

Fact Sheet #4 -2020

Technical Standard of Physical Infrastructure Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

Part four: Facilities in Buildings

Why accessible facilities in buildings?

- 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.
- In order to allow persons with all type of disabilities to access facilities in buildings on an equal basis with others.

Accessible to whom?

- Accessible facilities in buildings should be accessible for all people: persons with different disabilities, but also children, pregnant women, elderly and persons who have a temporary impairment or injury.

What facilities are we talking about?

- The main purpose of public buildings is to allow all people to access its services inside. For this reason, the building and its facilities should be accessible.
- It can concern fixed or moveable facilities.
- Some examples: service counters, reception desks, waiting areas, general seating, public telephone, sockets, light switches, sanitary facilities (detailed in Factsheet 5).etc.

When consider facilities in buildings?

- The provision of accessible facilities or equipment should be considered as early as possible in the design process to ensure that adequate space is available in a suitable location in the building.

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 facilities in building can be accessible?

Ensuring all facilities in buildings are accessible to all, is about facilitating the use of the facilities throughout the whole chain of movement. It is about the last step of the RECU principle: USE.

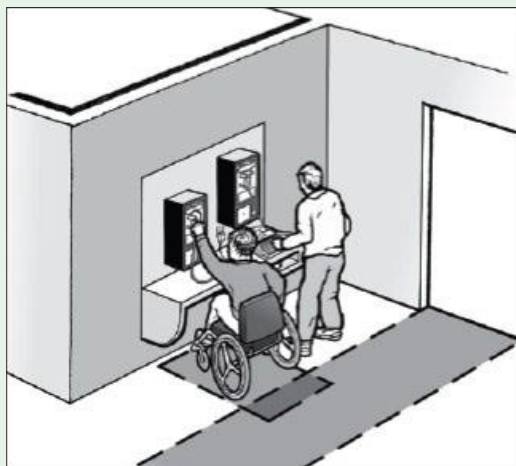


Figure 1: Wheelchair approach to a toilet

Example: Guidelines for reception desks and service counters



Figure 2: Sample of a public telephone machine with appropriate height for people in a sitting position.

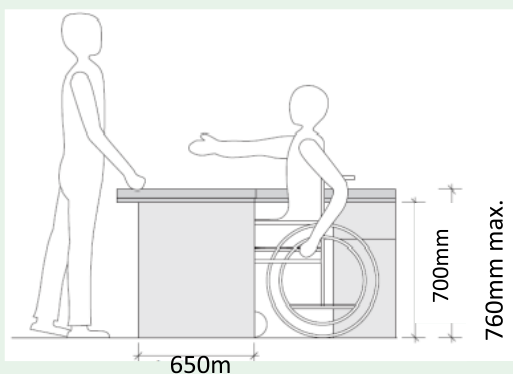


Figure 3: Sample of reception desk with appropriate height for people using wheelchairs

- Consider the spatial and detailed requirements of facilities at the earliest possible design stage of a new building.
 - Anticipate potential future requirements.
 - Consider the detailed aspects of the internal environment alongside broader design issues.
 - Think about how detailed design issues may affect other aspects of the internal environment and the relationship between them.
 - It is essential to make sure that unobstructed, adequate space is available in suitable locations to allow wheelchair users and other people to use the facilities and manoeuvre around the building.
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- Ensure that sufficient desks and counters are accessible for wheelchair users.
 - Locate the reception desk and service counters in a logical place with a direct and easy access from the main entrance.
 - Provide 2440mm x 2440mm free space in front of reception and counter desks allowing wheelchair users to approach and manoeuvre.
 - The lower work surface should be at a maximum of 760mm above floor level and have an underside clearance of 700mm to facilitate use by people of different sizes and/or people in a sitting position. Include knee recess of 650mm deep allowing people in seated position to come close to the counter comfortably.
 - Chairs must be at the height of 450mm to 475mm, with a width of 500mm. The chairs must include backrest support and armrests positioned approximately 200mm above seat level.
 - Ensure counters are painted in visually-contrasting colors with the work surface so that they are easily identifiable. Ensure glazed screens are clear, clean and unobstructed.
 - Consider the use of a voice augmentation system in conjunction with glazed screens.
 - Provide a hearing enhancement system, clearly signed.
 - Ensure adequate lights at counter level.

Reference: Technical Standard of Physical Infrastructure Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (2018) refers to Chapter four: Facilities in Buildings

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