

Flagship Area 1: School and hospital
safety- structural and non-structural
aspects of making schools and hospitals
earthquake resilient

Asian Development Bank
World Health Organization

Outcomes of Component A of Flagship 1

1. Updated seismic assessment of school building stock in the Kathmandu Valley (KV);
2. Enhanced school building resilience from adverse hazard consequences, greater occupant survival and safety (retrofitting and reconstruction);
3. Improved knowledge about constructing resilient structures (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, local school committees, local masons, engineers).

Total expected budget for the activities is \$29.8 million (for Kathmandu Valley)

Component A: Progress

Activities undertaken so far

National workshop on School Earthquake Safety in July 2010.

Report on “Implementing Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Program in Schools in Nepal”

15 schools in the Kathmandu Valley, currently being retrofitted under Government’s FY2011 budget. Out of the 15 schools, 13 schools will be completed by December 2011 and the remaining two will be completed by January 2012. ADB provided the technical support.

A snapshot study for the schools safety program completed in November 2011 a technical support from ADB. The main objective of the short term snapshot study is to provide Department of Education (DOE) with a rationale to prioritize school safety program and to present alternatives on implementation modality.

ADB approved \$5 million in its support to School Sector Reform Program.

Component A: Future Program

Under current fiscal year (FY2012) MOE has allocated a budget for retrofitting of 50 schools.

AusAid \$3.99 million for the disaster risk management activities under the school component is expected start up in early 2012.

Retrofitting of \$260 school buildings planned under ADB and AusAid's support to the Government.

Component B: Progress

In December 2010: ADB, WHO and the MOHP, organized a national workshop on “Implementing Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Programme in Hospitals in Nepal”;

In February 2011: A workshop was organized on “Hospital Identification for Retrofitting” by the MOHP and WHO, and identified the priority hospitals.

In May 2011: WHO signed an agreement with DG ECHO and has received funds to implement across the board health sector disaster risk reduction (DRR) project, and the Implementing Partners (IPs) are Merlin, HI and Oxfam; The MOHP identified three priority hospitals to conduct structural and non-structural assessments in three hospitals, and two rehabilitation centers, and retrofit the non-structural part in one hospital.

In June 2011, it is formally agreed that WHO to lead the Hospital Safety component of the Flagship 1.

In June 2011, WHO worked with a DFID-funded infrastructure expert to identify some of the challenges in moving forward on the issue of hospital infrastructure and a high level meeting (HLM) of the NRRC members and the senior officials from the Curative Division (CD), and Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD), Department of Health Services of the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) took place to share the DFID expert’s draft recommendations.

Component B: Progress

In July 2011, the MOHP identified seven priority hospitals for “Hospital Safety” i.e. the hospitals to be retrofitted and the key priority activities for hospital safety in emergencies to be in place. The hospitals are (i) Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (TUTH), (ii) Sri Birendra Hospital, (iii) Civil Services Hospital, (iv) Patan Hospital, (v) Bir Hospital, (vi) Kanti Children Hospital, and (vii) Maternity Hospital.

In July 2011: WHO organized a HLM with the NRRC members and the senior officials from the CD and EDCD/DOHS to share the DFID expert’s draft recommendations; It was agreed that a detailed survey is required of all main structures in the Kathmandu Valley but that work could simultaneously begin on a demonstration/model project;

In August 2011: WHO in consultation with the MOHP, and the NRRC secretariat developed a draft concept note (CN) on ‘Plan for Preliminary Seismic Safety Assessment of Hospitals in the Kathmandu Valley with a View to Identifying Facilities for Seismic Retrofitting and Priority Activities’; and a draft CN was submitted to the DFID through NRRC secretariat, for consideration.

In October 2011, the MOHP organized a meeting on “Hospital Safety Initiative’. It was agreed that the DFID and WHO would develop a revised TOR to conduct “a seismic vulnerability survey of hospitals in Nepal and project management and structural surveying services to support hospital infrastructure improvements.”

Component B: Future Program

A Survey of Hospital Safety in the Kathmandu Valley with a View to Identifying Facilities for Retrofitting and Priority Activities for Hospital Safety in Emergencies' to revisit the hospital safety assessments from the 2001/2003 surveys, and update by facility.

In collaboration with MOHP and the MOHA would review and update a National Mass Casualty Management (MCM) Strategy in Nepal,

On the basis of the recommendations of the Survey of Hospital Safety, the MOHP and WHO would develop a detailed Plan of Action containing key priority activities for hospital safety in emergencies.

Support the Trivuban University Teaching Hospital, Sri Birendra Hospital, and Civil Services Hospital in developing their MCM plan and Hospital Emergency Preparedness Plan.

Key Issues/Challenges

The need to ensure effective coordination across a range of actors including Ministries and development partners.

Capacity building of the relevant institutions

The need to rapidly secure funds for the hospital survey i.e. to conduct “a seismic vulnerability survey of hospitals in Nepal and project management and structural surveying services to support hospital infrastructure improvements.”