



TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR FEASIBILITY OF CANCER HOSPITAL AT GREATER MALE' REGION

1. PROJECT SCOPE

Establishment of a 200-bed cancer hospital dedicated solely for cancer treatment in the Maldives, which shall have the capacity to provide preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative treatment for cancer under one roof and become a preferred destination for Medical Tourism.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

- To establish a 200-bed hospital providing comprehensive care for prevention and treatment of cancer in Maldives

3. SCOPE OF WORK

The Ministry of Health requires the execution of the following surveys to initiate the feasibility study for establishing a cancer hospital in Male City

1. **Water Quality Survey:** Asses the quality of surface water and ground water sources in the vicinity of the proposed hospital site to ensure compliance with health and safety standards.
2. **Air Quality Survey:** Evaluate air pollutant and emissions from surrounding sources to understand potential impacts on indoor and outdoor within the hospital premises.
3. **Noise Impact Assessment:** Determine the potential noise emissions from the construction activities, traffics and other sources to evaluate their effects on patient comfort and staff wellbeing.
4. **Socio-Economic Survey:** Gather data on the local population's demographics, education, healthcare access, and socio-economic status to understand the community's needs and potential impacts of the hospital.
5. **Utility:** Identify existing utility infrastructure, including water, severe, electricity, and telecommunications, to ensure adequate support for hospital operations and identify any required upgrades and modifications.
6. **Vulnerably and Resilience:** Asses the vulnerability of the hospital site and surrounding area to natural disasters, climate change, and other hazards. Develop strategies to enhance and mitigate risks.
7. **Demographic data:** Collect information on population size, age distribution, gender ratio and other demographic characteristics to forecast demand for cancer care service and plan for future growth.
8. **Flood Mapping:** Map flood-prone areas and access flood risk to he hospital site, considering factors such as topography, drainage patterns, and sea level rise, to inform flood mitigation measures and emergency preparedness.



9. **Storm Water Plan:** Develop a comprehensive plan for managing stormwater runoff from the hospital site to minimize flooding, erosion, and water quality impacts on surrounding areas.

These surveys will provide critical data and insights to inform the planning, design and construction of the cancer hospital in Male City ensuring that it meets the needs of the community and operates safely and effectively.

Collecting data through various surveys before the design and planning of the construction of a cancer hospital is crucial for several reasons. The listed outcomes are listed below.

1. **Risk Assessment and Mitigation:** Data on water quality, air quality, noise levels, and vulnerability to natural hazards (such as floods and storms) allow for thorough risk assessment. Identifying potential risks early in the planning process enables the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts on patients, staffs and infrastructure.
2. **Compliance and Regulations:** Many aspects of hospital construction and operation are subject to regulatory requirements related to environmental quality, public health, safety, and accessibility. By collecting relevant data upfront, planners can ensure that the hospital design and construction comply with applicable regulations and standards.
3. **Optimizing Design and Efficiency:** Understanding the socio-economic profile of the community, demographic trends, and healthcare needs helps optimize the design of the hospital facility and its services. This ensures that the hospital is equipped to meet the specific needs of its target population efficiently.
4. **Infrastructure Planning:** Utility surveys provide essential information about existing infrastructure, such as water, sewer, and electricity systems. This data informs decisions about the location and layout of the hospital, as well as the need for any upgrades or expansions to accommodate the new facility.
5. **Financial Planning:** Conducting socio-economic surveys allows planners to assess the economic viability of the hospital project and estimate future demand for healthcare services. This information is crucial for financial planning, budgeting, and securing funding for construction and operation.
6. **Environmental Engagement:** Environmental surveys, including assessments of water and air quality, help ensure that the hospital's construction and operation minimize negative impacts on the surrounding environment. Implementing sustainable practices from the outset can reduce resource consumption, waste generation, and environmental pollution.
7. **Community Engagement:** Involving the local community in the planning process and addressing their concerns and preferences requires a thorough understanding of their socio-economic context and environmental conditions. Collecting data through surveys facilitates meaningful engagement and fosters community support for the hospital project.

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Overall, collecting data before the design and planning phases of hospital construction enables informed decision-making, reduces risks, ensures compliance with regulations, and enhances the hospital's effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. It lays the foundation for a successful project that meets the needs of patients, staff, and the surrounding community.