Compendium of accessible WASH technologies

Hazel Jones and Jane Wilbur (2014)
Introduction

• This compendium is designed for use by staff working directly with communities - e.g. health workers and community volunteers working with disabled and older people and their families in rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa.

• A few examples of technologies are presented that families can adapt to suit their needs and budgets. Many more options are possible.

• Most of the ideas are suitable for disabled and older people, but are not only for them. As we get older, many of us find it increasingly difficult to squat and balance, or we might be injured or sick. These technologies might also make facilities easier and more comfortable to use by everyone in the family.

• The ideas are designed to be suitable for household facilities, not for institutional facilities - e.g. schools and clinics - although some ideas might also be useful in these settings.

• This publication and all images in it are free to download here: www.wateraid.org/accessibleWASHtechnologies

Guidelines for use

The compendium can be used in various ways:

• As a starting point for discussion with households
• As a way of encouraging communities to consider design options
• By disabled people’s organisations
• As flashcards - images can be enlarged and stuck on card
• As posters - images can be printed and used for group discussions

Technical specifications are not given, because all dimensions should be based on users’ needs. The aim is to provide as much ‘independent access’ as possible - this means facilities that a person can use without help, or with minimum help.

If possible, try out ideas first to work out: how high a seat or support rail should be? How wide the entrance should be?

To work out how much space is needed inside a latrine, mark out the area on the ground using rocks or branches. Ask different users to try moving and squatting/sitting inside, and adjust if necessary.

Costs are not itemised because they will vary between communities. Instead, relative costs of each technology are suggested.
Paths

WaterAid/Stephen Segawa

Reaching facilities

USAID/WASHplus Kenya/Elisha Ratemo
## Paths

**Suitable for:** everyone, especially users with a visual impairment and with physical impairments, including wheelchair users.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
<th>Improvements/ variations</th>
<th>Cost / labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Guide string from house to latrine and bath shelter | • Easy to construct  
• Simple to maintain  
• Suitable for users with a visual impairment | • Regular maintenance needed  
• String must be carefully positioned so it is not a hazard to other users | • Path could be lined with painted rocks or landmark posts | Low                     |
| Clear, level path, lined with rocks       | • Can be made according to budget  
• Suitable for users with visual and physical impairments, including wheelchair users | • Rocks are easily moved or dislodged, which could cause a trip hazard  
• Maintenance would include regular re-positioning of the rocks | • Paint rocks white or a bright colour to increase visibility | Low                     |
| Landmark posts made from local materials  | • Can be made according to budget  
• Easy to construct using local materials  
• Provides guidance for users with a visual impairment | • Posts must be firm, and positioned so they are not a hazard to others  
• Regular maintenance needed to check posts are stable | • Posts can be painted/marked with a bright colour to increase visibility  
• Use alternative materials, e.g. rocks, or existing features, e.g. trees | Low to medium           |
Ramps

WaterAid/Jane Wilbur

Jones and Reed (2005)
## Ramps

**Suitable for:** Users with physical impairments, wheelchair users, older people, people carrying heavy loads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Moveable wooden ramp for wheelchair to access facilities with steps | • Flexible – can be placed wherever needed  
  • Cheaper than concrete  
  • Raised sides prevent a wheelchair rolling off the side of the ramp | • Less durable than concrete  
  • User needs help to move the ramp when needed | • Paint raised sides white or bright colour to increase visibility | Medium |
| Wide concrete ramp to handpump apron | • The concrete ramp onto the apron improves access for everyone | • Ramp requires more space than steps  
  • Drainage must be in the opposite direction to keep the ramp dry  
  • Monitoring needed to ensure masons do not make it too steep to reduce cost | • Paint raised sides white or a bright colour to increase visibility  
  • Cross-hatching on ramp would make it less slippery when wet (see page 8 ‘Steps’) | Medium |
| Low-gradient concrete ramp with raised sides for safety | • Smooth, firm, durable  
  • Gentle gradient so a child can propel her/himself up and make a controlled descent  
  • Raised sides prevent wheelchairs rolling off | • Monitoring of construction required to ensure gradient not too steep  
  • Maintenance needed to keep the ground the same level as the end of the ramp | • Paint raised sides white or bright colour to increase visibility | High |

Credits (top to bottom): HITS Uganda, WaterAid/Jane Wilbur; Jones and Reed (2005)
Ramps

How gradient (slope) is measured

“Gradient” describes the change in height over a specified distance.

Example 1: Gradient 1 in 8

This slope rises one unit over a distance of eight units. For example, if the distance is 8m, the slope rises 1m. If the distance is 80cm, the slope rises 10cm. If the distance is 4m, the slope rises 0.5m. The gradient (slope) is the same, whether the distance is 8cm, 8 feet, 8m or 80m.

Example 2: Gradient 1 in 15

This slope rises 1 unit over a distance of 15 units. If the distance is 15m, the slope will rise 1m. How high will the slope rise if the distance is A. 30m? B. 10m? (Answers to the right)
Page deliberately left blank
Steps

Reaching facilities

Depth
28 - 42 cm

Height
15 - 17 cm

Jones & Reed (2005)
## Steps

**Suitable for:** steep terrain; where space is limited; households or communities with no wheelchair users.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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<th>Disadvantages</th>
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<th>Cost/labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommended step dimensions (for reference).</strong>&lt;br&gt;Steps should be low and even – all the same height and depth.</td>
<td>• Many users can manage low, even steps, especially when a handrail is provided.&lt;br&gt;• Steps take up less space than a ramp.</td>
<td>• Steps exclude some users, e.g. those using mobility devices.</td>
<td>• Paint steps white or bright colour to increase visibility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low concrete steps with cross-hatching to reduce the risk of slipping</strong></td>
<td>• Cross-hatching is easy to apply – the concrete is scored while wet.</td>
<td>• No edge protection for unstable or visually impaired users</td>
<td>• Steps should be of consistent height&lt;br&gt;• Install a guard or handrail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Handrail accompanying steps to a protected spring</strong></td>
<td>• Useful for all users&lt;br&gt;• Might prevent injury from slipping on wet steps</td>
<td>• Handrail needs maintenance to ensure it is stable and strong enough</td>
<td>• Paint handrail and steps white or bright colour to increase visibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credits (top to bottom): Jones and Reed (2005); Jones et al (2009); WaterAid/Stephen Segawa
Movement aids
# Movement aids

**Suitable for:** people who move by crawling; wheelchair users who need to get out of their wheelchair; or where a wheelchair is not available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wooden hand walkers</td>
<td>• Reduce abrasion, cuts and soiling of hands and thereby risk of infection</td>
<td>• Lightweight wood would not be as durable as hardwood, so would need to be maintained and replaced more regularly.</td>
<td>• Weight of wood can be selected to match the user’s strength</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Locally available materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Durable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Easy to clean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber kneepads made from used car tyres. These fit over the knee, and rubber laces run through loops and tie around the leg.</td>
<td>• Reduce abrasion, cuts and soiling of knees and thereby risk of infection</td>
<td>• Brief initial demonstration might be needed</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Durable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Easy to clean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Brief initial demonstration might be needed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Regular maintenance and cleaning necessary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credits: Jones and Reed (2005). Rubber pads for knees and let stumps made by the Uganda Society of Hidden Talents (HITS).
Latrines should be no more than 15m from the household.
Page deliberately left blank
## Superstructure

**Suitable for:** People with mobility impairments.

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
</table>
| Grass walls attached to wooden poles; no roof; curtain for privacy. | • Materials locally available  
• Easy and quick to construct  
• Provides some privacy | • Low durability  
• Lack of roof means it is difficult to use when raining or very hot  
• Low privacy | • Useful as a temporary measure but not ideal long term  
• Spiral construction with a wider entrance would provide greater privacy (see photo 1, Handrails and support) | Low          |
| Plastic sheeting for walls attached to wooden poles, woven mat for curtain, no roof. | • Materials locally available  
• Easy and quick to construct  
• Mat ‘curtain’ can be pulled across for privacy (see image)  
• Wide entrance good for many users | • No roof means it is difficult to use when raining or very hot  
• Curtain difficult to close  
• Plastic sheeting easily damaged, reducing privacy | • Plastic roof could be added | Low          |
| Rammed earth structure with thatched roof | • Durable  
• Materials locally available  
• Strong enough to attach handrails to the wall | • Difficult to allow enough light in without reducing privacy | • Widen entrance  
• Add a door with lock for privacy and security  
• Increase number of windows (high up) to allow more light in | Medium to high   |

Credits (top to bottom): Hazel Jones/Wateraid Zambia, Hazel Jones, WEDC; WaterAid Zambia
Entrances

Jones and Reed (2005)

Tom Russell/WEDC

BPKS Bangladesh
## Entrances

**Entrances must be:**

- a) wide enough (wheelchair width + 20cm), and
- b) level enough (minimal or no difference between outside and inside).

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wide and level entrance to allow wheelchair access. Rammed earth floor.</td>
<td>- Can be easily accessed by everyone, including wheelchair users</td>
<td>- No door, so low privacy and security</td>
<td>- Add a door</td>
<td>Low to medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine with level concrete entrance, wide enough for a wheelchair user</td>
<td>- The floor of the latrine is the same level as the outside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level concrete threshold with raised cement mound to reduce flooding. Mound is rounded for wheelchair access.</td>
<td>- Reduces water inflow without preventing wheelchair access</td>
<td>- Won’t stop serious flooding!</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credits (top to bottom): Tom Russell/WEDC; BPKS Bangladesh, Jones and Reed (2005)
Doors

Jones and Reed (2005)
**Doors**

**Suitable for:** users with mobility devices, a helper, or carrying a small child, or people who are overweight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Latrine with a curtain for privacy made of light cloth | • Easy to open and close  
• Does not obstruct internal space  
• Useful temporary solution | • Easily damaged  
• Very little provision for security or privacy | • Non-door alternatives include spiral-shaped entrance for greater privacy | Low |
| Outward-opening tin door on wooden frame. Raised platform edge acts as a door stop. | • Outward-opening door does not obstruct internal space  
• Horizontal wooden struts can be grasped to close door | • Pulling a door is harder than pushing it open  
• Requires a wide, level area in front of door for users to position themselves to open the door | • Add horizontal handrail | Medium |
| Outward-opening wooden double doors with a latch on outside to keep closed | • Easier to close for some users  
• Each door is narrow so less obstructive to passers by | • Higher cost than a single door  
• Some users find them difficult to use | • Varnish/paint wood to reduce risk of termite damage  
• Move bolt to the inside | High |
Door handles and closing mechanisms

WaterAid/Stephen Sagawa

Jones et al (2009)

Internet image
# Door handles and closing mechanisms

**Suitable for:** everyone, especially women and girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Horizontal handrail the full width of the door on the inside. Internal bolt. | • User can easily reach  
• Door can be bolted to increase privacy  
• Large, chunky bolt is easy to operate | • Door must be solid enough to fix the rail to  
• Needs monitoring to ensure it is securely fixed and that the bolt slides easily | • Rail could be made of wood (2nd photo, left), g.i. pipe, chain, or cord | Medium           |
| Carved wooden handle nailed to the inside of the door | • Easy for all users to grasp  
• Materials locally available  
• Easy to construct | • Does not keep the door closed | • Add a bolt or hook to fasten the door closed  
• Handle could also be fixed to the door frame for support when entering | Low              |
| Metal hook and eye on inside of door               | • Ensures privacy  
• Easy to install  
• Materials locally available | • Can be too fiddly for some users to operate | • Instead of a hook, wire can be looped over a bent nail, or a loop of string wound round a bent nail. | Low to medium   |

Credits (top to bottom): WaterAid/Stephen Segawa; Jones et al (2009); internet image.
Internal Space

WaterAid/James Kiyimba
Hazel Jones/WEDC
WaterAid/Jane Wilbur
# Internal Space

**Think about:** who will use the toilet, and how much space they will need.

- **Level 1:** Space for users who can stand and enter using support rails, or blind users.
- **Level 2:** Additional space for a carer, to use crutches/sticks or to park a wheelchair but not turn.
- **Level 3:** Space for a wheelchair to enter, shut the door, and turn around inside.

## Construction Options

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Traditional round superstructure, cement seat, wooden handrail each side, curtain for privacy | Level 1 access: enough space for this household, including a user who needs to use handrails for support. | Curtain only (no door) so privacy is not ideal  
No space for a carer to accompany | Increase size of the superstructure between the seat and entrance, to allow a carer and user to turn easily | Medium |
| Entrance corridor, with wall on left in front of latrine and a gap between corridor and toilet. | Level 2 access: wheelchair can enter and park in corridor. User can transfer to the toilet using handrails fixed to the inside wall. | Not enough space for a wheelchair to turn easily  
Wheelchair is visible from outside, so lacks privacy | Install a door or curtain to hide the wheelchair from view | Medium to high |
| Spacious toilet cubicle, with drop hole located in the corner to provide maximum usable space | Level 3 access: enough space for wheelchair to enter, turn, close door, and park by the toilet  
Space for a carer, and/or toilet chair to be moved to one side when not in use |  | Handrails on the inside to provide support when transferring to the toilet | High |

Credits (top to bottom): WaterAid/James Kiyimba; WaterAid/Jane Wilbur; Hazel Jones/WEDC
Floor finish

Movable pit-hole cover

Cement sanplat with footplates

Earth floor

Wooden, movable toilet seat

Latrine pit

Rammed floor without small stones

Raised, static toilet seat

Rammed floor made from small stones and sand; finished with cow dung to make it smooth

Movable pit-hole cover
Floor finish

Think about: the balance between hygiene and safety. Floors need to be smooth enough to be washed and swept, but not so smooth that they are slippery when wet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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<th>Cost/labour variations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rammed earth floor without marram</td>
<td>• Materials locally available</td>
<td>• Difficult to get the floor texture right: see above</td>
<td>• Ensure good water drainage away from the user</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sweepable but not washable</td>
<td>• Floor dusty and not very hygienic</td>
<td>• A slightly rough floor is suitable for people using crutches/sticks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rammed earth floor made of marram (small stones) and sand; cow dung is smeared over to make it even and smooth.</td>
<td>• Materials locally available</td>
<td>• Difficult to get the floor texture right - see above</td>
<td>• Ensure good water drainage away from the user</td>
<td>Low to medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Repels urine to a certain extent</td>
<td>• Easier to keep clean than above example</td>
<td>• A slightly rough floor is suitable for people using crutches/sticks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sweepable and wipeable</td>
<td>• Needs regular maintenance (smearing with cow dung)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement slab, installed level with earth floor around it</td>
<td>• Locally produced</td>
<td>• If the surface is too smooth it can be slippery when wet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Easy to keep clean - washable</td>
<td>• Surrounding floor might need maintenance to keep it level with slab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Handrails and support
# Handrails and support

**Suitable for:** People who are unstable or unable to walk, squat or stand unaided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Bricks protruding from wall for support to a weak or visually impaired person | • Easy to construct  
• Materials locally available | • Walls must be strong enough to support user’s weight  
• Difficult to add after construction  
• Regular maintenance needed to ensure stability | • Half bricks in the wall can also provide mini-ledges for a user to hold on to | Low          |
| Wooden/ bamboo support rails fixed to floor either in front or on either side of toilet (depending on user’s needs) | • Materials locally available  
• Easy to construct and maintain  
• Allows user to transfer to the toilet from the side  
• Position and height of rails must involve user and an assessment of their need | • Rails must be strong enough to bear users’ weight  
• Not possible to fix to a concrete floor/slab  
• Might be difficult to keep clean  
• Cannot fix to a concrete floor/slab | | Low          |
| Metal bars (e.g. galvanised iron pipe) fixed to side wall/s of latrine | • Highly durable  
• Can be added to existing facility  
• Easy to clean  
• Bars to be positioned based on user needs | • Walls must be strong enough to fix bars to  
• Walls must be close enough for user to reach the bars | • Paint bars to reduce corrosion and increase durability  
• Several bars at different heights on each side might better suit some users | Medium to high |

Credits (top three): WaterAid/Stephen Segawa; bottom: WaterAid/Jane Wilbur
Fixed seat pan
# Fixed seat pan

**Suitable for:** people who have difficulty squatting, including overweight people, pregnant women, older people and disabled people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
<th>Improvements/ variations</th>
<th>Cost/ labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twin cement-plastered brick sitting blocks</td>
<td>• More comfortable than it looks!</td>
<td>• Might be uncomfortable if gap between blocks is not right for the user</td>
<td>• Paint blocks to repel urine and make them easier to clean</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Gap makes anal cleansing easy</td>
<td>• Blocks less stable than a seat so need careful installation</td>
<td>• Install blocks at an angle to suit different users</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Smooth cement plaster easy to clean and more hygienic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick seat with a cement screed</td>
<td>• Durable</td>
<td>• Narrow drop-hole may be hard to use hygienically by different sized users</td>
<td>• Paint the seat to repel urine and make it easier to clean</td>
<td>Low to medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Comfortable</td>
<td>• Narrow drop-hole makes inner walls hard to clean</td>
<td>• A wider drop hole would be easier and more hygienic for most users</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement bowl made with mould</td>
<td>• Comfortable</td>
<td>• Requires a mould and is more difficult to construct</td>
<td>• Paint the seat to repel urine and make it easier to clean</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Durable</td>
<td>• Heavy, so needs a strong sanplat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Easy to wipe, therefore hygienic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credits (top to bottom): Jones and Reed (2005); WaterAid/WEDA; WaterAid/Hazel Jones
Moveable seats
# Moveable seats

**Suitable for:** users who have difficulty squatting, including overweight people, heavily pregnant women, older people, disabled people …

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Low wooden or bamboo toilet stool with hole in seat, placed over toilet hole, with or without funnel as a splash guard (see lower image) | • Easy to construct  
• Materials available locally  
• Height must be decided based on user’s needs  
• Can be moved to one side out of the way of other users who prefer to squat  
• Light and easy to carry if necessary | • Potential for termite damage  
• Enough space needed inside latrine to move the seat away from the pit when not in use | • Painting or varnishing would make it more durable, easier to clean and more hygienic. | Low |

| Standard varnished wooden chair with hole cut in the seat | • Comfortable  
• Provides back support while seated  
• Materials available locally  
• Varnish makes chair easier to clean so more hygienic | • Needs accurate positioning to reduce risk of splashing or soiling  
• Needs extra space in the latrine so it can be moved to one side when not in use  
• Might be heavy | • Add a splashguard to the front.  
• Add ‘runners’ - horizontal bars joining the bottom of the legs to better distribute the weight on the floor, to reduce damage (see right). | Low |

Credits (top to bottom): WaterAid/Stephen Segawa; WaterAid/Stephen Segawa; WaterAid/Layford Jere
Commode seats

Jones and Reed (2005)

Jones and Reed (2005)
## Commode seats

**Suitable for:** people who cannot reach a latrine; small children.

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| Painted wooden chair with ‘potty’ inserted in hole in seat. Potty is removed for emptying. | • Can be placed in the most convenient place for the user or carer, either inside or outside the house  
• Fabric straps support a user with poor balance | • Container must be emptied and cleaned after every use  
• A separate private toilet area might need to be created  
• Wood needs regular painting/varnishing | • Padding can be added to back and sides for extra comfort  
• Seat could be used without the potty, placed over the toilet hole  
• A bucket could be used under the seat instead of a potty | Low to medium          |
| Metal commode chair with plastic inset toilet pan (bought in local market). Container is placed beneath the seat and emptied into the latrine. | • Painted metal and plastic are strong, durable and easy to clean  
• Can be placed in the most convenient place for the user or carer, either inside or outside the house | • Container must be emptied and cleaned after every use  
• A separate private toilet area might need to be created  
• Metal is uncomfortable for some users – a home-made padded ring could be added for comfort  
• Plank and waist belt added to provide extra support | • Car tyre inner tube could also be used as a cushion | Medium to high |

Credits: Jones and Reed (2005)
Siting

Bathing

WaterAid/Stephen Segawa

10 - 15 meters
Water provision

Jones and Reed (2005)
## Water provision

**Suitable for:** people who have difficulty carrying water; people who prefer to sit while washing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
<th>Improvements/variations</th>
<th>Cost / labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Elevated large water storage jar with flexible hose, with tap to smaller secondary jar placed next to bathing bench. Water fed by gravity. | • User does not need to carry water  
• Bather can fill secondary water jar when required, using tap to control water flow at point of use  
• Main water jar filled by rainwater harvesting, or by other family members at their convenience | • Requires space and regular maintenance  
• Relies on rainwater; in dry season large jar must be filled by hand | • A bathing screen would normally be placed around the bathing area  
• Storage tank could be made of locally available materials | Medium to high |
| Plastic water container hung high in bathroom, and tipped forward by pulling rope so water flows onto bather. | • User does not need to carry water  
• Container can be filled by other family members at their convenience | • Needs to be filled regularly  
• Height makes it inconvenient to fill | • Could also be installed in a toilet to provide water for anal cleansing/handwashing  
• Connect plastic hose and tap for more controlled water flow | Medium |
| Basin/bowl placed on wooden table to raise it to a convenient height for the bather. | • Low cost  
• Little maintenance required | • Bathers are unable to fill basin themselves so are dependant on others to refill it each time they need it | • Basin could be placed on large, flat stone, or a wooden stand | Low |

Credits (top to bottom) Left: Jones and Reed (2005); WaterAid/Stephen Segawa; WaterAid/Jane Wilbur; Right: Arushi India/Trivedi; WaterAid/WEDA
Seats

Bathing

Jones and Reed (2005)

WaterAid/Stephen Segawa
## Seats

**Suitable for:** bathers with difficulty standing to bathe, e.g. poor balance, mobility difficulties, stiffness, heavily pregnant, high fever

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stone seat</td>
<td>• Locally available materials (e.g. stones, concrete slab)</td>
<td>• Stones could be heavy so hard to move</td>
<td>• Use bricks plastered with cement screed or clay paste to make seat smooth</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Durable, strong</td>
<td>• Might be rough and uncomfortable</td>
<td>• Inflated inner tube can be placed on rock for comfort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Repels water, easy to clean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden stool or chair</td>
<td>• Seat made or bought locally according to the user’s specifications</td>
<td>• Seat lacks drainage</td>
<td>• Seal wood with paint/varnish to make it waterproof</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Unfinished wood will deteriorate quickly</td>
<td>• To improve drainage, replace solid seat with slats, or add holes in seat (see right)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal framed bathing bench with woven seat made of recycled tyre inner tubes</td>
<td>• Soft seat is comfortable to sit</td>
<td>• User sinks into seat, so can be difficult to get up without support</td>
<td>• Wood frame instead of metal</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rubber repels water</td>
<td>• Might start to sag with extended use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Webbing provides good drainage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Credits (top to bottom):** Left: WaterAid/Stephen Segawa; WaterAid/CoU-TEDDO; Jones and Reed (2005); Right: Jones and Reed (2005)
Bathing equipment

Van der Hulst et al (1993)
## Bathing equipment

### Suitable for: all users

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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<th>Improvements/ variations</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Hanging string for clothes (ideal height is 1.2 m) | • Made from locally available materials  
• Can be installed at a height suitable for users | | • A wooden pole or a rope can be used  
• The line could also be used to hang a privacy curtain | Low |
| Towel or cloth with a loop or handle at each end. One end is attached to a fixed point, to make it easy to use with one hand. | • Made from locally available materials | | • If a longer towel is used, one loop can be held with a foot  
• For a user with no hands, both ends can be fixed | Low |
| Bathing sponge: made of old fishing net and sisal wrapped around a stick and tied with a piece of bicycle tube | • Made from locally available materials  
• Not durable | | • Any kind of soft material could be used  
• Can be adapted for anal cleansing use (and then used solely for that purpose) | Low |
Apron layout
## Apron layout

### Suitable for: all users

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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<th>Cost/ labouor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Community borehole apron with wide circulation area and pedestal for container | • Offers a choice for users of where to stand or sit to operate pump handle  
• Pedestal for container next to water spout  
• Drainage channel is in opposite direction from user | • Layout is not suitable for handpumps  
• User approaches tap from one side. To approach from other side requires a 180° turn.  
• Drainage hole could become blocked, leading to excess water on apron | • A concrete ramp instead of gravel at the entrance will improve access when construction is complete | Medium                   |
| Community tapstand with wide entrance and enlarged circulation area with raised edges (still under construction) | • Layout provides ample space for users to enter and turn easily  
• Raised edges prevent a wheelchair from rolling off the side of the apron | • Raised edge restricts access to placing and retrieving water container | • Can be added to existing borehole structures | Medium                   |
| Community borehole with wide circulation area added to usual circular apron with raised edge | • Additional space enables a person with a mobility device to choose position to operate the handpump from  
• Raised edge round handpump reduces water on apron/provides a resting place when lifting container | • Raised edge restricts access to placing and retrieving water container | | Medium                   |
Apron access via concrete ramps
# Apron access via concrete ramps

**Suitable for:** people using mobility devices, e.g. wheelchairs, crutches, sticks, people carrying heavy loads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages (all disadvantages apply to all examples of ramps)</th>
<th>Improvements/ variations</th>
<th>Cost/ labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concrete ramp to access borehole apron</strong></td>
<td>• Provides independent access to apron platform for wheelchair users</td>
<td>• Maintenance needed to keep surrounding ground the same level as the end of the ramp</td>
<td>• Paint raised sides white or a bright colour to make them more visible</td>
<td>Medium (as a proportion of overall installation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improves access for everyone</td>
<td>• Drainage must be in the opposite direction to keep the ramp dry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concrete ramp to access handpump apron</strong></td>
<td>• As above</td>
<td>• Ramp might need more space than steps</td>
<td>• Cross-hatching on ramp would ensure it is not slippery when wet (For an example, see page 10.)</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Monitoring is needed to ensure masons do not build ramp too steep to reduce cost.</td>
<td>• Monitoring is needed to ensure masons do not build ramp too steep to reduce cost. (For guidance on gradients, see page 7.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concrete ramp to access borehole apron</strong></td>
<td>• As above</td>
<td>• As above</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credits (top to bottom): WaterAid/CoU-TEDDO; World Vision Mali; WaterAid/Jane Wilbur
Pump handles

Norman (2010)

Messiah College Collaboratory

WaterAid/Jane Wilbur
## Pump handles

**Suitable for:** users with limited strength or grip

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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</table>
| Bent T-bar with tube which slips over the end of a standard pump handle. A screw keeps it in place. | • Provides extra leverage which makes pumping easier  
• Provides choice of position to operate handle from: front or side | • Might invalidate pump warranty | | Medium |
| Prototype of adapted pump handle being trialled in conjunction with a concrete seat | • Can be operated from either side or the front, according to user preference  
• Seat is located to one side, so as not to obstruct standing users | • Much heavier than standard handle  
• Handle not liked by community who feared children could be hit on the head | • Based on testing with local users, this handle has been rejected in favour of the P-handle below (but is included for interest). | High |
| P-handle with a hollow pipe that slides over the end of India MK II pump handle and is kept in place with screws | • A completely new handle is not needed  
• Local artisans can be trained to make P-handle  
• Can be operated from the side or front according to user preference | • India Mk II handles vary, so artisans must be trained to tailor adaptation to handle dimensions  
• Not applicable to other handpumps, e.g. Afridev | • CAD drawing of the P-handle: | Initially high (training required); subsequently medium |

Credits (top to bottom): WaterAid/Jane Wilbur; Norman (2010); Messiah College Collaboratory
Lifting water containers
# Lifting water containers

Suitable for: all users, especially those with limited strength, difficulty balancing or difficulty grasping a container.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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<th>Disadvantages</th>
<th>Improvements/ variations</th>
<th>Cost/ labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pedestal made of bricks plastered with cement screed. Height about 70cm (adult hip height).</td>
<td>• Lifting the container from floor to head can be split into two separate actions by resting the container midway.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Height is ideally decided based on testing and feedback from local users (carrying out accessibility audits).</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestal made of bricks plastered with cement screed. Height about 45cm (adult knee height).</td>
<td>• As above</td>
<td>• Lower stand is easier for children and shorter people to use than 70cm pedestal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borehole enclosure wall used as a midpoint for resting water container</td>
<td>• As above</td>
<td>• Wall must be very sturdy to support heavy containers of water</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credits (top to bottom): WaterAid/Jane Wilbur; WA/WEDA; Norman (2010)
Transporting water
# Transporting water

**Suitable for:** people using mobility devices, poor balance or strength

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transporting a 20L jerrycan of water on wheelchair footrests</strong></td>
<td>• Jerrycan is in an easy-to-access position</td>
<td>• Jerrycan can only be part-filled, otherwise the weight of the water risks tipping the chair</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20L jerrycans carried on a rack under the seat of a tricycle</strong></td>
<td>• Weight is low down and no risk of tipping the chair</td>
<td>• Rack under the seat might be difficult to access</td>
<td>• A rack behind the seat could be easier to access for some people.</td>
<td>Cost of tricycle is high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Small jerrycan carried using a hook attached to the crossbar of a crutch</strong></td>
<td>• Avoids difficulty of holding crutch and container at the same time</td>
<td>• Extremely difficult to lift if using only one crutch</td>
<td>• Jerrycan could be placed on the head or in a basket on the back instead</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credits (top to bottom): WaterAid/CoU-TEDDO; Jones and Reed (2005); WaterAid/Stephen Segawa
Accessing stored water

Messiah College Collaboratory

WaterAid/Stephen Segawa

Hazel Jones/WEDC
# Accessing stored water

**Suitable for:** children, people with limited strength, difficulty bending or lifting, poor balance, or the use of only one arm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| Water stored in a bucket accessed via a tap near the bottom | • Tap enables controlled flow and low risk of contamination  
• Wide opening of bucket is easy to fill  
• Tight-fitting lid reduces risk of contamination | • Might not be on sale locally | | Medium |
| Tin can used to dip and draw water from a covered | • Can or cup is widely available  
• No construction needed  
• System can be used with any size of container, e.g. the bucket above | • Storage jar located outside the house so less convenient than inside  
• Potential for water contamination from dipping can | • Add a handle to the tin or cup to reduce risk of contamination  
• Raise the jar and fit a tap to avoid frequent removal of cover  
• Use light materials for cover | Low |
| Jerry can tipper made of square, light gauge, iron tubing | • Enables a person to easily pour water from a jerrycan  
• Robust and durable  
• Easy to use | | • Similar tipper can be constructed for a bucket  
• Can be made more cheaply from wood held together with wire | Medium |
Handwashing

DAPP/Fayyaz Mulla

WaterAid/Jane Wilbur

Rope
Fill here
Plug containing a small hole
Calabash
Soap

Reed and Shaw (2008)
Handwashing

Suitable for: all, especially people with weak legs or the use of only one hand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction</th>
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<th>Improvements/ variations</th>
<th>Cost/ labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5L jerrycan with hole(s) pierced near the top, hung from a rail. Jerrycan is tipped by pressing a foot on a stick attached by a string to the lid.</td>
<td>• Easy to construct using local materials</td>
<td>• Difficult to use if person cannot use their feet</td>
<td>• Needs to be regularly filled with water</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended gourd; large hole for filling, small hole in plug for pouring</td>
<td>• Locally available</td>
<td>• Not very durable</td>
<td>• Needs to be regularly filled with water</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut-away jerrycan; water is scooped out with a ‘ladle’ made of a plastic aerosol lid fixed to a stick</td>
<td>• Made with locally available materials</td>
<td>• Open to contamination</td>
<td>• Put lid or cover on top, e.g. using cut out section of can</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1L plastic bottle with ballpoint pen casing inserted via a hole near the bottom. Water flows when lid is loosened, stops when lid tightened.</td>
<td>• Easy to make using locally available materials</td>
<td>• Needs constant refilling</td>
<td>• The bottle could be replaced with a jerrycan to reduce the frequency of refilling, as long as the lid was tight-fitting.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credits (top to bottom): WaterAid/Jane Wilbur; Reed and Shaw (2008); DAPP/Faiyaz Mulla; WaterAid/Jane Wilbur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Overview</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WEDC Equity and Inclusion resources</td>
<td>Awareness-raising and training materials. Includes guidance on doing accessibility and safety audits for waterpoints, school and household latrines.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wedc-knowledge.lboro.ac.uk/collections/equity-inclusion/">www.wedc-knowledge.lboro.ac.uk/collections/equity-inclusion/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones H and Reed R (2005) <em>Water and sanitation for disabled people and other vulnerable groups: designing services to improve accessibility</em>. WEDC, UK.</td>
<td>Accessible WASH designs for people who experience limitations in carrying out activities related to WASH.</td>
<td><a href="https://wedc-knowledge.lboro.ac.uk/details.html?id=16357">https://wedc-knowledge.lboro.ac.uk/details.html?id=16357</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed R and Shaw R (2008) <em>Sanitation for Primary Schools in Africa</em>. WEDC, UK.</td>
<td>Guidelines for primary school sanitation in Africa.</td>
<td><a href="http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk/resources/books/Sanitation_for_Primary_Schools_in_Africa_Complete.pdf">http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk/resources/books/Sanitation_for_Primary_Schools_in_Africa_Complete.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate Technology Centre (2014). <em>A practical guide for inclusive WASH services at household and community level in Uganda.</em></td>
<td>Technical guidance for making WASH facilities more accessible.</td>
<td>To be published</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This compendium was developed in collaboration with: