

GLOBAL PROGRAM FOR SAFER SCHOOLS

Assessment, Recovery and Resilience of **Educational Infrastructure in Nepal**

Fall 2015 Meeting of the GFDRR Consultative Group October 29, 2015



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Fernando Ramirez-Cortes



Nepal – April 2015





Damaged school in Nepal, April 2015



Impact of the April 25 Earthquake



School in Sindhupalchok, May 2015

9,000 affected schools
20,000 collapsed classrooms
30,000 damaged classrooms



Impact of the April 25 Earthquake



School in Lalitpur, May 2015

- 479 students dead
- 45 teachers dead



Key Cooperation in the Education Sector



Government of Nepal Ministry of Education







ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK









Australian Embassy Nepal



Japan International Cooperation Agency





Reinforced concrete frames



Confined masonry







Historic brick masonry walls

Brick masonry walls

Unreinforced stone masonry walls





Priority Pillars of the Trust Fund

Pillar I SIDA - STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

> Pillar II PIP - PRIORITIZED INVESTMENT PLAN

Pillar III MANAGEMENT AND POLICY REFORM

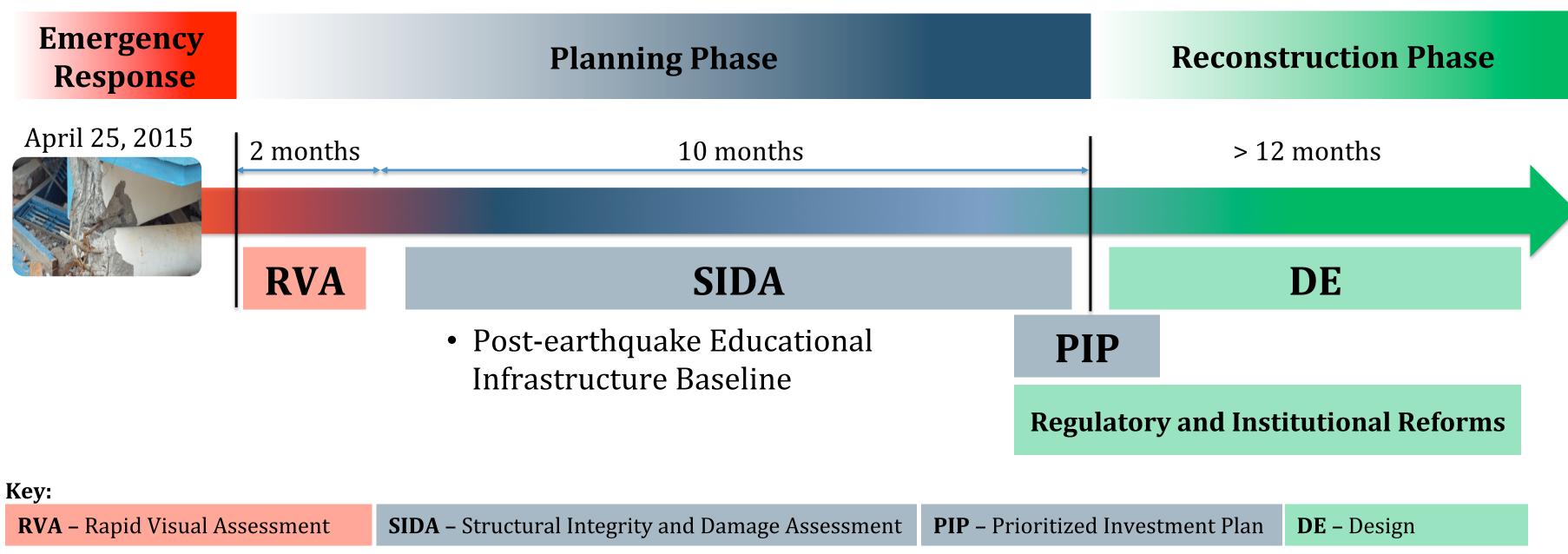


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स्रोतकेन्द्र तालिम कक्ष कारालर Collapsed school in Sindhupalchok, May 2015

A Rational Approach





SIDA – Structural Integrity and Damage Assessment

- Aims
- Prioritized Investment Plan (PIP)
- Baseline for long-term risk assessment and DRM
- Web-based platform

- Phase 1: 8 districts
 - 3,120 schools
 - 133 higher educational facilities
- Phase 2: 6 districts
 - 2,639 schools
 - 41 higher educational facilities

Initial Scope

SIDA – Design of SIDA

- Participation of local and international experts
- Field work planned and executed by local engineers
- All process designed in collaboration with local authorities



Nepali engineers conducting SIDA, September 2015





SIDA – Methodology

SIDA Guide

2.6 Is there a landslide risk?

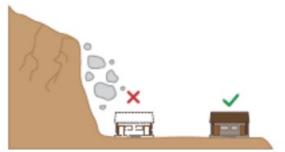
Purpose:

This provides information on whether there is a known landslide risk on/ near the school site.

Guidance:

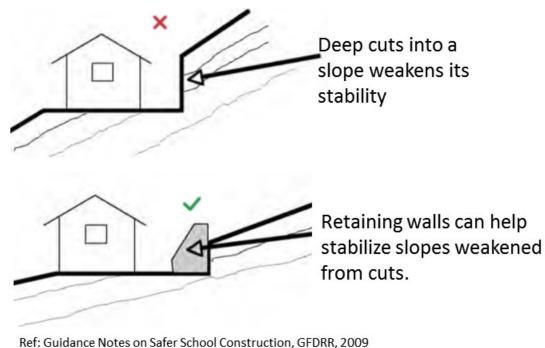
This information should be gathered during the interview with the school contacts and through observation during the site campus walk around. This will include evidence of previous landslides, heavy erosion, whether mitigation measures have been constructed such as a retaining wall, stabilisation of slope.

If there is a risk of landslides further details should be sort. such as, history of last landslide event (year).



Unstable soils: In seismic areas, sites with known or suspected soils that could become unstable in an earthquake are at risk to landslides.

Ref: Towards Safer School Construction - A community based approach, 2015



SIDA App

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KLL CollectSID Image: State of the state
Landslide
2.6) Is there a landslide risk ?
Estimate Quantitative Steepness of slope of the topography of the area. Add visual
$\hfill\square$ Evidence of slope stabilisation
Retaining (retention) wall construction on the site
\Box Evidence of rock fall
Evidence of avalanche
Sign of heavy erosion
□ None
Take Photo
Take Picture
Choose Image

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SIDA – Pilot Tests

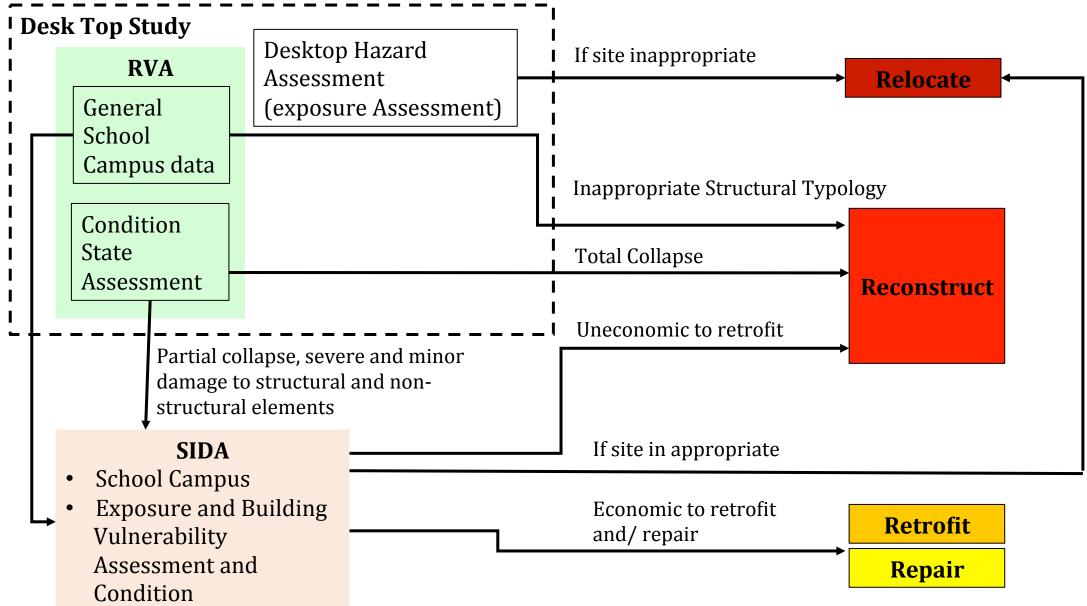




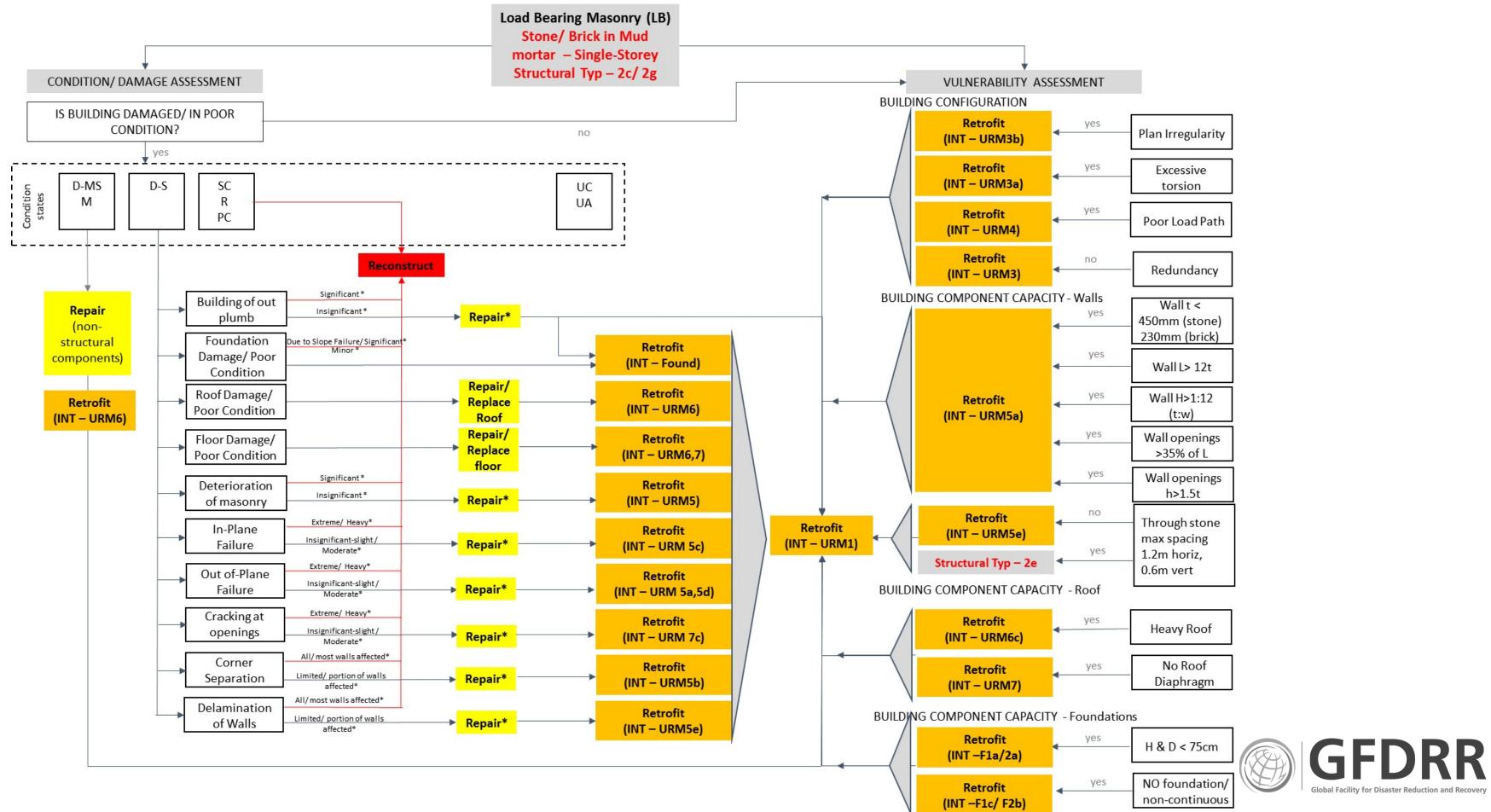




Strategy for the PIP – Prioritization of the Recovery

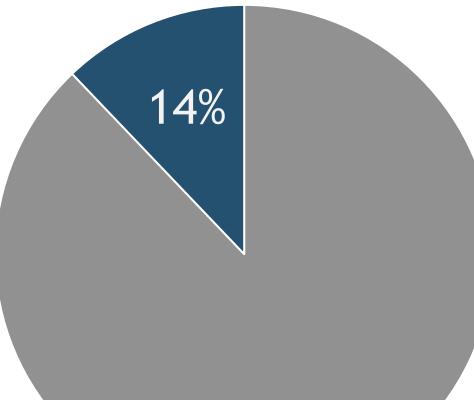






SIDA – Progress to date





- ✓ 795 schools
- \checkmark 2,400 buildings

All impacted districts

4%



SIDA – Challenges

- •Shortage of fuel
- •Remote areas
- Landslides
- Floods
- •Weather



Long-term agenda...for a resilient recovery

Challenges:

- School reconstruction financing strategy
- **C**School retrofitting program
- □Assessment countrywide
- □Institutional capacity
- **Q**Regulatory framework reforms
- Community engagement



Students attending classes in a TLC in Lalitpur, May 2015



Students at a collapsed school in Nepal, May 2015



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Working towards a resilient recovery !!

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