



Australian Government
Department of Immigration and Citizenship

DIAC Submission to the Joint Select Committee on the Christmas Island Tragedy

This submission focuses on the operational response and after-incident support provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) following the Christmas Island tragedy of 15 December 2010. The submission has been structured around the Terms of Reference (ToR) provided by the Joint Select Committee which are considered relevant to DIAC's involvement in the tragedy.

Introduction

DIAC processing of irregular maritime arrivals on Christmas Island

Irregular maritime arrivals (IMAs) is the term used to describe people who arrive without authority by boat in Australia, either on the mainland or at an excised offshore place. It is Government policy that all IMAs are initially processed on Christmas Island. IMAs are managed in accordance with the Government's Immigration Detention Values which ensure that all people in immigration detention are treated fairly and humanely.

Soon after their arrival on Christmas Island, IMAs are provided with the opportunity to contact their family / close friends to tell them that they are safe, and the opportunity to access consular assistance.

IMAs undergo a comprehensive and thorough assessment process, including security checking, to establish if they have a legitimate reason for staying in Australia. This process includes:

- assessing identities, as many people dispose of all personal papers en route to Australia;
- assessing whether the person is raising claims which may engage Australia's protection obligations; and
- obtaining formal police clearances from countries in which they have resided for at least 12 months in the past ten years.

IMAs are interviewed to establish their identity, where they are from, their reasons for being in Australia, and any reasons why they may not be able to return to their home country. If the departmental officer undertaking the interview considers the IMA is raising claims which, *prima facie*, may engage Australia's protection obligations, the IMA will have their claims assessed under a non-statutory process.

If a departmental officer finds that an IMA is owed protection obligations, and they also meet health, character and security requirements, a recommendation is made to the Minister to allow the IMA to apply for a Protection Visa. If an officer does not conclude that an IMA is owed protection, the case is referred to an independent assessor. As part of this review stage, the independent assessor will make a recommendation regarding whether the IMA is owed protection under the Refugees

Convention. IMAs are provided with publicly funded independent advice and assistance during the processing of their refugee claims at both the primary and review stages.

Any IMA who is found to not be owed protection obligations is subject to removal from Australia, and is removed as soon as practicable.

IMA clients may be transferred between immigration detention facilities on Christmas Island and the Australian mainland to provide accommodation that is appropriate to their individual circumstances. This includes the use of community detention for vulnerable families and unaccompanied minors.

Breakdown of SIEV 221 survivors

There were 42 confirmed survivors from the Suspected Irregular Entry Vessel (SIEV) 221 – JANGGA. Of these, 27 are from Iran, seven are from Iraq, five have identified themselves as being stateless and three are from Indonesia. The survivor group is made up of 22 adult males, nine adult females, seven male minors and four female minors (noting that two men who initially identified themselves as adults subsequently claimed to be minors). Eight family groups were identified in total.

ToR 1: Operational response of all Commonwealth agencies involved in the response, relevant agency procedures and inter-agency coordination

DIAC operational response

At 6:45am (Christmas Island time) on Wednesday 15 December 2010, the DIAC Acting Director of Centre Operations on Christmas Island was advised by Customs and Border Protection that a boat carrying irregular maritime arrivals (IMAs) was foundering at Rocky Point. A number of DIAC officers quickly attended the site, and then moved to Ethel Beach to prepare for the arrival of the survivors there. Local DIAC worked closely with Customs and Border Protection officers throughout the day as per normal interagency coordination in managing the arrival of IMAs at Christmas Island.

A triage area was established at Ethel Beach to assess the immediate health needs of the survivors prior to their transfer to the Christmas Island Hospital. The triage process was managed by the Indian Ocean Territories Health Service (IOTHS). The Department's contracted health services provider, International Health and Medical Services (IHMS), and detention services provider, Serco, attended Ethel Beach, and later the Christmas Island Hospital, to provide support for IOTHS. An IHMS team of four doctors, two paramedics and four nurses, who were already present on Christmas Island, was utilised in the initial response to the tragedy.

The Department's primary consideration was for the health and welfare of those who had been rescued. The Department actively supported IOTHS, contracted health service providers and emergency workers in managing the response by sourcing blankets and other supplies to manage the immediate needs of the survivors at Ethel Beach. The Department also made arrangements to ensure that interpreters were

positioned at the wreck site, Ethel Beach and the hospital to facilitate communication between the survivors and medical professionals. The Department also supported medical and emergency workers by sourcing vehicles to transport survivors and the deceased to hospital. A DIAC officer was placed at the Christmas Island Hospital in preparation for the arrival of injured survivors.

DIAC's duty of care commenced once the clients arrived on shore and were detained under section 189(3) of the *Migration Act* (1958). One passenger managed to reach shore himself and was taken to the Christmas Island Hospital for medical treatment. He was the first survivor to be detained at 9am (Christmas Island time) on 15 December 2010.

At approximately 11am (Christmas Island time) the first of the deceased were brought to Ethel Beach on ridged-hulled inflatable boats (RHIBs). Serco officers assisted the police in transferring the deceased bodies from the RHIBs, and Serco vehicles were made available to assist in transporting the deceased from Ethel Beach.

At 3pm (Christmas Island time) the Assistant Secretary for IMA Operations and Acting Director of Centre Operations attended the Emergency Management Committee (EMC) meeting held on island, chaired by the Island Administrator. This was the first EMC meeting relating to the tragedy that DIAC had received invitations to attend.

Throughout the day, as survivors were treated and discharged from hospital, they were detained and transferred to appropriate immigration accommodation on Christmas Island where counselling and mental health services were offered. Those survivors who were required to remain in the hospital were detained on the evening of 15 December 2010.

The survivors were initially placed at Phosphate Hill A compound, which is a low security alternative place of detention. The survivors were given ongoing telephone access to contact their families and close friends to assure them that they were safe. Many of the survivors continued to receive outpatient treatment from the hospital, which was complemented by the care provided by IHMS in the facility. Standard departmental processes for collecting bio data and verifying identities commenced on 16 December 2010, in accordance with advice from the head of the coronial enquiry.

Six survivors were transferred to the Royal Perth Hospital for treatment, following their detention under section 189(3) of the *Migration Act* (1958). Two female survivors were medivaced to Perth on the evening of 15 December 2010. The following evening, three male survivors were transferred on a DIAC charter flight to Perth for medical treatment. A fourth male survivor was medivaced to Perth in the early hours of 18 December 2010. Following their treatment and discharge from hospital, the six clients were subsequently accommodated in alternative places of detention in Perth.

A Critical Incident Recovery Psychology Team of five psychologists was organised by IHMS and sent to Christmas Island on 16 December 2010 to provide trauma support

to the survivors and assist in managing their immediate needs. Recovre is an external crisis management specialist trauma team. Senior DIAC staff and experienced departmental case managers, as well as additional Serco officers, Life Without Barriers staff and Australian Red Cross officers, were also sent to Christmas Island on 16 December 2010 to support the Department's response to the tragedy.

Immigration processing for these clients was undertaken subject to Australian Federal Police (AFP) investigations. The Department has managed the survivors sensitively, ensuring that appropriate care and support arrangements were the Department's primary focus. Survivors have been subject to standard identity and security checking, and their claims are being assessed in line with arrangements for all IMAs.

All survivors were provided with the opportunity to contact their respective consulates on 22 December 2010.

Establishment of DIAC information line

Late on 15 December 2010 DIAC established an information line to field calls from people who may have information or concerns relating to relatives or friends on board SIEV 221. The DIAC information line initially operated 24 hours a day. This was later scaled back to operate only during business hours, and ceased on 13 January 2011. Over 950 calls were received via the information line, including some repeat callers. Subsequent callers have been directed to the Department's standard contact numbers.

Where DIAC was able to match a caller with a survivor, the survivor was provided with details of the caller and given an opportunity to either make phone contact or have the Department provide information back to the caller about their welfare. None of the survivors authorised the Department to pass on information to callers, instead preferring to contact family back in their home countries and asking them to contact other family and friends on their behalf.

Coordination with AFP

Information received from the DIAC phone line, as well as photos of people believed to be on SIEV 221 (sent by family members to the Department), were provided to the AFP to assist with their investigation. Once the disaster victim identification process was completed, any subsequent information received by the Department was provided to the WA Police to assist with their missing person's investigation.

DIAC worked closely with the AFP on Christmas Island to ensure survivors were kept informed on a regular basis about the progress of coronial and investigative processes. DIAC and the AFP regularly held joint meetings with SIEV 221 clients on Christmas Island to discuss these issues and update the survivor group as progress was made. DIAC continues to work cooperatively with both the AFP and the WA Police by sharing information received that may be pertinent to continuing coronial and missing persons investigations, facilitating the return of client property and in finalising family arrangements for deceased relatives.

A chronology of key events and actions taken by DIAC following the Christmas Island tragedy can be found at Attachment A.

ToR 4: The after-incident support provided to survivors

Initial placement of survivors

Following the tragedy, the survivor group was closely managed by DIAC's case management teams and appropriate medical and mental health support was provided. The priority of the Department was to address the immediate health and support needs of the survivors. Initial medical advice indicated that the survivor group should remain together to provide each other with much-needed emotional support, and to allow family and support networks to be identified and formed.

The 33 survivors on Christmas Island were generally accommodated together in Phosphate Hill A compound. The Department relocated some close family members who were either already in immigration detention on Christmas Island, or who subsequently arrived at Christmas Island, to be with the survivors to provide them with additional support. Visits were facilitated on a regular basis for extended family members detained on Christmas Island.

Three child orphans survived the tragedy. They have been provided with day-to-day care by direct family members in appropriate detention arrangements and received initial support from Life Without Barriers counsellors. Two of the orphans, who are cousins, were reunited with two uncles who survived the sinking, as well as an additional uncle, who was already accommodated on Christmas Island. The third orphan was reunited with his aunt, uncle and cousins who arrived on a subsequent SIEV on 20 December 2010.

The adult family members who assumed a guardianship role for these orphans were assessed as suitable to look after the children by medical professionals on Christmas Island. The Department understands that the families of the orphans in their home countries were consulted and agreed with the care arrangements that were put in place.

Health and psychological support

All survivors have been provided with appropriate counselling and psychological support while in immigration detention. All clients who were directly or indirectly affected by the incident, including the survivors and their relatives, as well as staff, were debriefed by IHMS following the incident. The affected clients were reviewed by the IHMS mental health team and those identified as requiring further assistance were seen by visiting psychiatrists. Detailed management plans were developed and implemented for each of the affected clients.

The IHMS mental health team engaged with clients daily in the aftermath of the tragedy on a one-to-one basis with a view to continuing to assess the survivors and

create a sense of normality. The overall management strategy promoted a return to normalisation, allowing normal human grieving and expression of emotion to continue and assisting clients to move forward with their lives with ongoing support and guidance.

In addition, IHMS staff made themselves available to clients and relevant stakeholders at all hours to provide psychological support following the victim identification process.

The Recovre crisis management specialist trauma team provided regular updates to departmental staff on Christmas Island regarding the progress of the affected children, as well as case reports for individuals affected by the tragedy and recommendations for management of the group. IHMS also provided the Department with regular advice around the support being provided to the survivors on Christmas Island, and recommendations around the short and long-term care requirements of the group.

IHMS arranged for a psychiatrist, Dr Stephen Fenner, to visit Christmas Island on two occasions in January 2011, to provide clinical assessment and support for the survivor group. Dr Fenner subsequently provided the Department with broad recommendations for how the group as a whole should be managed. His initial recommendation was for the survivors to be kept together in their natural family and support groupings, and for affected clients to be given the opportunity to visit the wreck site to assist in resolving their grief. His subsequent recommendations were for the survivors to be moved to the mainland as soon as they had been provided with the opportunity to visit the wreck site and funerals for the deceased had taken place.

IHMS also arranged for a Child and Adult Psychiatrist, Dr Gosja Wojnarowska, to visit Christmas Island in February 2011, to review and provide advice regarding long term care arrangements for the three orphaned children.

In addition, the Department requested formal advice from IHMS regarding the expected ongoing medical and mental health needs of each individual survivor to inform long-term placement decisions, including consideration of the locations in which these services would be most available (eg metropolitan versus regional areas). IHMS provided this placement report to the Department on 17 February 2011.

While the placement decision was made to accommodate the survivors separately to other clients to enable them to grieve privately and provide support to each other, standard programs and activities were provided to all survivors. Early IHMS advice indicated that all children from SIEV 221 recovered well in the aftermath of the tragedy. The children were considered to be socializing normally and adapted to their new environment and routine on Christmas Island.

The orphans participated in a range of activities with other children on Christmas Island, and the Department worked with psychologists and other providers to provide ongoing support to both the orphans and their carers.

Memorial services on Christmas Island

A memorial service was held on 19 December 2010 at Phosphate Hill for the deceased victims of SIEV 221. Arrangements for the service were discussed with the survivors. Approximately 130 people attended, including fellow detainees, DIAC staff, Serco officers and members of the Christmas Island community. A prayer session was also held for clients at the Construction Camp on 19 December 2010, and for clients at North West Point IDC on 20 December 2010.

On 5 March 2011 the Shire of Christmas Island, in conjunction with the Department of Regional Australia, Regional Development and Local Government (DoRA), organised a memorial service for the Christmas Island community. The Department was consulted during the planning phase for the community service. The service was attended by members of the Christmas Island community, The Hon Warren Snowdon MP, Senator Trish Crossin, and officers from both DIAC and Customs and Border Protection.

During the service there were a number of speakers, with messages from clients being read thanking the community for their support. No clients attended the service, however during the day the survivors and family members who remained on Christmas Island visited the wreck site. Mental health advice had been that facilitating a visit to the wreck site could assist survivors to resolve their grief and help to reduce future psychological morbidity.

A memorial board is being prepared and a plaque will be placed at the wreck site.

Funerals for deceased from SIEV 221 in Sydney

On 7 February 2011, following advice from the AFP, DIAC and Serco advised the survivors and their families that 17 bodies from the 30 confirmed deceased had been formally identified and would be released for burial. All available identified relatives were contacted by the AFP and subsequently provided requests in writing for the repatriation locations, including requests for burial in Australia. Of the 17 bodies released, the families requested that nine bodies be returned to their home countries (two to Iran, seven to Iraq) for burial.

The remaining eight bodies were buried in Sydney on 15 February 2011, in line with family wishes. The Department considered it appropriate to facilitate the families' preferences for the burial of their deceased kin and that incorporating their wishes was consistent with the Government's Immigration Detention values of treating clients fairly and reasonably while ensuring the inherent dignity of the human person. Funeral arrangements were made in consultation with the family members of the deceased and local Islamic and Christian religious leaders in Sydney. The option of burying the deceased on Christmas Island was not feasible due to a lack of burial plots on the island, limitations on funeral and burial equipment and no undertaker being present on the island.

On 14 February 2011, direct and close relatives of the deceased and survivors who suffered a loss were transferred to Sydney to attend the funerals. The group was

accompanied by interpreters and four Recovre psychologists to ensure appropriate health and welfare support was provided to the relatives for the duration of their travel. A total of 21 relatives were transferred from Christmas Island and one relative was transferred from Perth. Those clients who transferred to Sydney for the funerals were selected because they either suffered the loss of an immediate family member or were a direct and close relative of a survivor who suffered a loss and were considered a key emotional support to that person.

The group of 22 relatives was scheduled to return to Christmas Island on 17 February 2011, however due to severe weather conditions the aircraft was unable to land on the island. As the charter was already en route to Christmas Island, the clients were temporarily accommodated near Derby, Western Australia, prior to their return to Christmas Island on 18 February 2011.

The AFP met costs related to the funeral, while DIAC met the costs related to transferring the relatives to Sydney and returning them to Christmas Island.

Prior to their departure from Christmas Island and Perth, the 22 clients attending the funerals in Sydney were advised they would return to Christmas Island as a group while decisions on their longer term placement were made. As outlined above, issues around their long-term placement decisions were still being resolved with IHMS when the AFP advised that the bodies would be released for burial in Sydney. Given the limited timeframes in which to make burial arrangements, and to ensure family wishes were met, the Department progressed funeral arrangements as quickly as possible.

Coordination with AFP

The AFP and DIAC have continued to work closely together to finalise a number of arrangements relating to the deceased from SIEV 221, including organising funeral arrangements for the deceased who were buried in Sydney and returning property of the deceased to next-of-kin relatives in immigration detention.

Throughout this process DIAC, Serco and the AFP worked together to provide a positive message to the survivors in order to manage their fears and uncertainties around how the processes for victim identification and repatriation of the deceased would be managed.

Long-term placement decisions

The departmental view has been that client placement decisions should be made in consultation with medical professionals, and should take into consideration a range of factors, including the ongoing health support needs of survivors and their possible links to family members in Australia. The Department's priority has been to ensure that placement decisions are appropriate for, and fully informed by, the particular and complex needs of the survivors.

The survivors who required significant medical care that could not be delivered on Christmas Island were transferred to Perth in the days immediately following the

tragedy. Initial medical advice was for the remaining survivors to be kept together on Christmas Island where they could support each other through the grieving process.

Initially, departmental officers worked with the survivors to identify their links to other clients in immigration detention and/or family in the Australian community. This information was used to identify broad family groups and support networks that should be considered in placement decisions, as well as possible locations for placements.

The Minister had clearly indicated that his intention was for the orphans and their families to be moved into community detention arrangements as soon as ongoing access to necessary health and welfare services could be put in place. While these arrangements were being made, the Department worked with psychologists and other providers on Christmas Island to provide ongoing support to the families, and the IOTHS psychologist undertook specialised group work to provide parenting skills for the male survivors who assumed the role of parenting surviving relatives from SIEV 221.

The orphans and their families were released into community detention on 24 February 2011, once the Minister was satisfied that appropriate arrangements, including the availability of suitable accommodation and access to appropriate psychological care, were in place to support the clients.

The remaining survivors were transferred from Christmas Island to the mainland on 6 March 2011. As at cob 15 April 2011, 38 survivors were in community detention arrangements in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth, one client has been granted a humanitarian visa, and the three Indonesian crew have been arrested and taken into AFP custody.

School-aged children of clients in community detention are required to attend school. The Australian Red Cross, the lead service provider for the Expanded Community Detention Program, together with DIAC, assist clients in making arrangements for enrolling children in public schools. Where public schooling is not available, alternative schooling options are sourced.

All school-aged children from SIEV 221 were enrolled in schools as soon as practicable following their placement in community detention, subject to consideration of their emotional well being and readiness for school.

ToR 5: The after-incident support provided to affected Christmas Island community members, Customs, Defence and other personnel

The Employee Assistance Provider (EAP) is an independent and confidential counselling service provided by DIAC for departmental and service provider staff, including on Christmas Island. On 15 December 2010, EAP's counselling services on Christmas Island were broadened to provide assistance not only to departmental staff affected by the tragedy, but also to Christmas Island residents. The Department worked closely with the DoRA and local authorities to ensure that the availability of

these services was communicated to local residents and that locals were encouraged to make use of them. A small number of local residents accessed this service.

The EAP counselling services were the first community counselling services made available to the Christmas Island community following the tragedy, and were in place for approximately one week. The EAP counsellor supported similar activities coordinated by the Christmas Island Hospital. Additional counsellors and specialist trauma counsellors were deployed by both IHMS and DIAC to deal with post-traumatic stress disorder.

Attachment A

Chronology – Key Events and Actions taken by Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) following the Christmas Island tragedy

Approximate time (CI time)	Key events	Actions
15 December 2010		
0645	Local Customs & Border Protection representative, Myles Pickett, advises Acting Director of Centre Operations on Christmas Island, by telephone, of direct arrival boat carrying IMAs foundering at Rocky Point.	AS CI telephones AS IMA Operations, Peter Richards in National Office (Canberra).
0700	Acting Director of Centre Operations attends disaster site together with other DIAC officers. DIAC advised that one passenger on board the vessel had managed to reach shore when the boat hit the rocks and has been taken to hospital.	AS CI advises AS IMA Operations of apparent extent of tragedy.
Approximately 0830	Arrangements made to place a DIAC officer at the Christmas Island hospital.	
0900	The passenger who had earlier managed to reach shore and had been taken to the hospital was the first survivor to be detained under section 189(3) of the <i>Migration Act</i> (1958).	
By approximately 0930 hours	Group of DIAC staff have moved to Ethel Beach to prepare for arrival of survivors. A triage area had been established by Indian Ocean Territories Health Service (IOTHS). International Health and Medical Services (HMS) and Serco also in attendance providing support to IOTHS, Voluntary Marine Rescue, Customs & Border Protection and emergency management team. Approval sought and granted from AS CI to engage Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS). Arrangements for RFDS underway.	AS CI sends two non-essential staff back to office (Assistant Health Liaison Officer and Case Manager)
1000	Medical staff board a rigid-hulled inflatable boat (RHIB) to attend to possible critical injuries.	
1100	First of the deceased are transferred to shore by RHIB.	
Between approximately 1130 and 1245	First group of survivors arrive and undergo triage. Two female clients taken straight to hospital by ambulance. Most clients taken to hospital by bus.	

Approximately 1330	DIAC's counsellor, Employee Assistance Program (EAP), establishes counselling service at Poon Saan Grove. CI Administrator, Brian Lacy, advised and asked to communicate to community availability of these services.	
1500	DIAC Assistant Secretary for IMA Operations on Christmas Island (AS CI) and Acting Director of Centre Operations attend Emergency Management Committee Meeting.	
Between approximately 1530 and 1600	Second vessel (Triton) with rescued passengers onboard is unloaded.	
Between 1504 and 1830	The remaining 41 of the 42 survivors are detained. 34 of the 42 clients are detained upon discharge. Clients remaining in hospital are detained between 1750 and 1830	
By 1900	34 clients have been relocated to Phosphate Hill Alpha compound. Eight clients remain in hospital.	
2030	Two female survivors transferred to Perth by RFDS.	
Late	DIAC information line established (24/7) to field calls from people who may have known someone on board SIEV 221. Script developed and distributed to call centre staff and overseas posts to consistently manage client enquiries.	
16 December 2010		
0830	AS CI meets with AFP CI OIC. AS CI also meets with AFP lead, Gavin Ryan.	Concerns regarding final number rescued. Serco asked to undertake headcount and confirm. Number rescued confirmed at approximately 0925 hours.
0930	AS CI meets with CI Administrator and Minister for Home Affairs, Brendan O'Connor	
Approximately 1030	Head of coronial enquiry advises AS CI that immigration processes can proceed as normal. AS CI advises Entry Team Leader	
Approximately 1100	Entry commences bio data collection process.	
Afternoon/ Evening	Alive calls commence for clients at Phosphate Hill and at CI hospital. Nominal roll prepared. Case Managers begin	

	collecting names from clients who may have relatives on the boat and on island. Travel and accommodation team on CI make arrangements for additional staff on island. Three male survivors transferred to Perth on DIAC charter flight for medical treatment.	
1300 - 1500	Community Reference Group meeting chaired by AS CI at Recreation Centre.	
2055	Senior DIAC staff and experienced departmental case managers, as well as specialist IHMS trauma team, additional Serco officers and Australian Red Cross officers arrive by charter.	
17 December 2010		
Morning	Initial bio data of survivor group completed and work commences on nominal roll for missing.	
By 1730	Two survivors discharged from hospital and moved to Phosphate Hill Alpha compound.	
18 December 2010		
By 0110	1 male survivor medivaced to Perth.	
Afternoon	Planning for memorial services underway.	
19 December 2010		
1400 - 1500	Memorial service held at Phosphate Hill Alpha Compound for survivors and family members. Also attended by some community representatives, interpreters, AS CI and Serco management.	
1500	Prayer service held at Construction Camp.	
20 December 2010		
1400	Two prayer services held at North West Point IDC.	
23 December 2010		
	Three Indonesian crew from SIEV 221 transferred to Perth Immigration Detention Centre (IDC)	
13 January 2011		
Afternoon	DIAC information line ceased to operate.	
24 January 2011		
	Three Indonesian crew arrested by AFP in Perth	
6 February 2011		
	A child and adolescent mental health services psychiatrist arrived on Christmas Island to provide an initial report and recommendations regarding appropriate long term care arrangements for the orphans.	
14 February 2011		

	21 direct and close relatives of the deceased transferred to Sydney by charter to attend funerals. One relative also transferred from Perth to Sydney.	
15 February 2011		
1030	Three Muslim burials conducted at Rookwood Cemetery, Sydney.	
1430	Five Christian burials conducted at Castlebrook Memorial Park Cemetery, Sydney.	
17 February 2011		
	Group of 22 relatives scheduled to return to Christmas Island. Charter departs Sydney but is unable to land on Christmas Island due to severe weather conditions. Clients temporarily accommodated near Derby, WA.	
	IHMS report outlining recommendations for long-term placement of SIEV 221 survivors received by the Department	
18 February 2011		
	Group of 22 relatives return to Christmas Island.	
24 February 2011		
	The three orphans and their families transferred from Christmas Island and placed in community detention in Sydney.	
5 March 2011		
0945	Memorial service for the Christmas Island community held.	
6 March 2011		
	Remaining survivors and their relatives transferred from Christmas Island to the mainland.	