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List of Acronyms

CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
NAAT	National Accessibility Audit Team
NAS	National Accessibility Standards
PRO	Public Relations Officer
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
UNAPD	Uganda National Action on Physical Disability

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In the same spirit, the Commission appreciates the Board and Staff of Uganda National Action on Physical Disability (UNAPD) for having designed the National Physical Accessibility Standards and also collaborated with the Commission to conduct the audit exercise.

Special appreciation goes to the Management and Staff of the public facilities that were audited for the good reception and cooperation during the exercise. These included; Kampala Capital City Authority, Centenary Rural Development Bank Ltd-Mapeera House, The High Court in Kampala, Kiruddu Health Centre IV in Makindye and the Parliamentary building of the Republic of Uganda.

Finally, the Commission highly appreciates its Members and Staff whose participation was critical to the successful completion of this Report. In a special way the Commission also recognizes and appreciates the Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Department for spearheading the coordination and production of this Report.

Foreword

The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) is a body corporate established by the Equal Opportunities Act of 2007 in accordance with Article 32(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The EOC was set up to give effect to the State's constitutional mandate to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground of sex, age, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability. Among others, the Commission enforces compliance with legislation, affirmative action and inclusion in all Programmes by all on the basis of equal opportunities.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) provides for the rights of all its citizens including PWDs for equal access to public services and participation in the development process of the country, including accessing public and private facilities. In the same vein, relevant policies for example the National Policy on Disability have also been put in place to protect the rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in order to be included in the social, economic and political development processes.

In fulfillment of Article 32(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) as amended, Section (14) & (15) of the Equal Opportunities Commission Act 2007, the Building Control Act and Sub Section 4.1 of the National Development Plan II (2015/2016-2019/2020), the Commission conducted an audit on physical accessibility to selected public facilities in Kampala. These included Kampala Capital City Authority, Centenary Rural Development Bank Ltd-Mapeera House, The High Court in Kampala, Kiruddu Health Centre IV in Makindye and the Parliamentary building of the Republic of Uganda.

This initiative is aimed at promoting the observance of equal opportunities for vulnerable Persons, especially Persons with disabilities, older persons, little persons, children and pregnant women in accessing and benefiting from public places, utilities and services without any barriers.

It is our hope that the recommendations of this audit will be followed up by the respective Institutions to ensure a just, free and fair society wherein all persons have equal opportunity to participate and benefit from all spheres of life.

For God and My Country:

Sylvia Muwebwa Ntambi (Mrs.)
Chairperson of the Commission

Executive Summary

1.0 Introduction

The Equal Opportunities Commission in collaboration with the Uganda National Action for Persons with Disabilities undertook an audit exercise to establish the level of accessibility to public buildings by Persons with Disabilities in Uganda. The exercise was conducted among selected public facilities in Kampala i.e. Kampala Capital City Authority, Centenary Rural development Bank-Mapeera House, The High Court in Kampala, Kiruddu Health Centre IV Makindye and the Parliamentary building of the Republic of Uganda.

2.0 Methodology

Using purposive sampling, a total of five public facilities that are mainly accessed by the marginalized groups were selected for the audit. The selected facilities were listed in terms of the broader categories on access to the judiciary, legislature, health services, banking services and social services. The target respondents included officials from majorly the five sampled institutions that included: Kampala City Council Authority, Kiruddu Hospital, Centenary Bank Mapeera Branch, High Court and Parliament of the Republic of Uganda.

The performance rating or scores used were as follows: High Accessibility (80-100); Moderate Accessibility (60-79); Limited Accessibility (40-59); Very Limited Accessibility (10-39) and; No Accessibility (Below 10).

3.0 Findings

3.1 Audit findings for KCCA City Hall

KCCA main building attained an accessibility rating of 48.3% with regard to compliance to the accessibility standards and guidelines. This means that the KCCA City Hall building has limited accessibility in terms of ease of physical access and utilization of services by the persons with disabilities.

The major areas audited were the main entrances, doors, pathways and corridors, interior stairs, windows, noticeboards, furniture, toilets and parking space. Key findings and emerging issues include the following;

- i. The main entrance to KCCA office premises is not accessible for PWDs as it does not provide for a ramp and the stairs in place do not have tactile marking for identification by the visually impaired. In addition, the alternative entrance has a ramp, albeit without handrails and a landing area.
- ii. The interior stair cases were wide enough with handrails and had a wide landing area. However, the tactile markings are getting worn out and the rails on interior stairs are very smooth to be gripped in case one needs extra support.
- iii. The interior single leaf doors don't rest flat against the wall which reduces the opening space for wheelchair users and the door handles are placed very high for wheel chair users and little persons. The glass doors in the building are also not marked for identification by the visually impaired.
- iv. The toilet stance reserved for PWDs is always closed, the floor tiles are too smooth posing danger to users, the toilet paper holder is placed at a high position for a crawling /seated PWD.
- v. The premises do not have a designated parking for PWDs and the parking yard is not in a logical relationship with the pathways.
- vi. In spite of being an old building, lifts were installed during new renovations to ease movement from one floor to another especially for the wheel chair users. The lifts are also brailed which makes them user friendly for those who are visually impaired.
- vii. KCCA premises specifically the Mayors parlor has ramps within the corridors of the building which ease movement for PWDs especially those using wheel chairs. On the contrary the ramps do not have handrails that provide support in movement for PWDs.

- viii. The personnel interfaced with at the KCCA premises had a positive attitude towards the disability aspects, acknowledged the existing gaps and were keen on addressing them.

3.2 Audit Findings for Kiruddu Hospital, Makindye

Kiruddu Hospital attained an accessibility rating of 60.2% with regard to compliance to the accessibility standards and guidelines. This reflects a moderate level of accessibility in terms of ease of physical access and utilization of services at Kiruddu Hospital by persons with disabilities. Thus, the building is moderately accessible.

The major areas audited were the main entrances, doors, pathways and corridors, interior stairs, windows, noticeboards, furniture, toilets and parking space. Key findings and emerging issues include the following;

- i. The main entrance to the hospital has a ramp with a gentle slope however the rails on the ramp are of a very big diameter which cannot be easily grabbed and the ramp does not have a tactile marking at the start and end points.
- ii. The premises do not have a designated parking space for Persons with Disabilities.
- iii. The handrails in the PWD toilets are fixed very high relative to the sitting position; there is no toilet paper holder; and the door does not rest flat against the wall for ease of entry by wheel chair users.
- iv. The public seats are of hard wood, not covered with soft material and lack a back rest which makes them unfavourable for Persons with Disabilities and persons with weak muscles.
- v. The hospital has a special assistive bathtub specifically designed for Persons with Disabilities.
- vi. The hospital has installed an audio communication system on each floor. The hospital has functional brailed elevators which ease movement within the premises for all people especially PWDs.

- vii. It was revealed that the hospital undertakes deliberate initiatives to assist the vulnerable groups to access services. For example; in case they receive a PWD or Older person, they are given special attention and they do not have to line up as the other patients. In addition, the hospital has customer care assistants from Red Cross that provide assistance to all clients.

3.3 Audit Findings for Centenary Rural Development Bank, Mapeera Branch

Centenary Rural Development Bank, Mapeera Branch attained an accessibility rating of 64.5% with regard to compliance to the accessibility standards and guidelines, which generally reflects moderate level of accessibility in terms of ease for physical access and utilization of services at the bank by the persons with disabilities.

The major areas audited were the main entrances, doors, pathways and corridors, interior stairs, windows, noticeboards, furniture, toilets and parking space. Key findings and emerging issues include the following;

- i. There is a step on the main road that limits wheelchair users from accessing the walkway to the ATM section.
- ii. There is a raised pavement towards the entrance at the main road that hinders access to the walk way for wheel chair users.
- iii. The door to the washrooms for PWDs is not labeled with a disability symbol, the floor is very slippery and the pull and push handles of the door are placed very high particularly for the wheel chair users and little persons.
- iv. The bank has a very small notice board that is placed high on the wall with information in small print that cannot be easily read by clients and staff who are visually impaired.
- v. The glass door at the entrance to the lifts is not marked with contrasting colors which poses a challenge for the visually impaired as they can easily ram into it. Besides there is no signage to direct people within the facility on where the lifts are located.

- vi. The bank does not have designated and clearly marked parking space with disability symbol for PWDs.

3.4 Audit Findings for the Kampala High Court Building

Kampala High Court attained an accessibility rating of 26.8% with regard to compliance to the accessibility standards and guidelines. This generally reflects that the Court is not accessible at all in terms of ease for physical access and utilization of services at the High Court by the persons with disabilities.

The major areas audited were the main entrances, doors, pathways and corridors, interior stairs, windows, docks, witness stand, advocates bench, noticeboards, furniture, toilets and parking space. Key findings and emerging issues include the following;

- i. The main entrance to the High Court Building, Kampala is not accessible for PWDs as it does not provide for a ramp.
- ii. The stairs at the main entrance do not have handrails and tactile markings hence making them inaccessible for Persons with Disabilities.
- iii. The High Court has an alternative entrance that could possibly be used by PWDs however it equally has stairs without a ramp which makes it inaccessible by PWDs. The audit team was informed that when they receive PWDs as clients, a temporary ramp is usually placed on the stairs to ease access to the court by this group of clients.
- iv. The High Court building does not have any designated and clearly marked parking space for Persons with Disabilities.
- v. In the entire High Court building, there are no designated wash rooms for Persons with Disabilities.
- vi. The corridors in the High Court building have interior stairs without provision for ramps which impede easy movement for PWDs within the building. Similarly the stairs lack handrails and tactile markings which are meant to help the visually impaired to detect a change in direction.

3.5 Audit Findings for Parliament of the Republic of Uganda

The Parliamentary building, Kampala attained an accessibility rating of 62.4% with regard to compliance to accessibility standards and guidelines. This generally reflects a moderate level of accessibility in terms of ease for physical access and utilization of services at the Parliament of Uganda by the persons with disabilities.

The major areas audited were the main entrances, doors, pathways and corridors, interior stairs, windows, lifts, noticeboards, furniture, toilets and parking space. Key findings and emerging issues include the following;

- i. The entrance to the south wing has a ramp for ease of access by PWDs, however the ramp does not have a tactile marking and the landing area is very slippery.
- ii. The exterior stairs at parliament do not have handrails (both general and intermediate) to support movement.
- iii. The interior of the lift does not have hand rails that provide support to the users. In addition, the key pad inside the lift is placed very high and not brailed.
- iv. Parliament building has a designated parking for PWDs, but the distance from the parking yard to the nearest entrance is very long making it very cumbersome for PWDs to move from their vehicles to the building.
- v. The interior space in the PWDs wash rooms is small which makes movement within the facility difficult for persons using wheel chairs.

4.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

It's important that all institutions at the forefront of service delivery both in the public and private sector realize the importance of having provisions to allow for accessibility of all persons including Persons with disabilities to enhance their participation and benefit from service delivery. The findings from the five (5) sampled public buildings show that none of the institutions scored high as per physical accessibility ratings, thus majority of the buildings audited are not fully accessible by persons with disabilities. The audited institutions should therefore reflect on the findings and take into consideration the recommendations hereunder to ensure equal access, benefit and participation of all persons for inclusive growth and development.

4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 Kampala Capital City Authority

- i. KCCA should construct an accessible ramp at the main entrance to City Hall building to ease access for all especially Persons with Disabilities.
- ii. It is recommended that handrails be set up at the outdoor steps/stairs at the main entrance.
- iii. Appropriate parking space should be designated and marked off for persons with disabilities.
- iv. Modifications should be made on the ramp at the alternative entrance to add standard features such as; handrails and a landing area to ease access for PWDs.
- v. Appropriate measures should be taken to ensure easy access for PWDs to the chamber hall. The steps at the door entrance to the chamber hall limit accessibility for Persons with Disabilities especially wheel chair users.
- vi. Information display at the Public Notice Board should be placed in large print to ease access by the visually impaired.

4.2.2 Kiruddu General Referral Hospital

- i. It is recommended that double leaf doors be always opened to enable easy access by wheelchair users.
- ii. It is recommended that the hospital designates a parking space specifically for PWDs. The parking space should be as close as possible to the building entrance and should be connected with an accessible pathway to the entrance of the building. The parking space should be marked by the international symbol of accessibility as a sign post and be painted as well.
- iii. The PWD toilet ought to be modified taking into consideration the standards as per the UNAPD physical accessibility guidelines particularly with regard to the sitting position, toilet paper holders and handrails in the toilets.
- iv. Middle rails should be fixed on the ramp at the entrance to enable easy access by the young and little persons. A tactile marking with distinguished colors should be placed at the beginning and end of the ramp to alert persons with visual impairments in change of direction.
- v. The hospital should increase the font sizes of information displayed on the notice boards especially for those who are visually impaired to be in position to equally access the information as hospital notice boards perform a crucial role of communicating important health information to visitors, patients and staff.
- vi. A tactile marking with contrasted colors should be laid at the top and bottom of the stairs so as to alert the persons with visual impairment on change of direction. The step rise and the step run should be in different contrasting colors, to enable persons with visual impairment identify one step from the other.

4.2.3 Centenary Bank, Mapeera Branch

- i. The pavement at the main road from city square entrance should be modified with at least a ramp to ease access to the entrance of the bank premises as well

as facilitate easy movement from the main road by PWDs especially those with wheelchairs.

- ii. The bank should designate, clearly paint and mark off the parking space for PWDs with the international symbol of accessibility.
- iii. The glass door towards the lift area should be clearly marked in contrasting colors and a clear signage should be set up to notify the users of the premises on where the lifts are located.
- iv. The ramps should be modified and located in the continuation of an accessible pathway leading to the entrance for purposes of easily accessibility to the bank by Persons with Disabilities.
- v. Centenary Bank should increase the font size of letters on the notice boards from the current size of 10 to 15/16 such that the information can easily be read by all people especially those with visual impairments.
- vi. The toilet door for PWDs should be modified with a pull L-shaped handle that is easy to operate and grip with one hand. Equally the hand dryer/liquid soap outlet should be placed at an approximate height of 0.50m from the floor surface.
- vii. The step at the ATM section should be modified to ease access to the ATM machines for PWDs.
- viii. The glass door at the main entrance to the bank should be clearly marked with contrast colors that are different from surroundings.

4.2.4 High Court of Uganda, Kampala

- i. High Court should construct a toilet designated specifically for PWDs. It should have the universally accepted symbol for wheelchair access displayed outside and supplemented by a text in embossed letters or in Braille. The Corridors inside the public toilet should be of minimum width of 1.5m wide. There should be good lighting in the toilet room and the floor surface within the toilet should be of non-slip materials.

- ii. High Court should designate a parking space for PWDs. The parking space should be as close as possible to the main entrance and should be connected to an accessible pathway to the building. The parking space should be marked by the international symbol of accessibility as a sign post and be painted as well.
- iii. A ramp should be constructed adjacent to the stairs within the corridors to ease movement for PWDs within the court premises.
- iv. High Court should construct an accessible ramp with handrails on both sides at the main entrance to ease accessibility by all Persons including PWDs.
- v. A tactile marking should be laid both on the interior and exterior stairs of High Court to enable easy identification of the start and end points of the stairs by the visually impaired.
- vi. High Court should put up signs to direct the PWDs on the alternative entrance at the back of High Court where a temporary ramp is usually placed for them to ease access to the building for this category of people.
- vii. The double leaf doors in High Court premises should be always open to enable easy access by wheelchair users.
- viii. For any new structures, High court should take into consideration the accessibility guidelines so as to ease access to some of these structures by PWDs.

4.2.5 Parliament of the Republic of Uganda

- i. The tactile markings should be fixed at the beginning of the ramp at the main entrance to enable easy identification by the visually impaired.
- ii. The stairs/steps should be supported by handrails to give extra support or balance to Persons with movement difficulties.
- iii. In areas where there are double leaf doors, both doors should always be left open to allow easy access for wheel chair users.

- iv. Although the institution has reserved toilets for PWDs, the interior space is small for the wheelchair users. Therefore for any new facilities, the interior space should be increased to the turning diameter of 150cm in line with the accessibility standards.
- v. The toilet paper holder and hand washing facility of the toilet should be lowered to enable easy usability for little Persons, wheelchair users and other vulnerable Persons.
- vi. Hand rails should be installed inside the lifts of the Parliamentary building so as to provide support to the persons using the lifts.
- vii. The key pad of the lift should also be brailled to enable easy reading by the visually impaired and opening/closing time movement mechanism should be increased for Persons with reduced movement.

SECTION ONE:

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The Equal Opportunities Commission in collaboration with the Uganda National Action for Persons with Disabilities undertook an audit exercise using the UNAPD Accessibility guidelines to establish the level of accessibility to public buildings by Persons with Disabilities in Uganda. The exercise was conducted among selected public facilities in Kampala i.e. Kampala Capital City Authority, Centenary Rural development Bank-Mapeera House, The High Court in Kampala, Kiruddu Health Centre IV Makindye and the Parliamentary building of the Republic of Uganda. The exercise involved practical audit assessments of the institutional structures and facilities as well as observations on attitudes of personnel towards the Persons with disabilities. The Exercise was conducted during the month of June 2016.

1.1 Contextual background

EOC is a body corporate established by the Equal Opportunities Act of 2007 in accordance with Article 32(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The EOC was set up to give effect to the State's constitutional mandate to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground of sex, age, race, color, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.

In 2010, UNAPD developed and launched accessibility standards to promote equal opportunities in access and the delivery of services for Persons with disabilities. The Accessibility Standards were developed after realization that most of the buildings in Uganda did not have facilities such as ramps and lifts and worse still the existing accessibility facilities were not designed according to the required standards thus, rendering it difficult and or impossible for persons with disabilities to access the facilities. It is in these buildings where services crucial to human survival are provided

and therefore non-accessibility to this infrastructure is a source of denial for equal access to services enjoyed by other Persons. This contributes a lot towards unemployment, injustice, discrimination, low levels of literacy, exclusion, isolation, inadequate involvement in community activities by persons with disability

Consequently, the architects, engineers, constructors, policy makers and property developers were sensitized about the Standards and their applicability in conformity with the National policy on disability. In addition, Parliament enacted the Building Control Act that requires all buildings to be constructed following the Accessibility Standards as well as the establishment and representation of PWDs in all urban, municipal, and city building committees.

It was based on such efforts that the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social development launched the Standards and National Accessibility Audit Team (NAAT) with the mandate to assess the accessibility situation of public facilities and give recommendations for improvements. These efforts were championed by Uganda National Action on Physical Disability (UNAPD) to promote the observance of the human rights of the sick Persons, Persons carrying heavy loads, pregnant women, older persons and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

In this regard, the Commission being a constitutional body with a mandate to eliminate all forms of discrimination and marginalization and promote equal opportunities for all engaged UNAPD to work together on conducting the audit exercise on compliance to accessibility standards for public buildings/ facilities.

1.2 Accessibility and its doctrines

According to the National Accessibility Standards (NAS), the term Accessibility means: "the universal possibility in a facility, where the general public is ordinarily invited to be reached by all persons interested in and intending to enter, maneuver themselves within with ease, use the facility or the services therein without undue difficulty posed

by inbuilt hindrances, with dignity and without a high risk of sustaining bodily injury in the process of entering or using the facility so entered”.

The six key concepts and doctrines of the term “Accessibility” are:

- i. **The Doctrine of Universal Design (the Universal Possibility) in a facility** – means that when designing and constructing any facility such as a building, road, stadium, places of entertainment and recreation, Educational and Health Centers, Shopping Arcades, Offices, Places of Human Convenience (Latrines, Toilets, Urinals and Washrooms), Homes, etc., due regard should be placed in the usability of the facility by all the population spectrum and continuum. Technically this is known as “Universal Design”.
- ii. **The Doctrine of General Invitation to the Public** – implies that by social design, a perpetual call and an offer, without segregation or discrimination has been made to every person who gets to know about the facility, that it is available to be used by all persons who are interested in and intending to benefit from the whatever legal service or ease to life is found therein.
- iii. **The Doctrine of Reach, Enter and Use (REU)** – Means that every person intending to benefit from whatever legal service or ease to life is found in a facility, can, without undue difficulty posed by inbuilt or hitherto naturally existing hindrances or barriers, reach, enter and use the facility. It should not in its presentation for use pose difficulties, or burden to any intending user or suffer anyone the shame, horror, disgust or indignation of failing to reach, enter, use or benefit from the existing facility.
- iv. **The Doctrine of maneuverability** – Means that; in order to use or benefit from the availability of a facility, every user has to make movements within that facility which are convenient for that person to gain comfortable use of the facility and successfully complete the legal business he or she intended to accomplish therein.

- v. **The Doctrine of dignity in the use of a facility** – Means that every person going to use any facility where general public is ordinarily invited should not suffer any form of indignity in the use of the facility. Suffering indignity in the use of a facility includes but may not be limited to:
- a) Becoming dirty or soiled in any way on the palms, feet, skin or clothing;
 - b) Obtaining bad odor in the cause of using a facility;
 - c) Suffering shame, horror, disgust or indignation or injury to a person's ego or self-worth in the course of using a facility;
 - d) Exposing to the view of another person such body parts culturally not dignified or commendable for the gaze of other persons;
 - e) Requiring a person, in the course of providing assistance to another to reach, enter and use a facility, to touch such body parts of the person receiving assistance culturally not dignified or commendable for random touching of other persons;
 - f) Renting a user's apparel in the course of using a facility;
- vi. **The Doctrine of Low Risk of Sustaining Bodily Injury** - Means that there should be, within the limits of normalcy, very low risk or likelihood to users of a facility to suffer bodily injury arising from the presentation of a facility to the users.

1.3 Purpose of the audit

The purpose of the audit was to assess the level of compliance of public facilities to the national physical accessibility standards.

1.4 Objectives of the audit

The objectives of the audit exercise include, but are not limited to:

- i. To identify the infrastructural accessibility needs for PWDs related to the physical access to and benefit from public facilities in Kampala.

- ii. To assess the responsiveness of public facilities or buildings in adhering to the National Physical Accessibility Standards and requirements.
- iii. Based on the audit findings and recommendations engage the administration of the sampled institutions on the need for creating and or improving the accessibility facilities among public buildings for all stakeholders and staff including those with physical disabilities

1.5 Scope of the audit

The exercise was conducted in five institutions among which included; KCCA Head Office, Mulago General Referral Hospital based in Kiruddu Makindye Division, Centenary Bank Ltd (Main Branch) located at Mapeera House, the High Court of the Republic of Uganda and the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda.

The audit exercise focused on the different accessibility areas as indicated in the national accessibility standards.

SECTION TWO:

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.0 Introduction

This section presents the approach used to conduct the audit exercise on compliance of public buildings to accessibility standards and guidelines. It details the sampling process, targeted respondents as well as data collection and analysis methods.

2.1 Sampling process

Sampling involved selection of facilities through consensus during dialogue meetings. A number of public facilities that are mainly accessed by the marginalized groups were listed in terms of the broader categories on access to the judiciary, legislature, health services, banking services and social services. Consequently, five specific facilities were identified and selected for the audit i.e. KCCA head office, Mulago General Referral Hospital based in Kiruddu Makindye Division, Centenary Bank Main Branch located at Mapeera House, the High Court of the Republic of Uganda and the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda.

2.2 Target Group

The target respondents included officials from majorly the five sampled public institutions which included: KCCA, Kiruddu Hospital, Centenary Bank Mapeera Branch, High court and Parliament of the Republic of Uganda.

2.3 Data Collection and analysis

The exercise used an evidenced based approach, where the audit team used the designed accessibility audit tool which identifies the accessibility strengths and gaps/weakness as per the facility. The tool facilitated the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data/information which was later analyzed as per the audited institution. During the exercise, the audit team used equipment like tape measures, recording tools like books, pens, camera among others. The analysis of the collected

data or information was computed into a tabular format which gives a status of the institution regarding compliance with the accessibility needs of PWDs.

An introductory meeting was held with representatives of management at the facilities regarding the purpose, process and next step to be taken.

2.4 Performance Rating Scale

A Checklist was developed with respect to ten targeted accessibility areas among which included; entrances, doors, ramps, stairs (Interior), windows, notice Boards, furniture, pathways/corridors, toilets and parking space. The overall sum of total score was 93 which was later converted into a percentage scores. The overall performance for each entity was rated based on the scores shown in the table below.

S/N	Rating	Scores
1	High Accessibility	80-100
2	Moderate Accessibility	60-79
3	Limited Accessibility	40-59
4	Very Limited Accessibility	10-39
5	No Accessibility	Below 10

SECTION THREE:

AUDIT FINDINGS

3.0 Introduction

This section presents findings of the audit exercise on accessibility of the five public buildings i.e. Kampala Capital city Authority, Centenary Bank –Mapeera house, Kirruddu Health center IV, The High Court of Kampala and Parliamentary Building Kampala. The audit findings are presented with regard to physical accessibility of the premises, information points and other offices there in to ascertain whether there were provisions to enable ease of access by Persons with disabilities as stipulated in the UNAPD guidelines. Assessment scores for the respective areas audited have also been tabulated and presented per institution.

3.1 Kampala Capital City Authority

The Kampala Capital City Authority is mandated with the provision of services in the city that enable residents and businesses operating in the city function in an environment that supports development. These include Health, Education, Environment, Waste management, Probation and Social Welfare, Gender mainstreaming, Credit facilities as well as Youth and Community development services. Given the nature of services offered by the entity it is expected that quite a number of Persons including PWDs visit the entity's premises for quite a number of reasons.

In this regard, KCCA was audited to ascertain its physical accessibility standards by Persons with Disabilities. The audit commenced with an introductory meeting which was held with the Director Physical Planning, Mr. Atwine Kanuniira Moses. He informed the team that KCCA was undergoing renovation and some provisions like lifts were under repair to ease access for all Persons in the facility.

The director revealed that the building was constructed in the 1950s and some places like the Mayor's Parlor were completely inaccessible for Persons with Disabilities. He

mentioned that there isn't much that could be done on that section of the building based on the fact that it had some historical importance that had to be maintained. After the meeting the Director handed over the team to KCCA Engineer, Mr. Kigunddu Peter who took the team around to conduct the audit, with safety and proper guidance to the different points for the audit.



EOC Audit team meeting KCCA Officials



3.1.2 Audit findings for KCCA City Hall building

The audit focused on physical accessibility to the premises, information points and other offices there in to ascertain whether there were provisions to enable ease of access by Persons with disabilities as stipulated in the UNAPD guidelines as well as behavioral attitudes of staff at the premises towards aspects of disability. The major areas audited were the main entrances, interior steps, doors, pathways and corridors, interior stairs, windows, noticeboards, furniture, toilets and parking space. Key findings and emerging issues include the following;

- i. The main entrance to KCCA office premises is not accessible for PWDs as it does not provide for a ramp and the stairs in place do not have tactile marking for identification by the visually impaired. In addition, the alternative entrance has a ramp, albeit without handrails and landing area.



Main Entrance to KCCA office building which is inaccessible for PWDs



Existing ramp at the alternative entrance to KCCA premises without handrails and landing area

- ii. The interior stair cases were wide enough with handrails and had a wide landing area. However, the tactile markings are getting worn out and the rails on interior stairs are very smooth to be gripped in case of extra support.
- iii. The interior single leaf doors don't rest flat against the wall which reduces the opening space for wheelchair users and the door handles are placed very high for wheel chair users and little persons. The glass doors observed in the building are not marked for easy identification by the visually impaired.



Interior single leaf door in KCCA boardroom

- iv. The toilet stance reserved for PWDs is always closed, the floor tiles are too smooth posing danger to users, the toilet paper holder is placed at a high position for a crawling /seated disabled person.



PWD toilet in KCCA building

- v. The premises do not have a designated parking for PWDs and the parking yard is not in a logical relationship with the pathways.



Existing Parking Space at KCCA without provision for PWDs

- vi. In spite of being an old building, lifts were installed during renovations to ease movement from one floor to another especially for the wheel chair users. The lifts are also brailed which makes them user friendly for those who are visually impaired.
- vii. KCCA premises specifically the Mayors parlor have ramps within the corridors of the building which ease movement for PWDs especially those using wheel chairs. On the contrary the ramps do not have handrails that provide support in movement for PWDs.



Modified steps with Ramps within the corridors

viii. The personnel interfaced with at the KCCA premises had a positive attitude towards the disability aspects, acknowledged the existing gaps and were keen on addressing them.

Over all, KCCA main building attained an accessibility rating of 48.3% with regard to compliance to the accessibility standards and guidelines. This means that the KCCA City Hall building has limited accessibility in terms of ease for physical access and utilisation of services by the persons with disabilities. The detailed analysis of the institutional strengthens; weakness and audit scores are indicated in table 1 below.

Table 1: Details on strengths, weaknesses and audit scores for specific areas at KCCA

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
1	Entrances	MAIN ENTRANCE i. Steps at the entrance have a landing area of 50cm. ii. The door is always open and has an opening space of 203 cm wide. iii. Handles on the door are placed at a height of 110cm from the floor. iv. The main and alternative entrances are always open.	i. The main entrance has no ramp at all. ii. It has a glass double slide door which is not marked. iii. Steps don't have tactile marking to help the visually impaired. iv. Steps have a width of 280cm but don't have intermediate rails. v. The entrance is not placed in a logical relationship with the routes.	4/8
2	Doors	INTERIOR SINGLE LEAF i. Single leaf doors have an opening space of 80cm wide. ii. The door frames are in contrasting colors with the walls. iii. Doors have L-shaped handles. iv. Handles are placed at a height of 100cm from the ground. v. Doors are light and can be easily operated with weak arms. vi. They have blunt edges. INTERIOR DOUBLE LEAF i. The interior double leaf is light and easily operated with less strength. ii. The single leaf measures 85cm in width iii. The door is always kept open. iv. The handle is placed at a height of 110cm from the floor. v. The doors have L-shaped handles.	i. Some glass doors are not marked for identification by the visually impaired. ii. Doors don't rest flat against the wall which reduces the opening space for wheelchair users.	6/10

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
		DOOR HANDLES i. Doors have L-shaped handles and are easy to grasp. ii. Handles are placed at a height of 100cm. iii. They have a length of 10cm long.		
3	Ramps	i. The ramp has a width of 86 cm. ii. It has a rough surface. iii. The Mayors Parlor has ramps at the entrance as well as interior ramps.	i. The ramps don't have rails on both sides. ii. They do not have a tactile markings. iii. The ramp at the physical planning department are not connected to an accessible pathway. iv. The ramp has a limited landing area which is an inconvenience for PWDs.	5/13
4	Stairs	i. Stair cases have a width of 110cm. ii. They have rails placed at height of 90cm from the floor. iii. Interior stairs have a landing area of 170cm length and 110cm in width. iv. They have a rise of 13cm and a run of 29cm wide. v. There is enough lighting.	i. Rails on interior stairs are too smooth to be griped in case of extra support. ii. The existing tactile marking are getting worn out.	7/12
5	Windows	i. Windows are placed at a height of 100cm from the floor. ii. The facility has louvered windows. iii. Windows are in positions which allow enough access to natural light.	i. The windows are hard to open by someone with weak arms.	5/6

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
		iv. All windows are burglar proofed.		
6	Notice Board	i. The notice boards are clearly marked.	i. The information on the notice boards is not in large prints so it can't be easily read by those with visual impairments. ii. They are placed at a height of 130cm from the floor verses that recommended of 110cm.	1/3
7	Furniture	i. The tables in the Board room (road supervisor's board room) are placed at a height of 76cm from the floor surface. ii. Chairs in the board room are adjustable and are at a height of 40cm high. iii. The seats in the council chambers are placed between 15cm wide, which makes maneuvering easy. iv. The seats are covered with soft cushions for those with weak muscles. v. The table of clerks is placed at a height of 75cm from the floor.	i. The seats which are not adjustable are at a height of 55cm from the floor which makes it hard to be used by little persons, among others.	4/5
8	Pathways/ Corridors	i. The corridors are free from obstruction. ii. The corridor measures a width of 170cm. iii. The corridors are well lit. iv. The surface of the corridors is fairly rough and signs are always placed on the floors to notify people in case it's wet.	i. The door to the Corridor is a double leaf door where a single leaf measures 85cm wide.	4/10
9	Toilets	i. The door has an opening space of 100cm wide.	i. The stance is always closed and the key is kept at the reception	9/17

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
		ii. It has an L-shaped handle type measuring 10cm long and placed at height of 110cm from the floor. iii. The interior of the toilet has a turning diameter of 170cm. iv. The toilet measures a width of 150cm and length of 220cm. v. The seating facility is placed at a height of 55cm high from the floor. vi. The toilet has hand rails mounted on the wall at a height 76cm from the floor. vii. The facility has enough light with a window placed at 110cm from the floor. viii. The door to the toilets is marked with globally known signs of PWDs. ix. Doors are in contrasting color with the wall making them easily identical.	ii. The toilet has a lead corridor which measures 120cm which is small for a wheelchair user. iii. There is only one stance of toilets for both Male and Female which violates the privacy of PWDs. iv. The floor surface of the toilet has smooth tiles. v. It has a toilet paper handle placed at 120cm high as opposed to 100cm.	
10	Parking Space	i. One parking space measures a length of 368cm and 220cm wide.	i. KCCA has no parking reserved for PWDs.	0/9
Scores				45/93
Accessibility rating				48.3%

3.2 Kiruddu Hospital, Makindye

Kiruddu General Hospital is a public, general hospital in Uganda. The hospital is located in the neighborhood of Kiruddu, on Buziga Hill, in Makindye Division, one of the five administrative units of Kampala Capital City Authority. Due to the rapid expansion of Kampala's population, and as part of government efforts to improve service delivery to its citizens, the number of public hospitals planned for the city was increased. In December 2013, the Ugandan government, through the Ministry of Health, contracted China New Era and Metallurgical Joint Venture to construct the hospital. As of August 2016, Kiruddu Hospital's fourteen outpatient clinics attend to about 250 patients daily. In this regard, the hospital was audited to ascertain whether there were provisions to enable ease of access by Persons with Disabilities.

The audit team held a meeting with the Hospital Administrator/Public Relations Officer, Head Nurse at the Hospital and the KCCA Engineer in Charge of Makindye Division. The team was informed that being a new facility various considerations during the plan for the building were put in place to enable easy access for all categories of people. It was also revealed that though the facility was fully functioning and admitting patients, construction work on some sections of the hospital was not yet complete. The administrative section was not yet fully complete hence being inaccessible to PWDs. However the team was informed that a lot of effort was being put in towards the completion of the building. Mr. Obote Nelson the Hospital PRO led the audit team to the various sections of the hospital.



Meeting with officials from Kiruddu hospital

3.2.1 Audit findings for Kiruddu Hospital

The audit focused on physical accessibility to the premises, information points and other offices there in to ascertain whether there were provisions to enable ease of access by Persons with disabilities as stipulated in the UNAPD guidelines as well as behavioral attitudes of staff at the premises towards aspects of disability. The major areas audited were the main entrances, interior steps, doors, pathways and corridors, interior stairs, windows, noticeboards, furniture, toilets and parking space. Key findings and emerging issues include the following;

- i. The main entrance to the hospital has a ramp with a gentle slope, however the rails on the ramp are of a very big diameter which cannot be easily grabbed and the ramp does not have tactile marking at the start and end points.



Main Entrance at Kiruddu Hospital

- ii. The premises do not have a designated parking space for Persons with Disabilities.
- iii. The handrails in the PWD toilets are fixed very high relative to the sitting position; there is no toilet paper holder; and the door does not rest flat against the wall for ease of entry by wheel chair users.



PWD Toilet room in Kiruddu General Hospital

- iv. The public seats are of hard wood, not covered with soft material and lack a back rest which makes them unfavourable for Persons with Disabilities and persons with weak muscles.



Public seats at Kirruddu General Hospital without a back rest

- v. The hospital has a special assistive bathtub specifically designed for Persons with Disabilities.



Assistive Bathtub at the hospital for PWDs

- vi. The hospital has installed an audio communication system on each floor. In addition to that, the hospital has functional brailled elevators which ease movement within the premises for all people especially PWDs.
- vii. It was revealed that the hospital undertakes deliberate initiatives to assist the vulnerable groups to access services. For example; in case they receive a PWD or Older person , they are given special attention and they do not have to line up as the other patients, Similarly the hospital has customer care assistants from red cross that provide assistance to all clients at the hospital.

Over all, Kiruddu Hospital attained an accessibility rating of 60.2% with regard to compliance to the accessibility standards and guidelines. This reflects a moderate level of accessibility in terms ease for physical access and utilisation of services at Kiruddu Hospital by the persons with disabilities. The detailed analysis of the institutional strengths; weakness and audit scores are indicated in table 2 below.

Table 2: Details on strengths, weaknesses and audit scores for specific areas at Kiruddu Hospital

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
1	Entrances	<p>i. The entrance to the hospital has a standard ramp which is connected to the main access point or gate of the Hospital.</p> <p>ii. The ramp has a landing area of 200cm wide and 450cm long.</p> <p>iii. The landing is free from obstruction.</p> <p>iv. The ramp has got metallic rails from the beginning of the ramp to the end.</p>	<p>i. The rails on the ramp are of a very big diameter to be easily grabbed.</p> <p>ii. Ramps have no middle rails that can be used by the young and little persons.</p> <p>iii. The ramp doesn't have a tactile marking at the start or at the end.</p> <p>iv. The ramp is not connected to an accessible parking space.</p>	4/8
2	Doors	<p>INTERIOR DOUBLE LEAF DOORS</p> <p>i. The doors have pull and Push lever handles.</p> <p>ii. Handles are placed at a height of 95cm from the floor.</p> <p>iii. The doors have permanent markings.</p> <p>iv. The doors are light and easy to operate.</p> <p>MAIN ENTRANCE</p> <p>i. The single leaf of the double leaf has an opening space of 90cm.</p> <p>ii. It has a pull and push lever handle.</p> <p>iii. The handle is placed at a height of 90cm from the floor.</p> <p>iv. The door is clearly marked.</p>	<p>i. The single leaf of the double interior door measures 65cm wide which is not to the required standard.</p>	7/10
3	Ramps	<p>i. The interior ramps run from the ground floor to the last floor of the building.</p> <p>ii. The ramps have a width of 200cm.</p>	<p>ii. Rails are smooth making them hard to grab when especially wet.</p>	10/13

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
		iii. The ramps have a landing area at every change of direction with a width of 120cm and length of 185cm. iv. Ramps have tactile makings at the start and at the end. v. The ramps have a rough texture and surface. vi. Ramps have got handrails placed at a length of 90cm from the surface.		
4	Stairs	i. The stairs have rails mounted at a height of 100cm from the floor. ii. Have a landing area with a width of 150cm and length of 260cm at every change of direction. iii. Have a tactile marking on every step. iv. Steps have a run of 30cm. v. Stairs are in contrasting color with the walls.	i. The stairs have a rise of 17cm. ii. One stair case is more than the recommended number of 10 steps. iii. The run and rise are in the same color.	7/12
5	Windows	i. Windows are placed at a height of 110cm from the floor. ii. They are in contrasting colors with the walls. iii. They open outwards and don't lie flat on the wall. iv. The facility has an adequate number of windows giving sufficient natural light.		6/6
6	Notice Board	i. The hospital has installed an audio communication system on each floor. ii. The hospital has a notice board	i. The notice board is placed high on the wall and the information displayed is in small print.	2/3

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
7	Furniture	i. The seats in the waiting room are placed at a height of 45cm from the floor. ii. There are at least 9 benches at the waiting area. iii. The space between the seats is the recommended of 25cm.	i. The seating facility has hard wood which is hard for those with weak muscles. ii. The seats are in a bench form without a back rest.	3/5
8	Pathways/Corridors	i. The hospital has corridors with a width of 197cm. ii. The corridors are spacious and free from obstruction. iii. They have enough light. iv. The floors of the corridor also have a rough surface.		10/10
9	Toilets	i. The door to the PWDs toilet is marked with the universally recognized marking for PWDs. ii. The door has an opening space of 100cm wide. iii. The door has an L-shaped handle type placed at 100cm from the floor. iv. The doors are in contrasting color with the wall. v. The hand washing facility is at a height of 89cm from the floor. vi. The interior space of the toilet has a turning radius of 130cm.	i. One stance has a width of 90cm and a length of 104cm. ii. It has handrails which are faultily fixed at a height of 80cm high from the floor. iii. It has no toilet paper handle. iv. The door to the toilet does not lie flat on the wall. v. The seating facility is placed and a height of 60cm from the floor.	7/10
10	Parking Space		i. The Hospital has no designated parking space for PWDs.	0/9
Scores				56/93
Accessibility rating				60.2%

3.3 Centenary Rural Development Bank, Mapeera Branch

Centenary bank is a large financial services provider in Uganda serving over 1,400,000 customers countrywide. Centenary Bank has its headquarters in Kampala Mapeera House Building, on Kampala Road opposite City Square. Since the Mapeera branch is newly constructed and it handles many clients including Persons with disabilities, it was considered for the audit exercise to ascertain its level of compliance to accessibility standards.

The audit exercise begun with an introductory meeting held with Chief Manager Compliance, Manager for Performance, Reward and Employee Relations and the Supervisor Estates. The team was informed that the bank had been constructed with due regard to modern standards of physical accessibility.

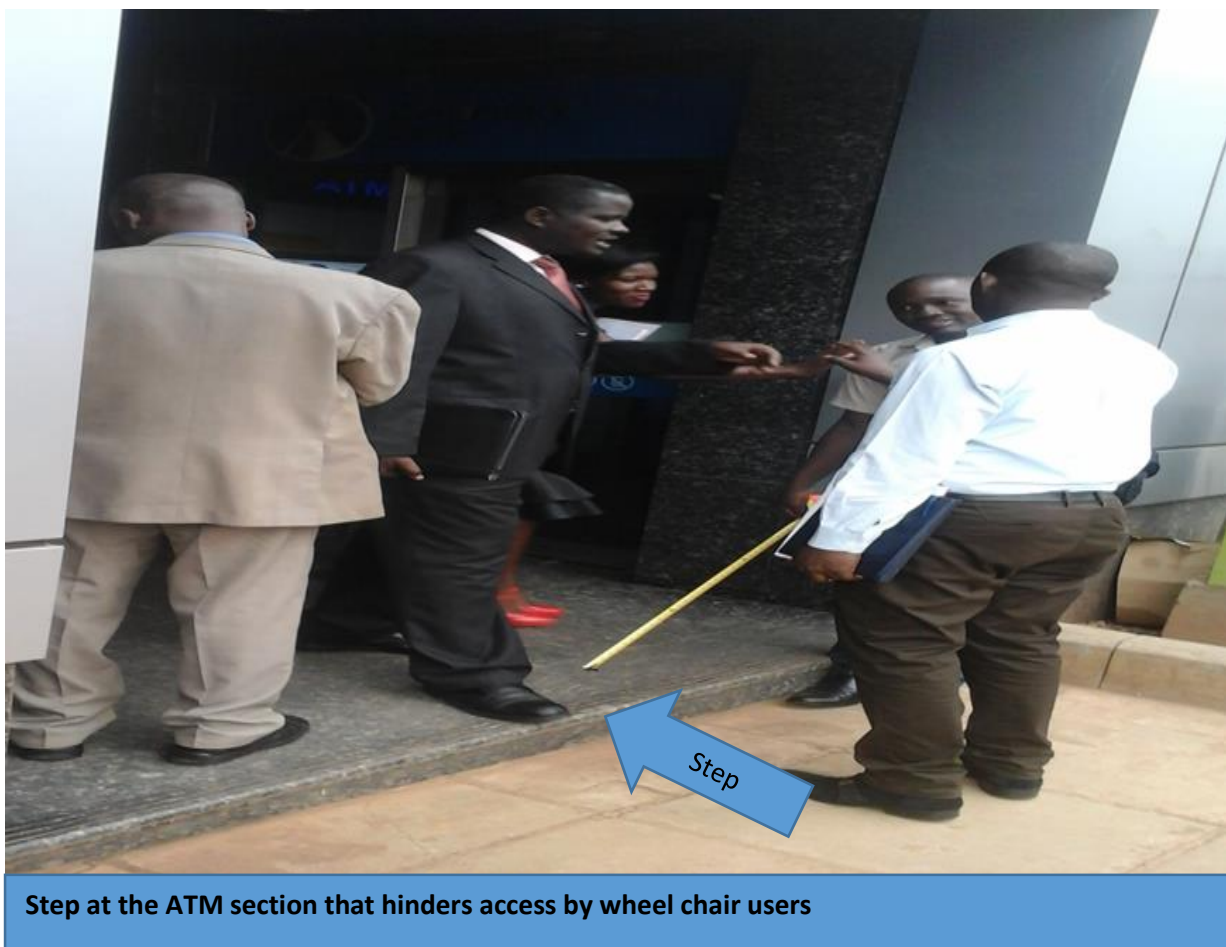


EOC Audit team meeting with centenary bank officials

3.3.1 Audit findings for Centenary Rural Development Bank

The audit focused on physical accessibility to the premises, information points and other offices there in, to ascertain whether there were provisions to enable ease of access by Persons with disabilities as stipulated in the UNAPD guidelines as well as behavioral attitudes of staff at the premises towards aspects of disability. The major areas audited were the main entrances, interior steps, doors, pathways and corridors, interior stairs, windows, noticeboards, furniture, toilets and parking space. Key findings and emerging issues include the following;

- i. There is a step on the main road that limits wheelchair users from accessing the walkway to the ATM section.
- ii. There is a raised pavement towards the entrance at the main road that hinders access to the walk way for wheel chair users.





Raised pavement at the main road entrance that hinders access to the walkway for wheel chair users

- iii. The door to the washrooms for PWDs is not labelled with a disability symbol, the floor is very slippery and the pull and push handle of the door are placed very high particularly for the wheel chair users and little persons.
- iv. The bank has a very small notice board that is placed high on the wall with information in small print that cannot be easily read by clients and staff who are visually impaired.



Noticeboard with small print in the banking hall

- v. The glass door at the entrance to the lifts is not marked with contrasting colors which possess a challenge for the visually impaired as they can easily ram into it. In addition, neither does it have clear signage for a "glass door" nor any markings on location of the lift area.
- vi. The bank does not have designated and clearly marked parking space with the disability symbol for PWDs.

Over all, Centenary Rural Development Bank, Mapeera Branch attained an accessibility rating of 64.5% with regard to compliance to the accessibility standards and guidelines. This generally reflects a moderate level of accessibility in terms of ease for physical access and utilization of services at the bank by the persons with disabilities.

The detailed analysis of the institutional strengthens; weakness and audit scores are indicated in table 3 below.

Table 3: Strengths, weakness and audit scores for specific areas at Centenary Bank – Mapeera branch

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
1	Entrances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The entrance to the bank is in a logical relationship with the main road. ii. The entrance has a wide enough landing area with a width of 350cm and length of 560cm. iii. The remote controlled glass door at the entrance has an opening space of 100cm wide. iv. The entrance to the bank has an automated glass door. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The door to the entrance is not in contrasting colour with the surrounding environment. ii. The entrance is not connected to an accessible pathway. 	6/8
2	Doors (Board Room)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The door handle is L shaped. ii. Doors have an opening space of 88cm wide. iii. Doors are light and easy to operate by persons with weak arms. iv. Door frames are in contrasting colors with the wall or with surrounding areas. v. Doors in the bank are clearly labeled. vi. Door edges are blunt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Door handles are at a height of 120cm which is above the recommended height. 	8/10
3	Ramps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The bank has two ramps at the main entrance that ease access to the premises for PWDs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The ramps are not connected to an accessible pathway. ii. The ramps do not have handrails that provide support to the PWDs. 	7/13
4	Stairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All stairs have rails mounted at a height of 92cm high. ii. The surface of the stairs is made of rough material as recommended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stairs have a rise of 120cm and a run of 25cm compared to the recommended measurements of 150cm and 30cm respectively. 	9/12

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. The diameter of the rails is the recommended size. iv. There are tactile markings on each staircase. 		
5	Windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The bank windows are made of aluminum. ii. Windows are placed at a height of 75cm from the floor. iii. Windows in the bank open outwards. iv. All windows in the bank have locks on reachable positions. v. The bank has an adequate number of windows giving sufficient natural light. 		6/6
6	Notice Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The bank has screen boards where information is displayed for its clients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The boards are placed at a height of 120cm high verses the recommended of 90cm high. ii. The information on the boards is in very small print which can't be read by those with visual impairments. 	1/3
7	Furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The bank has special furniture where PWDs can sit and write from. ii. Chairs in the board room are at a height of 75cm from the floor. iii. Chairs in the board room are easily adjustable. 		5/5
8	Pathways/Corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Corridors in the bank are free from obstructions. ii. There are no steps in the pathways travel. iii. The corridors within the bank are wide. 		10/10

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
9	Toilets	i. The bank has designated washrooms for PWDs on every floor. ii. The toilet has a length of 180cm and width of 160cm. iii. Accessible toilet paper handle in the lavatory. iv. Rails in the lavatory are at a recommended height of 70cm. v. Accessible push buttons on the washing sink. vi. The door has an opening space of 90cm wide. vii. Urinals are placed at height of 60cms from floor surface. viii. The floor surface in the lavatory is rough. ix. There is enough Light in the lavatory.	i. No pull handle on the door which is recommended for PWDs. ii. The door lock is of a note type which is not user friendly to PWDs. iii. Hand drier is placed at a very high position of 130cm from floor surface. iv. The main door to the corridor has pull and push handle placed at very high position of 112cm from floor. v. Hand washing sink placed at height of 80cm from floor surface.	12/17
10	Parking Space	i. The bank has a parking space for PWDs.	i. There is no signage directing PWDs to their parking slots. ii. The parking space is not clearly marked with the disability symbol.	2/9
Scores				60/93
Accessibility rating				64.5%

3.4 The Kampala High Court Building

The hierarchy, composition and functions of courts in Uganda are provided for in Chapter eight of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda as amended and the Judicature Act Cap 13. Courts in Uganda are meant to adjudicate cases of both civil and criminal nature, interpret the Constitution, promote human rights, social justice and morality. According to Article 129 of 1995 Constitution, Courts in Uganda exercise judicial powers and they consist of the Supreme Court, Court of appeal, High Court and other subordinate courts. The Kampala High Court was audited on Compliance with accessibility standards.

A meeting was held and the EOC Audit team was informed that there were six courts and high court was one of the oldest buildings among the six. It was revealed that since the building was very old, most of the provisions would not conform to the accessibility standards.



EOC Audit team meeting with the head of Engineering at High Court, Kampala

3.4.1 Audit findings for the Kampala High Court

The audit focused on physical accessibility to the premises, information points and courtrooms therein to ascertain whether there were provisions to enable ease of access by Persons with disabilities as stipulated in the UNAPD guidelines as well as behavioral attitudes of staff at the premises towards aspects of disability. The major areas audited were the main entrances, doors, pathways and corridors, interior stairs, windows, docks, witness stand, advocates bench, noticeboards, furniture, toilets and parking space. Key findings and emerging issues include the following;

- i. The main entrance to the High Court Building, Kampala is not accessible for PWDs as it does not provide for a ramp.
- ii. The stairs at the main entrance do not have handrails and tactile markings hence making them inaccessible by Persons with Disabilities.



Main entrance to the Kampala High Court building does not have provision for a ramp to ease access by Persons with disabilities

The court has an alternative entrance that could possibly be used by PWDs however it equally has stairs without a ramp which makes it inaccessible by PWDs. The audit team was informed that when they receive PWD clients a temporary ramp is usually placed on the stairs to ease access to the court by this group of clients.



In accessible alternative entrance at High Court used by PWDs

- iii. The High court building does not have any designated and clearly marked parking space for Persons with Disabilities.
- iv. In the entire High court building, there are no designated washrooms for Persons with Disabilities.
- v. The corridors in the high court building have interior stairs without provision for a ramp which impede easy movement for PWDs within the building. Similarly the stairs lack handrails and tactile markings which help the visually impaired to detect a change in direction.



Interior stairs at Kampala High Court premises without a ramp, handrails and tactile markings

Over all, the Kampala High Court attained an accessibility rating of 26.8% with regard to compliance to the accessibility standards and guidelines. This generally reflects that the Court is not accessible at all in terms ease for physical access and utilization of services at the High Court by the persons with disabilities, there level of accessibility to the building is very limited in terms of ease for physical access and utilization of services at the facility by the persons with disabilities. Worse still, no effort is being made to improve accessibility to the institution although it's the temple of justice in Uganda. The detailed analysis of the institutional strengthens; weakness and audit scores are indicated in table 4 below.

Table 4: Details on strengths, weaknesses and audit scores for specific areas audited at Kampala High Court

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
1	Entrances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The steps have a rise of 17cm and a surface run of 28cm. ii. The entrance is placed in a logical position with the parking space. iii. The entrance has a landing area of 250cm wide and 198cm long. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is no ramp at the entrance. ii. The main entrance is not labeled. iii. Steps at the entrance do not have tactile markings. iv. The steps at the entrance have a protective wall other than handrails. 	3/8
2	Doors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The handles of the door are L-shaped and at a height of 100cm from the floor. ii. The doors are in contrasting color with the walls. iii. The doors are light and easy to operate with weak arms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The doors are not labeled. ii. The doors open out wards and don't rest flat to the wall. iii. Only one leaf of the double leaf door is always open. 	4/10
3	Ramps		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There are no ramps at the high court premises. 	0/13
4	Stairs (Interior)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They have a landing area of width 137cm and length 300cm. ii. The stairs have a rise 15cm and a tread 30cm. iii. The surface of the stairs is hard and none slippery. iv. There is a wide landing area at the top of the stairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Stairs do not have handrails on both sides. ii. There are no tactile markings at the top and bottom of the stairs. iii. The rise and the run of the stairs are in the same colors. 	4/12
5	Windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Windows are in contrasting colors with the walls. ii. The court hall has eight windows in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Windows open outwards to the verandas and don't lie flat against the wall. 	4/6

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
		number which is reasonable in number. iii. Window locks are in reachable positions and easy to rotate. iv. There is burglar proof on the windows in the audited offices.		
6	Notice Board	i. It's a glass notice board. ii. It's placed in an accessible position.	i. The information on the Notice board is in small print that cannot be easily read by those who are visually impaired.	2/3
7	Furniture	i. High court has adequate sitting space in the court rooms. ii. The benches in the court rooms have a back rest.	Advocates Bench i. Access to the bench has two steps with a raise of 15cm and tread of 30cm each. ii. The advocates table stands at a height of 82cm from the floor. iii. The bench has a height of 40cm.	3/5
8	Pathways/Corridors	i. The corridor has a width of 150cm as recommended. ii. The corridors have enough light.	i. The path travel with in the corridor is obstructed with stairs. ii. There is no ramp adjacent to the stairs within the corridors.	3/10
9	Toilets		i. The court has no gazzetted/ marked toilets for PWDs.	0/17
10	Parking Space	i. High Court has adequate parking space.	i. There is no designated and clearly marked parking space for PWDs.	2/9
Scores				25/93
Accessibility rating				26.8%

3.5 Parliamentary Building, Kampala

The Parliamentary Building houses the Chambers of Parliament for the Republic of Uganda. The Building comprises three wings; the South, North and East Wings. The main entrance to Parliament Building is through the South Wing end. Parliament can be accessed through its main gate/ entrance on Parliament Avenue. This entrance leads to the South Wing of the Parliament Building. The Building can also be accessed through the two gates at the North Wing – one opposite the Nile Conference Centre – on Shimoni Road and the other opposite the National Theatre along Siad Barre Avenue.

Due to its nature of work, the institution receives many clients from the general public thus it was audited to ascertain its compliance with accessibility standards of Persons with disabilities.

The Pre-Audit Meeting in parliament of the Republic of Uganda was held with the Principal Assistant Sergeant; she informed the audit team that the Parliamentary building was constructed about 50 years back hence it was most likely that some provisions would not conform to the accessibility standards. Nonetheless she mentioned that plans were underway to construct a new parliamentary building in order to cater for all requisite accessibility needs of PWDs. The team thereafter visited a number of sections of the building during the audit exercise to ascertain its compliance to accessibility standards.



3.5.1 Audit findings for the Parliamentary Building

The audit focused on physical accessibility to the premises, information points and officers therein to ascertain whether there were provisions to enable ease of access by Persons with disabilities as stipulated in the UNAPD guidelines as well as behavioral attitudes of staff at the premises towards aspects of disability. The major areas audited were the main entrances, interior steps, doors, pathways and corridors, interior stairs, windows, lifts, noticeboards, furniture, toilets and parking space. Key findings and emerging issues include the following;

- i. The entrance to the south wing has a ramp for ease of access by PWDs however the ramp does not have tactile marking for easy identification and the landing area is very slippery.
- ii. The exterior stairs at parliament do not have handrails (both general and intermediate) to support movement.



Exterior steps at the entrance without hand rails

- iii. The interior of the lift does not have hand rails that provide support to the users. In addition the key pad in the lifts is placed very high and not brailled.
- iv. Parliament has a designated parking for PWDs but the distance from the parking yard to the nearest entrance is very long making it very cumbersome for PWDs to move from their vehicles to the building.
- v. The interior space in the PWD wash rooms is small which makes movement within the facility difficult for persons using wheel chairs.

Over all, the Parliamentary building, Kampala attained an accessibility rating of 62.4% with regard to compliance to the accessibility standards and guidelines. This generally reflects moderate accessibility in terms of ease for physical access and utilization of services at the Parliament of Uganda by the persons with disabilities. The detailed analysis of the institutional strengths; weakness and audit scores are indicated in table 5 below.

Table 5: Details on strengths, weaknesses and audit scores for specific areas audited at the parliamentary building in Kampala

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
1	Entrances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The entrance has a ramp with a length of 233cm. ii. The ramp has a width 147cm. iii. The ramp has got handrails at a height of 164cm and a middle rail at 130cm. iv. The ramp has a rough texture. v. The ramp is connected to an accessible parking space for PWDs. vi. The ramp has a landing area of 233cm in length and 230cm width. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The surface of the landing area is made of slippery material which is dangerous for PWDs. 	7/8
2	Doors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A single leaf of double leaf door at the entrance door is 120cm wide. ii. The security system measures a width of 80cm. <p>Chamber Hall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The door has a stopper. ii. The door handle is at a height of 110cm from the floor. iii. The doors are light and can be operated by one with weak arms. iv. The door handles are pull and push type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The surface in front of the entrance is made of slippery granites which is dangerous for PWDs. <p>Chamber Hall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The single leaf of the double leaf door has an opening space of 70cm vs the recommended of 90cm. ii. The doors have a step at the entrance with a rise of 29cm and surface run of 30cm limiting easy access. 	6/10
3	Ramps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The entrance has a ramp with a length of 233cm. ii. The ramp has a width 147cm. iii. The ramp has got handrails at a height of 130cm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The ramp at the main entrance does not have a tactile marking at the start and at the end. ii. The diameter of the rails is 0.6cm in thickness. iii. The landing area has a slippery granite surface 	8/13

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
		iv. The ramp has a rough texture making it user friendly even when wet. v. The ramp is connected to an accessible parking space for PWDs. vi. The ramp has a landing area of 233cm in length and 230cm width.	which can be dangerous when wet.	
4	Stairs (Interior)	i. Stairs have handrails placed at a height of 95cm from the floor and intermediate rail. ii. Stairs have a rise of 15cm and a surface run of 28cm. iii. Have a tactile marking. iv. Stairs have a width of 135cm. v. Have a landing area of width 143cm and length of 148cm.	i. Stairs have rails only on one side which makes it hard for one to ably support him/herself. ii. Rails are rectangular in nature against the recommended circular type. iii. The space below the stair case is not blocked as recommended by the UNAPD standards. iv. Stairs are not constructed adjacent to a ramp. v. The stairs are positioned in dark places without enough light.	6/12
5	Windows	i. The building has louvered windows. ii. The windows have burglar proof. iii. The windows are placed at a height of 90cm from the floor. iv. Windows have contrasting colors with the wall. v. Window locks are in reachable positions and easy to rotate.		6/6
6	Notice Board	i. There is a notice board on the third floor and at the south wing of Parliament.	i. Information on the notice boards is not in large print.	2/3

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
		ii. Has TVs where information is equally displayed.		
7	Furniture	i. The seating chairs are placed in varying heights of 40cm, 52cm 60cm accordingly. ii. Seats have soft cushions. iii. The official table in the Parliament stands at a height of 78cm high. iv. Chairs to the official table stand at 52cm high. v. Have special seats for PWDs.		5/5
8	Pathways/Corridors	i. The corridors in the parliament measure a width of 280cm wide. ii. They have no obstruction. iii. Corridors have enough light. iv. They have fairly rough surfaces. v. The parliament has got a lobby where the leaders of Government business and opposition leaders meet in case there is a need to discuss or lobby each other on certain business in Parliament. vi. The lobby has a length of 535cm long and a width of 350cm wide.		8/10
9	Toilets	i. The toilet doors are labelled. ii. Have an opening space of 90cm wide. iii. They have an L- shaped handle which measures 10cm in length. iv. The door frame is in contrasting color with the wall. v. The PWDs stance has a width of 170cm and length of 156cm. vi. The stance has a turning radius of width 90 cm and length of 110cm.	i. The hand washing facility is placed at a height of 85cm from the floor. ii. The hand drier is 130cm high from the floor. iii. The floor of the toilet has smooth tiles. iv. The door handle is placed at a height of 178cm from the floor. v. The facility has handrails mounted at a	8/17

S/N	AUDITED ITEM	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	SCORES
		vii. The toilet has enough light.	height of 80cm from the floor. vi. The seating facility is placed at a height of 60cm.	
10	Parking Space	i. There is a gazetted parking space for PWDs. ii. The parking space is well placed in connection with the ramp to the main Entrance.	i. The parking is located at a distance of more than 300cm from the building entrance. ii. The parking space for PWDs is not labelled with the internationally recognized symbols of Accessibility. iii. The parliament has no parking space reserved for other PWDs besides MPs.	2/9
				58/93
Accessibility rating				62.4%

SECTION FOUR:

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.0 Introduction

Chapter Four presents the conclusions and recommendations drawn from the findings of the Audit on Physical Accessibility to Public Buildings among which included Kampala City Council Authority, Kiruddu General Referral Hospital, Centenary Bank Mapeera Branch, High Court Kampala and Parliament of the Republic of Uganda.

4.1 Conclusion

It's important that all institutions at the forefront of service delivery both in the public and private sector realize the importance of having provisions to allow for accessibility of all persons including Persons with disabilities to enhance their participation and benefit from service delivery.

The findings from the five (5) sampled public buildings show that none of the institutions scored high physical accessibility ratings based on the performance rating scale that was used. Thus majority of the buildings are not fully accessible by persons with disabilities.

Most of the public buildings in Kampala could have been set up long before the national accessibility guidelines were in place; but provisions for some basic accessibility facilities like ramps and wheelchairs can be set up and provided while other modifications can be made on the structures where necessary to ease accessibility for Persons with disabilities. For the structures being constructed, it's critical that the national accessibility standards are adhered to and enforced in line with the Building Control Act, 2013.

The audited institutions should therefore reflect on the findings and take into consideration the recommendations hereunder to ensure equal access, benefit and participation for all persons for inclusive growth and development.

4.2 Recommendations

This section presents the recommendations that respective institutions ought to address in ensuring that their institutions are fully accessible for persons with disabilities to participate, utilize and benefit from service delivery.

4.2.1 Kampala City Council Authority

- i. KCCA should construct an accessible ramp at the main entrance to City Hall building to ease access for all especially Persons with Disabilities.
- ii. It is recommended that handrails be set up at the outdoor steps/stairs at the main entrance.
- iii. Appropriate parking space should be designated and marked off for persons with disabilities.
- iv. Modifications should be made on the ramp at the alternative entrance to add standard features such as; handrails and a landing area to ease access for PWDs.
- v. Appropriate measures should be taken to ensure easy access for PWDs to the chamber hall. The steps at the door entrance to the chamber hall limit accessibility for Persons with Disabilities especially wheel chair users.
- vi. Information display at the Public Notice Board should be placed in large print to ease access by the visually impaired.

4.2.2 Kiruddu General Referral Hospital

- i. It is recommended that double leaf doors be always opened to enable easy access by wheelchair users.
- ii. It is recommended that the hospital designates a parking space specifically for PWDs. The parking space should be as close as possible to the building entrance and should be connected with an accessible pathway to the entrance of the building. The parking space should be marked by the international symbol of accessibility as a sign post and be painted as well.
- iii. The PWD toilet ought to be modified taking into consideration the standards as per the UNAPD physical accessibility guidelines particularly with regard to the sitting position, toilet paper holders and handrails in the toilets.
- iv. Middle rails should be fixed on the ramp at the entrance to enable easy access by the young and little persons. A tactile marking with distinguished colors should be placed at the beginning and end of the ramp to alert persons with visual impairments in change of direction.
- v. The hospital should increase the font sizes of information displayed on the notice boards especially for those who are visually impaired to be in position to equally access the information as hospital notice boards perform a crucial role of communicating important health information to visitors, patients and staff.
- vi. A tactile marking with contrasted colors should be laid at the top and bottom of the stairs so as to alert the persons with visual impairment on change of direction. The step rise and the step run should be in different contrasting colors, to enable persons with visual impairment identify one step from the other.

4.2.3 Centenary Bank, Mapeera Branch

- i. The pavement at the main road from city square entrance should be modified with at least a ramp to ease access to the entrance of the bank premises as well as facilitate easy movement from the main road by PWDs especially those with wheelchairs.
- ii. The bank should designate, clearly paint and mark off the parking space for PWDs with the international symbol of accessibility.
- iii. The glass door towards the lift area should be clearly marked in contrasting colors and a clear signage should be set up to notify the users of the premises on where the lifts are located.
- iv. The ramps should be modified and located in the continuation of an accessible pathway leading to the entrance for purposes of easily accessibility to the bank by Persons with Disabilities.
- v. Centenary Bank should increase the font size of letters on the notice boards from the current size of 10 to 15/16 such that the information can easily be read by all people especially those with visual impairments.
- vi. The toilet door for PWDs should be modified with a pull L-shaped handle that is easy to operate and grip with one hand. Equally the hand dryer/liquid soap outlet should be placed at an approximate height of 0.50m from the floor surface.
- vii. The step at the ATM section should be modified to ease access to the ATM machines for PWDs.
- viii. The glass door at the main entrance to the bank should be clearly marked with contrast colors that are different from surroundings.

4.2.4 High Court of Uganda, Kampala

- i. High Court should construct a toilet designated specifically for PWDs. It should have the universally accepted symbol for wheelchair access displayed outside and supplemented by a text in embossed letters or in Braille. The Corridors inside the public toilet should be of minimum width of 1.5m wide. There should be good lighting in the toilet room and the floor surface within the toilet should be of non-slip materials.
- ii. High Court should designate a parking space for PWDs. The parking space should be as close as possible to the main entrance and should be connected to an accessible pathway to the building. The parking space should be marked by the international symbol of accessibility as a sign post and be painted as well.
- iii. A ramp should be constructed adjacent to the stairs within the corridors to ease movement for PWDs within the court premises.
- iv. High Court should construct an accessible ramp with handrails on both sides at the main entrance to ease accessibility by all Persons including PWDs.
- v. A tactile marking should be laid both on the interior and exterior stairs of High Court to enable easy identification of the start and end points of the stairs by the visually impaired.
- vi. High Court should put up signs to direct the PWDs on the alternative entrance at the back of High Court where a temporary ramp is usually placed for them to ease access to the building for this category of people.
- vii. The double leaf doors in High Court premises should be always open to enable easy access by wheelchair users.
- viii. For any new structures, High court should take into consideration the accessibility guidelines so as to ease access to some of these structures by PWDs.

4.2.5 Parliament of the Republic of Uganda

- i. The tactile markings should be fixed at the beginning of the ramp at the main entrance to enable easy identification by the visually impaired.
- ii. The stairs/steps should be supported by handrails to give extra support or balance to Persons with movement difficulties.
- iii. In areas where there are double leaf doors, both doors should always be left open to allow easy access for wheel chair users.
- iv. Although the institution has reserved toilets for PWDs, the interior space is small for the wheelchair users. Therefore for any new facilities, the interior space should be increased to the turning diameter of 150cm in line with the accessibility standards.
- v. The toilet paper holder and hand washing facility of the toilet should be lowered to enable easy usability for little Persons, wheelchair users and other vulnerable Persons.
- vi. Hand rails should be installed inside the lifts of the Parliamentary building so as to provide support to the persons using the lifts.
- vii. The key pad of the lift should also be brailled to enable easy reading by the visually impaired and opening/closing time movement mechanism should be increased for Persons with reduced movement.

Annexes

Annex I: Audit Team

S/N	Name	Title	Organization
1	Ntambi Baker	Commissioner RM&E	EOC
2	Julius Kamy	Commissioner ETIC	EOC
3	Godfrey Masiga	Principal Rehabilitation Officer (Disability and Elderly)	MoGLSD
3	Evans Jjemba	Principal Compliance Officer	EOC
4	Daniel Mabirizi	Senior Research Officer	EOC
5	Susan Atukunda	Research Officer	EOC
6	Vincent Kafeero	Project Coordinator	UNAPD
7	Mpagi Sulaiman	Project Officer	UNAPD
8	Richard Ssali	Transport Officer	UNAPD
9	Katunze Abdu	Driver	EOC

Annex II: Images demonstrating Key Features on Physical Accessibility



Signage for accessible parking for PWDs



Braille markings inside lifts

Ramps

Accessible Standard

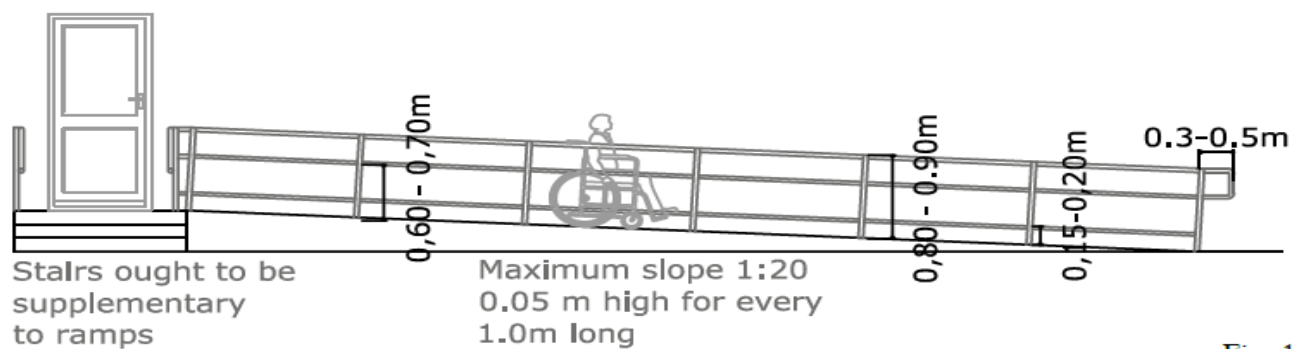


Fig. 1.1

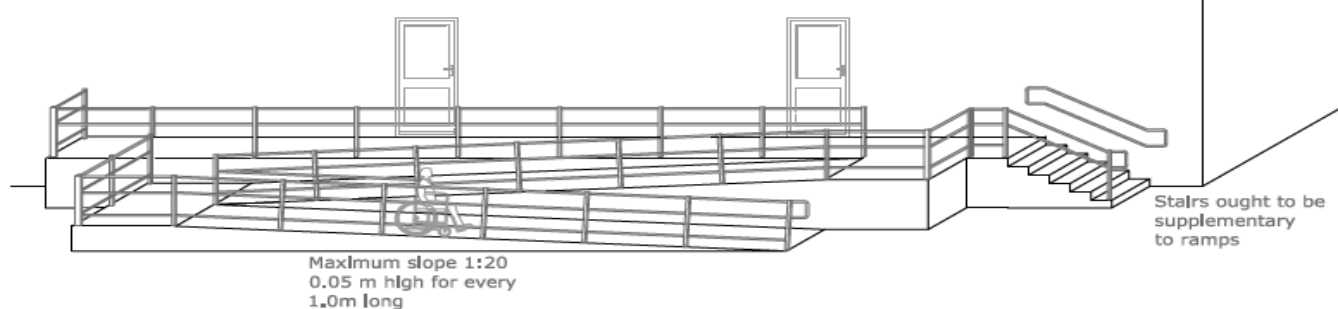


Fig. 1.2

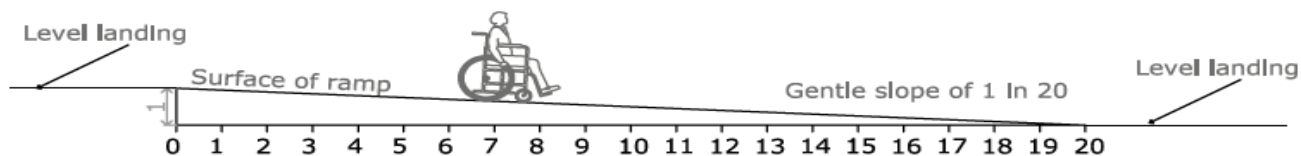


Fig. 1.3

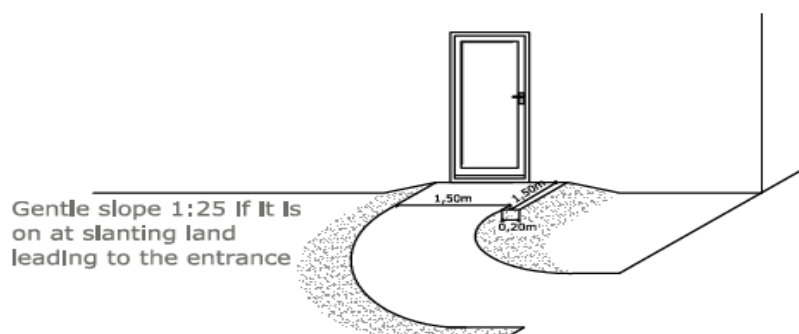
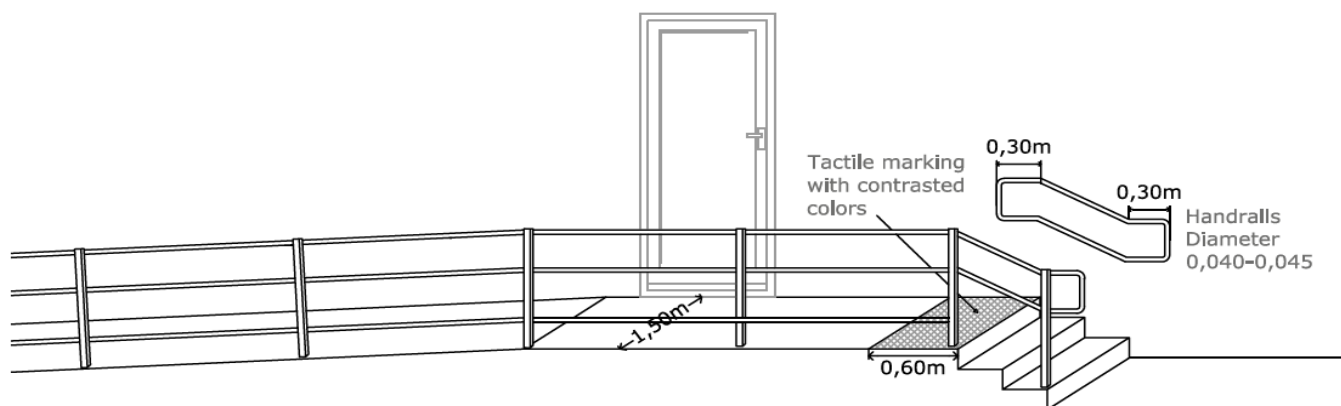


Fig. 1.4

Stairs

Accessible Standard



Stairs must always be supplementary with ramps

Fig. 2.1

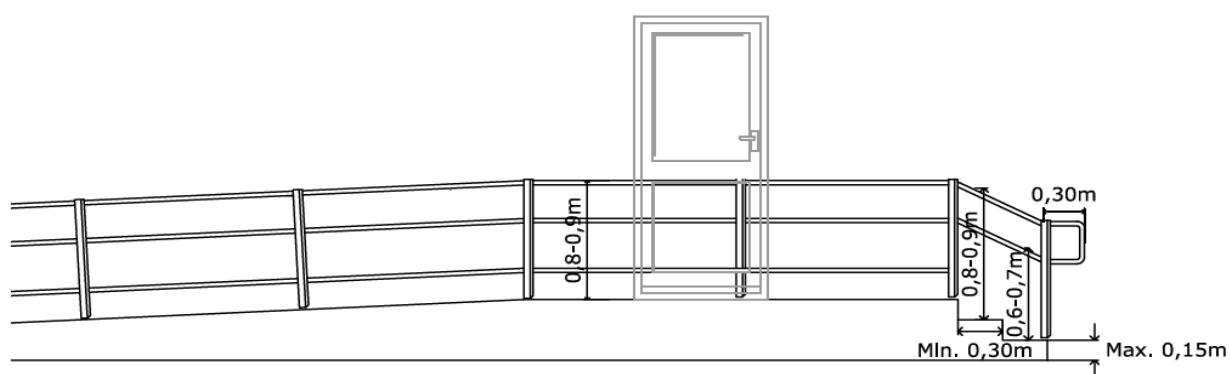


Fig. 2.2

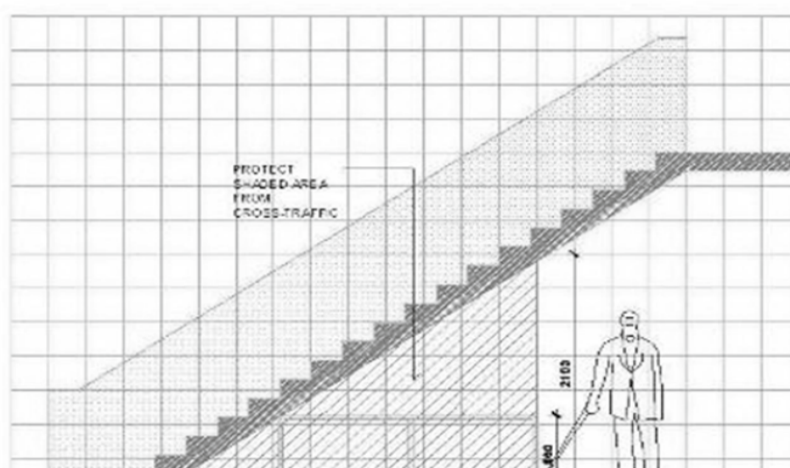
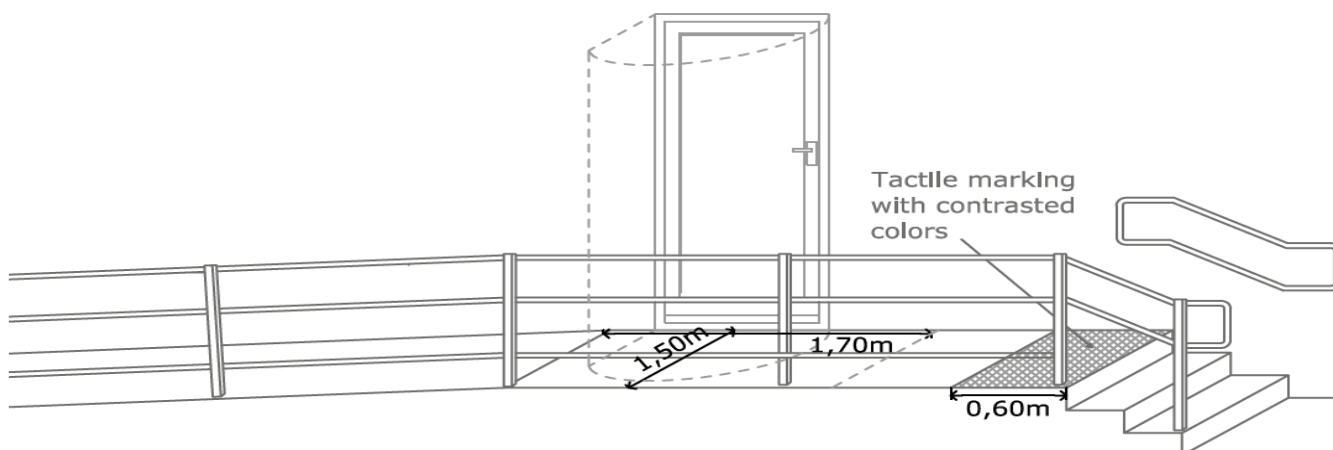


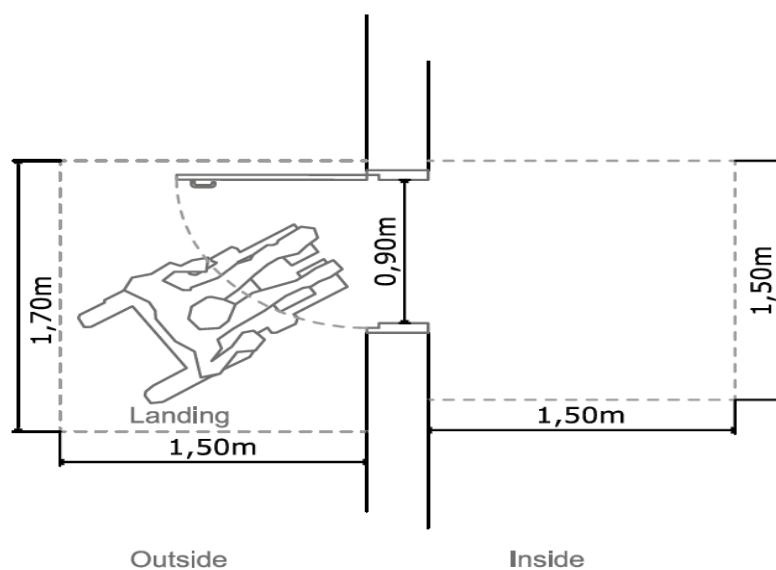
Fig. 2.3

Barrier free entrance

Accessible Standard



Stairs must always be supplementary with ramps



Doors

Accessible Standard



Fig. 4.1

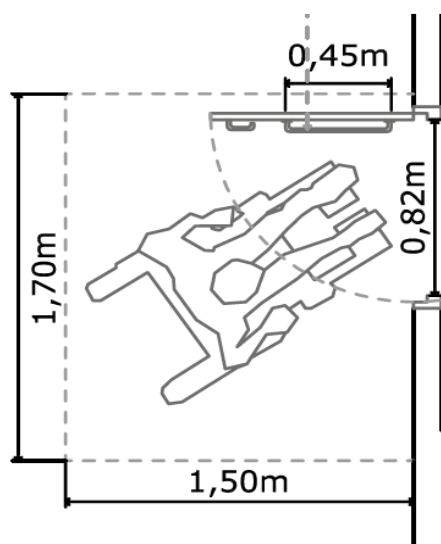


Fig. 4.3

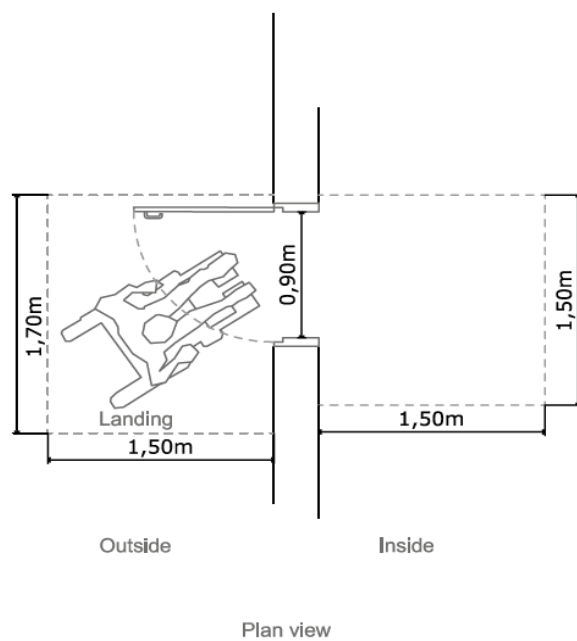


Fig. 4.2

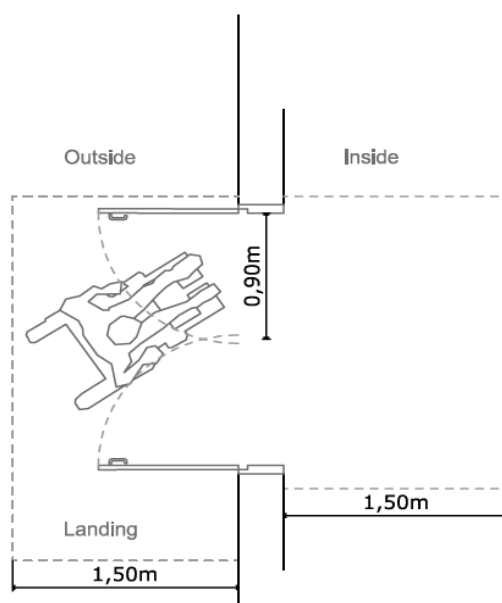


Fig. 4.4

Parking space

Accessible Standard

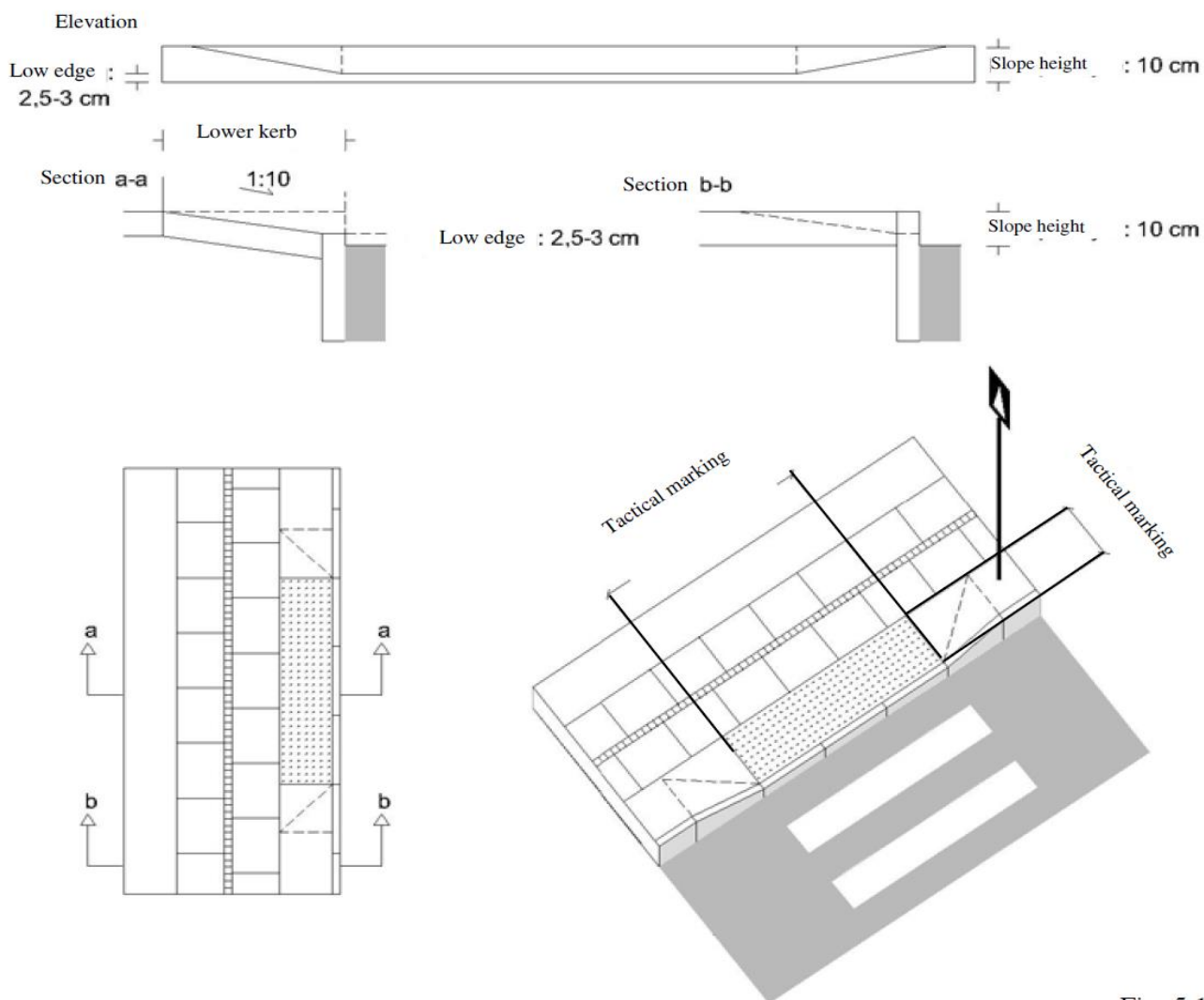
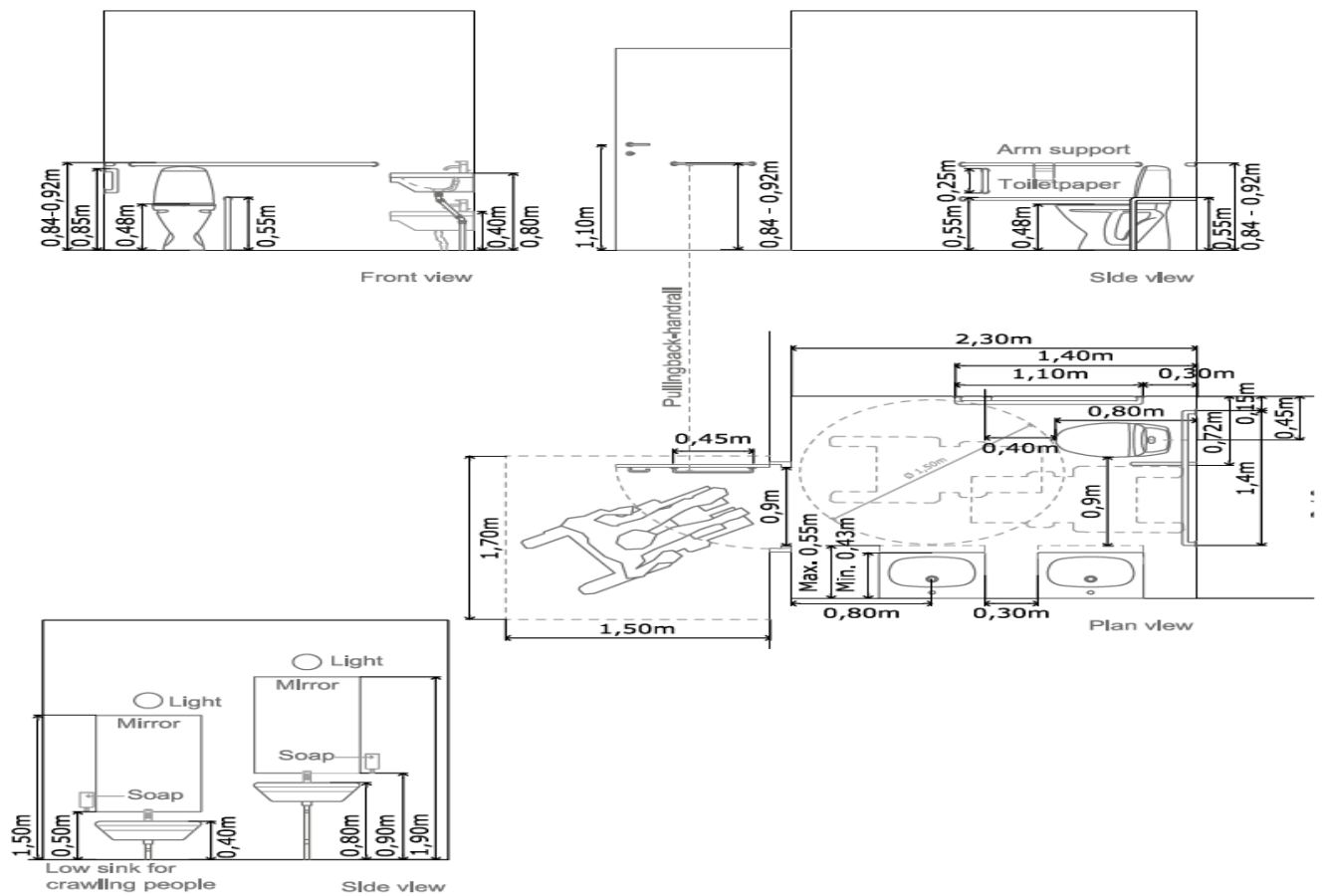


Fig. 5.1

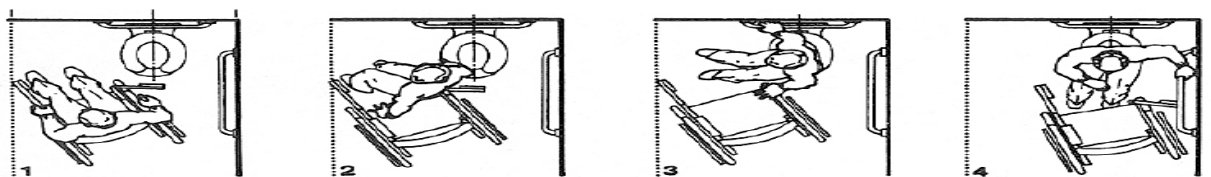


Fig. 5.2

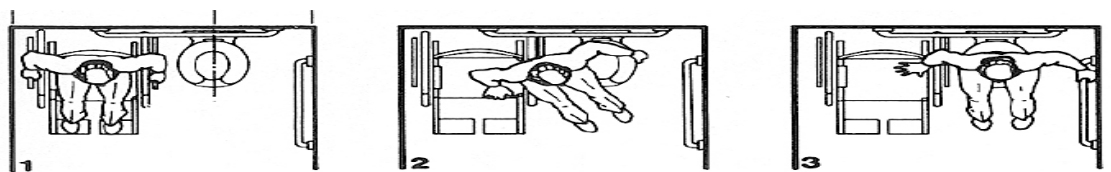
Toilet Accessible Standard



Toilet Accessible Standard



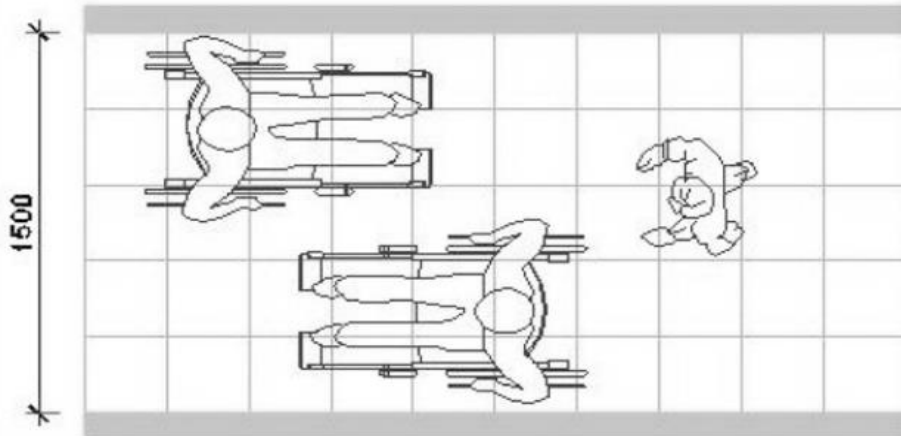
How a wheelchair user gets from the wheelchair to a toilet-seat (1-4)



How a wheelchair user gets off from the toilet-seat back to the wheelchair (3-1)

Pathways/Corridors/Inside buildings

Accessible Standard



Annex III: Assessment tool



Rapid Assessment of Compliance to Accessibility Standards for Public Buildings

Self-Introduction

My Name isleading a team of auditors from the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC). EOC is a body corporate established by the Equal Opportunities Act of 2007 in accordance with Article 32(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The EOC was set up to give effect to the State's constitutional mandate to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground of sex, age, race, color, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.

The Commission is carrying out a Rapid Assessment on Compliance to accessibility standards for public buildings/public facilities. In 2010 accessibility Standards were launched and they concern promotion of equal opportunities in the delivery of services. Architects, engineers, constructors, policy makers and property developers have been sensitized about the Standards and their applicability. In addition, Parliament has enacted the Building Control Act that requires all buildings to be constructed following the Accessibility Standards, establishment and representation of PWDs in all urban, municipal, and city building committees.

The need for the development of Accessibility Standards was borne after realization that most of the buildings in Uganda did not have facilities such as ramps and lifts while many of the existing accessibility facilities were not designed according to the required standards. As a result, persons with disabilities fail or face difficulties in accessing the buildings.

It is in these buildings where services crucial to human survival are provided and therefore non-accessibility to this infrastructure is a source of denial for equal access to services enjoyed by other Persons. This contributes a lot towards unemployment, injustice, discrimination, low levels of literacy, exclusion, isolation, inadequate involvement in community activities by persons with disability. Therefore, under the powers of the Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007, I would wish to as this facility to establish its level of compliance to accessibility standards;

Section One: Background Information

1.1 District Name	
1.2 County	
1.3 Sub county	
1.4 Village	
1.5 Type of Facility	
1.6 Owner /Head of the Facility	
1.7 Telephone Contact for Facility Owner/Manager	
1.8 Name of the Architect for the Facility	
1.9 Name of the Engineer for the Facility	
1.10 Availability of approved plan and year of plan approval	
1.11 Year when facility was constructed	
1.12 Date of Auditing	

ACCESSIBILITY AUDITING TOOL FOR PUBLIC/PRIVATE STRUCTURES.

Item	Standard Measurement	Score	Recommendations
1. Entrances.	<p>1. Entrances to building is placed in a logical relationship within the routes that serve them, and easily distinguishable from surroundings by a contrast color.</p> <p>2. The entrance connected with an accessible pathway, or parking space</p> <p>3. The entrance should not have level difference with the surrounding area</p> <p>4. The landing area should be of minimum dimension of 1.70 x 1.50m</p> <p>5. For double leaf doors, the length of the landing area should be increased by the size of the width of the corresponding door</p> <p>6. Colour of the door frame is in contrasting with the surrounding Surface.</p> <p>7. The minimum opening space of an entrance when the door is fully opened should be 0.90m</p> <p>8. Building is correctly designed with an accessible entrance without level differences to the surrounding area. Where level differences are unavoidable, it is aligned by a ramp</p>	8/8	
2. Doors	<p>1. The exterior door has a minimum Opening space of 0.90m wide.</p> <p>2. The interior door has a minimum opening space of 0.80m</p> <p>3. For double leaf doors, one leaf has a clear width of 0.90m.</p> <p>4. The door is light and easy to Operate with weak arms.</p> <p>5. The door able to open sideways up to the wall.</p> <p>6. The edge of the door frame is blunt and not sharp.</p> <p>7. If doorsteps necessary, should be of maximum height of 0.025m. high</p> <p>8. Door handles positioned at a comfortable height between 1.0 – 1.10m from floor surface.</p>	10/10	

	<p>9. Door handles at least 0.45m wide and positioned as above</p> <p>10. Labeling of doors in contrasting colors, large print format, Engraved or brailled.</p>		
3. Ramps	<p>1. The slope of ramp is between 1:10- 1:20.</p> <p>2. The ramp is located in a continuation of an accessible pathway or route.</p> <p>3. The ramp is provided in adjacent to the steps.</p> <p>4. The minimum width is 1.3m and preferably 1.5m</p> <p>5. The ramp is provided with landing area at every change of direction.</p> <p>6. The minimum length of landing area is 1.3m and width equal to that of a Ramp.</p> <p>7. Landing is provided at every 10m, at every change of direction or top and bottom of the ramp</p> <p>8. The ramps have protective handrails on both sides</p> <p>8. There is an intermediate handrails for Ramps more than 3.0 m wide.</p> <p>9. The ramp surface is hard and non-slippery.</p> <p>10. The ramp has a tactile texture at top/bottom to alert the sightless.</p> <p>11. Handrails should be ending 0.30m from the top and bottom of the ramp.</p> <p>12. Handrails should be made of preferably metal materials.</p> <p>13. Tactile marking should be provided at the beginning and end of the ramp</p>	13/13	
4. Stairs (Interior)	<p>1. Each step should rise at a maximum height of 0.15m</p> <p>2. The run of the step should be of Maximum of 0.30m.</p> <p>3. The minimum width of outdoor step should be 1.0m</p> <p>4. The minimum width of indoor steps is 1.5m</p> <p>5. There is a landing area at every 10 stairs or steps</p> <p>6. The minimum length of landing area is 1.0m and width equal to that of each stair</p> <p>7. Stairs have handrails with diameter of 32 – 38 mm.</p> <p>8. There is double handrails at different heights</p>	12/12	

	<p>9. The surface is hard and non-Slippery</p> <p>10. Step rise and step run may be in different colors to help low visioned.</p> <p>11. Space below stairs is blocked out Completely by protective rails.</p> <p>12. Tactile marking with contrasting color placed at the top or bottom of the stairs.</p>		
5.Windows	<p>1. The windows be positioned at a maximum height of 0.90m from the floor.</p> <p>2. Window wide enough and reasonable in number.</p> <p>3. Window locks in a reachable position and easy to rotate.</p> <p>4. Windows able to lay flat against the wall.</p> <p>5. Where possible, sliding windows are preferable.</p> <p>6. There is burglar proof in window for protection.</p>	6/6	
6.Notice Board	<p>1. Information on the notice board in large print to also serve the visually impaired.</p> <p>2. Notice board positioned in an accessible point.</p> <p>3. Notice board placed at a maximum height of 0.90m from the floor.</p>	3/3	
7. Furniture	<p>1. The public seats/desks between 0.45m – 0.50m high.</p> <p>2. The tops of tables are between 0.75- 0.90m high.</p> <p>3. There is adjoining space for a tricycle/ wheelchair next to the seat/desk.</p> <p>4. The location of seating facility does not obstruct free passage of travel.</p> <p>5. The seats should be comfortable covered by a soft material.</p>	5/5	
8.Pathways/Corridors	<p>1. The pathway/corridor is free of obstructions.</p> <p>2. The path of travel is free of steps or Stairs</p> <p>3. In cases of stairs along the pathway, there is a ramp adjacent to the Stair</p> <p>3. The minimum width of the pathway is 1.3m and preferably 1.5m.</p> <p>4. The slope of the pathway not exceeding 1.20</p>	10/10	

	<p>5. The pathway has a different texture/ colour from adjacent surface.</p> <p>6. The manholes are placed outside the Pathways.</p> <p>7. The corridor width is 1.5m to allow maneuvering.</p> <p>8. At the end of a corridor, a free unobstructed area of 1.5 x 1.5 is necessary</p> <p>9. Doors adjacent to the corridors are of minimum width of 0.90m.</p> <p>10. Corridor has enough light throughout</p>		
9.Toilets	<p>1. Toilets are designed in such a way that they can easily be used by persons with disabilities.</p> <p>2. At least two toilets (males/females) in the facility are provided specifically for PWDs.</p> <p>3. The size of the toilet rooms is 2.10X2.30m.</p> <p>4. The toilet has turning diameter of 1.50m (for wheelchair users), free of any obstructions.</p> <p>5. On the side of the toilet, in between the toilet and the sink, a free floor space of minimum 0.9m is provided for easy transfer from a wheelchair</p> <p>6. The pathway is without any changes in level to the toilet entrance.</p> <p>7. Where change in levels occurs outside the facility, it is connected with a horizontal landing area placed at the same level as the interior floor level of the facility.</p> <p>8. The size of the landing area is 1.70x .50m for easy maneuvering of a wheelchair.</p> <p>9. A change in level to the landing area is connected by means of a ramp (See chapter 1. Ramps).</p> <p>10. The door has a minimum clear opening of 0.9m.</p> <p>11. The door is outward opening for a clear floor space in the toilet room.</p> <p>12. The door is smooth running with a handle that is easy to operate. The distance between the handle and vertical door surface is 50mm.</p> <p>13. The locking handle (extended type) has a shape that is easy to grasp with one hand</p> <p>14. On the pull side, the door is provided with a “pull handle”.</p> <p>15. To operate the door successfully, space is provided for the wheelchair user to place themselves outside the swing area of the door.</p> <p>16. There are two separate sinks placed at different heights to cater for different disabilities.</p> <p>17. A high sink 0.8m above finish floor is available for Persons standing up.</p>	17/17	

10.Parking space and Accessible Standard	<p>1. A person with disability can achieve considerable independence by driving his/her car.</p> <p>2.Special parking space for persons with disabilities driving themselves or dropped off by someone is reserved as close as possible to each building entrance or public facility.</p> <p>3. The parking space for persons with disabilities is connected with an accessible pathway to the entrance of the building or public facility without level differences to the surrounding area. Where level difference are unavoidable, It is aligned by a ramp</p> <p>4.Lower kerbs are placed where they are needed between the parking space and the pathway to the building or other public facility</p> <p>5. Accessible parking spaces are not more than 30m from accessible building entrances.</p> <p>6. The minimum width of an accessible parking space is 3.60m and length of 5.0m. With this size, it is possible for a person with disability to move from the car to a wheelchair placed next to the car. However, a minibus might require extra length of 8.0m</p> <p>7.The surface of the parking facility reserved for a PWD is uniform and non-slippery</p> <p>8. Accessible parking areas are marked by the international symbol of accessibility as a sign post.</p> <p>9.A symbol is painted on the ground surface of the parking space</p>	9/9	
<i>Views /Behavioral attitudes of respondents towards disability and accessibility.</i>			
<i>Comments from audit team</i>			