
Hambantota Disaster Management Operation

**University of Moratuwa in collaboration with the Lanka
Academic Network**

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1. Contact Personnel

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Chanaka Mallikarachchi.	chanaka_01@elect.mrt.ac.lk	+94776099851
Sidath Manawadu	ssm02@ent.mrt.ac.lk	+94714871343

Table 1-1: Details of Contact Personnel

2. Mission Statement

To give maximum service to the selected tsunami affected area using the highly skilled human resource potential, enhanced by Team effort and Co-ordination of activities

The mission initialization discussions aroused on 27th December, the day after the tragic tsunami attack.

We identified that the roads will be blocked and the electricity and communication facilities will be stalled, and we defined that one of our objectives as establishing a good communication and information channel with Colombo.

Also we identified that there will be enough aid to the affected areas and the aid will be limited to close proximity from the collection point. The task of a disaster management team consisting of intelligent and highly skilled personnel will to establish a proper disaster management system in the affected area and a co-ordination centre in Colombo to co-ordinate the aid flow between the donor and the refugee.

3. Introduction

The earthquake that occurred beneath the coast line of Sumathra caused a devastating wave that is commonly known as a tsunami. This massive ocean wave caused massive damaged to life and infrastructure in not less that six countries. Sri Lanka was one of the worst effective in the south Asian region. At the time of this writing the total number of dead was hovering around 25,000. This is the largest natural disaster in the history of the country. The effects of the tsunami were spread around the whole east coast of the country and even in some parts of the west coast. The country was caught off-guard. No preparation had been put in place and the country lacked the infrastructure as well as the experience that is required to deal with such a devastating event.

Nearly 200 students from the University of Moratuwa were among the first to reach the Hambantota area. The objective of the students was to provide the people of the area with one of the most basic infrastructures in modern times. The lack of reliable information and the lack of effective coordination among the relief workers have proven to be a barrier that prevents the safe, effective and quick utilization of the resources that are available. Sighting the fact that the amounts of people that volunteer to help in such national disaster in the country are quite large and adequate the student along with the guidance of Dr. Nishantha Nanayakkara and Dr. Thrishantha Nanayakkara took it upon themselves to act as coordinators and information gatherers in the area.

In this capacity the students have collected data as the primary objective that they think will assist any one in the reconstruction and coordination of the relief effort. The results of this effort are presented in this report. It also contains the recommendations that the student think will warrant mentioning.

In addition to data collection, our team got involved in the most essential technical and professional services to all relief service teams, stocks management, aid distribution, assisting Army in removal of dead bodies, preparation and supplying of food for about 1500 Army staff and the team, initiating the de-watering processes of the Hambantota salt mine etc.

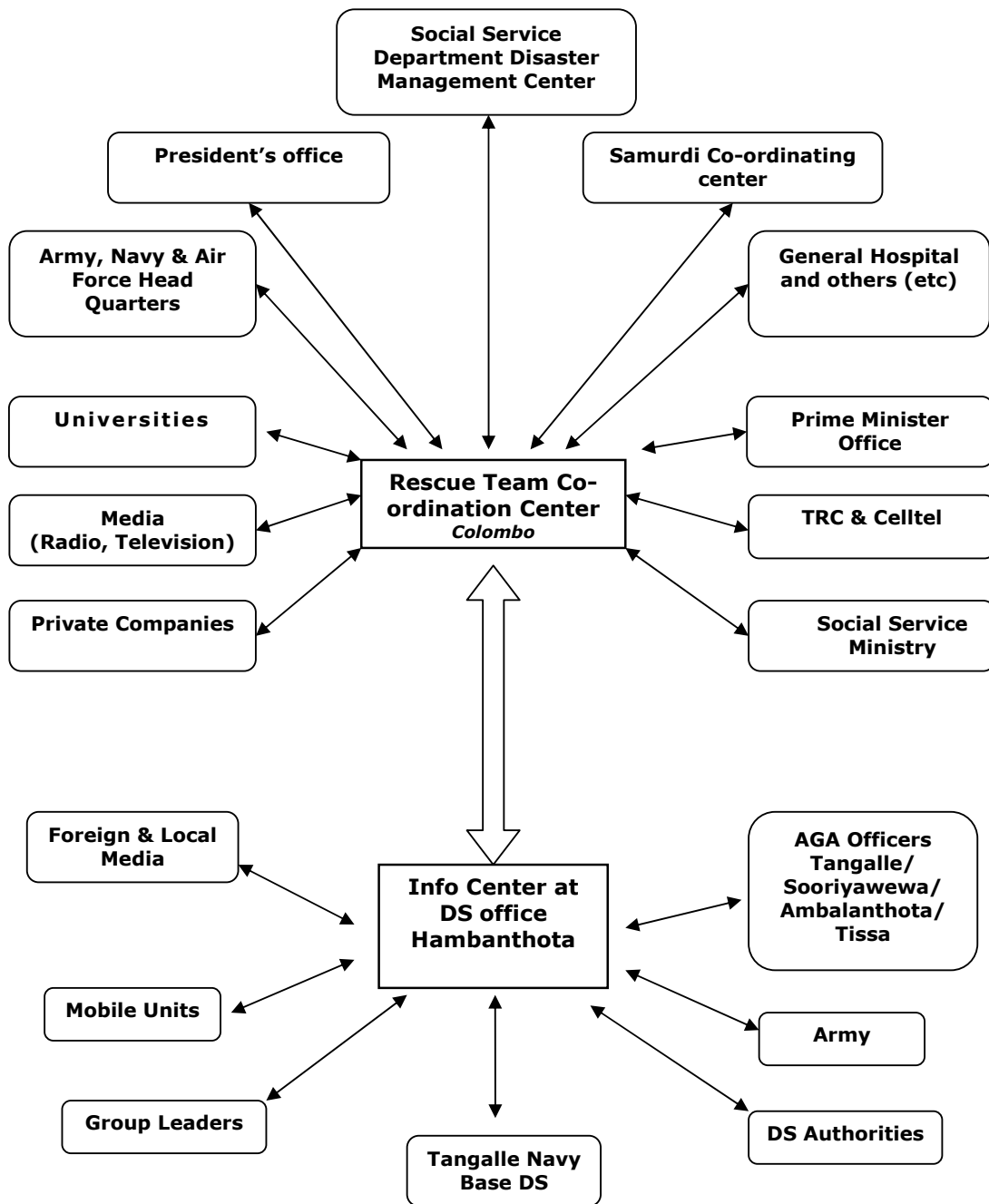


Figure 3-1 : Communication Network

4. Activity Profile

After the mobilization near District Secretariat Hambantota office we started to send our teams all over the refugee camps and started the information network. As the communication started we carried out following activities. The following listing will give a brief idea about our activities.

4.1. Data Collection

The primary objective was to collect the information of the refugees stationed in camps situated in the Hambanthota area. The procedure began after the discussions with District Secretariat Hambanthota. The formed 10 groups were directed to the relevant divisional secretariats at Tangalle, Sooriyawewa, Ambalanthota, Hambanthota, Beliaththa and Tissamaharama with the prepared data collection forms (Annexure A-Table 1). Finally the data collection successfully carried out at several camps. The database of refugees at Hambanthota area is provided in Annexure A- Table 2.

4.1.1. Modifications to Data Collection

The amount of data that we collected during the first day proved to be large in some areas. The long term data proved to be harder to get. This was because the effected people were in no mental condition to give accurate data. Also this task of talking to all every person proved to be tedious. We were certain that we would be unable to complete the task in three days. Therefore we decided to contact the Grama Sevaka of the area to get the information. This to, proved to be difficult. Mainly because the refugee camps are located far away from the effected area and the Grama Sevaka of some areas could not be contacted due to the fact that they too have been swept away by the tsunami. Therefore we supplemented the missing data by interviewing the students that were in the area.

4.2. Assistance to Divisional Secretary Office

Our objective was to give support to the government in this disastrous situation and we have helped them in various ways as required. As we planned we established the communication system, hence we gave fullest support to the District Secretariat office for communications and media releases.

4.3. Resource Distribution

We helped the District Secretariat office to distribute the relief items throughout the refugee camps as necessary. These items required by the camps were communicated to the base station through our established network

4.4. Medical Facilities

Allocate doctors for the required refugee camps as necessary. Allocate medical students came from University of Peradeniya and Jayawardhanapura. This was done even though it is beyond objectives since establishment of proper health facility is critical in refugee camps in this situation.

4.5. Stores Handling

We also gave support to handle the stores operating at Hambanthota, Ambalanthota and Sooriyawewa areas. Releasing of goods was conducted by the District Secretariat office as requested by the information Center at Hambanthota.

4.6. Removal of Dead Bodies

A group of 40 students helped Army and Navy to remove the dead bodies from the city area. Our students also supplied the lunch and dinner packets to the army forces.

4.7. Gave support to non governmental organizations

There were a lot of NGOs here and we guided them to carryout their works within the Hambanthota District.

4.8. Dewatering the Hambanthota Lunu Lewaya (Salt Mine)

Surveyed and initialized the Dewatering the Hambanthota Salt Lake owned by Lanka Salt Company (Pvt.) Ltd. The pre feasibility studies started with the help of Col. Werasekara of SL Army and recommendations were offered to Hon. Bimal Ratnayake and the initiation started.

5. Achievements

- Proper sorting, storage and immediate issuing of aids, and distribution over the hambantota area i.e. managing the whole process of distribution of aids.
- Establishing communication with media and getting media support.
- Reporting urgent needs to Colombo co-ordination centre (Rattanaipitiya) and finding donors and distributors of urgent needs.
- Reporting the updated status of the area to Colombo
- Collecting information from refugees
- Preparing food for 1500 Army and government staff
- Helping Army to remove dead bodies
- Initialization of de-watering of Hambantota lunu lewaya (Salt Mine)
- Helping the Divisional Secretary office staff to speed up the services.

6. Preliminary Measures

The UOM Disaster Management Team was fully equipped with the required essential needs plus required hi-tech facilities, and infrastructure. One of the team's objectives was not to be a burden to the people of the affected areas.

- Carrying food, water, and even fuel enough for the target duration of the mission, was a backup resource for essential needs.
- Carrying required equipments such as
 - Personal Computers
 - Laptop Computers
 - Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS's)
 - GPRS Modems to connect to the Internet
 - Fax machines
 - Mobile phones

Gave **massive** support for the communication

7. Survey Results

This analysis is based on the analysis of the collected data at a sample camps of Hambantota area. The sample includes details of 803 families at these refugee camps basically following camps Sooriyawewa National School camps at Ambalanthota and Sri Sunandaramaya Beliaththa. Most Refugees are from Hambantota and Tangalle Divisional Secretariat. Therefore core concern of the analysis consider these regarding Secretariats.

7.1. Analysis of the Refugees

Divisional Secretariat	Number of Refugees	Number of Deaths	Number of Missing People	Number of Families
From Hambantota District				
Hambantota	1871	88	200	395
Tangalle	494	6	18	117
Not Provided	1149	45	41	284
From Other Districts				
Galle	15	0	0	3
Habaraduwa	4	0	0	1
Hikkaduwa	7	1	0	1
Indipokunagoda North	3	0	0	1
Wattala	4	0	0	1
Total	3547	140	259	803

Table 7-1 : Analysis of Refugees

The above analysis shows the break down of the sample of 803 families (Data base entries) with reference to Divisional Secretariat. Here we have total number of refugees of 3547. total Number of deaths are 140 , Musings are counted by the time of data collection 259. There are 7 familes from other district's divisional Secretariats.

A further analysis can be done with respect to Grama Niladari Wasams of the refugees. Since there are several Grama Niladariwasams refugees of most affected areas are analysed .

The following tables show the statistics of most counted number of deaths and musings counted.

Divisional Sectariat	Grama Niladari Wasama	Number of Deaths
Hambantota	Hambantota West	41
Hambantota	Hambantota East	28
Hambantota	Siribopura	17
Hambantota	Hambantota South	8
Unknown	Puhulyaya	6
Hambantota	Alokapura	4
Hambantota	Hambantota	4
Unknown	N/A	4
Unknown	Velipatanvila	4

Table 7-2 : Summary of Death Count

Divisional Sectariat	Grama Niladari Wasama	Number of Missing people
Hambantota	Hambantota West	129
Hambantota	Hambantota East	12
Hambantota	Siribopura	16
Hambantota	U.C. Quarters	9
Tangalle	Morakatiara East	7
Tangalle	N/A	4
Tangalle	Sinimodara East	5
Unknown	Bolana South	7
Hambantota	Hambantota	31
Unknown	Thawaluwila	4

Table 7-3 : Summary of Missing Count

It can be clearly seen with the sample records that Hambantota west has encounter most number of deaths and Missings.

7.2. Conditions of Houses

Divisional Sectrait	Houses in good condition	No Information	Damaged houses
Within the district of Hambantota			
Hambantota	155	62	178
Tangalle	21	14	82
Other	58	185	41
From Other Districts			
Galle	1	0	1
Habaraduwa	1	0	
Hikkaduwa	0	0	1
Indipokunagoda North	0	0	1
Wattala	1	0	0
Total	237	261	304

Table 7-4 : Condition of Houses

A detailed analysis is done according areas with most damaged houses.

Divisional Sectrait	Grama Niladari wasama	Damaged Houses
Hambantota	Galwala	4
Hambantota	Hambantota	33
Hambantota	Hambantota East	21
Hambantota	Hambantota West	80
Hambantota	Mirijjawila	4
Hambantota	Samodhagama	5
Hambantota	Siribopura	16
Hambantota	U.C. Quarters	4
Tangalle	Morakatiara	13
Tangalle	Morakatiara East	34
Tangalle	Sinimodara East	18
Other	N/A	14

Table 7-5 : Condition of Houses to be Re-constructed

The above analysis reveals that there is an urgent need of development of houses at region of Hambantota West. also to Morakatiara East.

Notes

Since sample includes most of the details of Hambantota West, Hambantota East, Morakatiyara the analysis shows highest numbers for these areas. The sample is biased towards these regions. It is very much important that survey of other divisional Secretariats and Grama Niladari Wasams as soon as possible.

8. Obstacles and Mitigatory Measures

Obstacles	Mitigatory Meaasures
Difficulty to find transport facilities to Hambantota area	Managed to get two buses from Ratmalana and moratuwa Depots for low charge. Got three personal vehicles from staff members who attended the mission. Got a lorry as a donation from personal contacts
Because of the absence of electricity supplies and telecommunication links the team faced problems in communicating with Colombo.	Using the fuel which was taken there by the Team, started two generators and re-establish the electricity supplies to the AGA office, Hambantota. Communication was done by the mobile phones of the Team members.
There was no responsible staff to take care about the donations and handle them efficiently.	The students took the responsibility on handling the donations even at the midnight and successfully continued to the morning.
Due to the lack of understanding of the AGA office staff, about the Disaster Management Team's objectives, there was a great difficulty to get things done from the AGA office and the stores.	The logistics team talked to the staff and created an understanding about the mission objectives.
Lack of vehicles to access remote areas.	Talked to vehicles which brought aids, and Navy officers, and dedicated some vehicles.
Difficulty to find cooked food for the Team.	Survived from biscuits, and noodles for two days, and then establish a place for cooking at 'Sarvodaya Hambantota' and prepared food for the team as well as about 1500 Army staff.
Communication between the teams at remote locations and the Hambantota base, and also between the Hambantota base and Rattanapitiya base was done by team members' personal mobile phones. The credits were decreasing very fast due to excessive communication load.	Talked to CELLTEL Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd and the company donated LKR 50,000 worth calling time to the mobile phones.

Table 8-1 : Obstacles and Mitigatory Measures

9. Recommendations

9.1. Recommendations for urgent implementation

9.1.1. Make Storage Facilities available for necessary items:

Currently there is a shortage of storage facilities for necessary aids such as Dry rations and medicines which needs adequate security measures. As a result these aids are distributed inappropriately purely because the storage problems. This problem has been arising since most of the stores are utilized to store cloths & garment aids.

Thus it is recommended to make storage space available for necessary items.

9.1.2. Immediate steps to stop looting of houses of affected areas:

Amidst the curfews imposed by the police, there is an unfathomable level of looting taking place in the affected areas. The general public is fast losing their confidence in the police in this regard. It was the observation of our students in the site that some residents even go to the extent of holding some police officers directly responsible for looting during the curfews. There should be some intelligence agencies working in parallel with the police.

9.1.3. Round the clock operation of the DS office:

currently the DS office is closed from about 9.00 p.m. to about 8.00 a.m. It is advisable to have the DS office open round the clock. This will facilitate the donors, people who need urgent information, and those who are looking for some responsible authority to coordinate activities in the night.

9.1.4. Immediate re-opening of institutes that are not affected:

Since most of the government offices are affected the essential services of the area are non-active. This is a great hurdle that needs to be overcome in order to restore any normalcy to the area.

Examples:

1. Banks
2. Public Transport

This will jump start the halted economic and social activity in the area which in turn will bring about method for reconstruction.

9.1.5. Build a supplies network to supply food and other consumable goods for the survivors until a proper infrastructure of these supplies come to action:

Our suggestions that we can use their own laborious force to build temporarily distributing points. These points can be used to supply goods to the effected people as well as others who still do not have the facility of going to a grocery and buying their day to day needs.

9.1.6. Use the tents granted from India and other countries to remove the refugees from the schools that will also increase the living condition of them:

By that these schools can be released for starting schools which has become an immediate need of the children in the area. But in this case a proper attention should be given to limit the no of refugees per camp to a manageable amount, because a larger no. of refugees per camp would lead to several sanitary & health problems.

9.1.7. Assign the children in the refugee camps to the nearest schools temporarily without any competition:

In the cases when this is not possible, get the help of the heads of the temples and churches to teach them.

9.1.8. Immediate supply of temporary power and telephone lines for the necessary places like refugee camps, government offices and hospitals etc:

Until a proper infrastructure is developed: We would recommend that his government ask for the help of wireless phone providers in those areas. Since these are suppose to be temporarily communication solutions wireless operators would be better equipped to supply communication links.

9.1.9. Fill the vacated places of the government servants due to the death of them in the area as soon as possible and get the help of them in the works:

In doing this the government will not need to bare any cost as it will just be a replacement of a person. We would recommend to have experienced personals in these positions and to have the new personals to unaffected areas as the effected areas will need the service of experienced government officials.

9.1.10. Coordinate the donations in the proper manner and manage the government stores such that these donations are going to the proper people without any corruption:

We suggest that there should be at least two fully authorized army personnel with the help of the villagers for coordinating the work and documenting the stores.

9.1.11. At present the donations are going to the wrong people and there are separate teams robbing them:

The police must take immediate actions to stop the situation and acknowledge the country not to hand over the donations to these unauthorized personals.

9.2. *Medium term efforts*

9.2.1. Involving the displaced people in the reconstruction:

For the time being, the displaced people are not employed. Most of them have lost there livelihood. They do not have a purpose in life. The reconstruction of the town will be a very good opportunity to rehabilitate the lives as well as the sprit of the people. The best way to do this is to employ the people as workers and pay them well. Perhaps, giving them a vocational training will be very useful.

9.3. Long Term Plan

9.3.1. Establishing a Disaster Management Center to deal with future disasters

The current disaster management in the country has been proven to be extremely inefficient. This has been proven time and time again in various situations. Especially in the periodic droughts and floods that the country has experienced.

A graphical representation of the current disaster management is given below.

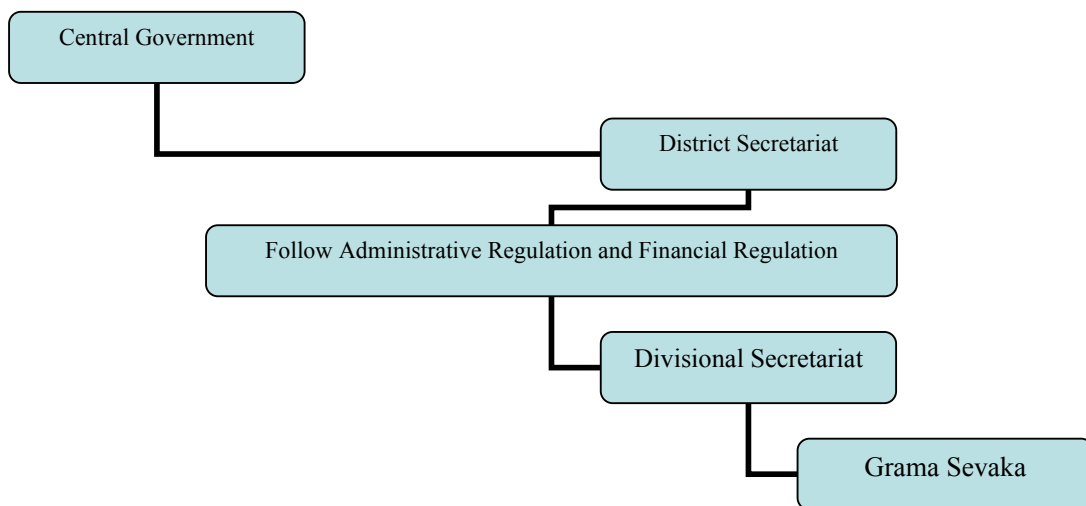


Figure 9-1 : Present situation in crisis management

The drawbacks of this system are as follows.

- Currently communication is done by registered post and fax. No verbal communication is done.
- Financial management is done strictly through standard financial regulatory procedures.
- No established agency for disaster management
- No prior warning and action taken
- Highly disorganized relief efforts
- No communication network at effected arias.

To overcome the above drawbacks a Disaster management centre should be created with wide ranging powers.

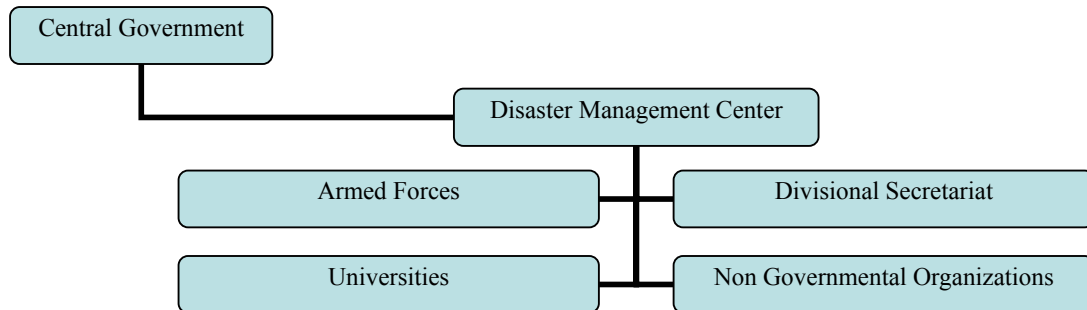


Figure 9-2 : Proposed Disaster Management

This disaster management center should have the following powers

- The ability to acquire any vehicle, services, buildings and personal for disaster management
- Authority to order the services of water board, RDA, SD&CC, Universities and other governmental and semi-governmental bodies.
- Authority to manage the media. No news should be published without the proper permission of this center.
- Authority to get services from private companies on credit.

The following activities should be carried out by the center when no immediate risk is present

- Develop technical capabilities to link international centers that predict disasters and estimate damage.
- Should establish planes for disaster management in most unreachable places.
 - How to establish connections
 - Funding and media management
- Identify the risk from disasters such as floods, cyclones, tsunami and earthquakes

In addition when a impending disaster is present the government should issue a gazatte giving the disaster management team authority over

- Divisional secretariat
- Armed forces
- Mayors
- Chief Ministers
- Pradeshia Subha, etc

9.3.2. Prepare the land with a new and modern plan of an advanced city:

When developing the plan for this land development, a special consideration must be taken for the land allocation for special future development plans such as Hambanthota Harbor.

9.3.3. Coordinate all the volunteer experts and students from throughout the country, especially from universities, and get their help in planning, reconstruction and research works in developing the area:

For an example, the lecturers from the University of Moratuwa, with the help of the undergraduates, are currently researching low-cost houses and construction machineries to meet the housing demand in the region.

9.3.4. Infrastructure development in the area:

As most of the infrastructure is to be totally reconstructed from the starch, the plans must be prepared for developing a modern system that suits the 21st century including high-speed railway lines and highway roads etc.

9.3.5. Establish a full authority coordinating institute with the help of the government to coordinate all the donations from throughout the world and send them to the proper places and projects until all the infrastructure, rehabilitation and development programs come to an end:

The officers of this institute should consist of specially University Lecturers who are having international connections and ability to handle the situations in the most appropriate manner.

9.3.6. Get the support of the media and respected individuals in the society to increase the awareness and the motivation among the general public:

This step is crucial in developing the enthusiasm and constant focus on the development of the area among public and increase the productivity in the country to meet the huge cost requirements for these projects.

9.3.7. Build a reef around the area where the population is high:

It was observed that even a small obstacle in the path of water would reduce the power of the tidal wave and that areas that were most affected were the areas where there was no obstacle for the tidal wave. Hence we would recommend building a reef around the area where the population is high. Probably this would not be a difficult task as it can be done along with the proposed harbor at Hambanthota. In the same time it is advised to make sure that the coral reefs found in the southern parts of the country are not to be damaged during the reconstruction process.

9.3.8. Development of housing schemes for the fishermen and other people in the appropriate and secure places and rehabilitating them:

It is highly advisable to built houses away from the beach. For fishermen it may not be practical to have houses far away from the beach. For fisherman it is advisable to built houses bit closer to the beach but inside the rail track to the land side. it is advised to built special storing spaces for fisherman as they can be used by them to store these fishing gear including the boats. This will also help in better coastal area conservation.

10. Detailed Diary

27th December, 2004

After heard about the disaster happened in the coastal area, our ambition was to go to the affected area and help the people whose are suffering from the Tsunami effect. Then with the guidance of our senior lecturer Dr. Nishantha Nanayakkara and Dr. Thrishantha Nanayakkara, we formed a team of 200.

Objective - Establish an information and communication network all over the refugee camps distributed in Hambanthota District, and assist in all the rescue operations and disaster Management.

Then we formed 10 groups having 8 members each for distribute throughout the refugee camps and a logistics & information 10 member group to conduct the groups and compile information gathers. Another 8 persons group was formed in order to carry out the other necessary tasks which may arises during the operation especially cooking. To conduct the whole team we appointed two group leaders Chanaka & Kushara.

At that time communication and electrical supplies in the Hambanthota town was completely stalled. Hence we had to install a communication channel between Hambanthota and Colombo Co-ordination Centre, at the office of Hydro Power International operated by 30 university students who worked on shift basis for 24 hours . To get the most use of the centre we have produce a team of 10 members of university students and they are appointed to the centre. First we were planned to use the Navy communication system but later we found out that it was washed out. The only hope we had was to communicate by the cellular phones.

We planned the whole operation and prepare a list of goods (food, masks, gloves, etc.) and we were able to collect most of the requirements. We were planned to leave at 10.00pm for our operation to start our operation at early morning. But with the problem arises with the transportation facilities we had to postpone it to 3.00am.

28th December, 2004

As we planned, we were gathered at the front of the Library. With the great motivation have to help our people along the coastal area, 130 students were gathered to the front and we formed additional two groups apart from the 8 groups we formed. We leave the university at 5.00am by two buses, 4 cabs and a lorry of gathered goods.

Our plan was to mobilize at Sooriyawewa area first and distribute the groups all over the refugee camps in Hamabanthota district and formed the communication network.

We observed the Sooriyawewa area and the refugee camp maintained at Sooriyawewa National School after reached Sooriyawewa around 10.00am. Then we decided to go as much as closer to Hambanthota town. Then we met the District Secretariat of Hambanthota District and proposed our vision and objectives. He was warmly welcome us and gave time for a conference. During the conference, several forms were prepared to collect the information of the refugees and their families. The secretariat also gave us space in Auditorium closer to the District Secretariat office.

During the conference going on, several members visited the Hambanthota town area. We observed lot of dead bodies still all over the Hambanthota town and Army forces just starts to collect dead bodies. We also describe our objective to Army soldiers, one of the Army Major said the best thing we can do is to help to remove the dead bodies. But a Kernel refused their request further said, “The army soldiers will panic if we give-up from collecting the dead bodies.”

Some members were late due to breakdown of the fan belt at Pelmadulla and we lost the evening session and the lorry was also late. All the foods were in the lorry hence other members were suffered by hunger for a long time.

After all the members reach to Hambanthota about 7.00pm a general meeting was taken and all the groups were identified and assigned the duties.

Information & Logistics group were reorganized and discussed about the scope of work and clarify the objectives.

Information & Logistics group members helped to the District Secretariat office (District Secretariat office) staff members to collect the aid donations. Lot of Lorries were come to hand over the aids to the District Secretariat Office but the office was closed after 8.00pm.

Our members guide a group of Celynco officers around the Hambanthota area from 3.00am – 9.00am.

29th December 2004

Data collection forms were distributed to all the groups and send them to the Divisional Secretariats of Hambanthota, Beliatta, Tissamaharama, Sooriyawewa, Tangalle and Ambalnthota.

Then after necessities were reported by the members from the refugee camp to the Information Centre, requirements were reported to the District Secretariat office and fulfill most of the requirements of the camps.

To clarify some problems & conflicts we had with the staff members we discussed with the District Secretariat office staff. They were misunderstood our objectives and we clarify our objectives to the officers. They appreciated us and allocate some authority of the stocks and request help from us in various things.

Food and other items were supplied to the army by our cooking group.

Call a small meeting to revise the days work and plan the next day.

30th December 2004

As usual the process information and fulfill the requirement of the refugee camps. Some time we release media messages through our Raththanapitiya Coordination Centre.

Communication between Hambanthota and Prime Ministers office were also done through our Coordination Centre due to not availability of telecommunication facilities in the office.

70 member group of Medical students came to Hambanthota and we coordinate them and distribute the throughout the refugee camps where medical assistance is needed.

Another 70 students came to Hambanthota. Some of them were distributed after grouping them to refugee camps and others directed to handle the stocks.

Several Indian doctors and native doctors came for our coordination. We send them all as requested by the group members at refugee camps.

24 students went to support the army. They collected dead bodies in the Salt Mine. An Army officer said "Our soldiers also being panic and university team was a strength to the Army".

All the information received from the groups were entered to the database and analyzed.

We carried out a discussion session with the students went to refugee camps to get overall idea about the status of the villagers, problems with the refugees and problems may arising when they are going to relocate in the district.

31st December 2004

Communication network is continuously maintained for the benefit of the refugees.

Information & Logistics centre started the report writing and database finalizing of the information gathered at refugee camps.

As usually, the works of Information Coordination is continuously carried out by the information and logistics centre.

Participated to the regular meeting with divisional secretariats and informed the worked we done and handed over the responsibilities and recommendations were also presented.

Gathered all the members of the Disaster Management Team for return back to the university after successful coordination mission.

11. Annexure – A

Details of the refugee Camp									
		Date							
		Location							
		Name of the Inspector							
		Signature							
Name of the camp									
Address									
Telephone Number									
Status									
Guardian									
Details of the refugees (Write the Numbers only)									
Age Below 5 Yrs		6 Yrs – 20 Yrs		20 Yrs – 60 Yrs		Above 60 Yrs		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Have Collected Data					Yes/No				
Availability of public address system (Loud Speakers)					Yes/No				
Power Supply					Yes/No				
Sufficient Space Available					Yes/No				
Infrastructure									
No of Toilets								Sufficient/No	
Water Supply Method								Sufficient/No	
Special Requirements									
Food									
Water									
Cloths									
Medicines									
Heath Problems									
No for Doctors required									

Table 11-1 : Camp Details

Current Location	Own home/Refugee Camp/Other	Address								
Owner of the Home		Number of Members in the family								
Owners ID Number		Distance from home to sea								
Divisional Sectrait										
Grama Niladhari Wasama										
Name	Relationship	Gender	Age	Occupation	Working/School Address	Details of the Victims				
						Healthy	Wounded	Shocked	Deaths	Details

Table 11-2 : Details of the Refugees