically streets for the business groups and traders, streets for the fishermen and streets for the dalits, formerly known as untouchables. In the villages of PMC and CMC, the dalits are at the lowest rung of the economic ladder on average, though there are dalit families in PMC which are relatively well off. **In so far as this project is concerned, the focus will be on the dalit colonies of PMC and CMC.**

The two areas described above suffered severe economic losses due to the tsunami. Their basic needs in terms of shelter have been taken care of by the local authorities, by charitable organizations, by NGOs or by themselves. **But the problems that were present earlier before the tsunami remain in an aggravated state still and the local people have even less resources to deal with these problems by themselves.**

Socio-Economic Features of villages 2&3

Present Sources of Livelihood:

PMC: About half of the population is active in small businesses run from the home, such as mechanic shops for cycles and scooters, painting units, restaurants etc. The other half works as daily labourers wherever they can find work. The women either do not work or work part-time as labourers. Their main employees are the upper income groups in PMC and the service units in PMC. Often they are unemployed.

CMC: The men belong to a sub-caste that specializes in the climbing of coconut trees, stone cutting and other forms of basic physical labour. The women run the homes and weave mats out of coconut leaves. Often the men are unemployed.

Sanitation

- At present there are toilets in the schools of PMC. These are all locked up. They stink. Children attend to their needs in the corners of the playground. Adolescent female students suffer especially from lack of privacy to attend to their needs during their periods and hence prefer to stop going to school.
- In the CMC dalit area there is an unused toilet for adolescent girls. It stinks too.
- The women and men use specified fields as toilets. Women go basically at night. They are sometimes harassed.
- They are not averse to the idea of toilets. It is worth noting that individual household toilets in general find acceptance and will be maintained – the problem is with public toilets, as everywhere in the world. Of course toilets at household level are more expensive.
- Hygiene in the kitchen area of huts can be improved.
- There is no waste management program. Basically there are areas where garbage is dumped. There are overflowing garbage pits.

Water Supply

- There are two taps in PMC and one tap in CMC dalit area. There are no modes of coordination for sharing of water. There are often water fights.
- The most frequent cause of absenteeism in school and at work are water borne diseases.
- Water tested from the taps of PMC has shown traces of faecal matter.

Basic Infrastructure

- In the dalit area of CMC there is no electricity. Some of the isolated women are harassed in the nights. In the last 2 years, there have been 4 deaths due to snake bite and scorpion bite.
- In the dalit area of PMC there is a wide range of distribution of incomes and depending on the income level access to infrastructure and consumer durables varies.

Sources of Finance and present financial organizations

- Practically everyone in the area is in debt. The rates of interest range between 5% and 15% **per month.**
- Indebtedness due to loans occurs as a result of alcoholism, street violence, excessive spending on festivals to keep up reputation, dowry, multiple wives and support of consequent children.
- There are micro-credit funds and groups, but they are largely ineffective.
- There are women's self-help groups in the areas, but they are mainly active only when politicians or other local administrative bureaucrats come for visits to organize the tours. They do not have a record of achievement of local development.
- So there are no alternative sources of funds. There is no "business incubator" structure which can guide potential entrepreneurs or help conduct a market study to examine the viability of a business venture.

Conclusion: Most prevalent and striking problems that need to be addressed in villages 2 & 3

- Absenteeism at work and school due to water borne and air borne diseases arising from lack of sanitation in the environment, kitchen hygiene, access to clean toilets and bathing facilities.
- Under-utilized labour sources. There is land, men and women have time, but nobody knows which vegetables to grow or how to make anything grow.
- Lack of access to any forms of learning, accompaniment or capital to develop alternative sources of livelihood.
- Absenteeism at school due to sickness, taboos against sending post-puberty girls out of home and lack of motivation.
- Indebtedness.
- Sustained support to deal with post-tsunami trauma.
- Lack of rigorous communal (i.e. involving all residents) discussion and debate on future possibilities. Lack of formulation of communal strategy for sustainable development at the village level.

DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES

There are 5 different activities: A1, A2, A3, A4, A5

A1: Rehabilitation of Kameshwaram.

A2: Rehabilitation of the colony areas of PMC and CMC.

A3: Research on the economics of rehabilitation.

A4: Formulation of strategy through review in meetings

A5: Dissemination of results : Publications and Workshop.

Activities A1, A2 and A3 will have 2 phases:

- Exploration/ Evaluation;
- Action/ Implementation;

A1: Rehabilitation of Kameshwaram

Exploration phase

- **A1. e1 : Detailed socio-economic survey of population.**

A database will be prepared on the demographic features and social affiliation by SCOPE. The database will be designed in collaboration with Un-Ami and SOS. The distribution of revenue will be detailed. The leaders and the mode of governance will be identified. The implicit and explicit norms that characterize the governance of the community will be identified.

- **A1. e2 : Evaluation of environmental risks and problems.**

The damage in Tsunami was minimized due to the coconut groves that lined the coast. SCOPE in collaboration with experts from Tiruchy agricultural college and Pattukottai extension center of Tamilnadu Agriculture University will carry out the evaluation. The possible risks and measures for further natural fortifications will be studied.

- **A1. e3 : Evaluation of present needs in terms of waste management and sanitation.**

Using techniques developed in the other sample villages, SCOPE in collaboration with AuroAnnam will make an evaluation of the infrastructure necessary for the population of Kameshwaram, taking into account the available resources. It will also measure the level of motivation of the people and the kind of awareness campaigns that must be launched to ensure implementation.

- **A1. e4 : Evaluation of present types of skills of villagers and rates of returns from economic activity..**

The different types of skills that constitute the knowledge base of the different groups of the population will be identified by SCOPE in collaboration with Un-Ami and SOS. The production-sales chain of the main varieties of products will be identified so that rates of return along the chain can be calculated. Then the efficiency and the constraints of the present modes of production will be assessed.

- **A1. e5 : Evaluation of socio-economic risks and problems.**

A mode of production is sustained by a social structure and a set of social relations. The parameters that characterize the present one will be identified by SCOPE in collaboration with Un-Ami and SOS. The sources of risk and vulnerability to changes in the market on the social structure will be identified. The features of the social relations that can be useful in propelling change will be identified.

Action phase

- **A1. a1: Experimentation on coastal plantations.**

Agronomists from Tiruchy agricultural college and Pattukottai extension center of Tamilnadu Agriculture University in collaboration with the farming communities will conduct experiments. We will also explore the characteristics of the mangrove forest near vedharanyam, which has provided considerable protection to the coast from the Tsunami, as well as from cyclones, in the past. SCOPE will be the local manager of the project.

- **A1. a2: Experimentation on farms adjacent to coast.**

Agronomists from Tiruchy agricultural college in collaboration with the farming communities, and Pattukottai extension center of Tamilnadu Agriculture University will conduct experiments. Being at the tail end area of the delta and due to proximity of the lands to the sea, **the farmers are not aware of the new farm technologies suitable for the area.** SCOPE will be the local manager of project.

- **A1. a3: Experimentation on fishing, fish processing and fish transporting processes.**

SCOPE will organize exposure trips for fishermen to Cochin in Kerala where similar aquatic conditions exist but the productivity from fishing is much higher. SCOPE will identify suitable government laboratories which can also provide expertise on aquaculture. SCOPE will meet and collaborate regularly with KOVAI the group of industrialists from Coimbatore who are rebuilding the homes of the fishermen.

- **A1. a4: Experimentation on business alternatives for women.**

SOS in collaboration with SCOPE and local government officers will first make a survey of the demand for products that can be produced by the women. One or two products for which there is a clear demand will be selected for small scale production. Examples are parts of toilets, soaps and handmade envelopes for government use.

- **A1. a5: Experimentation on waste management.**

SCOPE will design an awareness program that takes into account local specificities. Groups will be formed to act as waste management leaders and reviewers. The methods put into place in Musuri district near Tiruchirapalli and certain areas of Bangalore by the SCOPE team will be reinstated here as well to collect, separate and treat waste.

- **A1. a6: Experimentation on sanitation.**

SCOPE will design an awareness program that takes into account local specificities. Groups will be formed to act as toilet leaders. Participative groups will be formed to clean the toilets in rotation. Different models will be tried out according to resource availability and routines will be established to maintain them.

- **A1. a7: Experimentation on developing new skills like swimming.**

SOS will work with the young children first to teach both boys and girls basic strokes in swimming. They will also work with youth groups to encourage girls to form clubs for self-help groups, kitchen hygiene, and pursuit of hobbies.

A2: Rehabilitation of PMC & CMC colony areas

Exploration phase

- **A2. e1 : Socio-economic survey of population.**

A database will be prepared on the demographic features and social affiliation by SOS in cooperation with Un-Ami. The distribution of revenue will be detailed. The leaders and the mode of governance will be identified. The implicit and explicit norms that characterize the governance of the community will be identified.

- **A2. e2 : Evaluation of environmental risks and problems.**

In PMC colony there are no specific risks. However the CMC colony is adjacent to the drains and all the huts are washed away every year in the monsoons. Their huts were washed also away in the tsunami. There is a need for a real examination of how huts can be placed as not to be washed away every year. Academics from Association Un-Ami will be in charge.

- **A1. e3 : Evaluation of present needs in terms of waste management and sanitation.**

Using techniques developed in the other sample villages, SCOPE in collaboration with AuroAnnam will make an evaluation of the infrastructure necessary for the population of PMC and CMC, taking into account the available resources. It will also measure the level of motivation of the people and the kind of awareness campaigns that must be launched to ensure implementation.

- **A1. e4 : Evaluation of present types of skills of villagers and rates of returns from economic activity..**

The different types of skills that constitute the knowledge base of the different groups of the population will be identified by SOS in collaboration with SCOPE. The production-sales chain of the main varieties of products will be identified so that rates of return along the chain can be calculated. Then the efficiency and the constraints of the present modes of production will be assessed.

- **A1. e5 : Evaluation of socio-economic risks and problems.**

A mode of production is sustained by a social structure and a set of social relations. The parameters that characterize the present one will be identified by SOS in collaboration with SCOPE. The sources of risk and vulnerability to changes in the market on the social structure will be identified. The features of the social relations that can be useful in propelling change will be identified.

Action phase: Project Design and Implementation

- **A2. a1 : Experimentation with kitchen farms.**
- **A2. a2 : Experimentation with school and other communal farms.**

SCOPE in collaboration with AuroAnnam will explore possibilities for growing of edible plants given the type of soil available.

- **A2. a3 : Education of children and developing their role as motors for waste management and sanitation.**

SOS will examine how specific programs can be developed for children on waste management and sanitation. We will then use the children as a motor to teach the parents and initiate discussion. For instance one or two days of the days, strategically chosen to coincide before or after festivals can be initiated as cleanliness day when everyone cleans up the areas surrounding their home.

- **A2. a4 : Experimentation on business alternatives for women**

SOS in collaboration with Un-Ami will experiment with a micro-credit venture-capital fund. There will be a special focus on waste management and sanitation project, but the fund will be open to other business ideas as well. SOS will accompany the candidates, to ensure the viability of the business plan.

- **A2. a5 : Experimentation on developing new skills like swimming.**

SOS will work with the young children first to teach both boys and girls basic strokes in swimming. They will also work with youth groups to encourage girls to form clubs for self-help groups, kitchen hygiene, and pursuit of hobbies.

- **A2. a6 : Experimentation with defining prizes or other forms of intellectual property rights for rewarding innovations in organization.**

SOS and Un-Ami will work with economists who have studied the creation of incentives in Africa.

A3: Research on the economics of rehabilitation

The research project will be undertaken by Dr. Shyama V. Ramani in collaboration with Vivekananda Mukherjee (Jadhavpur University) and Yves Saillard (LEPII, UMR CNRS-UPMF, France)

Exploration phase

- **A3. e1: Literature survey on reconstruction after the tsunami.**

Using the internet, online databases as well as information from non technical sources such as daily newspapers, economics and business journals; reports from international organisations and non-government organisations (NGOs), a dossier on the process of post-tsunami reconstruction will be compiled. It will identify the main actors engaged in the reconstruction process, the regulation imposed by the government and the progress made so far on reconstruction in India. The survey will prepare the ground for further research and help us to identify the most important and interesting facets to focus on.

- **A3. e2 : Literature survey on economics of the coastal communities and the strategic foundations of economic development at the village level.**

There is very little written on the village economies of coastal communities or how incentives can be built for village economies to enter into a self-sustaining development trajectory. At the same time, there are efforts being made all over the world at the village level to achieve the millennium goals. This literature survey, which is again likely to be non-technical, will compile what economists have had to say on this subject, and it will build the base for further empirical and theoretical models.

Action phase

- **A3. a1: Construction of a detailed panel database on the socio-economic features of the villages and formulation of the stylized facts characterizing the villages.**

Un-Ami will design the questionnaire for the collection of data with all other partners. Data collection will proceed in a number of rounds.

- **A3. a2 : Statistical analysis of the data.**

The data collected will be analyzed in collaboration with other economists to be identified.

- **A3. a3 : Integration of the inputs from the experiences of the NGOs.**

Un-Ami will work closely with all the participants and use their inputs to write out case studies on the different facets of the project. These will be used to develop a set of “guidelines” for developmental projects at the village level which crucially depend on village participation.

- **A3. a4 : Construction of models on the strategic interaction between the different groups involved in the game of rehabilitation.**

The information obtained will be used to construct a model of the game of rehabilitation after the tsunami. The central questions that will be addressed are: Who are the players, what are their strategy spaces and what are the payoff matrices in the game of reconstruction? Is the resulting equilibrium efficient or inefficient? Is it possible to change the rules or the game or the parameters of the game while maintaining the distinct rationalities of the different players, so that the delivery of services improves?

A4: Formulation of strategy: Meeting and First Seminar

- **A4.1 : Kick-off meeting;**

The first meeting will be used to present the methodologies of the different partners involved, debate them and arrive at a common one. The common grid for the collection of data in the different villages will also be discussed. The objectives for the first semester and second semester will be defined even more precisely. All participants will be present at all meetings.

- **A4.2: Mid-way progress meeting**

The second meeting will be to discuss the progress made with special focus on the problems encountered. Solution will be discussed. If necessary, objectives will be revised and the final targets will be quantified to the maximum extent possible. A first report for the reviews to be discussed in each of the project activities A1, A2 and A3 will be presented (for details please see next point).

- **A4.3: Final meeting and first seminar in India**

A first seminar will be held in Pondicherry (or Chennai or Tiruchirapalli) to present the evolution of the project and the final results. The seminar will be open to all government officials, civic groups, firms and academics. The potential for further cooperation between these various groups will also be discussed. Each of the participants of project TRACT will make presentations on the points that concern their work from the following set:

Review of activity A1: Rehabilitation of Kameshwaram

- **A1. r1: Review of results of each of the phases dealing with Kameshwaram.**
- **A1. r2 : Review of the modes of governance of each of the phases.**
- **A1. r3 : Recommendations for environmental management, farming, fishing, business alternatives and new skills development for Kameshwaram.**

Presentation in charge: SCOPE

Review of activity A2: Rehabilitation of PMC & CMC colony areas

- **A2. r1 : Review of results of each of the phases.**
- **A2. r2 : Review of the modes of governance.**
- **A2. r3 : Recommendations for creation of business alternatives, implementation of waste management and sanitation schemes, new skills development, generation of innovations, for PMC & CMC colony areas.**

Presentation in charge: SOS and AuroAnnam

Review phase of activity A3: Research on the economics of rehabilitation

- **A3. r1 : Review of the propositions, predictions and guidelines offered by the economics literature.**
- **A3. r2 : Review of the propositions, predictions and guidelines offered by the models created for the purposes of this project.**

Presentation in charge: Un-Ami

Finally all participants of the project will make their points on:

- **Recommendations for the sustainability of the actions initiated in each of the phases.**
- **Recommendations for NGO strategy and State policy.**

In the meeting the above two points will be discussed in detail and a joint manifesto will be issued to be diffused to interested NGOs and policy makers. UN-AMI will be responsible for this report in full collaboration with each of the participants.

A5: Dissemination of results: Workshop and Publications

- **A5.1 Workshop in France.**

A workshop will be organized in France (either Science PO or University of Paris) on the “Achieving the millennium goals in Asian villages after the Tsunami”. This will be an international seminar, and participants from this project will present their methodology and results. The objective will be to exchange ideas and build links between the different groups to foster international collaboration between stakeholders in the development process.

- **A5.2 A report on the evolution of the project and its outcomes.**

A final report will be compiled by UN-AMI in collaboration with SOS using all the inputs rendered during the meetings. This will be circulated and validated by all participants.

- **A5.3 The database at the village level and case studies of project success/failure**

This will be designed jointly by all participants and compiled by both SOS and SCOPE. It will be made available to all who are interested.

- **A5.4 Tools for Policy Makers and NGOs that can be inferred from the case studies.**

This will be prepared by UN-AMI in collaboration with SOS, all the participants of this project using the reports and the discussions of the meetings.

- **A5.5 Academic Publications**

Un-Ami will use the data generated by the project to identify the lacunae in the scientific literature. Depending on the results obtained, and the state of knowledge on the dynamics of village development, we will construct models to make a significant contribution to the scientific literature. (Target journals are: World Development and Journal of Development Economics).

- **A5.6 Publications aimed at general public**

Using the results generated by the project, joint articles will be written by the participants of project TRACT for daily journals and journals open to a large audience (such as The Hindu, Times of India, Le Monde, Economic and Political Weekly of India) etc.

1.7 Methodology

- a) methods of implementation

As may be recalled each activity, other than meetings, seminars and publications, has two phases: Exploration and Implementation. The following methods will be used for each of the phases.

Exploration

Interviews: Different kinds of local actors will be interviewed, according to a questionnaire prepared in collaboration with all participants of the project.

- Local population: Given that we are working at the village level, all families will be interviewed.
- District authorities: Members of the local government responsible for the development of the village will be interviewed.
- NGOs: All NGOs active in any way in the village will be interviewed in order to avoid problems of coordination, i.e. avoid duplication of effort and conflict of interests.
- State authorities: Selected representatives of the Tamil Nadu State Government will be met to ensure that they are aware of our program, that our program fits in with their agenda for achieving the millennium goals and we are able to take advantage of any possible synergies created.

Documentary research: The following sources will be used to write a report on the reconstruction effort and its results along the Tamil Nadu coastline.

- Newspapers in the local language of Tamil, as well as the standard Indian newspapers in English.
- Economics and Business Journals in Tamil and English.
- Internet Search.
- Government Documents.
- Reports of other NGOs and charitable organization (whenever accessible).
- Academic articles in economics related to the coastal communities.

******Research Assistants will be hired by SCOPE to carry out these tasks. Please see budget for details. A translator will be also employed to collaborate with the SOS student researchers.**

Implementation

Awareness Campaigns: Using a variety of interactive communications materials such as the showing of films, street plays and interactive games (without computers!), the villagers will be made to discuss about the existing conditions, the options for change and their preferences over the different projects. A consensual ranking will be arrived at and the population will be motivated to participate in the initiation and implementation of the chosen projects.

Formation of groups and group leaders in implementation: In order to assure the success of the project, all residents will be encouraged to participate in putting it in place according to their family-specific time constraints. Individuals showing “leadership qualities” will be identified eventually to coordinate the efforts and ensure cooperation. Review groups will be formed. Tasks will be passed in rotation, so that the different activities are not seen as a means of building a power base within the village for any individual or promoting any form of opportunism.

******There will be staff recruited by SCOPE to monitor the progress and act as our liaison officer in each of the villages. Locals who act as project leaders will also be compensated.**

Meetings and First Seminar

The meetings and First Seminar will be held alternatively in Pondicherry and in Nagapattinam. The logistics for the meetings will be organized by SCOPE. The agenda of the meeting will be decided by SCOPE and UN-AMI taking into accounts the feedback from all participants and the evolution of the project.

Reports

The writing of the reports will be the principal responsibility of UN-AMI, which will coordinate the inputs from each of the participants according to the evolution of the activities of the project.

Workshop in France

This will be organized by the UN-AMI. All of the participants of this conference will present their inferences on the “possible development trajectories” of the coastal communities in Tamil Nadu and “lessons learnt for NGO strategy and government policy” from the TRACT project.

b) reasons for the proposed methodology

- **Exploration of the ground realities:** Basically very little is known about the specific features and constraints of the coastal communities of Tamil Nadu. They are a tight-knit community which are outside of the mainstream population. At the same time, they are extremely organized at a village and at a regional level. Therefore, an evaluation phase is a necessary condition for the formulation and design of any credible project.
- **Creation of Awareness in the local population:** It is relatively easy, given funds, to put in place an infrastructure for sanitation and waste management. For instance, garbage cans can be placed and toilets can be built. The difficult part is to convince the local population to maintain them because it is in their own interest. Otherwise, such infrastructures become more man-made fossils to add to the local rubbish. This calls for a well designed and executed “awareness campaign” so that the rationality of the project and its usefulness to the local population is made evident.
- **Execution through local participation and creation of incentives for long term maintenance.** For optimal utilisation and exploitation of the infrastructure put in place by this project and continuation of the corresponding “routines” introduced, it is imperative that the local population clearly understands the stakes involved. This is best achieving in involving them to the maximum extent possible, in each and every stage of the implementation. This calls for the formation of participative groups and the selection of leaders to ensure cooperation and coordination.
- **Documentation on village features and evolution of project.** As mentioned earlier, there is not much in the existing literature on the socio-dynamics of coastal communities of Tamil Nadu. We are not aware of any comprehensive reports or case studies on why a particular waste management or sanitation scheme failed or succeeded. Thus, local policy makers do not have many tools in terms of databases or case studies on which to base their policy formulation. We hope that this project will produce a number of tools that can be used by NGOs or government bodies to achieve the millennium goals such as:
 - A grid for recording socio-economic features of coastal communities comprehensively. Our databases will be made available on the web.
 - Case studies illustrating why certain routines should or should not be used. These should be also usable for teaching at the Masters level in social work, NGO management, development economics or/and public policy.
 - Guidelines for creating incentives to sustain routines for waste management and sanitation schemes whose immediate utility may not be apparent.
- **Dissemination of results.** The general public in India, as well as in Europe, is aware to some extent of village realities and the lives of coastal communities. However, the rationalities of the efforts to initiate development by the State or the government, or the rationalities of the local communities remain a black box to most. The poor along the coast are people the mainstream feels for but does not understand. Among academics in India, there is much more debate on the ideological foundations of national fiscal and monetary policy than on formulating a blue-print for different rural communities, especially the marginalized ones to

realize a set of development targets. Thus, articles to the general public, to scholars, seminars at educational institutions and workshops in both India and Europe on the evolution and outcome of this project would serve to increase awareness on the process of development at the village level and propose tools to promote it.

c) Choice of partners in the team

Association Un-Ami (France): This is an Association founded by an economist and supported by a number of other economists working in the economics of innovation and the economics of development. It draws on the competencies of a large network of academics who have worked on developmental projects both in the Western world and developing countries.

SCOPE (India): The “Society for Community Organization and People’s Education (SCOPE)” was established in 1986 with the aim of initiating socio-economic development in the under-privileged communities, in the interior villages of Trichy District. SCOPE has been focusing on the basic problem of toilets and has come up with various models of low cost toilets, using little water, with the output being integrated into a compost-creating vat.

SOS (France): created in 1992, “Sup. de co. Œuvres Sociales or (S.O.S.)”, is the humanitarian association of the Grenoble Business School. It has about a hundred active student members and they are currently engaged in 23 projects in 12 countries including France. So far the projects have mainly involved uplifting the conditions of children.

AUROANNAM (India): created in 1998, and formally registered in 2000, has developed various methods of organic farming and seeks to educate local farmers about the ill-effects of existing farming practices on human health. AuroAnnam is developing a demonstration farm for organic cashew cultivation. AuroAnnam operates as an authorized training centre for farming with EM (Effective Micro-organisms) technology in India.

d) team proposed for implementation of the action (*by function: there is no need to include the names of individuals here*)

Type of Action	in Charge	Principal participant	Other participants
A1: Rehabilitation of Kameshwaram	SCOPE	Un-Ami	SOS, AuroAnnam
A2: Rehabilitation of PMC and CMC colony areas	Un-Ami	SOS, AuroAnnam	SCOPE
A3: Meetings	SCOPE	Un-Ami	
A4: Workshop and Publications	Un-Ami	SCOPE	SOS, AuroAnnam

1.8 Duration and action plan

The duration of the action will be **18** months.

Year 1															
Activity	Semester 1					Semester 2								Implementing body	Other Participants
	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
A4.1 Kick-off meeting														SCOPE	Un-Ami, SOS, Auro-Annann,
A1.e1- A1.e5 Exploration phase in Kameshwaram														SCOPE	UN-AMI, SOS,
A2.e1- A2.e5 Exploration phase in PMC and CMC														Un-Ami	SOS, AuroAnnann,
A3.e1- A3.e5 Literature Survey for research														Un-Ami	
A1.a1- A1.a7 Action phase in Kameshwaram														SCOPE	SOS,
A2.a1- A2.a6 Action phase in PMC and CMC														Un-Ami	SCOPE, SOS, AuroAnnann,
A3.a1- A3.a4 Construction of database, case studies, models														Un-Ami	Feedback from all other participants
A4.2 Mid-way progress meeting														SCOPE	UN-AMI, SOS, Auro-Annann,

Year 2								
Activity	Semester 3							
Activity	Month 13	14	15	16	17	18	Implementing body	Other Participants
A2.a1- A1.a7 Action phase in Kameshwaram							SCOPE	Un-Ami, SOS,
A2.a1- A2.a6 Action phase in PMC and CMC							SOS	SCOPE, SOS, AuroAnnam,
A3.a1- A3.a4 Construction of database, case studies, models							Un-Ami	
A4.3 Final meeting and First seminar							SCOPE	Un-Ami, SOS, Auro-Annam,
A5.1 First workshop in France							Un-Ami	SCOPE, SOS, Auro-Annam,
A5.2-A5.6 Publications**							Un-Ami	SCOPE, SOS, Auro-Annam,

**work on publications is likely to continue even up to a year after completion of the project by interested participants

1. Expected results

2.1 Expected impact on target groups

a) the situation of target groups

By the end of the project the target groups will benefit from:

- **Increase in the returns from farming due to:**

- Utilization of better techniques learnt from exposure trips;
- Putting in place of a team that can regularly survey the latest developments in technology by establishing contact with government agricultural extension services.
- Healthier environment due to better composting methods using EM (effective micro-organisms) techniques that would result in less fly nuisance and reduced risk in vector-borne diseases.

- **Increase in the returns from fishing due to:**

- Utilization of better techniques learnt from exposure trips;
- Initiation of “Dry fish processing” that can be used to save fish that cannot be transported or which have a higher market value (than selling fresh fish in Nagapattinam market).
- Implementation of a “vehicle” sharing pooled system so that transport time is reduced.
- Implementation of commonly pooled “short term storage” system for fish.

- **Less absenteeism in work or school due to better health:**

- Utilization of common toilets and private toilets;
- Implementation of a garbage sorting and re-cycling program.
- Higher awareness of hygiene within homes.
- Better water management programs.
- Recycling of waste water.

- **More medium to long term economic security due to:**

- Alternative or complementary livelihood options available for women;
- Access to locally managed credit systems such as micro-credit or micro-venture capital.
- Presence of kitchen and communal gardens.
- Increased protection along the coastline due to optimal planting of trees.
- Increased protection due to knowledge of swimming for all coastline residents.
- Presence of a regularly elected (or by rotation) “economic watch dog” group that will document the evolution of the economic base of the villagers (update information on a simple database) so that precise information can be used to formulate public policy and private strategy.

b) the technical and management capacities of target groups or partners (where applicable)

By the end of the project the capacity of the target groups will be increased in terms of:

- **Technical capacity:**

- More technical knowledge on raising and managing plantations to promote natural fortification along the coast line.
- More technical knowledge on raising plants to serve environmental and food needs.
- More technical knowledge on fish processing technology.
- More technical knowledge on waste management, sanitation and composting techniques.

- **Managerial capacity:**

- It will put in place a “group” that will manage the sanitation facilities and waste management routines.
- It will put in place a “person or 2 persons” who will regularly visit (1 or 2 a year) government agricultural extension services to scan for potential technological improvements.
- It will put in place a “person or 2 persons” who will regularly visit (1 or 2 a year) the NGOs involved in this project to learn about the latest in waste management and sanitation facilities.
- It will put in place a few “women’s groups” which will discuss the problems of women specific to their place in society. For instance: a group for adolescents, a group that will look after the needs of the elderly, a group that will handle the rest. They will document their discussions and interact with NGOs that specifically help women, as well as with the village headman and local authorities.

- **Networks:**

- It will build networks of relations between the NGOs, the public agencies and the representatives of the people.

For the partners Un-Ami and SCOPE

- **Technical capacity:**

- Knowledge on Indian coastal terrain and the possibilities for the growing of plants in this region to promote natural fortification along the coast line as well as environmental, economic and societal needs.
- Knowledge on the socio-economic environment of the coastline communities of India and the constraints posed for their development, as well as the prospects for development.
- Publications on the economics of village development and reconstruction after the tsunami.

- **Managerial capacity:**

- It will develop skills in management an Euro-Indian project. For UN-AMI, collaboration with Indian organizations at this scale is new. For SCOPE, collaboration with French is new.
- It will develop (for UN-AMI)/ improve (for SCOPE) skills in managing Indian village communities in project design and implementation.
- It will develop tools in terms of routines and guidelines (formalized) that can be used in other projects.
- It will strengthen the managerial capacity of SCOPE to coordinate a set of actors on a new terrain, arrange for meetings, seminars and discuss policy with local authorities.

- **Networks:**

- The results of this project is intended to be disseminated in seminar in leading academic institutions in India and this will thus create links for UN-AMI with the Indian laboratories.
- For SCOPE it will create links with French and eventually other European organizations.
- For UN-AMI it will build a network with Indian NGOs and for SCOPE with Indian and European academic institutions.
- It will strengthen Euro-American networks as we hope to also collaborate on this project with The Earth Institute at Columbia University (Jeffrey Sachs, the director of the Economics program is also the director of the Millennium Project).

2. Budget for the action

The budget is presented as follows:

- We first present the aggregate budget. This has been computed by adding all the individual budgets of the participants: UN-AMI, SCOPE, the research budget of the project coordinator, SOS and AuroAnnam. The unit rates differ in the different areas and therefore in the aggregate presentation no unit rates are mentioned.

The budget justification becomes self-evident when we recall that:

- Association Un-Ami is the Applicant. It is based in Reims, France. Experts from France will be coming to the target villages. Money has been allocated to the missions in the field, the research necessary to be conducted in the field and for organization of the seminars.
- SCOPE is the Principal partner. It is based in Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu. It has been allocated funds for initiating and sustaining the action. Funds have been allocated for the recruitment of staff to be used for administration and in the target villages for monitoring progress. It has also been allocated funds for materials necessary for basic infrastructure construction in sanitation and waste management.
- SOS is the Grenoble Business School students organization and a subcontractor. Funds have been allocated for 2 students to pass 12 months in the target villages and for 2 students to pass 6 months in the target villages. Their travel and stay costs have been covered, in addition to basic materials for documenting their research.
- The project coordinator is responsible also for the economics research axe of the project. Funds have been allocated to recruit a student research assistant for the documentary research in France. Funds have also been allocated for regular meetings with partners in the field.
- AuroAnnam is the Auroville unit in Pondicherry which is also a subcontractor. It has been allocated funds for recruiting staff to regulate and monitor progress. It has also been allocated funds for materials necessary for basic infrastructure construction in sanitation and waste management.
- The budget allocations of all partners have been added to produce the aggregate budget.

WE SEEK SPONSORS ONLY FOR THE BUDGETS OF THE NGOS.

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AGGREGATE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT FOR SCOPE

Annex B. Budget for the Action ¹ Expenses	All Years			
	Unit	# of units	Unit rate (in EUR)	Costs (in EUR) ³
1. Human Resources				
1.1 Salaries (gross amounts, local staff) ⁴				
1.1.1 Technical	Per month	4	600	2400
1.1.2 Administrative/ support	Per month	18	350	6300
1.2 Salaries (gross amounts, expat/int. staff)	Per month	20	400	8000
1.3 Per diems for missions/travel ⁵				
1.3.1 Abroad (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem	14	170.00	2,380.00
1.3.2 Local (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem	50	60.00	3,000.00
1.3.3 Seminar/conference participants	Per diem	8	100.00	800.00
Subtotal Human Resources				22,880.00
2. Travel⁶				
2.1. International travel				
2.1.1 Asia - Europe	Per flight	2	1,000.00	2,000.00
2.1.2 Asia - Asia	Per flight	0	0.00	0.00
2.1.3 Europe - Asia	Per flight	0	0.00	0.00
2.1.4 Europe - Europe	Per flight	0	0.00	0.00
2.2 Local transportation	Per month	20	200.00	4,000.00
Subtotal Travel				6,000.00
3. Equipment and supplies⁷				
3.1 Purchase or rent of vehicles	Per vehicle	2	1,000.00	2,000.00
3.2 Furniture, computer equipment		1	1,000.00	1,000.00
3.3 Spare parts/equipment for machines, tools		0	0.00	0.00
3.4 Other Support Services				0.00
Subtotal Equipment and supplies				3,000.00
4. Local office/Action costs⁸				
4.1 Vehicle costs	NA	0	0.00	0.00
4.2 Office rent	Per month	20	100.00	2,000.00
4.3 Consumables - office supplies	Per month	20	200.00	4,000.00
4.4 Other services (tel/fax, electricity/heating, maintenance)	Per month	20	250.00	5,000.00
Subtotal Local office/Action costs				11,000.00
5. Other costs, services⁹				
5.1 Publications ¹⁰		2	100.00	200.00
5.2 Studies, research ¹⁰		2	500.00	1,000.00
5.3 Auditing costs		2	200.00	400.00
5.4 Evaluation costs		2	300.00	600.00
5.5 Translation, interpreters	Per month	6	100.00	600.00
5.6 Financial services (bank guarantee costs etc.)		2	50.00	100.00

5.7 Costs of conferences/seminars ¹⁰		2	500.00	1,000.00
Subtotal Other costs, services				3,900.00
6. Other				
6. 1Materials for action on waste management		0		10,000.00
6. 2Materials for action on sanitation				6,500.00
Subtotal Other				16,500.00
7. Subtotal direct costs of the Action (1-6)				63,280.00
8. Administrative costs (maximum 7% of 7, total direct eligible costs of the Action)			7.00%	4,429.60
9. Total eligible costs of the Action (7+ 8)				67,709.60

AGGREGATE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT FOR AUROANNAM

Annex B. Budget for the Action ¹ Expenses	All Years			
	Unit	# of units	Unit rate (in EUR)	Costs (in EUR) ³
1. Human Resources				
1.1 Salaries (gross amounts, local staff) ⁴				
1.1.1 Technical				0
1.1.2 Administrative/ support staff 1	Per month	18	350	6300
1.2 Salaries (gross amounts, expat/int. staff)	Per month	12	400	4800
1.3 Per diems for missions/travel ⁵				
1.3.1 Abroad (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem	14	170.00	2,380.00
1.3.2 Local (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem	40	60.00	2,400.00
1.3.3 Seminar/conference participants				
Subtotal Human Resources				15,880.00
2. Travel⁶				
2.1. International travel				
2.1.1 Asia - Europe	Per flight	2	1,000.00	2,000.00
2.1.2 Asia - Asia	Per flight	0	0.00	0.00
2.1.3 Europe - Asia	Per flight	0	0.00	0.00
2.1.4 Europe - Europe	Per flight	0	0.00	0.00
2.2 Local transportation	Per month	0	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Travel				2000
3. Equipment and supplies⁷				
3.1 Purchase or rent of vehicles	Per vehicle	1	1000	1000
3.2 Furniture, computer equipment		1	1000	1000
3.3 Spare parts/equipment for machines, tools		1	1000	1000
3.4 Other Support Services				0
Subtotal Equipment and supplies				3000

4. Local office/Action costs⁸				
4.1 Vehicle costs				
4.2 Office rent				
4.3 Consumables - office supplies	Per month	18	100	1800
4.4 Other services (tel/fax, electricity/heating, maintenance)	Per month	18	100	1800
Subtotal Local office/Action costs				3600
5. Other costs, services⁹				
5.1 Publications ¹⁰		1	100	100
5.2 Studies, research ¹⁰		2	1000	1000
5.3 Auditing costs				
5.4 Evaluation costs				
5.5 Translation, interpreters	Per month	12	100.00	1,200.00
5.6 Financial services (bank guarantee costs etc.)				
5.7 Costs of conferences/seminars ¹⁰		2	500	1000
Subtotal Other costs, services				3300
6. Other				
6.1 Materials for action on waste management		0		10000
6.2 Materials for action on sanitation				6500
Subtotal Other				16500
7. Subtotal direct costs of the Action (1-6)				44280
8. Administrative costs (maximum 7% of 7, total direct eligible costs of the Action)			0.07	3099.6
9. Total eligible costs of the Action (7+8)				47379.6

AGGREGATE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT FOR SOS

Annex B. Budget for the Action ¹	All Years			
	Unit	# of units	Unit rate (in EUR)	Costs (in EUR) ³
Expenses				
1. Human Resources				
1.2 Salaries (gross amounts, expat/int. staff)	Per month	18	400.00	7,200.00
Subtotal Human Resources				7,200.00
2. Travel⁶				
2.1. International travel				
2.1.1 Asia - Europe	Per flight	4	1,000.00	4,000.00
Subtotal Travel				4,000.00
3. Equipment and supplies⁷				
3.1 Purchase or rent of vehicles	Per vehicle	1	1,000.00	1,000.00
3.2 Furniture, computer equipment		1	1,000.00	1,000.00
Subtotal Equipment and supplies				2,000.00

5. Other costs, services⁹				
5.1 Publications ¹⁰		0	0.00	0.00
5.2 Studies, research ¹⁰		2	500.00	1,000.00
Subtotal Other costs, services				1,000.00
Total eligible costs of the Action				14,200.00

AGGREGATE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT FOR PROJECT COORDINATOR

Annex B. Budget for the Action ¹ Expenses	All Years			
	Unit	# of units	Unit rate (in EUR)	Costs (in EUR) ³
1.3 Per diems for missions/travel ⁵				
1.3.1 Abroad (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem	28	131.00	3,668.00
Subtotal Human Resources				6,068.00
2. Travel⁶				
2.1.3 Europe - Asia	Per flight	4	1,000.00	4,000.00
2.1.2 Flights within India		6	500	3000.00
2.2 Local transportation	Per month	0	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Travel				7,000.00
3. Equipment and supplies⁷				
3.2 Furniture, computer equipment		1	1,000.00	1,000.00
Subtotal Equipment and supplies				1,000.00
5. Other costs, services⁹				
5.1 Publications ¹⁰		0	0.00	0.00
5.2 Studies, research ¹⁰		1	500.00	500.00
Subtotal Other costs, services				500.00
9. Total eligible costs of the Action (7+ 8)				14,568.00