

**EVALUATION OF RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION (RRR) PROGRAMS PROVIDED BY INGOS AND NGOS TO TSUNAMI VICTIMS. TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT, SRI LANKA.**

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*On December 26, 2004, tsunami swept across the Indian Ocean, spawned by a magnitude 9.0 earthquakes off the coast of Sumatra. Aside from Indonesia, the island nation of Sri Lanka likely suffered the most casualties, with the death toll reported at 21,715 on December 29<sup>th</sup> 2004.*

*The tsunami disaster of December 26<sup>th</sup> 2004 caused an enormous loss of lives and livelihoods and massive destruction of properties.*

*Both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data was collected by conducting focused group discussions with victims affected villages. Secondary data were collected from divisional secretariat, Kachcheri and **INGO & NGOs** statistics.*

*The relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction are very important to improve the quality of life of affected people, by providing them with access to permanent resettlement opportunity and protection, thereby giving them the hope to constructively contribute to the community.*

*However the study indicated that the services provided by INGOs and NGOs are poor. This study focused the problem of **inefficiency of provision of RRR** to affected victims in Trincomalee District.*

*This study that the reach of RRR to affected victims is poor. Further the study has suggested alternatives for improvement of provision of RRR by which improvement of social well being is anticipated.*