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Emergency Guidelines

Technical Management Office (TMO)



Rural Access Programme (RAP) Phase 3



January 2017



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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Kathmandu is the capital of Nepal and the largest metropolitan city, the other two sister cities are Patan or Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. The city stands at an elevation of approximately, 1,400 meters in the bowl-shaped valley in central Nepal. The average elevation is 1,350 meters above the sea level. To its south is the Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city, Kirtipur municipality in south-west, Madyapur Thimi municipality in east and different Village Development Committees of Kathmandu in north, west and north-east. The total population of Kathmandu valley is around 5 million. Among urban areas in Nepal, Kathmandu being the premier cultural and economic hub of



Nepal is considered to have the most advanced infrastructure.

2. BRIEF ASSESSMENT OF KEY RISK

The following major risks are considered while preparing the TMO Emergency Guidelines.

Earthquake

The entire territory of Nepal lies in high seismic hazard zone. The country's high seismicity is related to the movement of tectonic plates along the Himalayas that has caused several active faults. A total of 92 active faults have been mapped throughout the country by the Seismic



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Hazard Mapping and Risk Assessment for Nepal. Earthquakes of various magnitudes occur almost every year and have caused heavy losses of lives.

On April 25, 2015 a strong (7.8 magnitude) earthquake hit Nepal in the area near Barpak, a mountain village between capital Kathmandu and Pokhara. The earthquake was followed by many powerful aftershocks. The earthquakes caused extensive damage to buildings and thousands of deaths and injuries particularly in 14 surrounding districts of the capital city. The quake was followed by more than 475 aftershocks. As the population of Kathmandu valley is over 5 million and it is increasing at a high rate, the looming earthquake is likely to be devastating for the people and their life and property.

Civil Unrest

Protest, demonstrations, and disruptions can occur without notice throughout the country, including in the Kathmandu Valley. Demonstrations have blocked major roads or intersections, and demonstrators have been known to attack public transportation vehicles. Various political groups may also call strikes (bandhs), or general strikes, that force the closure of businesses and disrupt vehicular traffic. Some groups enforce observance of bandhs through violence and intimidation.

Crimes

Social crimes, domestic violence and burglary are the biggest problems in Kathmandu valley. Unattended houses or rooms are the favored targets of burglars at night as well as day time too. Murder, attempted murder, fraud, human trafficking, rape, attempted rape, kidnapping, drugs smuggling, robbery, dealing in small arms, theft, cyber-crime and social crimes remain the main challenges to law and order in Kathmandu city.

Transportation Situation

Driving remains one of the greatest risks to the safety in Kathmandu. Many roads inside and outside the Kathmandu Valley are narrow. Roads are often congested with heavy truck, bus, and pedestrian traffic. Driving in Kathmandu can be hazardous. Traffic is poorly regulated, and the volume of vehicles on the roads has increased significantly in recent years. Visitors are encouraged to avoid public buses and minibuses. Public transportation vehicles have questionable safety measures, are often over-crowded, and can be poorly operated. Taxis are generally safe to use.

3. AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH FACILITIES

In Kathmandu valley, Government of Nepal and the private sector provide health facilities though well-equipped hospitals.

The details of major hospitals in Kathmandu are as follows;

Name of the hospital	Address	Telephone number
B & B Hospital Pvt. Ltd	Gwarko, Lalitpur	015531933, 015531930



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Name of the hospital	Address	Telephone number
Bir Hospital	Tundikhel, Kathmandu	01-4221119
Bhaktapur Cancer Hospital	Bhaktapur	016614430, 016611532
Civil Service Hospital	Minbhawan, Kathmandu	014107000, 014107002
CIWEC Clinic	Kapurdhara Marg, Kathmandu	01442411/014435232
Kantipur Dental Hospital	Maharajunj, Kathmandu	014385910, 014385911
Kanti Children's Hospital	Maharajunj, Kathmandu	014411140
Kathmandu Medical College Teaching Hospital (KMC),	Sinamagal, Kathmandu	014476152
Kathmandu Model Hospital	Bagbazar, Kathmandu	014240806
Alka Hospital	Jawalakhel, Lalitpur	015555555
Norvic International Hospital	Thapathali, Kathmandu	014258554
Patan Hospital, Patan	Patan, Lalitpur	015522295
TU Teaching Hospital	Maharajunj	01412505, 01412303

4. FOCAL PERSON WITH CONTACT DETAILS

At central level, Programme Manager is responsible for providing all health and safety related support to TMO staff. In addition to this, Mr. Ram Prasad Neupane (Logistics Manager) records all necessary details profile of each office staff like E-mail, phone number, next to kin, alternative number if available and residential number in record sheet and display in the information board of office.

Contact detail:

Focal person TMO – Michael Green, mobile number 9851084695, office landline 015000245, SAT phone no. ++8821687729653 and email id Michael.Green@rapnepal.com

Logistics Manager Ram Prasad Neupane mobile number 9851032001 and email id Ram.Neupane@rapnepal.com

In addition to other health and safety matters, Mr. Neupane is also accountable for following leading tasks;

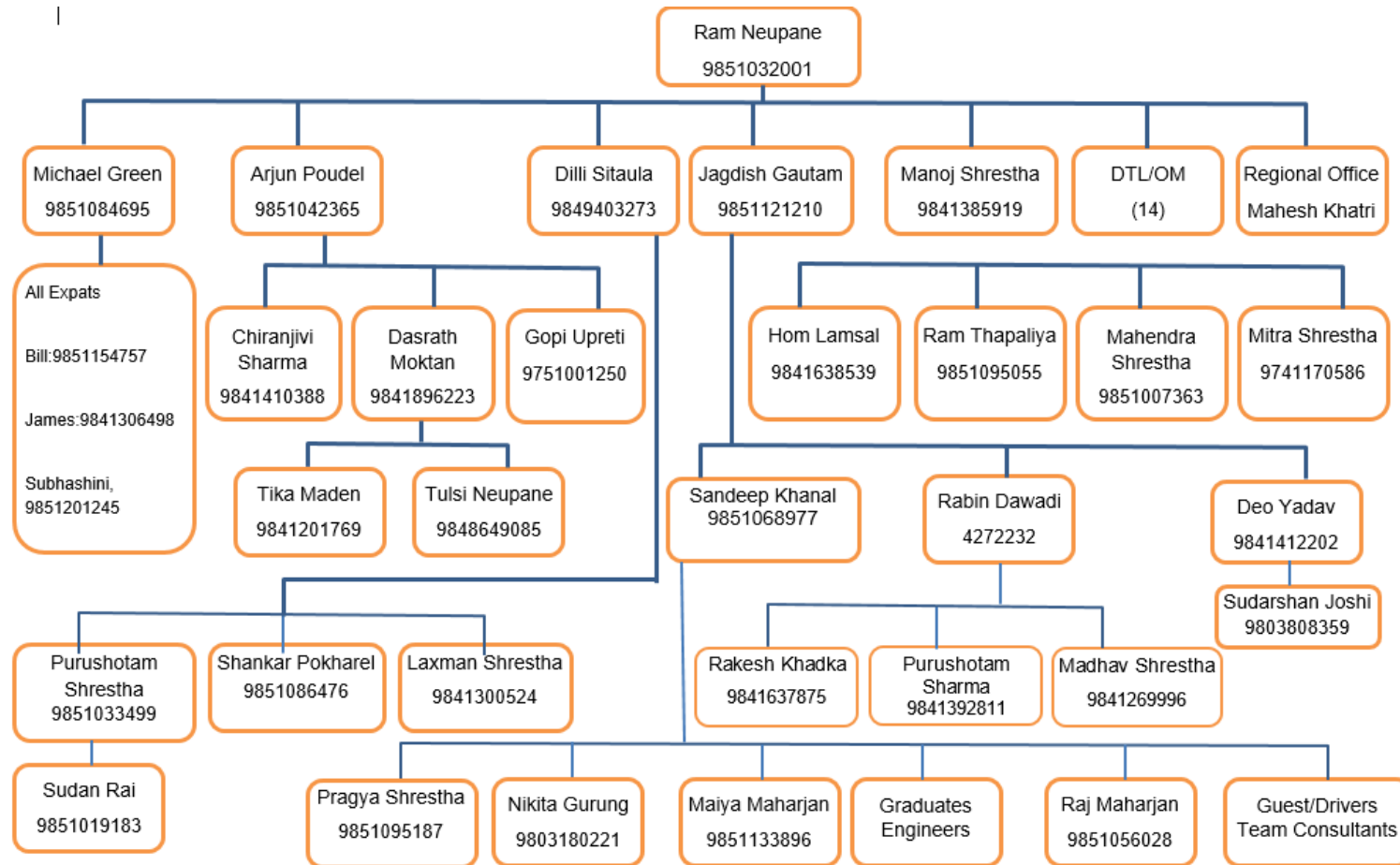
- First Aid Kit- replacement (including Technical Management Office vehicles) if necessary.
- Safety and security devises (Fire extinguishers, earthquake alarm and smoke alarm).
- Mock drill – at least every 6 months.
- Update emergency contact (fire bridge, hospital and police etc.) and display
- Maintain basic requirement of food and other items.
- Locate assembly point with signs.
- Induction to newly recruited staff/ short term staff about health and safety.



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5. COMMUNICATION CHANNEL





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6. CURRENT STATUS OF HEALTH AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT

The following health and safety equipment are installed in the office premises. Mr. Ram Prasad Neupane is responsible to check the condition of these safety equipment at least on monthly basis and make replacement if necessary.

Health and Safety Equipment	Number	Location/Assigned
Fire extinguishers	10	
Smoke Alarms	16	
First Aid kits	9	
Satellite phones	5	Michael Green, James Walton, Bill, Arjun Paudel and Dilli Sitaula
Earthquake alarms	3	School room, first-floor corridor and ground floor corridor.