

Handson

Hands-on Tool for inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction


Step-by-step practical guidance on inclusive disaster risk reduction field work

Shelter

Considerations on inclusive shelter should take into account the principles of **Inclusive Disaster** which require attention to the following:

- **Site access and path** to the shelter.
- **Barrier-free entrance**: If there is a difference in level between the ground and the path/entrance, make sure to construct a ramp with **landfills**.
- **Space** must be wide enough for a wheelchair to enter, and **landfills** need to be arranged in order to permit wheelchair access to the shelter.
- **Public toilets and showers** need to be within reach, or constructed inside or just outside the shelter where persons with disabilities and their families live.
- **Water** must be accessible for a wheelchair user to reach the shelter for a water tap user to reach around 1.00m radius.
- **Cooking facilities** should be easily accessible for persons with disabilities.


When designing, implementing and managing shelters or settlements during an emergency response, it is important to consider how persons with disabilities will interact with the environment. Start reaching the shelter by moving around between individual shelters and services, where barriers and obstacles are observed and the specific needs of beneficiaries. Other factors, such as topography, surface water drainage and soil quality also determine whether persons with different types of disabilities can participate in daily activities or become isolated inside shelters.



Path

With its houses, administrative buildings and community facilities (health centres, schools, libraries, water points) shelter must be accessible and unobstructed. Paths, which can be used by many and low-cost measures:

- Paths should be clear from obstacles, vegetation, feet of trees and other barriers. If possible, avoid the paths and live trees (if trees are problematic in winter or large rocks, it will be possible). If access cannot be ensured, they should be blocked off by safety, appropriate or painted in contrasting colors.
- **Obstacles** and water drainage should be clearly marked and have warning signs with **landfills** for support. If it is not possible to build a crossing path, clearly mark vulnerable routes.
- **Gravelled** paths and stairs could be paved to the concrete side. Try to avoid using tiles that are often quite slippery.
- **Paths** should not be built with a gradient higher than 2% to avoid accidents of any kind.
- **Stairs** using steps or wooden planks could be installed from one direction-point to the other to ease persons with disability access.
- **Ramp** site should also be made of painted rocks or handrails (poles for safety and support).




Tags

Ramp

Building a ramp, to ensure physical access to facilities and public services, does not necessarily need extensive equipment for a good construction and planning. It is only required if there is a difference between ground level inside and outside the facility, in order to make the physical accessible.

- The recommended gradient is 1:20 (5%). The length of the ramp must not exceed 1:200 of the path (1:20).
- If practically unavoidable, the gradient may be increased to a maximum of 8% (1:12). The length of the ramp should not exceed 1:60 of the gradient (1:12).
- **Landfills** are provided on both sides of the ramp at 0.75m and 0.25m from the ramp end.
- The width of the ramp should be at least 0.90m for a private shelter and 1.50m for collective centres or public spaces.
- When gates or wooden steps are equally useful to persons with visual impairments or those using canes. Located on the edge of the ramp, they help to guide the person. Build with a small piece of lumber (1.00m max), which is accessible to the ramp.



Latrine

Latrines have to be built taking into consideration requirements for persons with disabilities.

- **Latrine** should be barrier-free emergency shelter, latrines should be longer than 1.5m and from doorway to seats and from seats to urinals, clearly marked 20m from the entrance.
- **To make sure latrines are easily available and accessible:**
 - In emergency, 10 latrines should be accessible, using techniques of **artificial latrines** and other latrines built on barrier-free latrines.
 - **Entries** of accessible facilities are marked with **landfills**.
 - **Entries** that all hazardous areas are marked with **landfills**.
- **Landfills** areas should be provided at the top and the bottom of the ramp with a minimum floor space of 1.50m x 1.50m.
- **Landfills** are provided on both sides of the ramp at 0.75m and 0.25m from the ramp end.
- The width of the ramp should be at least 0.90m for a private shelter and 1.50m for collective centres or public spaces.
- When gates or wooden steps are equally useful to persons with visual impairments or those using canes. Located on the edge of the ramp, they help to guide the person. Build with a small piece of lumber (1.00m max), which is accessible to the ramp.



Washroom

At least 10% of washrooms should be accessible for persons with disabilities, clearly signposted and located within the line of visual interest in a camp/centre, or within 50m of an individual shelter.

- **Make** sure that the **entrance** is wide enough for a wheelchair to enter (at least 90 cm) and **stairs** are provided where necessary. Door handles and lever handles are available and accessible.
- **Stairs** must be clear and accessible to persons with visual impairments.
- **Make** sure that there is sufficient space inside for a wheelchair user to move around (minimum 1.50m turning radius) and to transfer from the wheelchair to the washing facility **Seats, latrines, wash, shower**.



i-DRR

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Step-by-step practical guidance on inclusive
disaster risk reduction field work



With guidance on inclusive practice broken down into individual task cards, which explain the basic details in simple language and images, this downloadable progressive web app will become the 'go-to' resource for all agencies planning and implementing disaster risk reduction field work that leaves no-one behind.

Contact us to share your knowledge & experience and/or to become part of testing team!

SIMPLE DETAILS

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