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Emergency appeal operation update

Sri Lanka: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRLK004 GLIDE n° DR-2012-000177-LKA Operation update n°1 19 December 2012

Period covered by this Ops Update: 2 to 30 November 2012

Appeal target (current): This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,070,504 in cash, kind, or services to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) to assist 20,000 drought affected families (some 125,000 people) for 18 months. The operation will be completed by 28 April 2014. A Final Report will be made available by 28 July 2014. CHF 145,336 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Un-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged. Based on the situation, this Emergency Appeal responds to a request from SLRCS, and focuses on providing early recovery and longer-term food security assistance to the most drought affected families and complements the relief assistance provided by the Government of Sri Lanka.



their urgent needs. **Photo:** Hiran Priyankara Jayasinghe.

Appeal coverage: 17 per cent based on current appeal budget, including DREF allocation; [<click here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- **Emergency Appeal:** Launched on 2 November 2012 for CHF 1,070,504 for 18 months to assist 125,000 beneficiaries.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 145,336 was allocated from IFRC's DREF to support SLRCS's response.

Summary:

A month after the Emergency Appeal was launched, the situation in the drought affected areas remains grave. Drought conditions are persisting in the seven districts targeted by the Emergency Appeal. Many people in remote rural areas are still having difficulties to access safe drinking water, where many water sources have been contaminated and wells dried. While interrupting the prolonged dry spell (which lasted for over seven months), the October and November rainfall lasted for a few weeks, however was

insufficient to refill water wells and crucially, irrigation tanks to provide agricultural water for farmers to start the Maha cropping season¹.

Anticipating monsoon rains, farmers are getting ready for the Maha cropping season in all seven districts. Many farmers, however, do not have any resources (seeds, fertilizer, and farming equipment) to kick start their livelihood activities. While some farmers managed to recover, many who have lost their harvest for the second consecutive season are heavily indebted to the banks. There are some who cannot afford to procure seeds and fertilizers to prepare their lands for the Maha season; these are the poorest of the poor whose coping mechanisms have been undermined by the disaster. Based on the SLRCS assessment, those living in rural remote areas are the most vulnerable falling through community safety networks and not benefitting from large scale reconstruction efforts in their region. Thus this Emergency Appeal largely goes to assisting these most affected and vulnerable people.

To date, donor response has been slow to the appeal, constraining SLRCS efforts to respond to the immediate needs of the affected communities. SLRCS reiterates its appeal for assistance, especially in responding to livelihood and community sustainability activities.

CHF 145,336 was allocated from IFRC's DREF to support SLRCS in responding to the most urgent needs in continuation to the emergency safe drinking water distribution done by SLRCS in August and September 2012. Some 70 volunteers were mobilized in seven branches and oriented on operation targets and objectives. SLRCS's branches have selected 27 grama niladari divisions and 280 schools in partnership with district secretariats and the agrarian services department to install water storage tanks to enable access to safe drinking water. Also branches are in the process of selecting 1,400 most affected households to support with cash grants to start livelihood activities during the Maha cropping season. With limited resources raised, SLRCS is prioritising the most vulnerable who will not be able to recover without external support.

Though government efforts are ongoing to rehabilitate major irrigation tanks and irrigation canals, there is additional need of rehabilitating rural level minor irrigation tanks and canals. Current needs assessments done by the branch offices show more needs on alternative livelihoods for non-farming people and also providing diversified livelihood options for food security resistance for extreme climatic conditions. The onset of the north east monsoon may further aggravate the situation, hence continuous monitoring and assessment is required.

The situation

On 2 November, at the request of SLRCS, IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal of CHF 1,070,504 to support SLRCS to assist 20,000 drought affected families (some 125,000 people) for 18 months.

One month on, the situation in the seven districts targeted by the appeal remains grave. School children in the Polonnaruwa district are among the thousands reeling under the effects of a prolonged drought. At the Maithripura Primary School in the Welikanda division, the rain water collection tank has run dry and the students and teachers have to depend on the weekly water trucking that comes along to get drinking water supplies. Each child is asked to bring two bottles of safe drinking water to school until the water shortage eases. Meanwhile, schools (teachers and children) will benefit immensely if a hand water pump can be installed.

The rainfall received since end of October 2012, for few weeks was insufficient for farmers to plant the crops for the Maha season or to fill the hydropower reservoirs to full capacity, although the sudden rain wreaked havoc in certain areas with flood and landslides.

Prevailed rainy conditions due to the inter monsoon has not made a big difference to farmers and rural communities who suffered from drought. Their water sources are contaminated, they have lost the majority of their crops and seeds and their livelihoods are at risk. It will require a substantial amount of

¹ Due to rainfall periods in Sri Lanka, there are two major seasons (Yala and Maha) which are important to the Sri Lankan agricultural sector.

http://www.navagoviya.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7&Itemid=&lang=en

rain for ground water levels to raise and fill water reservoirs based on the branch volunteer assessments.

Although the government has provided assistance to the affected families with cash-for-work programmes to rehabilitate minor irrigation systems, canals and rural access roads and safe drinking water, affected families are in dire need of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, equipment, land preparation and seeds as the cultivation season has already begun. Farmers are in need of small water tanks, minor irrigation systems and wells to prepare for the upcoming North East monsoon season based on the ground analysis through SLRCS volunteers and officials.

The Economic Development Ministry has launched a drought risk reduction programme by continuing the de-silting of major irrigation tanks, strengthening the tank bunds and constructing major water canals. The Minister of Disaster Management in October 2012 emphasized that more support is needed to continue the government efforts for assisting drought affected families in all 12 districts. Meanwhile, the IFRC Secretary General in the November 2012's newsletter quoted *"The power of nature and disaster still humbles us, as when Hurricane Sandy ascended to the spotlight and silent disasters persist – such as the drought affecting millions in Sri Lanka"*.

Coordination and partnerships

The Sri Lankan Government has provided immediate relief to the drought stricken farmers. The Ministry of Economic Development is co-coordinating a cash-for-work programme for affected communities. Under this initiative, members of affected families between ages 18 to 60 will be engaged in the rehabilitation of minor irrigation systems, canals and rural access roads, for a period of eight to 12 days per month, whereby LKR 6,000 (approximately CHF 43) is provided to each family monthly, in their locality. In addition, the government is planning to provide water pumps, fertilizer and seeds to farmers for the next cultivation season. The government's drought assistance programme is expected to reach some 50,000 families who are affected by severe water scarcity in the North Central Province (NCP). The plans announced include the distribution of safe drinking water in 12 districts and the dredging and renovation of 4,000 selected agricultural wells. The government plans to also include the rehabilitation of large reservoirs.

SLRCS branches have selected grama niladari divisions and schools for water tank installations in collaboration with the district secretarial, divisional secretariats and grama niladari divisions and also with zonal education authorities at district level. The developed selection criteria according to the IFRC guidelines have been utilized for these selections and beneficiary selections are underway. Mainly skilled volunteers have been involved in coordination and obtaining information from relevant authorities. Apart from these government authorities SLRCS branches have discussed and obtained necessary information from agrarian services, schools and local authorities for effective service delivery.

National Society Capacity Building: As a part of awareness and knowledge building of national societies a recovery training (using the newly adopted IFRC recovery manual) was conducted in November 2012 on planning and implementation of an effective recovery programme. Also an orientation programme on drought early recovery for branch officials and volunteers was conducted mid-November 2012 at the SLRCS field training center. Branch executive officers and 25 volunteers from seven targeted branches participated.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

In July, SLRCS undertook a field mission to review the conditions during the early stages of the onset of the drought in the affected areas in Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Monaragala, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Hambantota, and Mannar districts. SLRCS identified that many remote and rural areas were already lacking access to safe drinking water and that the situation was worsening. Thus, SLRCS released LKR 400,000 (approximately CHF 2,875) in emergency funds from SLRCS's DREF to support four SLRCS branches in Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Monaragala and Kurunegala districts to start distribution of safe drinking water. SLRCS branches procured and delivered water from various sources from within the districts to the worst affected villages. However, inter monsoon rains have alleviated drinking water problems in a few places; still remote areas are having issues on safe drinking water.

Table 1: Summary of water distribution on four selected districts

District	Divisional secretariat divisions (DSDs)	Grama niladari divisions (GNDs)	Water distribution (liters)
Polonnaruwa	2	6	240,000
Monaragala	2	4	200,000
Anuradhapura	1	11	120,000
Kurunegala	2	10	384,000

An early recovery guideline was developed and shared with branches to identify beneficiaries for cash grant support and the detailed filtering is underway.

Branches have carefully selected volunteers by a series of consultations based on their different skills and experience as well as commitment due to the limited implementation time period. Volunteers were oriented on project activities at a central location and separate branch detailed plans of action were developed. Roles and responsibilities were given to each volunteer based on their skills such as assessments, information analysis and documentation at district level.

Surveys done by volunteers are showing a clear need for emergency recovery interventions at

house hold level. Though the government efforts are targeting major irrigation tanks and systems there is a high need to rehabilitate minor water tanks as well as irrigation canals. Also based on



Community members gathered to collect safe drinking water from a distribution point in Monaragala in August 2012. **Photo:** Monaragala branch of SLRCS.

government statistics people in need are much higher than the SLRCS target. Thus far, the branches have identified 14 grama niladari divisions (GNDs) for the implementation of activities and 280 schools for water tank installation. Branch Executive Officers are regularly in coordination with the headquarters for advice on technical matters under the leadership of the Deputy Director General and guided by developed criteria based on the IFRC guidelines.

A monitoring meeting is held at the headquarters every day with updates on the plan of action based on performance. A tender process was expedited to procure 70 water tanks of 2,000 ltr capacity and 280 water tanks of 1,000 ltr capacity. With the provision of these tanks, 5,000 families (25,000 people) and 100,000 children in 280 schools have access to safe drinking water through improved water storage. An emergency cash voucher system was discussed with a bank and necessary guidelines have been shared with them for offering household level assistance for livelihood recovery for 1,400 beneficiaries.

Over the last few years, SLRCS has undergone a major restructuring, through which it re-emerged a stronger partner with a greater integrity. It is a better National Society today, shifting away from 'a tsunami mentality to facing the new reality', as said by the SLRCS President. Many recommendations of the Central Governing Board have been implemented, including revising finance and procurement manuals. As a result of these radical reforms, SLRCS remains a relevant, more efficient and accountable organization, preventing and alleviating suffering, promoting human dignity and peace in the country. A recent evaluation by an independent expert further commended SLRCS work in response to the 2011 floods, which affected close to 1.2 million people. SLRCS is successfully implementing an integrated programme for community safety and resilience in 50 communities throughout the country. SLRCS is considered as a leading actor contributing to post-conflict reconstruction of the Northern Province emerging from nearly three decades of war conflict.

Progress towards outcomes

Water and sanitation (emergency water supply)

Outcome: 125,000 people in the worst affected villages of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Hambantota and Mannar districts have access to safe drinking water.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 families (25,000 people) have access to safe drinking water through improved water storage via water tanks, containers and filters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise worst affected villages based on a follow-up assessment. • Procure and install in the worst affected villages 70 water tanks of 2,000 ltr capacity each. • Provide information & support about the use of water storage and related hygiene promotion activities • Procure and distribute water containers (two containers of 10 ltr capacity each per family) for 5,000 families. • Procure and distribute ceramic water filters for 5,000 families. • Regular monitoring and reporting by SLRCS staff and volunteers and ongoing technical advice by IFRC.
100,000 children in 280 schools have access to safe drinking water via water tanks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 280 worst affected schools in the drought affected districts. • Procure and install 280 water tanks of 1,000 ltr capacity each in school. • Regular monitoring and reporting by SLRCS staff and volunteers and ongoing technical advice by IFRC.

Progress:

SLRCS branches deployed 70 trained volunteers in affected districts (Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Hambantota and Mannar) for conducting assessments, identifying and selecting beneficiaries. The Red Cross volunteers were guided through an orientation on survey forms, vulnerability criteria for selection of beneficiaries, and participation of affected populations in beneficiary selection processes. Affected geographical locations were identified in coordination with local administration, local government institutions and targeted communities.

The branches have further identified the water tank installation locations and school location (refer to Annex I and II) to install water tanks. Procurement of water tanks have been completed through the tender process. In total, with DREF funds, SLRCS was able to buy 70 water tanks of 2,000 ltr capacity each, 280 water tanks of 1,000 ltr capacity each and water containers (two containers of 10 ltr capacity each per family) for 2,450 families. Installation of water tanks is on-going and to be completed by mid-December 2012. The water tanks distribution aimed to assist the affected people in their harvest and water storage during the onset of rainfall.

SLRCS has developed a leaflet to provide information and support about the use of water storage and related hygiene promotion activities. 70 volunteers will be deployed to disseminate the leaflet and the message on safe hygiene.

Meanwhile with bilateral support received from German Red Cross, SLRCS is planning to rehabilitate few minor irrigation systems. This activity will be reported in the next operation update.

Challenges:

There remains inadequate funding to support the implementation of all planned activities. Procurement and distribution of ceramic water filters were delayed due to no fund available. The lack of donor response has been a major constraint. However, with limited resources available, SLRCS was managed to mobilize its own DREF to truck safe drinking water to some of the affected people during the most critical months. Furthermore, SLRCS conducted a field assessment and respond promptly to the request for assistance from the Government of Sri Lanka. However some water component activities were carried out via SLRCS's DREF to mobilise the distribution of safe drinking water to the immediate affected families. Donors' support is encouraged in replenishing the DREF.

Livelihood	
Outcome: To strengthen resilience of 20,000 drought affected families (some 100,000 people) in the districts of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Hambantota and Mannar.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 families (25,000 people) have received vocational skills training in selected livelihood activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm required vocational skills training to prepare beneficiaries for livelihood activities. • Conduct vocational skills training workshops in communities. • Regular monitoring and reporting by SLRCS staff and volunteers and ongoing technical advice by IFRC.
6,650 families (33,250 people) have received cash grant for livelihood opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HES survey by internal livelihood/recovery experts. • Beneficiary registration and validation. • Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities. • Distribution of a cash grant through IFRC/SLRCS standard procedure. • Regular monitoring and reporting by SLRCS staff and volunteers and ongoing technical advice by IFRC.
9,100 families (45,500 people) have improved their livelihoods condition via rehabilitation of minor irrigation systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm minor irrigation systems (including canals, culverts) which require immediate repairs. • Rehabilitation of minor irrigation systems (four village tanks, canals or culverts in each district) with the assistance of existing community based organizations. • Regular monitoring and reporting by SLRCS staff and volunteers and ongoing technical advice by IFRC. • Cultivation of vegetables under agro well (1.5ha in each sustainable area).
280 families (1,400 people) have access to functioning agro wells.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 28 agro wells (four wells in each district; 8m diameter and 7-9m depth). • Regular monitoring and reporting by SLRCS staff and volunteers and ongoing technical advice by IFRC.
Drought risk has been reduced in 14 communities (5,000 families or 25,000 people) via community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment and through participatory process design disaster risk mitigation projects tailored to the needs to each target community. The projects may include: • Implementation programmes for protection, development, and management of vegetation to minimize surface runoff and soil erosion, increase water percolation into soil, enrich soil surface moisture, and improve micro-climate. • Awareness programmes to educate the communities (2-3 per district). • Implementation of programmes for proper use of ground water (via agro wells) for intensive farming. • Planting of wind-breakers around reservoirs to minimize surface evaporation caused by drying winds, stringent use of water in crop cultivation, maintenance of cover crops or organic matter coverage to minimize soil moisture losses through evaporation.

Progress:

With limited funds available, SLRCS is now targeting only 1,400 (200 families per district) affected families in seven districts by providing seed capitals to kick start their livelihood activities. Farmers had lost two harvests in the two previous seasons, resulting in them being indebted to the banks and restricted them from obtaining small loans to procure seeds to plant in time for the next harvest season. If the next harvest season is not met, it is likely that these farmers and their family will suffer greatly from shortage of food, malnutrition, and psychosocial concerns.

Guidelines for geographical area selections and beneficiary selections were shared with branches based on the IFRC cash transfer guideline. The district level survey has been conducted and the most vulnerable farmers have been identified. These selections were made based on considering social vulnerability (female-headed households, single-headed households, households with differently challenged, elderly dependants, high female dependants) and livelihood vulnerability (farming acres, crop damaged, availability of alternative livelihood, inland lake based fishing options).

Consultations were held with the district secretariat, divisional secretariats and grama niladari divisions as well as with the agrarian extension department for beneficiary selection

Challenges:

Beneficiary identification was carried out in many affected populations. However with limited funds, only a few could be reached with livelihood assistance, while many more required assistance were not supported. Hence, there is an urgent funding gap to assist the remaining 18,600 targeted families in livelihood activities. Immediate donors' response in this area is greatly encouraged to ensure that the affected communities are able to regain and sustain their living.

Logistics

The operation is implemented by the SLRCS through its network of branches and volunteers. Procurement of water tanks was undertaken by SLRCS through a tender process following SLRCS procurement rules and procedures.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

A number of media reports were published about the drought conditions and SLRCS efforts in local and international media. SLRCS's media department prepares regular updates – press statements, human stories – for SLRCS and IFRC web pages. The SLRCS and IFRC communications teams are also planning to facilitate field visits to the project sites for both local and international journalists.

Web: www.redcross.lk

Social Media: Facebook - www.facebook.com/srilankaredcross and Twitter - twitter.com/SLRedCross

Contact information

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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Annex I

Drought Early Recovery Program

2,000 L Water Tank Distribution



No.	District/ Branch Name	Divisional Secretariat Division	Grama Niladaree Division	Remarks
1	Anuradhapura	Thalawa	Hirigollegama - 411	Water Tank Distribution (2,000 L)
			Kumbukgahawewa -410	
		Thambuttegama	Kudabellankadawala - 437	
		Rambawa	Kudagama - 96	
2	Hambantota			
3	Kurunegala	Kotawehera	Galkadawara - 232	Water Tank Distribution (2,000 L)
			Yakadapotha - 236	
4	Mannar	Musali	165 -Maruthamadu	2-Water Tanks (2,000L)
			90-Kayakuli	2-Water Tanks (2,000L)
			324 - Paalaikuli	2-Water Tanks (2,000L)
			365- Karadikuli	2-Water Tanks (2,000L)
			Mullikulam	2-Water Tanks (2,000L)
5	Monaragala	Monaragala	Kahambana	Selections were done according to the secondary data
			Kolonwinnado.....
6	Polonnaruwa	Welikanda	266 -Senapura	2 -Water Tanks (2,000 L)
			279 - Magulpokuna	1 -Water Tank (2,000 L)
			286 - Singhapura	5 -Water Tanks (2,000 L)
		Dimbulagala	231- Sandhagalathenna	2 -Water Tanks (2,000 L)
7	Puttalam	Anamaduwa	Siyambalagasena	2,000 Lt Tank
			Mudalakkuliya	2,000 Lt Tank
		Nawagaththegama	Wagayamadu	2,000 Lt Tank
		Karuwalagaswewa	Egodapitiya	2,000 Lt Tank
			Kudamedawachchiya	2,000 Lt Tank
			Rambawewa	2,000 Lt Tank
		Mahakumbukkadawala	Kiula Tharuna Viyapara 05	2,000 Lt Tank
			Akkarayaya	2,000 Lt Tank
		Wanathavilluwa	Kattupuliyankulama	2,000 Lt Tank
			Mailankulama	2,000 Lt Tank



Drought Early Recovery Program

1,000L Water Tank Distribution

No.	District/ Branch Name	Divisional Secretariat Division	School Name	Remarks
1	Anuradhapura	Thalawa	A/Thalawa Navodya Pasela	
			A/ Hirigollegama Viduhala	
			A/ Penasara Primary School	
			A/ Pahalathalawa Viduhala	
			A/ Nebadewa Viduhala	
			A/ Thirappene Viduhala	
			A/ Ketakala Viduhala	
			A/ Katiyaya 01 Viduhala	
			A/Katiyaya 10 Viduhala	
			A/ Adiranigama Viduhala	
			A/ Meegaskegama Anandyodaya Viduhala	
			A/ Thalawa Model Primary School	
		A/ Karagahawewa Viduhala		
		Thabuththegama	A/ Bellankadawala Maha Vidyalaya	
			A/ Delnegama Primary School	
			A/ Thelhiriyawa Viduhala	
			A/ Makulewa Viduhala	
			A/ Thabuththegama Central College	
			A/ Thabuththegama Primary School	
			A/ Bodhiraja Viduhala Kalundewa	
A/ Gurugama Primary School				
A/ Maiththree Vidyalaya Pothiyagama				
A/ Mudunegama Viduhala				
2	Hambantota			
			U.B. Wanninayaka M.M.V	
			Abukkagama M.M.V.	
			Giriulla M.V	
			Nawana M.V.	
			Dignawa M.V.	
			Palugolla M.V.	
			Meewallawa M.V.	
			Monnakulama M.V.	
			Halabagala M.V.	
			Kalegama M.V.	
			Kirinda Kanishta V.	
			Kudarawaliya Kanitu V.	

3	Kurunegala	Nikawaratiya\Kotawehera	Kuruvikulama Kanishta V.		
			Galkadawala Kanitu V.		
			Ne.thimbiriyawa Kanitu V.		
			Mahamithawa Kanitu V.		
			Sirisethagama Kanitu V.		
			Aluthgama Kanitu V.		
			Keenawa Kanitu V.		
			Dewlepitiya Kanitu V.		
			Inawa Primery School		
			Hallegoda Kanitu V.		
			Unale Kanitu V.		
			Elagammillawa Kanitu V.		
			Kudamithawa Kanitu V.		
			Abagaswewa Primery school		
			E. Moagollagama Primary school		
			Ibbagamuwa	Madahapola Kanishta V.	
				Neerammala V.	
				Madahapola Mahindaya V.	
	Halmellagolla V.				
	Pansiyagama V.				
	Ussawa V.				
	Nebata V.				
	Thalangamuwa V.				
	Deddeniya V.				
	Kadahapola Kanishta V.				
	Gokaralla Central College				
	Kurunegala	Ahugoda V.			
	Polpithigama	Polpithigama Central College			
	Mannar	Sithivinayagar H.C.			
		St. Xavier's Boys MMV			
St. Xavier's Girls' College					
Fatima MMV					
Uyilankulam RCTMS					
St. Lucia's MV					
Eluthoor RCTMS					
St. Lawrence RCTMS					
Vannamoddai GTMS					
Erukkalampiddy Muslim MMV					
Al-Azhar MV					

4	Mannar		Al-Mina MV	
			Erukkalampiddy Mahalir MV	
			Puthukkudiyiruppu GMMS	
			Karisal RCTMS	
			Talaimannar Pier GMMS	
			Gowriambal GTMS	
			Santhipuram GTMS	
			Talaimannar Pier R.C.T.M.S.	
		Nanattan	St. Anne's MMV	
			Nanattan MV	
			Murunkan MV	
			Mavilankerny RCTMS	
			Moddaikadai GTMS	
			Katkidanthakulam RCTMS	
			Madhukkarai GTMS	
			Nochchikulam Hijira GMMS	
		Musali	Musali MV	
			Arippu RCTMS	
			Mullikulam RCTMS	
			Pandaraveli GMMS	
			Chilawathurai GMMS	
			Saveriyarpuram RCTMS	
			Veppankulam G.M.M.S.	
			P.P.Potkerny G.M.M.S.	
			Kondachchi GMMS	
			Poonochchikulam GMMS	
			Monaragala	Vipulananda M. Vidyalaya
	Waradola K.V			
	Aliyawatta tamil K.V			
	Mahakalugolla K.V			
	Hidikuwula K.V			
	Tenwatta K.V			
	Bibile		Dodamgolla M.V	
Badullagammana K.V				
Karagahawela K.V				
Bibilamulla K.V				
Medagama	Nannapurawa M.V			
	Senapathiya M.V.			
	Raththanadiniya K.V			

5	Monaragala	Madulla	Bakinigahawela Muslim K.V	
			Thampalawela K.V	
			Rathmalghaella K.V	
			Kossalpola K.V	
			Madulumini P.School	
			Obbegoda Primary School	
		Mariarawa Primari School		
		Wellawaya	Alithwela K.V	
			Niyadalla K.V	
			Siddaratha M.V	
			Sri Sumanajothi K.V	
			Viharamahadevi K.V	
			Unawatuna K.V.	
			Debarawewa K.V.	
			Kataragama Primary School	
			Okkampitiya Primary School	
			Pellwatta K.V.	
			Ethiliwewa Primary School	
			Aluth Wewa K.V	
			Janasanka K.V.	
Nalanda K.V.				
Hingurakgoda	PO/Minneriya Central Collage			
	PO/Girithalegama M. V			
	PO/Widhyaloka K.V			
	PO/Thambalawewa M. V			
	PO/Bodhiraja Primary School			
	PO/Gunawardhanapura Primary School			
	PO/Hingurakgoda K. V			
	Elahera	PO/Segala M. V		
		PO/Koottapitiya K. V		
		PO/koonduruwawa Primary Colage		
		PO/Track 26 Mahasen Primary School		
		PO/Irahandaketuwewa M .V		
		PO/Alahera K .V		
PO/C.P.DE. Silva Primary School				
Medirigiriya	PO/Maha Ambagaswewa M .V			
	PO/Damsopura K. V			
	PO/Yudaganawa K . V			
	PO/Mayurapada K .V			

6	Polonnaruwa		PO/Bisobandaragama K.V		
			PO/Pahala Ambagaswewa Sri Rahula K.V		
		Dimbulagala	PO/Mahadamana K.V		
			PO/Weerana Primary Collage		
			PO/Nuwaragala M.V		
			PO/Galeliya Primary Collage		
			PO/Alawakumbura M.V		
			PO/Nikawathalanda M.V		
			PO/Bamunakotowa Primary Collage		
			PO/Wilayaya Central Collage		
			PO/Ihalawewa Primary Collage		
			PO/Rathmalkandiya Primary School		
			Zonal Education Office		
			Welikanda	PO/Manikwela Primary Collage	
				PO/Mahasenpura Primary Collage	
		PO/Magulpokuna Primary Collage			
		PO/Rotawewa Tamil K.V			
		PO/Muthugala Tamil K.V			
		PO/Saraswathi Tamil K.V			
		PO/Senapura Al Ameen Primary Collage			
		PO/Nelumwewa M.V			
		PO/Nawaginidamana M.V			
		Puttalam	Sirambiadiya K.V		
			Senanayaka K.V		
			Galawewa M.V		
			Vijayapura K.V		
Karadipuwal M.V					
Eluwanulam Sinhala K.V					
Serukuliya K.V					
Mailankulama K.V					
Rajavigama K.V					
Wattakandal Muslim K.V					
Eluwankulama Muslim K.V					
Karathive Muslim M.V					
Vidyachakrawartha M.V					
Kadayamotti Sinhala K.V					
Udappuwa Tamil M.V					
Andimune Tamil M.V					
Kattaikadu R.C Tamil M.V					

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Puttalam

Anamaduwa	Siriperakum K.V	
	Koonkadawala K.V	
	Inginimitiya M.V	
	Ralapanawa K.V	
	Kadattawa P.V.	
	Diulwewa K.V.	
	Kelewewa Vijjaya M.V.	
	Welewa Sumedha K.V	
	Nawagaththegama P.V	
Kalpitiya	Kalpitiya R. C. K.V	
	Narakkali R.C K.V	
	Nawathadu R.C K.V	
	Nayakarachcheni Tamil K.V	
	Mohoththuwarema Sinhala K.V	
Pallama	Mahakumbukkadawala K.V	
	Kiwlakele M.V	
	Karukkumaduwa K.V	
	Andigama M.V	
	Andigama P.V	
Chilaw	Munneswarama Sinhala K.V	
	Thambagalla K.V	
	Thisogama K.V	
	Kadupita Madampe K.V	