



FACT SHEET: #3 -2020

# Technical Standard of Physical Infrastructure Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

## Part three: Building Types

### Why accessible buildings?

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- In order to comply with the UNCRPD (Article 9) and with the Cambodia disability law (Chapter 5, Article 21) and the inter-ministerial Prakas n°: 248 on technical standard of physical infrastructure accessibility for persons with disabilities.
- To allow everyone to access the building.

### Accessible to whom?

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- All people working in or visiting a building should be able to access and use its facilities. This includes persons with all type of disabilities, children, pregnant women, elderly and persons who have a temporary impairment or injury.

### Which buildings should be accessible?

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- All buildings used by the public should be accessible (e.g. offices, shopping centers, restaurants, commune halls, health facilities... etc.)
- Private building, such as houses can be made accessible if needed.

### How to promote accessible buildings?

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- Accessibility should be taken into account in the early stage of design of the plans of all new buildings. For existing buildings modifications should be made to meet the need of all building users.

Humanity & Inclusion (HI) is working in partnership with the Cambodian government, Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs), physical rehabilitation centers (PRCs) and health facilities to contribute to the implementation of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 (NDSP2). The Rehabilitation, Accessibility promotion for an Inclusive and Supportive Environment for All (RAISE) project aims to improve access to quality and inclusive services for all, including women and men with disabilities. This project is funded by the Australian Government through Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services (ACCESS) Program.

# How buildings can be accessible?

Ensuring that all buildings are accessible is about facilitating the use of the building for all throughout the whole chain of movement. The RECU principle can help in doing this:

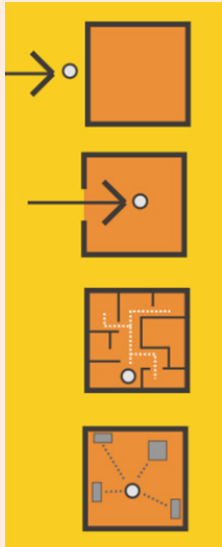


Figure 1: RECU principle

- **Reach** – All persons should be able to get to the public buildings from their homes: we should think about accessibility of pathways, ramps, transport systems, signage, tactile floor surface, etc.
- **Enter** – All persons should be able to get inside the building: we should think about accessibility of steps, ramps, handrails, entrance doors, door handles and locks, reception desks, communication panels, etc.
- **Circulate** – All persons should be able to move around in the building: we should think about accessibility of corridors, thresholds, internal doors, resting places, stairs, elevators, signage, dimensions, etc. (e.g. you need a minimum internal space of 1500mm x 1500mm to allow a person using a wheelchair to turn or manoeuvre)
- **Use** – All persons should be able to use the services and facilities in the building: we should think about accessibility of internal furniture, wayfinding, type and height of light switches, counters, taps, toilet seats/bath seat, washbasins, height of windows, etc.

## Standards and Guidelines for accessible buildings



Figure 2: A person with disabilities paying goods at a shopping center

- Ensure that building entrances can be used by all.
- Ensure that indoor circulation ways are wide enough (minimum 1200mm) for people using wheelchairs, easy to find and free from barriers.
- Ensure that all wayfinding information is simple and easy to understand.
- Use colors along building entrances for people with poor sight.
- If there is anything to be stored along the paths, please use alerting/warning signage.
- Provide a dual-height counter or a series of counters at different heights wherever possible.
- Provide a clear area of 2400mm x 2400mm in front of the counter for approach and maneuver.
- Allow clear lighting and install a customer service to support people when needed.
- Provide a hearing enhancement system at all counters.
- Storage facilities should be solid, stable, and without sharp edges. They should contrast visually with adjacent surfaces and be adequately illuminated.

**Reference:** Technical Standard of Physical Infrastructure Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (2018)

refers to Chapter Three: Building Types

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