

## Accessibility Assessment

### Midan : Al Fouwar Center

#### Assessment General Information

<b>School / Center</b>	Al Fouwar Center
<b>Location</b>	Al Fouwar
<b>Date</b>	30 April 2024

#### Objective of accessibility assessment:

Accessibility assessment aims to provide guidance for improving access to the built environment for students with disabilities or functional limitations and reducing barriers and obstacles to improve the participation of all students at schools.

The rehabilitation will take place in Makani's classes, corridors, toilets, windows and every place it can be used from children with disabilities.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

Access to services is fundamental right for persons with disabilities should be promoted through physical accessibility as well as a positive attitude towards persons with different disabilities to use these spaces.

**A barrier-free environment** allows everybody, irrespective of age, gender or physical ability, to access and make use of the built environment. This includes everything from public or private facilities to private homes. By designing and implementing accessibility of public facilities and spaces and public / private constructions we can make an environment barrier free thus allowing independent, safe and easy access for everyone. Ensuring access to the built environment is a crucial element in reducing the vulnerability and isolation of persons with disabilities and mobility difficulties: architectural accessibility .

#### Short description of the building:

Being a multi-service provider, Al-Fouwar Center provides a variety of services, such social, inclusive, educational, and many more, to any individual who visits.

This center has five rooms and two bathrooms, one of which is ready for use and the other not yet operational.

Warchild worked on the rehabilitation in this center by installing three ramps: one for the therapy room, one for the entrance, and one for the hallway. Still, the ramps are not accessible due to the cramped space, but with some modifications, this center could accommodate anyone with a physical disability.

This report provides an overview of the accessibility problems in the building and provides suggestions on possible improvements.

It is NOT a recommendation of the author that ALL the suggested modifications are implemented; these will be selected and decided by the partner responsible person.

**Note:**

At least one entrance to a public building should always be accessible, preferably the principal entrance. If stairs hinder the access in already existing buildings, at least one ramp has to be provided to ensure access to the building for wheelchair users.

**Concept used in this report is RECU concept (Reach, Enter, Circulate and Use)**

- RECU concept of accessibility includes four steps in a chain of movement:
- **Reach** – being able to move around the community and get to the service/facility.
- **Enter** – being able to get inside the facility.
- **Circulate** – being able to move about inside the entire facility including from one building to another or one floor to another.
- **Use** – being able to use all services and facilities within the building.
  
- *This report provides an overview of the accessibility limitations in the center and provides suggestions on possible improvements and according to the overall **available budget** and on **priorities**, and during the visit with the supplier it may appear other obstacles and barriers that limit the accessibility of children with disabilities so we **must take it into consideration if appropriate**.*

**Reach:** includes

person using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities, and person with visual disabilities can easily find their way from the outside road / pavement to the main entrance of the building.

Barriers	Recommendation
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The pavement is <b>rough and not smooth</b> which not safe to be used by person using mobility aids.</li> <li>2. There is an outside banner existing show the Center name on the main road or on the building.</li> <li>3. There is not a drop on / off space close to the main gate.</li> <li>4. Only one side of the gate can be open the other side can not be open because of the ramp edge.</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Do a maintenance or reconstruct the outside pavement area/ sidewalk to be smooth.</li> <li>▪ Design outside panel with relevant information (name of the center, functioning services on the main road accessible (logical position, high, big letter, clear font, with clear color contrast, clear symbols, and Arabic and English language) clearly visible for all type of impairments.</li> <li>▪ Designate a drop on / off space close to the main entrance of the center covered with canopy to protect from sun and rain.</li> <li>▪ If possible, reconstruct the ramp inside in a way that the gate can be open (2 sides).</li> </ul>
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**Enter and circulate:** includes area surrounding the buildings main entrance, staircase, ramp type of door, landings, elevators etc., Enter; where a person's using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities can easily enter the building through the main door and get in, can easily be welcomed at the reception area while circulate persons using wheelchair and other type of disabilities can easily move from the reception area to any other place of the building; internal corridors, and other circulation spaces ,and can be easily welcomed

<b>Barriers</b>		<b>Recommendation</b>
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1. The entrance of the center is not accessible for children with physical impairment because of the ramp construction (slope, dimensions...), handrails are on one side,



2. For children accessing the center, reception area and rooms are free from signage, there is not enough information about the services, or any directions in order to receive services.

1. If possible, reconstruct the ramps inside the center and take into consideration the dimensions and measurements of the ramps. *(please see the technical description of the ramp below). And to provide the ramp with landing space*

2. *Provide the ramp with landing space to decrease the slope of this ramp( we have to consult the supplier and make calculation on field and have other suggestions from the supplier).*

- *Provide the wall with handrails* Place handrails next to stairs painted in colours contrasting with the wall to be easily identified by children with visual impairment (low vision), and to support children with function limitation in their movements.
- Handrails should be provided on both sides of the walls and each side of any landings.
- In the case of wider stairs, intermediate handrails should be installed.
- The handrail should be positioned between 0.80 m and 1 m above floor finish.


2- Equipped reception area with printed information available to be handed to peoples with hearing disabilities, printed information, and



		<p>guidance with braille language to support communication with persons with visual disabilities. Also provide the center with way findings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The signage indicating the function or the room number, incorporating international symbols should be located at eye level, between 1.40 m and 1.60 m.</li><li>• To ensure visibility of signage even when doors are open, the signage should be placed on doorframes or adjoining walls, not on doors themselves.</li><li>• Provide directional signs to guide people with disabilities or their assistants to the respective locations. Adjust the height of signage placed too high or too low.</li><li>• Add tactile information.</li><li>• Adjust letter size in proportion to the reading distance.</li><li>• Use contrasting colours.</li></ul>
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<p>3- The hallway is unreachable for children using wheelchairs, 3 stairs limit the accessibility of the hall.</p>		<p>2- to construct a ramp to facilitate the accessibility of the hall way for children with function limitation, <b>if</b> the accessible toilet will take place in the hallway instead of the first floor.</p>
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*Use; everything that has to do with the use of all spaces in the building; toilets, switch and plugs, window and light conditions, material, handles, etc. Accordingly, persons using wheelchair or with visual and hearing disabilities can easily identify and use the different spaces, and elements of the building upon needs,*

Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets: Toilets at Fouwar center, are not accessible for children with disabilities, door width is 70 cm in addition to this, there is a threshold.</li> <li>• Washbasin is high for children using wheelchair, and the water faucet is not suitable for children with function limitation.</li> </ul>		<p><i>Note: a removal ramp is already installed in front of this toilet</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide, if possible, at least one accessible and reachable toilet for children with disabilities allowing turning circles of 1.50 m and including adequate mobile grab bars( photos below) and a wash basin inside if applicable.</li> <li>• Providing the hand basin with single handle faucet.</li> <li>• The height of washbasins should be between 0.80 m and 0.85 m above floor finish.</li> <li>• Indicate location of accessible toilet with the international symbol.</li> <li>• To ensure visibility of signage of the toilet( boys and girls).</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>(please see the technical description at the end of report)</i></li></ul> <p>To Note that accessibility should start from reaching the center to use the services in the center.</p>
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- The second toilet in the hall is unusable.



- To renovate this toilet to be usable for children registered in Fouwar center.
- It is not mandatory that this toilet be accessible.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Could be a class door</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To remove the mirror, and to renovate the door, the door was locked and we couldn't see the room inside.</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 boards are high (for RS) and 1 is accessible for the ECE Students.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- These boards are removable, if a child using wheelchair is registered we can readjust the boards.</li> </ul>
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**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

**All over Recommendation**

<p><b>REACH Ensure that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ pedestrian gates are wide at least 90cm and have no thresholds</li> <li>▪ there is a panel in more than one language to identify the services, possibly with symbols and in a visible position</li> <li>▪ there are no obstacles from the gate to the entrances of the building(s) and that the soil is even, flat and without holes</li> <li>▪ if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any)</li> </ul> <p><b>ENTER Ensure that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ all steps are regular, of the same height, with accessible handrails on both sides, with corner nose profiles in contrasted colour</li> <li>▪ if possible, steps are replaced with an accessible ramp with handrails on both sides, side kerb, landings in suitable positions, etc.</li> <li>▪ there is no threshold under the entrance door</li> <li>▪ the entrance door is wide at least 85cm and it has accessible lever type handles</li> <li>▪ there is an information panel close to the door to identify the service in two languages and in braille</li> <li>▪ if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the entrance</li> </ul> <p><b>CIRCULATE Ensure that:</b></p>
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- all the relevant parts of the building are connected in an accessible way, especially toilets • if toilets or other relevant areas are external, there is enough night illumination
- there are direction arrows around the building's area to guide to the different buildings (if any), in different languages and possibly with symbols and braille texts
- 1 steps or differences in level in the corridors or in other circulation spaces in the building are replaced by small ramps
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any) or rooms
- internal doors are wide at least 85cm, they have accessible lever type handles, they have no thresholds
- there is an internal wayfinding system to guide through the different areas of the building, in different languages and possibly in braille
- staircases are equipped with accessible handrails on both sides, corner nose profiles in contrasted colors and possibly braille information, and that there are accessible information panels on each landing
- accessible ramps replace steps and stairs whenever possible
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the building

**USE Ensure that:**

- toilets are easily accessible from the main parts of the building; the entrance door has no steps and is wide at least 85cm
- toilets are well indicated with direction arrows around the building and information panels close to the entrance showing which one is male/female/persons with disabilities
- squat toilets are provided with accessible seats, handrails and enough circulation space
- western toilets are provided with accessible WCs, handrails and enough circulation space
- sinks in toilets are provided with vertical handrails
- plugs and switches are at a convenient height and in contrasted colors
- light conditions are comfortable • reception counters have different heights for persons using a wheelchair
- waiting areas are provided with seats with armrest and backrest

**Alternative recommendation;**

**In regards of room 2:**

There is not enough space to add a ramp, however, the room can be accessible if open the outside door as mentioned by the officer, which will allow for persons using wheelchair to access to the room when there is a need

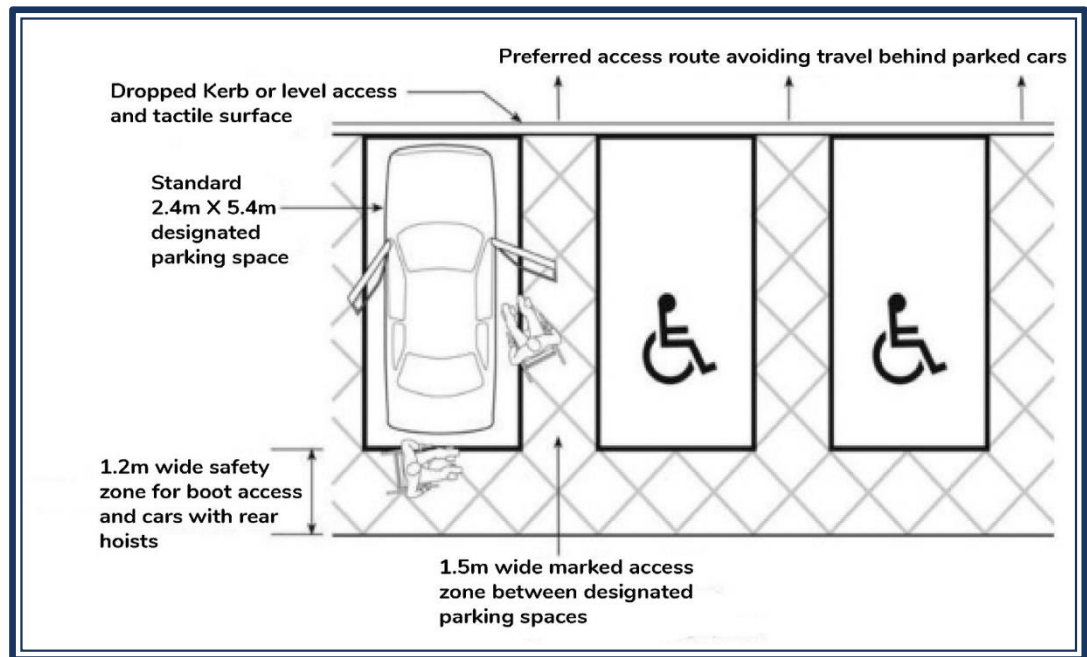
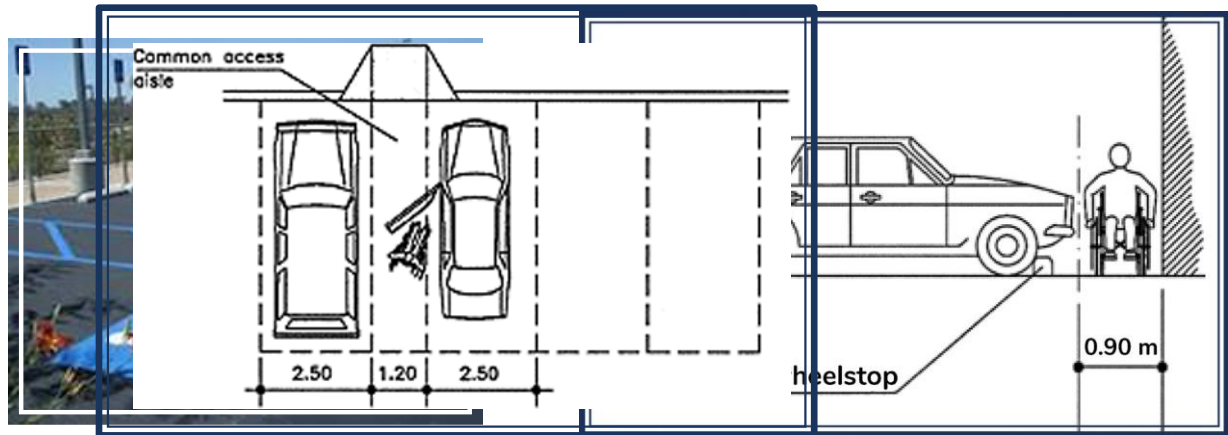
## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 1. PARKING LOTS

#### ➤ GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

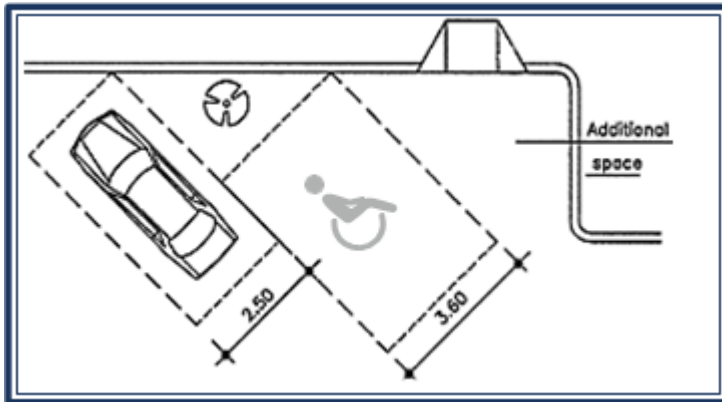
- Designated parking spaces should be located as near as possible to the building's main entrance.
- Car parking spaces must have an additional circulation zone with minimum of 1.50 m wide beside the car parking with visual signage. This additional space can be shared between two users
- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.
- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!

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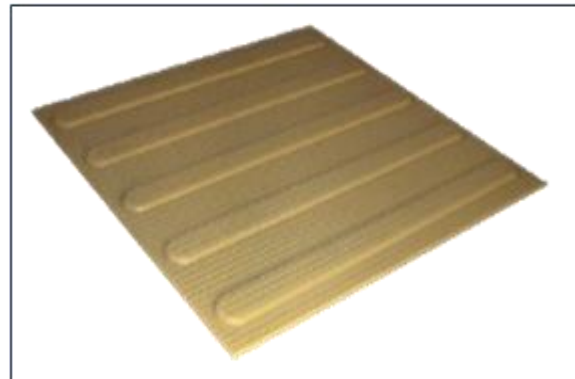
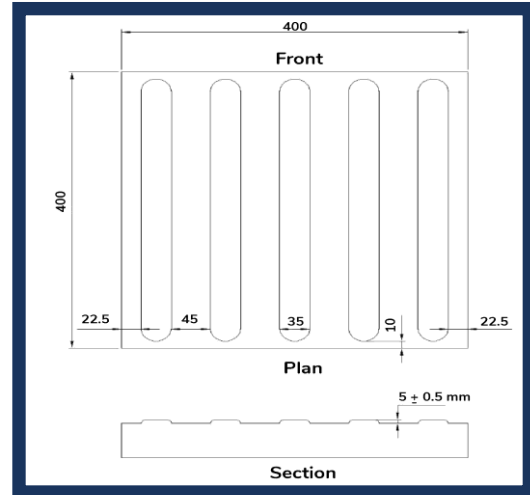


- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!



## 2. EXTERNAL TACTILE PAVING;

- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to, identify the location of street furniture, to find their way, to access buildings, equipment and public transportation, to safely cross a street and use a staircase, etc.
- When used in sidewalks, they should be made of a resistant and non-slippery material and should have a different, contrasting color from the sidewalk.
- When warning and directional tactile are combined, it is important that persons with visual impairment are able to clearly identify both of them.
- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to identify the location of street furniture, access to buildings, equipment and public transportation.



### 3. Accessible Ramp Specifications

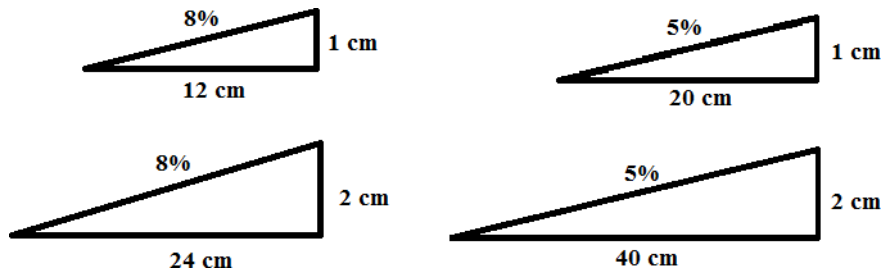
#### 3.1 CONSIDERATIONS AND DESIGN OPTIONS;

- A ramp is the most comfortable mean to reach a place which is on a higher (or lower) level for people with disabilities, especially for wheelchair users.
- For long ramps the design should include intermediate rest areas (landings) that can serve for resting but also for turning back. Landings areas allow people on wheelchair users to rest while getting up and prevent them losing control when going down (a wheelchair can gain speed and put from danger the user when either the slope is too steep or the landing is too far).
- Landings are also important to ensure that the required circulation space is available for people who use wheelchairs to be on a stable flat surface before opening a door.
- Whenever possible, ramps should be designed so that wheelchair users can use them autonomously, with no external help.

#### 3.2 Slope:

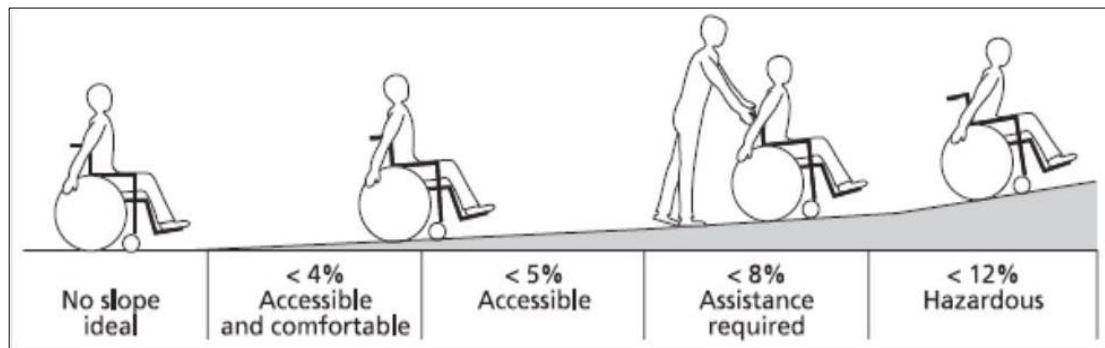
- The Ideal slope for a ramp is less than 5% (1 cm height: 20 cm length).
- The maximum slope is 8% (1 cm height: 12 cm length)

- Up to 12% is acceptable only for distances of less than 50 cm.



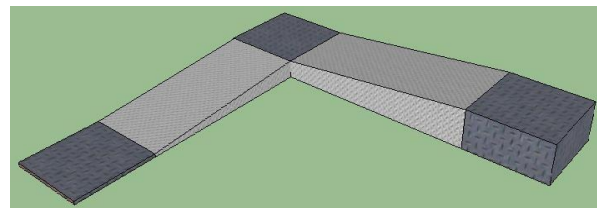
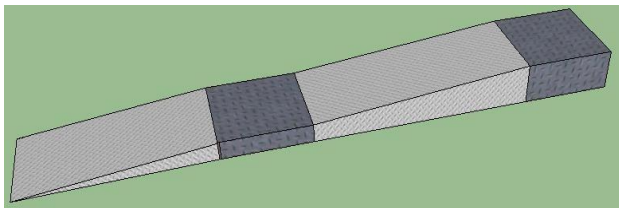
- The table below is showing the maximum length and slope for a ramp.

Type	Slope	Maximum Length
Smooth Slope	<5%	12 m
Medium Slope	5% - 8%	6 m
Steep Slope	8% - 12%	3 m
Extra Steep Slope	12%	50 m



### 3.3 Landing space and resting area:

- Each ramp requires a landing space at the top, bottom and anytime the ramp changes direction.
- If the ramp is longer than 6 m, it needs a resting area or landing space at least (120 × 120 cm) in order to allow the user to take his/her breath.

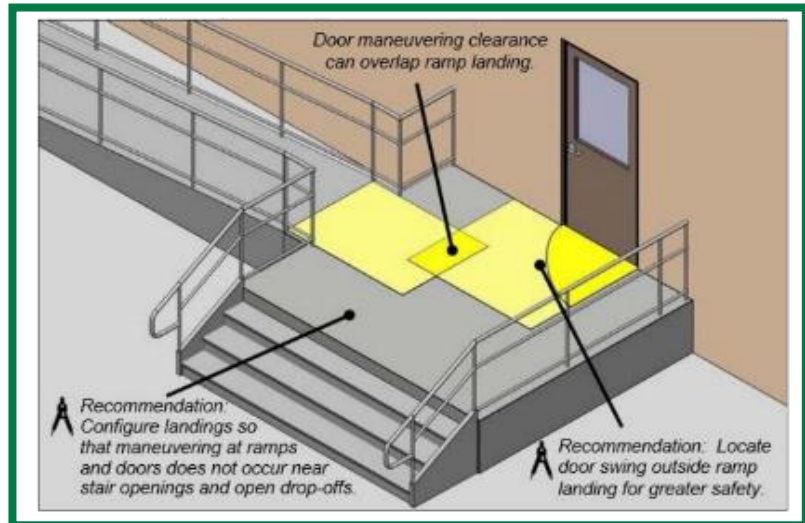
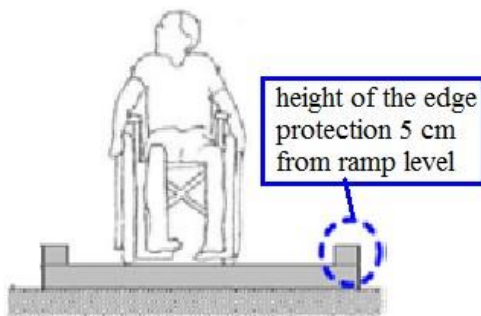


### 3.4 Surface:

Surfaces should be firm, not slippery. Additionally, a tactile surface with a visual contrast should be placed at the top and bottom of the ramp for the benefit of people with a visual impairment

### 3.5 Handrails:

- Handrails are useful for wheelchair users to pull themselves up the ramp ( if needed) and for people with limited mobility to walk along the ramp
- For a facility or a ramp which rises more than 15 cm, handrails should be provided on:
  - Both sides of the ramp.
  - At height of 90 -100 cm from ramp level.
  - Additional handrail at height of 60-70 cm for children.
  - 3.5 - 5 cm in width and away from the wall 4 cm.
- For ramp which rises less than 15 cm there is no need to add handrails but **Edge Protection** should be provided at 5 cm height from ramp level



The relation between ramp landing, stairs landing and door opening

## 4. BUILDING'S ENTRANCE

### 4.1 SAFE AND COMFORTABLE ENTRANCE

- It's important to provide a covered area in front of the entrance where visitors can get out of their vehicle or wait for their car, without being exposed to excessive heat or rain
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes) should be used to orientate visitors and help them to find their way. It shall start from the entrances, especially in big buildings like your office.
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes), associated to an explanatory panels, can be useful to lead visitors to a specific department with no need of asking for information.

- Use visual indicators on glass access doors in order to minimize the risk of incidents for people with low vision: even if the door is automated, when it is closed they may not see it and stumble on the glass.



#### 4.2 TAC TILE PAVING:

- Tac tile warning strips should be located at the top and bottom of the stairs and at intermediate landings.
- The textural marking strip should be at least 0.40 m deep extending over the full width of the stairs.
- To provide orientation for people with low vision, the marking strip should have a color contrasting with the surrounding surface.



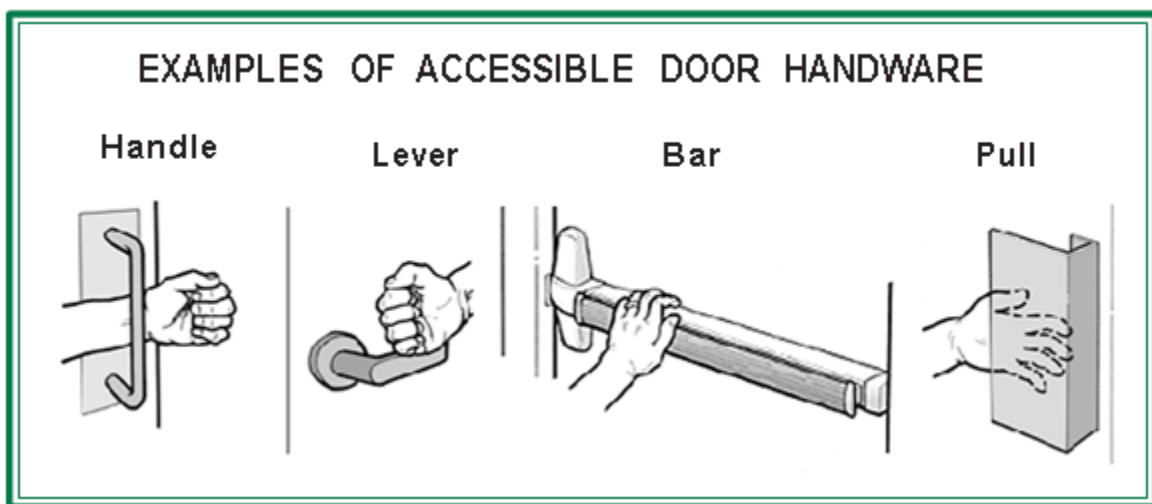
#### 4.3 ENTRANCE SIGNAGE

- Tactile plans in the entrance hall provide help for people with visual impairments to find their way throughout the building.
- Braille indications of the main facilities of the building should also be provided close to the entrance door.

- Color, contrast, font size and type are essential to help people with intellectual / mental/ visual impairments to understand written communication

#### 4.4 HANDLES:

- Between 850 and 1100 mm from floor level.
- Fitted with lever or D-handles.
- 45 mm space between handle and door frame to facilitate use.
- Avoid doorknobs because they are difficult to grab
- Avoid doorknobs, because they are difficult to grab, especially for people with prehension problems or amputees.
- Special or extra handles can be provided to people with disabilities to facilitate their movements.



#### 4.5 THRESHOLDS:

- Thresholds greater than 6 mm can create a trip hazard and thresholds greater than 20 mm are likely to impede access for wheelchair users.
- All thresholds should be removed, if possible.
- If thresholds cannot be avoided and do not exceed 20 mm, they should be chamfered.





## 5. TOILETS specifications

### 5.1 DIFFERENT USE APPROACHES

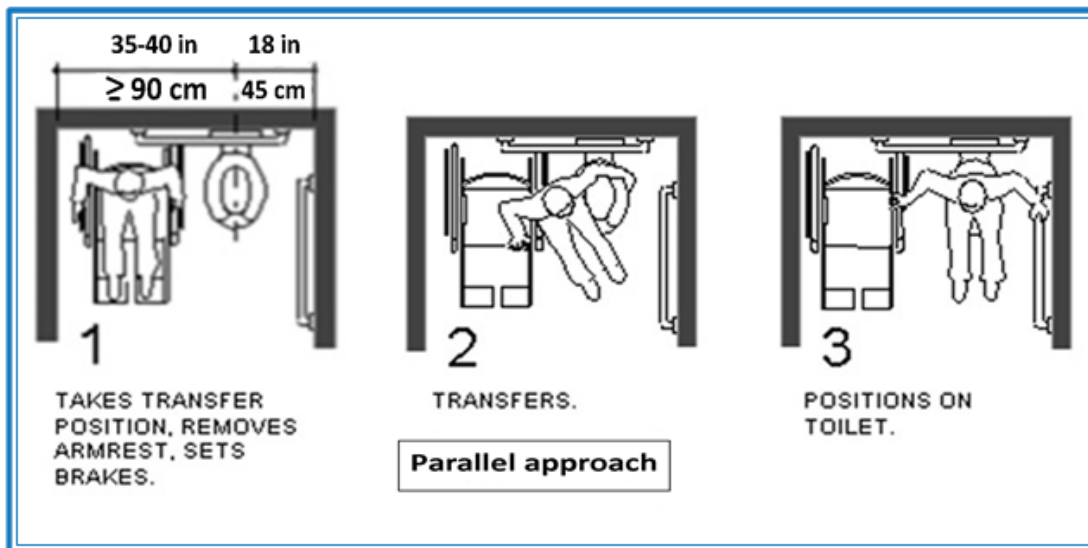
•Generally, there are four different approaches for wheelchair users to use the toilet seat:

1. The parallel or side approach (easier, recommended).
2. The diagonal approach (feasible but not easy).
3. The perpendicular approach (difficult).
4. The frontal approach (extremely difficult).

Parallel and diagonal are the easiest way to use a toilet, while frontal and perpendicular should be avoided.

#### ➤ THE PARALLEL OR SIDE APPROACH:

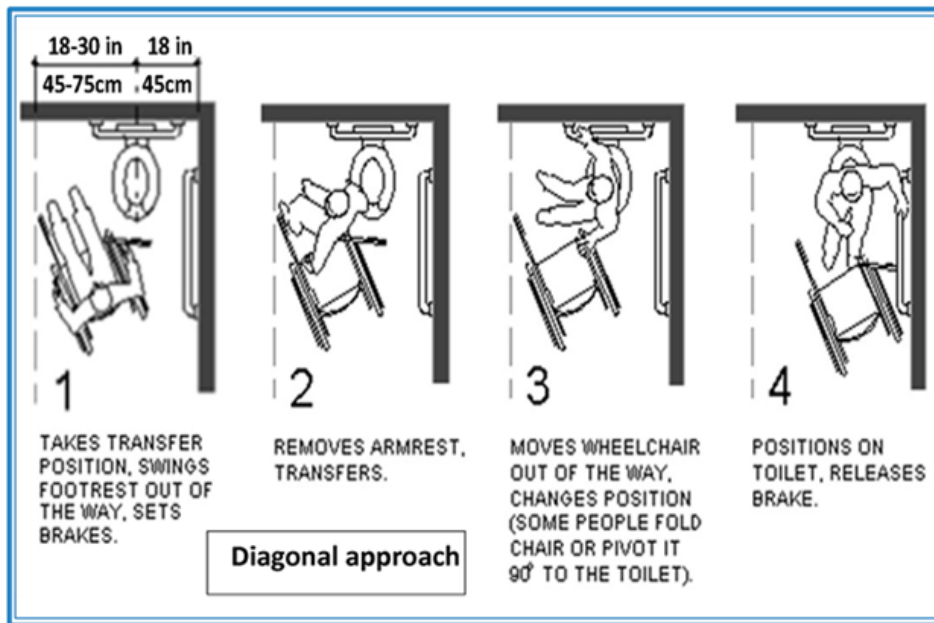
- This approach is the easier but requires at least 90 cm beside the WC to allow a wheelchair to be positioned and well-designed handrails to facilitate the transfer.
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 45 cm





➤ **DIAGONAL APPROACH:**

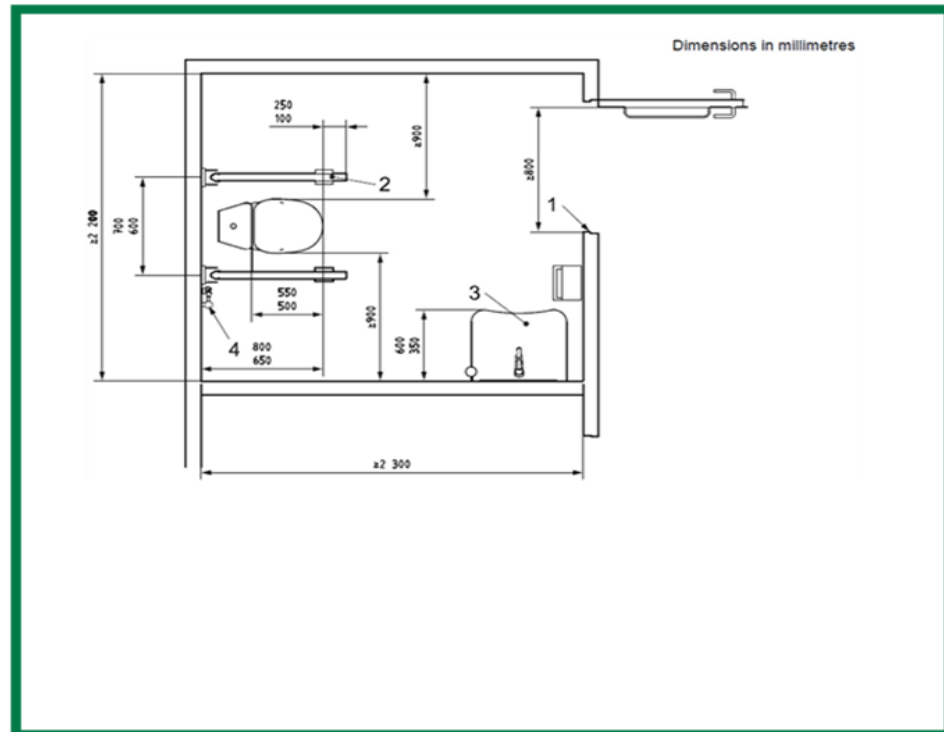
Various movement steps are necessary and it might be difficult for old people or amputees. Anyway, in case of lack of space this option can be used.



**5.2 DIFFERENT PUBLIC TOILET CONFIGURATIONS:**

- External signage with visual and braille indications should be provided.
- Door: Minimum 800 mm ( 850 mm recommended) wide, the door shall swing outwards or be sliding type
- Place toilet in a corner so people have different options for transferring from their wheelchair
- If space is available, place toilet diagonally opposite the door to maintain privacy of the user.
- Place vertical and horizontal grab bars on the walls near the wc and the sink.
- The clear maneuvering space in front of the toilet seat and the washbasin shall be 1500 mm x 1500 mm, in rare cases 1200 mm minimum in front of it
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 450 mm
- A clear dimension of 900 mm minimum to one side of the toilet to enable side transfer by people who use wheelchairs
- It's essential that appropriate and clear signs are located on the toilets doors and/or on a nearby wall, in a position that allows users to identify the service from a suitable distance.
- Braille texts should be available to allow people with visual impairments to easily identify the toilets as well.

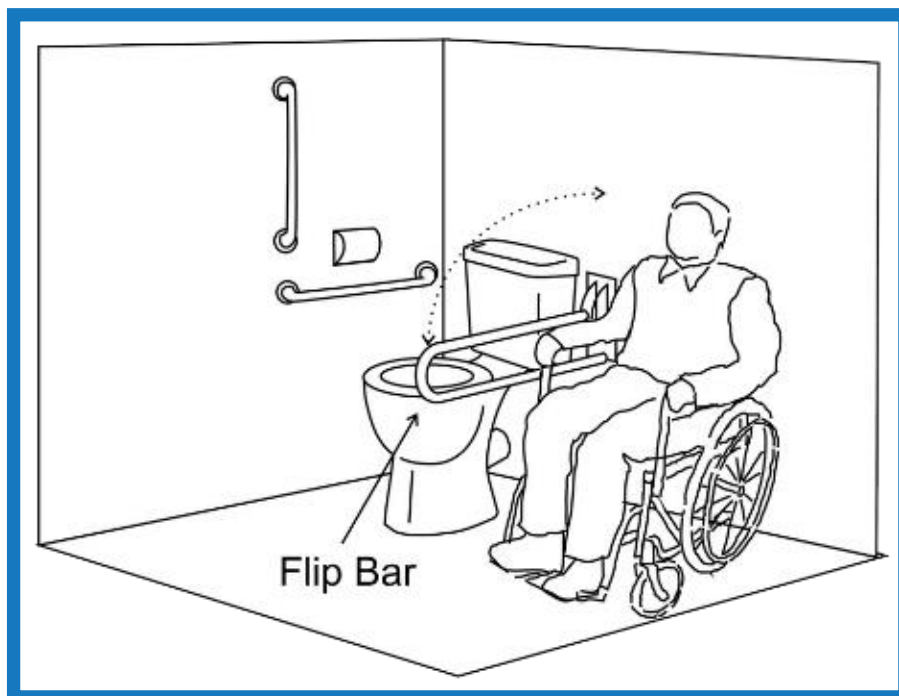
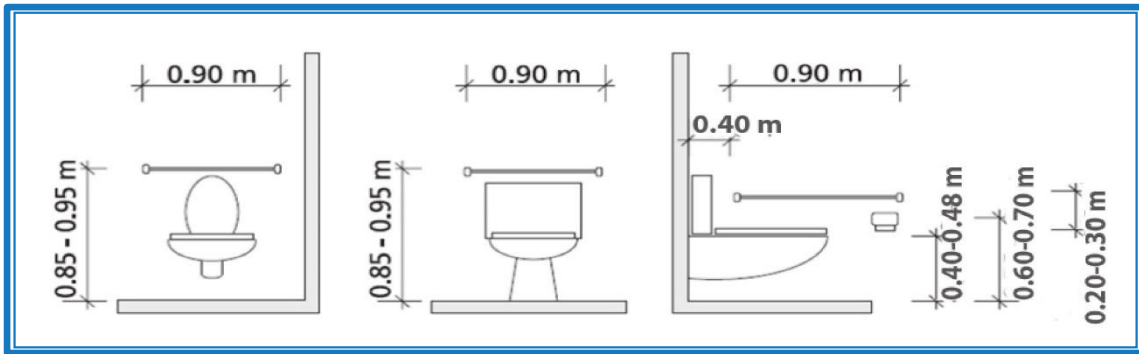




### 5.3 WESTERN TOILET:

- The top of the toilet should be 400 - 480 mm from the ground level.
- Grab bars on the adjacent wall should be installed to provide support in transfers/standing.
- A horizontal grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- The length of the foldable grab rail should overlap the front edge of the toilet seat in between 100 mm - 250 mm.

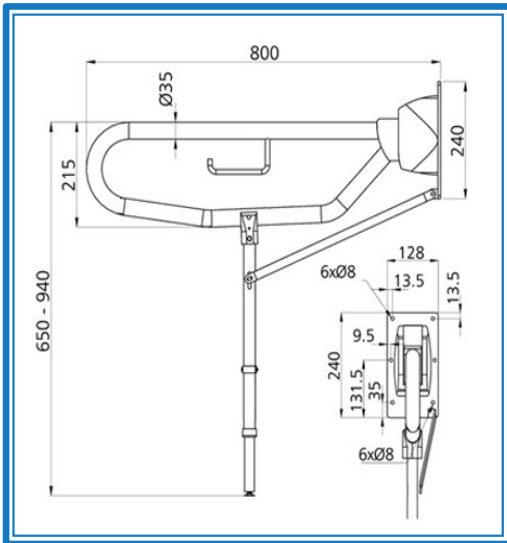
The horizontal grab rail shall extend a distance of minimum 150 mm to the front edge of the toilet seat



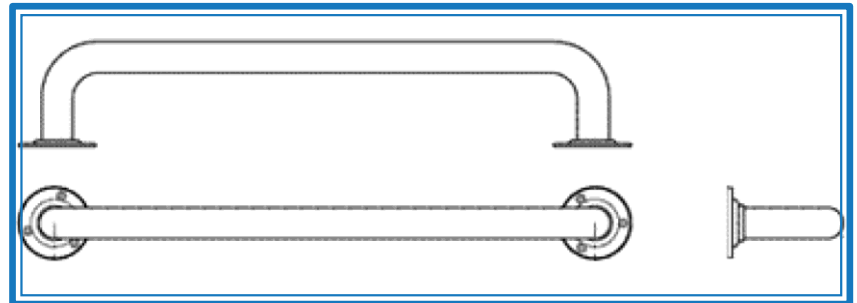
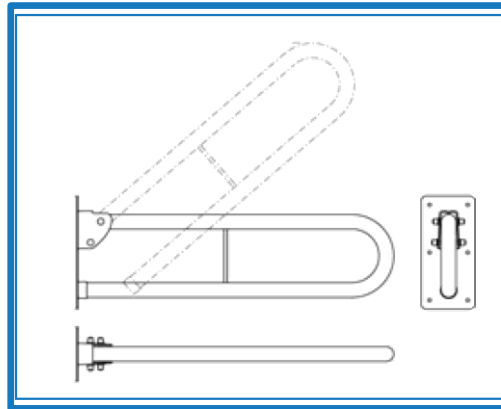
#### GRAB BARS:

- Grab bars are useful for people with mobility impairments to pull themselves up from a sitting position and to help them keep their balance when standing and not to slip on a wet floor.
- Grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- Particularly in public buildings, the colour of grab bars should contrast with the walls finish.
- Grab bars should be firmly fixed since considerable pressure will be placed on the rail.
- On both sides of a toilet, a grab rail (whether drop-down or fixed to the wall) shall be provided at a distance between 300 mm to 350 mm from the centre of the toilet.
- In case of wall mounted grab bars, the distance between the rail and the wall should be 45 mm to 50 mm. A grab bar at one side of the sink should be installed.
- Next to toilet seat, moveable grab bars should extend horizontally 150 -250 mm.
- Particularly for public buildings, flip bars / drop-down hinged rails, which can be stored in the vertical position and may also incorporate a tissue holder, should be considered

L-shape fixed Handrail



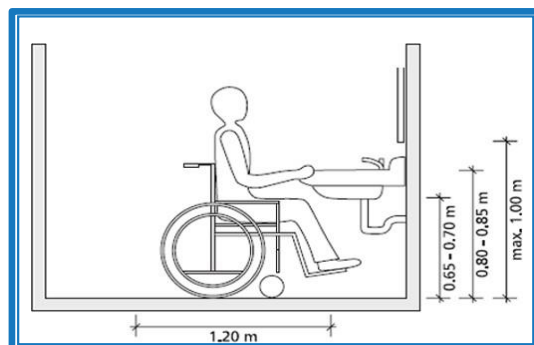
Hinged Handrail



Fixed Handrail

#### WASHBASINS:

- Mounted with top edge 750 mm - 850 mm from floor level.
- Knee space of at least 760 mm wide by 200 mm deep by 650 mm - 700 mm high underneath washbasin.
- Lever type handles for taps are recommended, because they are easily used by people with difficulties in grasping objects.
- Avoid corner sink: difficult to access and small dimension makes it hard to use.
- Mirror's bottom edge 900 mm and the upper minimum edge 1900 mm from the floor, mirror leaning at a slight downwards angle.



## 6. WAYFINDING SYSTEM INTERNAL SIGNAGE

- Detailed information should be provided in strategic, highly visible places to help people to find their way inside the building.
- Panels should always display also graphic universal symbols or pictograms to facilitate the comprehension of people with intellectual and mental impairments
- Braille signage on handrails in the staircases.
- Colour contrasted guiding strips on floors and walls.

## 7. GRAPHIC AND WRITTEN INFORMATION

- Text alignment: in general, it is easier for a person who has visual impairment or intellectual impairment to follow the text if it is aligned to the left. (In Arabic-speaking countries align the text to the right because Arabic writing goes from right to left).
- No text justification, when you justify, the gaps between the words are of different sizes which can be disorienting and distracting. Having an uneven right border makes it easier to follow the lines of text and follow/define when one-line finishes and another begins.
- Avoid decorative fonts and use simple sans serif font like Arial, Calibri, Times New Roman, Bookman Old Style, Book Antiqua, and CG times
- Avoid compressed fonts and italics: difficult to read.
- Avoid highlighting words or sentences by underlining.
- Use sans serif font s for headlines, avoid for body of text as letters are often too narrow to read [Arial, Comics sansms, Tahoma, etc.].

## Accessibility Assessment

### Ribat : Mankoubin Center -Makani

#### Assessment General Information

School / Center	Mankoubin
Location	Mankoubin
Date	30 April 2024

#### Objective of accessibility assessment:

Accessibility assessment aims to provide guidance for improving access to the built environment for students with disabilities or functional limitations and reducing barriers and obstacles to improve the participation of all students at Makani centers.

The rehabilitation will take place in Makani's classes, corridors, toilets, windows and every place it can be used from children with disabilities.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

Access to services is fundamental right for persons with disabilities should be promoted through physical accessibility as well as a positive attitude towards persons with different disabilities to use these spaces.

**A barrier-free environment** allows everybody, irrespective of age, gender or physical ability, to access and make use of the built environment. This includes everything from public or private facilities to private homes. By designing and implementing accessibility of public facilities and spaces and public / private constructions we can make an environment barrier free thus allowing independent, safe and easy access for everyone. Ensuring access to the built environment is a crucial element in reducing the vulnerability and isolation of persons with disabilities and mobility difficulties: architectural accessibility .

#### Short description of the building:

Mankoubin center is a multi-service center that provides social, educational, athletic, cultural, and entertainment services in order to meet the requirements of people from a variety of backgrounds.

This first-floor apartment includes two bathrooms, a kitchen, two balconies, and four rooms.

The center manager's office is in the reception area and is accessible to everyone.

You have access to the center by a sub-road. The security of the center is ensured with a gate at the entrance.

**Children with physical disabilities cannot access it because the building does not have an elevator.**

There isn't panel on the door that indicates the Makani Center's visibility.

This report provides an overview of the accessibility problems in the building and provides suggestions on possible improvements.


It is NOT a recommendation of the author that ALL the suggested modifications are implemented; these will be selected and decided by the partner responsible person.

**Note:**

At least one entrance to a public building should always be accessible, preferably the principal entrance. If stairs hinder the access in already existing buildings, at least one ramp has to be provided to ensure access to the building for wheelchair users.

**Concept used in this report is RECU concept (Reach, Enter, Circulate and Use)**

- RECU concept of accessibility includes four steps in a chain of movement:
- **Reach** – being able to move around the community and get to the service/facility.
- **Enter** – being able to get inside the facility.
- **Circulate** – being able to move about inside the entire facility including from one building to another or one floor to another.
- **Use** – being able to use all services and facilities within the building.
  
- *This report provides an overview of the accessibility limitations in the center and provides suggestions on possible improvements and according to the overall **available budget** and on **priorities**, and during the visit with the supplier it may appear other obstacles and barriers that limit the accessibility of children with disabilities so we **must take it into consideration if appropriate**.*

Reach: includes <i>person using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities, and person with visual disabilities can easily find their way from the outside road / pavement to the main entrance of the building.</i>		
Barriers		Recommendation
<p>1. the road leading to the center isn't safe to be used by person with disability .You can reach the center from 2 entrances: first entrance, stairs are not safe and secure to be used from children The second entrance is a road full of obstacles and holes, the pavement is rough and</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Do a maintenance or reconstruct the outside pavement area/ sidewalk to be smooth, for all the path along, from road to the entrance of the building.</li>   <li>▪ Design outside panel with relevant information (name of the center, functioning services on the main road accessible (logical position, high, big letter, clear font, with clear color contrast, clear symbols, and Arabic and</li> </ul>

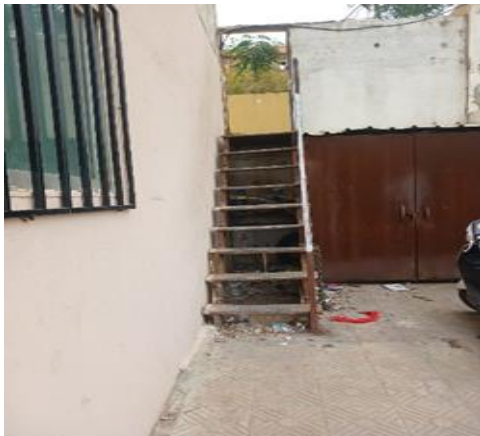


not smooth not allowed to be used by children especially children using assistive devices.



2. There is no outside panel existing show the Center name on the main road or on the building.

3. There is not a drop on / off space close to the main gate.





4. The ground is very curvy so people with visual and physical disabilities will find it inaccessible



English language) clearly visible for all type of impairments.


- Designate a drop on / off space close to the main entrance of the center covered with canopy to protect from sun and rain.

**Enter and circulate:** *includes area surrounding the buildings main entrance, staircase, ramp type of door, landings, elevators etc., Enter; where a person's using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities can easily enter the building through the main door and get in, can easily be welcomed at the reception area while circulate persons using wheelchair and other type of disabilities can easily move from the reception area to any other place of the building; internal corridors, and other circulation spaces ,and can be easily welcomed*

Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One stair is broken</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To readjust it.</li> </ul>
<p>The ramp is not relevant concerning the dimensions and the texture.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>readjust the ramp in the entrance or replace the old one with a removable ramp.</li> </ul>

**Use;** *everything that has to do with the use of all spaces in the building; toilets, switch and plugs, window and light conditions, material, handles, etc. Accordingly, persons using wheelchair or with visual and hearing disabilities can easily identify and use the different spaces, and elements of the building upon needs,*

Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corridors are small so persons using wheelchairs cannot circulate</li> <li>• Toilets are not accessible, door width is 70 cm, in addition to this, there is a threshold almost 3 cm .</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide if possible, at least one accessible and reachable toilet for children with disabilities allowing turning circles of 1.50 m and including adequate mobile grab bars and a wash basin inside if applicable.</li> <li>• Provide the entrance with a ramp to facilitate accessibility for persons with disabilities.</li> <li>• Design a clear signage boy/girl to the toilets.</li> </ul> <p><i>(please see the technical description at the end of report)</i></p> <p>To Note that accessibility should start from reaching the center to use the services in the center, but this center accessibility from the main entrance is very limited because of the entrance and the absence of the elevator, so it is not suitable for children with physical disabilities to reach the center and to benefit from the services, so we can limit the rehabilitations in this center.</p>
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**All over Recommendation**

- REACH Ensure that:**
- pedestrian gates are wide at least 90cm and have no thresholds
  - there is a panel in more than one language to identify the services, possibly with symbols and in a visible position
  - there are no obstacles from the gate to the entrances of the building(s) and that the soil is even, flat and without holes
  - if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any)
- ENTER Ensure that:**
- all steps are regular, of the same height, with accessible handrails on both sides, with corner nose profiles in contrasted colour
  - if possible, steps are replaced with an accessible ramp with handrails on both sides, side kerb, landings in suitable positions, etc.
  - there is no threshold under the entrance door
  - the entrance door is wide at least 85cm and it has accessible lever type handles
  - there is an information panel close to the door to identify the service in two languages and in braille
  - if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the entrance
- CIRCULATE Ensure that:**
- all the relevant parts of the building are connected in an accessible way, especially toilets • if toilets or other relevant areas are external, there is enough night illumination
  - there are direction arrows around the building’s area to guide to the different buildings (if any), in different languages and possibly with symbols and braille texts al
  - l steps or differences in level in the corridors or in other circulation spaces in the building are replaced by small ramps

- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any) or rooms
- internal doors are wide at least 85cm, they have accessible lever type handles, they have no thresholds
- there is an internal wayfinding system to guide through the different areas of the building, in different languages and possibly in braille
- staircases are equipped with accessible handrails on both sides, corner nose profiles in contrasted colors and possibly braille information, and that there are accessible information panels on each landing
- accessible ramps replace steps and stairs whenever possible
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the building

**USE Ensure that:**

- toilets are easily accessible from the main parts of the building; the entrance door has no steps and is wide at least 85cm t
- toilets are well indicated with direction arrows around the building and information panels close to the entrance showing which one is male/female/persons with disabilities
- squat toilets are provided with accessible seats, handrails and enough circulation space
- western toilets are provided with accessible WCs, handrails and enough circulation space
- sinks in toilets are provided with vertical handrails
- plugs and switches are at a convenient height and in contrasted colors
- light conditions are comfortable • reception counters have different heights for persons using a wheelchair
- waiting areas are provided with seats with armrest and backrest

**Alternative recommendation;**

**In regards of room 2:**

There is not enough space to add a ramp, however, the room can be accessible if open the outside door as mentioned by the officer, which will allow for persons using wheelchair to access to the room when there is a need

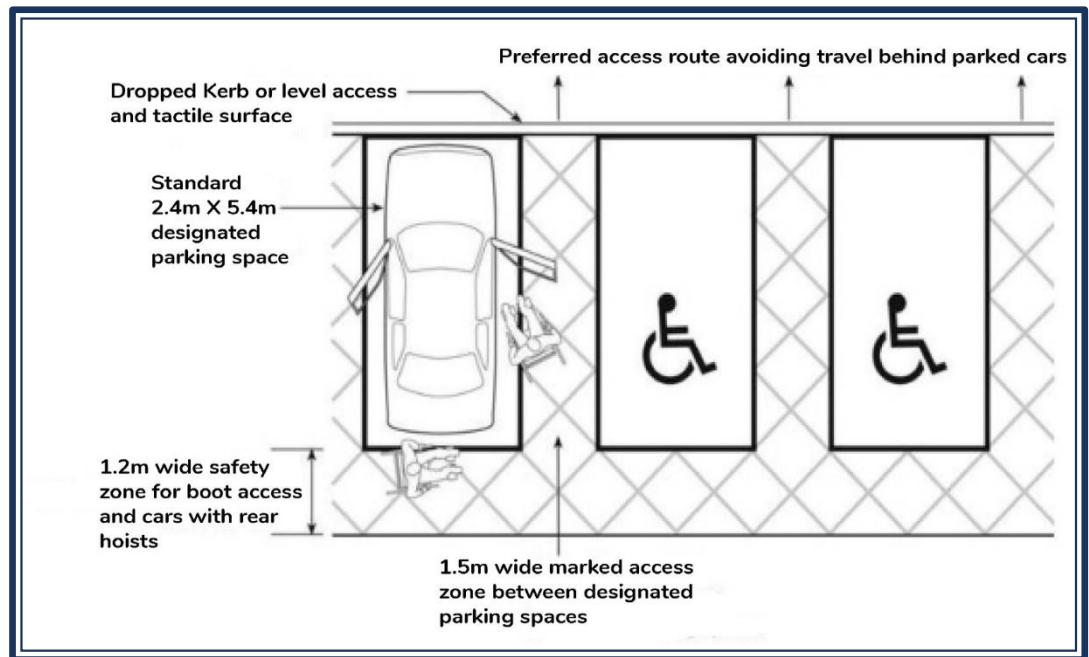
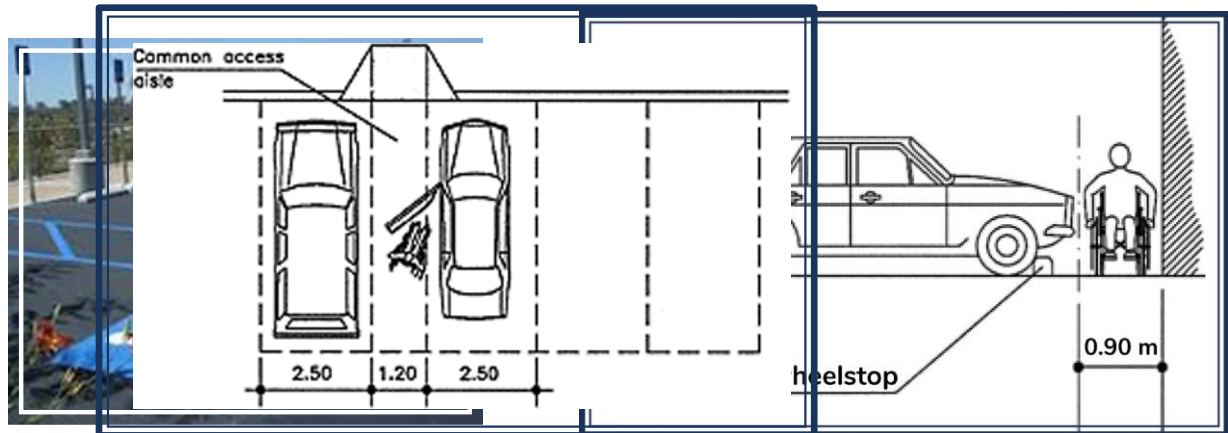
## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 1. PARKING LOTS

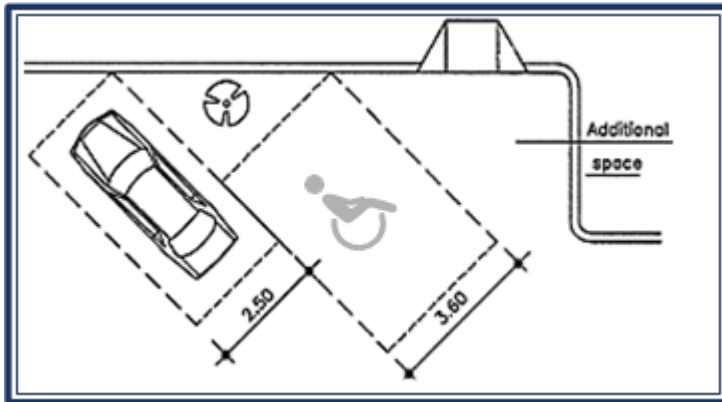
#### ➤ GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Designated parking spaces should be located as near as possible to the building's main entrance.
- Car parking spaces must have an additional circulation zone with minimum of 1.50 m wide beside the car parking with visual signage. This additional space can be shared between two users
- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.
- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!

- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.



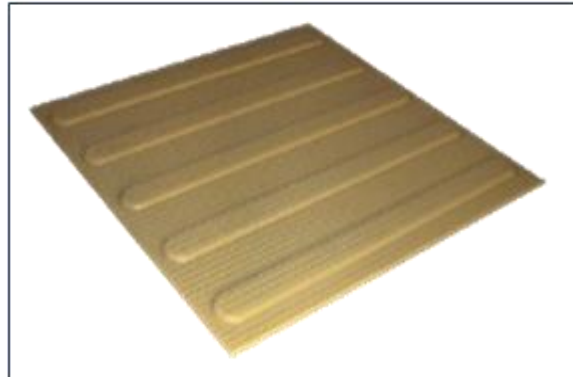
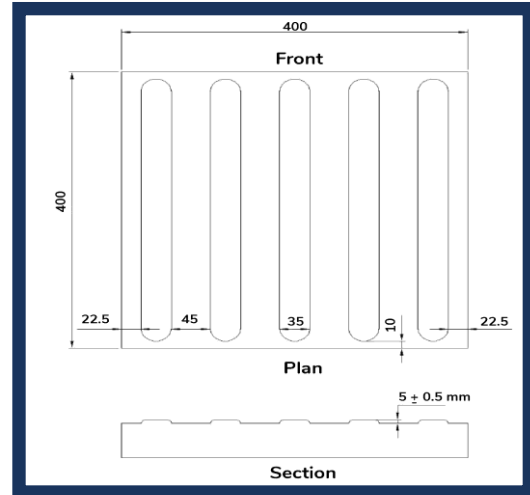
- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!



## 2. EXTERNAL TACTILE PAVING;

- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to, identify the location of street furniture, to find their way, to access buildings, equipment and public transportation, to safely cross a street and use a staircase, etc.
- When used in sidewalks, they should be made of a resistant and non-slippery material and should have a different, contrasting color from the sidewalk.
- When warning and directional tactile are combined, it is important that persons with visual impairment are able to clearly identify both of them.
- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to identify the location of street furniture, access to buildings, equipment and public transportation.





### 3. Accessible Ramp Specifications

#### 3.1 CONSIDERATIONS AND DESIGN OPTIONS;

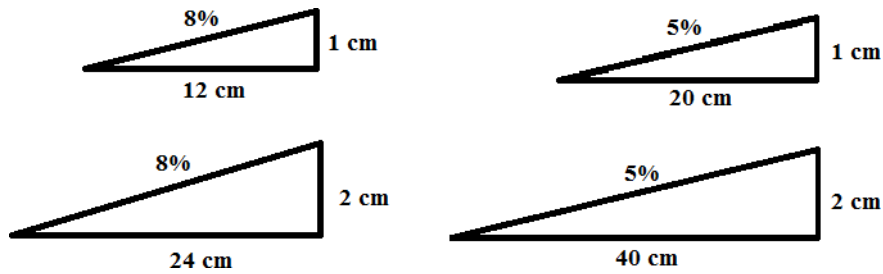
- A ramp is the most comfortable mean to reach a place which is on a higher (or lower) level for people with disabilities, especially for wheelchair users.
- For long ramps the design should include intermediate rest areas (landings) that can serve for resting but also for turning back. Landings areas allow people on wheelchair users to rest while getting up and prevent them losing control when going down (a wheelchair can gain speed and put from danger the user when either the slope is too steep or the landing is too far).
- Landings are also important to ensure that the required circulation space is available for people who use wheelchairs to be on a stable flat surface before opening a door.
- Whenever possible, ramps should be designed so that wheelchair users can use them autonomously, with no external help.

#### 3.2 Slope:

- The Ideal slope for a ramp is less than 5% (1 cm height: 20 cm length).
- The maximum slope is 8% (1 cm height: 12 cm length)

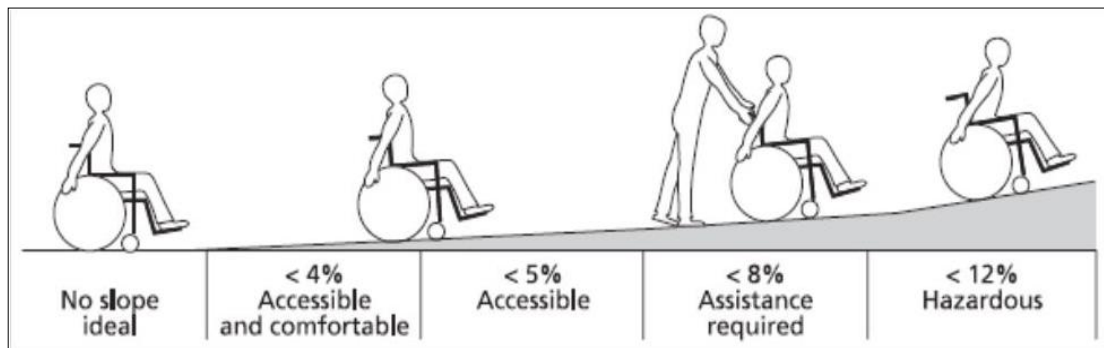


- Up to 12% is acceptable only for distances of less than 50 cm.



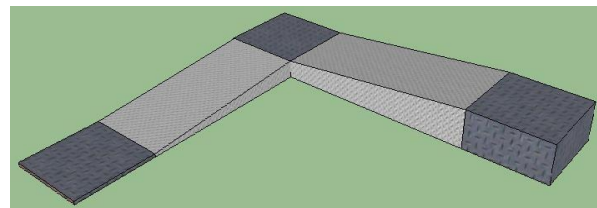
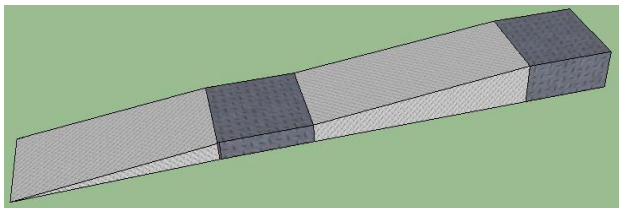
- The table below is showing the maximum length and slope for a ramp.

Type	Slope	Maximum Length
Smooth Slope	<5%	12 m
Medium Slope	5% - 8%	6 m
Steep Slope	8% - 12%	3 m
Extra Steep Slope	12%	50 m



### 3.3 Landing space and resting area:

- Each ramp requires a landing space at the top, bottom and anytime the ramp changes direction.
- If the ramp is longer than 6 m, it needs a resting area or landing space at least (120 × 120 cm) in order to allow the user to take his/her breath.

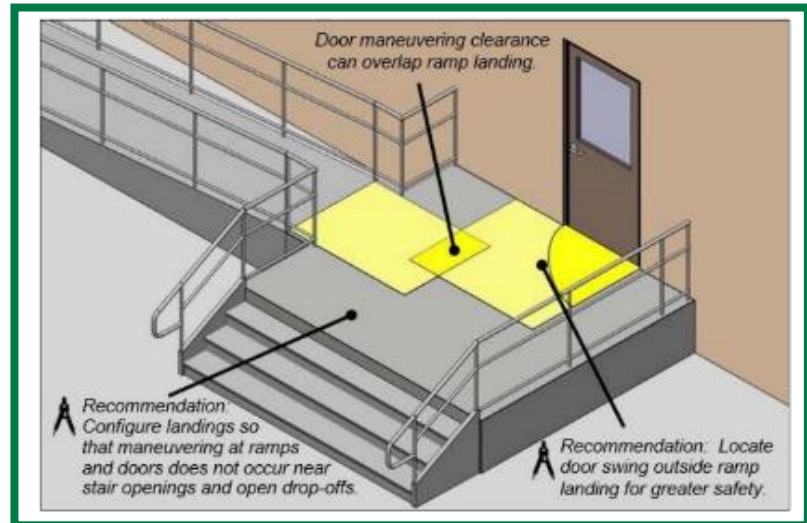
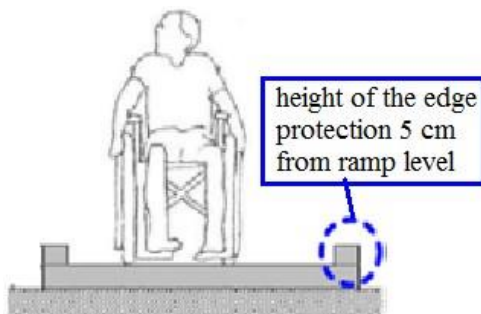


### 3.4 Surface:

Surfaces should be firm, not slippery. Additionally, a tactile surface with a visual contrast should be placed at the top and bottom of the ramp for the benefit of people with a visual impairment

### 3.5 Handrails:

- Handrails are useful for wheelchair users to pull themselves up the ramp ( if needed) and for people with limited mobility to walk along the ramp
- For a facility or a ramp which rises more than 15 cm, handrails should be provided on:
  - Both sides of the ramp.
  - At height of 90 -100 cm from ramp level.
  - Additional handrail at height of 60-70 cm for children.
  - 3.5 - 5 cm in width and away from the wall 4 cm.
- For ramp which rises less than 15 cm there is no need to add handrails but **Edge Protection** should be provided at 5 cm height from ramp level



The relation between ramp landing, stairs landing and door opening

## 4. BUILDING'S ENTRANCE

### 4.1 SAFE AND COMFORTABLE ENTRANCE

- It's important to provide a covered area in front of the entrance where visitors can get out of their vehicle or wait for their car, without being exposed to excessive heat or rain
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes) should be used to orientate visitors and help them to find their way. It shall start from the entrances, especially in big buildings like your office.
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes), associated to an explanatory panels, can be useful to lead visitors to a specific department with no need of asking for information.

- Use visual indicators on glass access doors in order to minimize the risk of incidents for people with low vision: even if the door is automated, when it is closed they may not see it and stumble on the glass.



#### 4.2 TAC TILE PAVING:

- Tac tile warning strips should be located at the top and bottom of the stairs and at intermediate landings.
- The textural marking strip should be at least 0.40 m deep extending over the full width of the stairs.
- To provide orientation for people with low vision, the marking strip should have a color contrasting with the surrounding surface.



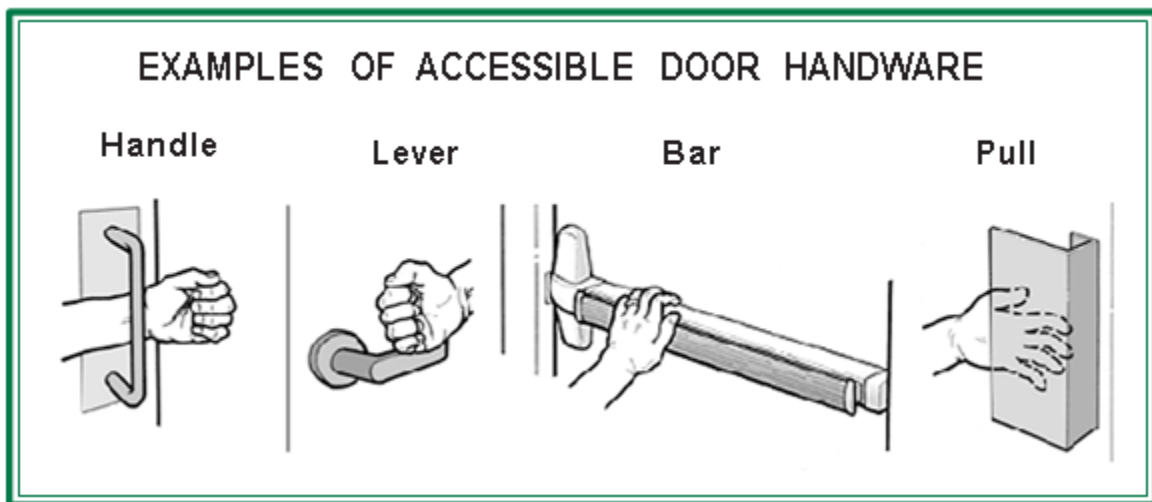
#### 4.3 ENTRANCE SIGNAGE

- Tactile plans in the entrance hall provide help for people with visual impairments to find their way throughout the building.
- Braille indications of the main facilities of the building should also be provided close to the entrance door.

- Color, contrast, font size and type are essential to help people with intellectual / mental/ visual impairments to understand written communication

#### 4.4 HANDLES:

- Between 850 and 1100 mm from floor level.
- Fitted with lever or D-handles.
- 45 mm space between handle and door frame to facilitate use.
- Avoid doorknobs because they are difficult to grab
- Avoid doorknobs, because they are difficult to grab, especially for people with prehension problems or amputees.
- Special or extra handles can be provided to people with disabilities to facilitate their movements.



#### 4.5 THRESHOLDS:

- Thresholds greater than 6 mm can create a trip hazard and thresholds greater than 20 mm are likely to impede access for wheelchair users.
- All thresholds should be removed, if possible.
- If thresholds cannot be avoided and do not exceed 20 mm, they should be chamfered.



## 5. TOILETS specifications

### 5.1 DIFFERENT USE APPROACHES

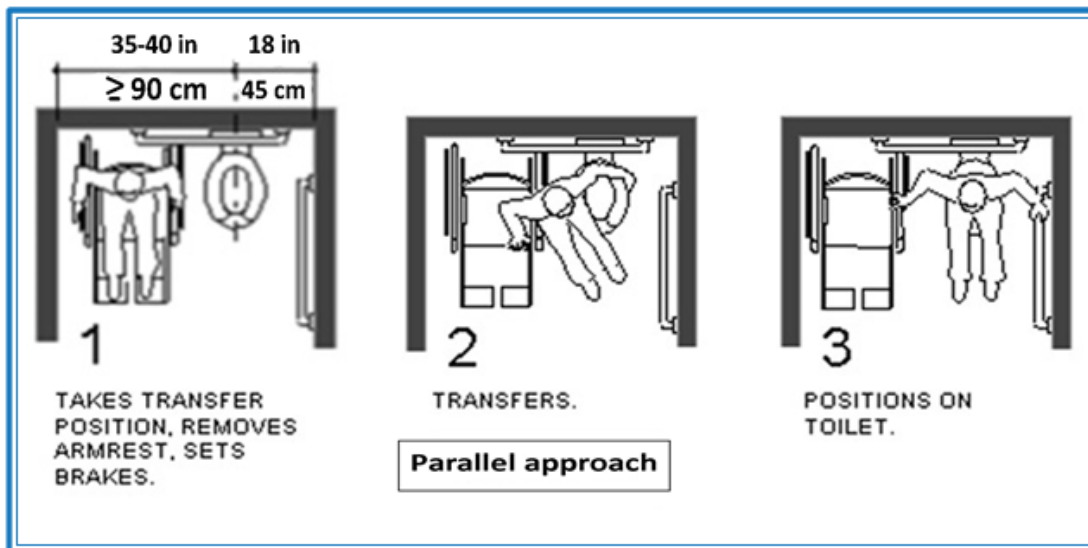
•Generally, there are four different approaches for wheelchair users to use the toilet seat:

1. The parallel or side approach (easier, recommended).
2. The diagonal approach (feasible but not easy).
3. The perpendicular approach (difficult).
4. The frontal approach (extremely difficult).

Parallel and diagonal are the easiest way to use a toilet, while frontal and perpendicular should be avoided.

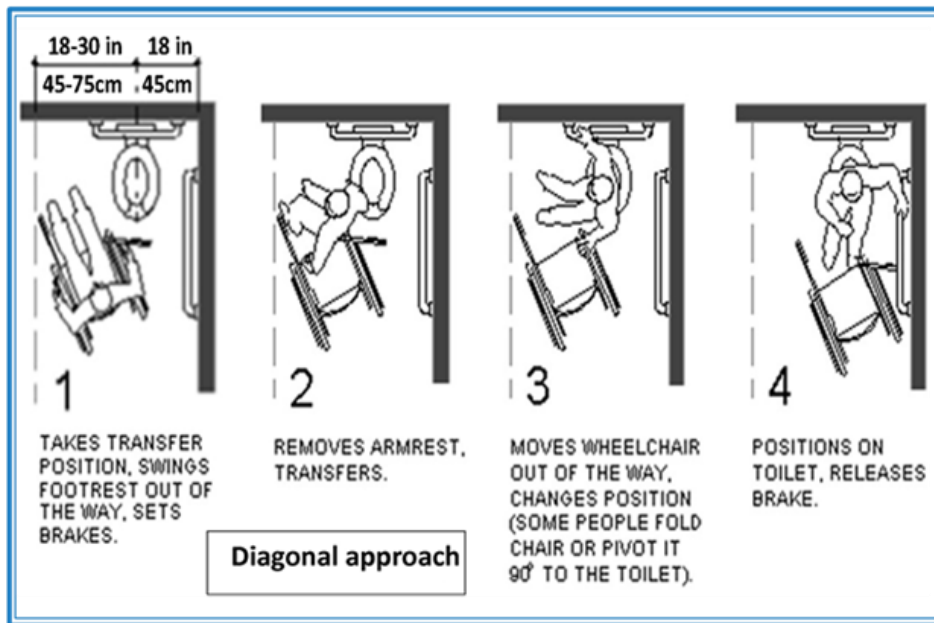
#### ➤ THE PARALLEL OR SIDE APPROACH:

- This approach is the easier but requires at least 90 cm beside the WC to allow a wheelchair to be positioned and well-designed handrails to facilitate the transfer.
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 45 cm



➤ **DIAGONAL APPROACH:**

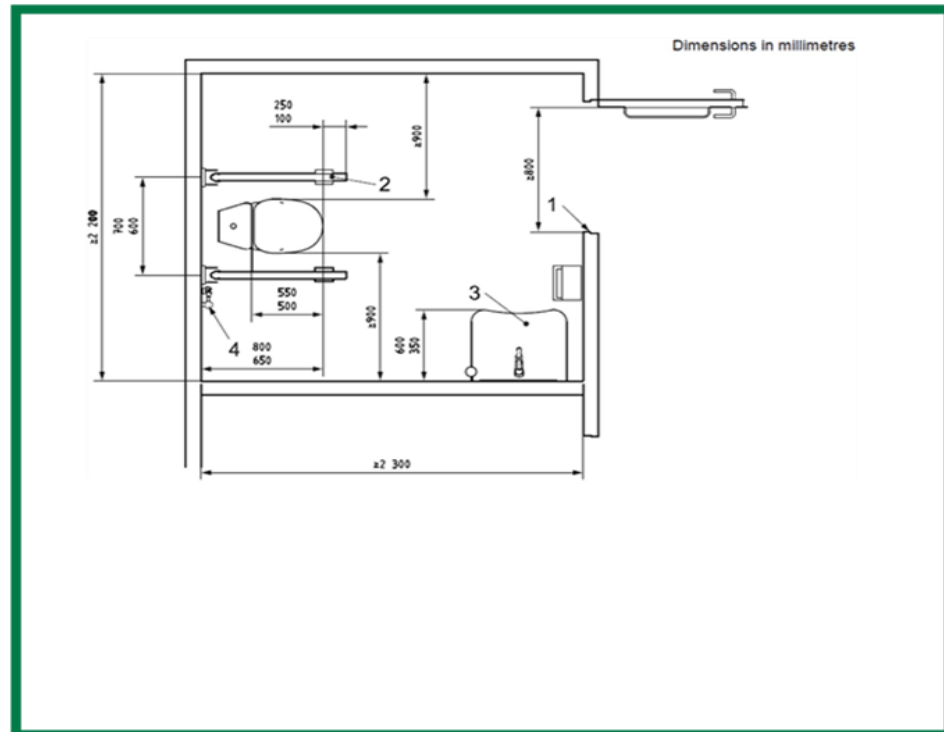
Various movement steps are necessary and it might be difficult for old people or amputees. Anyway, in case of lack of space this option can be used.



**5.2 DIFFERENT PUBLIC TOILET CONFIGURATIONS:**

- External signage with visual and braille indications should be provided.
- Door: Minimum 800 mm ( 850 mm recommended) wide, the door shall swing outwards or be sliding type
- Place toilet in a corner so people have different options for transferring from their wheelchair
- If space is available, place toilet diagonally opposite the door to maintain privacy of the user.
- Place vertical and horizontal grab bars on the walls near the wc and the sink.
- The clear maneuvering space in front of the toilet seat and the washbasin shall be 1500 mm x 1500 mm, in rare cases 1200 mm minimum in front of it
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 450 mm
- A clear dimension of 900 mm minimum to one side of the toilet to enable side transfer by people who use wheelchairs
- It's essential that appropriate and clear signs are located on the toilets doors and/or on a nearby wall, in a position that allows users to identify the service from a suitable distance.
- Braille texts should be available to allow people with visual impairments to easily identify the toilets as well.



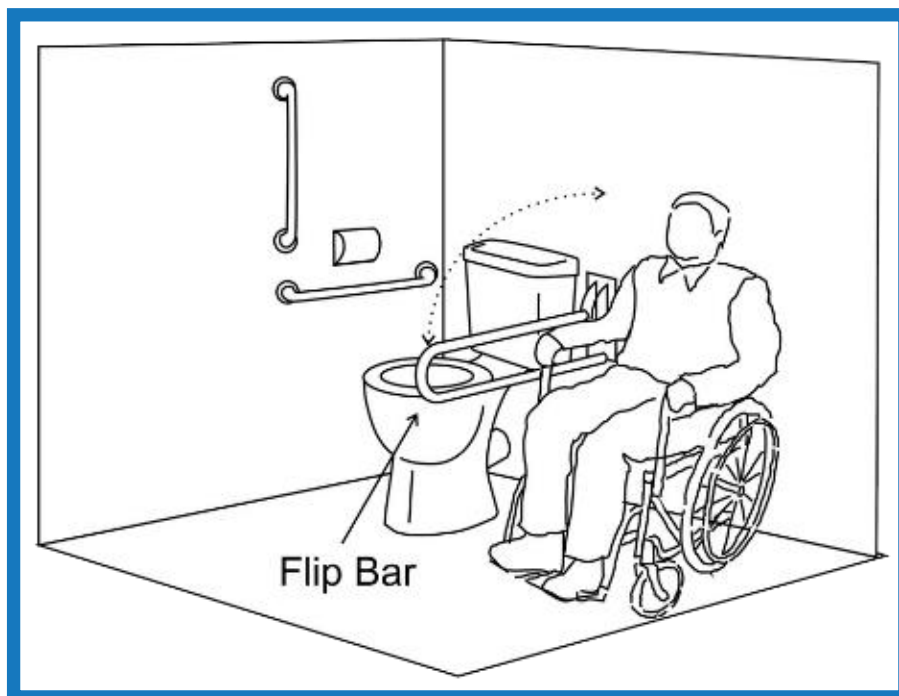
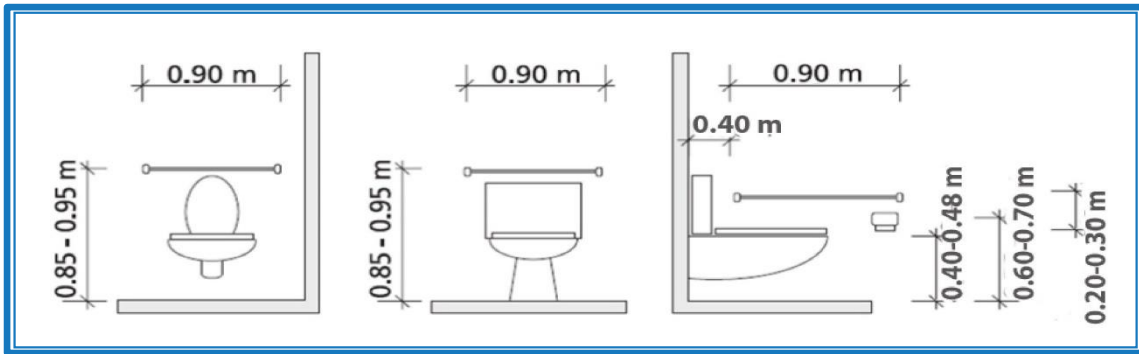


### 5.3 WESTERN TOILET:

- The top of the toilet should be 400 - 480 mm from the ground level.
- Grab bars on the adjacent wall should be installed to provide support in transfers/standing.
- A horizontal grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- The length of the foldable grab rail should overlap the front edge of the toilet seat in between 100 mm - 250 mm.

The horizontal grab rail shall extend a distance of minimum 150 mm to the front edge of the toilet seat

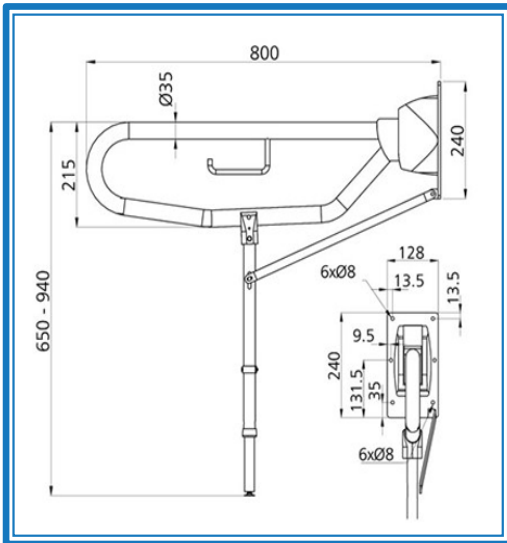




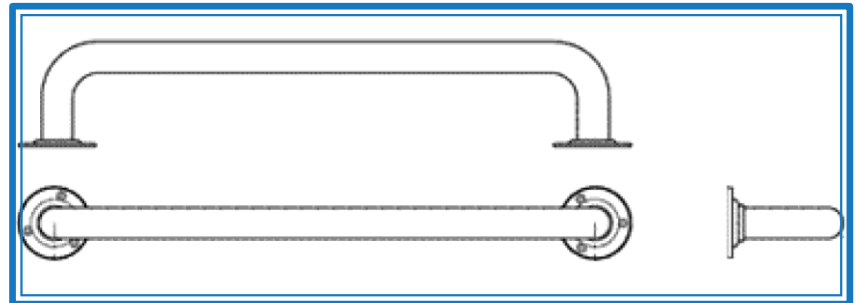
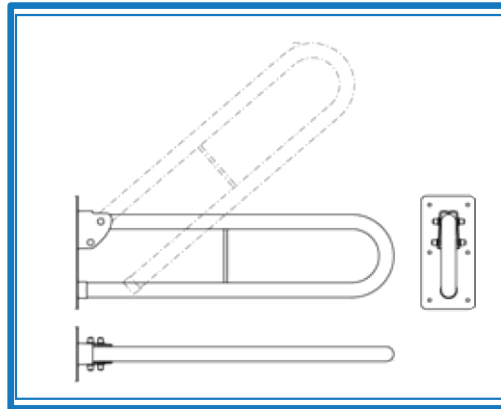
#### GRAB BARS:

- Grab bars are useful for people with mobility impairments to pull themselves up from a sitting position and to help them keep their balance when standing and not to slip on a wet floor.
- Grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- Particularly in public buildings, the colour of grab bars should contrast with the walls finish.
- Grab bars should be firmly fixed since considerable pressure will be placed on the rail.
- On both sides of a toilet, a grab rail (whether drop-down or fixed to the wall) shall be provided at a distance between 300 mm to 350 mm from the centre of the toilet.
- In case of wall mounted grab bars, the distance between the rail and the wall should be 45 mm to 50 mm. A grab bar at one side of the sink should be installed.
- Next to toilet seat, moveable grab bars should extend horizontally 150 -250 mm.
- Particularly for public buildings, flip bars / drop-down hinged rails, which can be stored in the vertical position and may also incorporate a tissue holder, should be considered

L-shape fixed Handrail



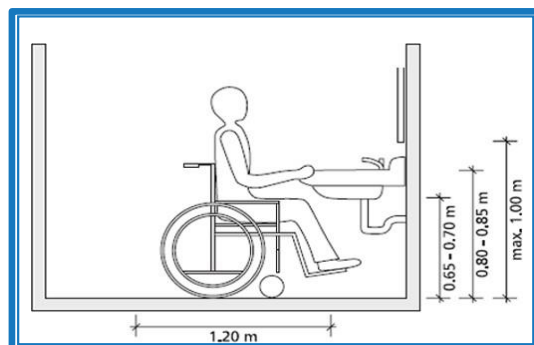
Hinged Handrail



Fixed Handrail

#### WASHBASINS:

- Mounted with top edge 750 mm - 850 mm from floor level.
- Knee space of at least 760 mm wide by 200 mm deep by 650 mm- 700 mm high underneath washbasin.
- Lever type handles for taps are recommended, because they are easily used by people with difficulties in grasping objects.
- Avoid corner sink: difficult to access and small dimension makes it hard to use.
- Mirror's bottom edge 900 mm and the upper minimum edge 1900 mm from the floor, mirror leaning at a slight downwards angle.



## 6. WAYFINDING SYSTEM INTERNAL SIGNAGE

- Detailed information should be provided in strategic, highly visible places to help people to find their way inside the building.
- Panels should always display also graphic universal symbols or pictograms to facilitate the comprehension of people with intellectual and mental impairments
- Braille signage on handrails in the staircases.
- Colour contrasted guiding strips on floors and walls.

## 7. GRAPHIC AND WRITTEN INFORMATION

- Text alignment: in general, it is easier for a person who has visual impairment or intellectual impairment to follow the text if it is aligned to the left. (In Arabic-speaking countries align the text to the right because Arabic writing goes from right to left).
- No text justification, when you justify, the gaps between the words are of different sizes which can be disorienting and distracting. Having an uneven right border makes it easier to follow the lines of text and follow/define when one-line finishes and another begins.
- Avoid decorative fonts and use simple sans serif font like Arial, Calibri, Times New Roman, Bookman Old Style, Book Antiqua, and CG times
- Avoid compressed fonts and italics: difficult to read.
- Avoid highlighting words or sentences by underlining.
- Use sans serif font s for headlines, avoid for body of text as letters are often too narrow to read [Arial, Comics sansms, Tahoma, etc.].

## Accessibility Assessment

### AICA: Jabal Mehsen -Makani

#### Assessment General Information

<b>Building</b>	Aica Center
<b>Location</b>	Jabal Mehsen
<b>Date</b>	29 April 2024

#### Objective of accessibility assessment:

Accessibility assessment aims to provide guidance for improving access to the built environment for students with disabilities or functional limitations and reducing barriers and obstacles to improve the participation of all students at Makani centers.

The rehabilitation will take place in Makani's classes, corridors, toilets, windows and every place it can be used from children with disabilities.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

Access to services is fundamental right for persons with disabilities should be promoted through physical accessibility as well as a positive attitude towards persons with different disabilities to use these spaces.

**A barrier-free environment** allows everybody, irrespective of age, gender or physical ability, to access and make use of the built environment. This includes everything from public or private facilities to private homes. By designing and implementing accessibility of public facilities and spaces and public / private constructions we can make an environment barrier free thus allowing independent, safe and easy access for everyone. Ensuring access to the built environment is a crucial element in reducing the vulnerability and isolation of persons with disabilities and mobility difficulties: architectural accessibility .

#### Short description of the building:

AICA Center is a multi-service center that provides social, educational, cultural, and entertainment services to meet the requirements of people from a variety of backgrounds.

This center consists of two floors:

The ground floor includes 2 rooms, 1 meeting room, 1 bathroom, and 2 balconies (one of them is closed).

Each class has 2 entrance doors in the ground floor.

There are stairs leading to the -1.

The -1 floor is accessible for persons having physical limitations because there is a second gate (leading to Al Tebbeneh – Syria Street) accessible for persons using wheelchair, and one accessible toilet in this floor.

Its includes 3 rooms, 1 bathroom, 1 area for the center manager (2 classrooms doesn't have boards but there are projectors).

Classrooms doors width is 89 cm, so, its accessible for persons using wheelchair to enter and circulate.

Classrooms are free from thresholds which can facilitate the circulation of the children in the center.

The white boards in classrooms have accessible measures from the floor, so persons using wheelchairs can use it without limitations.

There is one accessible toilet in mince one floor for persons using wheelchair.

This report provides an overview of the accessibility problems in the building and provides suggestions on possible improvements.

It is NOT a recommendation of the author that ALL the suggested modifications are implemented; these will be selected and decided by the partner responsible person.

**Note:**



At least one entrance to a public building should always be accessible, preferably the principal entrance. If stairs hinder the access in already existing buildings, at least one ramp has to be provided to ensure access to the building for wheelchair users.

**Concept used in this report is RECU concept (Reach, Enter, Circulate and Use)**

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**Reach:** includes

person using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities, and person with visual disabilities can easily find their way from the outside road / pavement to the main entrance of the building.


Barriers		Recommendation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. There is not a drop on / off space close to the main gate.</li><li>2. There is an outside panel existing show the Center name on the main road or on the building, this panel is not accessible for persons having visual impairments (we should provide modifications to be more visible, mentioned in the recommendations).</li><li>3. There is no parking bay for persons with disabilities</li><li>4. The main gate is not accessible for persons have physical</li></ol>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Designate a drop on / off space close to the main entrance of the center covered with canopy to protect from sun and rain.</li><li>▪ Design outside panel with relevant information (name of the center, functioning services on the main road accessible (logical position, high, big letter, clear font, with clear color contrast, clear symbols, and Arabic and English language) clearly visible for all type of impairments.</li><li>▪ And/ or parking bay with enough size(240X540cm), enough space beside the parking pay to get in / out of the car (150cm), close enough to the main entrance of the office (less than 50 mt), path between the parking bay and the entrance clear obstacle, even, large enough at least (120cm</li></ul>

<p>limitations (there is stairs and 2 lips/ lip 1: 13 cm, lip 2: 9cm).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a second gate in the center leading to Syria street accessible for persons using wheelchair.</li> </ul>
--	--	---

**Enter and circulate:** *includes area surrounding the buildings main entrance, staircase, ramp type of door, landings, elevators etc., Enter; where a person's using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities can easily enter the building through the main door and get in, can easily be welcomed at the reception area while circulate persons using wheelchair and other type of disabilities can easily move from the reception area to any other place of the building; internal corridors, and other circulation spaces ,and can be easily welcomed*

<b>Barriers</b>	<b>Illustration</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
<p>The stairs are free from colored tapes which is difficult for children with visual impairment to recognize the stairs.</p>		<p>Add colored tape on the floor to ensure that children with visual impairment can come up the stairs independently.</p>

**Use;** *everything that has to do with the use of all spaces in the building; toilets, switch and plugs, window and light conditions, material, handles, etc. Accordingly, persons using wheelchair or with visual and hearing disabilities can easily identify and use the different spaces, and elements of the building upon needs,*

<b>Barriers</b>	<b>Illustration</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
<p>1. Presence of humidity in the wall and water leak.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Readjust the wall.</li> </ul>



1. The complaints box is not accessible for persons using wheelchair to use (130 cm).



- I recommend to adjust the high of the complaints box. (80-90 cm).

#### All over Recommendation

##### REACH Ensure that:

- pedestrian gates are wide at least 90cm and have no thresholds
- there is a panel in more than one language to identify the services, possibly with symbols and in a visible position
- there are no obstacles from the gate to the entrances of the building(s) and that the soil is even, flat and without holes
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any)

##### ENTER Ensure that:

- all steps are regular, of the same height, with accessible handrails on both sides, with corner nose profiles in contrasted colour
- if possible, steps are replaced with an accessible ramp with handrails on both sides, side kerb, landings in suitable positions, etc.
- there is no threshold under the entrance door
- the entrance door is wide at least 85cm and it has accessible lever type handles
- there is an information panel close to the door to identify the service in two languages and in braille
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the entrance

##### CIRCULATE Ensure that:

- all the relevant parts of the building are connected in an accessible way, especially toilets • if toilets or other relevant areas are external, there is enough night illumination
- there are direction arrows around the building's area to guide to the different buildings (if any), in different languages and possibly with symbols and braille texts
- if steps or differences in level in the corridors or in other circulation spaces in the building are replaced by small ramps
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any) or rooms
- internal doors are wide at least 85cm, they have accessible lever type handles, they have no thresholds
- there is an internal wayfinding system to guide through the different areas of the building, in different languages and possibly in braille

- staircases are equipped with accessible handrails on both sides, corner nose profiles in contrasted colors and possibly braille information, and that there are accessible information panels on each landing
- accessible ramps replace steps and stairs whenever possible
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the building

**USE Ensure that:**

- toilets are easily accessible from the main parts of the building; the entrance door has no steps and is wide at least 85cm t
- toilets are well indicated with direction arrows around the building and information panels close to the entrance showing which one is male/female/persons with disabilities
- squat toilets are provided with accessible seats, handrails and enough circulation space
- western toilets are provided with accessible WCs, handrails and enough circulation space
- sinks in toilets are provided with vertical handrails
- plugs and switches are at a convenient height and in contrasted colors
- light conditions are comfortable • reception counters have different heights for persons using a wheelchair
- waiting areas are provided with seats with armrest and backrest

**Alternative recommendation;**

**In regards of room 2:**

There is not enough space to add a ramp, however, the room can be accessible if open the outside door as mentioned by the officer, which will allow for persons using wheelchair to access to the room when there is a need

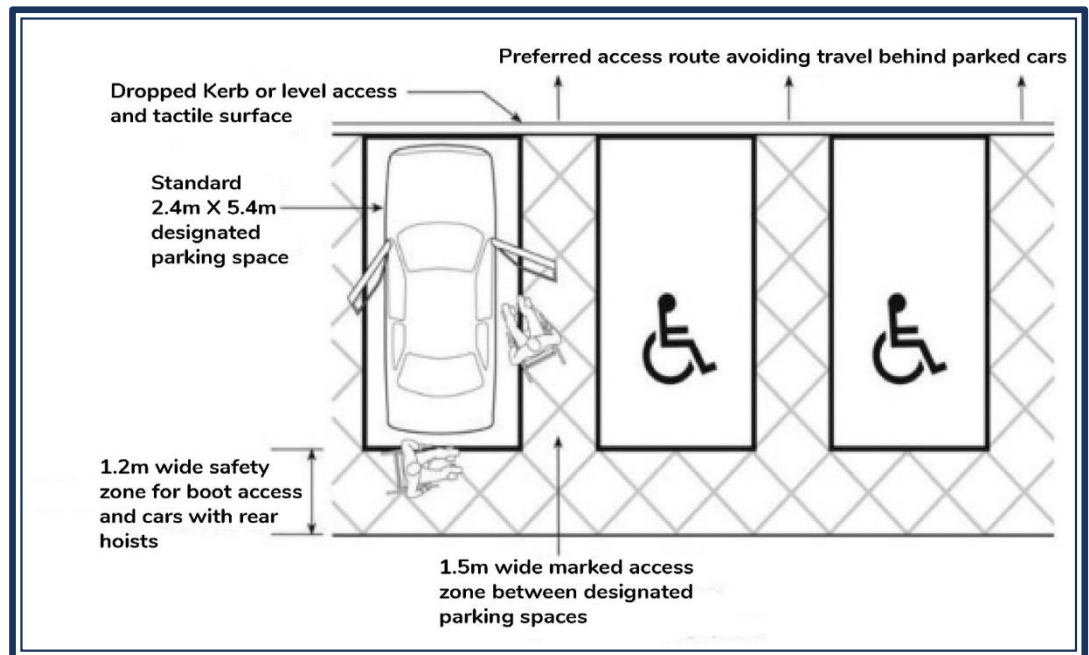
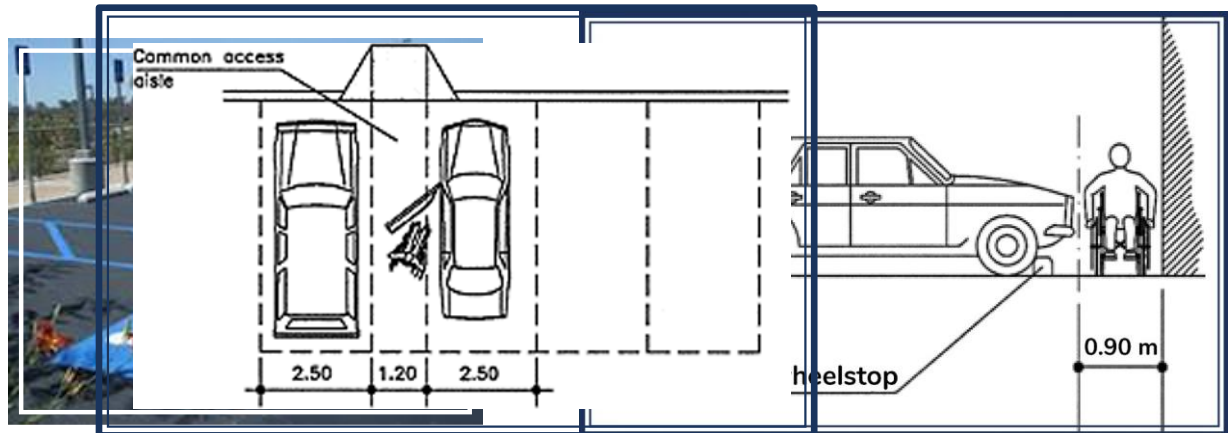
## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 1. PARKING LOTS

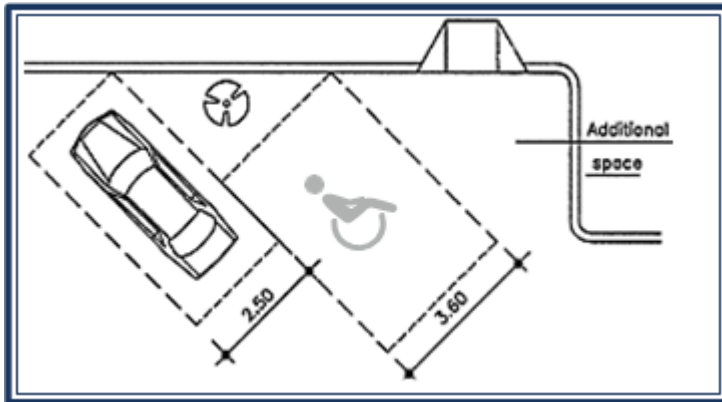
#### ➤ GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Designated parking spaces should be located as near as possible to the building's main entrance.
- Car parking spaces must have an additional circulation zone with minimum of 1.50 m wide beside the car parking with visual signage. This additional space can be shared between two users
- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.
- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!

- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.

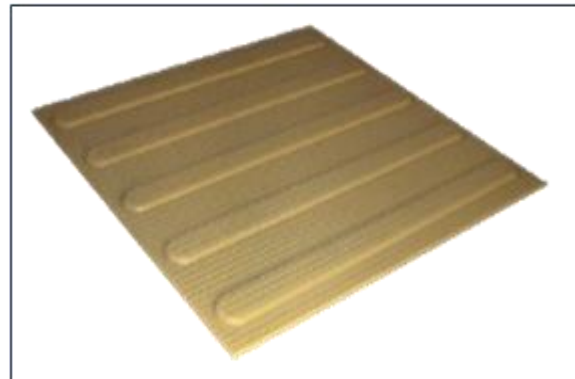
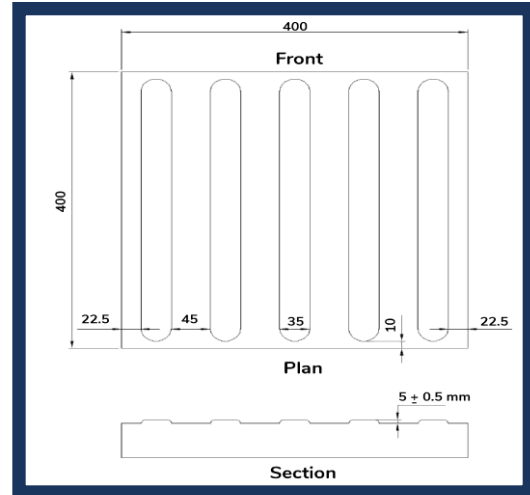


- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!



## 2. EXTERNAL TACTILE PAVING;

- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to, identify the location of street furniture, to find their way, to access buildings, equipment and public transportation, to safely cross a street and use a staircase, etc.
- When used in sidewalks, they should be made of a resistant and non-slippery material and should have a different, contrasting color from the sidewalk.
- When warning and directional tactile are combined, it is important that persons with visual impairment are able to clearly identify both of them.
- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to identify the location of street furniture, access to buildings, equipment and public transportation.



### 3. Accessible Ramp Specifications

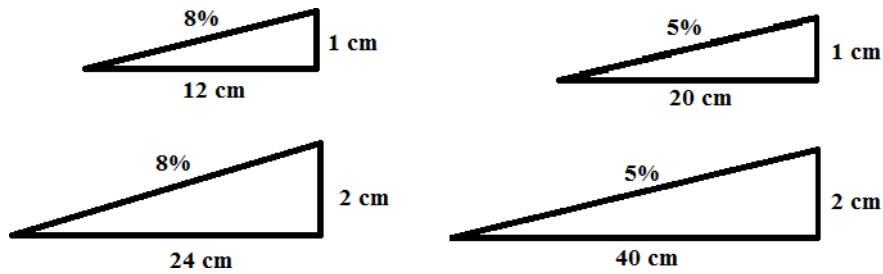
#### 3.1 CONSIDERATIONS AND DESIGN OPTIONS;

- A ramp is the most comfortable mean to reach a place which is on a higher (or lower) level for people with disabilities, especially for wheelchair users.
- For long ramps the design should include intermediate rest areas (landings) that can serve for resting but also for turning back. Landings areas allow people on wheelchair users to rest while getting up and prevent them losing control when going down (a wheelchair can gain speed and put from danger the user when either the slope is too steep or the landing is too far).
- Landings are also important to ensure that the required circulation space is available for people who use wheelchairs to be on a stable flat surface before opening a door.
- Whenever possible, ramps should be designed so that wheelchair users can use them autonomously, with no external help.

#### 3.2 Slope:

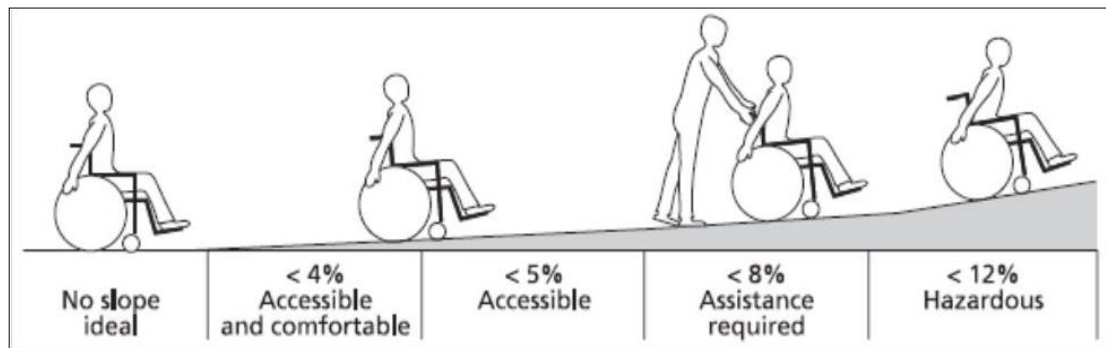
- The Ideal slope for a ramp is less than 5% (1 cm height: 20 cm length).
- The maximum slope is 8% (1 cm height: 12 cm length)

- Up to 12% is acceptable only for distances of less than 50 cm.



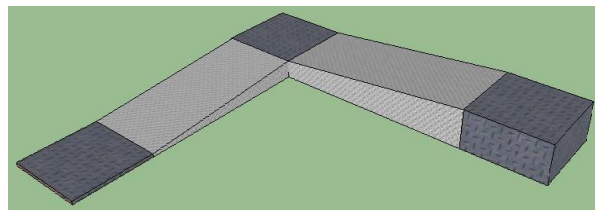
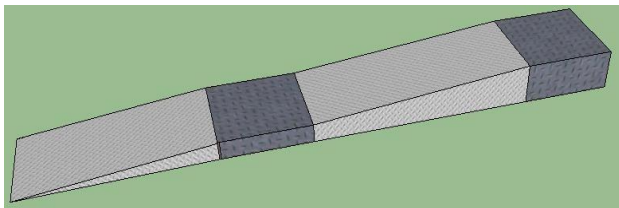
- The table below is showing the maximum length and slope for a ramp.

Type	Slope	Maximum Length
Smooth Slope	<5%	12 m
Medium Slope	5% - 8%	6 m
Steep Slope	8% - 12%	3 m
Extra Steep Slope	12%	50 m



### 3.3 Landing space and resting area:

- Each ramp requires a landing space at the top, bottom and anytime the ramp changes direction.
- If the ramp is longer than 6 m, it needs a resting area or landing space at least (120 × 120 cm) in order to allow the user to take his/her breath.

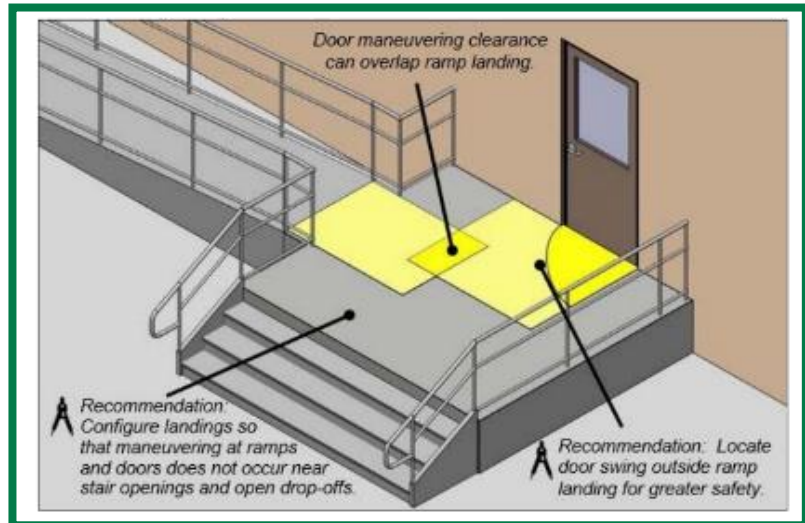
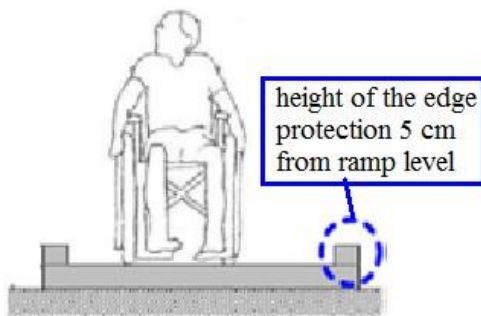


### 3.4 Surface:

Surfaces should be firm, not slippery. Additionally, a tactile surface with a visual contrast should be placed at the top and bottom of the ramp for the benefit of people with a visual impairment

### 3.5 Handrails:

- Handrails are useful for wheelchair users to pull themselves up the ramp ( if needed) and for people with limited mobility to walk along the ramp
- For a facility or a ramp which rises more than 15 cm, handrails should be provided on:
  - Both sides of the ramp.
  - At height of 90 -100 cm from ramp level.
  - Additional handrail at height of 60-70 cm for children.
  - 3.5 - 5 cm in width and away from the wall 4 cm.
- For ramp which rises less than 15 cm there is no need to add handrails but **Edge Protection** should be provided at 5 cm height from ramp level



The relation between ramp landing, stairs landing and door opening

## 4. BUILDING'S ENTRANCE

### 4.1 SAFE AND COMFORTABLE ENTRANCE

- It's important to provide a covered area in front of the entrance where visitors can get out of their vehicle or wait for their car, without being exposed to excessive heat or rain
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes) should be used to orientate visitors and help them to find their way. It shall start from the entrances, especially in big buildings like your office.
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes), associated to an explanatory panels, can be useful to lead visitors to a specific department with no need of asking for information.



- Use visual indicators on glass access doors in order to minimize the risk of incidents for people with low vision: even if the door is automated, when it is closed they may not see it and stumble on the glass.



#### 4.2 TAC TILE PAVING:

- Tac tile warning strips should be located at the top and bottom of the stairs and at intermediate landings.
- The textural marking strip should be at least 0.40 m deep extending over the full width of the stairs.
- To provide orientation for people with low vision, the marking strip should have a color contrasting with the surrounding surface.



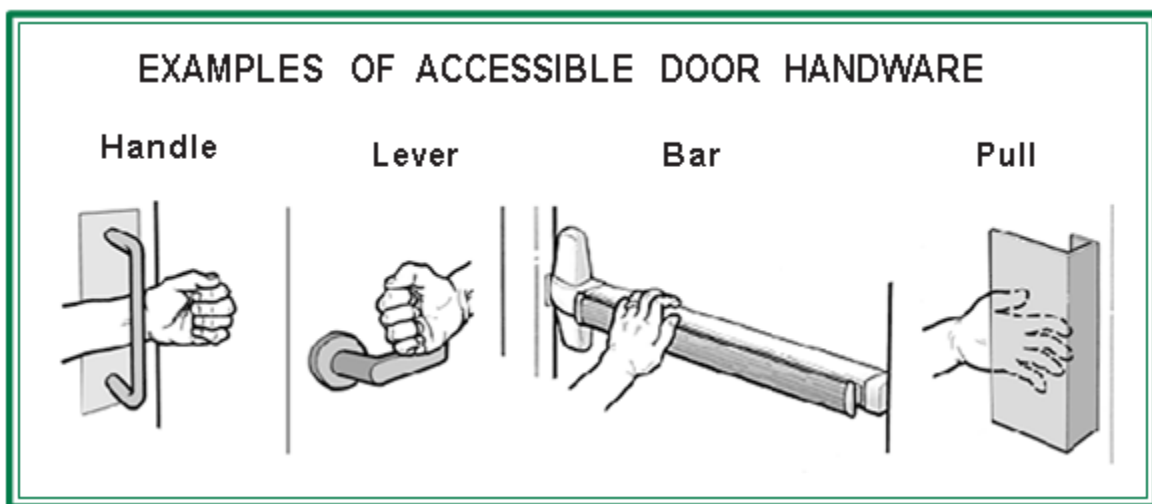
#### 4.3 ENTRANCE SIGNAGE

- Tactile plans in the entrance hall provide help for people with visual impairments to find their way throughout the building.
- Braille indications of the main facilities of the building should also be provided close to the entrance door.

- Color, contrast, font size and type are essential to help people with intellectual / mental/ visual impairments to understand written communication

#### 4.4 HANDLES:

- Between 850 and 1100 mm from floor level.
- Fitted with lever or D-handles.
- 45 mm space between handle and door frame to facilitate use.
- Avoid doorknobs because they are difficult to grab
- Avoid doorknobs, because they are difficult to grab, especially for people with prehension problems or amputees.
- Special or extra handles can be provided to people with disabilities to facilitate their movements.



#### 4.5 THRESHOLDS:

- Thresholds greater than 6 mm can create a trip hazard and thresholds greater than 20 mm are likely to impede access for wheelchair users.
- All thresholds should be removed, if possible.
- If thresholds cannot be avoided and do not exceed 20 mm, they should be chamfered.



## 5. TOILETS specifications

### 5.1 DIFFERENT USE APPROACHES

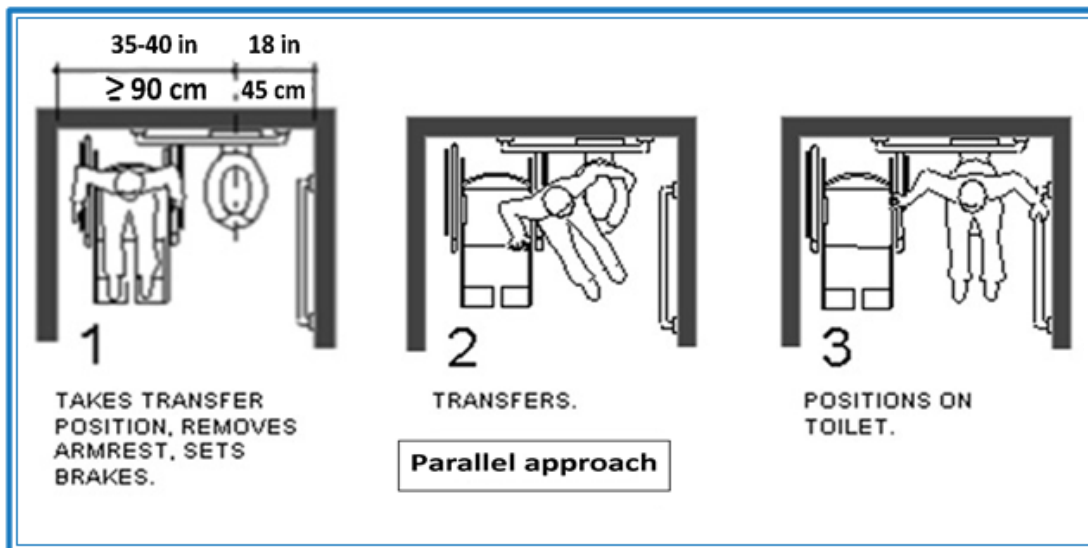
•Generally, there are four different approaches for wheelchair users to use the toilet seat:

1. The parallel or side approach (easier, recommended).
2. The diagonal approach (feasible but not easy).
3. The perpendicular approach (difficult).
4. The frontal approach (extremely difficult).

Parallel and diagonal are the easiest way to use a toilet, while frontal and perpendicular should be avoided.

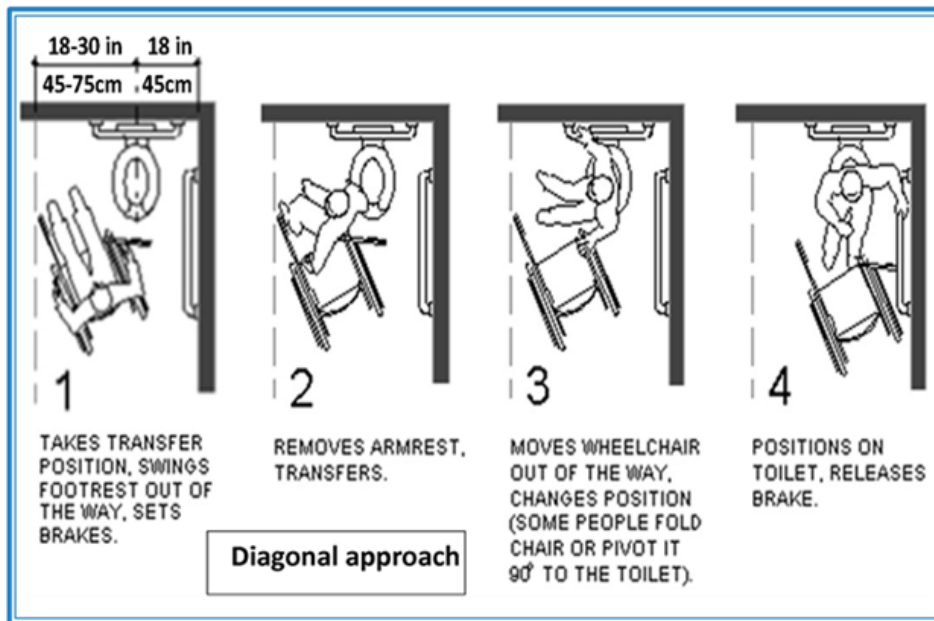
#### ➤ THE PARALLEL OR SIDE APPROACH:

- This approach is the easier but requires at least 90 cm beside the WC to allow a wheelchair to be positioned and well-designed handrails to facilitate the transfer.
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 45 cm



➤ **DIAGONAL APPROACH:**

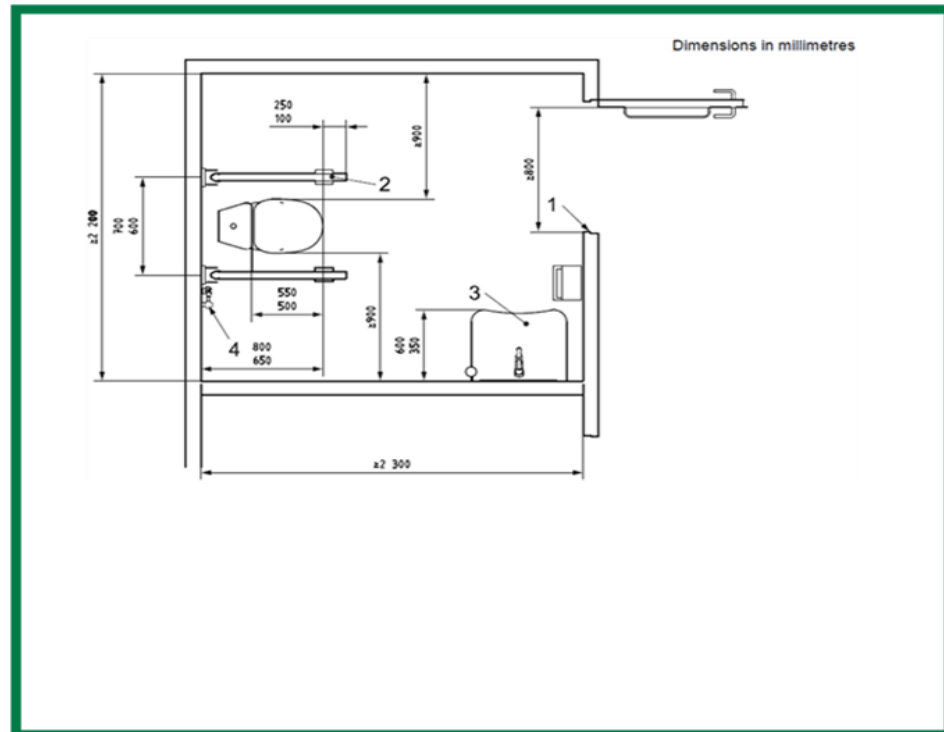
Various movement steps are necessary and it might be difficult for old people or amputees. Anyway, in case of lack of space this option can be used.



**5.2 DIFFERENT PUBLIC TOILET CONFIGURATIONS:**

- External signage with visual and braille indications should be provided.
- Door: Minimum 800 mm ( 850 mm recommended) wide, the door shall swing outwards or be sliding type
- Place toilet in a corner so people have different options for transferring from their wheelchair
- If space is available, place toilet diagonally opposite the door to maintain privacy of the user.
- Place vertical and horizontal grab bars on the walls near the wc and the sink.
- The clear maneuvering space in front of the toilet seat and the washbasin shall be 1500 mm x 1500 mm, in rare cases 1200 mm minimum in front of it
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 450 mm
- A clear dimension of 900 mm minimum to one side of the toilet to enable side transfer by people who use wheelchairs
- It's essential that appropriate and clear signs are located on the toilets doors and/or on a nearby wall, in a position that allows users to identify the service from a suitable distance.
- Braille texts should be available to allow people with visual impairments to easily identify the toilets as well.

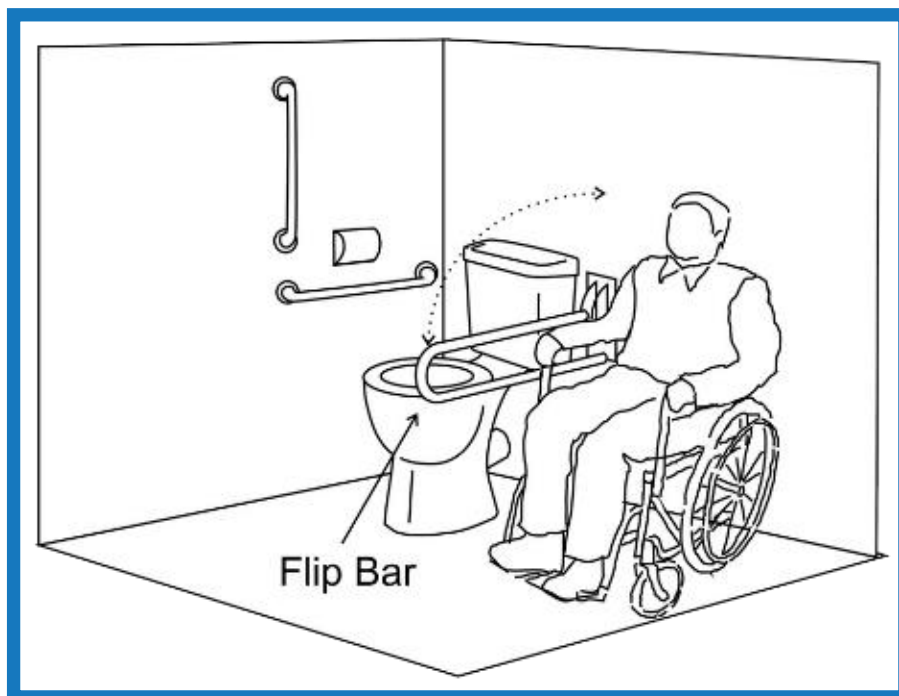
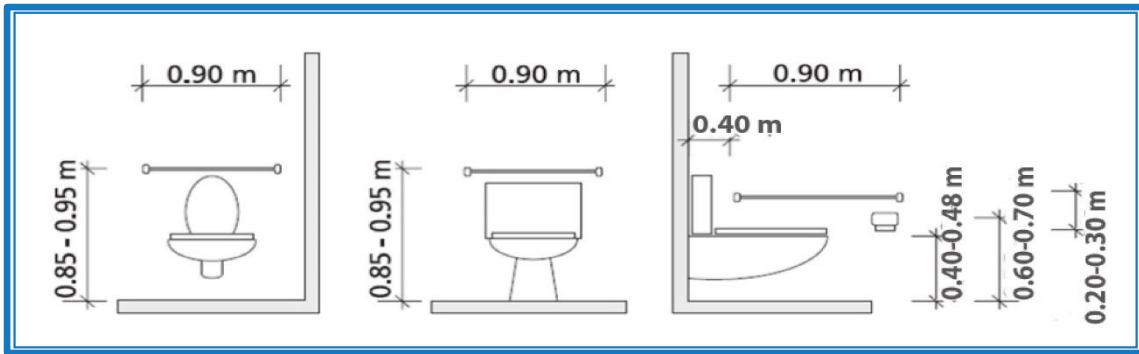




### 5.3 WESTERN TOILET:

- The top of the toilet should be 400 - 480 mm from the ground level.
- Grab bars on the adjacent wall should be installed to provide support in transfers/standing.
- A horizontal grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- The length of the foldable grab rail should overlap the front edge of the toilet seat in between 100 mm - 250 mm.

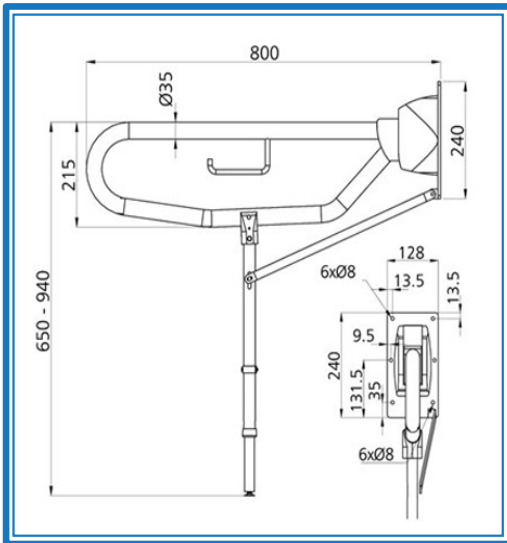
The horizontal grab rail shall extend a distance of minimum 150 mm to the front edge of the toilet seat



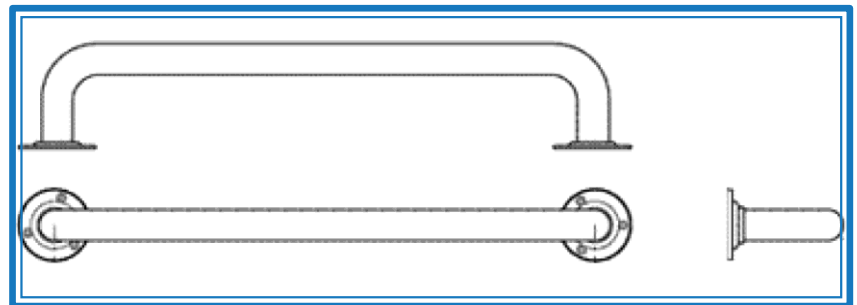
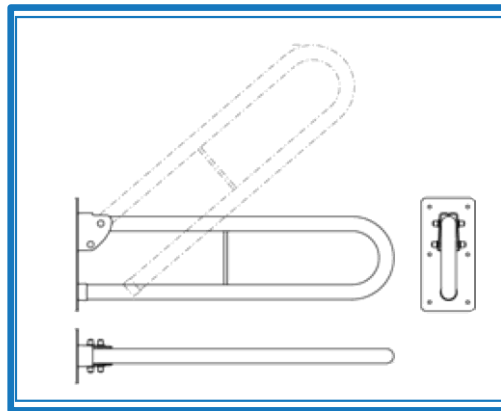
#### GRAB BARS:

- Grab bars are useful for people with mobility impairments to pull themselves up from a sitting position and to help them keep their balance when standing and not to slip on a wet floor.
- Grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- Particularly in public buildings, the colour of grab bars should contrast with the walls finish.
- Grab bars should be firmly fixed since considerable pressure will be placed on the rail.
- On both sides of a toilet, a grab rail (whether drop-down or fixed to the wall) shall be provided at a distance between 300 mm to 350 mm from the centre of the toilet.
- In case of wall mounted grab bars, the distance between the rail and the wall should be 45 mm to 50 mm. A grab bar at one side of the sink should be installed.
- Next to toilet seat, moveable grab bars should extend horizontally 150 -250 mm.
- Particularly for public buildings, flip bars / drop-down hinged rails, which can be stored in the vertical position and may also incorporate a tissue holder, should be considered

L-shape fixed Handrail



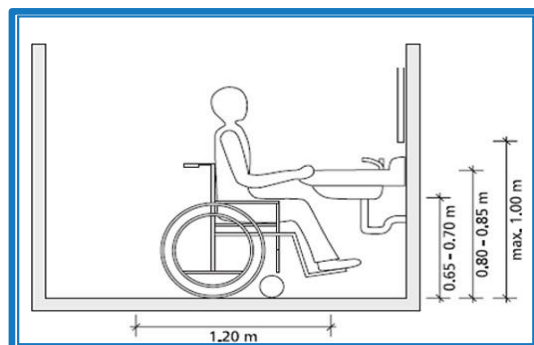
Hinged Handrail



Fixed Handrail

#### WASHBASINS:

- Mounted with top edge 750 mm - 850 mm from floor level.
- Knee space of at least 760 mm wide by 200 mm deep by 650 mm- 700 mm high underneath washbasin.
- Lever type handles for taps are recommended, because they are easily used by people with difficulties in grasping objects.
- Avoid corner sink: difficult to access and small dimension makes it hard to use.
- Mirror's bottom edge 900 mm and the upper minimum edge 1900 mm from the floor, mirror leaning at a slight downwards angle.





## 6. WAYFINDING SYSTEM INTERNAL SIGNAGE

- Detailed information should be provided in strategic, highly visible places to help people to find their way inside the building.
- Panels should always display also graphic universal symbols or pictograms to facilitate the comprehension of people with intellectual and mental impairments
- Braille signage on handrails in the staircases.
- Colour contrasted guiding strips on floors and walls.

## 7. GRAPHIC AND WRITTEN INFORMATION

- Text alignment: in general, it is easier for a person who has visual impairment or intellectual impairment to follow the text if it is aligned to the left. (In Arabic-speaking countries align the text to the right because Arabic writing goes from right to left).
- No text justification, when you justify, the gaps between the words are of different sizes which can be disorienting and distracting. Having an uneven right border makes it easier to follow the lines of text and follow/define when one-line finishes and another begins.
- Avoid decorative fonts and use simple sans serif font like Arial, Calibri, Times New Roman, Bookman Old Style, Book Antiqua, and CG times
- Avoid compressed fonts and italics: difficult to read.
- Avoid highlighting words or sentences by underlining.
- Use sans serif font s for headlines, avoid for body of text as letters are often too narrow to read [Arial, Comics sansms, Tahoma, etc.].

## Accessibility Assessment

### Ribat : Ayrounye Center -Makani



Entrance of the Ayrouniyyeh Center

## Assessment General Information

<b>Building</b>	Ayrouniyeh Center
<b>Location</b>	Ayrouniyyeh
<b>Date</b>	29 April 2024

### **Objective of accessibility assessment:**

Accessibility assessment aims to provide guidance for improving access to the built environment for students with disabilities or functional limitations and reducing barriers and obstacles to improve the participation of all students at Makani centers.

The rehabilitation will take place in Makani's classes, corridors, toilets, windows and every place it can be used from children with disabilities.

### **BACKGROUND:**

Access to services is fundamental right for persons with disabilities should be promoted through physical accessibility as well as a positive attitude towards persons with different disabilities to use these spaces.

**A barrier-free environment** allows everybody, irrespective of age, gender or physical ability, to access and make use of the built environment. This includes everything from public or private facilities to private homes. By designing and implementing accessibility of public facilities and spaces and public / private constructions we can make an environment barrier free thus allowing independent, safe and easy access for everyone. Ensuring access to the built environment is a crucial element in reducing the vulnerability and isolation of persons with disabilities and mobility difficulties: architectural accessibility .

### **Short description of the building:**

Ayrounye center is a multi-service center that provides social, educational, cultural, and entertainment services to meet the requirements of people from a variety of backgrounds.

This first-floor apartment includes two bathrooms, a kitchen, three balconies, and four rooms.

The center manager's office is in the reception area and is accessible to everyone.

You have access to the center by a sub-road. The security of the center is ensured with a gate at the entrance.

Children with physical disabilities cannot access it because the building does not have an elevator.

There is a panel on the door that indicates the Makani Center's visibility.

This report provides an overview of the accessibility problems in the building and provides suggestions on possible improvements.

It is NOT a recommendation of the author that ALL the suggested modifications are implemented; these will be selected and decided by the partner responsible person.

**Note:**


At least one entrance to a public building should always be accessible, preferably the principal entrance. If stairs hinder the access in already existing buildings, at least one ramp has to be provided to ensure access to the building for wheelchair users.

**Concept used in this report is RECU concept (Reach, Enter, Circulate and Use)**


- RECU concept of accessibility includes four steps in a chain of movement:
- **Reach** – being able to move around the community and get to the service/facility.
- **Enter** – being able to get inside the facility.
- **Circulate** – being able to move about inside the entire facility including from one building to another or one floor to another.
- **Use** – being able to use all services and facilities within the building.
  
- *This report provides an overview of the accessibility limitations in the center and provides suggestions on possible improvements and according to the overall **available budget** and on **priorities**, and during the visit with the supplier it may appear other obstacles and barriers that limit the accessibility of children with disabilities so we **must take it into consideration if appropriate**.*

**Reach:** *includes*



*person using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities, and person with visual disabilities can easily find their way from the outside road / pavement to the main entrance of the building.*

Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the pavement is <b>rough and not smooth</b> which not safe to be used by person using mobility aids.</li> <li>2. There is no outside panel existing show the Center name on the main road or on the building.</li> <li>3. There is not a drop on / off space close to the main gate.</li> <li>4. The lip in front of entrance gate makes difficult for those using wheelchairs or white canes to enter the building independently.</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Do a maintenance or reconstruct the outside pavement area/ sidewalk to be smooth.</li> <li>▪ Design outside panel with relevant information (name of the center, functioning services on the main road accessible (logical position, high, big letter, clear font, with clear color contrast, clear symbols, and Arabic and English language) clearly visible for all type of impairments.</li> <li>▪ Designate a drop on / off space close to the main entrance of the center covered with canopy to protect from sun and rain.</li> <li>▪ Remove step/lip or construct a bevel (small ramp) with the following specifications: Wide at least 120 cm with a net length of at least 100 cm, and slope less than 8% with handrails on both side 70 cm height (the handrails in contrasting colour compared to the background)</li> </ul>

**Enter and circulate:** *includes area surrounding the buildings main entrance, staircase, ramp type of door, landings, elevators etc., Enter; where a person's using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities can easily enter the building through the main door and get in, can easily be welcomed at the reception area while circulate persons using wheelchair and other type of disabilities can easily move from the reception area to any other place of the building; internal corridors, and other circulation spaces ,and can be easily welcomed*

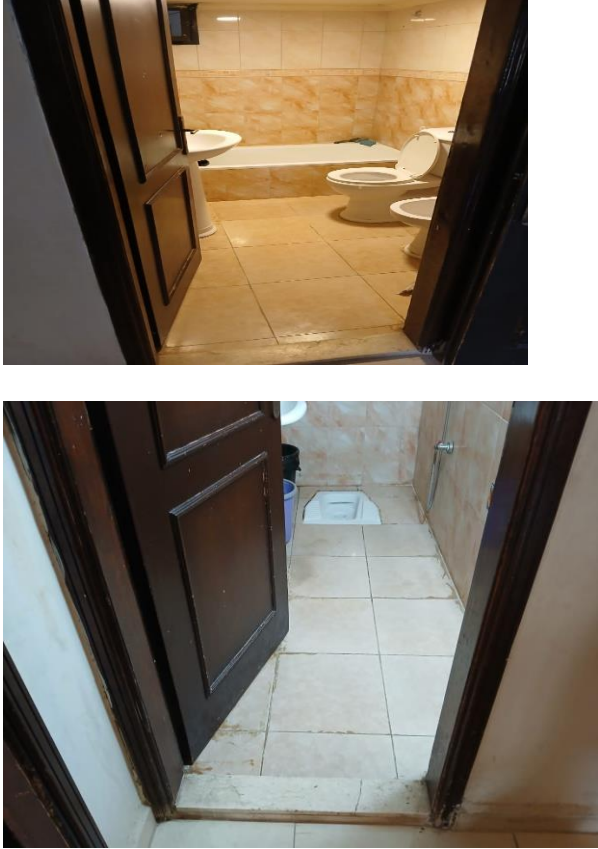
Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The lip in front of the second entrance door is a barrier which makes it difficult for those using wheelchairs or white canes to enter the building independently.</li> <li>▪ Persons with visual disabilities are unable to reach the center</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Remove step/lip or construct a bevel (small ramp)</li> <li>▪ Add tactile path leading from the entrance door to the reception area / to facilitate the circulation of persons with visual disabilities,</li> <li>▪ Provide the first three stairs with handrails( color contrast with the wall).</li> </ul>



<p>independently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The stairs are free from handrails.</li> <li>▪ The entrance door of the center has a lip.</li> <li>▪ Building is free from elevator.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The reception area is not accessible for persons with visual and hearing disabilities, there is not enough information about the services, or any directions in order to receive services.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The entrance door of the center has a lip</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipped reception area with printed information available to be handed to peoples with hearing disabilities, printed information, and guidance with braille language to support communication with persons with visual disabilities. Also provide the center with way findings.</li> <li>• The signage indicating the function or the room number, incorporating international symbols should be located at eye level, between 1.40 m and 1.60 m.</li> <li>• To ensure visibility of signage even when doors are open, the signage should be placed on doorframes or adjoining walls, not on doors themselves.</li> <li>• Provide directional signs to guide people with disabilities or their assistants to the respective locations. Adjust the height of signage placed too high or too low.</li> <li>• Add tactile information.</li> <li>• Adjust letter size in proportion to the reading distance.</li> <li>• Use contrasting colours.</li>   <li>• I suggest to add a small removable ramp to facilitate the entrance of persons with functional limitations and visual impairments.</li> </ul>

*Use; everything that has to do with the use of all spaces in the building; toilets, switch and plugs, window and light conditions, material, handles, etc. Accordingly, persons using wheelchair or with visual and hearing disabilities can easily identify and use the different spaces, and elements of the building upon needs,*

Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets: Toilets at Ayrouniyyeh center, are not accessible, door width is between 70 cm and 73 cm, in addition to this, there is a threshold with 5 cm Height(oriental toilet), the threshold in the other toilet is 3 cm.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide, if possible, at least one accessible and reachable toilet for children with disabilities allowing turning circles of 1.50 m and including adequate mobile grab bars and a wash basin inside if applicable.</li> <li>• Provide the entrance with a ramp to facilitate accessibility for persons with disabilities.</li> <li>• To ensure visibility of signage of the toilet (boys and girls).</li> <li>• To provide the second toilet(oriental toilet) with a toilet seat.</li> <li>• <i>(please see the technical description at the end of report)</i></li> </ul> <p>To Note that accessibility should start from reaching the center to use the services in the center, but at Ayrouniyyeh center accessibility from the main entrance is very limited because of the stairs and the absence of the elevator, so it is not suitable for children with physical disabilities to reach the center and to benefit from the services, so we can limit the rehabilitations in this center.</p>
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**All over Recommendation**

- REACH Ensure that:**
- pedestrian gates are wide at least 90cm and have no thresholds
  - there is a panel in more than one language to identify the services, possibly with symbols and in a visible position
  - there are no obstacles from the gate to the entrances of the building(s) and that the soil is even, flat and without holes
  - if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any)
- ENTER Ensure that:**
- all steps are regular, of the same height, with accessible handrails on both sides, with corner nose profiles in contrasted colour
  - if possible, steps are replaced with an accessible ramp with handrails on both sides, side kerb, landings in suitable positions, etc.
  - there is no threshold under the entrance door
  - the entrance door is wide at least 85cm and it has accessible lever type handles
  - there is an information panel close to the door to identify the service in two languages and in braille
  - if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the entrance



**CIRCULATE Ensure that:**

- all the relevant parts of the building are connected in an accessible way, especially toilets • if toilets or other relevant areas are external, there is enough night illumination
- there are direction arrows around the building's area to guide to the different buildings (if any), in different languages and possibly with symbols and braille texts
- If steps or differences in level in the corridors or in other circulation spaces in the building are replaced by small ramps
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any) or rooms
- internal doors are wide at least 85cm, they have accessible lever type handles, they have no thresholds
- there is an internal wayfinding system to guide through the different areas of the building, in different languages and possibly in braille
- staircases are equipped with accessible handrails on both sides, corner nose profiles in contrasted colors and possibly braille information, and that there are accessible information panels on each landing
- accessible ramps replace steps and stairs whenever possible
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the building

**USE Ensure that:**

- toilets are easily accessible from the main parts of the building; the entrance door has no steps and is wide at least 85cm
- toilets are well indicated with direction arrows around the building and information panels close to the entrance showing which one is male/female/persons with disabilities
- squat toilets are provided with accessible seats, handrails and enough circulation space
- western toilets are provided with accessible WCs, handrails and enough circulation space
- sinks in toilets are provided with vertical handrails
- plugs and switches are at a convenient height and in contrasted colors
- light conditions are comfortable • reception counters have different heights for persons using a wheelchair
- waiting areas are provided with seats with armrest and backrest

**Alternative recommendation;****In regards of room 2:**

There is not enough space to add a ramp, however, the room can be accessible if open the outside door as mentioned by the officer, which will allow for persons using wheelchair to access to the room when there is a need

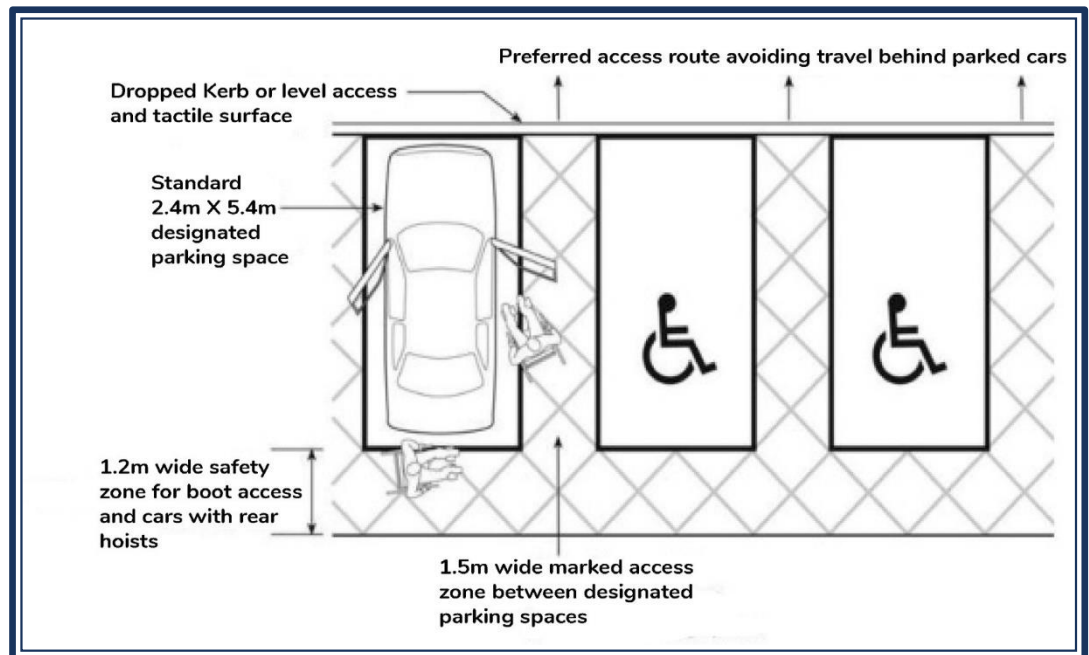
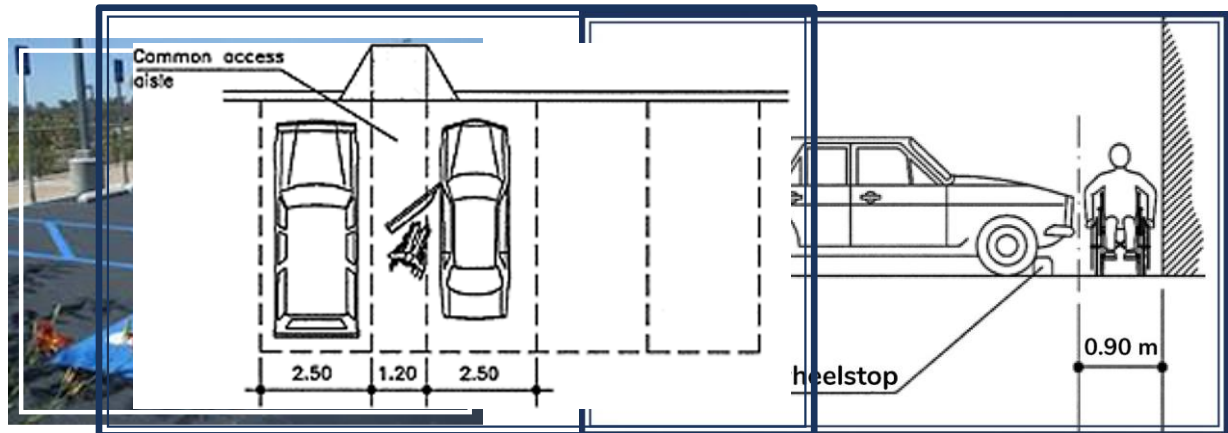
## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 1. PARKING LOTS

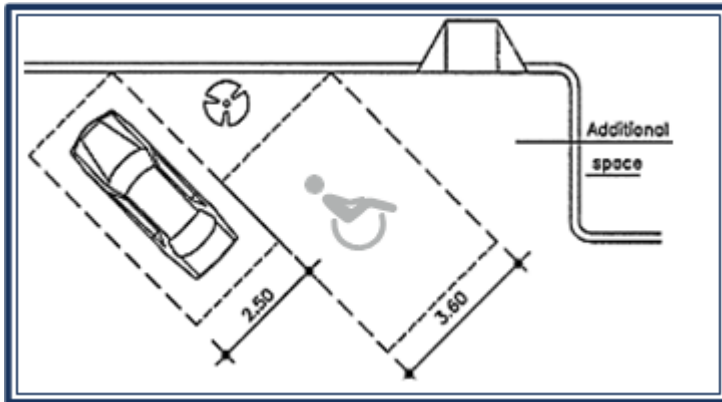
#### ➤ GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Designated parking spaces should be located as near as possible to the building's main entrance.
- Car parking spaces must have an additional circulation zone with minimum of 1.50 m wide beside the car parking with visual signage. This additional space can be shared between two users
- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.
- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!

- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.

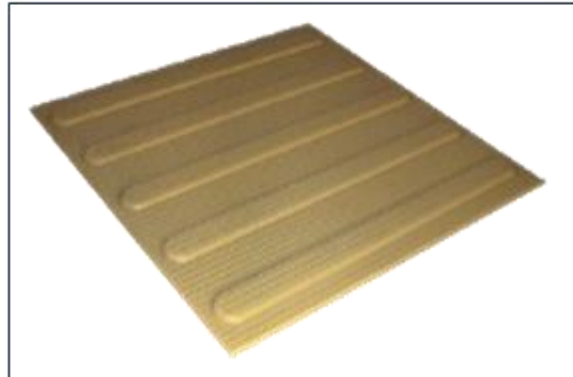
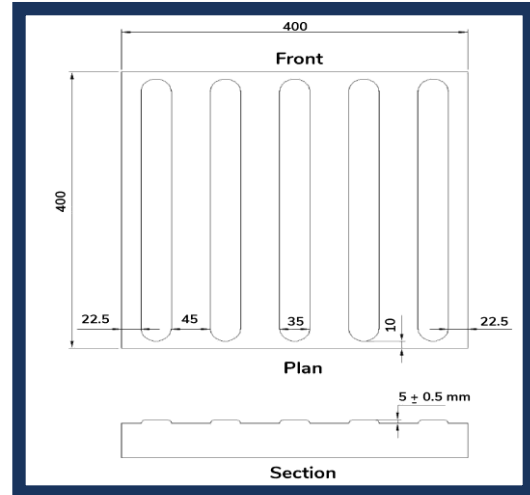


- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!



## 2. EXTERNAL TACTILE PAVING;

- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to, identify the location of street furniture, to find their way, to access buildings, equipment and public transportation, to safely cross a street and use a staircase, etc.
- When used in sidewalks, they should be made of a resistant and non-slippery material and should have a different, contrasting color from the sidewalk.
- When warning and directional tactile are combined, it is important that persons with visual impairment are able to clearly identify both of them.
- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to identify the location of street furniture, access to buildings, equipment and public transportation.



### 3. Accessible Ramp Specifications

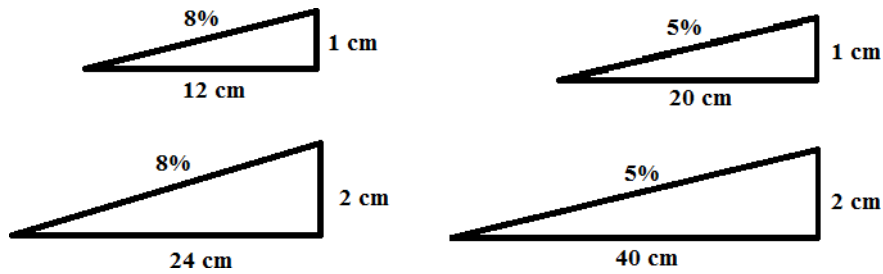
#### 3.1 CONSIDERATIONS AND DESIGN OPTIONS;

- A ramp is the most comfortable mean to reach a place which is on a higher (or lower) level for people with disabilities, especially for wheelchair users.
- For long ramps the design should include intermediate rest areas (landings) that can serve for resting but also for turning back. Landings areas allow people on wheelchair users to rest while getting up and prevent them losing control when going down (a wheelchair can gain speed and put from danger the user when either the slope is too steep or the landing is too far).
- Landings are also important to ensure that the required circulation space is available for people who use wheelchairs to be on a stable flat surface before opening a door.
- Whenever possible, ramps should be designed so that wheelchair users can use them autonomously, with no external help.

#### 3.2 Slope:

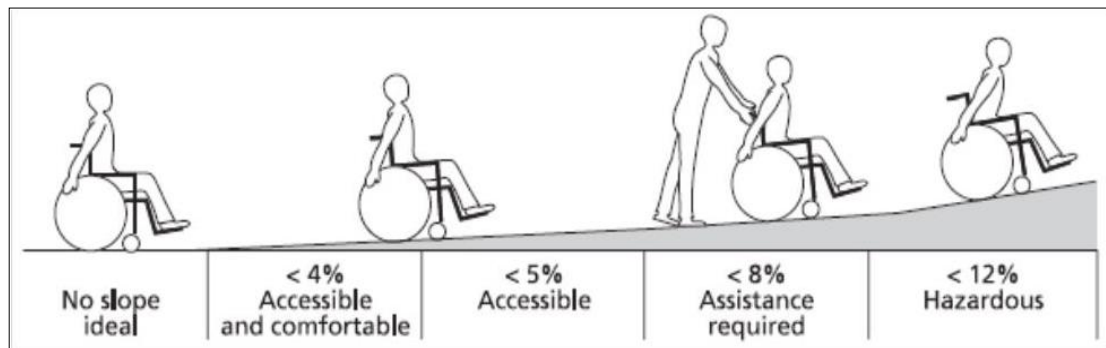
- The Ideal slope for a ramp is less than 5% (1 cm height: 20 cm length).
- The maximum slope is 8% (1 cm height: 12 cm length)

- Up to 12% is acceptable only for distances of less than 50 cm.



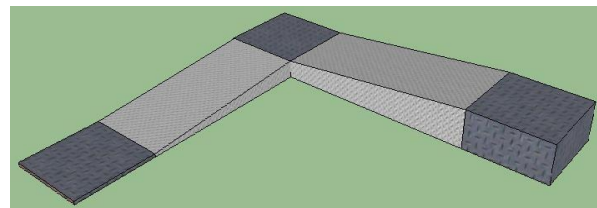
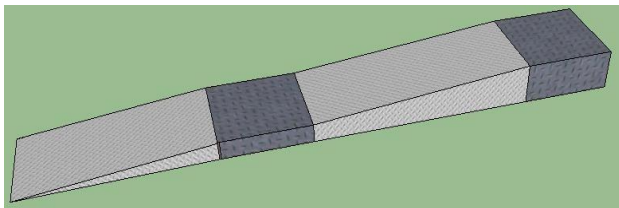
- The table below is showing the maximum length and slope for a ramp.

Type	Slope	Maximum Length
Smooth Slope	<5%	12 m
Medium Slope	5% - 8%	6 m
Steep Slope	8% - 12%	3 m
Extra Steep Slope	12%	50 m



### 3.3 Landing space and resting area:

- Each ramp requires a landing space at the top, bottom and anytime the ramp changes direction.
- If the ramp is longer than 6 m, it needs a resting area or landing space at least (120 × 120 cm) in order to allow the user to take his/her breath.

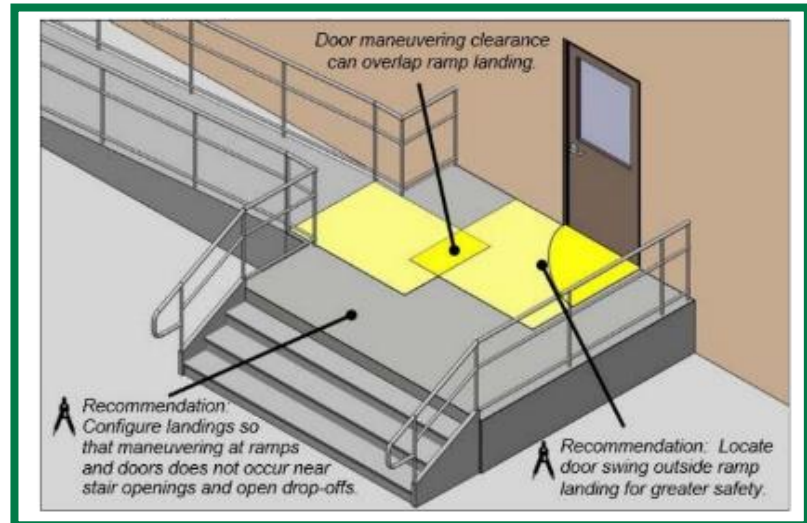
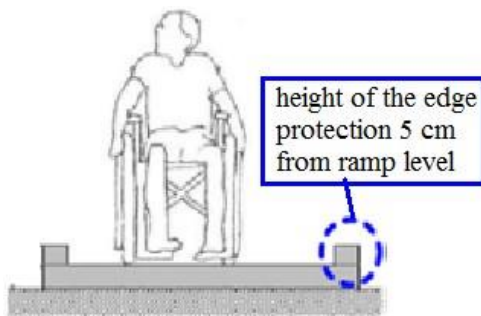


### 3.4 Surface:

Surfaces should be firm, not slippery. Additionally, a tactile surface with a visual contrast should be placed at the top and bottom of the ramp for the benefit of people with a visual impairment

### 3.5 Handrails:

- Handrails are useful for wheelchair users to pull themselves up the ramp ( if needed) and for people with limited mobility to walk along the ramp
- For a facility or a ramp which rises more than 15 cm, handrails should be provided on:
  - Both sides of the ramp.
  - At height of 90 -100 cm from ramp level.
  - Additional handrail at height of 60-70 cm for children.
  - 3.5 - 5 cm in width and away from the wall 4 cm.
- For ramp which rises less than 15 cm there is no need to add handrails but **Edge Protection** should be provided at 5 cm height from ramp level



The relation between ramp landing, stairs landing and door opening

## 4. BUILDING'S ENTRANCE

### 4.1 SAFE AND COMFORTABLE ENTRANCE

- It's important to provide a covered area in front of the entrance where visitors can get out of their vehicle or wait for their car, without being exposed to excessive heat or rain
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes) should be used to orientate visitors and help them to find their way. It shall start from the entrances, especially in big buildings like your office.
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes), associated to an explanatory panels, can be useful to lead visitors to a specific department with no need of asking for information.



- Use visual indicators on glass access doors in order to minimize the risk of incidents for people with low vision: even if the door is automated, when it is closed they may not see it and stumble on the glass.



#### 4.2 TAC TILE PAVING:

- Tac tile warning strips should be located at the top and bottom of the stairs and at intermediate landings.
- The textural marking strip should be at least 0.40 m deep extending over the full width of the stairs.
- To provide orientation for people with low vision, the marking strip should have a color contrasting with the surrounding surface.



#### 4.3 ENTRANCE SIGNAGE

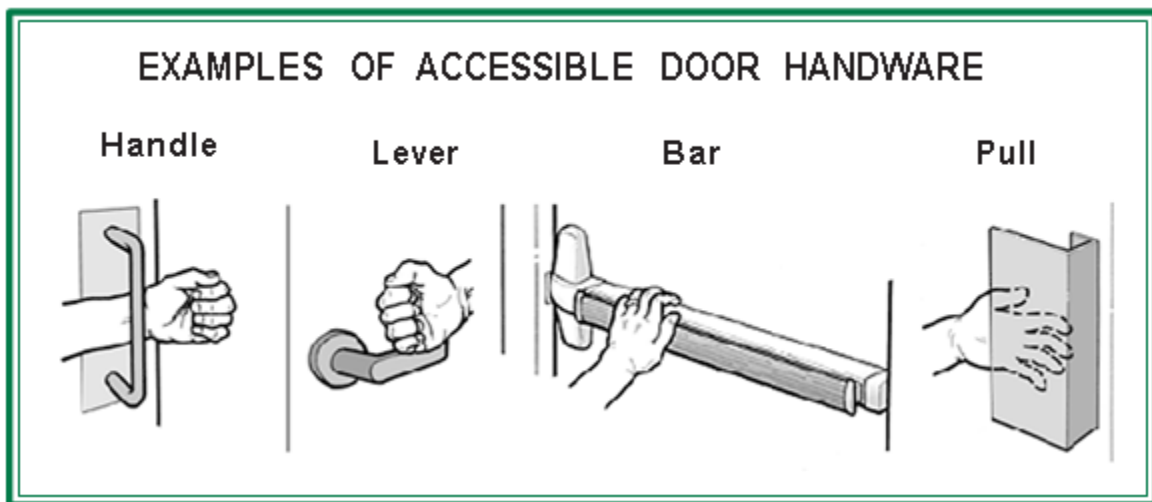
- Tactile plans in the entrance hall provide help for people with visual impairments to find their way throughout the building.
- Braille indications of the main facilities of the building should also be provided close to the entrance door.



- Color, contrast, font size and type are essential to help people with intellectual / mental/ visual impairments to understand written communication

#### 4.4 HANDLES:

- Between 850 and 1100 mm from floor level.
- Fitted with lever or D-handles.
- 45 mm space between handle and door frame to facilitate use.
- Avoid doorknobs because they are difficult to grab
- Avoid doorknobs, because they are difficult to grab, especially for people with prehension problems or amputees.
- Special or extra handles can be provided to people with disabilities to facilitate their movements.



#### 4.5 THRESHOLDS:

- Thresholds greater than 6 mm can create a trip hazard and thresholds greater than 20 mm are likely to impede access for wheelchair users.
- All thresholds should be removed, if possible.
- If thresholds cannot be avoided and do not exceed 20 mm, they should be chamfered.



## 5. TOILETS specifications

### 5.1 DIFFERENT USE APPROACHES

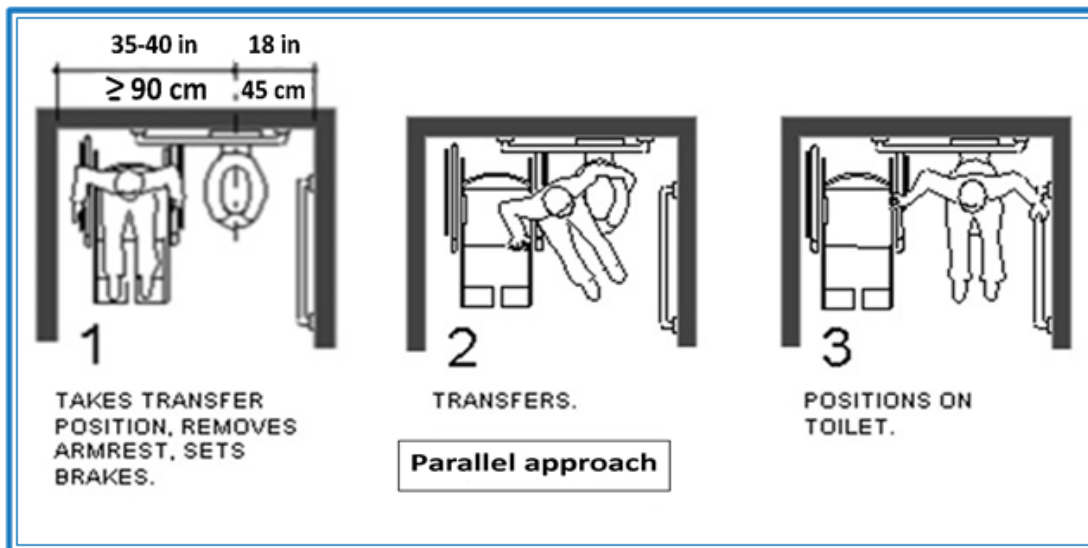
•Generally, there are four different approaches for wheelchair users to use the toilet seat:

1. The parallel or side approach (easier, recommended).
2. The diagonal approach (feasible but not easy).
3. The perpendicular approach (difficult).
4. The frontal approach (extremely difficult).

Parallel and diagonal are the easiest way to use a toilet, while frontal and perpendicular should be avoided.

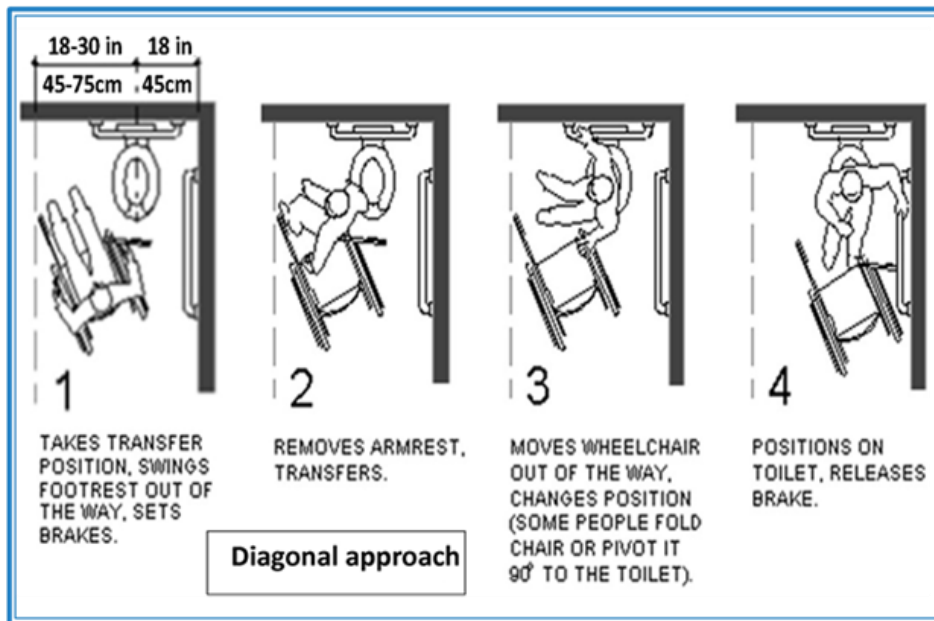
#### ➤ THE PARALLEL OR SIDE APPROACH:

- This approach is the easier but requires at least 90 cm beside the WC to allow a wheelchair to be positioned and well-designed handrails to facilitate the transfer.
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 45 cm



➤ **DIAGONAL APPROACH:**

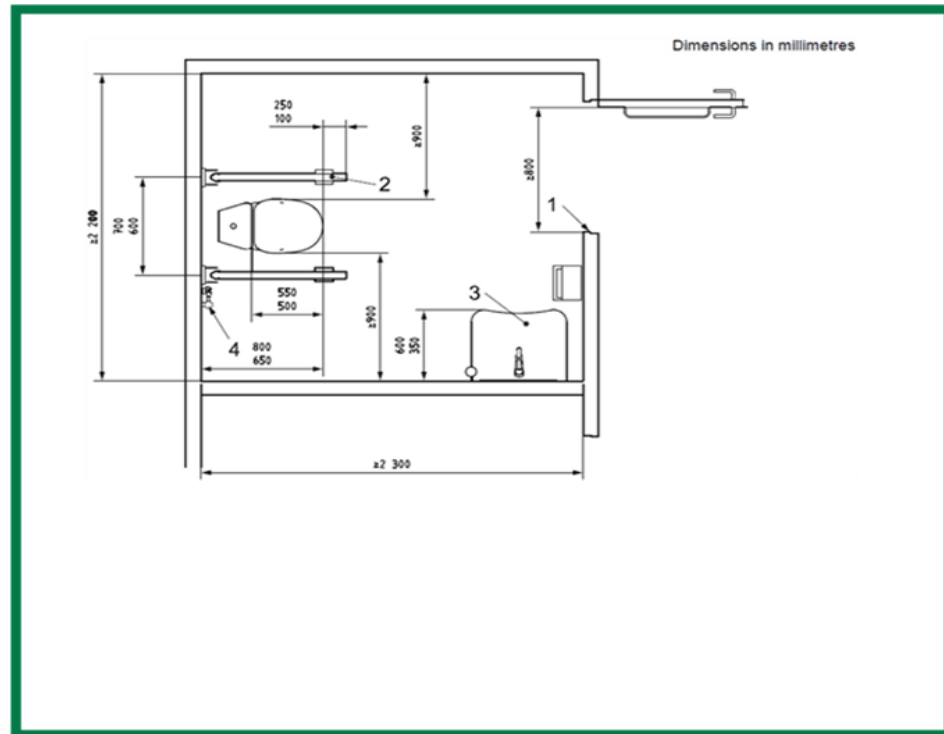
Various movement steps are necessary and it might be difficult for old people or amputees. Anyway, in case of lack of space this option can be used.



**5.2 DIFFERENT PUBLIC TOILET CONFIGURATIONS:**

- External signage with visual and braille indications should be provided.
- Door: Minimum 800 mm ( 850 mm recommended) wide, the door shall swing outwards or be sliding type
- Place toilet in a corner so people have different options for transferring from their wheelchair
- If space is available, place toilet diagonally opposite the door to maintain privacy of the user.
- Place vertical and horizontal grab bars on the walls near the wc and the sink.
- The clear maneuvering space in front of the toilet seat and the washbasin shall be 1500 mm x 1500 mm, in rare cases 1200 mm minimum in front of it
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 450 mm
- A clear dimension of 900 mm minimum to one side of the toilet to enable side transfer by people who use wheelchairs
- It's essential that appropriate and clear signs are located on the toilets doors and/or on a nearby wall, in a position that allows users to identify the service from a suitable distance.
- Braille texts should be available to allow people with visual impairments to easily identify the toilets as well.

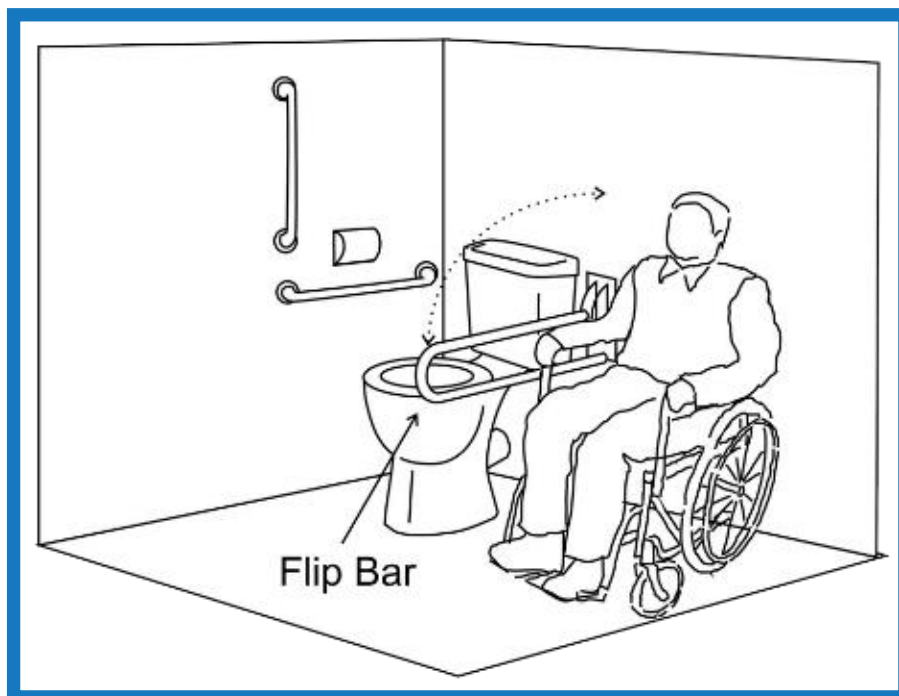
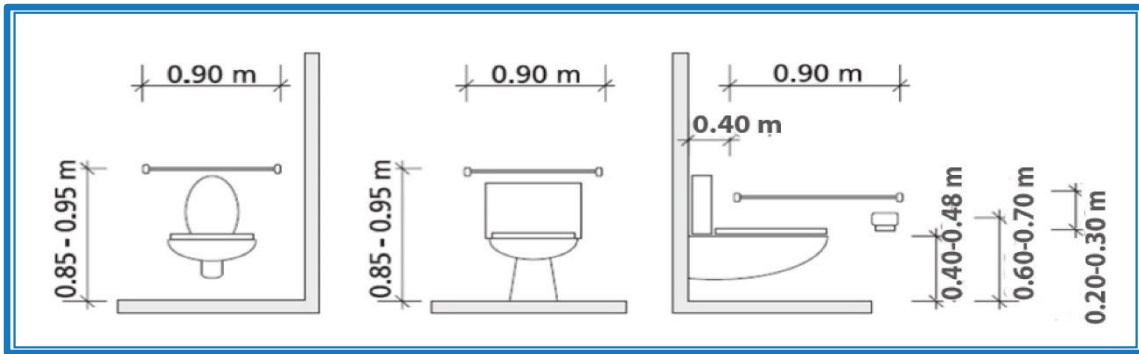




### 5.3 WESTERN TOILET:

- The top of the toilet should be 400 - 480 mm from the ground level.
- Grab bars on the adjacent wall should be installed to provide support in transfers/standing.
- A horizontal grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- The length of the foldable grab rail should overlap the front edge of the toilet seat in between 100 mm - 250 mm.

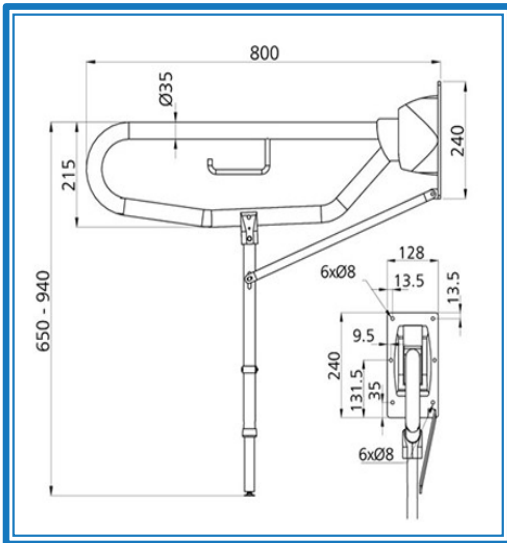
The horizontal grab rail shall extend a distance of minimum 150 mm to the front edge of the toilet seat



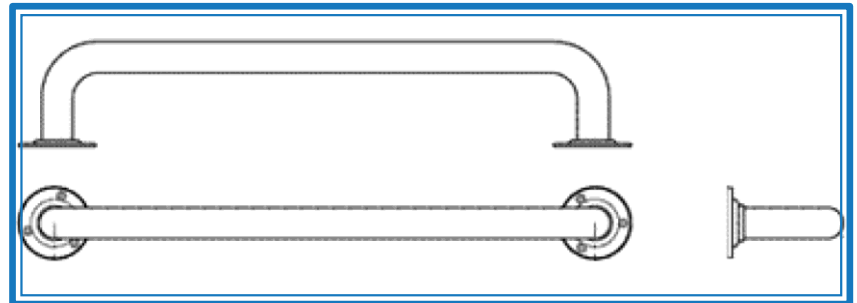
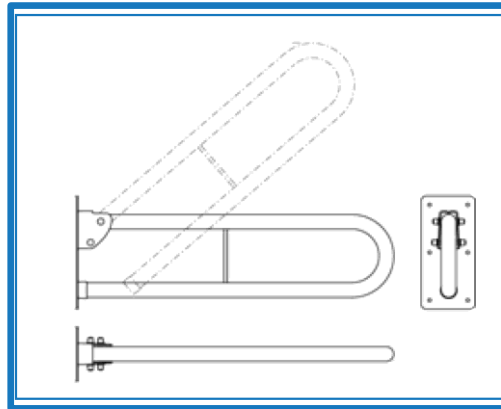
#### GRAB BARS:

- Grab bars are useful for people with mobility impairments to pull themselves up from a sitting position and to help them keep their balance when standing and not to slip on a wet floor.
- Grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- Particularly in public buildings, the colour of grab bars should contrast with the walls finish.
- Grab bars should be firmly fixed since considerable pressure will be placed on the rail.
- On both sides of a toilet, a grab rail (whether drop-down or fixed to the wall) shall be provided at a distance between 300 mm to 350 mm from the centre of the toilet.
- In case of wall mounted grab bars, the distance between the rail and the wall should be 45 mm to 50 mm. A grab bar at one side of the sink should be installed.
- Next to toilet seat, moveable grab bars should extend horizontally 150 -250 mm.
- Particularly for public buildings, flip bars / drop-down hinged rails, which can be stored in the vertical position and may also incorporate a tissue holder, should be considered

L-shape fixed Handrail



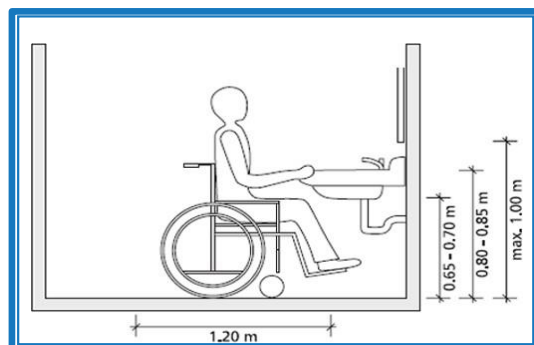
Hinged Handrail



Fixed Handrail

#### WASHBASINS:

- Mounted with top edge 750 mm - 850 mm from floor level.
- Knee space of at least 760 mm wide by 200 mm deep by 650 mm- 700 mm high underneath washbasin.
- Lever type handles for taps are recommended, because they are easily used by people with difficulties in grasping objects.
- Avoid corner sink: difficult to access and small dimension makes it hard to use.
- Mirror's bottom edge 900 mm and the upper minimum edge 1900 mm from the floor, mirror leaning at a slight downwards angle.



## 6. WAYFINDING SYSTEM INTERNAL SIGNAGE

- Detailed information should be provided in strategic, highly visible places to help people to find their way inside the building.
- Panels should always display also graphic universal symbols or pictograms to facilitate the comprehension of people with intellectual and mental impairments
- Braille signage on handrails in the staircases.
- Colour contrasted guiding strips on floors and walls.

## 7. GRAPHIC AND WRITTEN INFORMATION

- Text alignment: in general, it is easier for a person who has visual impairment or intellectual impairment to follow the text if it is aligned to the left. (In Arabic-speaking countries align the text to the right because Arabic writing goes from right to left).
- No text justification, when you justify, the gaps between the words are of different sizes which can be disorienting and distracting. Having an uneven right border makes it easier to follow the lines of text and follow/define when one-line finishes and another begins.
- Avoid decorative fonts and use simple sans serif font like Arial, Calibri, Times New Roman, Bookman Old Style, Book Antiqua, and CG times
- Avoid compressed fonts and italics: difficult to read.
- Avoid highlighting words or sentences by underlining.
- Use sans serif font s for headlines, avoid for body of text as letters are often too narrow to read [Arial, Comics sansms, Tahoma, etc.].



## Accessibility Assessment

### Mina Center -Makani

#### Assessment General Information

<b>Building</b>	Mina Center
<b>Location</b>	Tripoli - Mina
<b>Date</b>	13 May 2024

#### Objective of accessibility assessment:

Accessibility assessment aims to provide guidance for improving access to the built environment for students with disabilities or functional limitations and reducing barriers and obstacles to improve the participation of all students at Makani centers.

The rehabilitation will take place in Makani's classes, corridors, toilets, windows and every place it can be used from children with disabilities.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

Access to services is fundamental right for persons with disabilities should be promoted through physical accessibility as well as a positive attitude towards persons with different disabilities to use these spaces.

**A barrier-free environment** allows everybody, irrespective of age, gender or physical ability, to access and make use of the built environment. This includes everything from public or private facilities to private homes. By designing and implementing accessibility of public facilities and spaces and public / private constructions we can make an environment barrier free thus allowing independent, safe and easy access for everyone. Ensuring access to the built environment is a crucial element in reducing the vulnerability and isolation of persons with disabilities and mobility difficulties: architectural accessibility .

#### Short description of the building:

Mina center is a multi-service center that provides social, educational, cultural, and entertainment services to meet the requirements of people from a variety of backgrounds.

The width on the entrance gate is 80 cm (one leaf), the second leaf can be opened if needed.

This center includes two bathrooms, one terrasse, and three rooms.

The center manager's office is in the reception area and is well lit and accessible to everyone.

There are absence of lips on the entrance of classrooms, which makes it accessible for persons with physical impairments.

There are some rooms were locked, so, we couldn't assess.

This report provides an overview of the accessibility problems in the building and provides suggestions on possible improvements.

It is NOT a recommendation of the author that ALL the suggested modifications are implemented; these will be selected and decided by the partner responsible person.

**Note:**

At least one entrance to a public building should always be accessible, preferably the principal entrance. If stairs hinder the access in already existing buildings, at least one ramp has to be provided to ensure access to the building for wheelchair users.

**Concept used in this report is RECU concept (Reach, Enter, Circulate and Use)**

- RECU concept of accessibility includes four steps in a chain of movement:
- **Reach** – being able to move around the community and get to the service/facility.
- **Enter** – being able to get inside the facility.
- **Circulate** – being able to move about inside the entire facility including from one building to another or one floor to another.
- **Use** – being able to use all services and facilities within the building.
- *This report provides an overview of the accessibility limitations in the center and provides suggestions on possible improvements and according to the overall **available budget** and on **priorities**, and during the visit with the supplier it may appears other obstacles and barriers that limit the accessibility of children with disabilities so we **must take it into consideration if appropriate**.*

**Reach:** includes

*person using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities, and person with visual disabilities can easily find their way from the outside road / pavement to the main entrance of the building.*

Barriers		Recommendation
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1. There is obstacle in reaching the side walk: the side walk is high and not accessible for persons using wheelchair.
  
2. There is outside panel existing show the building name on the main road or on the building. (the relevant information about the center and all information needed are missing).
  
3. There is no parking bay for persons with disabilities



- Provide a ramp on the side walk to facilitate the accessibility of persons with physical impairments.
  
- Design one another outside panel with relevant information (name of the center, functioning services on the main road accessible (logical position, high, big letter, clear font, with clear color contrast, clear symbols, and Arabic and English language) clearly visible for all type of impairments.
- And/ or parking bay with enough size(240X540cm), enough space beside the parking pay to get in / out of the car (150cm), close enough to the main entrance of the office (less than 50 mt), path between the parking bay and the entrance clear obstacle, even, large enough at least (120cm)

**Enter and circulate:** *includes area surrounding the buildings main entrance, staircase, ramp type of door, landings, elevators etc., Enter; where a person's using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities can easily enter the building through the main door and get in, can easily be welcomed at the reception area while circulate persons using wheelchair and other type of disabilities can easily move from the reception area to any other place of the building; internal corridors, and other circulation spaces ,and can be easily welcomed*

Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
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1. The threshold (17 cm) in front of entrance gate makes difficult for persons using wheelchairs or white canes to enter the building independently.



2. There are stairs in the entrance, so, persons with physical impairment cannot reach the building independently.



3. The elevator is not accessible for persons using wheelchair (elevator door width is 73 cm).



- Add a ramp to facilitate the entrance of persons using wheelchairs.
- **Wide at least 120 cm with a net length of at least 100 cm, and slope less than 8% with handrails on both side 70 cm height (the handrails in contrasting colour compared to the background) .**
- The width of the entrance gate is 80 cm (for one leaf).
- add a ramp with landing space to facilitate reaching persons using wheelchair with handrails.
  
- If the wheelchair measure is 63 cm, children using wheelchair can access and reach the first floor.
- I suggest to make a deal with the building responsible to get an access by the elevator to the first floor.



4. The reception area is not accessible for persons with visual and hearing disabilities, and there is not enough information about the services, or any directions in order to receive services.



5. The entrance gate is not accessible for persons using wheelchair because of presence of a threshold (4 cm from one side, 6 cm from the other side).

6. The door width of the entrance gate is 73 cm, its not accessible for persons using wheelchair.

7. Absence of light in the entrance gate.



- Equipped reception area with printed information available to be handed to peoples with hearing disabilities, printed information, and guidance with braille language to support communication with persons with visual disabilities. Also provide the center with way findings.
- The signage indicating the function or the room number, incorporating international symbols should be located at eye level, between 1.40 m and 1.60 m.
- To ensure visibility of signage even when doors are open, the signage should be placed on doorframes or adjoining walls, not on doors themselves.
- Add 2 removable ramps to assure the accessibility of persons using wheelchair.
- The second leaf of the door can be opened.
- Provide light in the entrance gate.

*Use; everything that has to do with the use of all spaces in the building; toilets, switch and plugs, window and light conditions, material, handles, etc. Accordingly, persons using wheelchair or with visual and hearing disabilities can easily identify and use the different spaces, and elements of the building upon needs,*

Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
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1. Windows are not safe and have no locks.



- Add grills for windows to be safe for children.

2. The terrasse is not safe also for children.



- Add handrails from 60 cm to 80 cm to assure the safety of all children.

3. There are some obstructions at the terrasse.



- Remove obstructions.

4. The floor is broken.

5. Terrasse door width is not accessible for persons using wheelchair.



- Repair the entrance of the terrasse.
- I suggest to extend the terrasse door.

6. Toilets are not accessible: doors width is 70 cm, in addition to this, there is a threshold with 10 cm Height, the

- Provide if possible, at least one accessible and reachable toilet for children with disabilities allowing turning circles of 1.50 m and including

second width toilet is 70 cm/  
threshold height is 8 cm.

(toilets needs renovation)



adequate mobile grab bars and a wash basin inside if applicable.

- Provide removable ramp with facilitate accessibility for persons with disabilities.

- *(please see the technical description at the end of report)*

To Note that accessibility should start from reaching the center to use the services in the center, but at Mina center accessibility from the main entrance is very limited because of the stairs and the absence of the elevator, so it is not suitable for children with physical disabilities to reach the center and to benefit from the services, so we can limit the rehabilitations in this center.

#### All over Recommendation

##### REACH Ensure that:

- pedestrian gates are wide at least 90cm and have no thresholds
- there is a panel in more than one language to identify the services, possibly with symbols and in a visible position
- there are no obstacles from the gate to the entrances of the building(s) and that the soil is even, flat and without holes
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any)

##### ENTER Ensure that:

- all steps are regular, of the same height, with accessible handrails on both sides, with corner nose profiles in contrasted colour
- if possible, steps are replaced with an accessible ramp with handrails on both sides, side kerb, landings in suitable positions, etc.
- there is no threshold under the entrance door
- the entrance door is wide at least 85cm and it has accessible lever type handles
- there is an information panel close to the door to identify the service in two languages and in braille
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the entrance

##### CIRCULATE Ensure that:



- all the relevant parts of the building are connected in an accessible way, especially toilets • if toilets or other relevant areas are external, there is enough night illumination
- there are direction arrows around the building's area to guide to the different buildings (if any), in different languages and possibly with symbols and braille texts
- 1 steps or differences in level in the corridors or in other circulation spaces in the building are replaced by small ramps
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any) or rooms
- internal doors are wide at least 85cm, they have accessible lever type handles, they have no thresholds
- there is an internal wayfinding system to guide through the different areas of the building, in different languages and possibly in braille
- staircases are equipped with accessible handrails on both sides, corner nose profiles in contrasted colors and possibly braille information, and that there are accessible information panels on each landing
- accessible ramps replace steps and stairs whenever possible
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the building

**USE Ensure that:**

- toilets are easily accessible from the main parts of the building; the entrance door has no steps and is wide at least 85cm
- toilets are well indicated with direction arrows around the building and information panels close to the entrance showing which one is male/female/persons with disabilities
- squat toilets are provided with accessible seats, handrails and enough circulation space
- western toilets are provided with accessible WCs, handrails and enough circulation space
- sinks in toilets are provided with vertical handrails
- plugs and switches are at a convenient height and in contrasted colors
- light conditions are comfortable • reception counters have different heights for persons using a wheelchair
- waiting areas are provided with seats with armrest and backrest

**Alternative recommendation;**

**In regards of room 2:**

There is not enough space to add a ramp, however, the room can be accessible if open the outside door as mentioned by the officer, which will allow for persons using wheelchair to access to the room when there is a need

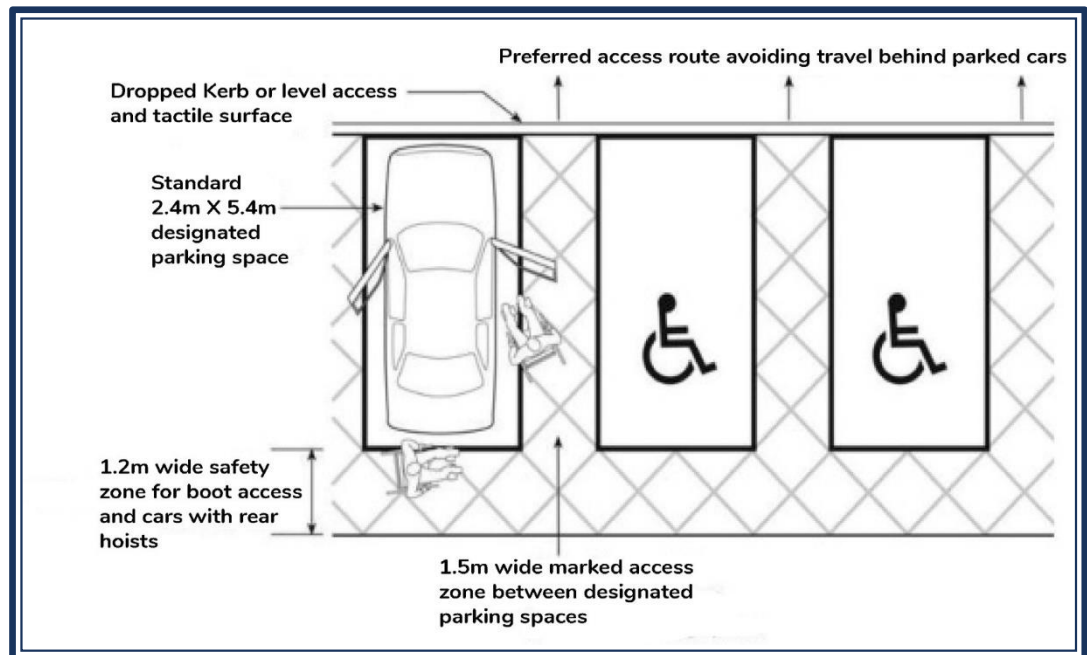
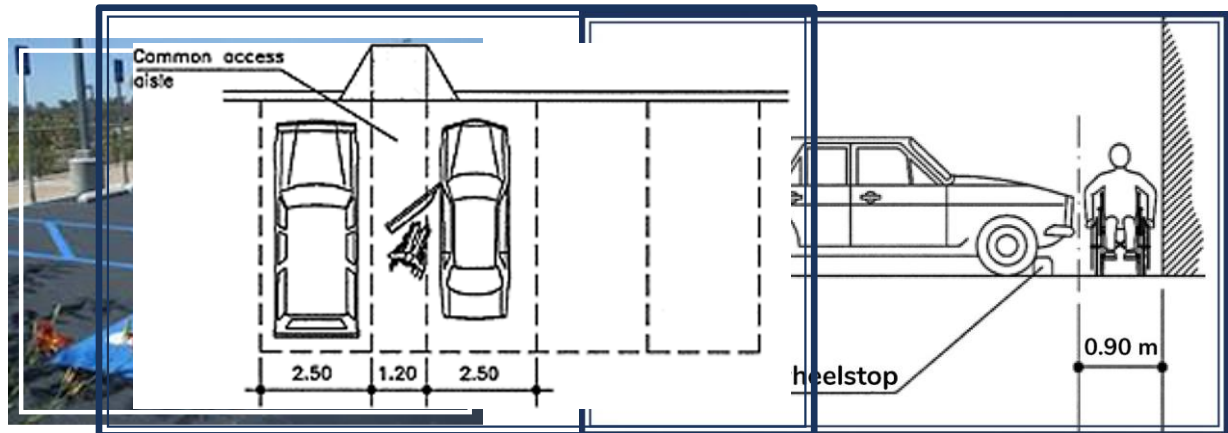
## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 1. PARKING LOTS

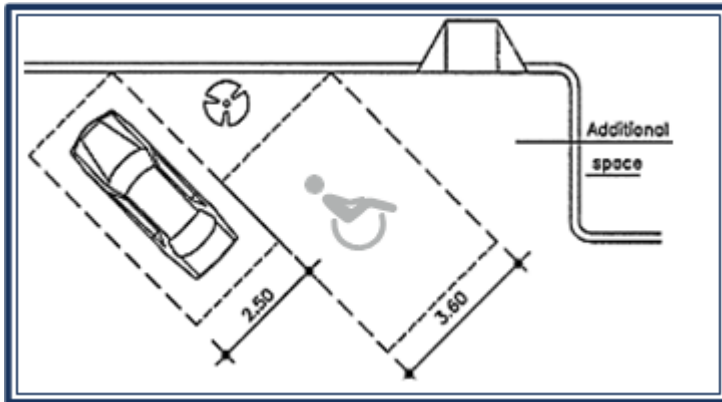
#### ➤ GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Designated parking spaces should be located as near as possible to the building's main entrance.
- Car parking spaces must have an additional circulation zone with minimum of 1.50 m wide beside the car parking with visual signage. This additional space can be shared between two users
- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.
- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!

- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.

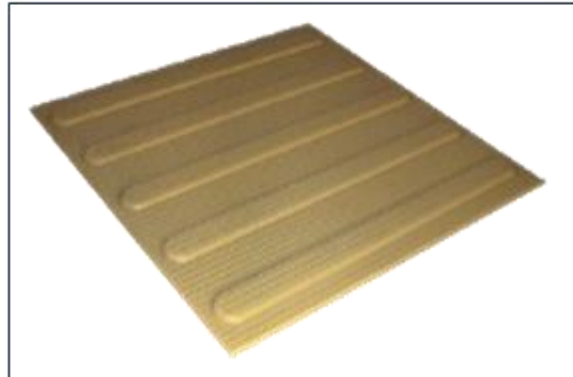
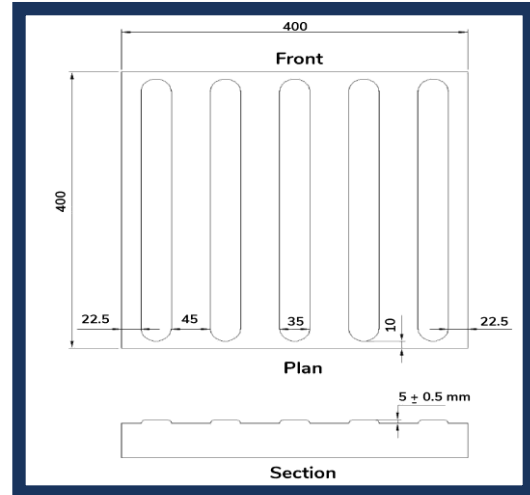


- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!



## 2. EXTERNAL TACTILE PAVING;

- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to, identify the location of street furniture, to find their way, to access buildings, equipment and public transportation, to safely cross a street and use a staircase, etc.
- When used in sidewalks, they should be made of a resistant and non-slippery material and should have a different, contrasting color from the sidewalk.
- When warning and directional tactile are combined, it is important that persons with visual impairment are able to clearly identify both of them.
- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to identify the location of street furniture, access to buildings, equipment and public transportation.



### 3. Accessible Ramp Specifications

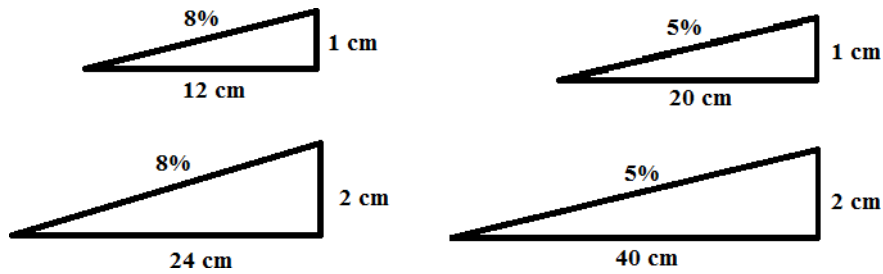
#### 3.1 CONSIDERATIONS AND DESIGN OPTIONS;

- A ramp is the most comfortable mean to reach a place which is on a higher (or lower) level for people with disabilities, especially for wheelchair users.
- For long ramps the design should include intermediate rest areas (landings) that can serve for resting but also for turning back. Landings areas allow people on wheelchair users to rest while getting up and prevent them losing control when going down (a wheelchair can gain speed and put from danger the user when either the slope is too steep or the landing is too far).
- Landings are also important to ensure that the required circulation space is available for people who use wheelchairs to be on a stable flat surface before opening a door.
- Whenever possible, ramps should be designed so that wheelchair users can use them autonomously, with no external help.

#### 3.2 Slope:

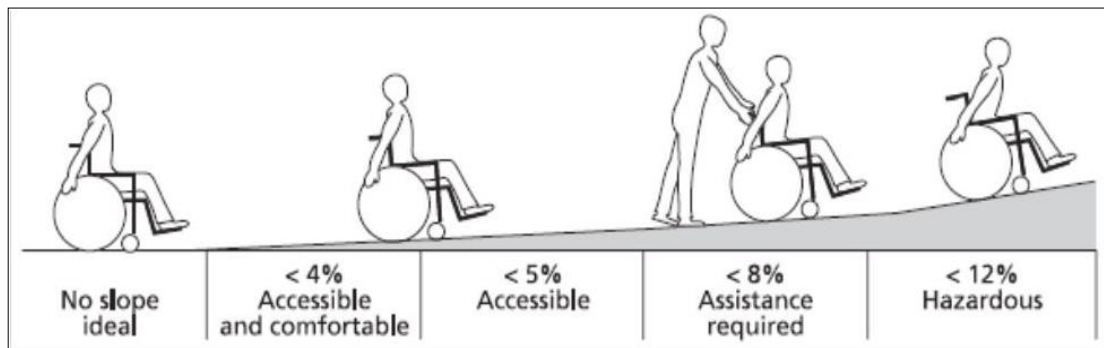
- The Ideal slope for a ramp is less than 5% (1 cm height: 20 cm length).
- The maximum slope is 8% (1 cm height: 12 cm length)

- Up to 12% is acceptable only for distances of less than 50 cm.



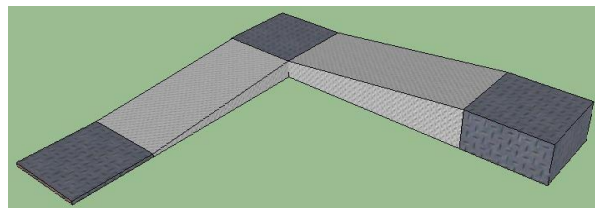
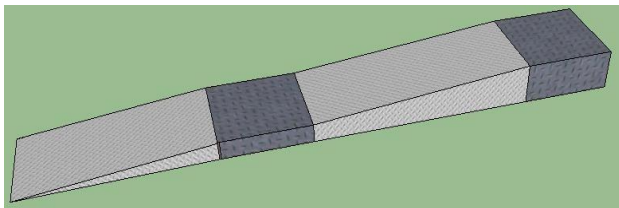
- The table below is showing the maximum length and slope for a ramp.

Type	Slope	Maximum Length
Smooth Slope	<5%	12 m
Medium Slope	5% - 8%	6 m
Steep Slope	8% - 12%	3 m
Extra Steep Slope	12%	50 m



### 3.3 Landing space and resting area:

- Each ramp requires a landing space at the top, bottom and anytime the ramp changes direction.
- If the ramp is longer than 6 m, it needs a resting area or landing space at least (120 × 120 cm) in order to allow the user to take his/her breath.

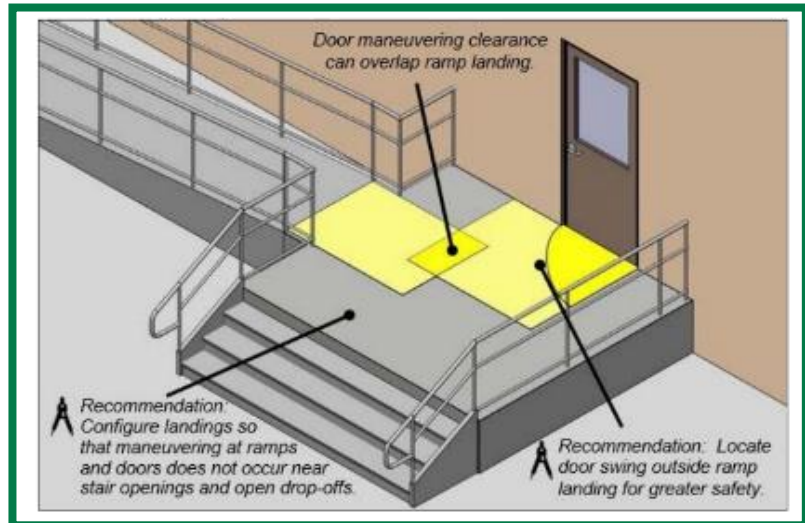
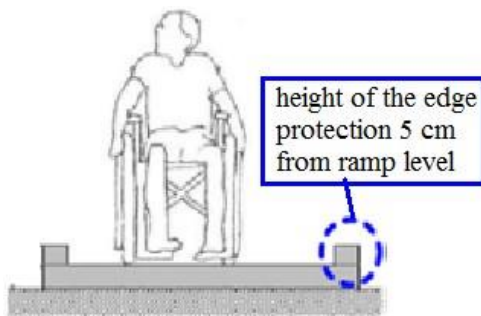


### 3.4 Surface:

Surfaces should be firm, not slippery. Additionally, a tactile surface with a visual contrast should be placed at the top and bottom of the ramp for the benefit of people with a visual impairment

### 3.5 Handrails:

- Handrails are useful for wheelchair users to pull themselves up the ramp ( if needed) and for people with limited mobility to walk along the ramp
- For a facility or a ramp which rises more than 15 cm, handrails should be provided on:
  - Both sides of the ramp.
  - At height of 90 -100 cm from ramp level.
  - Additional handrail at height of 60-70 cm for children.
  - 3.5 - 5 cm in width and away from the wall 4 cm.
- For ramp which rises less than 15 cm there is no need to add handrails but **Edge Protection** should be provided at 5 cm height from ramp level



The relation between ramp landing, stairs landing and door opening

## 4. BUILDING'S ENTRANCE

### 4.1 SAFE AND COMFORTABLE ENTRANCE

- It's important to provide a covered area in front of the entrance where visitors can get out of their vehicle or wait for their car, without being exposed to excessive heat or rain
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes) should be used to orientate visitors and help them to find their way. It shall start from the entrances, especially in big buildings like your office.
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes), associated to an explanatory panels, can be useful to lead visitors to a specific department with no need of asking for information.



- Use visual indicators on glass access doors in order to minimize the risk of incidents for people with low vision: even if the door is automated, when it is closed they may not see it and stumble on the glass.



#### 4.2 TAC TILE PAVING:

- Tac tile warning strips should be located at the top and bottom of the stairs and at intermediate landings.
- The textural marking strip should be at least 0.40 m deep extending over the full width of the stairs.
- To provide orientation for people with low vision, the marking strip should have a color contrasting with the surrounding surface.



#### 4.3 ENTRANCE SIGNAGE

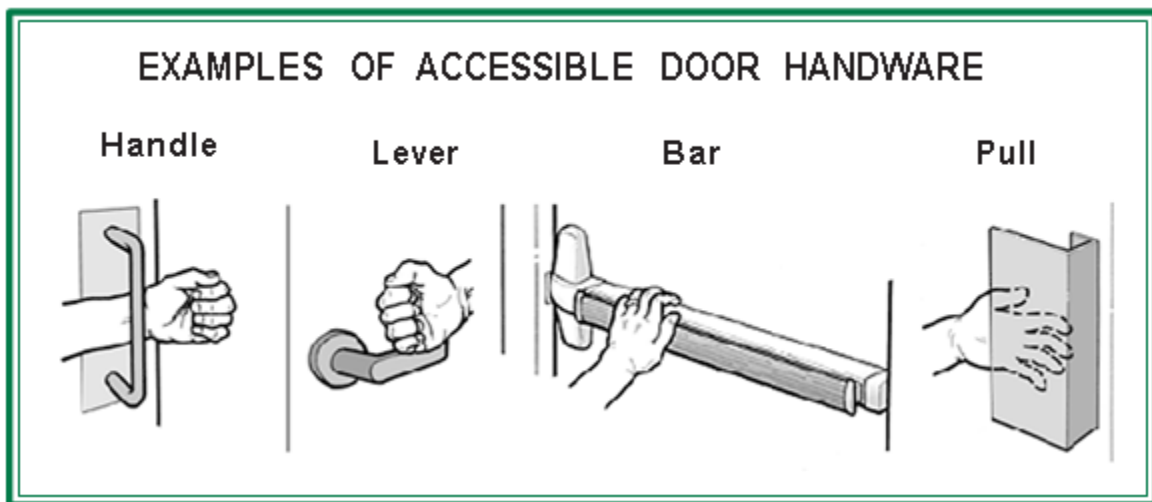
- Tactile plans in the entrance hall provide help for people with visual impairments to find their way throughout the building.
- Braille indications of the main facilities of the building should also be provided close to the entrance door.



- Color, contrast, font size and type are essential to help people with intellectual / mental/ visual impairments to understand written communication

#### 4.4 HANDLES:

- Between 850 and 1100 mm from floor level.
- Fitted with lever or D-handles.
- 45 mm space between handle and door frame to facilitate use.
- Avoid doorknobs because they are difficult to grab
- Avoid doorknobs, because they are difficult to grab, especially for people with prehension problems or amputees.
- Special or extra handles can be provided to people with disabilities to facilitate their movements.



#### 4.5 THRESHOLDS:

- Thresholds greater than 6 mm can create a trip hazard and thresholds greater than 20 mm are likely to impede access for wheelchair users.
- All thresholds should be removed, if possible.
- If thresholds cannot be avoided and do not exceed 20 mm, they should be chamfered.



## 5. TOILETS specifications

### 5.1 DIFFERENT USE APPROACHES

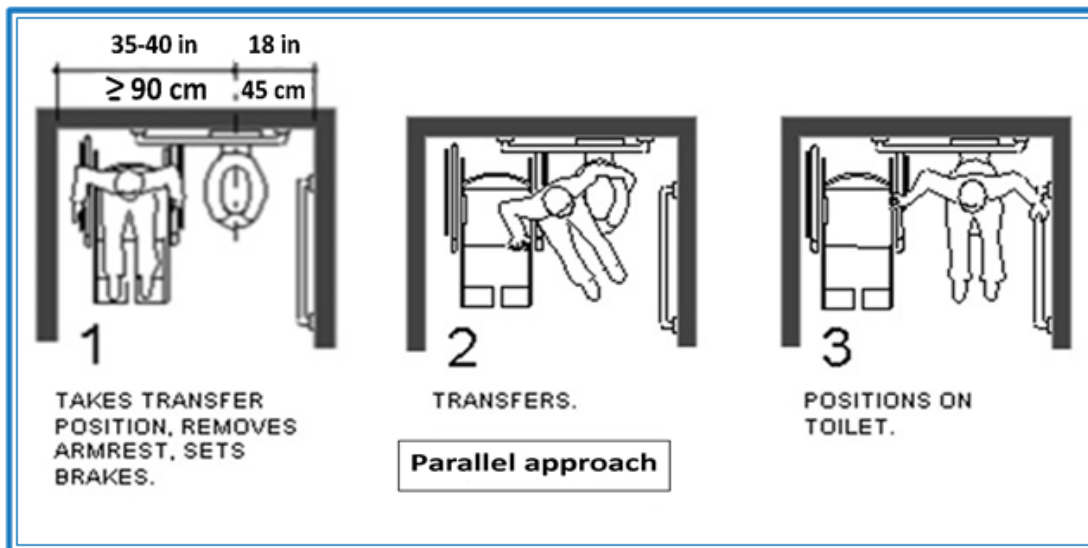
•Generally, there are four different approaches for wheelchair users to use the toilet seat:

1. The parallel or side approach (easier, recommended).
2. The diagonal approach (feasible but not easy).
3. The perpendicular approach (difficult).
4. The frontal approach (extremely difficult).

Parallel and diagonal are the easiest way to use a toilet, while frontal and perpendicular should be avoided.

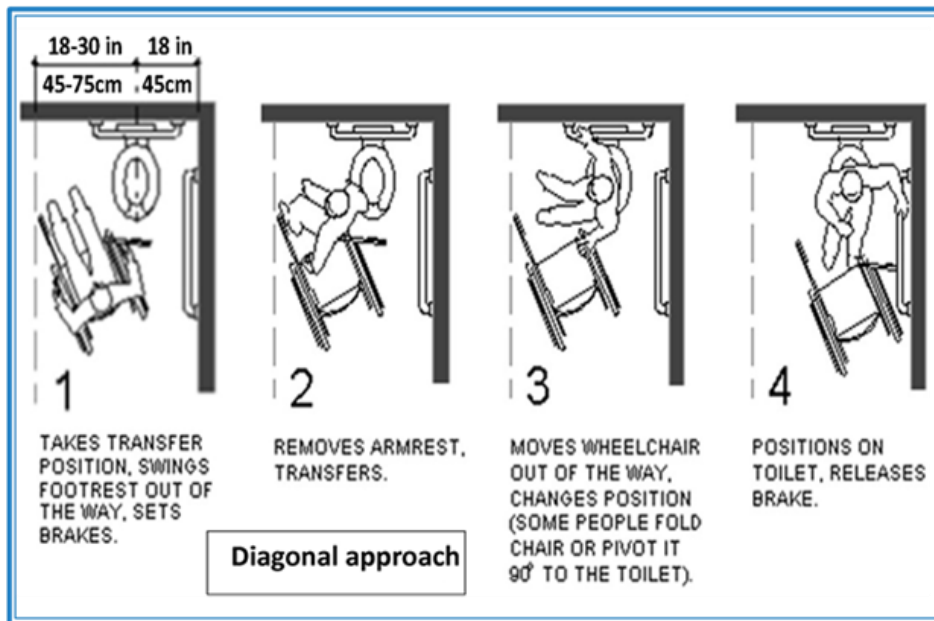
#### ➤ THE PARALLEL OR SIDE APPROACH:

- This approach is the easier but requires at least 90 cm beside the WC to allow a wheelchair to be positioned and well-designed handrails to facilitate the transfer.
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 45 cm



➤ **DIAGONAL APPROACH:**

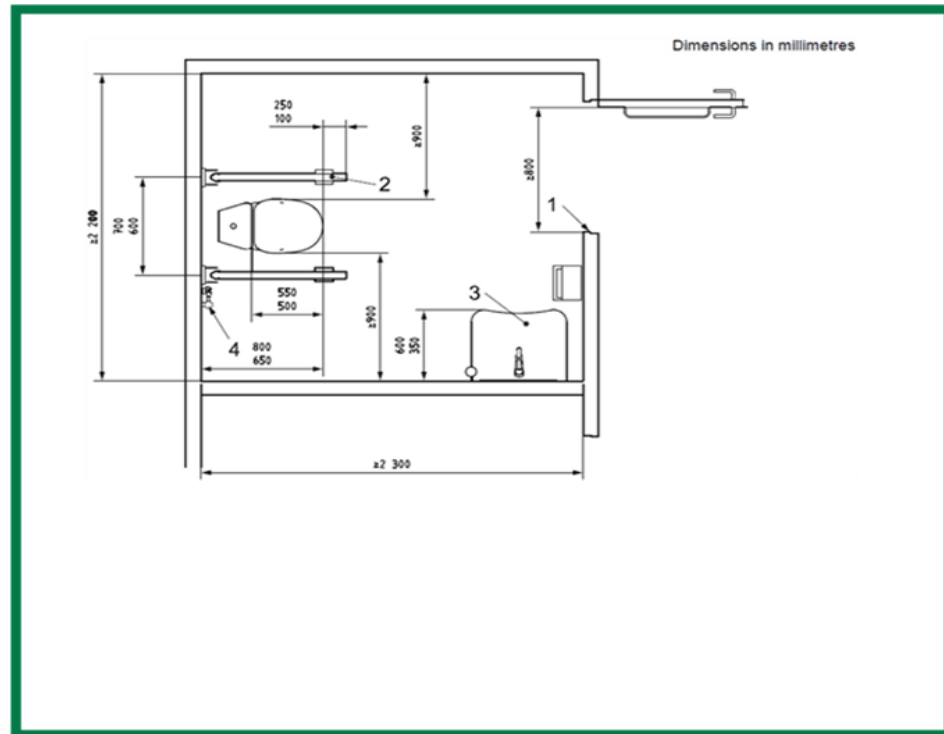
Various movement steps are necessary and it might be difficult for old people or amputees. Anyway, in case of lack of space this option can be used.



**5.2 DIFFERENT PUBLIC TOILET CONFIGURATIONS:**

- External signage with visual and braille indications should be provided.
- Door: Minimum 800 mm ( 850 mm recommended) wide, the door shall swing outwards or be sliding type
- Place toilet in a corner so people have different options for transferring from their wheelchair
- If space is available, place toilet diagonally opposite the door to maintain privacy of the user.
- Place vertical and horizontal grab bars on the walls near the wc and the sink.
- The clear maneuvering space in front of the toilet seat and the washbasin shall be 1500 mm x 1500 mm, in rare cases 1200 mm minimum in front of it
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 450 mm
- A clear dimension of 900 mm minimum to one side of the toilet to enable side transfer by people who use wheelchairs
- It's essential that appropriate and clear signs are located on the toilets doors and/or on a nearby wall, in a position that allows users to identify the service from a suitable distance.
- Braille texts should be available to allow people with visual impairments to easily identify the toilets as well.

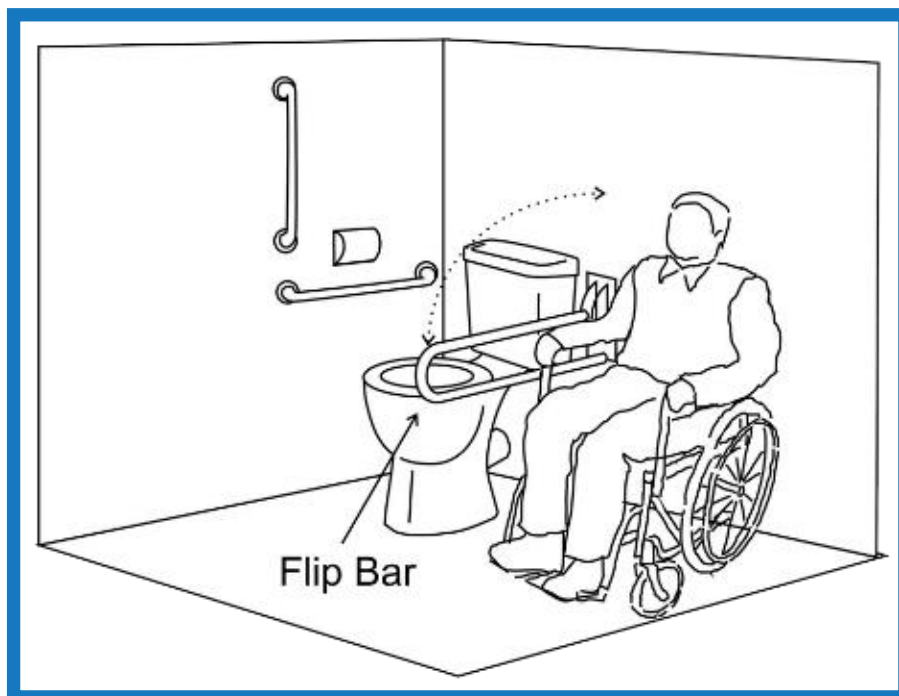
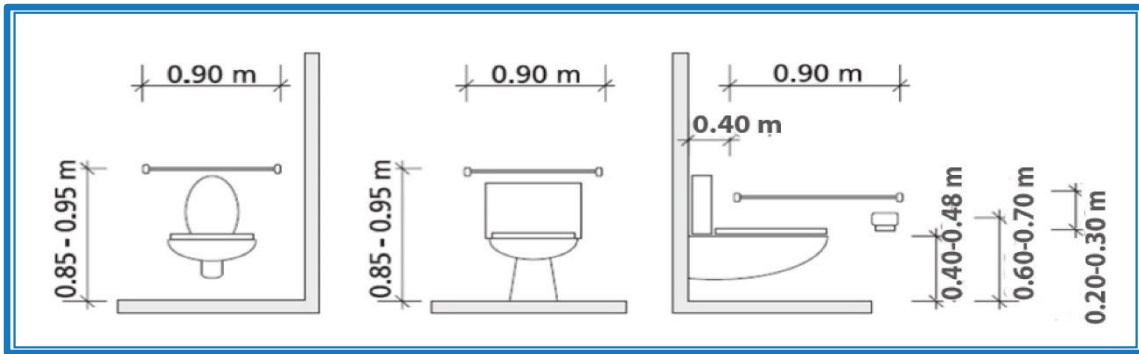




### 5.3 WESTERN TOILET:

- The top of the toilet should be 400 - 480 mm from the ground level.
- Grab bars on the adjacent wall should be installed to provide support in transfers/standing.
- A horizontal grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- The length of the foldable grab rail should overlap the front edge of the toilet seat in between 100 mm - 250 mm.

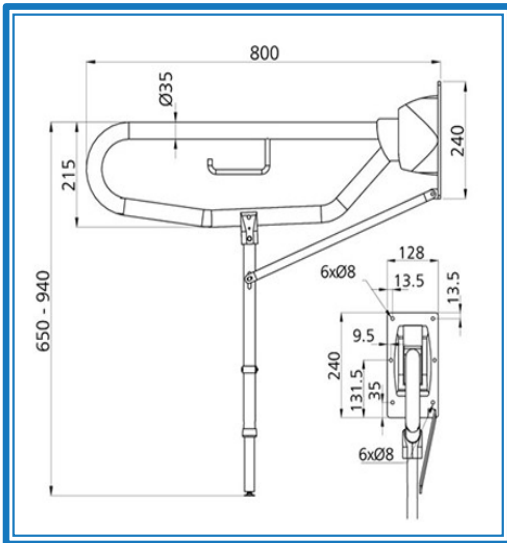
The horizontal grab rail shall extend a distance of minimum 150 mm to the front edge of the toilet seat



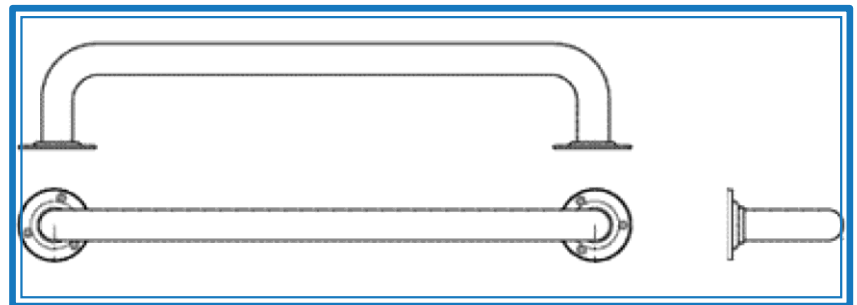
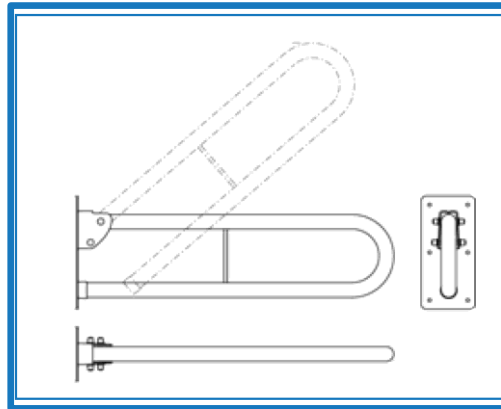
#### GRAB BARS:

- Grab bars are useful for people with mobility impairments to pull themselves up from a sitting position and to help them keep their balance when standing and not to slip on a wet floor.
- Grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- Particularly in public buildings, the colour of grab bars should contrast with the walls finish.
- Grab bars should be firmly fixed since considerable pressure will be placed on the rail.
- On both sides of a toilet, a grab rail (whether drop-down or fixed to the wall) shall be provided at a distance between 300 mm to 350 mm from the centre of the toilet.
- In case of wall mounted grab bars, the distance between the rail and the wall should be 45 mm to 50 mm. A grab bar at one side of the sink should be installed.
- Next to toilet seat, moveable grab bars should extend horizontally 150 -250 mm.
- Particularly for public buildings, flip bars / drop-down hinged rails, which can be stored in the vertical position and may also incorporate a tissue holder, should be considered

L-shape fixed Handrail



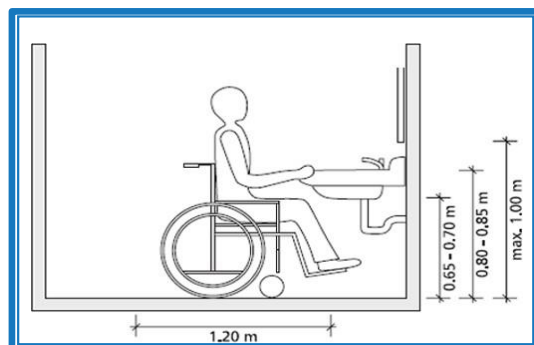
Hinged Handrail



Fixed Handrail

#### WASHBASINS:

- Mounted with top edge 750 mm - 850 mm from floor level.
- Knee space of at least 760 mm wide by 200 mm deep by 650 mm - 700 mm high underneath washbasin.
- Lever type handles for taps are recommended, because they are easily used by people with difficulties in grasping objects.
- Avoid corner sink: difficult to access and small dimension makes it hard to use.
- Mirror's bottom edge 900 mm and the upper minimum edge 1900 mm from the floor, mirror leaning at a slight downwards angle.





## 6. WAYFINDING SYSTEM INTERNAL SIGNAGE

- Detailed information should be provided in strategic, highly visible places to help people to find their way inside the building.
- Panels should always display also graphic universal symbols or pictograms to facilitate the comprehension of people with intellectual and mental impairments
- Braille signage on handrails in the staircases.
- Colour contrasted guiding strips on floors and walls.

## 7. GRAPHIC AND WRITTEN INFORMATION

- Text alignment: in general, it is easier for a person who has visual impairment or intellectual impairment to follow the text if it is aligned to the left. (In Arabic-speaking countries align the text to the right because Arabic writing goes from right to left).
- No text justification, when you justify, the gaps between the words are of different sizes which can be disorienting and distracting. Having an uneven right border makes it easier to follow the lines of text and follow/define when one-line finishes and another begins.
- Avoid decorative fonts and use simple sans serif font like Arial, Calibri, Times New Roman, Bookman Old Style, Book Antiqua, and CG times
- Avoid compressed fonts and italics: difficult to read.
- Avoid highlighting words or sentences by underlining.
- Use sans serif font s for headlines, avoid for body of text as letters are often too narrow to read [Arial, Comics sansms, Tahoma, etc.].

## Accessibility Assessment

### Shift – Makani Center

#### Assessment General Information

<b>School / Center</b>	Shift
<b>Location</b>	Quobbeh
<b>Date</b>	29 April 2024

#### Objective of accessibility assessment:

Accessibility assessment aims to provide guidance for improving access to the built environment for students with disabilities or functional limitations and reducing barriers and obstacles to improve the participation of all students at schools.

The rehabilitation will take place in Makani's classes, corridors, toilets, windows and every place it can be used from children with disabilities.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

Access to services is fundamental right for persons with disabilities should be promoted through physical accessibility as well as a positive attitude towards persons with different disabilities to use these spaces.

**A barrier-free environment** allows everybody, irrespective of age, gender or physical ability, to access and make use of the built environment. This includes everything from public or private facilities to private homes. By designing and implementing accessibility of public facilities and spaces and public / private constructions we can make an environment barrier free thus allowing independent, safe and easy access for everyone. Ensuring access to the built environment is a crucial element in reducing the vulnerability and isolation of persons with disabilities and mobility difficulties: architectural accessibility .

#### Short description of the building:

Shift is a multi-service center that builds capacity, raises awareness, creates opportunities, promotes success role models, and mentors in order to bring people together and overcome divides.

Located on the first floor, this Makani center apartment features a balcony, a bathroom, and 4 rooms in the first floor.

A ramp was installed near the center's entrance to make it easier for those in wheelchairs to reach the center.

The center's unique feature is the elevator, but it's door is not wheelchair-accessible.

The lobby is on the ground floor and is staffed with security. There are stairs and a ramp at the entrance phase, but the ramp is slippery and free from handrails and the stairs miss railings. The shift association visibility is shown by a panel on the road.

## **BACKGROUND:**

Access to services is fundamental right for persons with disabilities should be promoted through physical accessibility as well as a positive attitude towards persons with different disabilities to use these spaces.

**A barrier-free environment** allows everybody, irrespective of age, gender or physical ability, to access and make use of the built environment. This includes everything from public or private facilities to private homes. By designing and implementing accessibility of public facilities and spaces and public / private constructions we can make an environment barrier free thus allowing independent, safe and easy access for everyone. Ensuring access to the built environment is a crucial element in reducing the vulnerability and isolation of persons with disabilities and mobility difficulties: architectural accessibility .

This report provides an overview of the accessibility problems in the building and provides suggestions on possible improvements.

It is NOT a recommendation of the author that ALL the suggested modifications are implemented; these will be selected and decided by the partner responsible person.

### **Note:**


At least one entrance to a public building should always be accessible, preferably the principal entrance. If stairs hinder the access in already existing buildings, at least one ramp has to be provided to ensure access to the building for wheelchair users.

### **Concept used in this report is RECU concept (Reach, Enter, Circulate and Use)**

- RECU concept of accessibility includes four steps in a chain of movement:
- **Reach** – being able to move around the community and get to the service/facility.
- **Enter** – being able to get inside the facility.
- **Circulate** – being able to move about inside the entire facility including from one building to another or one floor to another.
- **Use** – being able to use all services and facilities within the building.
- *This report provides an overview of the accessibility limitations in the center and provides suggestions on possible improvements and according to the overall **available budget** and on **priorities**, and during the visit with the supplier it may appears other obstacles and barriers that limit the accessibility of children with disabilities so we **must take it into consideration if appropriate**.*


**Reach:** *includes*

*person using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities, and person with visual disabilities can easily find their way from the outside road / pavement to the main inrtance of the building.*

<b>Barriers</b>		<b>Recommendation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is an outside panel existing to show the center’s name on the main road, it is fixed only on the center building.</li><li>• There is no parking bay for persons with disabilities.</li><li>• There is a drop on / off space close to the main gate.</li><li>• There is no tactile paving on the floor between the entry gate and the main entrance of the center.</li><li>• The sidewalk in front of entrance door with 8 cm height makes it difficult for those using wheelchairs, crutches or white canes to enter the building independently.</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Design outside panel with relevant information (name of the center, on the main road accessible (logical position, high, big letter, clear font, with clear color contrast, clear symbols, and Arabic and English language) clearly visible for all type of impairments.</li><li>• And/ or parking bay with enough size(240X540cm), enough space beside the parking pay to get in / out of the car (150cm), close enough to the main entrance of the office (less than 50 mt), path between the parking bay and the entrance clear obstacle, even, large enough at least (120cm).</li><li>• Designate a drop on / off space close to the main entrance of the center covered with canopy to protect from sun and rain.</li><li>• Add tactile paving in the floor leading from the entry gate to the main entrance for person with visual disability those who is using white can.</li><li>▪ construct a (small ramp) with the following specifications: Wide at least 120 cm with a net length of at least 100 cm, and slope less than 8% with handrails on both side 70 cm</li></ul>

		<p>height (the handrails in contrasting colour compared to the background)</p> <p><i>(Please see ramp specifications in the general technical specifications section)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
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**Enter and circulate:** includes area surrounding the buildings main entrance, staircase, ramp type of door, landings, elevators etc., Enter; where a person's using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities can easily enter the building through the main door and get in, can easily be welcomed at the reception area while circulate persons using wheelchair and other type of disabilities can easily move from the reception area to any other place of the building; internal corridors, and other circulation spaces ,and can be easily welcomed

Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
<p>1- There is a ramp free from handrails, slippery, and reflecting light.</p> <p>2- Reception area is free from benches or chairs.</p> <p>3- Absence of the sign panel on the door or flag signs indicating the name of the services provided in the center and in each floor.</p>		<p>1- Install Tactile warning strips.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Handrails should be provided on both sides and along the full length of ramps.</li> <li>▪ The handrails should extend for minimum 30 cm at the top and bottom of ramps.</li> <li>▪ Add coloured anti slip tape on the floor to ensure that children with visual impairment can recognize the stairs and the ramp.</li> </ul> <p>2- Use enough information about the services throughout logical position, readable, clear and big letters and font, enough color contract (between letters and background) at least 2 languages (Arabic+ English) clear symbols, The size of letters and symbols depends on the reading distance and the degree of visual impairment of the reader</p> <p>3- Provide the reception area with benches or chairs.</p>





- There is a threshold in front of the doors, and a high sink.
- Toilets at Shift center are not accessible (doors width, toilets measurements, basin.... for children using wheelchairs).



- Provide at least one accessible and reachable toilet for children with disabilities allowing turning circles of 1.50 m and including adequate mobile grab bars and a wash basin inside if applicable.
- The door toilets should be large enough to ensure the entrance of children using wheelchairs.
- Indicate location of accessible toilet with the international symbol.
- 

- The height of the boards from the floor is too high (Height 126 cm) and unreachable for children using wheelchairs.



- To ensure that the lower edge of the board is not above 50 cm so children using wheelchairs can access the board easily .
- **To Note that accessibility should start from reaching the center to use the services in the center.**
- The signage indicating the function or the room number, incorporating international symbols should be located at eye level, between 1.40 m and 1.60 m.
- To ensure visibility of signage even when doors are open, the signage should be placed on doorframes or adjoining walls, not on doors themselves.
- Provide directional signs to guide people with disabilities

		<p>or their assistants to the respective locations. Adjust the height of signage placed too high or too low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add tactile information.</li> <li>• Adjust letter size in proportion to the reading distance.</li> <li>• Use contrasting colours.</li> </ul>
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**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

**All over Recommendation**

- REACH Ensure that:**
- pedestrian gates are wide at least 90cm and have no thresholds
  - there is a panel in more than one language to identify the services, possibly with symbols and in a visible position
  - there are no obstacles from the gate to the entrances of the building(s) and that the soil is even, flat and without holes
  - if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any)
- ENTER Ensure that:**
- all steps are regular, of the same height, with accessible handrails on both sides, with corner nose profiles in contrasted colour
  - if possible, steps are replaced with an accessible ramp with handrails on both sides, side kerb, landings in suitable positions, etc.
  - there is no threshold under the entrance door
  - the entrance door is wide at least 85cm and it has accessible lever type handles
  - there is an information panel close to the door to identify the service in two languages and in braille
  - if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the entrance
- CIRCULATE Ensure that:**
- all the relevant parts of the building are connected in an accessible way, especially toilets • if toilets or other relevant areas are external, there is enough night illumination
  - there are direction arrows around the building’s area to guide to the different buildings (if any), in different languages and possibly with symbols and braille texts
  - steps or differences in level in the corridors or in other circulation spaces in the building are replaced by small ramps
  - if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any) or rooms
  - internal doors are wide at least 85cm, they have accessible lever type handles, they have no thresholds
  - there is an internal wayfinding system to guide through the different areas of the building, in different languages and possibly in braille
  - staircases are equipped with accessible handrails on both sides, corner nose profiles in contrasted colors and possibly braille information, and that there are accessible information panels on each landing
  - accessible ramps replace steps and stairs whenever possible
  - if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the building
- USE Ensure that:**
- toilets are easily accessible from the main parts of the building; the entrance door has no steps and is wide at least

85cm t

- toilets are well indicated with direction arrows around the building and information panels close to the entrance showing which one is male/female/persons with disabilities
- squat toilets are provided with accessible seats, handrails and enough circulation space
- western toilets are provided with accessible WCs, handrails and enough circulation space
- sinks in toilets are provided with vertical handrails
- plugs and switches are at a convenient height and in contrasted colors
- light conditions are comfortable • reception counters have different heights for persons using a wheelchair
- waiting areas are provided with seats with armrest and backrest

**Alternative recommendation;**

**In regards of room 2:**

There is not enough space to add a ramp, however, the room can be accessible if open the outside door as mentioned by the officer, which will allow for persons using wheelchair to access to the room when there is a need

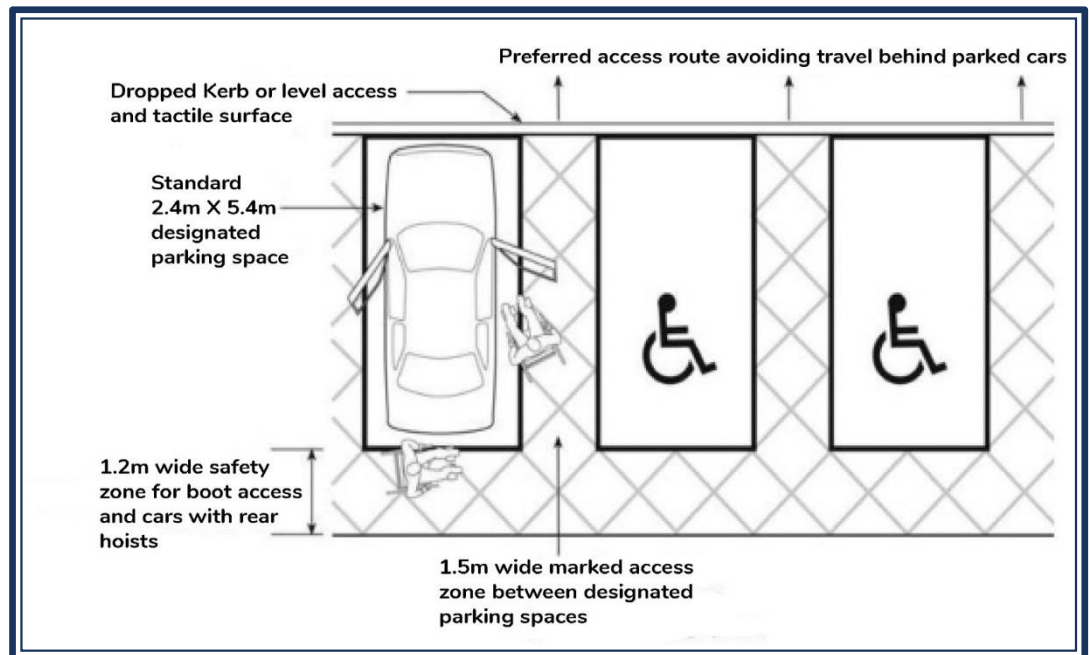
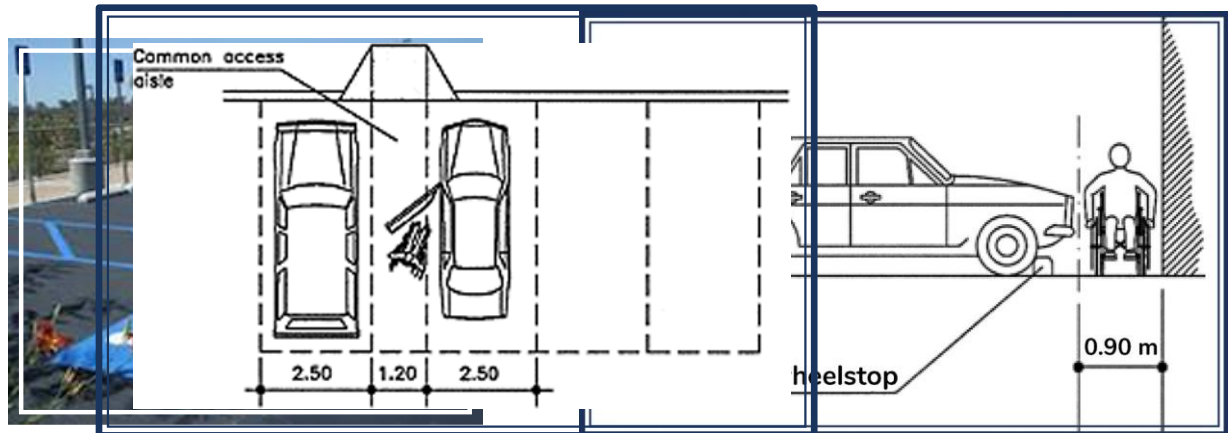
## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 1. PARKING LOTS

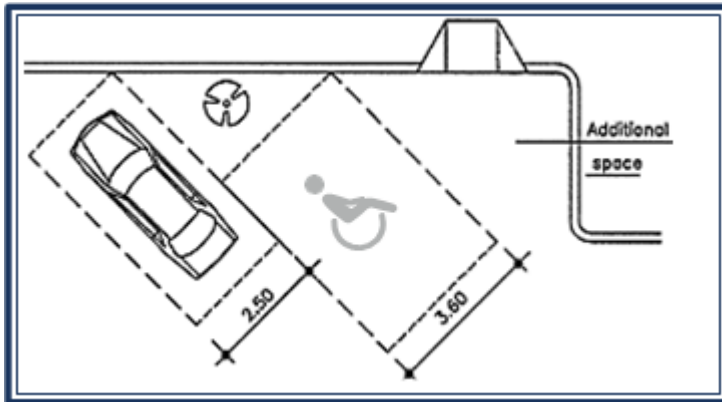
#### ➤ GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Designated parking spaces should be located as near as possible to the building's main entrance.
- Car parking spaces must have an additional circulation zone with minimum of 1.50 m wide beside the car parking with visual signage. This additional space can be shared between two users
- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.
- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!

- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.

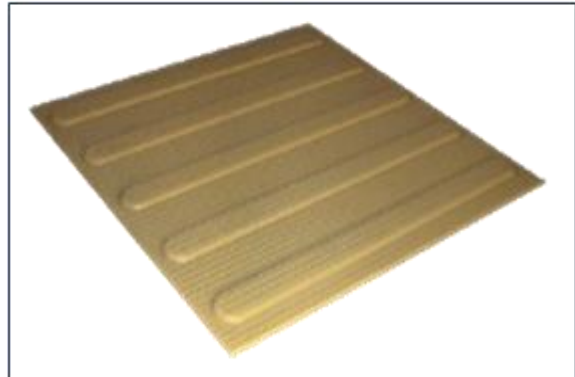
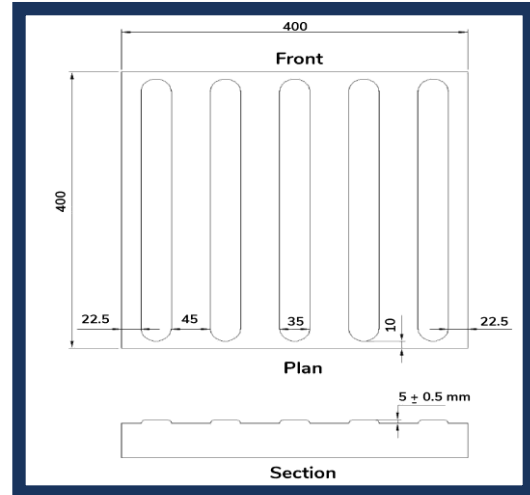
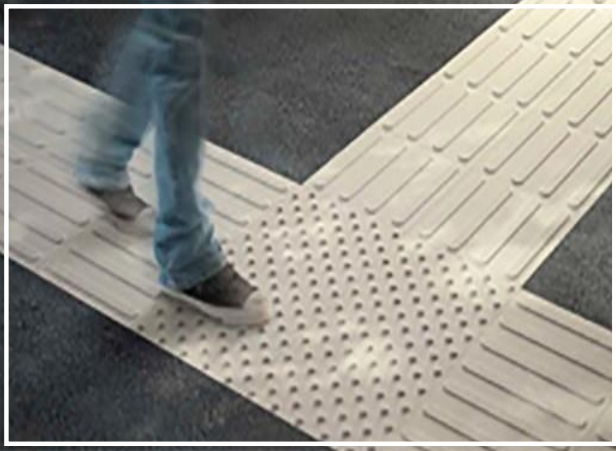


- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!



## 2. EXTERNAL TACTILE PAVING;

- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to, identify the location of street furniture, to find their way, to access buildings, equipment and public transportation, to safely cross a street and use a staircase, etc.
- When used in sidewalks, they should be made of a resistant and non-slippery material and should have a different, contrasting color from the sidewalk.
- When warning and directional tactile are combined, it is important that persons with visual impairment are able to clearly identify both of them.
- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to identify the location of street furniture, access to buildings, equipment and public transportation.



### 3. Accessible Ramp Specifications

#### 3.1 CONSIDERATIONS AND DESIGN OPTIONS;

- A ramp is the most comfortable mean to reach a place which is on a higher (or lower) level for people with disabilities, especially for wheelchair users.
- For long ramps the design should include intermediate rest areas (landings) that can serve for resting but also for turning back. Landings areas allow people on wheelchair users to rest while getting up and prevent them losing control when going down (a wheelchair can gain speed and put from danger the user when either the slope is too steep or the landing is too far).
- Landings are also important to ensure that the required circulation space is available for people who use wheelchairs to be on a stable flat surface before opening a door.
- Whenever possible, ramps should be designed so that wheelchair users can use them autonomously, with no external help.

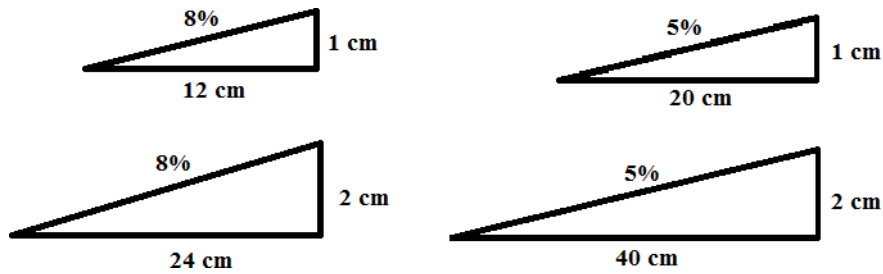
#### 3.2 Slope:

- The Ideal slope for a ramp is less than 5% (1 cm height: 20 cm length).
- The maximum slope is 8% (1 cm height: 12 cm length)



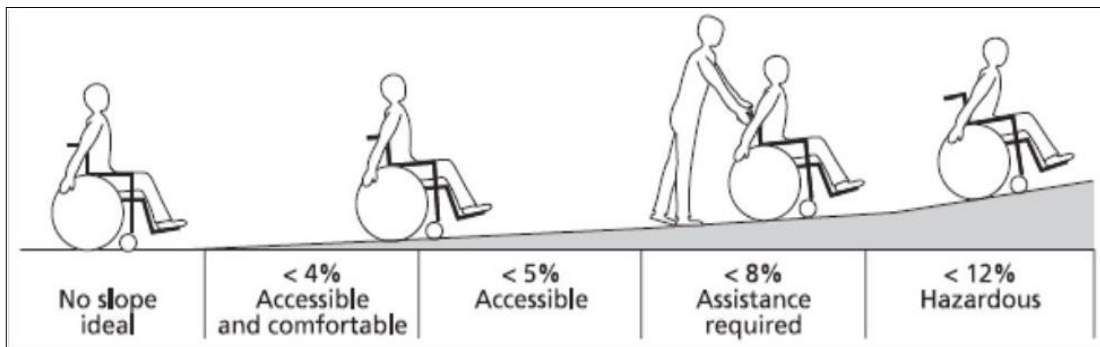
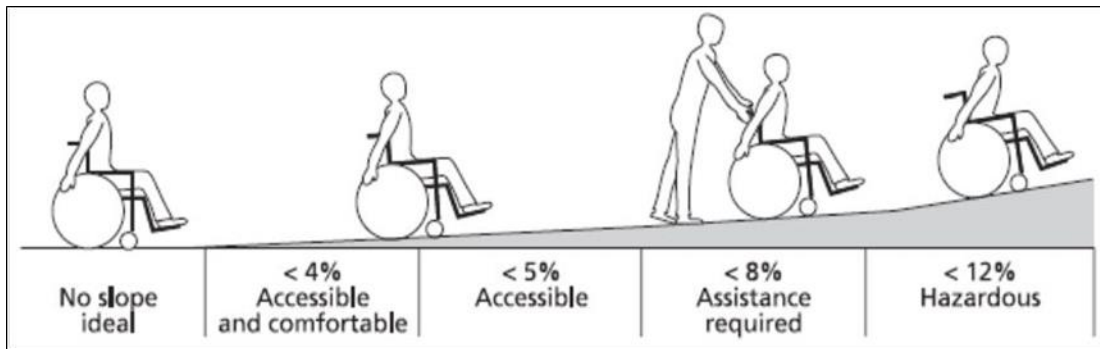
## 1. Accessible Ramp Specifications

- Up to 12% is acceptable only for distances of less than 50 cm.



- The table below is showing the maximum length and slope for a ramp.

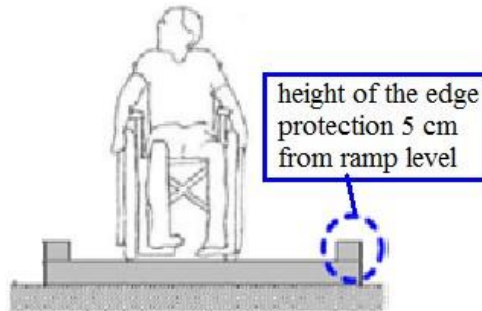
Type	Slope	Maximum Length
Smooth Slope	<5%	12 m
Medium Slope	5% - 8%	6 m
Step Slope	8% - 12%	3 m
Extra Step Slope	12%	50 m



Surfaces should be firm, not slippery. Additionally, a tactile surface with a visual contrast should be placed at the top and bottom of the ramp for the benefit of people with a visual impairment.

#### 1.1 Handrails:

- Handrails are useful for wheelchair users to pull themselves up the ramp (if needed) and for people with limited mobility to walk along the ramp.
- Handrails on wall are useful for persons with functional limitation to walk along the corridors or to climb stairs.
- For a facility or a ramp which rises more than 15 cm, handrails should be provided on:
  - Both sides of the ramp.
  - At height of 90 -100 cm from ramp level.
  - Additional handrail at height of 60-70 cm for children.
  - 3.5 - 5 cm in width and away from the wall 4 cm.



- For ramp which rises less than 15 cm there is no need to add handrails, but **Edge Protection** should be provided at 5 cm height from ramp level.

#### 4.2 TAC TILE PAVING:

- Tac tile warning strips should be located at the top and bottom of the stairs and at intermediate landings.
- The textural marking strip should be at least 0.40 m deep extending over the full width of the stairs.

- To provide orientation for people with low vision, the marking strip should have a color contrasting with the surrounding surface.

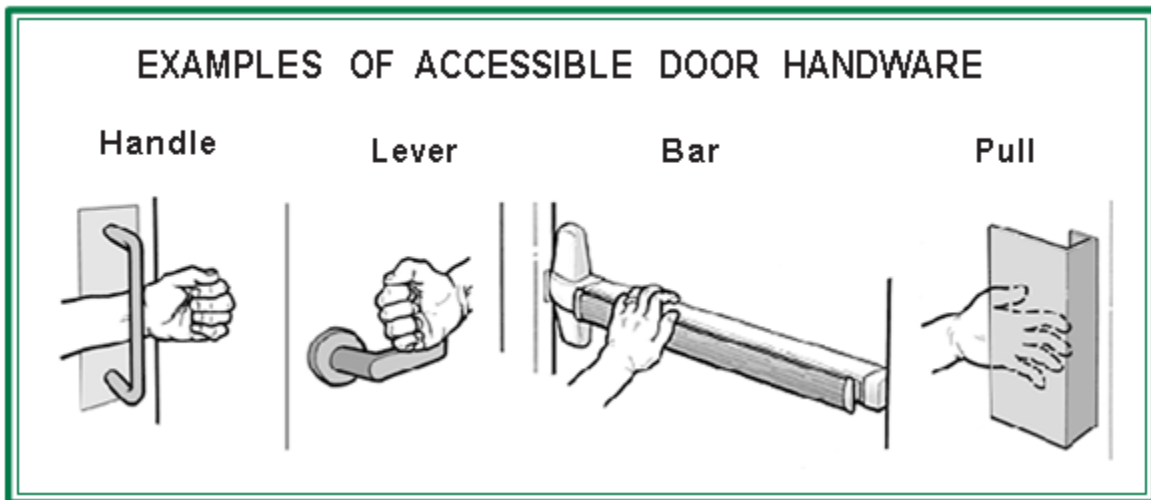


#### 4.3 ENTRANCE SIGNAGE

- Tactile plans in the entrance hall provide help for people with visual impairments to find their way throughout the building.
- Color, contrast, font size and type are essential to help people with intellectual / mental/ visual impairments to understand written communication.

#### 4.4 HANDLES:

- Between 850 and 1100 mm from floor level.
- 45 mm space between handle and door frame to facilitate use.



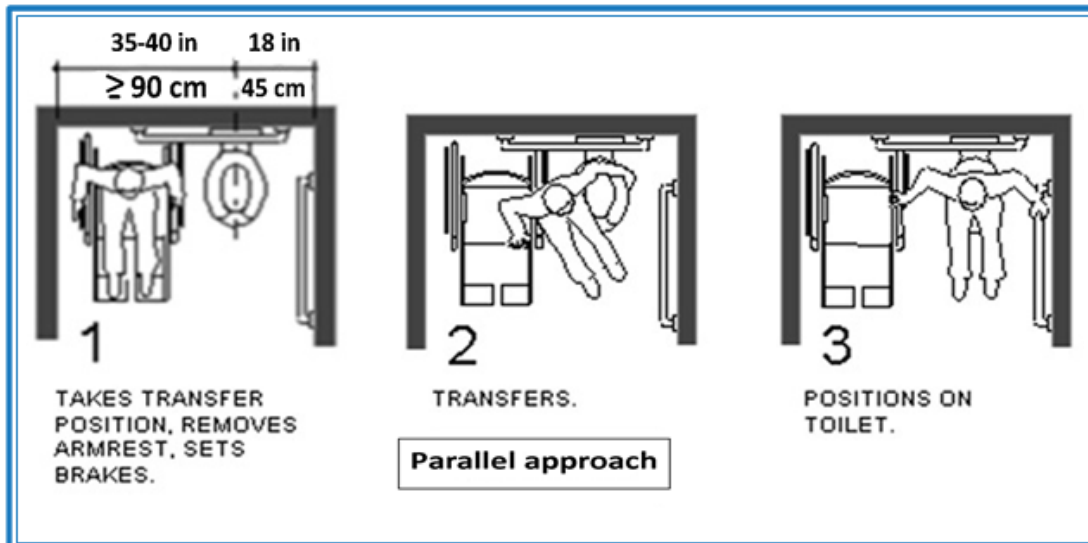
#### 4.5 THRESHOLDS:

- Thresholds greater than 6 mm can create a trip hazard and thresholds greater than 20 mm are likely to impede access for wheelchair users.
- All thresholds should be removed, if possible.

- If thresholds cannot be avoided and do not exceed 20 mm, they should be chamfered.

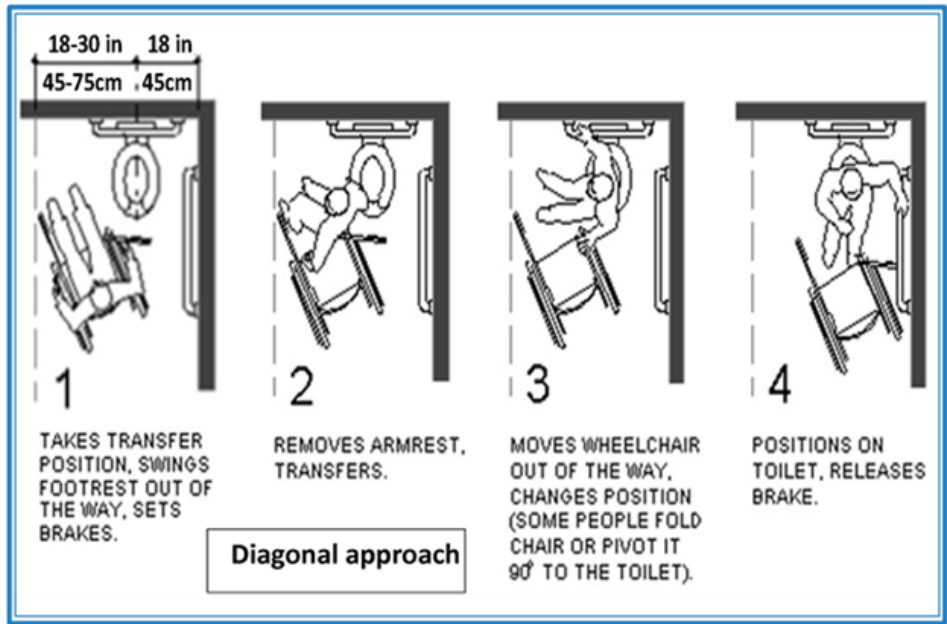


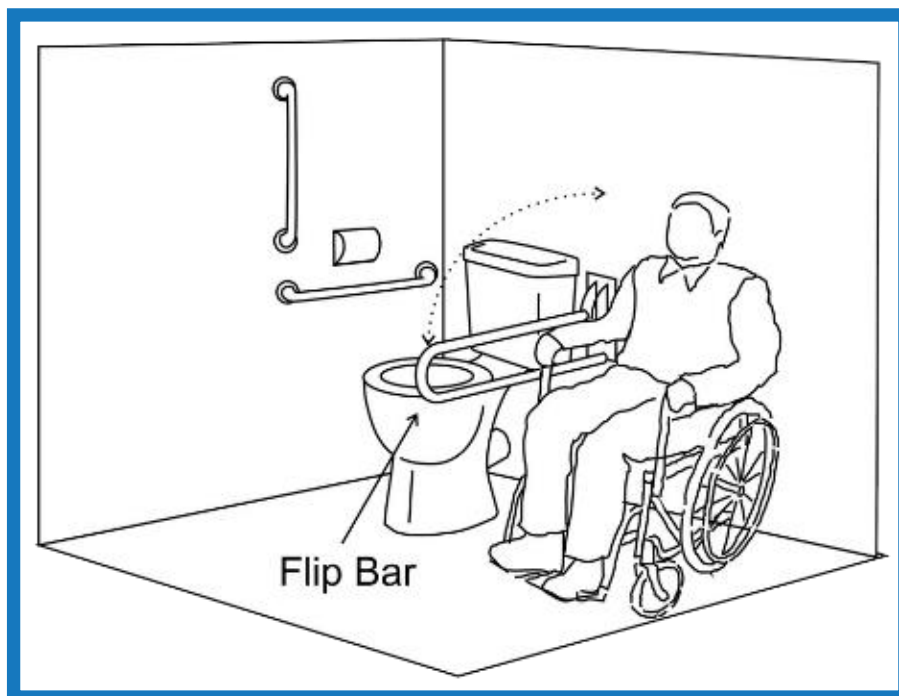
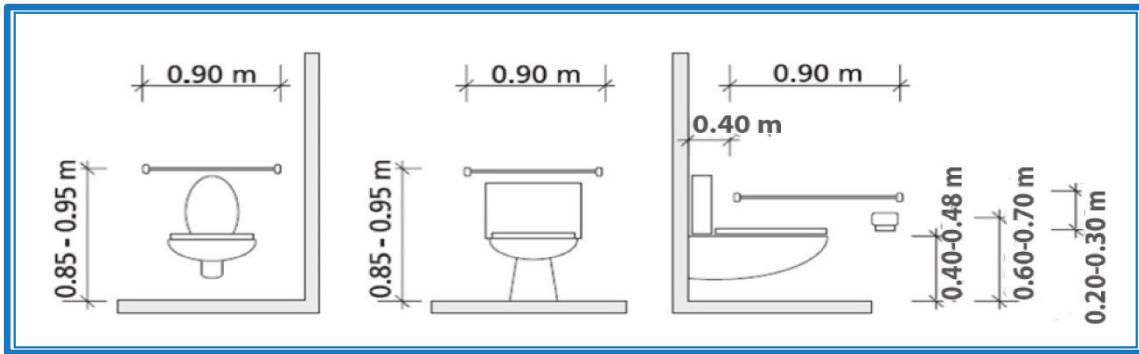
## 2. TOILETS specifications



### ➤ DIAGONAL APPROACH:

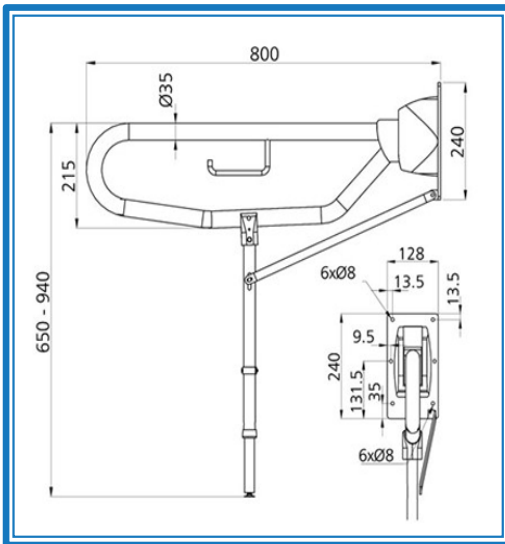
Various movement steps are necessary, and it might be difficult for old people or amputees. Anyway, in case of lack of space this option can be used.



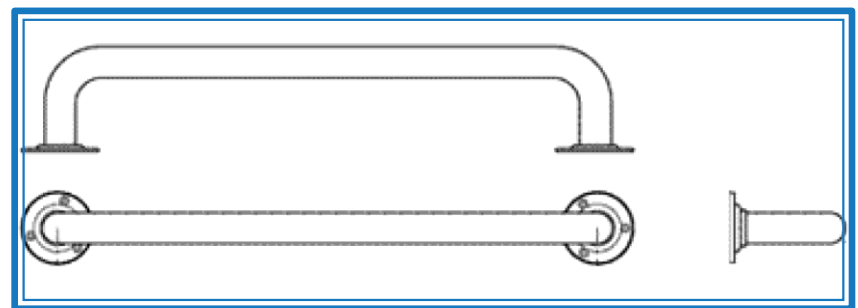
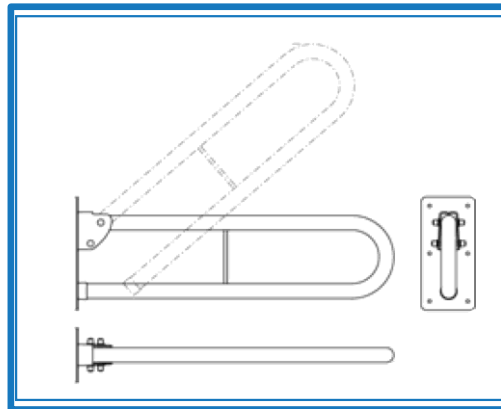


GRAB BARS:

L-shape fixed Handrail



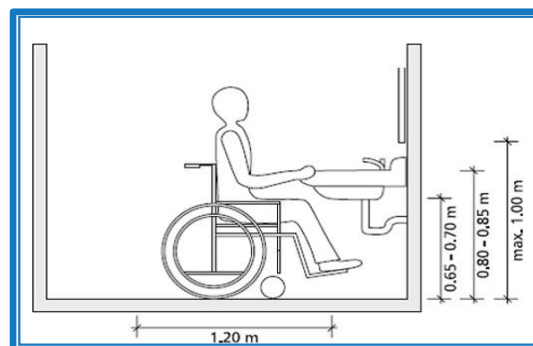
Hinged Handrail



Fixed Handrail

#### WASHBASINS:

- Mounted with top edge 750 mm - 850 mm from floor level.
- Knee space of at least 760 mm wide by 200 mm deep by 650 mm- 700 mm high underneath washbasin.
- Lever type handles for taps are recommended because they are easily used by people with difficulties in grasping objects.
- Avoid corner sink: difficult to access and small dimension makes it hard to use.
- Mirror's bottom edge 900 mm and the upper minimum edge 1900 mm from the floor, mirror leaning at a slight downwards angle.







## Accessibility Assessment

### Ribat : Badawi Center -Makani

#### Assessment General Information

<b>School / Center</b>	Badawi Center
<b>Location</b>	Badawi
<b>Date</b>	30 April 2024

#### Objective of accessibility assessment:

Accessibility assessment aims to provide guidance for improving access to the built environment for students with disabilities or functional limitations and reducing barriers and obstacles to improve the participation of all students at schools.

The rehabilitation will take place in Makani's classes, corridors, toilets, windows and every place it can be used from children with disabilities.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

Access to services is fundamental right for persons with disabilities should be promoted through physical accessibility as well as a positive attitude towards persons with different disabilities to use these spaces.

**A barrier-free environment** allows everybody, irrespective of age, gender or physical ability, to access and make use of the built environment. This includes everything from public or private facilities to private homes. By designing and implementing accessibility of public facilities and spaces and public / private constructions we can make an environment barrier free thus allowing independent, safe and easy access for everyone. Ensuring access to the built environment is a crucial element in reducing the vulnerability and isolation of persons with disabilities and mobility difficulties: architectural accessibility.

This report provides an overview of the accessibility problems in the building and provides suggestions on possible improvements.

It is NOT a recommendation of the author that ALL the suggested modifications are implemented; these will be selected and decided by the partner responsible person.

#### **Note:**

At least one entrance to a public building should always be accessible, preferably the principal entrance. If stairs hinder the access in already existing buildings, at least one ramp has to be provided to ensure access to the building for wheelchair users.

### **Concept used in this report is RECU concept (Reach, Enter, Circulate and Use)**

- RECU concept of accessibility includes four steps in a chain of movement:
- **Reach** – being able to move around the community and get to the service/facility.
- **Enter** – being able to get inside the facility.
- **Circulate** – being able to move about inside the entire facility including from one building to another or one floor to another.
- **Use** – being able to use all services and facilities within the building.
- *This report provides an overview of the accessibility limitations in the center and provides suggestions on possible improvements and according to the overall **available budget** and on **priorities**, and during the visit with the supplier it may appear other obstacles and barriers that limit the accessibility of children with disabilities so we **must take it into consideration if appropriate**.*

### **Short description of the building:**

Badawi center is a center related to Ribat association, it is a multi-service center that provides social, educational, cultural, and entertainment services to meet the requirements of people from a variety of backgrounds.

This apartment is on the ground floor, has four rooms, two bathrooms, a kitchen, a balcony, and one hallway.

Everyone has access to the center manager office, which is located in the reception area.

The center can be reached by a secondary route.

It is not accessible for people with physical impairment because of the long stairs in the entrance.

There isn't an outside panel, signage and wayfinding on the road that indicates the Makani Center's visibility.

To note, renovation were provided when we visited the center for accessibility assessment, for this reason, boards were removed.

### **Concept used in this report is RECU concept (Reach, Enter, Circulate and Use)**

RECU concept of accessibility includes four steps in a chain of movement:

- (1) Reach – being able to move around the community and get to the service/facility.
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- and (4) Use – being able to use all services and facilities within the building.


*This report provides an overview of the accessibility limitations in the school and provides suggestions on possible improvements and according to the overall available budget and on priorities.*

**Reach:** includes

*person using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities, and person with visual disabilities can easily find their way from the outside road / pavement to the main entrance of the building.*


Barriers		Recommendation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no outside panel existing showing the Center name on the main road or on the building.</li> <li>2. To reach the center, children must climb several stairs, and it is not accessible for children with physical impairment.</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design outside panel with relevant information (name of the center, functioning services on the main road accessible (logical position, high, big letter, clear font, with clear color contrast, clear symbols, and Arabic and English language) clearly visible for all type of impairments.</li> <li>▪ Construct a ramp) with the following specifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wide at least 120 cm with a net length of at least 100 cm, and slope less than 8% with handrails on both side 70 cm height (the handrails in contrasting colour compared to the background)</li> <li>• If possible, to provide a <i>stair climber stand for wheel chairs</i> to facilitate for the children using wheelchairs or with functional limitations reaching the center.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Enter and circulate:** includes area surrounding the buildings main entrance, staircase, ramp type of door, landings, elevators etc., Enter; where a person's using wheelchair or with other physical disabilities can easily enter the building through the main door and get in, can easily be welcomed at the reception area while circulate persons using wheelchair and other type of disabilities can easily move from the reception area to any other place of the building; internal corridors, and other circulation spaces ,and can be easily welcomed

Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Persons with visual disabilities are unable to reach the center independently.</li> <li>▪ The entrance door of the center has a lip.</li> <li>▪ The entrance is free from panel that indicates the services provided in the center.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Remove step/lip or construct a removable ramp.</li> <li>▪ Add tactile path leading from the entrance door to the reception area / to facilitate the circulation of persons with visual disabilities,</li> <li>▪ Design outside panel with relevant information (name of the center, functioning services on the main road accessible (logical position, high, big letter, clear font, with clear color contrast, clear symbols, and Arabic and English language) clearly visible for all type of impairments.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The reception area is not accessible for persons with visual and hearing disabilities, there is not enough information about the services, or any directions in order to receive services.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipped reception area with printed information available to be handed to peoples with hearing disabilities, printed information, and guidance with braille language to support communication with persons with visual disabilities. Also provide the center with way findings.</li> <li>• The signage indicating the function or the room number, incorporating international symbols should be located at eye level, between 1.40 m and 1.60 m.</li> <li>• To ensure visibility of signage even when doors are open, the</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The entrance door of the center has a lip</li> </ul>		<p>signage should be placed on doorframes or adjoining walls, not on doors themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide directional signs to guide people with disabilities or their assistants to the respective locations. Adjust the height of signage placed too high or too low.</li> <li>• Add tactile information.</li> <li>• Adjust letter size in proportion to the reading distance.</li> <li>• Use contrasting colours.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I suggest to add a small removable ramp to facilitate the entrance of persons with functional limitations and visual impairments.</li> </ul>
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*Use; everything that has to do with the use of all spaces in the building; toilets, switch and plugs, window and light conditions, material, handles, etc. Accordingly, persons using wheelchair or with visual and hearing disabilities can easily identify and use the different spaces, and elements of the building upon needs,*

Barriers	Illustration	Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets: Toilets at Beddewi center, are not accessible, door width is between 76 and 87 and, in addition to this, there is are thresholds in front of each toilet that limit the accessibility of children using wheelchairs.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide, if possible, at least one accessible and reachable toilet for children with disabilities allowing turning circles of 1.50 m and including adequate mobile grab bars and a wash basin inside if applicable(it is more relevant and suitable to rehabilitate the largest toilet.</li> <li>• Provide the entrance with a small ramp or remove threshold to facilitate accessibility for persons with disabilities.</li> <li>• To ensure visibility of signage of the toilet(boys and girls).</li> <li>• <i>(please see the technical description at the end of report)</i></li> </ul> <p>To Note that accessibility should start from reaching the center to use the services in the center, but at Baddawi center accessibility from the main</p>

entrance is very limited because of the stairs and the absence of the elevator, so it is not suitable for children with physical disabilities to reach the center and to benefit from the services, unless we provide the center with this electric

### All over Recommendation

#### REACH Ensure that:

- pedestrian gates are wide at least 90cm and have no thresholds.
- there is a panel in more than one language to identify the services, possibly with symbols and in a visible position
- there are no obstacles from the gate to the entrances of the building(s) and that the soil is even, flat and without holes
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide towards the different buildings (if any)

#### ENTER Ensure that:

- all steps are regular, of the same height, with accessible handrails on both sides, with corner nose profiles in contrasted colour
- if possible, steps are replaced with an accessible ramp with handrails on both sides, side kerb, landings in suitable positions, etc.
- there is no threshold under the entrance door
- the entrance door is wide at least 85cm and it has accessible lever type handles
- there is an information panel close to the door to identify the service in two languages and in braille
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the entrance

#### CIRCULATE Ensure that:

- all the relevant parts of the building are connected in an accessible way, especially toilets • if toilets or other relevant areas are external, there is enough night illumination
- there are direction arrows around the building's area to guide to the different buildings (if any), in different languages and possibly with symbols and braille texts
- steps or differences in level in the corridors or in other circulation spaces in the building are replaced by small ramps
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- internal doors are wide at least 85cm, they have accessible lever type handles, they have no thresholds
- there is an internal wayfinding system to guide through the different areas of the building, in different languages and possibly in braille
- staircases are equipped with accessible handrails on both sides, corner nose profiles in contrasted colors and possibly braille information, and that there are accessible information panels on each landing
- accessible ramps replace steps and stairs whenever possible
- if possible, tactile paths are in place to guide through the building

#### USE Ensure that:

- toilets are easily accessible from the main parts of the building; the entrance door has no steps and is wide at least 85cm



- toilets are well indicated with direction arrows around the building and information panels close to the entrance showing which one is male/female/persons with disabilities
- squat toilets are provided with accessible seats, handrails and enough circulation space
- western toilets are provided with accessible WCs, handrails and enough circulation space
- sinks in toilets are provided with vertical handrails
- plugs and switches are at a convenient height and in contrasted colors
- light conditions are comfortable • reception counters have different heights for persons using a wheelchair
- waiting areas are provided with seats with armrest and backrest

**Alternative recommendation;**

**In regards of room 2:**

There is not enough space to add a ramp, however, the room can be accessible if open the outside door as mentioned by the officer, which will allow for persons using wheelchair to access to the room when there is a need

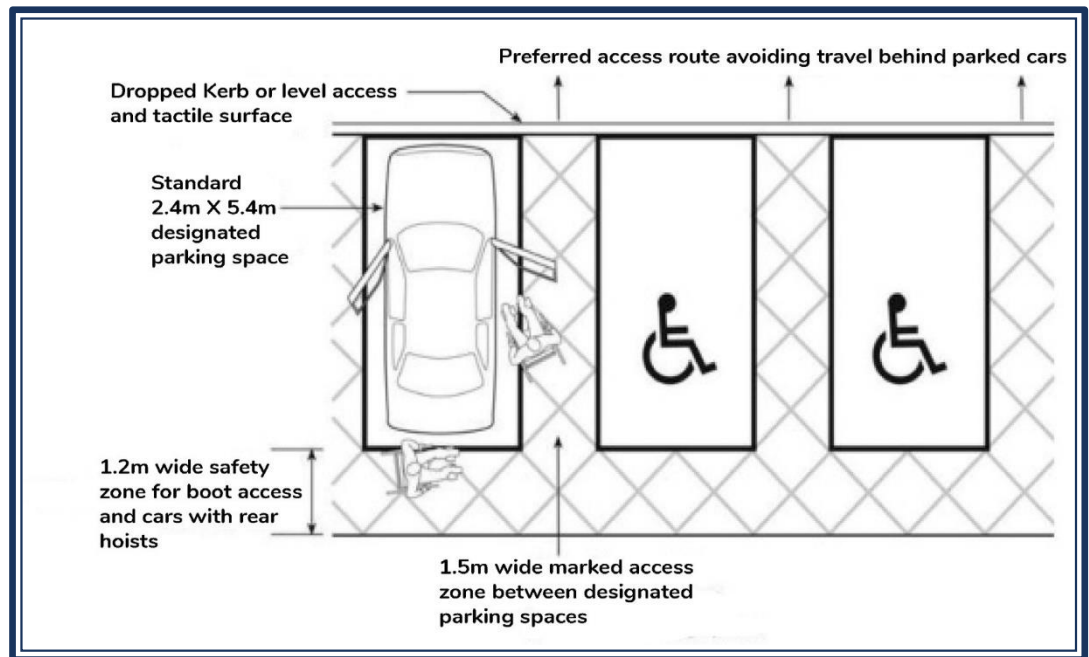
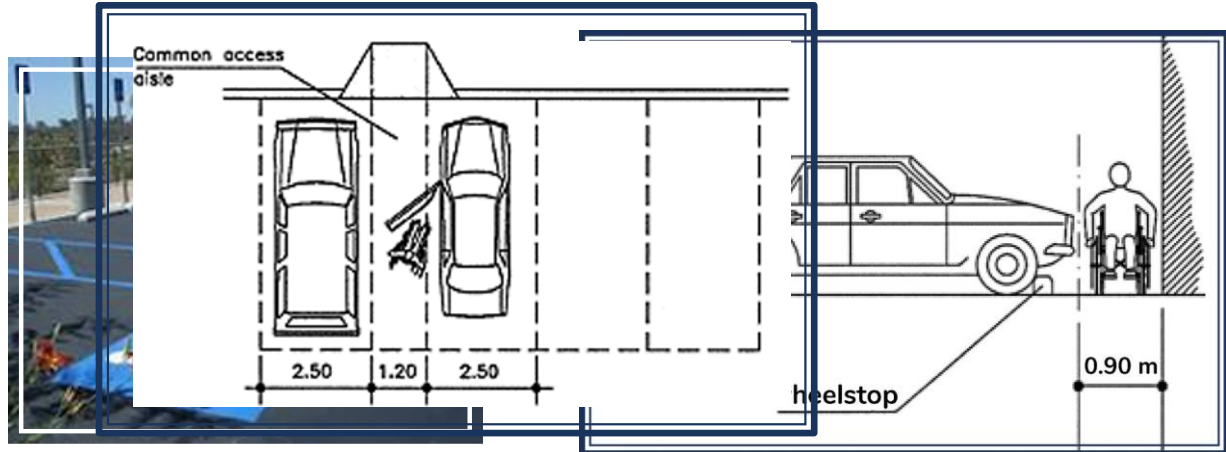
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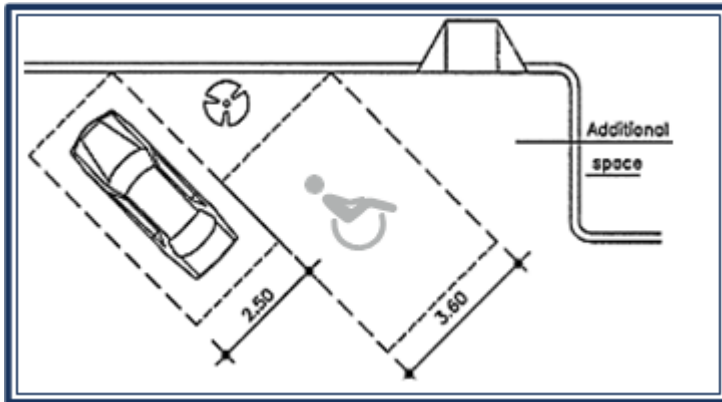
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- Car parking spaces must have an additional circulation zone with minimum of 1.50 m wide beside the car parking with visual signage. This additional space can be shared between two users
- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.
- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!

- Ensure that a person on a wheelchair can easily get in and out from the car, can safely move from the parking to his destination, and that curb ramps are available for him to get on the side walk.

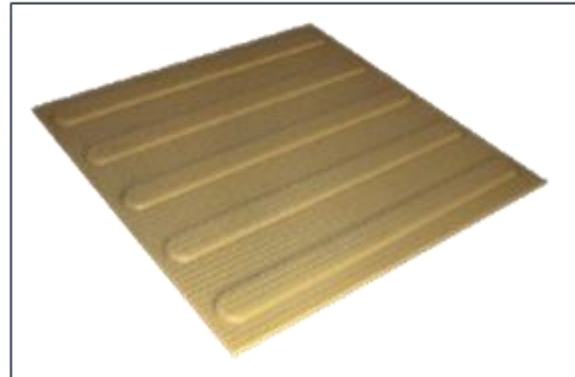
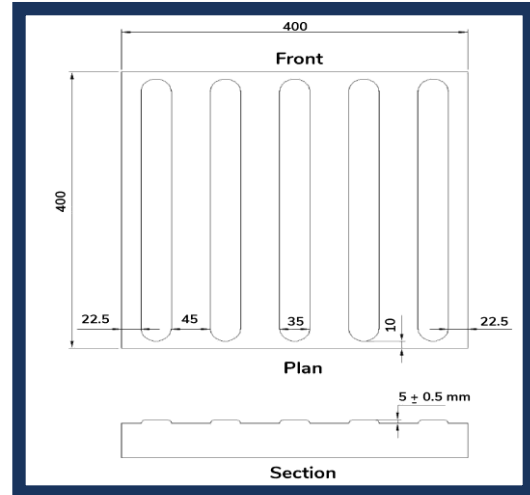


- A clearly marked parking for people with disabilities is the best solution in order to avoid problems related to the lack of attention of other drivers!



## 2. EXTERNAL TACTILE PAVING;

- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to, identify the location of street furniture, to find their way, to access buildings, equipment and public transportation, to safely cross a street and use a staircase, etc.
- When used in sidewalks, they should be made of a resistant and non-slippery material and should have a different, contrasting color from the sidewalk.
- When warning and directional tactile are combined, it is important that persons with visual impairment are able to clearly identify both of them.
- Textural changes in the sidewalk's surface help pedestrians with visual impairments to identify the location of street furniture, access to buildings, equipment and public transportation.



### 3. Accessible Ramp Specifications

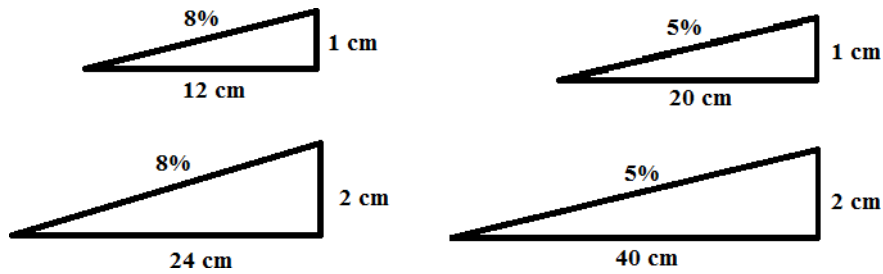
#### 3.1 CONSIDERATIONS AND DESIGN OPTIONS;

- A ramp is the most comfortable mean to reach a place which is on a higher (or lower) level for people with disabilities, especially for wheelchair users.
- For long ramps the design should include intermediate rest areas (landings) that can serve for resting but also for turning back. Landings areas allow people on wheelchair users to rest while getting up and prevent them losing control when going down (a wheelchair can gain speed and put from danger the user when either the slope is too steep or the landing is too far).
- Landings are also important to ensure that the required circulation space is available for people who use wheelchairs to be on a stable flat surface before opening a door.
- Whenever possible, ramps should be designed so that wheelchair users can use them autonomously, with no external help.

#### 3.2 Slope:

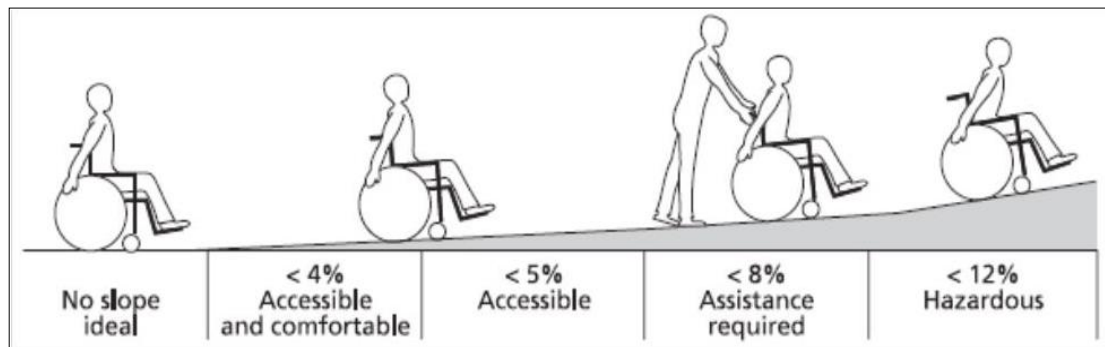
- The Ideal slope for a ramp is less than 5% (1 cm height: 20 cm length).
- The maximum slope is 8% (1 cm height: 12 cm length)

- Up to 12% is acceptable only for distances of less than 50 cm.



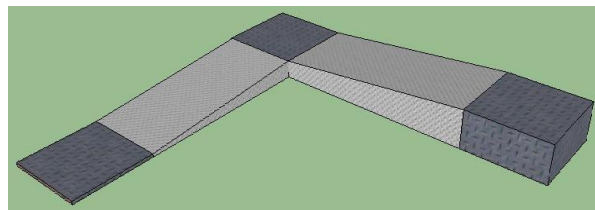
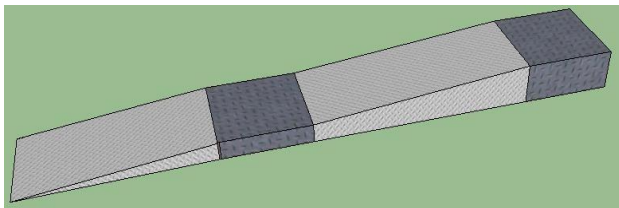
- The table below is showing the maximum length and slope for a ramp.

Type	Slope	Maximum Length
Smooth Slope	<5%	12 m
Medium Slope	5% - 8%	6 m
Steep Slope	8% - 12%	3 m
Extra Steep Slope	12%	50 m



### 3.3 Landing space and resting area:

- Each ramp requires a landing space at the top, bottom and anytime the ramp changes direction.
- If the ramp is longer than 6 m, it needs a resting area or landing space at least (120 × 120 cm) in order to allow the user to take his/her breath.

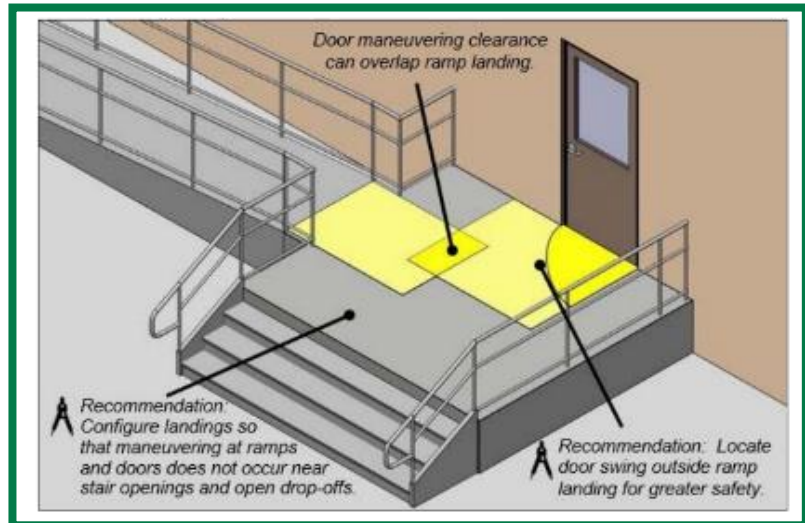
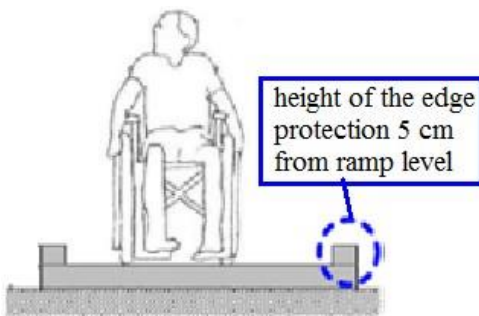


### 3.4 Surface:

Surfaces should be firm, not slippery. Additionally, a tactile surface with a visual contrast should be placed at the top and bottom of the ramp for the benefit of people with a visual impairment

### 3.5 Handrails:

- Handrails are useful for wheelchair users to pull themselves up the ramp ( if needed) and for people with limited mobility to walk along the ramp
- For a facility or a ramp which rises more than 15 cm, handrails should be provided on:
  - Both sides of the ramp.
  - At height of 90 -100 cm from ramp level.
  - Additional handrail at height of 60-70 cm for children.
  - 3.5 - 5 cm in width and away from the wall 4 cm.
- For ramp which rises less than 15 cm there is no need to add handrails but **Edge Protection** should be provided at 5 cm height from ramp level



The relation between ramp landing, stairs landing and door opening

## 4. BUILDING'S ENTRANCE

### 4.1 SAFE AND COMFORTABLE ENTRANCE

- It's important to provide a covered area in front of the entrance where visitors can get out of their vehicle or wait for their car, without being exposed to excessive heat or rain
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes) should be used to orientate visitors and help them to find their way. It shall start from the entrances, especially in big buildings like your office.
- Guiding paths (coloured stripes), associated to an explanatory panels, can be useful to lead visitors to a specific department with no need of asking for information.



- Use visual indicators on glass access doors in order to minimize the risk of incidents for people with low vision: even if the door is automated, when it is closed they may not see it and stumble on the glass.



#### 4.2 TAC TILE PAVING:

- Tac tile warning strips should be located at the top and bottom of the stairs and at intermediate landings.
- The textural marking strip should be at least 0.40 m deep extending over the full width of the stairs.
- To provide orientation for people with low vision, the marking strip should have a color contrasting with the surrounding surface.



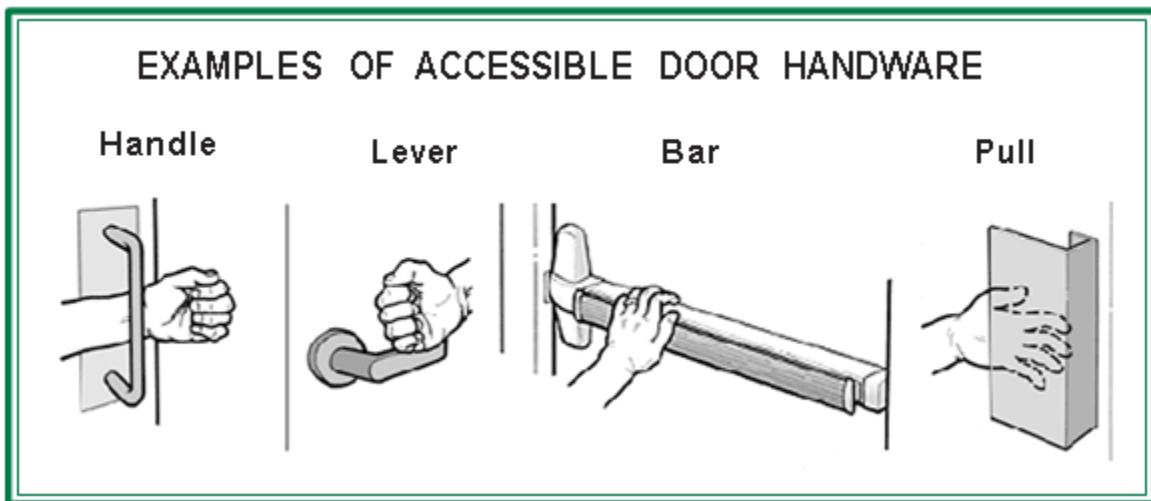
#### 4.3 ENTRANCE SIGNAGE

- Tactile plans in the entrance hall provide help for people with visual impairments to find their way throughout the building.
- Braille indications of the main facilities of the building should also be provided close to the entrance door.
- Color, contrast, font size and type are essential to help people with intellectual / mental/ visual impairments to understand written communication



#### 4.4 HANDLES:

- Between 850 and 1100 mm from floor level.
- Fitted with lever or D-handles.
- 45 mm space between handle and door frame to facilitate use.
- Avoid doorknobs because they are difficult to grab
- Avoid doorknobs, because they are difficult to grab, especially for people with prehension problems or amputees.
- Special or extra handles can be provided to people with disabilities to facilitate their movements.



#### 4.5 THRESHOLDS:

- Thresholds greater than 6 mm can create a trip hazard and thresholds greater than 20 mm are likely to impede access for wheelchair users.
- All thresholds should be removed, if possible.
- If thresholds cannot be avoided and do not exceed 20 mm, they should be chamfered.



5. TOILETS specifications

#### 5.1 DIFFERENT USE APPROACHES

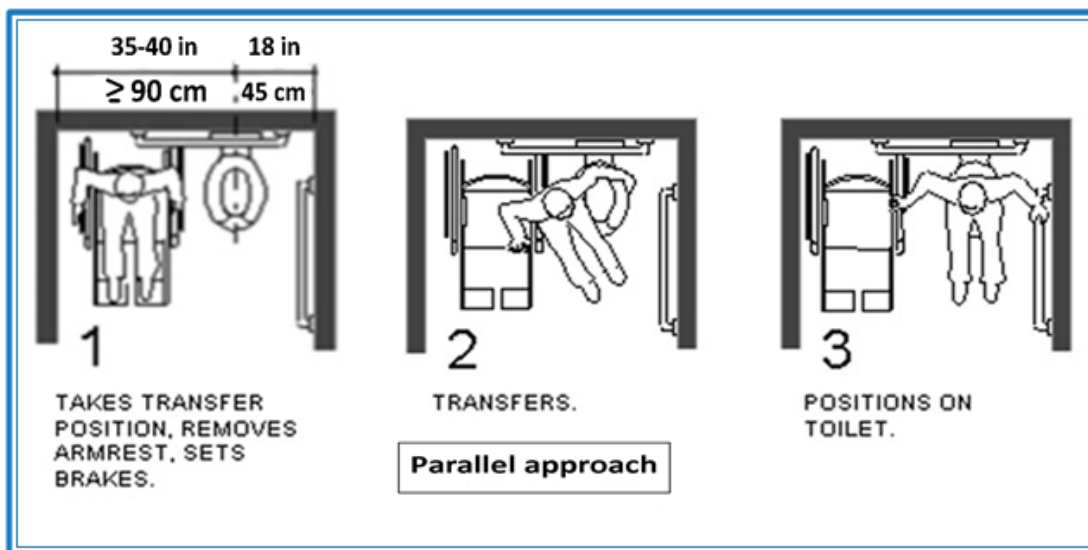
- Generally, there are four different approaches for wheelchair users to use the toilet seat:

1. The parallel or side approach (easier, recommended).
2. The diagonal approach (feasible but not easy).
3. The perpendicular approach (difficult).
4. The frontal approach (extremely difficult).

Parallel and diagonal are the easiest way to use a toilet, while frontal and perpendicular should be avoided.

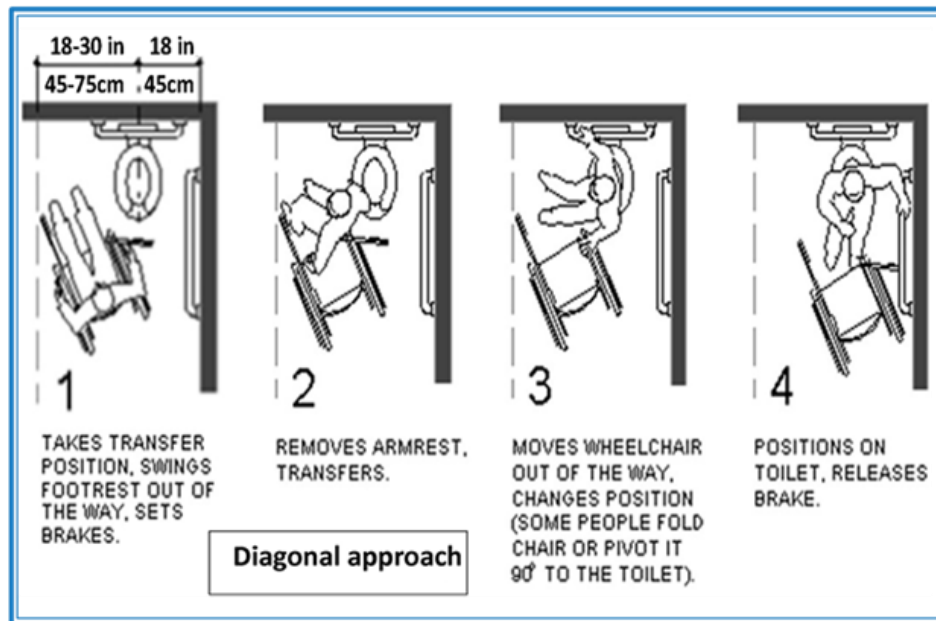
➤ **THE PARALLEL OR SIDE APPROACH:**

- This approach is the easier but requires at least 90 cm beside the WC to allow a wheelchair to be positioned and well-designed handrails to facilitate the transfer.
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 45 cm



➤ **DIAGONAL APPROACH:**

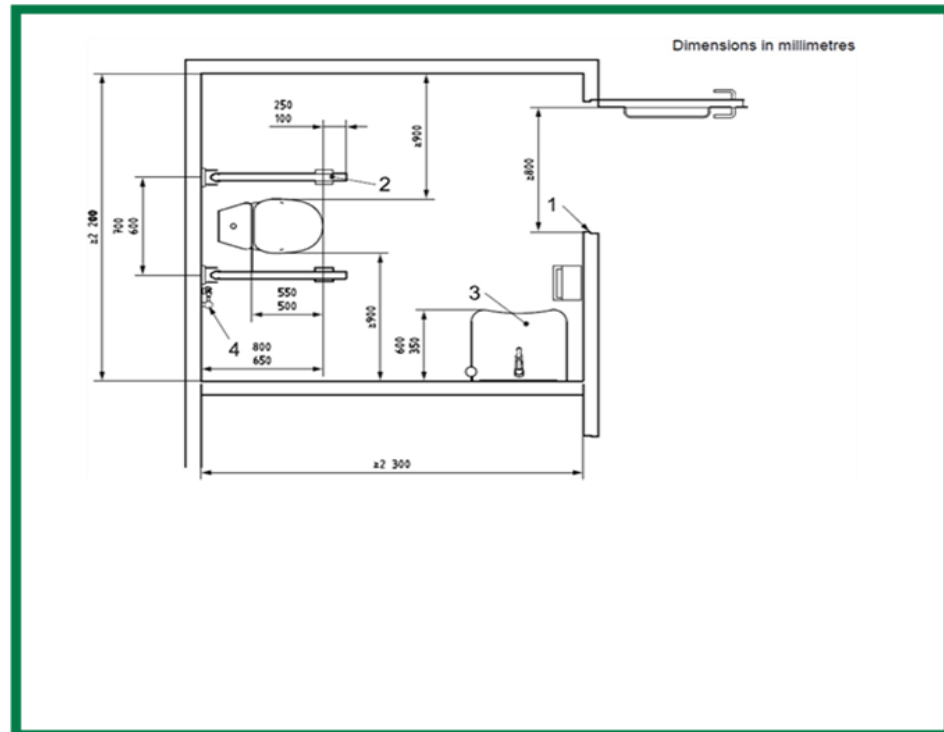
Various movement steps are necessary and it might be difficult for old people or amputees. Anyway, in case of lack of space this option can be used.



**5.2 DIFFERENT PUBLIC TOILET CONFIGURATIONS:**

- External signage with visual and braille indications should be provided.
- Door: Minimum 800 mm ( 850 mm recommended) wide, the door shall swing outwards or be sliding type
- Place toilet in a corner so people have different options for transferring from their wheelchair
- If space is available, place toilet diagonally opposite the door to maintain privacy of the user.
- Place vertical and horizontal grab bars on the walls near the wc and the sink.
- The clear maneuvering space in front of the toilet seat and the washbasin shall be 1500 mm x 1500 mm, in rare cases 1200 mm minimum in front of it
- The minimum distance from the center line of a corner toilet to the adjacent wall should be 450 mm
- A clear dimension of 900 mm minimum to one side of the toilet to enable side transfer by people who use wheelchairs
- It's essential that appropriate and clear signs are located on the toilets doors and/or on a nearby wall, in a position that allows users to identify the service from a suitable distance.
- Braille texts should be available to allow people with visual impairments to easily identify the toilets as well.

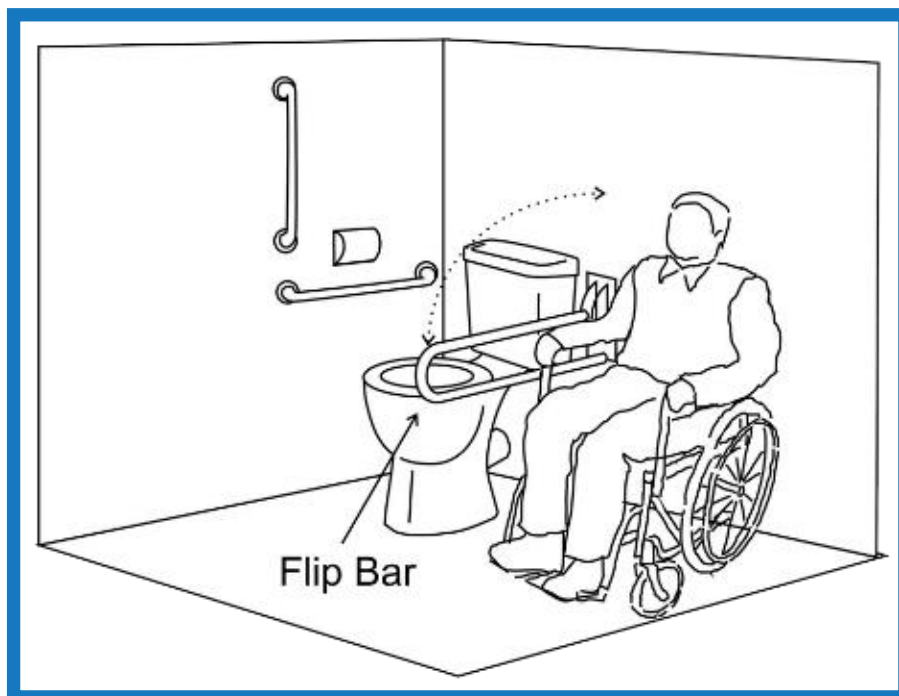
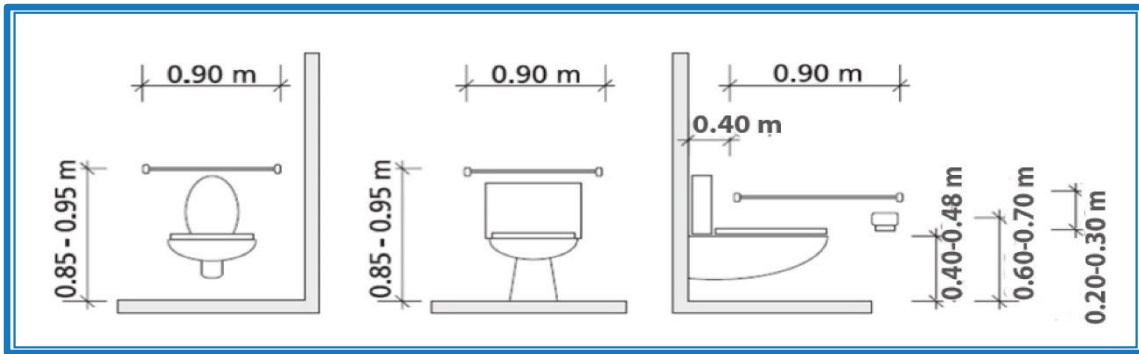




### 5.3 WESTERN TOILET:

- The top of the toilet should be 400 - 480 mm from the ground level.
- Grab bars on the adjacent wall should be installed to provide support in transfers/standing.
- A horizontal grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- The length of the foldable grab rail should overlap the front edge of the toilet seat in between 100 mm - 250 mm.

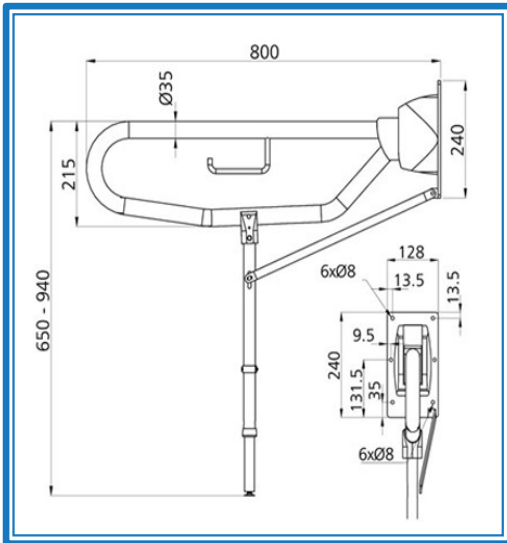
The horizontal grab rail shall extend a distance of minimum 150 mm to the front edge of the toilet seat



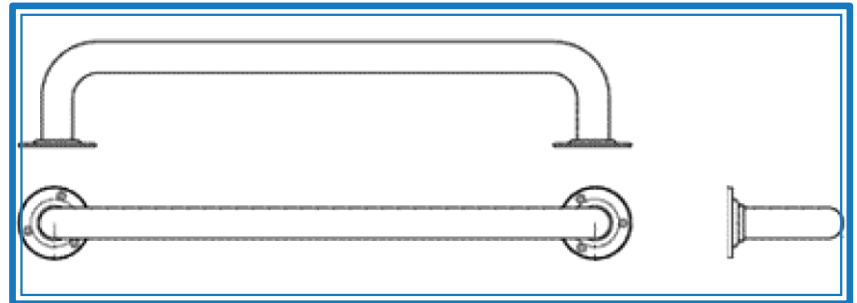
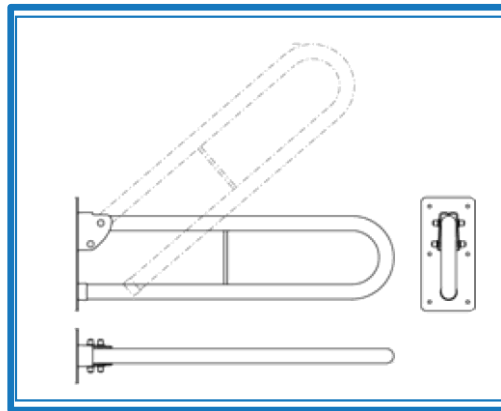
#### GRAB BARS:

- Grab bars are useful for people with mobility impairments to pull themselves up from a sitting position and to help them keep their balance when standing and not to slip on a wet floor.
- Grab rail shall be provided at a height of 200 mm to 300 mm above the toilet seat.
- Particularly in public buildings, the colour of grab bars should contrast with the walls finish.
- Grab bars should be firmly fixed since considerable pressure will be placed on the rail.
- On both sides of a toilet, a grab rail (whether drop-down or fixed to the wall) shall be provided at a distance between 300 mm to 350 mm from the centre of the toilet.
- In case of wall mounted grab bars, the distance between the rail and the wall should be 45 mm to 50 mm. A grab bar at one side of the sink should be installed.
- Next to toilet seat, moveable grab bars should extend horizontally 150 -250 mm.
- Particularly for public buildings, flip bars / drop-down hinged rails, which can be stored in the vertical position and may also incorporate a tissue holder, should be considered

L-shape fixed Handrail



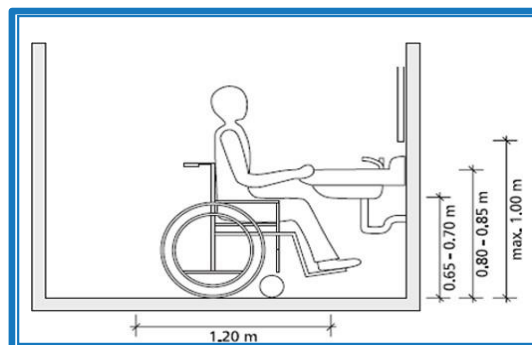
Hinged Handrail



Fixed Handrail

#### WASHBASINS:

- Mounted with top edge 750 mm - 850 mm from floor level.
- Knee space of at least 760 mm wide by 200 mm deep by 650 mm- 700 mm high underneath washbasin.
- Lever type handles for taps are recommended, because they are easily used by people with difficulties in grasping objects.
- Avoid corner sink: difficult to access and small dimension makes it hard to use.
- Mirror's bottom edge 900 mm and the upper minimum edge 1900 mm from the floor, mirror leaning at a slight downwards angle.



## 6. WAYFINDING SYSTEM INTERNAL SIGNAGE

- Detailed information should be provided in strategic, highly visible places to help people to find their way inside the building.
- Panels should always display also graphic universal symbols or pictograms to facilitate the comprehension of people with intellectual and mental impairments
- Braille signage on handrails in the staircases.
- Colour contrasted guiding strips on floors and walls.

## 7. GRAPHIC AND WRITTEN INFORMATION

- Text alignment: in general, it is easier for a person who has visual impairment or intellectual impairment to follow the text if it is aligned to the left. (In Arabic-speaking countries align the text to the right because Arabic writing goes from right to left).
- No text justification, when you justify, the gaps between the words are of different sizes which can be disorienting and distracting. Having an uneven right border makes it easier to follow the lines of text and follow/define when one-line finishes and another begins.
- Avoid decorative fonts and use simple sans serif font like Arial, Calibri, Times New Roman, Bookman Old Style, Book Antiqua, and CG times
- Avoid compressed fonts and italics: difficult to read.
- Avoid highlighting words or sentences by underlining.
- Use sans serif font s for headlines, avoid for body of text as letters are often too narrow to read [Arial, Comics sansms, Tahoma, etc.].