Promoting safer buildings:

Safe and Resilient hospitals
• **Health is a key element** of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

• **Recognizes that the State** has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be share with other stakeholders.

• The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.
The Seven Global Targets

1. Disaster mortality
2. Affected people
3. Direct disaster economic loss.
4. Disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, including health facilities

5. Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
6. International cooperation.
7. The availability of, and access to, multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people.
Four Priorities for Action

1. Understanding disaster risk
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “build, back better”
**Bangkok principles**

- Promote systematic integration of health
- Stimulate people-centered public and private investment
- Incorporate disaster-related mortality, morbidity and disability data
- Enhance cooperation between health authorities and other relevant stakeholders
- Integrate disaster risk reduction into health education and training
- Advocate for, and support cross-sectoral, transboundary collaboration
- Promote coherence and further development of local and national policies
Safe Hospital

Before Sendai
Achievement

✓ National Committee established since 2007
✓ State Committees established 32, one for each state of the Country
✓ Safe Hospital Evaluators with the Interior Ministry accreditation 1, 548
✓ Evaluated hospitals 934 with this results:
  ✓ A: 580
  ✓ B: 305
  ✓ C: 49
✓ The Mexican investment in Safe Hospital between 2007 al 2014 was of $1,822,185,613 dollars:
  ✓ To Reinforce of 552 already existing hospitals $283,587,908 dollars
  ✓ In 176 new hospitals $1,538,597,705 dollars
✓ The Mexican investment in Safe Hospital between 2014 to 2018 will be $3,895,501 400 dollars for build 60 hospitals and reinforce 27.
Examples:
Regional General Hospital No. 1 in Morelia Michoacan, closed.
The new Regional General Hospital had an investment of 88 million U.S. dollars and was completed in a period of two years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Investment (US dollars)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>$283,587,908</td>
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</table>
Since 2007, 176 new hospitals have taking into account the Safe Hospital Program recommendations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Beds</th>
<th>Population to Benefit</th>
<th>Investment (US dollars)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>9,007</td>
<td>18,540,265</td>
<td>1,538,597,705</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

General Hospital Num.14 of Mexican Social Security Institute, Hermosillo Sonora, inaugurated in April 2014.
Safe and Resilient Hospital

(after Sendai)

Concept
Safe and Resilient Hospital

Is the hospital that is already Safe, but also includes:

1. **Friendly with the environment**, with measures to face climate change, with focus on reducing the carbon footprint through the adoption of ecotecnias. *(Smart and Green Hospitals)*

2. Prepared to face **mass casualties**, with **multi-hazard approach**, natural, anthropic and technological events.

3. **Expansion capacity**, supported by a network of alternative venues and capable of expanding its critical areas

4. With protocols for **critical areas evacuation**
Gracias

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