



EVALUATION OF STAKEHOLDER SATISFACTION IN DISASTER RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS: CASE OF TSUNAMI DAMAGED SCHOOLS IN SRI LANKA

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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the
Degree of Master of Science in Project Management

2010

94534



Abstract

Sri Lanka is one of the worst affected countries by 2004 Asian Tsunami which destroyed 2/3 of the Island's coastline. This necessitated massive reconstruction drive for recovery in all sectors including housing resettlements, health and educational infrastructure. Achieving stakeholder satisfaction is the key for the success of any project; and disaster reconstruction projects are of no exception in this regard.

The reconstruction of schools has been virtually completed but it is not yet known whether the stakeholders' interests have been properly addressed. The diverse nature of stakeholder interests in different stakeholder echelons means that the physical output alone does not represent the satisfaction levels or the success of those projects. This research is therefore aimed at evaluating the stakeholder satisfaction in disaster reconstruction process and studying the Tsunami damaged school projects in Sri Lanka.

A comprehensive literature survey on the Tsunami phenomenon, historical facts of disasters in Sri Lanka and 2004 Tsunami damages have been carried out together with a detailed study on disaster management cycle which interprets modern day disaster management as a cyclic process.

Data gathered from preliminary interviews and literature survey was used to establish factors of stakeholder satisfaction, which formed the body of survey instrument for structured interviews. Data collected using the structured interviews were analyzed by using Box Plot technique and Wilcoxon Signed Rank test.

The research reveals that the stakeholders of all categories are satisfied with the most of the factors of satisfaction especially with the physical reconstruction aspects such as standard of school buildings, adequacy of classroom facilities and infrastructure, adequacy of disaster preparedness measures and child-friendly zoning of buildings, But measures that are being taken by the decision making authorities on disaster



mitigation aspects such as early warning and practice of warning drills together with persistent attention on trauma counseling facilities for affected victims were found to be wanting.

Key Words : Disaster Reconstruction, Tsunami, Disaster Management Cycle, Stakeholder Satisfaction

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List of Abbreviations

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
CNO	- Centre for National Operations
CRED	- Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
DMC	- Disaster Management Cycle
EI	- Education International
GMT	- Greenwich Mean Time
ICTAD	- Institution of Construction Training and Development
IDP	- Internally Displaced People
LIRNEasia	- Learning Initiatives on Reforms and Network Economics
LTTE	- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MOE	- Ministry Of Education
NDMC	- National Disaster Management Council
NGO	- Non Governmental Organization
NOVIB	- Nederlandse Organisatie voor Internationale Bijstand (Dutch: Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation)
OXFAM	- Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
SDS	- School Development Societies
TAFRON	- Task Force for Reconstruction
TERM	- Tsunami Reconstruction Monitor
UDA	- Urban Development Authority
UN	- United Nations
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	- United Nations Environmental Plan
UNHCR	- United Nations Council for Refugees
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund

Acknowledgement

This research study is a result of able guidance and persistent assistance of many, who contributed immensely for its success. I was never without help and words of encouragement from them during many a hic up that came on my way during the research process. Therefore I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and gratitude towards all of them.

It was my supervisor Dr.Yasangika Sandanayake, Senior Lecturer, Department of Building Economics who guided me through this research process with her able and excellent supervision. Her guidance, comments and constructive criticisms contributed significantly to the successful completion of this research.

I am grateful to Mr. Suranga Jayasena, Senior Lecturer, Department of Building Economics for his expert comments which helped a lot in fine tuning the research.

I owe a special thanks to Dr.Sepani Senaratne, the dissertation coordinator and Mr.Indunil Seneviratne, the Head of the Department of Building Economics for the encouragements extended to me.

Also I wish thank the students, teachers and SDS members of the schools subjected to the study together with officials of MOE/TERM, officials of EI and UNICEF, and school reconstruction professionals who actively participated in the study for without their corporation this study would not have been a success.

Last, but not least, I thank my staff and my family for their continuous help and encouragement throughout this study.

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February 2010

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Declaration

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it neither contains materials previously published or written by another person, nor material, which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any degree or diploma of a university or other institute of higher studies, except where reference is made in the text.

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January 2010

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