

JICA's Assistance for Nepal Earthquake Reconstruction ~Basic Infrastructure Support for Resilient Society~

- Overview of JICA's Cooperation for Nepal
- II. Quake Damage
- III. Reconstruction Efforts for the Earthquake Disaster by JICA

Urban and Regional Planning Development Group, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Dept., The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



I. Overview of JICA's Cooperation for Nepal



JICA's Cooperation Strategy for Nepal

Achievement of Equitable and Sustainable Growth

- 1. Social infrastructure and institutional development for sustainable and equitable economic growth
- (i) Social and economic infrastructure development

Transport, Power, Urban environment (water supply and sanitation, waste management)

(ii) Private sector development

Improvement of business environment

- 2. Consolidation of peace and a steady transition to a democratic state/society
- (i) Establishment of mechanism for democratic state/society Policy dialogue, peace building, election, laws, media, mediation
- (ii) Public administration improvement

M&E, public procurement, local governance

- 3. Rural poverty reduction
- (i) Rural living standards improvement

Agriculture and rural development

(ii) Education and health services improvement

<Significance of JICA's cooperation for Nepal>

- Poverty reduction achieving MDGs,
- Peace building
- Geographical importance between India and China
- Good relations with Japan (Annual Japanese visitors to Nepal is 20,000 to 30,000)

Overview of JICA's Cooperation in Nepal: Infrastructure-related

Electricity: construction of hydropower plants (assistance to one-third of the total power supply in Nepal)

Kulekhani Hydroelectric Project (I) (II), Kali Gandaki A Hydroelectric Project (Loan) (completed)

- Total Loan amount: \33.07 billion
- Project Start: Kulekhani(I)1976,
 Kulekhani(II)1982, Kali Gandaki 1996
- Outline: Kulekani (I):60MW, Kulekani(II):32MW, Kali Gandaki :144MW)

Tanahu Hydropower Project (Loan) (under considerations) (co-financing with ADB etc.)

- Outline: 140MW









Education

Non-formal education (2004 to 2009) (completed)

School Management Support (on-going)

Construction of more than 9,500 class rooms (Grant)

Transport: construction of main trunk roads

<u>Sindhuli Road Construction Project (Grant) (ongoing)</u>

- Total Grant amount: \20.78 billion
- Project Start: 1995
- Outline: construction of alternative route between Kathmandu and Terai

Improvement of Kathmandu Baktapur Road (Grant) (completed)

- Total Grant amount: \2.69 billion
- Project Start : 2008 (completed in 2010)
- Outline: expansion of Kathmandu-Baktapur road from 2 to 4 lanes

Modernization of Tribhuvan International Airport (Grant) (completed)

- Total Grant amount: \4.72 billion
- Project Start: 1994 (completed in 2001)

Water Supply: construction of 15 water treatment plants in Nepal

Water Supply to Urban and Semi-Urban Centers (Grant) (completed)

- Total Grant amount: \4.33 billion
- Project Start: 1988

Improvement of Kathmandu Water Supply Facilities(Grant)(completed)

- Total Grant amount: \3.53 billion
- Project Start: 1993 (completed in 2003)
- Outline: water supply facilities in KV (covers 52% of treatment capacity in valley)

Melamchi Water Supply Project (Loan) (on-going) (co-financing with ADB etc.)

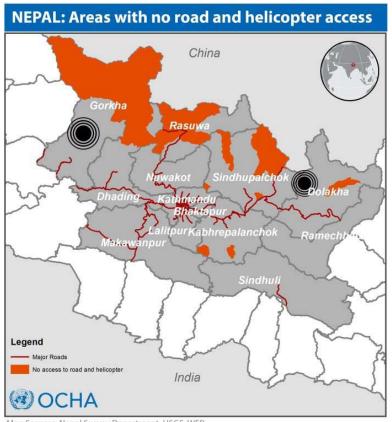
- Total Loan amount: \5.49 billion (JICA portion)

Project Start: 2001 (on-going)

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II. Quake Damage



Map Sources: Nepal Survey Department, USGS, WFP

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 15 May, 2015

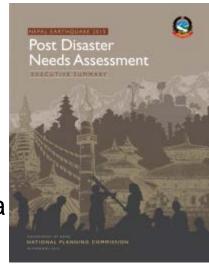
Access data reported by the Nepal Food Security Monitoring Programme via WFP/Logistic Cluster prior to 25 April.



Needs Assessment

Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA):

- Lead: Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment facility led by NPC (GON) UN, WB, EU, ADB, JICA
- Coverage: 23 Sectors (Housing, Health, Education, Transport, Disaster Risk Reduction, etc.)
- Duration: Appx. 40 days for completion
- Key Findings:
- Total Needs: 6,695 MUSD
- Housing Account for 49% of total needs
- Damage: 1/3 of GDP, 100% of GFCF
- Worst Affected Areas: Poorest Areas (Dolakha Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Dhading)
- Appeal at the Donor Conference: 4.4 Billion USD Pledged



Courtesy of the Reliefweb



JICA Effort to Fix Quake-Damaged Schools (1)

Outline:

- ◆ JICA has been cooperating with primary school construction in Nepal since 1994, and as of 2014, 9,500 classrooms had been built through six projects. The walls of some of those classrooms collapsed but their steel frames, the main structural components, remained intact.
- Areas: Dhading, Gorkha, Nuwakot,
- Budget: 263 MJPY (App. 200 schools)
- Priority: Damaged school buildings constructed by the community with material support by GA in the past (Follow-up cooperation)
- Cause of damage
- Non-engineered construction
- Not complying with drawings
- Site location (weak embankment foundation, etc)







JICA Effort to Fix Quake-Damaged Schools (2)

Short-term

- Improved Seismic Resistance by Introducing brick or concrete block with cement mortar masonry walls that have properly reinforced by RC bands and vertical reinforcement steel bars
- Construction by contractors with monitoring by community

Mid-term

 Support formulating new guidelines for school construction with more rigorous earthquake resistance standards.



A temporary classroom built by residents.



Repairs progress at a rapid pace.



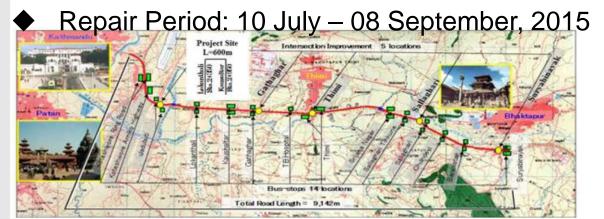
The finished school buildig.



JICA Effort to Fix Quake-Damaged Infrastructure: Kathmandu-Bhaktapur (KB) Road (1)

Outline:

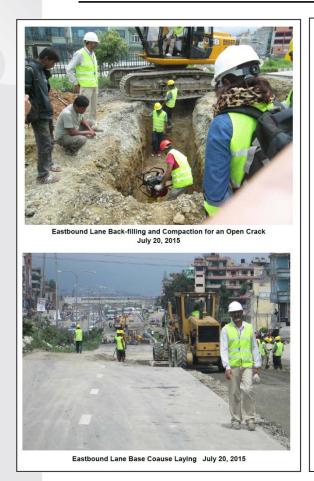
- Significance: One of the Busiest Trunk Roads in Nepal constructed with GA support
- Area: Lokanthali Kausaltar (app. 900m)
- Damage: Damage on surface, embankment
- Possible cause of damage
- Liquefaction-related ground depression
- (Source: JSCE Landslide survey group <u>http://committees.jsce.or.jp/eec205/system/files/JSCE-landslides-report6_0.pdf</u>)
- Budget: 72 MNPR





JICA Effort to Fix Quake-Damaged Infrastructure: Kathmandu-Bhaktapur (KB) Road (2)

 Rehabilitation Works and Comparison between "Before and After"









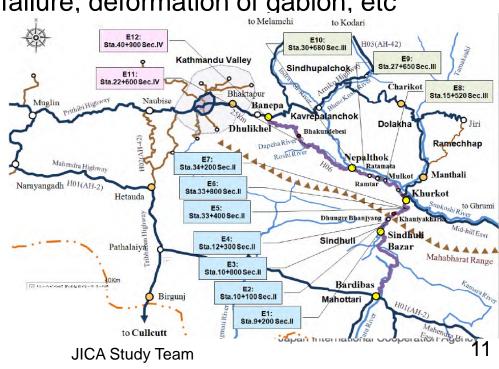
Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road, Eastbound lane nearby Kaushaltar Bus-stop



JICA Effort to Fix Quake-Damaged Infrastructure: Sindhuli Road Road (1)

Outline:

- Significance: One of the Busiest Trunk Roads and Symbolic Project of Japan's ODA in Nepal
- Area: Dhulikhel Sindhuli Bazar
- Damage: Damage on surface, embankment
- Possible cause of damage:
- Ground depression, slope failure, deformation of gabion, etc.
- ◆ Component:
- Road Rehab.
- Construction Machinery (Backhoe, Road Roller, etc.)
- Construction Period: 21June November





JICA Effort to Fix Quake-Damaged Infrastructure: Sindhuli Road Road (2)





Roads / Bridges in Kathmandu : Simplified Vulnerability Study



- Weak and Nonductile Stopper
- Poor Construction
 Quality (cold joint,
 thin concrete cover,
 etc)
- Capacity
 Bottlenecks (for transport, river flow)

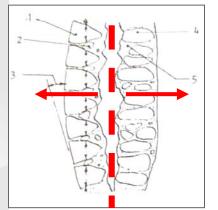
(Source: Dr. Shigeki UNJOH,

http://www.jica.go.jp/nepal/english/office/topics/c8h0vm00009n66lq-att/150710_06.pdf



Typical Damaged House (1)

De-lamination





Corner damage





- Dressed Stones
- Interlocking at corner





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Typical Damaged House (2): Out-of plane failure



Houses with seismic band has less failure

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Considerations for reconstruction direction

- ◆ Seismic Standard and Design
- ◆Implementation / Enforcement of Regulation
- Capacity Development / Training
- ◆Improvement of Lifeline to connect Villages to Cities
- ◆Public Service Outreach
- **♦**Livelihood
- ◆Disadvantaged / Vulnerable People
- ◆Raising Awareness for Future Risks



III. Reconstruction Efforts for the Earthquake Disaster by JICA

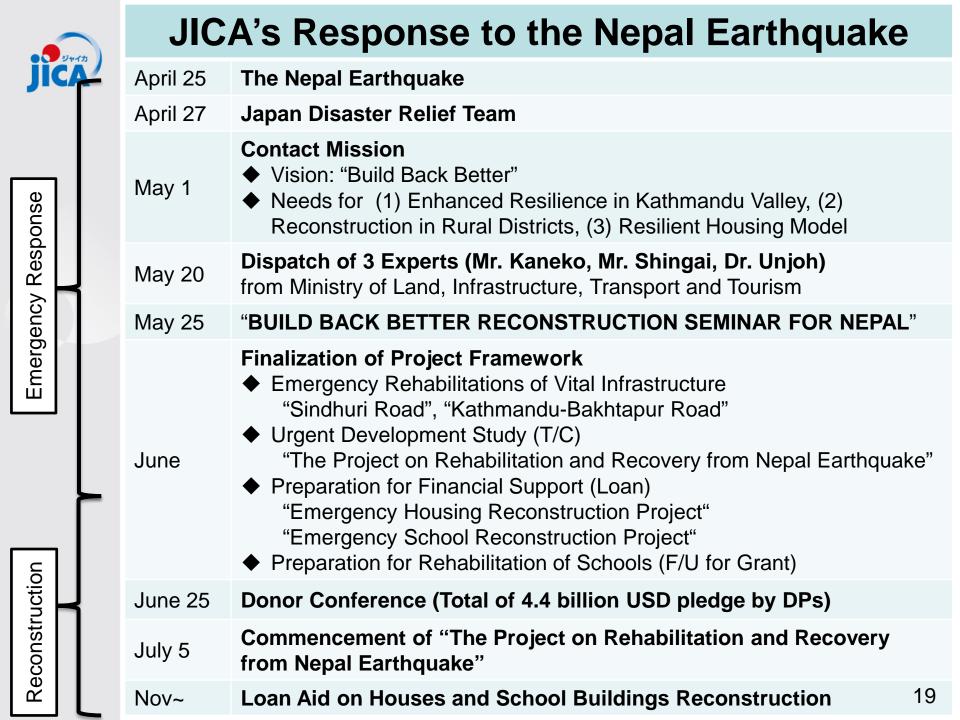


JICA's Reconstruction Strategy

Pursue "Build Back Better" as an Overarching Principle for Realizing Resilient Society

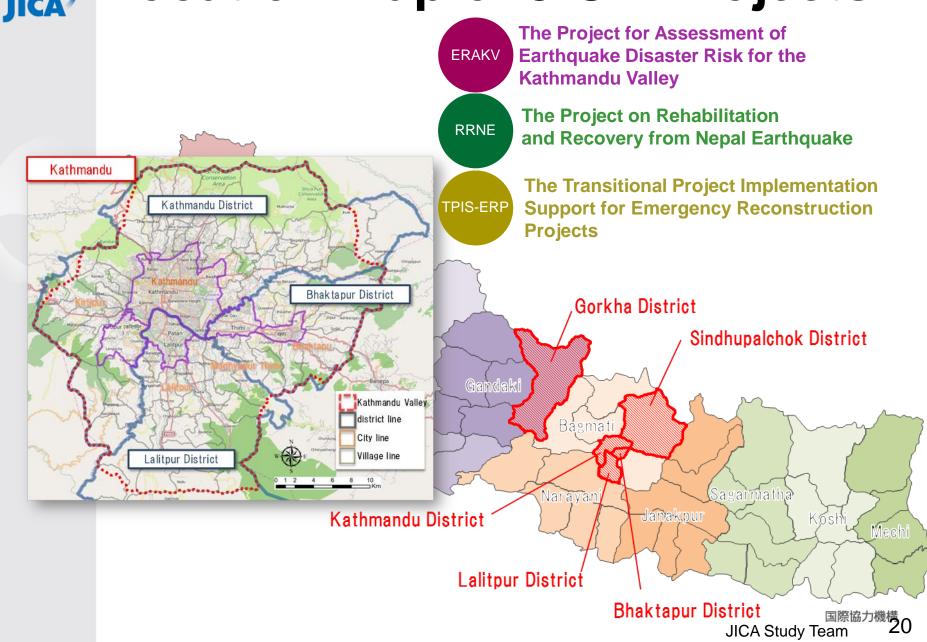
- ◆ One of the most significant lessons learned from disasters is that rebuilding of affected communities to pre-disaster standards will recreate the vulnerabilities that existed earlier.
- Recovery is defined as the restoration and improvement of not only infrastructure and facilities, but also livelihoods, economy and living conditions of disaster affected communities.
- Reconstruction from disaster is an opportunity to "build back better".
- ◆ The concept of "build back better" approach was accepted in the Third UN World Conference in 2015 as one of the priority areas in disaster risk reduction.

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Location Map of JICA Projects





Approach Towards BBB



Hazard Analysis

- Earthquake and Landslide -



2. Reconstruction

Technical Supports for Reconstruction

- Housing: Resilient House Models and Training
- Schools: Resilient School Models and Guideline
- Livlihood : Training for improving the Skill
- Quick Reconstrcution of Hospitals, government buildings, and more-



Risk Assessment



Resilient
Society Building

Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan, and Resiliece Plan

- Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan -

in 2 Districts (Gorkha District and Sindhupalchok District), and

in 3 Municipalities (Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City, Bhaktapur Municipality and Budhanilkantha Municipality)

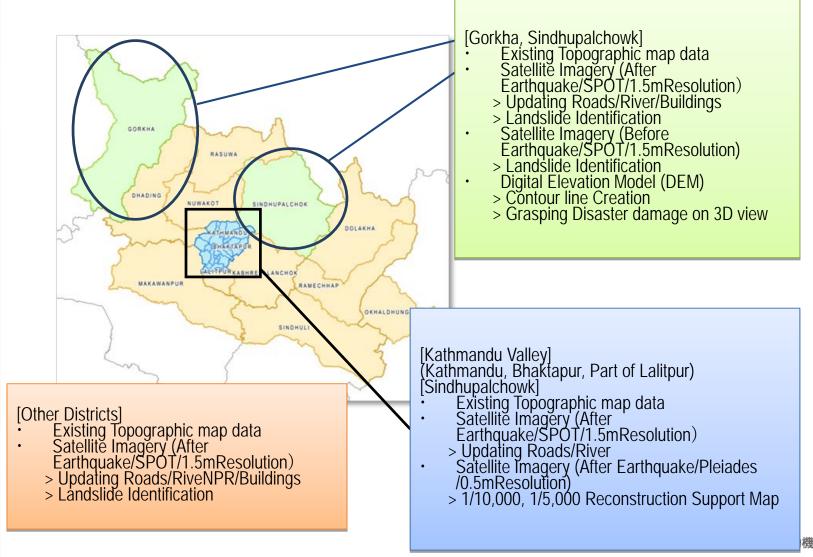
 Resilience Plan in Kathmandu Valley

RRNE ERAKV

ERAKV

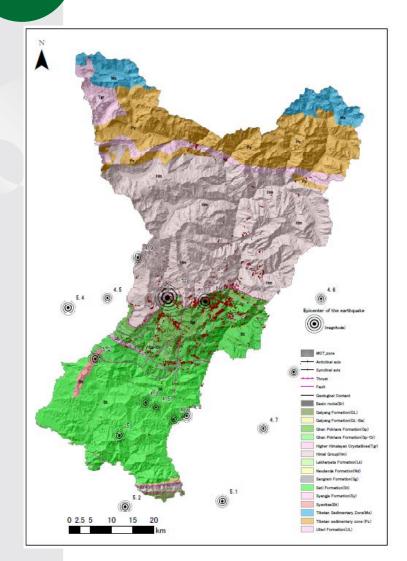


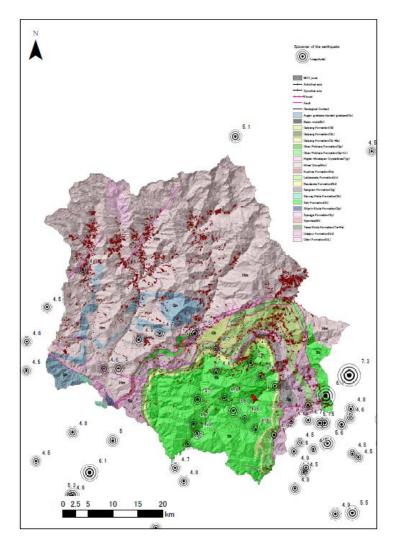
1. Digital Maps Hazard Analysis: Collected Geo-information





Geological Map

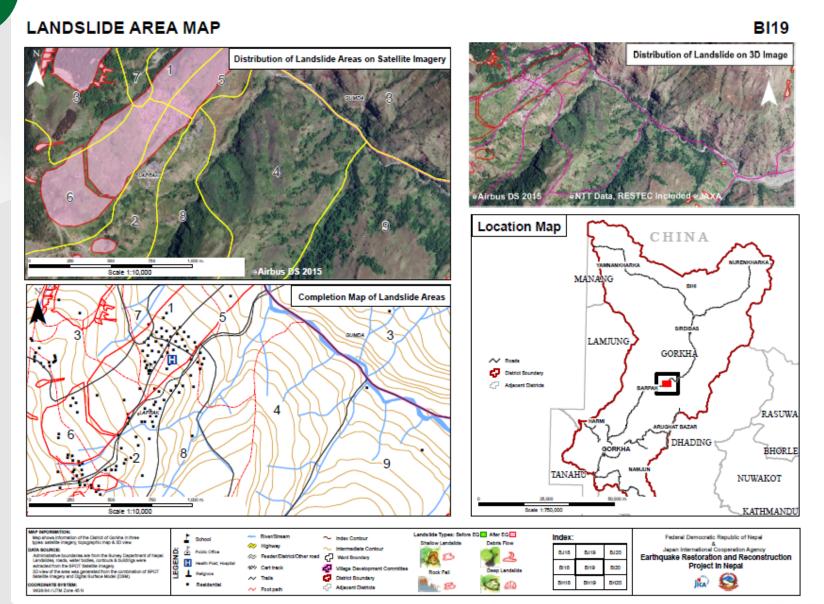




Source: 1:1,000,000 Geological map of Nepal 2004 ©NTT DATA, RESTEC Included ©JAXA

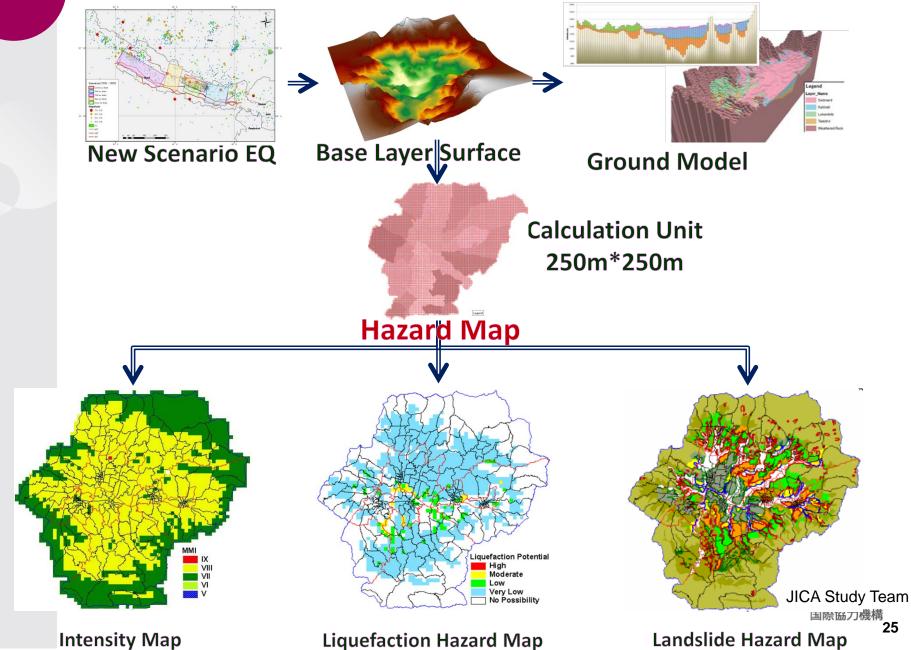


Example of 1:10,000 Hazard Map



ERAKV

Outputs of Seismic Hazard Assessment



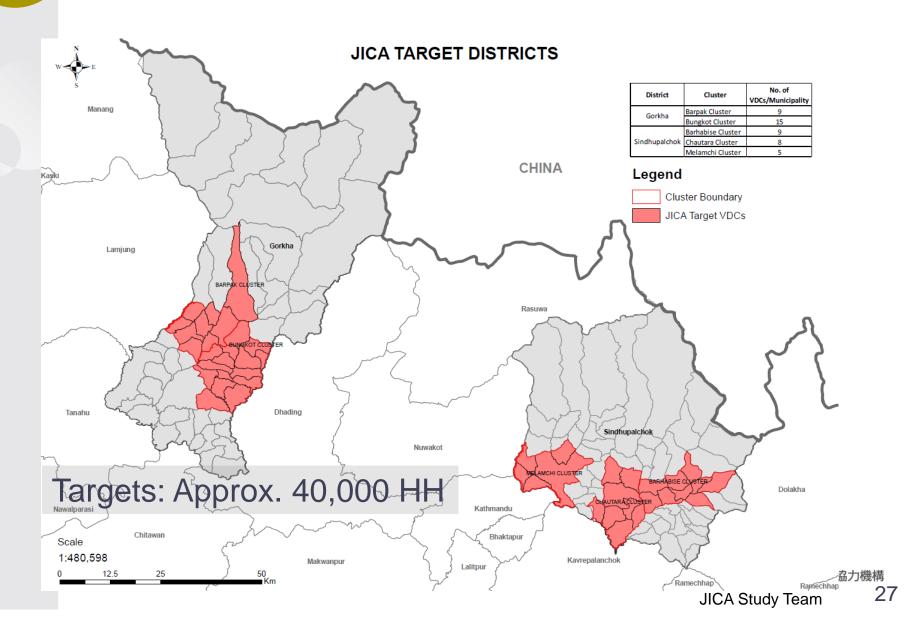


2. Housing and School Reconstruction: (1) Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project

- Project Name: Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
- Objective: Reconstruct the collapsed housing through housing grant
- Location: 14 affected districts
- Priority Districts: Sindhupalchowk and Gorkha districts
- Cost: 12,000 million JPY (JICA's eligible portion)
 (Equivalent to 10,000 million NPR)
- Executing Agencies: NRA
- Implementing Agencies: MOFALD and MOUD
- Loan Agreement singed on December 21st, 2015
- Schedule: August 2015 December 2020



Target Area: Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk



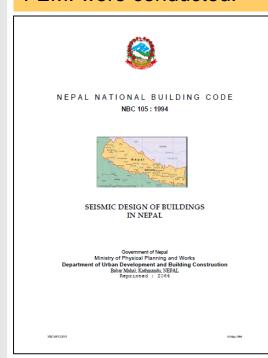
NBC105 as Seismic Design

- In Nepal, MRT (Mandatory Rules of Thumb) in NBC was not based on structural calculation, guidelines were based on the experiences from past earthquakes.
- Therefore, a structural analysis of prototypes by NBC105 as seismic design was conducted.

The design for earthquake actions shall be in accordance with either:

- The working stress method (elastic method), or
- The limit state method

Two methods which are static structural calculation and structural analysis using FEM. were conducted.



Scope

This standard sets down requirements for the general structural design and seismic design loadings for structures within any of the following categories :

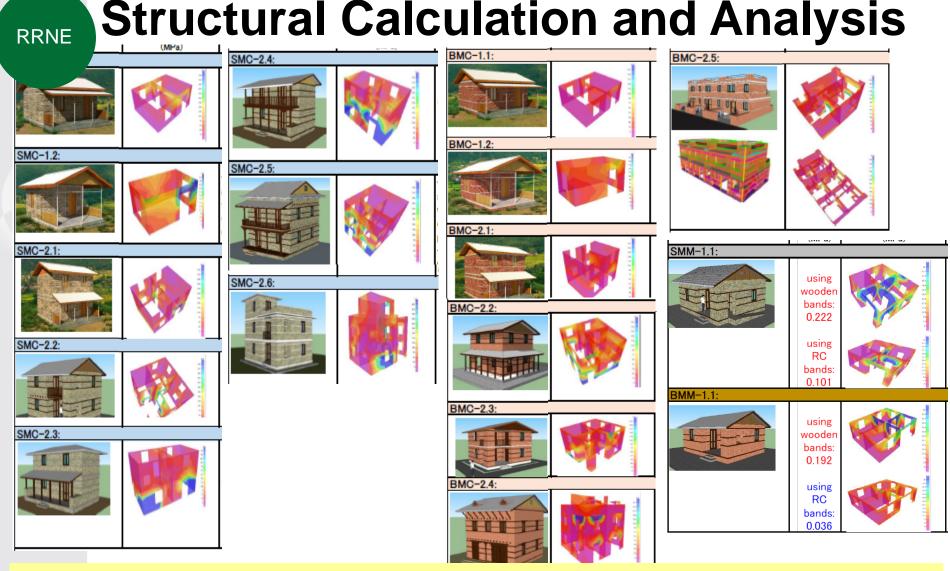
- All buildings having a floor area greater than 20 square metres.
- Any building with a height greater than five metres. (b)
- All masonry or concrete walls greater than 1.5 metres in height. (c)
- Elevated tanks of up to 200 cubic metres capacity. Larger tanks than this should be the subject (d) of a special study.
- All buildings to which the general public have access.

The requirements are not intended to apply to:

- Unusual buildings or structures (eg, those with unusual configurations or risk such as nuclear power stations, etc).
- (b) Civil engineering works (eg, bridges, dams, earth structures, etc).
- Buildings or structures greater than 90 m in height. (c)

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According to structural calculations, Cement mortar models satisfy the NBC105 seismic requirement. The tensile stress and shear stress were below the limit. On the other hand, Mud mortar should be limited to one storey with attic at maximum, considering the possibility of out-of-plane failure during earthquake.

NRA organized the TSC (Technical Standardization Committee) in the end of February. In this committee, it was discussed that NBC105 should be applied to residential buildings in the reconstruction programme as the seismic requirement.



Design Catalogue

The designs provided in the catalogue cover four broad categories of building materials and typology:

■ SMC: Stone masonry in cement mortar

■ BMC: Brick masonry in cement mortar

■ SMM: Stone masonry in mud mortar

■ BMM: Brick masonry in mud mortar

DESIGN CATALOGUE FOR

RECONSTRUCTION OF EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT HOUSES

Volume I



October 2015 (Aswin 207



Government of Nepa Ministry of Urban Developmen Department of Urban Development and Building Construction Babarmahal, Kathmandı

Structural Type	No. of Floor	Model No.	Designed by
	1	SMC-1.1	JICA
Stone masonry in cement mortar, P5-	1	SMC-1.2	JICA
	2	SMC-2.1	JICA
SMC	2	SMC-2.2	DUDBC
	2	SMC-2.3	DUDBC
	2	SMC-2.4	DUDBC
	2+ATTIC	SMC-2.5	DUDBC
	2+TERRACE	SMC-2.6	DUDBC
		Technical details	
		Flexible design	
	1	BMC-1.1	JICA
Brick masonry in cement mortar P71-	1	BMC-1.2	JICA
BMC	2	BMC-2.1	JICA
DIVIC	2	BMC-2.2	DUDBC
	2	BMC-2.3	DUDBC
	2+ATTIC	BMC-2.4	DUDBC
	2+TERRACE	BMC-2.5	DUDBC
		Technical details	
		Flexible design	
	1	SMM-1.1	DUDBC
Stone masonry in mud mortar, P129-		Technical details	
SMM		Flexible design	
	1	BMM-1.1	DUDBC
Brick masonry in mud mortar, P147-		Technical details	
BMM		Flexible design	

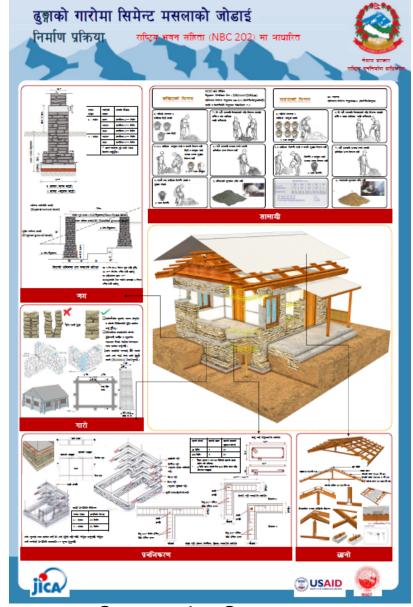
The JICA Study Team supported the preparation of the catalogue in DUDBC, then it was published in November, 2015 by DUDBC.

JICA Study Team

RRNE

Minimum Requirements





Minimum Requirements

Construction Sequence



Achievement (As of 24th April 2016)

Mason Trainings

- 497 masons were trained, further target is 2,310
- Special attentions are paid to minimum requirements and practical skills

Awareness Raising to the House owners

- 1,156 house owners participated, further target is
 6,160
- Theatrical performance is extended with the "Earthquake-Resistant Performing Character"

Commencement of the Enrolment Camp

- Hansapur VDC, Gorkha (Apr. 10-19): 764
 Participation Agreement (81%) were signed out of 944 eligible house owners
- Barpak VDC, Gorkha (Apr. 24-)
- Chautara Municipality, Sindhupalchok (Apr. 24-)







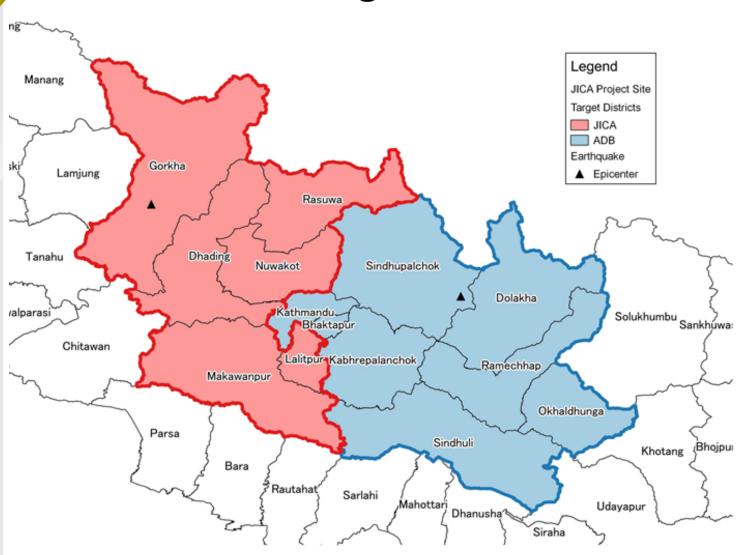


(2) Emergency School Reconstruction Project

- Project Name: Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP)
- Objective: rebuild and retrofit schools in the districts affected by the earthquake
- Location: Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Makwanpur and Lalitpur districts
- Cost: (JICA) 14,000 million JPY, (GON) 2,522mil JPY
- Co-Financer: ADB (200mil USD for rebuilding and restoring schools, roads, and public buildings)
- Executing Agencies: Nepal Reconstruction Authority
- Implementing Agencies: DOE (Department of Education)
- Scope: i) civil works, ii) consulting services
- Loan Agreement singed on December 21st, 2015
- Schedule: August 2015 August 2019

TPIS-ERP

Target Area



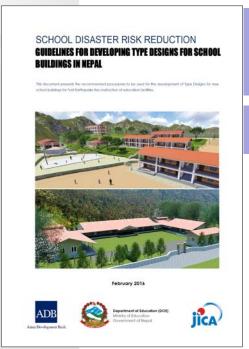
RRNE

Seismic Resistant Building Guidelines & Design of School

The project for the reconstruction of schools is being carried out by JICA and ADB together

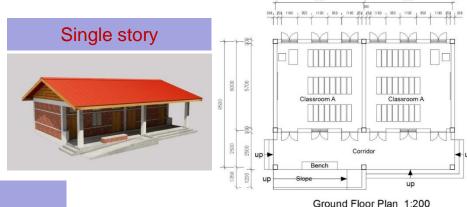
The guideline consists of two volumes.

- 1. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING TYPE DESIGNS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN NEPAL
- 2. INTERIM STRUCTURAL DESIGN CRITERIA FOR TYPE DESIGN OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

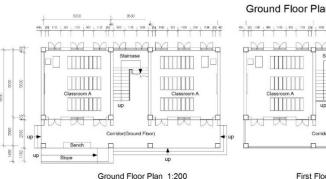


Volume 1 focuses on architectural, mechanical and electrical criteria

Volume 2 mentions structural criteria







First Floor Plan 1:200

3. DESIGN OF NEW SCHOOL PROTOTYPES

Some new prototypes were designed at the beginning and after that the number was included based on the demands.

A total of 37 new prototypes were designed in order to cover kindergartens, primary schools, lower secondary schools, secondary schools, and higher secondary schools.

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Emergency School Reconstruction Project (Type design)



Academic Block, 3-6C(S)



Academic Block, 2-6C(S)



Toilet Combine Block



Practical Block,2-LALIEM



Multipurpose Hall

Build Back Better

- New School Guideline
- Environment friendly multi-hazard resilient structures
- Child, Gender and Disable (CGD) friendly



Emergency School Reconstruction Project

SHREE KALIDEVI HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL: PYUTAR, LALITPUR EXISTING CONDITION PLAN





HIMALAYAN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL: ARPAK, GORKHA EXISTING CONDITION PLAN







3. Formulation of Plans

- Kathmandu Valley Resilience Plan(KVRP)
 - Kathmandu Valley
- Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan(RRP)
 - Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk Districts
 - Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City
 - Bhaktapur Municipality
 - Budhanilkantha Municipality



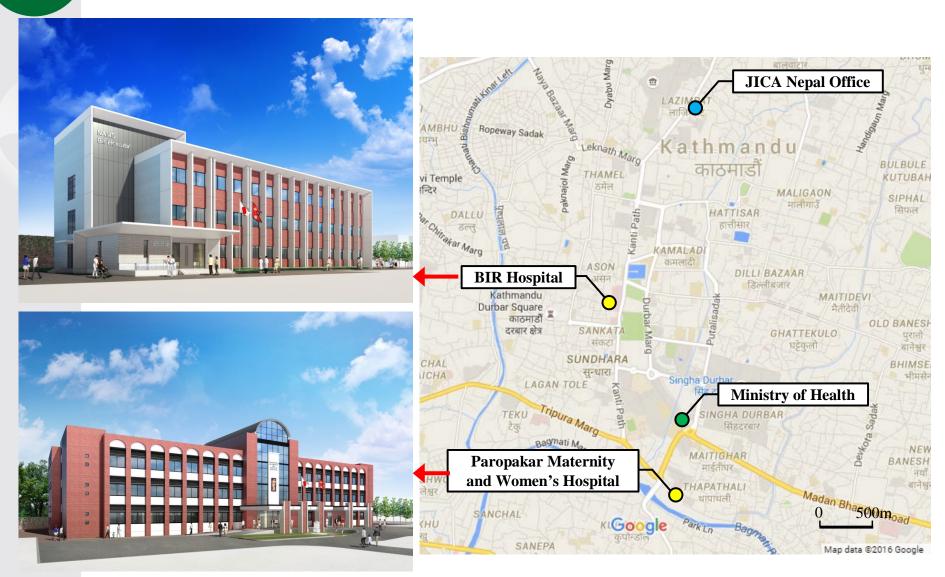
4. Reconstruction Projects (1) List of Grant Aid Projects

Date of E/N: December 21, 2015

Date of G/A: February 17, 2016

Reconstruction of Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital with related Equipment	RC Structure 3 stories / 5,322m2	April 5, 2016
Reconstruction of Bir Hospital with related Equipment	RC Structure 3 stories / 2,700m2	April 5, 2016
Rehabilitation of Water Transmission System in Chautara	Ductile Pipe app. 20km length Chamber 8 number	April 12, 2016
Construction of Bridges along Barahkilo – Barpak Road	5 Bridges length from 30m~150m. PC Hollow / PC I-Girder	April 6, 2016

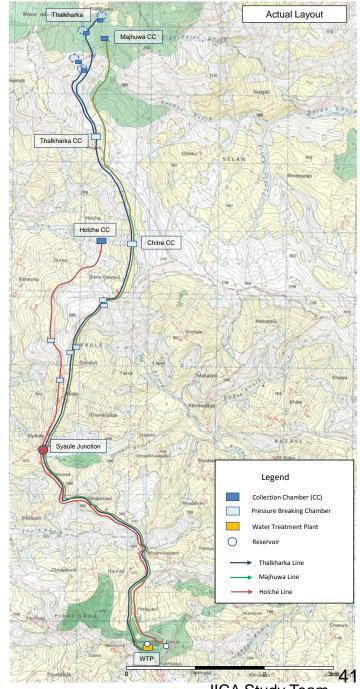
Reconstruction of Hospitals in Kathmandu





Rehabilitation of Water Transmission System in Chautara

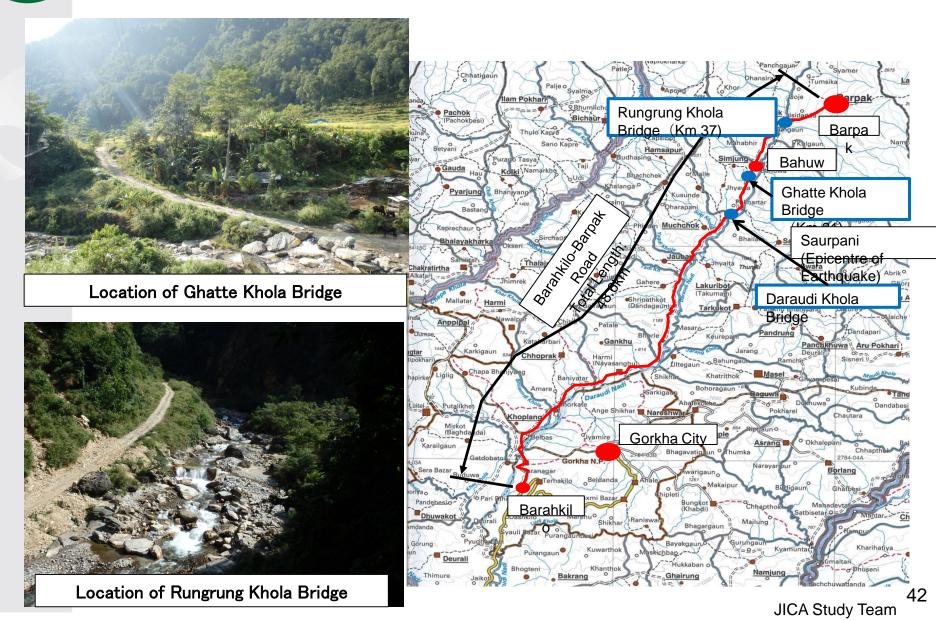




JICA Study Team



Bridge Construction along Barhakilo-Barpak Road in Gorkha





(2) QIPs: Quick Impact Projects

Small-scale projects contributing to local recovery and reconstruction through:

- ✓ Linking Japanese Experience and Technology with Recovery and Reconstruction
- ✓ Contribution to the Recovery of the Vulnerable
- ✓ Contribute to strengthening Government Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction in Public Facilities





Planned QIPs

26 projects planned for implementation
(15 public buildings, 2 water supply,
1 road / 2 bridges, 6 livelihood projects)

No.	Major Project Contents
QIP-01	Construction of Models for Disaster Resilient Construction Technology
QIP-02	Construction of WCO facility in Chautara Municipality
QIP-03	Reconstruction of Ampipal Hospital in Palungtar Municipality
QIP-04	Reconstruction of Palungtar Area Police Office buildings
QIP-05	Reconstruction of Thokarpa VDC office building
QIP-06	Reconstruction of DADO building in Chautara Municipality
QIP-07	Reconstruction of Agriculture Collection Center in Bhotechaur VDC
QIP-08	Construction of Water supply system in Tipeni area
QIP-09	Improvement of Road facilities in Bhotechaur / Melamchi
QIP-10	Reconstruction of Health Post building in Barbarise VDC

Planned QIPs

No.	Project Name
QIP-11	Reconstruction of Barbarise Area Police Office buildings
QIP-12	Reconstruction of Barpak VDC office building
QIP-13	Reconstruction of Barpak Women Community Centre
QIP-14	Reconstruction of Health Post in Barpak VDC
QIP-15	Reconstruction of Police Post in Barpak VDC
QIP-16	Reconstruction of Sarupani VDC office building
QIP-17	Reconstruction of Maneshwra VDC office building
QIP-18	Establishment /enhancement of Women's Cooperative in Barpak
QIP-19	Goat farming for women's groups in Barpak
	Improvement of vegetable farming practices for women's groups
	Improvement of maize farming practices for poor famers
	Improvement of the production of quality seed
QIP-23	Promotion of Safety measures for Housing Workers
QIP-24	Improvement of Majhuwa Water Supply Headrace
QIP-25	Construction of Khahare Khola Bridge
QIP-26	Construction of Jhyalla Khola Bridge



Location of Planned QIPs

<u>Gorkha</u>

QIP'S

1.04 3 4 12 BUILDING

16

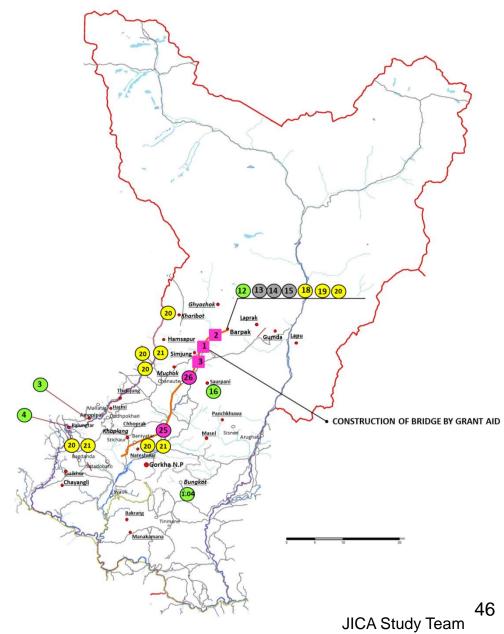
25 26 BRIDGE

18 19 20 21 LIVELIHOOD PROJECTS

13 14 15 BUILDING (SITE UNDECIDED)

GRANT AID

1 2 3 BRIDGE



Location of Planned QIPs

Sindhupalchok

QIP's

1.02 (2 (5 (6

BUILDING

7 17

8 24

WATER SUPPLY

9

ROADS
AND IRRIGATION

20 21 22 23

LIVELIHOOD PROJECTS

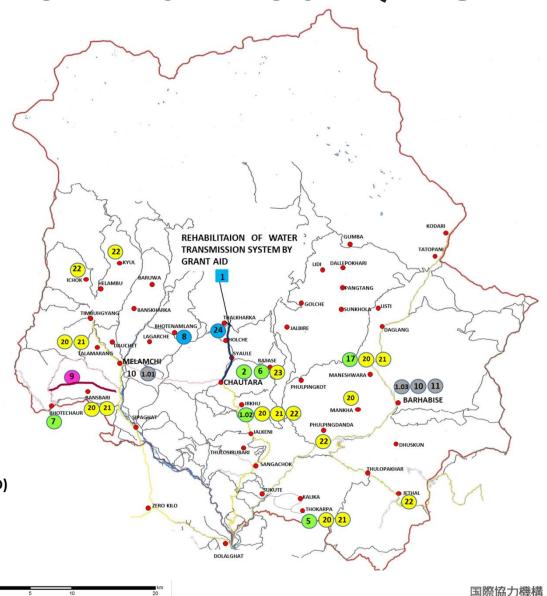
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BUILDING (SITE UNDECIDED)

GRANT AID

1

WATER SUPPLY



Public Facilities

 Implementation started for: 3 projects for reconstruction of public facilities and 3 projects for livelihood



WOMEN TRAINING CENTER

Location: Chautara, Sindhupalchok

Specification: 2 Story Office,

139sqm

Period of Construction: Mar -

Dec 2016

THOKARPA VDC OFFICE

Location: Thokarpa,

Sindhupalchok

Specification: 1 Story,

123sqm

Period of Construction: Apr -

Oct 2016



Promotion of Safety measures for Housing Workers



Livelihood

IMPROVEMENT OF VEGETABLE FARMING

Locations: 11 VDCs of Sindhupalchok

and Gorkha

Major Contents: Input and training to local women's groups to improve productivity in

home gardens

Period : Apr 2016 - Mar 2017





IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY SEED PRODUCTION

Location: 5 VDCs of Sindhupalchowk Major Contents: Input and training for improvement of certified seed production Period: Apr 2016 – Mar 2017

FARMING

Locations: 8 VDCs of Sindhupalchowk and

Gorkha

Major Contents: Input and training to marginal farmers to improve productivity of major grain crop

Period: Apr – Oct 2016





Thank you very much for attention.

For queries, please contact: Murooka.Naomichi@jica.go.jp