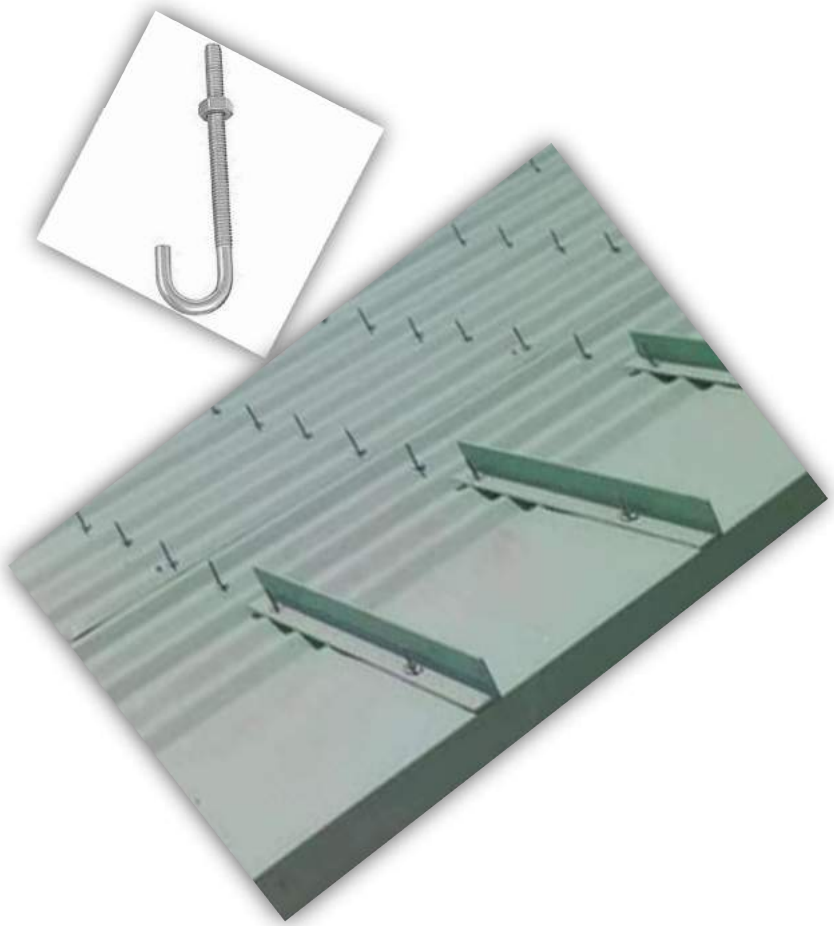
What to expect:

Roofing:

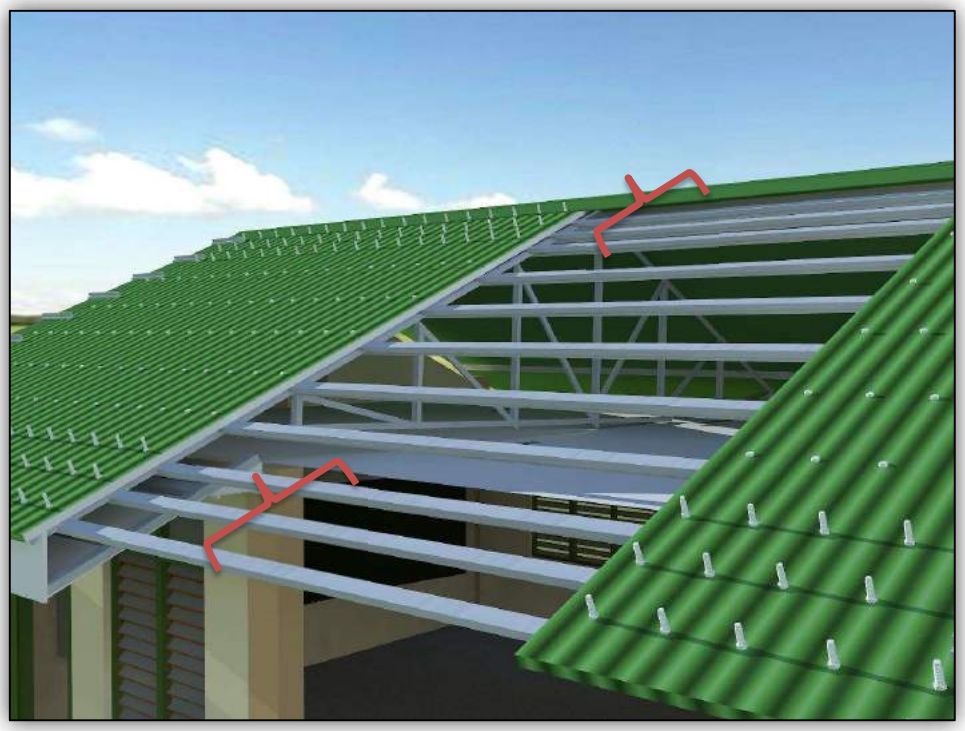
- Use of 0.5mm thick pre-painted longspan corrugated roofing sheets;
- Use of J-bolts (6mm dia) as fastener along the edges;
- Installation of angle bars at both ends of the roof.



What to expect:

Purlins:

- Replacement of wood with steel purlins (*whenever possible*);
- Placed more densely at both ends.



What to expect:

Trusses:

- Either partial or complete replacement depending on its condition and existing materials used;
- For totally damaged trusses: total replacement with steel truss is recommended.

Common damages:

Damage to ceiling

Common damages:

Damage to ceiling

Common damages:

Damage to ceiling

What to expect:

Ceiling:

- Wooden ceiling joists;
- Marine plywood (1/4”) both for interior and exterior.

What to expect:

Windows:

- Jalousie windows with clear glass blades;
- JaloPlus-type frame;
- Fixed clear glass transoms on wood jambs.

What to expect:

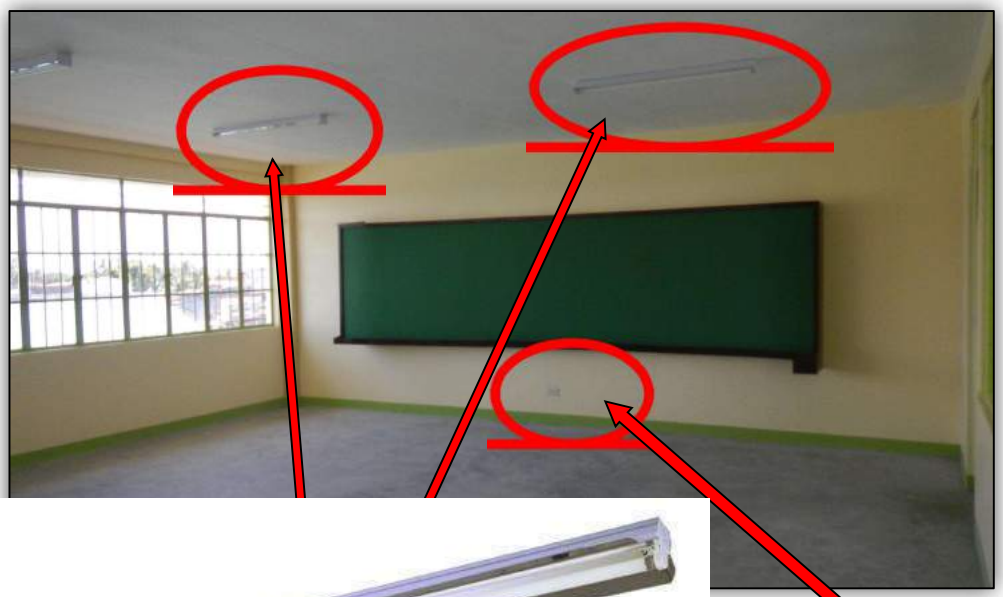
Doors:

- Panel Type door (swing-out);
- Lever-type lockset;
- Fixed glass transom on wooden jambs/frame.

What to expect:

Lighting and Fixtures:

- 4/6 sets of 1-40watts Industrial Type fluorescent lamp;
- 2/4 sets of duplex convenience outlets.



What to expect:

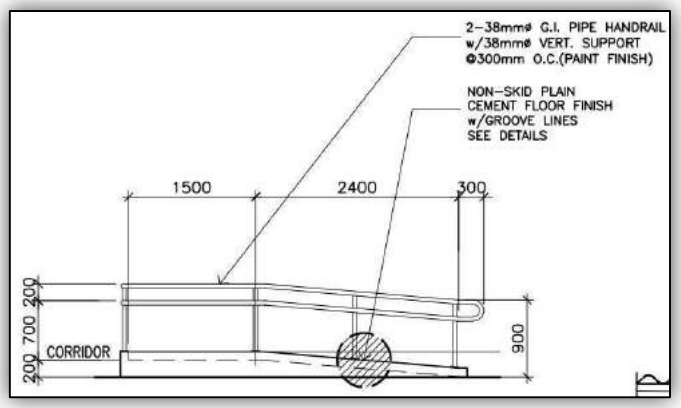
Chalkboard:

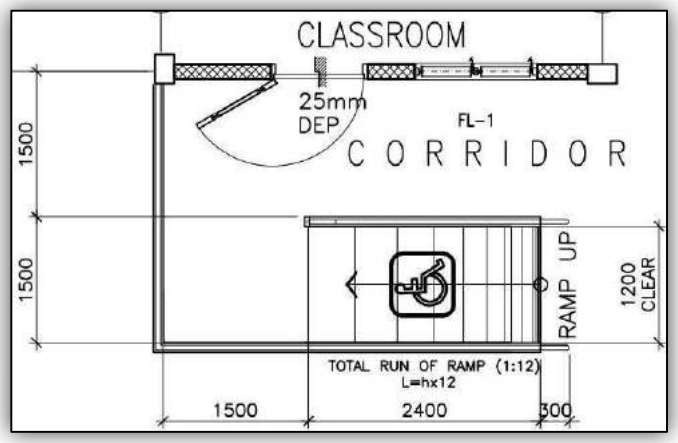
- panoramic chalkboard measuring 4.88m length by 1.22m width framed w/ thickness of 13 cm at center and 42cm at the ends.

What to expect:

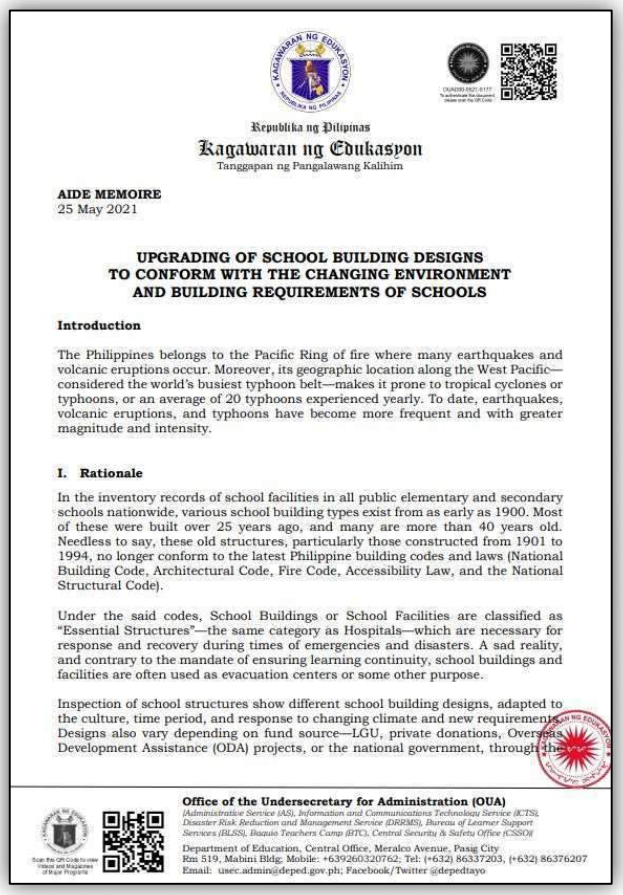
PWD ramp:

- Whenever applicable, will be constructed as required under BP 344.





What to expect:



Republika ng Pilipinas

Kagawaran ng Edukasyon

Tanggapan ng Pangalawang Kalihim

AIDE MEMOIRE
25 May 2021

UPGRADING OF SCHOOL BUILDING DESIGNS TO CONFORM WITH THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT AND BUILDING REQUIREMENTS OF SCHOOLS

Introduction

The Philippines belongs to the Pacific Ring of fire where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. Moreover, its geographic location along the West Pacific—considered the world's busiest typhoon belt—makes it prone to tropical cyclones or typhoons, or an average of 20 typhoons experienced yearly. To date, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and typhoons have become more frequent and with greater magnitude and intensity.

I. Rationale

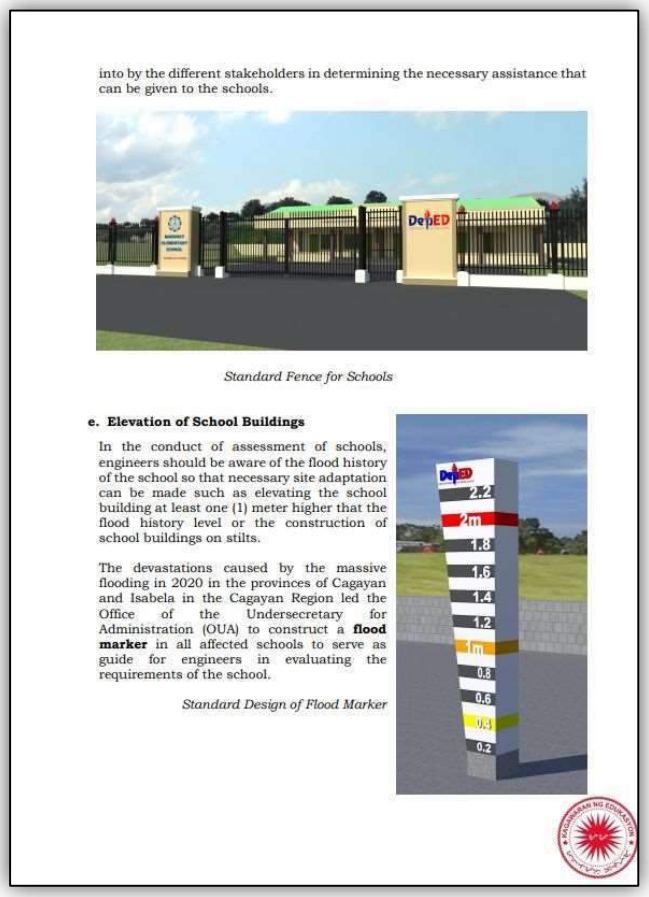
In the inventory records of school facilities in all public elementary and secondary schools nationwide, various school building types exist from as early as 1900. Most of these were built over 25 years ago, and many are more than 40 years old. Needless to say, these old structures, particularly those constructed from 1901 to 1994, no longer conform to the latest Philippine building codes and laws (National Building Code, Architectural Code, Fire Code, Accessibility Law, and the National Structural Code).

Under the said codes, School Buildings or School Facilities are classified as "Essential Structures"—the same category as Hospitals—which are necessary for response and recovery during times of emergencies and disasters. A sad reality, and contrary to the mandate of ensuring learning continuity, school buildings and facilities are often used as evacuation centers or some other purpose.

Inspection of school structures show different school building designs, adapted to the culture, time period, and response to changing climate and new requirements. Designs also vary depending on fund source—LGU, private donations, Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) projects, or the national government, through the

Office of the Undersecretary for Administration (OUA)
[Administrative Service (AS), Information and Communications Technology Service (ICTS), Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Service (DRRMS), Bureau of Learner Support Services (BLSS), Baguio Teachers Camp (BTC), Central Security & Safety Office (CSSO)]

Department of Education, Central Office, Meralco Avenue, Pasig City
Rm 519, Mabini Bldg; Mobile: +639260320762; Tel: (+632) 86337203, (+632) 86376207
Email: usec.admin@deped.gov.ph; Facebook/Twitter @depedtayo



into by the different stakeholders in determining the necessary assistance that can be given to the schools.

Standard Fence for Schools

e. Elevation of School Buildings

In the conduct of assessment of schools, engineers should be aware of the flood history of the school so that necessary site adaptation can be made such as elevating the school building at least one (1) meter higher that the flood history level or the construction of school buildings on stilts.

The devastations caused by the massive flooding in 2020 in the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela in the Cagayan Region led the Office of the Undersecretary for Administration (OUA) to construct a **flood marker** in all affected schools to serve as guide for engineers in evaluating the requirements of the school.

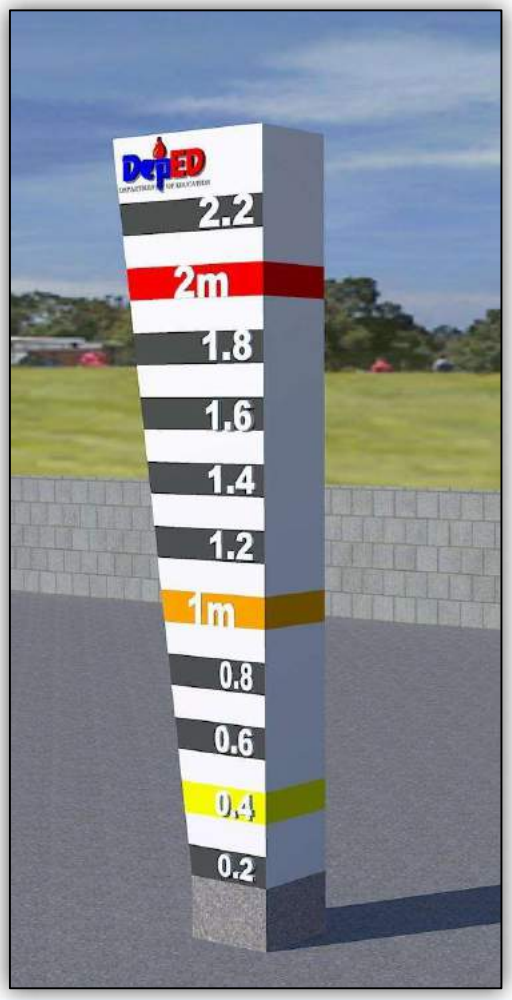
Standard Design of Flood Marker

Aide Memoire dated May 25, 2021

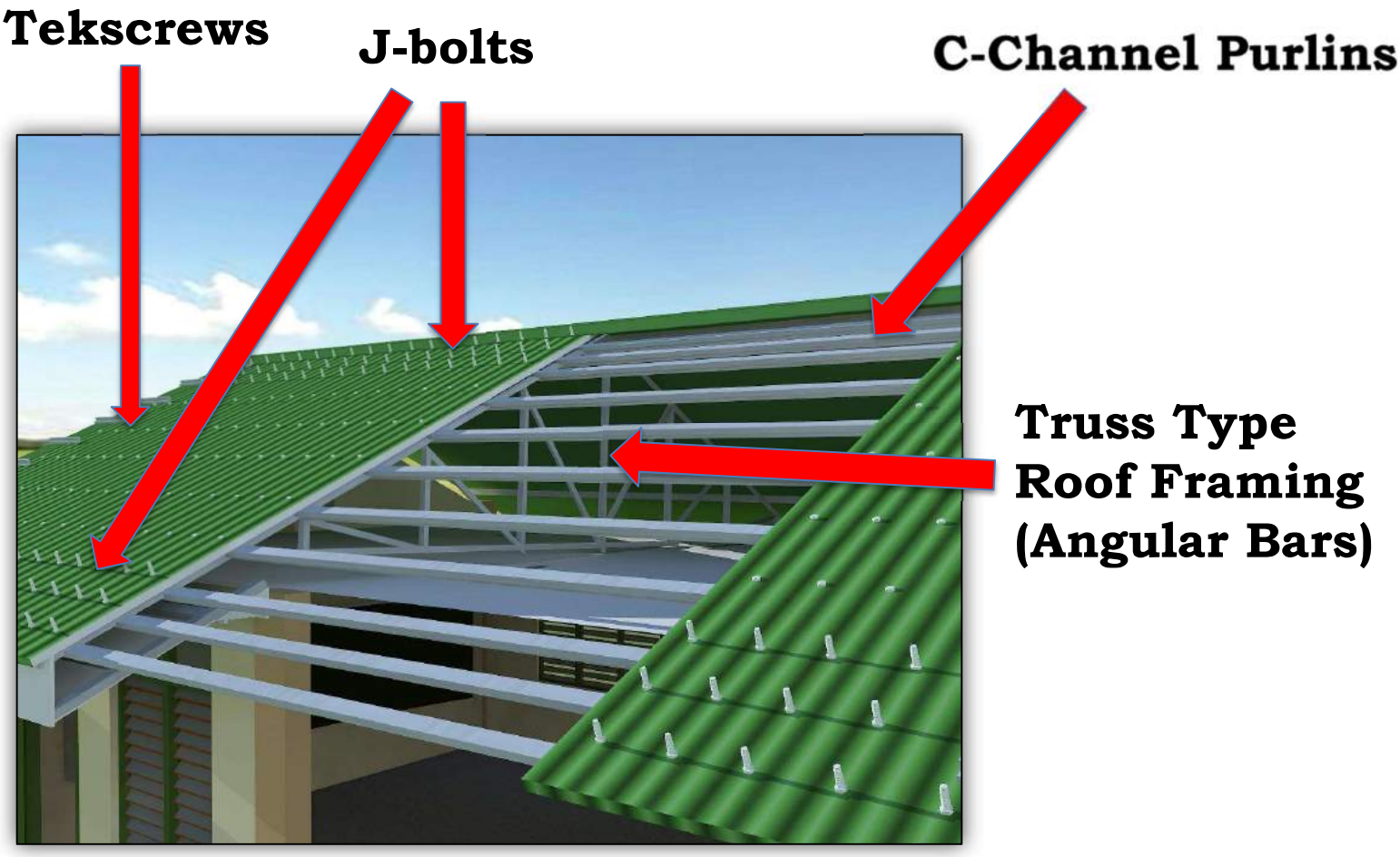
What to expect:

Flood Marker:

- To be installed in flood prone schools;
- Alert/awareness in times of flooding;
- Provide info during validation of engineers for the construction of new buildings.



What to expect:



What to expect:

What to expect:

ROOFING & ACC. FOAM GREEN	DOOR PALMYRA GREEN/TEMPTATION
COLUMNS (CONCRETE) DepED BEIGE/YELLOW RAIN (LIGHT SHADE)	COLUMNS (WOOD) DepED BEIGE/YELLOW RAIN (LIGHT SHADE)
EXT. WALL (CONCRETE) DepED BEIGE/CRISP ECRU (VERY LIGHT SHADE)	EXT. WALL (WOOD) DepED BEIGE/CRISP ECRU (VERY LIGHT SHADE)
INT. WALL (CONCRETE) DepED BEIGE/BRIGHT WONDER (LIGHTEST SHADE)	INT. WALL (WOOD) DepED BEIGE/BRIGHT WONDER (LIGHTEST SHADE)
CEILING (CONCRETE) DepED WHITE	CEILING (WOOD) DepED WHITE

DepED DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DepED STANDARD COLOR SCHEME