

“25 May” primary school – Gazi Baba, Skopje (MK)

Brief Overview



Project Summary:

Related WBIF Project:	WB6-MKD-SOC-03 – EUR2M investment grant approved in December 2012
Related IFI Project:	LD 1732 (2011) – EUR30M loan from CEB approved in May 2011
Sector:	Education facilities and training
Location:	Gazi Baba (Skopje), MK
Activities:	Rehabilitation works. Status: completed
Results and impact:	Through the rehabilitation, the school's energy efficiency and teaching conditions were significantly improved. In addition, after completion of the rehabilitation, the Municipality of Gazi Baba provided new desks and chairs for the whole school. As a result of the significant energy savings achieved, the school is now able to invest in new furniture and equipment such as interactive teaching whiteboards.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: the visited school relates specifically to the WBIF/EWBIF project ref. WB6-MKD-SOC-03 approved in December 2012 and to the CEB loan ref. LD 1732 (2011) approved in May 2011 to support a Ministry of Education and Science programme aimed at offering a better environment for learning through the rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools and the construction of physical education facilities.

The “25 May” primary school is located in the suburban area of Gazi Baba, near the Capital City of Skopje. Built in 1967, it currently has about 1,500 students aged 6-14. Prior to the support of the WBIF/EWBIF investment grant and the CEB loan, no significant refurbishment activities had been carried out.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: rehabilitation works included: roof replacement, renovation of the facades, windows, toilets, floor surfaces and heating system.

Roof replacement: the old roof covering consisted of asbestos cement sheets which were placed onto old wooden structure without any thermic insulation. Over time, asbestos disintegrates and toxic dust is released, thereby causing numerous health issues due to the exposure to asbestos, dust or fibers.

Concerning the project activities: firstly, the old wooden structure was rehabilitated and strengthened. Then, thermic insulation (stone wool), with a thickness of 10 cm, was placed on the whole roof area. Also, water resistant foil was put on the top of the wooden structure. The whole roof was finally covered with tin sheets and horizontal and vertical drainage elements.

Situation before rehabilitation



Situation after rehabilitation



Renovation of facades and replacement of windows: the old facades were not thermally insulated and the old window frames needed to be replaced to ensure proper thermal insulation.

Results achieved: with the rehabilitation, facades were completely insulated with a Demit System (namely, 10 cm thick-walled polystyrene boxes) and the old window frames were replaced with new 5-chamber PVC window frames for better thermal insulation and Thermopan glass.

Situation before rehabilitation



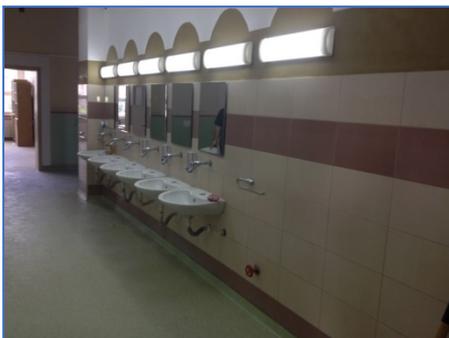
Situation after rehabilitation



Rehabilitation of toilets and sanitary elements: conditions of the old toilets, pipes and sinks were sub-standard and required a complete rehabilitation/replacement.

Results achieved: rehabilitation works included total replacement of plumbing, sewage pipes, electrical installation, sanitary elements as well as tiles and doors. Moreover, a completely new toilet for disabled students was installed.

Replacement of plumbing and sinks



Installation of toilets for disabled students



Replacement of floor surfaces: as a result of a prolonged lack of maintenance, all the building's floor surfaces required renovation/replacement.

Results achieved: on the ground floor, rehabilitation works included complete thermal insulation by using polystyrene and cement (installation of a 6 cm thick layer). PVC stripes were installed in the classrooms onto the previously prepared contact surface, and ceramic tiles were placed in the corridors. PVC stripes were also installed in the first floor's classrooms and corridors.



Renovation of the heating system: the building's heating system was outdated and inefficient, and therefore required a complete renovation.

Results achieved: the new heating elements and pipes were replaced in order to achieve a more efficient thermal regulation throughout the building.