

**A STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF PARTICIPATION  
AND NETWORKING ON POSTTSUNAMI  
RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES OF NON  
GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE  
TRINCOMALEEDISTRICT**

**1036**



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## Abstract

The critical role the NGOs have assumed in post-disaster response and complementing other development programs of government has been widely acknowledged. Despite the active involvement of NGOs and other stakeholders the progress in the post-tsunami recovery in the form of reconstruction and rehabilitation is evidently very slow. There was a big gap between what is expected from NGOs by the demands of the people. In Trincomalee, only 52% of the permanent housing units have been completed up to the end of 2007 (after more than two years). The focus of this research paper is to identify the relationship between variable i.e., performance of NGOs and independent variables namely networking of NGOs and people participation. It focuses on Kuchchaveli resettlement area in Trincomalee where a major housing scheme is underway. The problem is significant. The research seeks to establish whether there are significant relationships that exist that can be improve the performance of NGOs.

The literature survey revealed that there is a strong relation between people participation in the resettlement activities and performance of NGOs. It also revealed that there is a strong correlation between networking of NGOs stakeholders of the resettlement process and performance of NGOs. These concepts were applied in the local situation to attempt to ascertain if they had any bearing on the NGO effectiveness on post tsunami resettlement.

It was univariate analysis that higher the degree of networking of NGOs the greater the effectiveness of resettlement activities undertaken by the NGOs in Kuchchaveli DS division will be and higher degree of participation of affected people greater the effectiveness of resettlement activities undertaken will be. In order to questionnaire was developed and was administered to a sample of 200 people at Kuchchaveli resettlement area. The conceptual model developed essentially showed a direct relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. The survey findings were analyzed and the data were presented it highlight the findings. Therefore, the writer concludes that the weaker network of NGOs that existed during the last two years and lower degree of participation of people had a negative impact on the NGO performance that led to undesirable results by way of delays and waste in resettling Kuchchaveli people. Better network of NGOs and people participation had positive impact on the NGO performance that led to a overall performance in the case of resettling Jayanagar people.