First-ever Community-level Anticipatory Action Simulation for Drought Hazard in Sri Lanka

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CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience

The CGIAR Research Initiative on Climate Resilience, also known as ClimBeR, aims to transform the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems and ultimately increase the resilience of smallholder production systems to better adapt to climate extremes. Its goal is to tackle vulnerability to climate change at its roots and support countries and local and indigenous communities in six low-and middle-income countries to better adapt and build equitable and sustainable futures.

Learn more about ClimBeR here: https://www.cgiar.org/initiative/climate-resilience/

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List of Acronyms

AA	Anticipatory Action
CGIAR	A Global Research Partnership for a Food-Secure Future
ClimBeR	CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience
DAD	Department of Agriculture Development
DSD	Divisional Secretariate Division
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GND	Gram Niladari Division

Simulation Summary

The Drought Anticipatory Action (AA) Simulation was conducted in Ellawewa Grama Niladhari Division (GND) within the Anuradhapura district of Sri Lanka to enhance community preparedness and resilience against drought hazards. This simulation aimed to equip communities with an AA framework for mitigating the adverse effects of drought through structured preparedness, readiness, and activation phases. Key objectives included improving existing drought management systems, fostering long-term adaptability, and raising awareness of disaster risk reduction strategies. The simulation activities were designed around specific triggers derived from forecast and monitoring indicators, ensuring timely and effective responses tailored to the local context. The preparedness phase focused on water conservation, water infrastructure repair, and food preservation, while the readiness phase emphasized livestock management, adaptive agricultural practices, and resource stockpiling. The activation phase implemented immediate interventions, including livestock relocation, water distribution, and community health monitoring. The simulation employed inclusive criteria to prioritize vulnerable groups, adhering to principles of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and considering low-income households and families with disabilities. This targeted approach ensured equitable participation and addressed marginalized populations' unique challenges. The simulation provided a comprehensive platform to test and refine drought anticipatory action protocols by integrating proactive measures with community engagement. The AWARE initiative strengthened community readiness, promoted sustainable agricultural practices, and improved access to forecast data, enabling informed decision-making. The exercise highlighted the importance of timely interventions and a proactive approach to disaster mitigation.

Introduction

Sri Lanka, an island nation in the Indian Ocean, is highly vulnerable to climate risks due to its geographical location, diverse ecosystems, and heavy reliance on agriculture, water, and coastal resources. The country experiences a range of climate hazards, including Cyclones, Coastal erosion, Sea-level rising temperatures, extreme wind, drought, flooding, landslides, and sea-level rise, which significantly impact its economy, ecosystems, and vulnerable populations.

Flooding is the most significant and recurring climate hazard in Sri Lanka, particularly during the monsoon seasons and periods of intense rainfall. Riverine, flash, and urban flooding are common in low-lying areas along major river basins such as the Kelani and Mahaweli rivers. Heavy rainfall, particularly in the central highlands and hilly regions of Sri Lanka, often triggers landslides. Districts such as Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, and Ratnapura are particularly prone to landslides, which cause loss of life, property damage, and disruptions to transportation networks.

Although cyclones are less frequent in Sri Lanka than in neighboring countries, the island is occasionally impacted by tropical cyclones and strong storms in the Bay of Bengal. These events can cause heavy rainfall, high winds, and storm surges, leading to floods.

Drought is one of the major climate risks in Sri Lanka, particularly in the Dry Zone regions such as the North, Central, Eastern, and Northern provinces. Increasing temperatures and prolonged dry spells lead to severe water scarcity, crop failures, and economic losses. Vulnerable rural communities that depend on agriculture are often the hardest hit, increasing food insecurity and migration pressures.

In terms of climate zones, the dry region frequently experiences droughts, impacting administrative provinces such as North, North Central, Eastern, Uva, and Northwestern Provinces. Among these, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Ampara, Polonnaruwa, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, and Jaffna districts fall into the severe drought category (Alahacoon and Amarnath, 2022). The examination of SPI trends unveiled a notably higher occurrence of droughts, impacting around 59% of monitoring stations, specifically during the Yala seasons in Sri Lanka. In contrast, during the Maha cropping season, a comparable trend was observed in only about 15% of stations (Abeysingha and Rajapaksha, 2020).

The Anuradhapura districts under the high-risk zone of drought (Alahacoon and Amarnath, 2022, Alahacoon et al., 2021) highlight the need for a proactive approach, i.e., Anticipatory Action (AA) rather than a traditional reactive approach for drought mitigation. Anticipatory action is a proactive strategy that equips communities to implement precautionary measures ahead of potential disasters. Addressing risks before they escalate reduces the impact of hazardous events and minimizes associated losses. Its effectiveness stems from the ability to foresee risks and take preventive actions, ensuring a timely and efficient response that lessens the severity of adverse outcomes.

The Drought Anticipatory Action Simulation was trailered to enhance the drought resilience of the local community in Galenbinndunuwewa Divisional Secretariat division in Anuradhapura district. The simulation, which took place over two days from December 13 to 14, 2024, was made possible through the partnership between the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Department of Agriculture Development (DAD).

Objectives of Drought AA Simulation

The primary objective of the Drought Anticipatory Action Simulation is to equip communities with a robust preparedness strategy to tackle drought hazards effectively and enhance their resilience. This simulation goes beyond simply testing preparedness and readiness mechanisms; it also evaluates and improves existing systems by identifying their strengths and areas requiring enhancement.

The initiative aims to build both response capabilities and long-term adaptability, fostering community resilience in the face of potential disasters. Conducted within a simulated environment, the activity serves as an educational platform to raise awareness, strengthen community understanding, and disseminate knowledge about drought hazards, anticipatory actions, and broader disaster risk reduction strategies.

Ultimately, the Drought Anticipatory Action Simulation is not just a practical exercise—it is a comprehensive approach to empowering communities, strengthening coordination, and promoting proactive, adaptive measures. It enhances awareness and preparedness, contributing to developing resilient and well-informed communities capable of effectively managing drought hazards.

Study Region and Simulation Process

Study Area

Sri Lanka is a tropical island facing various hazards, including floods, drought, cyclones, and landslides, which are the most frequent hazards and the frequency increasing due to the geographical setting of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is positioned within the geographical coordinates of 5° 55' and 9° 51' North latitude and 79° 41' and 81° 53' East longitude. The country has a population of approximately 22 million22 million and nine provinces. These provinces are further subdivided into 25 Administrative Districts, and each district is again subdivided into smaller units referred to as 'Divisional Secretariate Divisions (DSD).

The study area, Ellawewa Grama Niladari Division (DND), selected for the drought simulation, is located within Galenbindunuwewa DSD in Anuradhapura district in the north-central province of Sri Lanka (Figure 1). Ellawewa GND farmers' most prominent cultivation is maize during the Yala season (Northeastern Monsoon Season), and most farmlands are planted with rainfed crops. As a result, the farmers are highly vulnerable to drought due to the current vibrant nature of the climate.

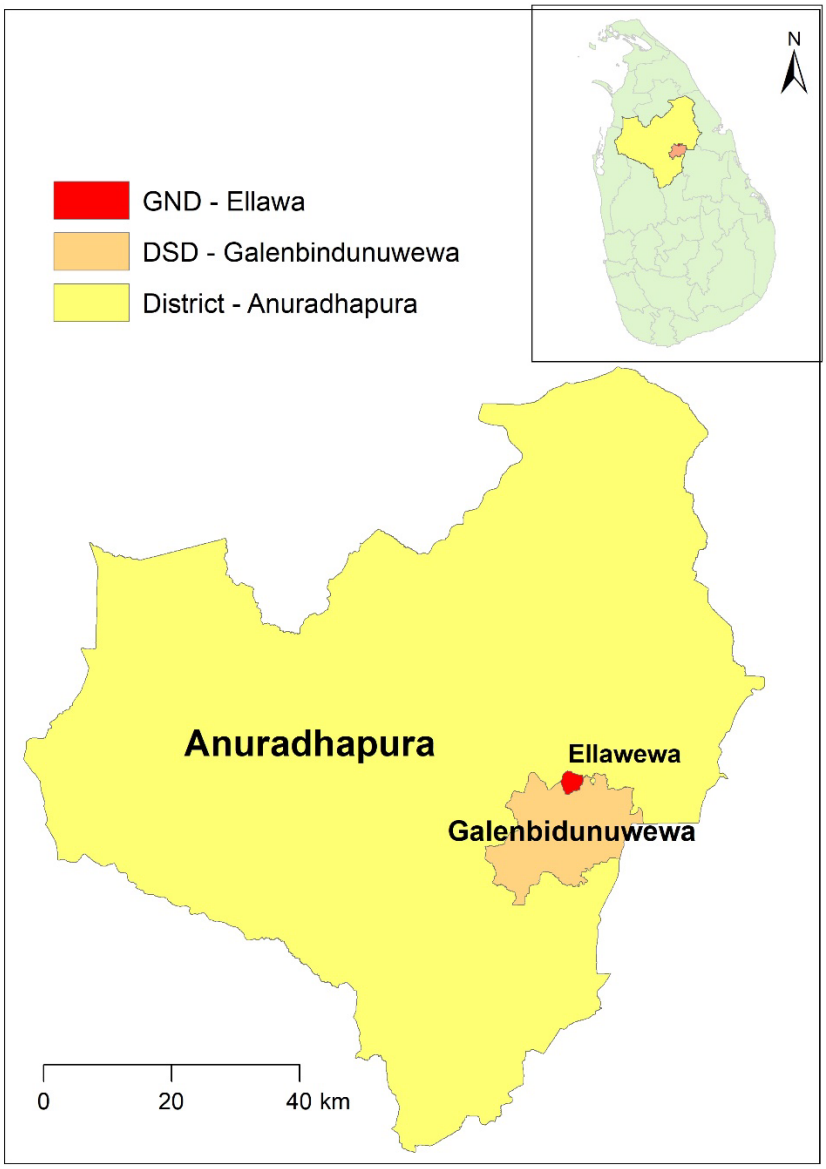

Figure 1: Location of Drought Simulation Area

Simulation Process

The Drought Anticipatory Action (AA) simulation was conducted over two days in the Anuradhapura district, specifically aiming at the Ellawewa Grama Niladhari Division (GND) within the Galenbindunuwewa Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD) of Anuradhapura district. The simulation was carefully structured, with activities systematically aligned to the three key phases of Anticipatory Action, i.e. preparedness, readiness, and activation.

Each phase was initiated based on predefined anticipatory action triggers derived from forecast data and monitoring indicators. These triggers were established using specific thresholds carefully defined to reflect conditions warranting action. Therefore, these threshold levels guided each phase's activation, ensuring a well-timed and systematic response.

The overall strategy of the simulation aimed to strengthen community readiness and build resilience by promoting proactive measures. It emphasized the critical importance of preparedness and early response in mitigating drought's potential impacts while providing a practical platform to test and refine these approaches. This comprehensive simulation approach supports timely interventions by integrating preparedness, readiness, and activation phases. It enhances the community's ability to respond effectively to drought hazards, reducing vulnerability and improving disaster resilience.

Sample Selection Process

The selection of the community for the Anticipatory Action simulation was conducted based on the following detailed criteria:

- Engagement of Families in Agriculture and Drought Vulnerability: Priority was given to families actively engaged in agricultural practices, particularly those significantly impacted by drought conditions. This ensures that the simulation focuses on communities most susceptible to climatic adversities.
- Adherence to GESI Principles: Representation within the selected community was aligned with the principles of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), ensuring equitable participation across diverse groups, including marginalized and underrepresented demographics.
- Special Consideration for Families with Disabilities: The selection process gave particular attention to families with members who have disabilities, recognizing their unique challenges and vulnerabilities in the face of potential crises.
- Low-Income Threshold: The income level of selected families was required to fall below a specified threshold, targeting the economically disadvantaged and those who are more likely to benefit from anticipatory measures.

This approach ensures a focused and inclusive selection process that addresses the needs of the community's most vulnerable members.

Anticipatory Action Trigger Development for Drought

The AA trigger for drought hazards was explicitly designed to address all three phases (Preparedness, readiness and active) of drought management in the Galenbindunuwewa Divisional Secretariat Division. This was achieved by incorporating a range of drought indices, including forecast-based and monitoring indicators. The trigger system was tailored to account for the unique characteristics of different types of droughts, i.e. meteorological, agricultural, and hydrological. Every type of drought was considered separately to ensure that the parameters used were appropriate and effective for identifying and responding to the specific challenges posed by each category. Detailed information about the developed trigger system for this area is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Drought Anticipatory Action Triggers by indicator

Indicator	Trigger for drought
International Research Institute for Climate and Society(IRI)	-70 – Active -50 to -60 – Readiness -45 to -40 – Preparedness Other values normal
OpenWeather	>100 mm – Active 75 – 100 – Readiness 50 – 74 mm – Preparedness Less than 50 normal

GeoGlows	10-year return period – Active 5 year – Readiness (5Y-return period) 2 year – Preparedness (2Y-return period) less than 2 year normal

Simulation Process Day 1 (13th December 2024) Preparedness Phase

According to the long-term forecast data provided by the meteorological department, it is evident that the upcoming four months are expected to experience below-average rainfall, leading to increased dryness and a potential risk of drought conditions. Both forecast and monitoring data indicate that the preparedness threshold has been exceeded, prompting the activation of the preparedness phase. With the preparedness phase of the drought anticipatory action protocols (Alahacoon et al., 2023) now activated, the following activities are being implemented in collaboration with the community as part of the simulation exercise.

- Provide timely and accurate climate forecasts and drought information to communities via SMS alerts, ensuring that messages are accessible in local languages to maximize outreach and understanding.
- Clean and inspect existing water sources, including wells, tanks, and natural springs, to ensure their functionality.
- Repair and strengthen deep-water wells to improve their effectiveness for future use.
- Organize workshops to educate communities on efficient water-saving techniques, such as rainwater harvesting and reducing water wastage.
- Emphasize the importance of conserving water during drought conditions through practical demonstrations.
- Provide training for community members on methods of food preservation, such as drying, canning, or freezing, to ensure food availability during prolonged droughts.
- Encourage practices like stockpiling essential grains and perishables.

SMS for activation of Preparedness phase of drought simulation in three language including Sinhala, Tamil and English

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සැ.යු. මෙම කෙටි පණිවුඩය පුහුණු වැඩසටහනක් සඳහා පමණක් වන අතර මෙය ඉන් ඉදිරියට යොදාගැනීමට හැකියාවක් නොමැති බව කරුණාවෙන් සලකන්න.

சமூகத்தின் கவனத்திற்கு: அடுத்த நான்கு மாதங்களுக்கு உங்கள் பகுதியில் மழைப்பொழிவு கணிசமாகக் குறையும் என்று வானிலை அமைப்புகள் கணித்துள்ளன. இந்த நீடித்த வறண்ட வானிலை வறட்சி போன்ற நிலைமைகளுக்கு வழிவகுக்கும், இது நீர் கிடைக்கும் தன்மை, விவசாயம் மற்றும் அன்றாட வாழ்வாதாரங்களை பாதிக்கும். இந்த சூழ்நிலையை எதிர்கொள்ள தேவையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவும்.

For the attention of the community:

Meteorological agencies have predicted a significant decrease in rainfall in your area for the next four months. These prolonged dry spells can lead to drought-like conditions, affecting water availability, agriculture, and daily

livelihoods. Please take the necessary steps to deal with this situation (Please note that this SMS is only for a training program and cannot be used further).

Once the SMS is sent to the community, they start performing the preparedness phase activities as developed in the early action protocols (Figures 2 and 3). Community awareness programs are also conducted for the farmers before and after the activation of the preparedness phase (Figure 4 and 5).

Figure 2: Reciving SMS to the farmers on the activation of prepardness phase of Anticipatory Action.

Figure 3: The collection of vessels required to collect water from the people to be used in drought situations..

Figure 4: Community awarness on Anticipatory Action simulation for Drought.

Figure 5 : Cleaning and maintaining deep water pump to be used in drought situations.

The preparedness protocol encompasses a series of carefully designed activities to mitigate the impacts of upcoming drought. As illustrated in Figure 5, these activities focus on identifying and securing additional water resources to address the growing scarcity anticipated during drought. This proactive approach ensures that essential water needs are met, safeguarding human and livestock populations. Figure 6 highlights efforts to preserve and store food supplies in preparation for the severe drought as a food-in-security approach.

Figure 6: Food preservation to be used during the drought period as a food security measure.

Simulation Process Day 1 (13th December 2024) Reediness Phase

According to the long to medium-range forecast data provided by the meteorological department and global data sources from IRA and ECMWF, it is evident that the upcoming month is expected to experience a long dry spell, leading to increased dryness and a potential risk of drought conditions. Both forecast and monitoring data indicate that the readiness phase threshold has been exceeded, prompting the activation of the readiness phase. With the readiness phase of the drought anticipatory action protocols now activated, the following activities are being implemented in collaboration with the community as part of the simulation exercise.

- Provide timely and accurate climate forecasts and drought information to communities via SMS alerts, ensuring that messages are accessible in local languages to maximize outreach and understanding.
- Identify effective methods for harvesting and storing water during drought, restoring traditional water storage practices.
- Establish common feeding grounds for livestock with adequate infrastructure to ensure efficient resource distribution.
- Secure and store alternative feed sources, like fodder crops, to sustain livestock during drought.
- Assemble medical teams to address health issues related to drought.
- Organize awareness programs to educate communities on recognizing and mitigating health risks during severe drought conditions.

- Prepare water bowsers and strategically position them in easily accessible locations for community use.
- Train farmers on adaptive agricultural practices, such as early harvesting, drought-resistant crops, and soil moisture conservation techniques and offer guidance on protecting existing crops from water stress.
- Distribution of vouchers to the community to purchase required items (Dry ration, water, seeds, or fertilizer) to withstand the upcoming drought.

SMS for activation of readiness phase of drought simulation in three language including Sinhala, Tamil and English

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සැ.යු. මෙම කෙටි පණිවුඩය පුහුණු වැඩසටහනක් සඳහා පමණක් වන අතර මෙය ඉන් ඉදිරියට යොදාගැනීමට හැකියාවක් නොමැති බව කරුණාවෙන් සලකන්න

சமூகத்தின் கவனத்திற்கு: **அடுத்த மாதங்களுக்கு உங்கள் பகுதியில் மழைப்பொழிவு கணிசமாகக் குறையும் என்றும் வெப்பநிலை கடுமையாக அதிகரிக்கும் என்றும் வானிலை அமைப்புக்கள் கணித்துள்ளன**. **இந்த நீடித்த வறண்ட வானிலை வறட்சிக்கு வழிவகுக்கும்**, **இது நீர் கிடைக்கும் தன்மை**, **விவசாயம் மற்றும் அன்றாட வாழ்வாதாரங்களைப் பாதிக்கும்**. **இந்த சூழ்நிலையை எதிர்கொள்ள தேவையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவும்**. **இந்த** SMS **ஒரு பயிற்சி திட்டத்திற்கு மட்டுமே**, **மேலும் பயன்படுத்த படமாட்டாது என்பதை நினைவில் கொள்ளவும்**.

For the attention of the community:

Meteorological agencies have predicted a significant decrease in rainfall and a sharp increase in temperature in your area for the coming months. These prolonged dry spells can lead to drought, affecting water supplies, agriculture and daily livelihoods. Please take the necessary steps to deal with this situation (Please note that this SMS is only for a training program and cannot be used further). Figure 7 illustrates the process by which farmers engage with the SMS notifications, marking the initiation of the readiness phase protocols within the Drought Anticipation Action simulation. Next, Figure 8 captures the community's proactive response to AA protocols, as evidenced by the strategic placement of water bowsers, ensuring the availability of water distribution to the community for future needs.

Figure 7: Community reciving SMS for the activation of Readiness phase of AA simulation for drought.

Figure 8: Resource stockpiling water bousers to used during the drought activation.

Figure 9 represents farmers collaboratively preparing a designated common feeding area for their livestock, emphasizing the community's collective effort to mitigate the drought challenges.

Figure 9: Feeding ground for livestock to provide food and water while the active face of Drought simulation is activated.

Figure 10 depicts the distribution of vouchers among community members, symbolizing a key support mechanism integral to the readiness phase.

Figure 10: Provide the cash vouchers to be used during the drought.

Simulation Process Day 2 (13th December 2024) Active Phase

According to the short-range forecast data provided by the meteorological department and global data sources, it is evident that the current Galenbindunuwewa Divisional Securitate Division (DSD) is expected to experience ongoing drought conditions. Both short-term forecast and drought monitoring indices indicate that the active phase threshold has been exceeded, prompting the activation of the active phase. With the Active phase of the drought anticipatory action protocols now activated, the following activities are being implemented in collaboration with the community as part of the simulation exercise.

- Provide timely and accurate climate forecasts and drought information to communities via SMS alerts, ensuring that messages are accessible in local languages to maximize outreach and understanding.
- Relocate livestock to designated feeding areas prepared in advance, ensuring they receive adequate food and water.
- Monitor the health and productivity of the livestock to prevent losses.
- Deploy water bowsers to deliver potable water to affected communities, prioritizing those with severe shortages.
- Send medical teams to visit households and assess the health conditions of community members, focusing mainly on vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly.
- Provide immediate medical assistance and refer severe cases to healthcare facilities.

SMS for activation of active phase of drought simulation in three language including Sinhala, Tamil and English

ප්‍රජාවගේ අවධානය සඳහා:

ඔබගේ ප්‍රදේශයේ දැනටමත් දැඩි නියඟයක් ආරම්භ වී ඇති අතර සති කිහිපයක් පවතිනු ඇතැයි කාලගුණ අංශ වාර්තා කර ඇත. මෙම දීර්ඝ වියළි කාලගුණයේ බලපෑම් අවම කිරීම සඳහා ක්ෂණික සහ ක්‍රියාකාරී පියවර ගැනීම ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. (සැ.යු. මෙම කෙටි පණිවුඩය පුහුණු වැඩසටහනක් සඳහා පමණක් වන අතර මෙය ඉන් ඉදිරියට යොදාගැනීමට හැකියාවක් නොමැති බව කරුණාවෙන් සලකන්න).

சமூகத்தின் கவனத்திற்கு: உங்கள் பகுதியில் ஏற்கனவே கடுமையான வறட்சி தொடங்கியுள்ளதாகவும், அது பல வாரங்களுக்கு நீடிக்கும் என்றும் வானிலை அமைப்புக்கள் தெரிவித்துள்ளன. இந்த நீண்டகால வறட்சியின் தாக்கங்களைக் குறைக்க உடனடி மற்றும் முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பது மிகவும் முக்கியம்.

For the attention of the community:

The weather department has reported that severe drought has already started in your area and will continue for several weeks. It is critical to take immediate and proactive measures to mitigate the effects of this prolonged dry spell. (Please note that this SMS is only for a training program and cannot be used further).

Figure 11 shows how communities collaboratively bring their livestock to a designated common feeding ground. This initiative is a strategic measure designed to shield livestock from the detrimental effects of drought, which often severely impact their health and survival. By centralizing livestock care in this shared space, farmers can optimize the management of fodder and water resources, ensuring a more efficient and equitable distribution. Figure 12 highlights the critical role played by water bowsers in addressing the acute shortage of quality drinking water in the region. These mobile water distribution units have proven to be highly effective in ensuring access to safe and potable water for the community

Figure 11: Briging the animals to common feeding areas identified during the prepardness phase.

Community Feedback and Completing the Simulation Process

During verbal discussions with the community, common positive feedback was received regarding the drought simulation exercise (Figure 13). As the community struggles with the drought, they expressed that before the simulation, they lacked a clear understanding of how to manage the situation or mitigate its adverse effects effectively. This highlights the transformative impact of the simulation in equipping them with the necessary knowledge and strategies to address the challenges posed by drought conditions.

The community also emphasized that the simulation significantly enhanced their understanding of selecting appropriate crop varieties. This new knowledge empowers them to make more informed decisions regarding agricultural practices, thereby increasing resilience against climatic uncertainties. Furthermore, the community appreciated the insights about the AWARE platform, which offers critical forecast data. They acknowledged that the platform is a valuable resource for planning cultivation patterns and aligning agricultural activities with predicted climatic conditions, ultimately aiding in sustainable farming practices. Overall, the simulation and associated tools were instrumental in fostering a community's proactive approach to drought risk management.

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Figure 12: Water distribution with the bouser to the community and Collecting water in vessels

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Figure 13: Group photogrph of the part of community participate for the Anticipatory Action Simulation on drought hazard.

Annexure

List of families participating in Anticipatory Action Simulation on Drought Hazard

Family No	Name
1	S. Shantha Subasingha
2	S. Gayani Nirmali
3	S. Sujeewa Kumari
4	K. Gunasingha
5	G. Bandula Ranasingha
6	S. C. Nayana Chandrasekara
7	K. Jayawickrama
8	A. W. W. M. Janak Anuruddha

9	A. W. W. M. Sajith Wickramasingha
10	T. B. Kularathne
11	K. Anusha Dilrukshi
12	P. P. Chandani
13	T. B. Jayaweera
14	J. Nimesh Sandaruwan
15	K. B. Senewirathne
16	H. H. S. Malkanthi
17	A. M. Anuruddha Bandara
18	M. Gunawathi
19	A. G. G. Malkanthi
20	A. P. Dissanayake
21	D. Maduka Udayangani
22	K. B. Ratnayake
23	R. Vajira Maduranga Ratnayake
24	E. Shamila Nirosha Kumari
25	A. Wimalawathi
26	K. Dhanasirikumari
27	S. Miskin
28	I. Raji
29	M. H. M. Rahuman
30	T. S. Ripasa
31	K. Rahmathulla
32	H. Ramz
33	M. Ripzan
34	P. T. Surdeen
35	S. K. Nazrulla
36	N. M. Mubeen
37	M. M. Naseem
38	A. Thaslim
39	M. H. Haleem
40	H. Sinthiniya
41	K. M. Milhan
42	K. M. Samirdin
43	J. Hasan
44	K. Sapurdeen
45	M. H. Alipdeen
46	K. Sajeena
47	K. S. Rahuman
48	B. Marjani
49	T. Mihilaj
50	A. M. Bakeer
51	K. M. Rishan
52	N. K. Mariyam
53	J. M. Kamale
54	A. Rahusan

55	S. H. Ramsan
56	A. M. Saliheen
57	K. Razik Sakeem
58	A. M. Jamfur
59	I. Dinza
60	P.T. Thawsik
61	A. M. Azeez
62	A. C. Sadik
63	A. C. Manujaumma
64	J. Saburdeen
65	P. H. Mohommad
66	M. Anas
67	W. Nayimdeen
68	T. Rizmin
69	M. Muttalip
70	A. C. Yazir
71	O. L. M. Nazrin
72	P. T. Isaqdeen
73	W. Y. M. Nafeez
74	E. Subeida
75	E. Nabeesa
76	S. Subeirdeen
77	L. Laseena
78	U. M. Aliar
79	E. Rapiya
80	S. Saliheem
81	W. Sanurdeen
82	S. A. Rahuman
83	U. S. Thamim
84	S. Usairdeen
85	S. Yunuz
86	S. Rizmila
87	S. Nazeer
88	I. Aizabim
89	M. A. Mansila
90	K. M. Razeen Mubarak
91	A. M. Anas
92	Y. M. Rilwan
93	S. M. Razmin
94	I. Rawuf
95	M. Razik
96	A. M. Askar
97	M. S. Asmiya
98	H. Haleem
99	M. R. M. Rizwan
100	M. F. Pasna

101	S. H. Rawusithisa
102	J. M. Imthiyaz
103	M. Nazeera
104	U. G. G. Nishantha
105	C. D. M. Madduma Bandara
106	U. Ramsiya

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