



FACT SHEET: #5 -2020

# Technical Standard of Physical Infrastructure Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

## Part five: Sanitary Facilities

### Why sanitary facilities should be accessible?

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- To comply with the UNCRPD (Article 9), with the Cambodia disability law (Chapter 5, Article 21), and the inter-ministerial Prakas<sup>n</sup>248 on technical standard of physical infrastructure accessibility for persons with disabilities.

### Accessible to whom?

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- Sanitary facilities should be designed to meet the needs of all users regardless of their age, size, ability or disability, but also children, pregnant women, elderly and persons who have a temporary impairment or injury or who may be independent, accompanied, or in need of assisted in order to access the sanitary facility on an equal basis with others.

### What sanitary facility are we talking about?

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- Sanitary facilities in a building refer to toilets, showers, washbasins and changing facilities.
- Often they should be unisex accessible facilities that are usable by males and females, as they may be accessed by a person with an assistant, career, or companion of the opposite sex.

### When consider accessible sanitary facilities in buildings?

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- It's essential that the provision of sanitary facilities should be considered as early as possible in the design process of a building to ensure that adequate space is available in a suitable location to install the accessible sanitary 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.

# Standards and Guidelines for accessible sanitary facilities

Ensuring that sanitary facilities in building are accessible for all, is about facilitating the use of those facilities for all throughout the whole chain of movement. It is about the last step of the RECU principle: USE.

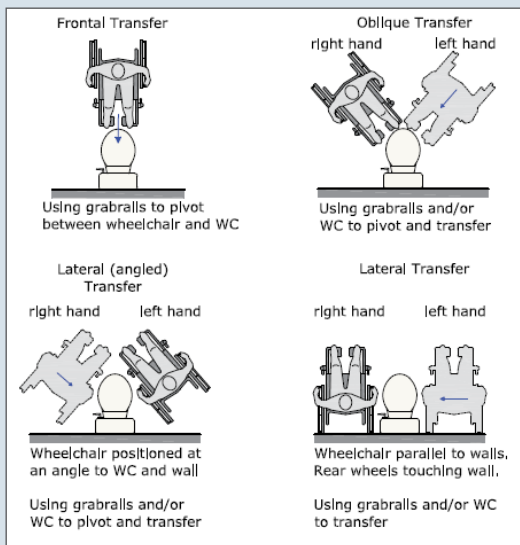


Figure 1: Wheelchair approach to a toilet

## Example: Guidelines for accessible unisex toilets and washbasins

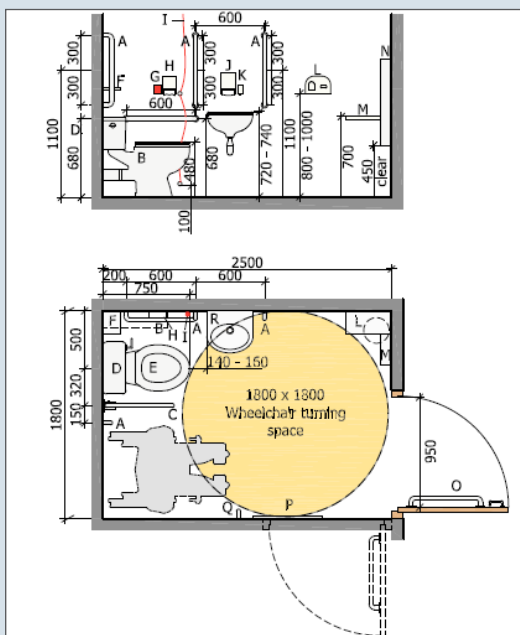


Figure 2: Sample of unisex toilet

- Considering the spatial and detailed requirements of sanitary facilities at the earliest possible stage of design will cost less than modifications of already existing sanitary facilities.
- The type and numbers of sanitary facilities provided should be appropriate to the purpose of the building and the expected gender ratio.
- Sanitary facilities should be located in an accessible part of the building and conveniently located in relation to the main entrance, waiting areas and other key facilities.
- Sanitary facilities should be easily identifiable thanks to well-placed, clear signage that indicates who can use them: men, women and/or persons with disabilities.
- The toilet/bath room should be at least 1800mm wide x 2500mm long.
- Flush buttons should be equipped with lever handles as these are easier to use for people with hand problems.
- The height of the washbasin should suit people using it in both a seated and standing position, with the rim 720mm to 740mm above floor level and a clear knee space beneath to enable seated approach.
- Vertical grab bars must be provided on both sides of the washbasin.
- Water tap must be placed at the side of the basin which is closest to toilet pans.
- The tap should have a lever handle with vertical or sideways action or be automatic, for example with a proximity sensor.
- Avoid installing washbasin at the corner as it will be difficult to use.
- Vertical and horizontal grab bars are provided on both sides of toilet pans.
- Clothes hook within range 1050mm-1700mm.
- Below edge of mirror within range of 900mm-1000mm from floor surface.

**Reference:** Technical Standard of Physical Infrastructure Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (2018) refers to Chapter five: Sanitary Facilities

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