



Overview of Floods in Sri Lanka – Situation Analysis and Report January and February 2011

Sri Lanka experiences 2 seasons of Monsoonal Rains

- a) South West Monsoon – May - Aug .This Monsoon brings the annual rains to the South west , south and Central hills of the Country.
- b) North East Monsoon - November – February. This monsoon brings annual rains to the Northern and Eastern Provinces

From ancient times the seasonal rains have been harnessed by ruling Kings into natural and artificial lakes or reservoirs known as “tanks” each cascading overflows into the next level of tanks. These form the irrigation system enabling cultivation during the whole year. In the 19 th and current century the waters have also been used to generate hydro electricity, flood control and irrigation. However due to global climate changes the north east monsoon December to January 2011 has been unexpectedly heavy and more widespread than before reaching out to adjoining districts too. Furthermore to prevent damage to dams where water was spilling over, the sluice gates had to be opened adding to even more and prolonged flooding peaking in January and February 2011.

While Government has been engaged through the Ministry of Disaster Management it was left to churches and smaller NGOs to attend to remote and minor unattainable pockets of victims often close to churches.

Data gathered by government led assessment exercise indicates that the highest concerns remain for the Food ,Agriculture & Livelihoods and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors. Additionally 45 % (75,149) households of the total of 167,833 households engaged in various livelihood activities in the East, North and North Central provinces have been affected. The comparative table of peak flood statistics during January and February 2011

	Peak Affected Partially	Peak displaced	IDP sites	District affected	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Houses Fully Damaged	
Jan	1.1 M	362,646	594	16	44	51	04	8,000	26,000
Feb	1.2 M	320,408	693	18	18	24	03	10,000	33,800

The impact of the floods in both months shown in the table above on the population is that over 1.1 million were affected in January and followed by 1.2 million in February. The majority of the affected were in Batticaloa district which saw worst floods in both months. A total of 62 deaths have been reported by the disaster Management centre for both disasters. Damaged to housing has been more due to the pressure from released waters from already full tanks in the affected areas in February.

All 14 Divisional secretariat Divisions (DSDs) being effected in the Batticaloa District. It is estimated that 60% of the rural population and 37% of the urban population have been affected by the recent floods. Out of the 14 DSDs the six most vulnerable are Koralai Pathu South (KPS), Eravur Patthu (EP), Manmunai West (MW), Manmunai South West (MSW), Poraitivu Pattu (PP) & Koralai Pathu. This is due to the affected includes those recently resettled between 2007-2009 after the East was declared cleared of the LTTE in July 2007. Many of these populations include those living in semi permanent housing and just beginning to establish themselves when floods destroyed both homes and livelihoods. This is the scenario in other districts of the Eastern and northern provinces.

Government Response

From 1st January and 15 February 2011 the ministry of disaster Management has released Rs 611.2 M (US \$ 5.52 M) to district secretaries of flood affected areas for relief assistance.

The Ministry of Economic development (MoED) stated that the government plans to renovate 2,000 reservoirs damaged due to the floods at a cost of Rs 4 Billion (US \$ 36 million) to be completed within a year. The rehabilitation will start in Ampara districts followed by Puttalam, Moneragala and others districts. Cash for work will be carried in the 12 districts concentrating in Mannar and Vavuniya. The district secretaries have been authorized to employ those affected by the floods to carry out rural rehabilitation programs such as repairs to damaged rural roads, minor irrigation tanks and channels for a maximum of 2 months.

Shelter / Non Food items (NFI)

The request by local authorities in majority of the Flood affected areas, is for temporary shelter material. As with the first phase of flooding, the poorest households, whose homes were characteristically built with low quality (Wattle and daub) mud bricks, earth and natural materials were the most affected.

	1st Phase			2nd Phase		
	Fully	Partially	Total	Fully	Partially	Total
Batticaloa	5,557	10,307	15,864	5,893	11,327	17,220
Trincomalee	803	3,568	4,371	803	3,568	4,371
Ampara	1,148	4,674	5,822	541	3,551	4,092
North	0	5,509	5,509	1,644	9,053	10,697
	7,508	24,058	31,566	8,881	27,499	36,380

Initial reports estimate that over 9,000 houses were fully damaged and over 36,000 partially damaged in the February floods, with around 8,000 fully damaged and 26,000 partially damaged houses reported in the January floods. Initial assessments reveal the 2nd inundation further damaged houses partially damaged in the 1st phase.

Food

Food assistance requirements are expected to diminish over the coming months as a result of improved conditions on the ground and the upcoming livelihood opportunities. The no of persons in need of

assistance is estimated to fall steadily to a level of 35,000 households in July, after which only minor improvements are expected before the Yala Harvest in August .

The no of households in need of Food assistance is smaller in the Northern districts where large food assistance projects for post conflict are already in place and covering many of the flood affected households.

WFP assistance specifically for flood affected is ongoing in the Eastern and North central Districts whwre it has reached 60,600 households in February and expected to reach 60,000 in March and 30,000 per month from April to July 2011.

Agriculture

According to estimates from government and FAO the extent of 100 % damaged paddy lands is estimated at 320,505 acres. The expected production loss due to flood damage is about 750,000 Mt which represents 24.5% of the expected harvest with a revised production forecast for the Maha Season of 2.3 M.

The total estimated flood affected area of other field crops(OFC) exceeds 98.84 acres representing about 25 % of the Total cultivated area.The worst affected districts for OFC production losses are vavuniya(86%) Trincomalee (58%) , Batticaloa (55 %) Anuradhapura(37%) and Ampara (31%) Districts ,although serious losses are also reported reported from Killinotchi and Mullaitivu Districts. The total vegetable crop area affected by extreme weather conditions is 11,154 ha , or about 27% of the total cultivated area.

The second phase of Flooding also brought significant losses of livestock, with reported losses of livestock, with reported losses of over 40,000 cattle (47%) 10,000 buffalo (17%) goats(49%) and 117,000 poultry (44%) from Batticaloa alone.In Trincomalee it was estimated that 9.6% of the cattle, buffalo, goats and pultry were lost , while in Ampara District it was 7 %.The department of Animal production and health estimates the losses of livestock in these tree affected districts at over \$ 13.94 M alone.

Table 1 : agriculture Total estimated losses from 2 floods

	Paddy Damaged		Other Field crops		Vegetable Crops	
	Phase 1	Phase 11	Phase 1	Phase 11	Phase 1	Phase 11
Batticaloa	76%	95%	4,600 acres	4,600 acres	NA	1,315 Acres
	115,502 acres	143,560				
Trincomalee	36%	83%	494 acres	72%	NA	1,324 acres
	(31,690 acres)	(80,589 acres)		(3,892 acres)		
Ampara	10%	62.40%	1,144 acres	1,912acres	NA	1,352 acres
	(18,446 acres)	(140,007 acres)				
Vavuniya	24%	69.50%	5,000 acres	19,254 acres	NA	791 acres
	(5,451 acres)	(16,000 acres)				

(Dept of Agriculture)

Livelihoods

The UN and government carried out a joint assessment of flood affected areas. Accordingly 45% of the 167,883 surveyed households reported that their livelihoods were affected.The proportion of affected was high for unskilled casual laborers , farmers and fishermen given the effect of the floods on these sectors.Income is constrained due to rising cost of living especially food prices.. the prospect of a bumper harvest prompted many farmers to purchase seeds and consumer goods on credit and now they are unable to pay repayment schedules.

Water , Sanitation and Hygiene(WASH)

The majority of wells cleaned after the first phase of flooding were re contaminated following the February floods

WASH needs

	Batticaloa	Ampara	Trincomalee	Total
Total Contaminated wells	64,445	43,000	10,412	117,857
Renovation	9,667	6,450	647	16,764
Cleaning	16,111	10,750	4,312	31,173
Chlorination	38,667	25,800	6,100	70,567

Education

Over 625 schools were affected by the floods and an estimated 400 was used as temporary welfare centres. Many school children lost their essential school supplies,(school books ,Stationery and , bags etc) to the floods.As the families have low disposable income and further income losses due to the flood , this will adversely effect the educational opportunities and activities of children.

It is estimated that 90% of affected schools would need rehabilitation or repair of Water and sanitation facilities.In Trincomalee it is estimated that 281 schools are structurally damaged by floods and estimated cost of restoration of facilities is Rs 214.48 M. Educational authorities are conducting an assessment of the loss of school text books, uniforms and other materials .

Funding

Appeals from all organizations(UN and I/NGOs) for a total of US \$ 50 M has been requested for Flood relief. According to the UN flash appeal (FTS) as at 15 March US \$ 16.5 M (33 %) has been committed /pledged.

Report on MCSL Flood Relief Response of the Methodist Church



The Methodist church in its humanitarian services renders emergency relief to destitute flood victims in the form of cooked food, dry rations, clothing and temporary shelter.

This relates to all needy families irrespective of faith, caste, creed, ethnicity and political orientation

Eligible persons for relief are selected by the Grama Sevaka (GS) (Village headman)- government administrative officer and a local committee drawn from church and local leaders. The selection is made on an agreed criteria free of local pressures.

The distribution is open , transparent and often in the presence of GS who certifies the identity of persons and amount of assistance given.This invariably comprises Rs 1,000 worth of dry food items for a family of 5 to last a week.

The Church ensured that this standard pack was distributed in all areas to ensure uniformity and equity. The dry rations packs of Rs 1,000 consisted of Rice 3 kg, Flour 2 kg, Sugar 1 kg, Dhal 500 g, Soya 500 g, Sprats 250 g, Salt 250 g, Chilli powder 250 g and Milk powder 250 g.

Due to the urgency and need of the areas, the church provided dry rations packs to the circuits in the following areas which were purchased , packed and coordinated by the Minister of the Ampara circuit in January(Phase 1).

Affected circuit	No of Packs
Koddaimunai	125
Mandur	250
Kallar	150
Kalmunai	100
Thirukovil	40
Komari	150
Ampara	232

The certified list of issues are made available to the church for accounting and audit. Each circuit/ church submits reports and accounts. The GS and committee ensure that there is no overlap to any beneficiary by relief from other NGOs or government relief.

The orderly distribution of Emergency relief and process followed enables the church to plan for Second phase of House repairs and 3rd phase of Helping in Livelihood promotion to regain losses.

Puliyanthivu – Batticaloa

In Batticaloa the Church was running a Temporary Welfare centre at Mahiladithivu Childrens Centre in January and February. This is in a small island, which consists of several villages namely Mahiladythievu, Muthalaikudah, Arasadytheevu, Munaikadu, Kadukamunai which were under water .

There was no possibility of accessing these remote villages except by boat. Due to the floods , the church opened the Children’s centre as a temporary relief centre housing families from the villages mentioned above. This centre which is beside the church was also inundated by flood water. A total of 86 families comprising 302 persons of men ,women,. children including infants and the elderly were staying at this centre in January.Cooked meals were provided to the displaced at this centre .The dry rations for this purpose was transported by boat on 3 occasions with over 5,000 kgs of rations and other essentials like cooking and kerosene oil.Most of them returned to their home by the 20 of January once the flood water receded . Some of them lost their mud houses in Mahiladythievu, Munnaikadu, and Muthalaikudah and in various locations of Paduvankarai area. There were widows, infants , hearing and physically impaired persons among these families.

Apart from this, standard dry food packs to were supplied to affected people in different locations in January (Phase 1)

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Rameshpuram/Kitul	32
Ariyampathy	43
Poonuchimunai /Navatkudah	65
Mahiladithivu	32
Thiraimadhu	18
Unnichai	40
Karadyanaru	15
Thanthamalai	23
Puliyanthivu	08

Due to the efficient and effective welfare centre run by the Methodist Church in Mahiladithivu, the Pattalipuram Divisonal Secretary requested the church to support 200 families in the Muthalaikuddah

GS division with Kitchen utensils.

The Kitchen utensils pack cost approx Rs 2,500 which was purchased and distributed to the affected families under the supervision of the Grama Sevaka of the area in the 1st week of February.



Due to the rains experienced from the end of January and beginning of February (phase 11) the villages around the Mahiladithivu children's centre was badly affected by flood waters. This second disaster was much worse than the first in terms of damages to agriculture and property. The people started coming over to the centre from 2nd February onwards and totally 175 families 590 affected persons were staying in the centre. Cooked food were being provided to them . 97 % of the families that were staying at this centre were Hindus. This included 2 hindu priests and 5 temple leaders who stayed for 8 days.

People from Mahiladitheevu south are usually ill treated by other villages due to caste differences, but these differences were disregarded at this time of emergency, where all stayed together at the centre. The church was able to respond to the need early as they had transported dry rations in anticipation of movement on 2nd February. Rs. 650,000 worth of dry food and other items was transported by boat from time to time as the need arose for the displaced . 175 parcels of dry food items worth Rs 270,000 was issued to the 175 families who were staying at the centre. This was issued as most of the heads of households visited their homes during the day for cleaning and other chores and return to the centre only at night for safety and security. Therefore they were in need of dry food rations for cooking during the day.

When the flood water receded by the 9th of February people gradually started returning to their homes. We issued 175 packs to start their lives. Each pack contain about 4 kgs of rice, 4 kg flour, 2kg sugar , 1 kg Dhal, ½ kg dry fish, 3 pkts soya meat, Anchor milk powder 400g, tin fish , noodles, 2 mats and bed sheet

per family. The Church together with the Grama Niladari (Village Govt administrative official) of the area identified 90 families according to their need and vulnerability, who returned and issued dry rations packs worth Rs 224,010.

Around 40 families (120 persons) remained in the centre till 21st as their mud houses were destroyed due to the floods. We issued them with 40 dry rations packs worth Rs 101,540. We faced many challenges specially lack of toilets and clean water. As the water was contaminated we used bottled water for drinking purposes to prevent any out break of diseases.



This welfare centre for the displaced in the area has brought positive changes and attitudes among the people of the area. As it's a predominantly Hindu area activities of the church and Christians were viewed with great suspicion due to various reasons in the past. But this caring of the displaced by the church broke barriers that existed among the people and created a positive attitude towards the church and its people. They have drawn closer to the church helping in the cleaning of the compound and sharing their hopes and fears with the minister and drawing comfort. There are some who still stay at the centre in the night for safety and security. Thus this centre has become a place of refuge and comfort for the community.

Koddamunai - Batticaloa

The church had to respond to the emergency immediately in the 1st phase in January and prepared its own dry rations packs for the affected valued at Rs 1500/= each. 350 packs were distributed to the following areas on the 10 of January

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Koddaimunai	198
Amirthakali	64
Thannamunai	28
Sinna Urani	60

Due to the resumption of rains at the end of January which caused major floods in February (Phase 11) 350 Standard dry ration packs were distributed to the affected families in areas mentioned below on 4th February 2011.

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Koddaimunai	198
Amirthakali	64
Thannamunai	28
Sinna Urani	60

125 standard dry rations packs that were received from MRDS through Ampara circuit were distributed to Sivapuram - 78 families and Vipulananthapuram - 47 families.

50 dry standard dry ration packs packed and despatched from Colombo and was distributed among hearing impaired persons on a request made to the church by the Rehabilitation Organization for the Deaf in Batticaloa . They were suffering and facing great difficulties since they had not received any support from Government or any non governmental organization.

Chenkalady –Batticaloa

The towns and villages in the area was severely affected in January (Phase 1). There were at times water between 3-6 ft at some locations. Due to this people were temporarily staying in schools and public buildings. Some were staying with host families. The household items were washed away by the flood waters in most homes. Houses were fully destroyed or damaged by the floods as well. Livestock reared for livelihoods, home gardening, small businesses were all destroyed .Due to loss of income, many were suffering to get their daily food . The church responded to this need and provided Dry rations packs of Rs 1250/= which were distributed to 236 families in the following areas below

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Kaluwankerny	92
Thalavai	23
Veppawettuwan	29
Chenkalady	82
Narriputhotam	12

Due to the rains beginning from end of January the areas were flooded again and the church responded by providing standard dry rations packs to affected families .(Phase 11) The dry rations were distributed to 275 affected families in Naripotthatam and 250 families in Chenkalady between the period 4th



February and 12th February.

Valachchenai – Batticaloa

The heavy rains in early January called caused flooding in areas such as Kiran, Valaichenai, Kalkudah Maruthanagar, Pirampadithivu, Kinnaiyady, Kummurumullai villages. Due to the rains and floods 73 families - 215 persons were displaced and sought shelter at the Kiran Church Wesley hall. Cooked meals mats and bed sheets was provided . They were sheltered for 5 days till the water receded and thereafter they returned home. The Church responded to heavy rains and floods in the area by identifying 150 families badly affected by distributing the standard dry ration packs in early January . The families were from the following areas.

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Valechenai	25
Kiran	58
Maruthanagar	12
Kinnaiyadi,Prempadithivu,Kumburumulla	50

As the rains increased and floods were severe in mid January (phase 1) the church provided 320 standard dry ration packs to affected families in the areas mentioned below

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Kiran	155
Valechenai	90
Maruthanagar	27
Kinnaiyadi,Prempadithivu,Kumburumulla	48

Due to rains from the end of January and beginning of February (Phase 11) the church responded by providing 400 packs of Dry rations consisting of Rice – 10 kg, Flour – 2 kg and Sugar – 1 kg . The packs were distributed to the affected families in the following areas

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Kiran	169
Karuvakerny	06
Karunaipuram	19
Union colony	19
Main street	14
Kalkudah Street	12
Other areas	35
Kalkudah	29
Other areas	35
Maruthanagar	28
Sungankerny	31
Sinnaiyadi	09
Kinnaiyadi	15



Kallar – Batticaloa

Circuit comprise of the following Societies - Kaluthavali, Kaluvanchikudy, Kumaranvelli, Makulurmunai and Palukulam all of which was very badly affected by the floods. In some areas the water rose up to 3 feet and the people were unable to move out but to manage in the houses with water. As the water began to recede they opted to move in to refugee camps in schools. Standard dry ration packs were distributed to 310 Families in the affected areas (Phase1). The road were submerged with water and the bridge between Kaluthawali and Batticaloa was badly damaged. For a few days the only conveyance for was by boats.

Kalmunai - Ampara

Initial distribution of Standard dry ration packs were among 251 Families(Phase 1) in the affected areas of Pandirippu, Mangalankerny, Kalmunai 1, Kalmunai 2, Kalmunai 3, Manachenai, Karaitivu, Neelavannai, Nappitimunai, Navithanvelly, Christa Illam Home and the Kalmunai Girls Home. Due to rains at the end of January and beginning of February(Phase 11) 266 standard dry rations packs were provided to affected families in the following areas

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Kalmuani-1	23
Kalmunai -2	35
Kalmunai -3	07
Mangalamkerny	33
Pandiruppu	34
Karaithivu	22
Periyaneelavai	19
Manalchenai/Nattpitymunai /Navithanveli	16
Christa Illam / Girls home	08
Thurainilaveni	37
Pandiruppu	32

Thirokovil - Ampara

Standard dry rations packs were distributed among 440 families in the affected areas of Thirokovil, Palakudah, Sinnathodam and Vinayapuram. 200 nos of dry rations standard packs received from MRDS through Ampara Circuit were distributed in Sinnamuhathuwaram , Thirokolai, and Ithikady villages .

Ampara

232 Dry rations packs of Rs. 1000 each was distributed in the areas in the district. As per the request from the Grama Niladari's of the respective areas the packs were distributed as follows to the affected families

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Valathapitiya	150
Malwatte	80
Rajagalathenna	02

Trincomalee

The flood waters affected the district very badly and church a rapid assessment of the areas affected through the local churches and identified affected families .193 standard Dry rations packs of Rs 1,000 was provided to the affected families in the following areas in January (Phase 1)

Affected area	No of families
Shanthipuram	16
Kanniya	17
Anpuvalipuram	27
Nilavelly	33
Peruntheru	54
Dockyard	46

Due to the resumption of rain at the end of January the areas were again flooded in February (Phase 11) Standard dry ration packs were provided to the following areas

Affected areas	No of packs
Shanthipuram 1	71
Shanthipuram 2	16

Pangulam	55
Kanniya	18
Anpuvalipuram	27
Nilaveli	36
Peruntheru /Dockyard	35

Kantale – Trincomalee

Due to the severe rains at the end of January, floods were experienced in Kanthale, Thambalagamuwa, Suriyapura and the people were badly affected. Water at the Kantale and Galmetiyawa tanks were at spill level and thus the sluice gates had to be opened to prevent further disaster. Due to the excess flow of water, the areas were inundated causing damages and destruction to property and displacement of population. The church responded by providing cooked meals and dry ration packs to the affected. Standard dry rations packs were provided to the affected families in the following areas

Affected Areas	No of Packs
86 Mile Post	40
Galmatiyawa	27
Peraru	15
Suriyapura	14
Thambalagamuwa	05
97 mile post	05
Jayantha Mawatha	05
Mollipothana	05
Other areas	22

Minneriya

Due to the heavy rains and floods some of the church members were affected. After assessment dry food as purchased and 30 dry ration packs was distributed among affected church members.

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Minneriya	19
Dimbulagala, Habarana, Diulankadawela, Bakamuna	04
Higurakoda	07

Anuradhapura

Standard dry ration packs were distributed on a request from the Grama Sevaka of the areas to 8 families in Kimbulawe. Dry rations were also provided to Grama Niladaris of the area for meals to 102 families 355 persons sheltered in a schools in Kimbulawe and 35 families 111 people in a school in Thambathawa. Further standard dry rations packs were distributed in the following areas after the 2nd stage of floods in early February.

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Thanthirimale	18
Maradankadawala	22
Kattiyawa	07
Medawachiya	19
Pandurugama	13

Kandy

15 church families were affected by heavy rains and floods in the following areas in the Kandy District.

Affected Areas	No of Packs
Tennekumbara	10

Tennekumbara	10
Gelioya	3
Kudasale	2

The Board of Social Responsibility and the youth of the Church undertook to help them and provide a packs worth Rs. 5,000 each with Dry rations ,Clothes, mosquito net, mats, kitchen utensils at a total cost of Rs 75,000 .

Vavuniya

The church responded to the emergency and identified affected area such as Ellapper, Archipuram, Kalnaddan, Maharampaikulam, Kaneshapuram, Kugannagar, Parathipuram, Sundarapuram, Nedunkerney, Ninamadu, Sithamparapuram, Pandarikulam, Katpakapuram. Vavuniya Circuit flood relief team visited and distributed standard dry ration packs for 200 affected families.

Affected Area	No of Packs
Ellapper, Archipuram, Kalnaddan	41
Maharampaikulam, Kaneshapuram, Kugannagr, Parathipuram, Sundarapuram, Thalikulam	19
Nedunkerney	40
Ninamadu	47
Sithamparapuram, Pandarikulam,	17
Kathpakapuram, Thirunavatkulam	23
Total Pack	200



Muttur - Vaharai circuit

The continous rain and the resultant floods caused much suffering and displacement of people. Many thousands were displaced in schools, mosques and the churches . In Muttur area the Methodist church responded to the Requets of the Grama Niladaris of Patalipuram (242 families) Veeramanagar (182 families) in the Mutur East Area. The Standard dry ration packs of Rs 1000 for the affected families . the distribution

took place at the church premises at Patalipuram on 11 and 12th January in the presence of the Grama Niladaris of both villages.



Matara

Families in estate areas were affected by floods in Weerapana and Inthikatudeniya. These families source of income is casual labour in the estates. 22 Dry ration packs were distributed to the affected families.

Komari

Due to the floods the families were severely affected as their homes and livelihoods were affected. Most of the people of the area main source of income is through fishing and casual labour. As these were affected by the floods they had no means to sustain themselves. The Church provided relief to the affected families in the following areas.

Affected Area	No of Packs
Komari	223
Thandiyaddy	32
Manalechenai	25
Urani	25
Ullai	12
Pottuvil	88

Next Phase of Relief – Construction & Repairs to destroyed /damaged housed

Considering the needs for this as the next stage, shown in the following table;

For a totally damaged house

20 Nos Corrugated Sheets @ Rs:576/=	Rs: 11,520.00
50 Bags Cement @ Rs: 850/= per bag 50 Kg	Rs: 50,850.00
Additional Expenses for Timber, Transport and labour etc	Rs: 30,000.00
Total Max per house hold (Rounded up)	Rs:100,000.00

For Housing repairs: (Partially damaged)

20 bags cement @ Rs: 850/= per bag of 50 Kg	Rs: 17,000.00
Additional Expenses for Timber, Transport and labour etc	Rs: 15,000.00
Maximum per household (Total)	Rs: 35,000.00

Circuit	Fully damaged Houses	Partially damaged Houses	Repairs to Pre schools	Total Cost
Komari	4			400,000.00
		51		1,785,000.00
Valachchenai	27			2,700,000.00
		5		175,000.00
			Rs: 100,000/=	
Chenkalady	8			800,000.00
		10		350,000.00
Koddamunai	2			200,000.00
		60		2,100,000.00
Puliyanthivu	19			1,900,000.00
Kallar		14		490,000.00
	5			500,000.00
Kalmunai		9		900,000.00
Thirukkovil	45			4,500,000.00
Muthur	11			1,100,000.00
Kantale		21		735,000.00
		3		105,000.00
Anuradhapura		10		350,000.00
Minneriya	8			800,000.00
Ampara	5			500,000.00
		20		700,000.00
	134	203	Total	21,090,000.00

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