

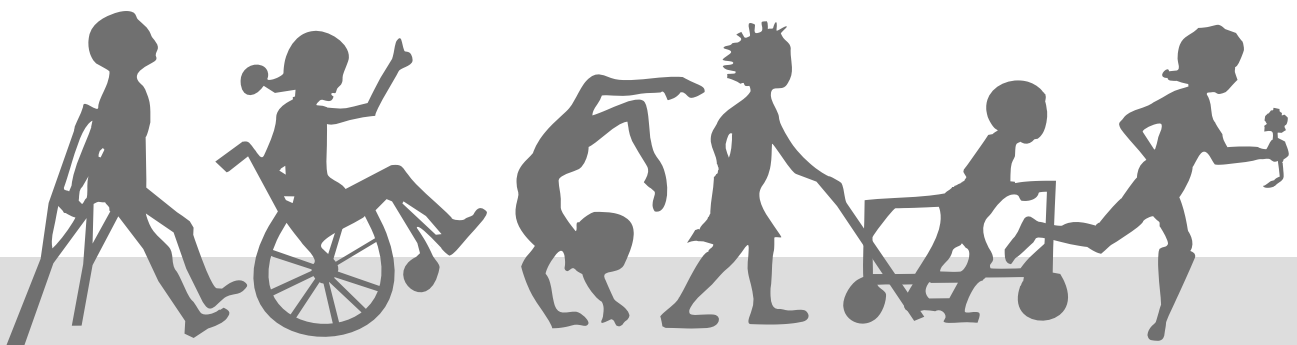


Behinderung und internationale Entwicklung

Disability and International Development



Physische Barrierefreiheit/Physical Access without Barriers





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Editorial

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

auch die dritte Ausgabe dieses Jahres widmet sich Barrieren gesellschaftlicher Teilhabe und deren Überwindung. Dieses Heft bildet damit den letzten Teil unserer Themenreihe.

Zunächst enthält diese Ausgabe drei Artikel zu unterschiedlichen Fragestellungen und mit verschiedenen regionalen Schwerpunkten:

Der erste Artikel befasst sich mit den Themen Universal Design und Barrierefreiheit beim Wiederaufbau nach Naturkatastrophen. Der Autor geht beispielhaft auf das Erdbeben in Haiti im Jahre 2010 ein und berichtet von der Arbeit der CBM vor Ort.

Der zweite Artikel dreier kenianischer AutorInnen nimmt im Rahmen einer Fallstudie die Barrieren und Mobilitätseinschränkungen in den Blick, die für SchülerInnen mit körperlichen Beeinträchtigungen auf dem Schulweg bestehen.

Im dritten Artikel wird die Lebenssituation von Kindern mit Behinderungen in Bolivien beleuchtet. Er stellt die Arbeit der Stiftung *FAPIZ* vor.

Zusätzlich lesen Sie heute ein Interview mit Gabriele Weigt, Geschäftsführerin von *bezev* e.V. sowie Gründungsmitglied von *Behinderung und internationale Entwicklung*. Sie lässt die Entstehung unserer Zeitschrift *Revue* passieren und gibt einen Einblick in die Arbeit und inhaltliche Ausrichtung der vergangenen 25 Jahre.

An dieser Stelle möchten wir all jenen danken, die es in unterschiedlichen Funktionen ermöglicht haben, dass die Zeitschrift nun im 25. Jahrgang erscheint. Seien es die ehemaligen Redaktionsmitglieder, RedaktionsassistentInnen, Layouter und ÜbersetzerInnen, die mit ihrem ungeheuren Engagement dazu beigetragen haben, dass die Zeitschrift regelmäßig erscheint und sich stetig weiterentwickelt hat.

Wir wünschen Ihnen bei der Lektüre viel Vergnügen und verbleiben mit den besten Grüßen für den Rest des Jahres. Allen LeserInnen wünschen wir einen guten Übergang in das Jahr 2015.

Ihr Redaktionsteam.

Dear Readers,

also the third issue of 2014 deals with barriers towards social participation and ways of overcoming them. This issue is the last part of our thematic series.

Firstly, the issue contains three articles that cover different research questions and regional focuses:

The first article discusses the topics universal design and accessibility in post disaster reconstruction. The author explains CBM's work in these fields and uses the earth quake in Haiti in 2010 as example.

The second article written by three Kenyan authors is about a case study that investigated the barriers and mobility restrictions which exist for students with physical impairments on their way to school.

The third article highlights the living situation of children with disabilities in Bolivia. It presents the work of the foundation *FAPIZ*.

In addition, you will read an interview with Gabriele Weigt, *bezev's* managing director and founding member of *Disability and International Development*. She looks back at the origins of our journal and gives an insight into the work and thematic priorities during the last 25 years.

At this point, we would like to thank all persons who made it possible for the journal to be published in its 25th volume this year. Be it the former members of the editorial board, the editorial assistants, the layout staff and the translators, who contributed to the regular publication and continuous advancement of the journal with their enormous engagement.

We hope you enjoy the reading and remain with our best regards for the rest of the year 2014. In addition, we wish all our readers a good start into the New Year 2015.

Your editorial board.



[Re]Building For All: Making Universal Design Successful in Post Disaster Reconstruction

Benjamin Dard

This article highlights the effect and positive implications of including universal design and accessibility to the built environment in post disaster reconstruction. It provides lessons learned from CBM Haiti's Accessibility program of barriers encountered and opportunities seized to incorporate universal design following the 2010 earthquake. These lessons include the importance of including persons with disabilities, the need for advocacy, information sharing and capacity building and the necessity to develop contextualised in-country expertise in order to achieve sustainability.

Introduction

'Design for All is design for human diversity, social inclusion and equality' (European Institute for Design and Disability (EIDD) Stockholm Declaration 2004).

Disasters, while terrible in their human impact, provide an opportunity to build back better, safer and accessible for all. However, emergency and post disaster reconstruction activities are still proceeding without, or only partially, taking into account universal design and accessibility principles (IFRC 2007:91).

Regardless of the economic status of a country, in the occurrence of a disaster, persons with disabilities are twice as likely to die as people without disabilities (Katsunori n.d.). In an emergency setting, whether in Japan or Haiti, persons with disabilities are more vulnerable due to the same lack of preparation and planning and poor access to early warning systems, transportation, barrier-free housing, and public buildings and spaces.

Another range of barriers face those who are able to reach evacuation centres and emergency camps. These often over-crowded and chaotic places are not designed for people who cannot hear announcements for gathering points and relief supplies; for those who cannot see where they should gather and access resources; and for those who cannot access the toilet because their wheelchair can neither pass the hastily dug ditch on the pathway nor fit inside the toilet.

In article 32, the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) recognises the importance of international cooperation and obligates governments to ensure that persons with disabilities are included in development cooperation and in humanitarian assistance (UN 2006). As spelled out in articles 9, 11 and 21 of the CRPD, disaster preparedness and response activities have to be inclusive of, and accessible to, persons with disabilities

(ibid). The SPHERE guidelines make explicit reference to accessibility and to people with disabilities as a vulnerable group, and key actions for disability inclusion are outlined in the SPHERE handbook (SPHERE PROJECT 2011)¹. The gap between acknowledging the institutional and policy framework and enforcing it has been ascribed to various factors, including:

- lack of financial resources,
- lack of planning and design capacity,
- limited research and information,
- lack of cooperation between different institutions and organisations,
- lack of enforcement mechanisms,
- lack of user participation,
- geographic and climatic constraints,
- lack of a disability-awareness component in the training curricula of planners, architects, and construction engineers (WHO 2011:173).

How do these barriers become opportunities to include universal accessibility principles in post disaster reconstruction projects? How can sustainable universal design practices be developed in countries where resources are limited?

Building with Rather than Building for Persons with Disabilities

Sustainable Universal Design and accessibility cannot be achieved without investment and participation from all users, including persons with disabilities.

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the SPHERE Project and the current dialog on disability and inclusive development (UN DESA 2013) are signs of a growing awareness among reconstruction actors and practitioners regarding the importance of disability inclusion and accessibility.

Despite this growing awareness, the question of how to actively involve persons with disabilities in emergency and development pro-

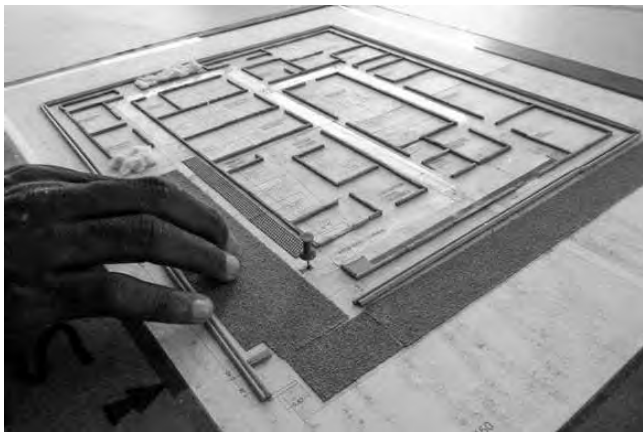


grams has long deemed being “too difficult”. Common perceptions around accessibility and disability considerably limit the opportunities for applying universal design and accessibility principles. Misconceptions include:

- Disability and accessibility are domains for specialists, mainly from the field of health.
- According to the available figures from some countries, persons with disabilities are either not visible or minimal in number or do not exist at all, so they do not need to be considered in programs.
- Persons with disabilities are beneficiaries and not active participants (RSC 2010).
- In view of the problems that need to be funded and addressed within crisis contexts (famine, epidemics), accessibility is a luxury.

Without the participation of persons with disabilities in (re)construction projects, implementation of universal design and accessibility principles is often only partial or non-existent. This recurrently leads to the exclusion of persons with disabilities from accessing relief and humanitarian assistance due to the inaccessibility of early warning systems, transport systems as well as shelters built during the early recovery phase (IFRC 2007). The chances of achieving universal accessibility further dwindle when taking into account hierarchical power structures. For example, in Haiti, local Disabled People’s Organisations (DPOs) have very limited access to management and coordination mechanisms of humanitarian aid and reconstruction, such as UN cluster meetings which were held in an inaccessible location – the MINUSTAH logistics-coordination base (logbase) – and in English rather than in the local languages of French or Haitian Creole (Tataryn/Blanchet 2012:8).

Clearly, this new paradigm shift of disability-inclusion requires new guidelines and a reshaping of practice so that persons with disabilities are no longer just recipients of care,



Tactile floor plan of a public building in Haiti
credits: CBM/Benjamin Dard

but become empowered to participate in all aspects of development and humanitarian assistance. In the end, the noteworthy achievement becomes not the accessible built environment, but the capability of the people who have participated in the creation of their universally designed environment. Innovative methods can be envisaged to include persons with disabilities in early stages of the design. A tactile floor plan made with matchsticks allows persons with visual impairment to participate in the design process and discuss solutions with the architect.

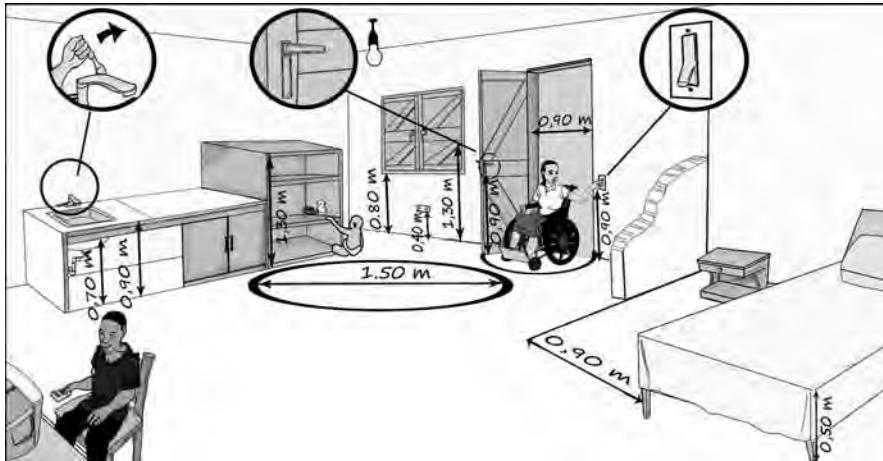
Importance of Advocacy, Information Sharing and Capacity Building

Sustainably built environments exist where codes and standards are based on universal design and accessibility principles and take into account the needs and requirements of all users (Al Shibani/Peters n.d.). Only half of the world’s countries include accessibility principles in their codes and construction standards (CHRC 2006:2); even then, they are not necessarily sensitive or specific to emergency and early recovery post-disaster phases.

The need for technical accessibility guidelines has been recognised by major stakeholders involved in post-disaster reconstruction activities. Following the 2010 Haiti earthquake, it became apparent that international agencies were having difficulties reaching the minimum standards required in humanitarian responses, especially with respect to securing access to shelters, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, schools and community spaces for persons with reduced mobility.

The amount of readily available information is relatively poor when it comes to implementing universal design principles in low-income countries and in post disaster reconstruction. The collection and dissemination of documented practical solutions and good practices would provide an opportunity for documenting and sharing innovations and for replication of these best accessibility practices in other low-income contexts.

In the absence of appropriate or any legislative and regulatory frameworks, advocacy and information sharing become key tools at international and local levels to encourage changes in perceptions and priorities. These tools can be used to convince government authorities and international agencies to place disability on the agenda and in the budgets of humanitarian assistance. In Haiti, CBM together with Handicap International and the State Secretary Office for Integration of Persons with Disabilities (BSEIPH)



Technical guidelines for accessibility of individual housing credits: Technical guidelines on Universal Accessibility developed by BSEIPH, CBM and Handicap International and funded by ECHO under Handicap International's Food Security project in Haiti, December 2012, Illustrator: Ayiti Komik

developed technical guidelines on accessibility focusing on individual housing and pathways. These guidelines were used to sensitise and train reconstruction actors as well as to advocate for inclusion of accessibility into the National Building Code of Haiti².

Persons with disabilities as well as key stakeholders in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance such as governments, NGOs and UN agencies should not be the only targets of awareness-raising and sensitisation. The general public should be educated on the benefits of accessibility and the gains of inclusion of persons with disabilities (Banks/Polack n.d.:27). The goal of advocacy is not about creating billboards and speaking for those who cannot, but facilitating the empowerment of all persons with disabilities to take ownership of accessibility and effectively speak for themselves.

Capacity building of institutions and Disabled People's Organisations as well as of professionals (i.e. policy makers, architects, engineers, craftsmen, teachers and students) plays a key role in this process of building ownership. Capacity building is needed for:

- Sharing the vision of universal design and accessibility.
- Ensuring that the technical knowledge stays in country and is further disseminated by providing training for different actors, but also by including accessibility into the learning curricula of future professionals.

Capacity building of both institutions and DPOs can ensure their cooperation and promote universal design in the (re)construction process. If successful, this collaboration would continuously test the relevance and sustainability of the processes and goals of accessibility

and give tremendous credibility and legitimacy to a final product that was created by involving users and having users testing it. Accessibility audits are useful assessment and evaluation tools to examine the environment; they also provide a common ground for professionals and persons with disabilities to initiate this collaboration. As part of early recovery efforts in Haiti following the 2010 earthquake, the State Secretary Office for Integration of Persons with Disabilities (BSEIPH) initiated a process to increase capacity and awareness on accessibility. CBM contributed their

expertise to the process, which gained acceptance as a Haitian government initiative. Construction professionals were the first to be targeted, through university level trainings and seminars on universal accessibility. The second target group were members of DPOs, who received training on how to carry out accessibility audits. As a result of the training, a Team of Competence (e.g. pool of auditors) was developed and DPO members were able to talk to construction professionals and discuss options and solutions for building design and accessibility adjustments.

Given the above and as outlined in article 32 of the CRPD, it becomes apparent that the role of international cooperation in the field of disability is to facilitate and support capacity-building through the exchange and synthesis of information, experiences, training programs, and practical references (UN 2006).

The benefit of accessibility training programs is twofold. Initially, they aim to ensure a transfer of skills and knowledge amongst key stakeholders of the reconstruction process. This naturally leads to the creation of a pool of local experts from diverse technical backgrounds, capable of providing expertise and further disseminating training in the long term. Indeed, a legal framework alone is of little use if the professionals doing the planning and the building are not aware of disability issues and accessibility standards.

Developing In-Country Expertise and Accessibility in Context

In a development context, the deficits of urban management combined with urbanisation around urban centres are huge obstacles to the



reconstruction process and the implementation of universal accessibility principles. The specific challenges are manifold: poor access to land and housing, inaccessibility of basic services, residential segregation, social violence, poor living conditions, insufficient public transport, and the prevalence of insecure jobs in an informal economy (SDSN 2013:13).

Such an environment becomes disabling for all users, not only for persons with disabilities. In Port-au-Prince, the majority of daily trips are made on foot, mostly on hazardous walkways that are uneven and narrow under normal conditions and become impassable or completely disappear under rain or erosion. This is only one example of the pervasive barriers to mobility that contribute significantly to the social and physical isolation of persons with reduced mobility. Disaster forcibly questions the development of a city experiencing uncontrolled growth and provides an opportunity to build back better (Clinton 2006). The *better* aspect of this strategy could easily be replaced with the words *safer, planned, accessible, or with quality*, all of which are pre-requisites for a truly universally designed environment. Universal Design as well as disaster risk reduction should be integral to the reconstruction process. Too often, accessibility is reduced to building ramps in doorways instead of being more broadly incorporated in reconstruction projects.

Sustainable urban environments are created when accessibility is understood and broadly implemented. Results would include, but are not limited to:

- reduced physical barriers and improved ease of access,
- increased usability and safety of pathways,
- increased comfort,
- increased readability or *legibility* of a space (Lynch 1960:3).

For the last aspect, examples include: resurfacing of the roads and corridors, building stairs and resting areas, installing handrails and railings for pathways exposed to steep slopes, installing street lighting, creating and harmonising signage systems so services and pathways are easily identifiable, fostering connections between the different modes of transport.

Camps for displaced persons are essentially *newborn cities* (Agier 1999), ripe for the implementation of universal design principles. Camps are usually thrown up in a grid plan due to time constraints, the need for simplicity, and with the general idea that the camp itself will be temporary. With refugees spending an average of 17 years in what was to be a temporary camp, a strong argument for the inclusion of

universal design principles in camp construction can be made (UNHCR 2006:109). Incorporating accessibility creates a conscious continuity between the different links of the mobility chain and to community facilities (i.e. health centres, public spaces, schools and religious centres, wash facilities). This reduces the vulnerability of all residents in the *newborn city* and improves household autonomy by developing ready access to spaces, places and services of everyday life.



Tactile guideway in a public building in Haiti credits: CBM/ Frédéric Dupoux

Sustainable universal design cannot be achieved without taking into account local and cultural nuances and avoiding excessive financial costs (Al Shibani/Peters n.d.). Though terrible in their human impact, disaster offers the possibility to incorporate universal design principles into new construction, which is the most cost-effective way to improve the accessibility of built environments (Metts 2004:11). Developing in-country expertise and accessibility in context brings affordable universal design to everyone and not just persons with disabilities. Adjusting legal provisions to the reality in the field and adapting responses to needs with creative use of available resources are also local and cost-saving measures. For instance, during a new construction in Haiti, pieces of ceramic tile that had been salvaged from the rubble were re-used to form a tactile paving to guide the movement of persons with visual impairment.

Subsequently, a context-specific *shared expertise* is developed through the above participation and cooperation of many actors, including (but not limited to) users, families, professionals, decision makers, public and private industry. This shared expertise then results in the development of good practices, innovative practical solutions at local level, and avoids duplication and financial waste.



Conclusions

Universal Design is a process, not just a goal. While the end result creates usability and access to places and services, the process defines its sustainability. The process creates a sense of ownership and investment from all local stakeholders, not just persons with disabilities, into their environment.

Accessibility is more than a collection of norms. Norms and standards are important but do not guarantee the implementation of accessibility in the field. In fact, the success of implementation will largely depend on the availability of technical support, which is the sum of capacity building, development of tools and methodology, gathering evidence (best practices) and knowledge sharing.

Enabling persons with disabilities as accessibility experts alongside construction professionals begins to meet the demand to actively involve persons with disabilities in emergency and post-disaster programs. This facilitation of empowerment of persons with disabilities also provides a more holistic approach to design accessibility *for all* while remaining sensitive to custom adaptations.

It is important to note that using the built environment as an entry point does not imply that it is an end point. Because the built environment is concrete and visible, it provides a large wedge in the accessibility door to then address other accessibility points such as ICT (information and communications technology) and transportation systems. This process also leads to changing attitudes which are a major barrier towards the inclusion of persons with disabilities. Advocacy, capacity building, and information sharing serve the purpose of creating value in accessibility and universal design. Once the private industry, government agencies, the local population, community leaders, pregnant women, elderly people, people with disabilities and their families, see the benefits, put value into accessibility, and take ownership of this value, these concepts become sustainable and a will to invest in accessibility is created.

Acknowledgments

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Jessica Oh and Monika Brenes for their kind support and help with the editing of this article.

Notes

- 1 The Sphere Project and its Handbook introduce considerations of quality and accountability to humanitarian response. The Sphere Handbook is designed for

planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation during humanitarian response. The minimum standards describe conditions that must be achieved in any humanitarian response in order for disaster-affected populations to survive and recover in stable conditions and with dignity. The latest edition (2011) of the Sphere Project and its Handbook is available at <http://www.sphereproject.org/>.

- 2 The State Secretariat Office for Integration of Persons with Disabilities (BSEIPH) was created in May 2007. Over the past 10 years, Haitian organisations and institutions have worked towards inclusion of persons with disabilities; significant steps include:
 - The ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the Haitian government in March 12th, 2009.
 - The ratification of the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination in March 2009.

On March 13th, 2012, the Senate has approved Haitian Law for Integration of Persons with Disabilities, which constitutes the first formal Haitian legislative step towards inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Haiti. More information available at www.seiph.gov.ht/. Visited on 3 October 2014.

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Zusammenfassung: Dieser Artikel hebt die Effekte und die positiven Auswirkungen des Einbezugs von Universal Design und Barrierefreiheit in das bauliche Umfeld bei einem Wiederaufbau nach Katastrophen hervor. Er beschreibt Erkenntnisse und Lehren aus dem CBM Haiti's Accessibility Programm über aufgetretene Barrieren und wahrgenommene Chancen zum Einbezug von Universal Design nach dem Erdbeben 2010. Zu diesen Erfahrungen gehören die Bedeutung der Einbindung von Menschen mit Behinderungen, den Bedarf von Bewusstseinsbildung, Informationsaustausch und Capacity Building sowie die Notwendigkeit der Herausbildung kontextualisierten Fachwissens in einzelnen Ländern um Nachhaltigkeit zu erreichen.

Résumé: Cet article met en évidence l'effet et les conséquences positives de l'inclusion de la conception universelle et de l'accessibilité dans la reconstruction après les catastrophes. Il donne des leçons tirées des obstacles rencontrés et des opportunités saisies lors du programme sur l'accessibilité de CBM Haiti qui visait à intégrer la conception universelle après le séisme de 2010. Ces leçons comprennent l'importance d'inclure les personnes handicapées, la nécessité d'un travail de plaidoyer, le partage des informations, le renforcement des capacités et la nécessité de développer une expertise sur le du pays afin d'achever la durabilité.

Resumen: Este artículo muestra el efecto y los resultados positivos si se consideran los aspectos del diseño universal y de la accesibilidad en la reconstrucción post-desastre. Se presenta los resultados de la accesibilidad del programa de CBM en Haití después del terremoto de 2010, cuando el diseño universal se incluyó. Las principales conclusiones son la importancia de incluir a las personas con discapacidad, la necesidad de la representación de los intereses, el intercambio de información, la capacitación, la necesidad de construir una experiencia y un conocimiento disponible en el país para lograr la sostenibilidad.

Author: Benjamin Dard provides technical expertise on universal accessibility on an international level, focusing on the built environment in a development context. Prior to joining CBM, he completed a Master's degree in Urban Planning at the Urban Planning Institute of Grenoble and the Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm. He worked three years in Haiti developing a long-term accessibility program in collaboration with governmental bodies, INGOs, and NGOs.

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Effect of Circulation Path Design on Mobility of Learners with Physical Disability in Termini Located in Western Kenya

Ochieng' Marilyn Apella Ahonobadha/George Mark Onyango/George Godwin

Learners with severe physical disability frequently use bus termini in the trip to school since special schools in Kenya are few in number. These schools are also far removed from the residences of the learners thereby necessitating the need for travel. The purpose of this study was to assess features of circulation paths in termini which deterred mobility of learners with physical disability. A cross sectional survey was conducted in bus termini located in Western Kenya. The study concluded that the presence of slippery drop offs, irregular pavements and obstacles in circulation paths hampered the mobility of learners with physical disability.

Introduction

In Kenya, learners with severe disability are enrolled in special schools which are few in number and far removed from the residences of the learners thereby necessitating the need for travel. Termini therefore act as obligatory points of passage which define the beginning and end of school trips. Further, termini also facilitate interchange between vehicles when these learners go for long distance journeys; with its design and function determining whether it is a major or a minor terminus. Commuters usually become pedestrians at the beginning, or end of trips. During such instances, the design of the pedestrian environment has a direct bearing on the accessibility of any given terminus (Wu/Gan/Cevallos et al. 2011).

Barnes and Mercer (2003) confirm that society can disable its members through construction of environmental barriers. In the context of termini, disability would arise due to the presence of inhibitions in circulation paths which hinder mobility. Disability is also often associated with social exclusion and increased vulnerability to poverty (Disability Awareness in Action 1995; Aslenbeigui/Pressman/Summerfield 1994). In 2004, the Persons with Disabilities Act (PDA) was enacted in Kenya. This Act clarifies that handicaps exist only when individuals are put at a disadvantage relative to others (Government of Kenya (GoK) 2004). This study therefore sought to establish whether the design of circulation paths in termini in Western Kenya upheld the clauses outlined in the PDA or whether mobility was hampered.

Pedestrian traffic is usually ambulatory – although a significant and growing number of pedestrians have somewhat restricted mobility due to disability or age (Rebus/Taylor/Kenny et al. 2000). This group includes persons using walkers, scooters, wheelchairs, and people with limited mobility temporarily due to the need to bring along a baby carriage or other wheeled

device on a trip. Within a terminus, circulation paths comprise of vehicle drop offs and pavements. Drop offs usually provide designated points for passengers to alight from vehicles while pavements are used to access various points of the terminus. This study focused on Learners with Physical Disability (LwPD) since they face unique challenges when compared to older persons with disability (PwD). During instances when LwPD travel unaccompanied, they are particularly vulnerable to physical, psychological and emotional abuse (International Save the Children Alliance 2001). In addition to this, LwPD tend to make use of termini during times when these facilities are very congested since special and regular schools close and open at the same time.

Lack of access to circulation paths in termini perpetuate emergence of a vicious cycle whereby certain portions of the populace are excluded spatially. This vicious cycle of lack of access can however be broken through embracement of a Universal Design (UD) approach, which encourages inclusion for the broadest range of users regardless of age, size or ability (Lafferty 2007). Universal Design (UD) presents an approach in which built environments are designed to be accessible from the outset, to as many people as possible without the need for adaptation or specialised design (Steinfeld/Maisel 2012). In the context of termini therefore, UD simplifies life for all users by making the built environment more usable by as many people as possible (Lafferty 2007). With this requirement in mind therefore, the design of vehicle drop offs and pavements should encourage safe and easy access for ambulatory, semi ambulatory and non-ambulatory people (Cullen 2006).

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to assess features of circulation paths in bus termini located in



Western Kenya which deterred free mobility of learners with physical disability (LwPD). The specific objectives of the study were to: Establish the effect of the design of vehicle drop offs on the mobility of LwPD; Establish the effect of pavement design on mobility of LwPD.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted through a cross sectional survey design of termini located in Western Kenya which has the highest prevalence of physical disability when compared with the rest of the Republic (GoK 2008). The major termini used by most LwPD in Western Kenya are Kendu Bay, Kakamega, Bungoma and Kisumu. Bungoma terminus is sandwiched between Mumias - Bungoma Road and Moi Road in Bungoma town. Kisumu terminus is located in Kisumu City and is situated along Kenyatta Highway and Nairobi Road. Kakamega terminus is located in Kakamega town and is sandwiched between Kakamega- Mumias Road and Kakamega- Webuye Road. Kendu Bay terminus is situated along Katito Homa-Bay road in Kendu Bay.

The target population for this study was 1,525 and it consisted of registered LwPD in seven special schools in Western Kenya. Based on a margin of error of 5% and a confidence level of 95%, the following calculation was used to calculate the sample size:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} \quad (\text{Yamane, 1967})$$

$$n = \frac{1,525}{1+1,525(0.05)^2} = 317 \text{ Respondents}$$

Respondents

Stratified sampling was then used to get a proportionate sample from each of the special schools, while simple random sampling was used to select specific respondents (33.8% used Bungoma terminus, 26.2% used Kisumu terminus, 26.5% used Kendu Bay terminus, while 13.6% used Kakamega terminus). Data was collected through a structured questionnaire and an observation schedule. Direct observation was done on how LwPD accessed the circulation paths of bus termini in the study area.

Results and Discussions

Irregular Drop Off Surface

Respondents were required to establish

	Terminus				Total
	Bungoma	Kisumu	Kendu Bay	Kakamega	
No	12.6 %	11.7 %	0.9 %	.0 %	25.2 %
Yes	21.1 %	14.5 %	25.6 %	13.6 %	74.8 %
Total	33.8 %	26.2 %	26.5 %	13.6 %	100 %

whether their mobility was affected by the presence of irregular drop off surfaces in the study area. Table 1.1 presents a breakdown of the responses.

In Bungoma terminus, more than half of the respondents (21.1%) noted that their mobility was hampered by the presence of irregular drop off surface compared to those whose mobility was not hampered (12.6%). In Kisumu terminus, the respondents who confirmed that drop-offs were not level (14.5%) were more than those who indicated that drop-off surfaces were level (11.7 %). Most of the respondents in Kendu Bay terminus (25.6 %) confirmed that drop-off surfaces were not level, while in Kakamega terminus, all the respondents (13.6 %) pointed out to the absence of level drop offs within the terminus. Across the four termini, most respondents experienced hampered mobility due to irregular drop off surface. Plate 1.1



Plate 1.1: Irregular Drop Off Surface (Bungoma Terminus)

presents a pictorial representation of drop-offs in Bungoma.

From the plate, it is evident that certain drop off sections in Bungoma terminus were not level due to erosion. Plate 1.2 presents a drop off section in Kisumu terminus.

In Kisumu terminus, missing paving slabs resulting from wear and tear presented an uneven surface which hindered free mobility of respondents. Plate 1.3 presents a picto-



Plate 1.2: Irregular Drop Off Surface (Kisumu Terminus)



Plate 1.3: Eroded Drop Off (Kakamega)

rial representation of drop offs in Kakamega.

Certain sections of drop offs in Kakamega terminus had potholes as a result of erosion. Across the study area, the presence of irregular drop offs impeded mobility of respondents regardless of assistive device used. Rebus, Taylor, Kenny and colleagues (2000) have confirmed that irregular terrains are difficult to traverse due to the presence of uneven surfaces and joints. Such a terrain gives wheelchair users a rough ride and could contribute to persons falling from their wheelchairs. Uneven terrains are also hazardous and strenuous for people with walking difficulties (Grace 1995). Within the study area therefore, the mobility of LwPD was impeded due to the presence of uneven surfaces which ranged from eroded drop offs to missing slabs. To enhance mobility, the surface of drop offs should be level so as to enhance free mobility (Ochieng/Oracha/Onyango 2009).

Drop Off Surface Non Slip

Respondents in the study area were required to establish whether the drop off surfaces were of a non-slip texture. Table 1.2 presents the results.

Table 1.2: Drop off Slip Resistant – Responses from Termini

	Terminus				Total
	Bungoma	Kisumu	Kendu Bay	Kakamega	
No	27.8%	21.1 %	25.6 %	13.6 %	88.0 %
Yes	6.0 %	5.0 %	.9 %	.0 %	12.0 %
Total	33.8 %	26.2 %	26.5 %	13.6 %	100 %

Within Bungoma terminus, most respondents (27.8 %) indicated that drop-off surfaces were not slip resistant. In Kisumu terminus, most respondents confirmed that drop-offs were not slip resistant (21.1 %) while in Kendu Bay terminus, almost all the respondents (25.6 %) indicated that drop-off surfaces were not slip resistant. In Kakamega terminus, all the respondents pointed out to the absence of slip resistant drop offs within the terminus (25.6 %). Across the study area, most respondents confirmed that slippery drop offs hampered mobility. Some drop off sections had been exposed to erosion and respondents pointed out that these areas were slippery. The presence of geographical features is a hindrance to mobility as has been identified by Savill, Maunder, Stone and Venter (2003). To mitigate the problem posed by slippery drop offs, the top surface should be of a rough texture or ground pattern (Hoy 2004). In addition to this, undulations on the surface should not exceed 3mm under a 1m straight edge (Lacey 2004).

Smooth Transition from Drop Offs to Pavements

A presentation on the presence of smooth transition from drop offs to pavements has been presented in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Smooth Transition from Drop off to Pavements -Responses from Termini

	Terminus				Total
	Bungoma	Kisumu	Kendu Bay	Kakamega	
No	15.1 %	12.6 %	13.2 %	10.1 %	51.1 %
Yes	18.6 %	13.6 %	13.2 %	3.5 %	48.9 %
Total	33.8 %	26.2 %	26.5 %	13.6 %	100 %

In Bungoma terminus, less than half of the respondents (15.1%) noted that a smooth transition between drop offs and pavements was lacking while in Kisumu terminus, 12.6% out of 26.2% noted that a smooth transition was lacking. In Kendu Bay terminus, half (13.2%) of the respondents indicated that a smooth transition was lacking, while in Kakamega terminus, three quarters (10.1%) indicated that a smooth transition was lacking. The terminus which reported the highest prevalence of lack of smooth transition was Kakamega.

The main barrier in the study area was the presence of high kerbs between drop offs and kerbs. An additional barrier in Kisumu terminus was that some sections between drop offs and pavements had missing slabs. Respondents who used crutches, canes or special boots pointed out that



they managed to maneuver over these areas with difficulty. Wheel chair users pointed out that they would require assistance to navigate over areas having high kerbs. Wheel chair users pointed out further that they were locked out of sections which had missing slabs and would have to find alternative routes.

Sidewalk kerbs remain the single most common and difficult barrier in the pedestrian since any level change without the aid of a ramp poses a mobility barrier (Ahonobadha 2009). Matthews, Beale, Picton and Briggs (2003) confirm that high kerbs make the built environment hostile and distorted. Pavements in the study area were therefore hostile due to the presence of high kerbs. To ensure independent access, obstacles should be removed and kerb cuts/ramps should be provided at all points of level change in the path of travel. These kerb ramps should have flared non-slip sides having a maximum rise of 10 mm in addition to having a minimum width of 1500 mm (Rebus et al. 2000). Accessible heights range between 70mm and 150mm (Solidere 2004).

Pavement Surface Level

Outlined in Table 1.4 is a breakdown of responses on whether pavement surfaces were level.

	Terminus				
	Bungoma	Kisumu	Kendu Bay	Kakamega	Total
No	25.2 %	21.5 %	8.2 %	11.7 %	66.6 %
Yes	8.5 %	4.7 %	18.3 %	1.9 %	33.4 %
Total	33.8 %	26.2 %	26.5 %	13.6 %	100 %

In Bungoma terminus, more than three quarters of the respondents (25.2%) indicated that the pavement surface was not level while in Kisumu terminus, most of the respondents (21.5%) confirmed that the pavement surface was not level. In Kendu Bay terminus, most of the respondents (18.3%) confirmed that pavements were level while in Kakamega terminus, most of the respondents (11.7%) indicated that pavements were not level. Incidences of irregular pavement surface were mostly reported in Bungoma, Kisumu and Kakamega. Pavement sur-

faces in Bungoma terminus were of an irregular profile since the pavements were of bare earth. The presence of such a pavement surface hinders walkability of a wider range of commuters – right from the obese traveller, the expectant mother or someone who has luggage which should be wheeled along. In Kisumu terminus, pavements were irregular due to the presence of deep joints between concrete slabs. Some concrete slabs also had cracks in them and this contributed to the slabs not having a smooth profile. Pavement surfaces in Kendu Bay terminus were even except for some sections which had deep joints while in Kakamega terminus, stones set in pavements were a hindrance to free mobility to about three quarters of respondents making use of this terminus.

Research by Rebus et al. (2000) has confirmed that the presence of uneven surfaces and joints makes pavements to have an irregular terrain. Such a terrain presents a barrier to mobility of people and could contribute to the occurrence of trip hazards or persons falling from their wheelchairs. Across the study area therefore, pavement surfaces which were not level presented a trip hazard. Venter, Rickert and Maunder (2000) have established that the presence of geographical features in the pedestrian area limit mobility and place specific demands on the design and maintenance of wheelchairs. Savill et al. (2003) clarify further that unpaved sidewalks are a hindrance to mobility. In Kakamega terminus therefore, LwPD experience hampered mobility due to the presence of stones set in pavements.

Table 1.5 presents the Spearman's rho for difficulty maneuvering over pavements due to the presence of uneven pavement surfaces.

Table 1.5: Spearman's rho for Difficulty Maneuvering over Pavements due to Presence of Uneven Pavement Surface

		Mobility over Pavement hampered	Pavement Surface Level
Mobility over Pavement hampered	Correlation Co-efficient	1	0.155**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.006
	N	317	317
Pavement Surface Level	Correlation Co-efficient	0.155**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.006	
	N	317	317

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).



Findings confirm that there is a significant positive relationship between hampered mobility over pavement surfaces and the presence of an irregular pavement surface $r(315) = 0.155$, $p = 0.001$. Within the study area therefore, LwPD experienced hampered mobility barriers due to the presence of uneven pavement surfaces. The presence of irregular pavement surfaces in the study area interferes significantly with walkability of commuters, LwPD included.

Obstacles in Circulation Paths

Within the study area, respondents noted that there were obstacles in the circulation paths (Table 1.6).

Table 1.6: Obstacles in Circulation Paths - Responses from Termini (Source: Field Data, 2014)

	Terminus				
	Bungoma	Kisumu	Kendu Bay	Kakamega	Total
No	14.8 %	17.4 %	18.9 %	10.1 %	61.2 %
Yes	18.9 %	8.8 %	7.6 %	3.5 %	38.8 %
Total	33.8 %	26.2 %	26.5 %	13.6 %	100 %

The majority of respondents making use of Bungoma terminus (18.9%) indicated that there were obstacles in the circulation paths. On the other hand, the majority of respondents making use of Kisumu terminus (17.4%), Kendu Bay terminus (18.9%) and Kakamega terminus (10.9%) indicated that obstacles were not present in the circulation paths. In Bungoma terminus, the researcher noted that street vendors had completely blocked the pavements forcing would be users to make use of portions reserved for vehicular traffic thereby creating a conflict. In Kisumu terminus, the obstacles in some portions of the circulation paths included bicycles and luggage belonging to commuters. Pavement surfaces in Kisumu terminus were however more than 900 mm and respondents could avoid areas having obstacles. In Kendu Bay terminus, street vendors had encroached on some portions of circulation paths. The presence of sacks of produce and charcoal contributed to making the pavements narrower and respondents tended to avoid making use of such areas. In Kakamega terminus, hawkers had encroached onto some portions of the circulation paths. The presence of signposts, stalls and wares in the path of circulation hampered free mobility of pedestrians whenever they accessed these sections.

The presence of litter on pavements presents obstacles to disabled persons (Imrie/Kumar 1998). Duarte and Cohen (2007) clarify further that the concept of accessibility brings the idea of *everybody's possibility to access*. Within the

study area therefore, the presence of obstacles in circulation paths enhanced spatial exclusion since LwPD were locked out of certain sections of termini. In the placement of signs, Solidere (2004) advocates for placement of information panels at a height between 900mm and 1800 mm.

Conclusion

This study concluded that the presence of irregular drop offs, slippery drop offs, high kerbs between drop offs and pavements, irregular pavements and slippery pavements were all hindrances to mobility of LwPD.

Recommendations

To ensure access by all irrespective of physical stature, drop offs should be of firm, durable and slip resistant materials. Kerb ramps should be provided at all points of level change in the path of travel. Pavements should be of an even non slip surface devoid of obstacles.

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- YAMANE, T. (1967): An introductory analysis. New York. Harper and Row.
- Zusammenfassung:** Lernende mit schweren körperlichen Behinderungen nutzen häufig Bus-Stationen für ihre Fahrt zur Schule, da es nur wenige Förderschulen in Kenia gibt. Diese Schulen sind außerdem weit entfernt von den Wohnorten der Lernenden, sodass ein Mobilitätsbedarf entsteht. Ziel dieser Studie ist es, Faktoren und Bedingungen der Reisewege an Haltestellen zu evaluieren, die die Mobilität von Lernenden mit körperlichen Behinderungen beeinträchtigen. Es wurde eine Querschnittserhebung an Bushaltestellen in West Kenia durchgeführt. Diese Studie ergab, dass das Vorhandensein rutschiger Halteplätze, ungleichmäßiger Gehwege und Hindernisse auf Fußwegen die Mobilität von Lernenden mit körperlichen Behinderungen erschweren.
- Résumé:** Les apprenants ayant un handicap physique sévère utilisent fréquemment des terminus d'autobus pour aller à l'école depuis car les écoles spéciales sont peu nombreuses au Kenya. Ces écoles se trouvent aussi loin des résidences des apprenants créant ainsi la nécessité de voyage. Le but de cette étude était d'évaluer les caractéristiques des voies de circulation dans les terminus qui empêchaient la mobilité des apprenants ayant un handicap physique. Une enquête transversale a été menée dans les terminus d'autobus situé dans l'ouest du Kenya. L'étude a conclu que l'existence d'arrêts glissants, les trottoirs irréguliers et les obstacles dans les voies de circulation entravent la mobilité des apprenants ayant un handicap



Resumen: Los estudiantes con discapacidades físicas severas a menudo utilizan las terminales de autobuses para su camino a la escuela, ya que hay pocas escuelas especiales en Kenia y estas están lejos de la casa de los estudiantes. El objetivo de este estudio fue evaluar las características de las vías de circulación en las terminales en relación a la movilidad de los estudiantes con discapacidades físicas. Para este fin, se llevó a cabo un estudio transversal en las terminales de autobuses en el oeste de Kenia. El estudio encontró que la presencia de acantilados resbaladizas, parches irregulares y obstáculos en los caminos de circulación afectan a la movilidad de los estudiantes con discapacidades físicas.

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Still a Long Way to Go

Claudia Leipner/Eva Böckel

A huge gap exists between legislation in favour of persons with disabilities and actual living conditions in Bolivia, where they often still face discrimination and abuse. The Foundation FAPIZ (Fundación Arquidiocesana Padre Ignacio Zalles)¹ works for the integration of 235 children with disabilities, focusing on access to public schools, vocational training institutions and universities by advocacy. In rural areas FAPIZ focuses on community-based rehabilitation: the promoters trained by FAPIZ link families, communities, institutions and political structures aiming at the fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Introduction

Non-discrimination has been included in the countries' constitution, dated 25.01.2009; law-providing guidelines such as no. 1678 forbid the discrimination of persons with disabilities with regard to health, education, employment and accessibility. CONALPEDIS (Comité Nacional de la Persona con Discapacidad) is the Bolivian state's monitoring body and coordinates cooperation of public and private institutions in the task of inclusion. The *Consejo Departamental para las Personas con Discapacidad* (departmental board on persons with disabilities) lobbies for disability rights and encompasses legislation, the *Programa Nacional de Rehabilitación* (national plan on rehabilitation) covers health services for persons with disabilities and the *Ley Educativa Avelino Siñani* (law on inclusive education, no. 1063) regulates the inclusion of all children in the regular school system. In virtually every area of public life, the regulations contain provisions which advocate for non-discrimination and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of public policies and legislation.

Despite this rather comprehensive legal framework in the interest of children and adults with disabilities in Bolivia, which complements the ratification of the UN disability rights convention by Bolivia in November 2009, an analysis of the situation of children's rights in Bolivia by German child rights organisation *Kindernothilfe* (Bazán 2011a; Bazán 2011b) has shown that children with disabilities frequently face discrimination, neglect and abuse. Scientific studies on the situation of persons with disabilities in Bolivia are still rare. According to the Bolivian national general statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística 2012) there are 388,109 persons with some kind of permanent impairment in Bolivia (3% of the population in general). *The Country Report: Bolivia* (2009), published by Disability Rights Promotion International and York University (Toronto/Canada),

mentions that about 65% of persons with disabilities live in urban and 35% in rural areas. "Currently, according to surveys conducted by the INE (National Institute of Statistics) and the UNDP (United Nations Development Program), 63% of people with disabilities have limited resources and are categorised as poor, the majority of whom do not have access to housing, education or health services. 66% are unemployed or hold informal jobs (selling jams, telephone cards, etc.), while only 35% are employed, with very few earning above the national minimum wage (577 Bolivianos – round about 65 euros)" (Disability Rights Promotion International 2009, unpagged). Many people – especially in marginalised and rural areas - in Bolivia still perceive disability as a punishment or curse; some people even consider disability to be a contagious disease or to bring them bad luck. Persons with disabilities are discriminated against and excluded from public services, such as education, health and social security. Interviews with persons with disabilities and institutions, conducted for the situation analysis on children's rights by *Kindernothilfe* showed that uneducated and poor parents of new-born children with a disability often believe them to be the sign of a punishment by god for their sins and hide their children away (Bazán 2011b), not offering the care, love and support all children need. Neglect or psychological or physical abuse are often not reported: "As an answer to abuse and discrimination, 41% of people with disabilities choose to report and complain about the situation, yet it is important to note that the majority of these reports are made to family members and friends who do not take any action with respect to the problem" (Disability Rights Promotion International 2009, unpagged). The above cited Canadian study describes family life of persons with disabilities in Bolivia as follows: "The largest percentage of people with disabilities feel isolated, and without access to participation in their fam-



ily environments (37%), while only 2% experience equality in their family lives. (...) The absence of parents (death or abandonment) is a determining factor for whether the other members of the family turn their backs or abandon people with disabilities knowing that they need their support. (...) Many people with disabilities (31%) do not feel respected in their families because there is no information, awareness, or empathy about having and caring for a person with disabilities in the family" (Disability Rights Promotion International 2009, unpagged).

Taking all circumstances into account, obviously there is a large gap between the ambitious legislative framework and the rather poor reality in society and institutions. As Bolivian political actors and institutions mostly lack the necessary know-how as well as funds and human resources to promote inclusion in an effective way, the assistance of expert NGOs in this task is often badly needed - and also warmly welcomed by institutional and political actors, if offered in a prudent way.

Since 2001, the Bolivian partner of *Kinder-nothilfe*, FAPIZ foundation, works towards the inclusion of persons with visual and other (multiple) impairments into their families, schools and communities in the city of Cochabamba. FAPIZ focuses on health, education and community-based rehabilitation in 141 communities in seven provinces. With the help of local churches, FAPIZ staff retrieves cases of neglect and visits the respective families.

Cooperation with Parents in the Interest of Fulfilling Their Children's Rights

As a prerequisite to include children with disabilities in public schools, FAPIZ works with their parents. FAPIZ offers regular workshops with parents to sensitise and educate them on disability rights, non-discrimination and inclusion. Parents of children with disabilities can attend self-help-groups to share positive experiences and effect change of attitudes in those parents, who are still searching their way to gain a new view on their children and respect their rights effectively. Planning is done together with the parents, who analyse which of their children's rights are being violated. Together with them, activities are planned to improve the children's rights situation. FAPIZ' staff accompanies all parents in the course of the whole program. Impact is being measured on the grounds of the children's development. The parents become part of the educational and rehabilitation process of their children through

concrete tasks and exercises they perform with their children. Their contribution is evaluated regularly and in a participatory way. In cooperation with FAPIZ' staff, further targets for the advancement of their children are being identified.

40 family sessions per year provide psychological support for both parents and children. Thus, the programme aims to contribute to a loving and supportive atmosphere within the families and a welcoming learning environment at school.

Access to Regular Schools, Vocational Training and University

In urban areas of Cochabamba City and suburban communities of Sacaba and Quillacollo, the program focusses on access to public schools and vocational training institutions for annually 76 children and youths. To ensure accessibility of schools for children with disabilities, comprehensive intervention plans are being developed. This encompasses attitudes of fellow classmates, teachers, headmasters and parents as well as physical accessibility. FAPIZ aims to sensitise all stakeholders at school on disability rights and inclusive education and to provide all children with disabilities - physical and intellectual - with the assistive devices, assistance and/or trainings that they need, so that they can participate in classrooms. A pre-school program prepares children to later attend regular primary schools. Each year, 395 teachers are sensitised on diversity and inclusion of children with disabilities in regular schools. These workshops also show teachers how to adapt curricula so that they reflect the special education requirements of children with disabilities. For every class level didactic material is being revised accordingly. Special emphasis is put on music and sports courses, because FAPIZ experienced that many children with disabilities, especially with a visual impairment, are talented for music and sports activities. Even in inclusive education settings, where children with disabilities are accompanied by special education teachers in regular classrooms, classes are usually very big. Therefore, children with disabilities often do not have the chance to explore and develop their creative talents and find their self-esteem in these activities. Thus, the project ensures that every child with a disability gets the chance to learn an instrument and to attend singing and sports courses.

Fellow-classmates, teachers, parents and the community are sensitised for the inclusion of children with disabilities in regular class rooms:



children participate in role play, sports events and puppet theatre shows; teachers share positive practical experiences in inclusive education in regular meetings; parents and the community are offered imitated personal disability experiences, where they e.g. wear glasses and experience what it means to have a visual impairment themselves.

Supportively, FAPIZ' 30 experts in the fields of education, health, physiotherapy and psychology visit the lessons regularly. This backing continues during vocational training or university. For each child, a support plan is developed. In addition, a network of regular schools, therapy centres and parents is created, to make the programme holistic and sustainable.

FAPIZ follows the twin track approach – advocating for disability rights and train persons with disabilities and their families and at the same time sensitising all relevant stakeholders – but the most important strategy is to empower children with disabilities to exercise their rights by themselves. FAPIZ cooperates with state departments and contributes to the formulation of policy guidelines in favour of persons with disabilities. Part of FAPIZ' staff is government-financed. The establishment of DPOs and local support networks in the communities make the programme sustainable.

Inclusion in Schools Improved – Participation in Society Still Poor

FAPIZ' programme itself has proven rather successful so far with regard to school attendance and support of family members. Within four years by the end of 2012, all 235 school age children with disabilities do attend regular schools – in compliance with their right to education – and have concluded their school year successfully. Some of the youths also advanced to university, doing well in their studies.

Many have become more autonomous and claim their right to decent work; some have integrated themselves successfully into the open labour market. 90% of parents are well-grounded in basic strategies in support of their family members with disabilities².

Challenges for FAPIZ comprise to further strengthen parenting skills in the poor rural communities as well as rehabilitation services. To achieve this, the active participation of municipal actors, parents and staff are core. The aim is to strengthen community based rehabilitation and prevention programs. To fully rehabilitate all persons with disabilities, access to decent work is considered as the final step in the program. Therefore, FAPIZ plans to include

as many people with disabilities as possible in this process – also to reduce their dependency on other family members or neighbours.

Notes

- 1 FAPIZ and Kindernothilfe work for the inclusion of children and youths with disabilities in regular schools in Cochabamba, Bolivia.
- 2 According to FAPIZ' annual report to Kindernothilfe 2013.

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Zusammenfassung: In Bolivien besteht eine breite Kluft zwischen der Gesetzgebung zugunsten von Menschen mit Behinderungen und deren tatsächlichen Lebensbedingungen, wo sie häufig immer noch Diskriminierungen und Misshandlungen ausgesetzt sind. Die Stiftung FAPIZ (Fundación Arquidiocesana Padre Ignacio Zalles)¹ arbeitet anwaltschaftlich für die Integration von 235 Kindern mit Behinderungen, mit Schwerpunkt auf dem Zugang zu öffentlichen Schulen, Berufsbildungseinrichtungen und Universitäten. FAPIZ konzentriert sich in ländlichen Gebieten auf gemeinwesenorientierte Rehabilitation: Die Projektträger die von der FAPIZ geschult werden, vernetzen Familien, Kommunen, Institutionen und politische Strukturen mit dem Ziel der Verwirklichung der Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen.

Résumé: Un énorme fossé existe entre la législation en faveur des personnes handicapées et les conditions de vie réelles en Bolivie, où ces personnes sont encore souvent des victimes de discrimination et d'abus. La Fondation FAPIZ (Fundación Arquidiocesana "Padre Ignacio Zalles") travaille pour l'intégration de 235 enfants handicapés, en se focalisant sur l'accès aux écoles publiques, aux institutions de formation professionnelle et aux universités par le biais du plaidoyer. Dans les zones rurales FAPIZ met l'accent sur la réadaptation au niveau communautaire: les promoteurs formés par FAPIZ créent des liens entre les familles, les



communautés, les institutions et les structures politiques afin d'accomplir les droits des personnes handicapées.

Resumen: Existe una gran brecha entre la legislación en favor de las personas con discapacidad y las condiciones de vida reales en Bolivia, donde todavía existe la discriminación y el abuso. La Fundación FAPIZ (Fundación Arquidiocesana "Padre Ignacio Zalles") trabaja para la integración de 235 niños con discapacidad. Este se centra en el acceso a las escuelas públicas, centros de formación y universidades a través de grupos de defensa. En las zonas rurales FAPIZ apoya la rehabilitación en base a la comuni-

dad: los promotores formados por ellos unen familias, comunidades, instituciones y estructuras políticas encaminadas a la realización de los derechos de las personas con discapacidad.

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Interview mit Gabriele Weigt zum 25-jährigen Bestehen der Zeitschrift

Wir haben Gabriele Weigt, der Geschäftsführerin von *bezev* und Mitbegründerin der Zeitschrift, einige Fragen gestellt und einen spannenden Einblick in die Entstehung und Entwicklung der Zeitschrift erhalten. Lesen Sie selbst:

Wie kam es zur Entstehung der Zeitschrift?

Die Zeitschrift ist 1990 als Rundbrief Behinderung und Dritte Welt gestartet und wurde von der damals existierenden Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Behinderung und Dritte Welt herausgegeben. Anlass für diese Initiative war die Situation, dass es im deutschsprachigen Raum kaum Informationen über die Situation von Menschen mit Behinderung in den so genannten Entwicklungsländern gab. Auch war eine Fachliteratur de facto nicht existent. Um diesem Missstand zu begegnen, kam der Vorschlag von Geert Freyhoff, der zum damaligen Zeitpunkt bei der Bundesvereinigung Lebenshilfe arbeitete, einen Rundbrief zu erstellen, um die Öffentlichkeit über Menschen mit Behinderung in Entwicklungsländern zu informieren. In der allgemeinen Öffentlichkeit gab es zu diesem Zeitpunkt wenige Informationen über dieses Thema, aber auch in der entwicklungspolitischen und behinderungsspezifischen Fachpresse spielte es kaum eine Rolle.

Welche inhaltlichen Trends haben sich im Laufe der Zeit abgezeichnet? Gibt es ein Dauerthema?

Während es zu Beginn darum ging, überhaupt Informationen zum Thema in die Öffentlichkeit zu bringen, so entwickelte sich der Rundbrief relativ schnell zu einer Zeitschrift, die dann auch recht bald schwerpunktbezogene Hefte veröffentlichte. In den Anfängen ging es zunächst darum, Aspekte und Fragestellungen zu thematisieren, die für Menschen mit Behinderung in Entwicklungsländern von Bedeutung sind. So gab es zum Beispiel begleitend zu den jeweiligen Schwerpunktthemen verschiedene Schwerpunktserien, die sich zum Beispiel mit dem Thema *Behinderung in verschiedenen Religionen* oder *Behinderung in verschiedenen Kulturen* befassten. Entwicklungspolitische Fragestellungen spielten durchgängig eine Rolle, wenngleich dieser Akzent im Verlauf wichtiger geworden ist. Eine bedeutende Rolle spielt dabei die UN-Konvention über die Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderung, die 2008 in Kraft trat und zwei *internationale Artikel* (Art. 11 Humanitäre Notsituationen; Art. 32 Internationale Zusammenarbeit) beinhaltet. Daher liegt seit dem Inkrafttreten der UN-Konvention

on ein vermehrter Schwerpunkt auf der kritischen Begleitung der Umsetzung in der internationalen Zusammenarbeit.

Woher kommen die meisten Beiträge?

Die meisten Beiträge kommen aus dem Ausland mit einem deutlichen Schwerpunkt auf Afrika, Asien und Lateinamerika. Andere Beiträge kommen aus Nordamerika oder Europa von AutorInnen, die dann meistens bei internationalen oder multilateralen Organisationen arbeiten. In der Regel arbeiten die AutorInnen als MitarbeiterInnen bei Organisationen der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, angefangen von kleinen Nichtregierungsorganisationen bis hin zu MitarbeiterInnen von großen multilateralen Organisationen, wie z.B. der Weltbank. Wir erhalten aber auch Beiträge von Personen, die beruflich anders angebunden sind und sich mit diesen Fragen beschäftigen. Aus dem wissenschaftlichen Bereich gibt es zunehmend Beiträge, die über Ergebnisse von Forschungsprojekten berichten. Die Forschungsaktivitäten in Bezug auf die Lebenssituation von Menschen mit Behinderungen im Globalen Süden haben sich in den letzten Jahren weiterentwickelt, was sich auch in der Zeitschrift abbildet.

Welchen Beitrag leistet die Zeitschrift Ihrer Ansicht nach für die Themen und Diskurse im In- und Ausland?

Die Zeitschrift ist im deutschsprachigen Bereich nach wie vor die einzige Fachzeitschrift, die sich dem Thema Behinderung und Entwicklung widmet. Auf der internationalen Ebene gehört sie zu den wenigen Fachzeitschriften in dem Themenfeld, die es überhaupt gibt. Mit ihrer Ausrichtung auf eine kritische Begleitung der Umsetzung der UN-Konvention aber auch der Thematisierung und dem Aufgreifen von vernachlässigten Fragestellungen Menschen mit Behinderung betreffend, schließt sie eine Lücke in der entwicklungspolitischen Fachpresse.

In welchen Ländern ist die Zeitschrift bekannt? Welche Länder stehen besonders im Fokus der Artikel?

Die Zeitschrift wird überwiegend an Leserinnen



und Leser aus Deutschland versandt. Sie wird aber auch in Österreich, der Schweiz, Großbritannien, Belgien, Niederlande, Portugal, Osteuropa, USA, Vietnam, Jemen und Indien gelesen. Im Fokus der Artikel stehen überwiegend die Länder Afrikas, Asiens und Lateinamerikas. Darüber hinaus wird die Online-Ausgabe der Zeitschrift weltweit gelesen, zum Beispiel gibt es viele Zugriffe aus lateinamerikanischen Ländern.

Wie geht es in der Zukunft mit der Zeitschrift weiter? Gibt es neue Ideen?

Wie auch in der Vergangenheit bemüht sich die aktuelle Redaktionsgruppe um eine stetige in-

haltliche Weiterentwicklung der Zeitschrift. Inhaltlich wird es im kommenden Jahr sicherlich eine neue Akzentuierung geben, wenn die Nachfolgeagenda der Millenniumsentwicklungsziele verabschiedet werden wird, die als eine globale Nachhaltigkeitsagenda Nachhaltigkeits- und Entwicklungsfragen in einer Agenda vereint und sich nicht nur auf den Globalen Süden fokussiert, sondern alle Länder in den Blick und die Verantwortung nimmt. Daneben soll das Layout eine Auffrischung erfahren, um weitere Leserinnen und Leser zu gewinnen.

Das Interview führten Christine Bruker und Isabella Bertmann.



Nette Geste.

denn in der Gebärdensprache heißt das: „Wir sind Freunde.“
Gebärdendolmetscher sind wichtig, wo Menschen mit unterschiedlichen Fähigkeiten am gesellschaftlichen Leben teilnehmen.



Entwicklung ist, wenn alle mitmachen



mehr → www.bezev.de



UNAIDS Report States that People with Disabilities are at Higher Risk for HIV Infection

A new report by UNAIDS, published on 16 July 2014, shows that 19 million of the 35 million people living with HIV globally do not know their HIV-positive status. The UNAIDS Gap report shows that as people find out their HIV-positive status, they will seek life-saving treatment. In sub-Saharan Africa, almost 90% of people who are tested positive for HIV went on to access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Research shows that in sub-Saharan Africa, 76% of people on ART have achieved viral suppression, whereby they are unlikely to transmit the virus to their sexual partners. New data analysis demonstrates that for every ten percent increase in treatment coverage, there is a one percent decline in the percentage of new infections among people living with HIV.

The report reveals that just 15 countries account for more than 75% of the 2.1 million new HIV infections that occurred in 2013. In every region of the world the report finds that there are three or four countries that bear the burden of the epidemic. In sub-Saharan Africa, just three countries – Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda – account for 48% of all new HIV infections. However, the report also shows that entire countries are being left behind, for example, six nations – Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Nigeria, Russian Federation and South Sudan – are facing the triple threat of high HIV burden, low treatment coverage and no or little decline in new HIV infections. In the first report of its kind, the UNAIDS Gap report emphasises the importance of location and population through an in-depth regional analysis of HIV epidemics and through analysis of 12 populations at higher risk of HIV. It investigates the reasons for the widening gap between people gaining access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and people being left behind. It shows how focusing on populations that are underserved and at higher risk of HIV will be key to ending the AIDS epidemic. HIV prevalence is estimated to be 28 times higher among people who inject drugs, 12 times higher among sex workers, 19 times higher among gay men and other men who have sex with men and up to 49 times higher among transgender women than among the rest of the adult population. In sub-Saharan Africa, adolescent girls and young women account for one in four new HIV infec-

tions. The report looks at why certain populations are not accessing HIV services and outlines the urgent need to address their specific needs.

The report outlines that to close the gap between people who are reached with HIV services and people who are not will require research and innovation combined with protective laws that promote freedom and equality for all people. Especially the situation of vulnerable groups within the society has to be considered more closely to make sure that marginalised groups are included in HIV services. The Report highlights for the first time the group of persons with disabilities as one of the vulnerable groups, being underestimated in HIV prevention and treatment.

There are more than one billion people living with a physical, sensory, intellectual or mental health disability in the world – four out of five live in low- and middle-income countries. People with disabilities experience negative attitudes that can result in violence, sexual abuse, stigma and discrimination, which can lead to low self-esteem and social isolation. Vulnerability, combined with a poor understanding and appreciation of their sexual and reproductive health needs, places people with disabilities at higher risk of HIV infection. A 2012 survey in South Africa reported an HIV prevalence among people with disabilities of 16.7%, and a study among deaf people in Kenya indicated that nearly seven percent were living with HIV. However, risk perception remained low: 78% of people with disabilities in South Africa felt that they were at a low risk of acquiring HIV.

Whether or not they are living with HIV, people with disabilities have an unmet need for health and HIV services in order to protect themselves. They represent one of the largest and most underserved populations. Often family, caregivers, employers and health-care providers fail to fully understand or appreciate the sexual and reproductive health needs of people with disabilities. People with disabilities are often neglected in HIV policy planning as well as wider health-care provisioning. Common misperceptions affecting public health planning include the belief that people with disabilities are sexually inactive or unlikely to use drugs or alcohol. People with disabilities experience all of



the risk factors associated with acquiring HIV. They are often at an increased risk because of poverty, severely limited access to education and health care, and a lack of information and resources to facilitate safer sex. Often, they lack legal protection and are vulnerable to substance abuse and stigma. People with disabilities, particularly women and girls, are more vulnerable to sexual violence and abuse. People with disabilities may experience compounded negative consequences, such as low self-esteem and reduced political and civic engagement and participation, and face the double burden of stigma and discrimination if they are also living with HIV.

All countries need to work towards removing barriers and making existing health-care systems more inclusive and accessible to people with disabilities. Globally, more than ten percent of women and 23% of men living with a

disability reported not returning to seek health care because they were treated badly during a previous visit. The provision of sexual health information and support for people with disabilities has often been given limited attention or priority. This is, in part, because people with disabilities have not been included in the design and development of these services and hence have not been able to articulate their needs.

HIV programmes must be accessible and meet the needs of people with disabilities. People with disabilities should be fully included in national HIV responses.

Information: <http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/campaigns/2014/2014gapreport/>;
http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2014/UNAIDS_Gap_report_en.pdf.



Kurzmeldungen/Announcements

Macht es einfach! - *bezev* startet Kampagne für inklusiven Freiwilligendienst

bezev (Behinderung und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit e.V.) hat die Kampagne *jetzt-einfach-machen.de* am 21. August 2014 gestartet. Ziel der Kampagne ist es, mehr junge Menschen mit und ohne Behinderung für den internationalen Freiwilligendienst *weltwärts* zu ermutigen. Highlight der Kampagne ist ein Video mit Till und Julia, zwei Freiwilligen mit Hör- und Sehbeeinträchtigung, die über ihre außergewöhnlichen Erlebnisse und Herausforderungen während ihres Freiwilligendienstes in Kamerun erzählen. „Macht es einfach!“ sagt Till am Ende des Videos und ermutigt so andere junge Menschen, seinem Beispiel zu folgen. Auf der Kampagnenseite www.jetzt-einfach-machen.de erhalten Interessierte alle wichtigen Informationen zum inklusiven Freiwilligendienst, zum Beispiel welche Unterstützung sie erhalten und wie sie sich bewerben können. Das Kampagnen-Video und ein Interview-Video mit den Protagonisten gibt es in Gebärdensprache oder mit Untertiteln, auch die Kampagnenseite ist barrierefrei und hat zum Beispiel eine Übersetzung in Leichte Sprache. Bei dem Freiwilligendienst *weltwärts* arbeiten junge Menschen zwischen 18 und 28 Jahren in einem Projekt in Afrika, Asien, Lateinamerika oder Osteuropa mit. *weltwärts* ist ein gefördertes Programm des Bundesministeriums für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ). Die Freiwilligen können sich beispielsweise in den Bereichen Bildung, Gesundheit, Landwirtschaft, Umweltschutz, Menschenrechte oder Sport engagieren.

Information: www.jetzt-einfach-machen.de; www.inklusivefreiwilligendienste.de; http://www.bezev.de/fileadmin/Neuer_Ordner/Service/Presse/PM_21.8.2014_Jetzt-einfach-machen.de_-_bezev_startet_Kampagne_fuer_inklusive_Freiwilligendienst.pdf.

Disability Set to Rise in Development Priorities after 2015

Disability features prominently in the final outcome document of the Open Working Group, published on 18 July 2014, on the Sustainable Development Goals. This document sets out 17 proposed goals to replace the Millennium Development Goals when they expire in 2015. There are nine specific references to disability in total, and a strong emphasis on inclusion and equalities throughout. There is no mention of disability in the current Millennium Development Goals, and therefore no way of measuring the impact they have had on people with disabilities. For a long time, people with disabilities have remained invisible in international development. The international community has recognised that the goals of ending extreme poverty and sustainable development cannot be achieved

without including people with disabilities. Over 400 million people with disabilities are still living in extreme poverty. The Sustainable Development Goals provide an opportunity to put this right. The next milestone to look out for is the publication of the UN Secretary General's synthesis report towards the end of the year. This report will bring together the recommendations of various experts including the Open Working Group and the High Level Panel on the post-2015 Development Agenda. The strong emphasis on disability from both of these means that it will be very hard to ignore.

Information: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>; http://www.leonardcheshire.org/who-we-are/news-and-media/news-stories/disability-set-rise-development-priorities-after-2015#.U_oOI0s3rGA.

Civil Society CRPD Forum - Towards an Inclusive Post-2015 Agenda

The Civil Society CRPD Forum (CSF) was held on 9 June 2014, the day prior to the United Nations (UN) Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Over 200 civil society participants and Member State delegations attended the CSF. The focus of this year's CSF was the post-2015 development agenda, which currently represents one of the most relevant international advocacy goals for the disability community worldwide. Speakers from all panels called for greater partnership amongst national, regional and global civil society organisations in order to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities within the post-2015 development framework. Particular emphasis was placed on the importance of disaggregation of data by disability status across all future goals and targets. Panel discussions included an overview and explanation of the UN Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, an important step in the process of defining the post-2015 framework. By early June, the Open Working Group (OWG) has concluded its eleventh session. Two final sessions were held in June and July, in which the future Sustainable Development Goals were refined. At this juncture, it is crucial for the disability community to unify its advocacy work regarding concrete and measurable targets for the relevant goals that are inclusive of persons with disabilities. The CSF sessions focused on a number of ways in which this can occur, including coordinating national, regional and international advocacy work and building alliances with other vulnerable/marginalised groups such as women, children, youth, aging populations and indigenous people. In this way, the disability community will be able to address potential inequalities in the Sustainable Development Goals and encourage Member States to uphold their responsibility to safeguard human



rights for all, eliminate discrimination, diminish inequalities and ensure that no one is left behind. The objective of the session was to provide a forum for discussion to promote full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the post-2015 process through building alliances among all vulnerable/marginalised groups.

Information: <http://www.riglobal.org/civil-society-crpd-forum-june-9/>; http://www.edf-feph.org/Page_Generale.asp?DocID=13854&thebloc=33703; http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/COP/COP7/cosp7_CSF_conceptnote.pdf.

Wie soll die Welt von morgen aussehen? - bezev veröffentlicht Broschüre für eine inklusive Zukunft

Im September 2015 werden die Vereinten Nationen voraussichtlich die neuen nachhaltigen Entwicklungsziele als Nachfolgeagenda der Millenniumsentwicklungsziele verabschieden. Hierbei geht es auch um die Frage, wie wir in Zukunft leben wollen und wie die Belange von Menschen mit Behinderung Berücksichtigung finden. Zur Stärkung des Themas Behinderung in dieser Diskussion hat bezev eine neue barrierefreie Broschüre veröffentlicht: *Wie soll die Welt von morgen aussehen? Zukunftsfähige Entwicklung inklusiv gestalten*. Die Broschüre erläutert, warum Bildung, menschenwürdige Arbeit, Gesundheit, Wasser und sanitäre Einrichtungen, Ernährung und Nahrungssicherheit und Katastrophenvorsorge für die Zukunft und besonders für Menschen mit Behinderung wichtig sind und was geschehen muss, damit diese Bereiche inklusiv werden. Darüber hinaus erklärt die Broschüre, warum Menschenrechte, Armutsbekämpfung, Geschlechtergerechtigkeit, Barrierefreiheit und Teilhabe Grundvoraussetzung für eine inklusive nachhaltige Zukunft sind. In die Broschüre eingeflossen sind außerdem Zitate und Ergebnisse eines Zukunftsworkshops und einer online-Konsultation. Für sehbeeinträchtigte Menschen enthält die Broschüre eine CD mit dem Inhalt als HTML-Version. Die Broschüre ist darüber hinaus in Leichte Sprache übersetzt worden.

Information: www.bezev.de/post2015.html; http://www.bezev.de/fileadmin/Neuer_Ordner/Service/Presse/PM_Wie_soll_die_Welt_von_morgen_aussehen_bezev_veroeffentlicht_neue_Broschuere_6.8.2014.pdf.

Seventh Session of the Conference of State Parties

As part of the Seventh Session of the Conference of State Parties, hundreds of activists and Government delegates gathered at United Nations Headquarters from 10 to 12 June 2014 to identify practical ways to take the rights, needs and concerns of persons with disabilities into consideration as they strive to advance inclusive, sustainable development. The event was a large international meeting on disability issues. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said

that one billion persons with disabilities should not be left behind in international discussion about a universal post-2015 development agenda. The three-day meeting reviewed the implementation of the Convention, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2006, as well as the development agenda that Member States are currently designing as a successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As part of the meeting, nine new members of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities were elected. Representatives of the following countries were added to the Committee: Germany, Lithuania, Serbia, Nigeria, Korea, Denmark, Colombia, Mauritius and China.

Information: http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=48004#.U_g6yEs3rGC; <http://www.riglobal.org/seventh-session-of-the-conference-of-state-parties-june-10-12-2014/>.

India is First to Ratify Marrakesh Treaty Easing Access to Books for Persons Who Are Visually Impaired

India has become the first nation to ratify the *Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled* on 30 June 2014. So far, more than 75 World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) member states have signed the Treaty, which was adopted on 27 June 2013 at a diplomatic conference organised by WIPO and hosted by the Kingdom of Morocco in Marrakesh. The Treaty will take effect after 20 ratifications or accessions are presented to WIPO. India was first after it officially notified WIPO of its ratification. India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva, Dilip Sinha, said that India supports the Marrakesh Treaty that addresses the demand to have access to books by requiring its contracting parties to adopt national law provisions that permit the reproduction, distribution and making available of published works in accessible formats – such as Braille – through limitations and exceptions to the rights of copyright right holders. It also provides for the exchange of these accessible format works across borders by organisations that serve the people who are blind, visually impaired, and print impaired. It will harmonise limitations and exceptions so that these organisations can operate across borders. This sharing of works in accessible formats should increase the overall number of works available because it will eliminate duplication and increase efficiency. For example, instead of five countries producing accessible versions of the same work, the five countries will each be able to produce an accessible version of a different work, which can then be shared with each of the other countries. The Treaty is also designed to provide assurances to authors and publishers that this system will not expose their published works to misuse or distribution to anyone other than the intended beneficiaries. The Treaty reiterates the requirement that the cross-border sharing of works created based on limitations and exceptions must be lim-



ited to certain special cases which do not conflict with the normal exploitation of the work and do not unreasonable prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder.

Information: http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2014/article_0008.html.

Global Accessibility Awareness Day (GAAD)

15 May 2014 was the Global Accessibility Awareness Day (GAAD), a daylong event dedicated to raising the profile of digital accessibility (web, software, mobile app/device etc.) and people with different disabilities to the broadest audience possible. As technological change accelerates across all aspects of life, not enough is done to recognise the communities of people who build, shape, fund and influence technology and its use by people with specific accessibility needs and disabilities.

Information: <http://www.globalaccessibilityawarenessday.org>; <http://ablemagazine.co.uk/today-is-global-accessibility-awareness-day/>.

EU Published Its First Report on the Implementation of the UN Convention

On 5 June 2014, the European Union published its first report on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD). The EU ratified the Convention in 2010 making it the first international human rights treaty ever ratified by a regional organisation like the European Union. The EU has the obligation to prepare and submit a report on the actions it took to give effect to the Convention. The report also contains an article concerning risk and humanitarian emergency with a reference to special needs of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities in humanitarian aid actions. Furthermore, the Disability Strategy commits the EU to raising awareness of the CRPD and the needs of people with disabilities, including accessibility, in the area of emergency and humanitarian aid. The EU report offers a complete description and information on the actions taken by the European Commission. However, it misses the opportunity to involve the Council and the European Parliament, as well as the Commission at its highest political levels. The report also fails to include civil society, first and foremost organisations of persons with disabilities, as well as to trigger a substantial debate on the role of the EU in implementing the rights of persons with disabilities. Among others the report outlines adopted measures, but does not include an assessment of their actual implementation and of the budget available to do so. In this sense, it also lacks self-criticism. The report presents a too strict view of the competences of the EU and of the actions in which the EU as a whole or the European Commission have been involved and have had impact on the rights of persons with disabilities. Furthermore, it does not address the diversity of persons with disabilities. In order to cover

the gaps of the EU report and present the real situation for 80 million Europeans with disabilities, the European Disability Forum (EDF) is in the process of preparing its alternative report with the involvement of other civil society organisations. The EDF's alternative report is due to be published at the end of the year. EDF also calls on the Parliament and the Council to engage in the examination process of the EU report by the UN CRPD Committee to address these concerns.

Information: http://www.edf-feph.org/Page_Generale.asp?DocID=13854&thebloc=33688; http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/swd_2014_182_en.pdf.

Asia-Pacific Meeting on Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction: Changing Mindsets Through Knowledge

Persons with disabilities, policymakers, practitioners and advocates in the fields of disaster risk reduction and disability rights gathered at the Asia-Pacific Meeting on Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction: Changing Mindsets through Knowledge, held in Sendai, Japan, on 22 and 23 April 2014. The common concern was the prevailing tendency in the disaster risk reduction discourse to limit disability within the category of vulnerable groups, recognising that disability is a cross-cutting development issue and reaffirming the spirit and intent of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Incheon Strategy to *Make the Right Real* for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. The changing emphasis of the global discourse from viewing disasters as external shocks on normally functioning economies, to viewing them as manifestations of underlying risk drivers inherent to development, which generate and accumulate disaster risks was emphasised. It was outlined that people, communities and nations of the Asian and Pacific region are 30 times more likely to be affected by disasters than those in North America and Europe. The death rate of persons with disabilities is supposed to be two to four times higher than that of persons without disabilities, based on recent Japanese data, and this gap is expected to widen, as the region's present estimate of 650 million persons with disabilities is projected to further increase, due to many factors, including population ageing, as well as changing lifestyles and the rising prevalence of chronic health conditions. Disasters lead to physical and psychosocial impairments, which in interaction with various barriers undermine economic and social participation in society, particularly of persons with disabilities and their families. It was committed to making concerted efforts to achieve the explicit and systematic inclusion of disability perspectives in the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework, including by seizing opportunities presented by the 2014 Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management (Suva, 2 to 4 June 2014), and the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (Bangkok, 22 to 26 June 2014). A Sen-



dai Statement to Promote Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilient, Inclusive and Equitable Societies in Asia and the Pacific was adopted.

Information: <http://www.unescapsdd.org/events/asia-pacific-meeting-disability-inclusive-disaster-risk-reduction>; http://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/DiDRR_Outcome-document.pdf; <http://www.riglobal.org/sendai-statement-to-promote-disability-inclusive-disaster-risk-reduction-for-resilient-inclusive-and-equitable-societies-in-asia-and-the-pacific/>.

Roundtable Discussion on Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

On Wednesday, 11 June 2014, a Conference of State Parties side event on Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DiDRR) co-organised by Rehabilitation International was held at United Nations headquarters in New York. One of the main topics of conversation centred on the March 11, 2011 earthquake in Japan, which led to disastrous implications for persons with disabilities. The mortality rate of persons with disabilities after the earthquake was double that of the general population, which signalled a major need to bring disability perspectives into disaster risk reduction frameworks. The event included a screening of *Messages of Life*, a documentary on the effects of this disaster on persons with disabilities. Beyond the human cost of the 2011 earthquake, there were also major financial implications, as explained by Aiko Akiyama of UNESCAP. Approximately 138,000 buildings were destroyed with \$360 billion in economic losses incurred, and persons with disabilities were particularly affected in terms of finances due to access issues and more. The 2011 disaster was the most expensive disaster in human history, and the financial implications continue to plague persons with disabilities in Japan.

Information: http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/COP/COP7/cosp7_side_event_disaster_risk_resilience.pdf; <http://www.riglobal.org/roundtable-discussion-on-disability-inclusive-disaster-risk-reduction-and-resilience/>.

Global Cooperation on Assistive Health Technology (GATE)

On 3 to 4 July 2014, the World Health Organisation (WHO) held a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland to discuss the future of the Global Cooperation on Assistive Technology (GATE) initiative. The meeting endorsed WHO's aspiration to lead a Global Campaign to increase knowledge and awareness, accessibility and affordability of Assistive Technology. The meeting discussed assistive health technology (AHT) and the need for global cooperation to make it more accessible and affordable to those who need it – a group that is quickly growing as the population ages. In fact, by 2050, more than 21% of the world's population will consist of older people; that means over

two billion individuals with a potential need for assistive health technology.

The GATE meeting discussed several aspects of the Assistive Technology field, including developing policies and guidelines surrounding AHT; creating a global knowledge hub; raising awareness and a sense of urgency about the need for greater investment in AHT around the world; and investing in developing new products. Participants collaborated to determine the magnitude of the need for AHT around the world and how best to promote its access to those who need it. This will be done by working with non-profit organisations on local, national, and international levels as well as governments and organisations such as the World Health Organisation and the United Nations. While there is a lot of work to be done to *open the gate* to AHT and make it more accessible, this meeting was an important first step.

Information: http://www.ispoint.org/sites/default/files/gate_concept_note_1.pdf; <http://www.g-a-t-e.org>; <http://www.ispoint.org/news/ispo-discusses-global-cooperation-assistive-technology-gate-who-and-partners>; <http://www.ucpwhf.org/blog/entry/assistive-health-technology-an-overlooked-worldwide-need>.

DESA Forum on Disability and Development

The DESA Forum is an initiative of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), which is the global focal point on disability within the UN system. In line with the vision of the United Nations to promote inclusive and sustainable development for all, the Forum aims to contribute to the collective efforts of the international community to advance inclusive development from the disability perspective, especially in the current context of the emerging post-2015 development framework. On 11 June a roundtable discussion was conducted on *Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience*, while on 13 June a roundtable discussion was conducted on *Financial Inclusion for Inclusive and Sustainable Development: A Disability Perspective*.

Information: <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?navid=15&pid=1616>; <http://www.un.org/disabilities/>.

WHO Global Disability Action Plan 2014-2021

The 67th World Health Assembly, taking place in Geneva during 19–24 May 2014, adopted a resolution endorsing the WHO global disability action plan 2014–2021: Better health for all people with disability. The Action Plan will provide a boost to WHO and governments' efforts to enhance the quality of life of the one billion people around the world with disabilities. The Action Plan, called for by the 66th World Health Assembly one year ago, is based



on the recommendations of the WHO and World Bank World report on disability and in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It was developed in consultation with Member States, United Nations organisations and national and international partners including organisations of people with disabilities. The Action Plan has three objectives: to remove barriers and improve access to health services and programmes; to strengthen and extend rehabilitation, habilitation, assistive technology, assistance and support services, and community-based rehabilitation; and to strengthen collection of relevant and internationally comparable data on disability and support research on disability and related services. The new resolution urges Member States to implement the proposed actions in the Action Plan as adapted to national priorities and specific national circumstances. It invites international and national partners to take note of the Action Plan and its objectives, and requests the Secretariat to provide guidance, training and technical support and submit reports on the progress achieved in implementing the Action Plan. Across the world, more often than their non-disabled peers, people with disabilities do not receive the health care they need and have poorer health. People with disabilities are more than twice as likely to find healthcare providers' skills and facilities inadequate; nearly three times more likely to be denied health care; and four times more likely to be treated badly. The WHO global disability action plan 2014-2021 seeks to address these disparities.

Information: <http://www.who.int/disabilities/actionplan/en/>; http://www.who.int/disabilities/policies/actionplan/concept_note_success_indicators.pdf?ua=1.

Streubomben Monitor 2014: Größte Zahl der Opfer in Syrien

Syrien war 2012 und 2013 das einzige Land weltweit, von dem ein Streubombeneinsatz bekannt wurde. 2014 kamen noch bisher ungeklärte Einsätze in der Ukraine und im Süd-Sudan dazu. Dies berichtet der Streubomben Monitor 2014, der am 27. August in Washington DC vorgestellt wurde. Der Monitor ist der jährliche Bericht über die weltweite Einhaltung der Oslo-Konvention, die ihren Vertragsstaaten Einsatz, Produktion, Lagerung und Export von Streubomben verbietet. Noch nie hat der Monitor in einem Berichtszeitraum eine so hohe Zahl von Opfern für ein Land aufführen müssen wie 2013 für Syrien: Über 1.000 Menschen wurden dort durch Streubombeneinsätze oder Blindgänger dieser Waffen verletzt oder getötet. Diese grausame Bilanz überschattet die sonst positiven Errungenschaften in der Umsetzung der Oslo-Konvention: Über 80 % der von Vertragsstaaten gelagerten Streu- und Submunition konnten bis Ende 2013 vernichtet werden, und einige hochbelastete Staaten wie der Irak und der Tschad ratifizierten die Konvention. Weltweit wurden im vergangenen Jahr 1.038 Opfer von Streubomben bekannt, davon 1.001 in Syrien. Die überwiegende Mehrzahl der von

Streubomben getöteten oder verletzten Menschen waren Zivilisten. So wurden bei einem syrischen Angriff am 1. März 2013 Streubomben auf eine Wohnsiedlung abgefeuert, während Kinder draußen in den Gärten spielten. Mindestens 19 Menschen starben und 60 wurden verletzt. Die hohe Zahl ziviler Opfer entstehe, da Streubomben entgegen dem humanitären Völkerrecht in dicht besiedelten Gebieten eingesetzt würden, erklärt Eva Maria Fischer, Kampagnensprecherin von Handicap International Deutschland. Schon durch ihre Streuwirkung forderten diese Waffen bei der Anwendung fast immer zivile Opfer. Darüber hinaus stellen sie aufgrund der vielen Blindgänger noch über Jahre eine tödliche Bedrohung dar. Der Streubomben Monitor erschien einige Tage vor dem fünften Treffen der Vertragsstaaten zur Konvention über das Verbot von Streumunition, das vom 2. bis zum 5. September 2014 in San José (Costa Rica) stattgefunden hat.

Information: <http://the-monitor.org/index.php/LM/Our-Research-Products/CMM14>; http://www.handicap-international.de/fileadmin/redaktion/pdf/streubomben_monitor_2014_fakten.pdf; <http://www.kobinet-nachrichten.org/de/1/nachrichten/30086?rss=true>.

Global Forum on Disability

The First Global Forum on Disability was held on 9 June 2014 at UN Headquarters as a side event to the seventh session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), held from 10-12 June. Under the overarching theme of *Voice of Our Own*, the Forum ought to provide a platform to voices from the global South. In his welcoming remarks, meeting chair Javed Abidi, DPI Chairperson, recalled that 1981 was the year of DPI's founding, the *International Year of the Disabled* at the UN, and a period that consolidated the global disability movement under the banner of *Nothing About Us, Without Us*. Despite great strides, such as DPI's presence in 130 countries spanning seven regions, Mr. Abidi stressed the need for greater participation from the under-represented global South. There are one billion people with disabilities globally, 800 million (80%) of which live in the global South, yet policy and decision-making is concentrated in the global North. This message – celebrating progress while focusing on the inclusivity work that still needs to be done – was echoed by speakers throughout the event. The Permanent Missions of Azerbaijan, Nigeria, and Turkey supported the event, and delegates contributed to opening remarks by sharing the commitment and progress in their countries to the rights of persons with disabilities. Additional support for the Forum came from UNDESA, the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP), Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Disability Forum. The Forum featured two panel discussions and 12 panellists, the majority from global South countries, including India, Nigeria, Mauritius, Philippines, Uganda and South Africa. The first panel focused on grassroots in-



volvement and representation of persons with disabilities in the post-2015 development agenda, and the second panel discussed national implementation and monitoring challenges to achieving the CRPD.

Information: http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?page=article_es_s&id_article=4476; <http://www.whiteband.org/en/news/global-forum-on-disability-2014>; <http://www.whiteband.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Forum%20on%20Disability.pdf>.

Uganda Plans to Use Braille Ballot Papers in Upcoming Election

The Ugandan Electoral Commission says it is working on printing Braille ballot papers for voters with vision impairments to be used in the 2016 general elections. It will be the first time the Braille system is applied in the country's elections. Previously, voters with vision impairment have been helped by guides to cast their ballot. But there have been concerns that some guides can take advantage of the voter's inability to see what they are doing, and go on to manipulate their choice.

Information: <http://globalaccessibilitynews.com/2014/10/11/uganda-plans-to-use-braille-ballot-papers-in-upcoming-election/>; <http://globalaccessibilitynews.com/category/regions/africa/>.

Call for Papers – 7. Symposium der Internationalen Heil- und Sonderpädagogik

Teilhabe und Vielfalt: Herausforderungen einer Weltgesellschaft ist der Titel des 7. Symposiums der Internationalen Heil- und Sonderpädagogik vom 16.-18. Juli 2015 in Zürich. Teilhabe und Vielfalt im Kontext von Behinderung sollen während des Symposiums sowohl national als auch international diskutiert und reflektiert werden. Die UN-Behindertenrechtskonvention der Vereinten Nationen bildet hierbei eine wichtige Rahmung im Sinne einer Herausforderung an die Weltgesellschaft. Globale Vernetzungszusammenhänge gilt es in besonderer Weise zu fokussieren. Die eingereichten Beiträge sind eingeladen, sich auf ein breites Themenfeld abzustützen, das erlaubt, den *Gegenstand der Behinderung* in seiner Vielfältigkeit zu erfassen.

Mögliche Themenfelder sind dabei:

- Teilhabe über die Lebensspanne
- Vielfalt und Gesellschaft
- Schule und Bildung
- Arbeit und Beruf
- Staatliche und ökonomische Rahmenbedingungen
- Historische Perspektiven
- Forschungsmethoden

Die Veranstalter laden herzlich dazu ein, Abstracts bis 30. November 2014 einzureichen.

Information: www.7sihs.uzh.ch; <http://www.7sihs.uzh.ch/cfp.html>.

refie – an Applied Research Project on Inclusive Education in International Cooperation

Despite what is known about the causes of exclusion and disadvantage, applied research is still lacking to pinpoint the mechanisms that determine the success or failure of inclusion in educational systems in developing countries. This makes it difficult to identify concrete countermeasures at the level of educational planning in technical cooperation programs. Under the mandate of *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH* and funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) the international research consortium *refie* (Research for Inclusive Education in International Cooperation) conducts a detailed investigation in the two pilot countries Guatemala and Malawi since December 2013. The consortium is led by *Leibniz University of Hanover* and *GOPA consultants*. *refie* is a 15-month project working at the interface between academic research and international development cooperation. The overall goal of the project is to explore the driving mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion in education. The national research process is facilitated in both pilot countries by national research teams. Stakeholder conferences for all relevant actors in the national education system have accompanied the research process from the very beginning and serve both as a member check and a network platform. A closure event in Germany with presentation of the final results will take place on February 26, 2015.

Information: www.refie.org.



Literatur

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2014 Human Development Report - Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience

The 2014 Human Development Report was launched on 24 July in Tokyo, Japan. It provides a perspective on vulnerability and proposes ways to strengthen resilience. According to income-based measures of poverty, 1.2 billion people live with \$1.25 or less a day. However, according to the UNDP Multidimensional Poverty Index, almost 1.5 billion people in 91 developing countries are living in poverty with overlapping deprivations in health, education and living standards. And although poverty is declining overall, almost 800 million people are at risk of falling back into poverty if setbacks occur. Many people face either structural or life-cycle vulnerabilities. The report highlights persons with disabilities as one of the groups most at risk to experience poverty, violence and abuse and to face impacts of natural disasters and violent conflict.

Bezug: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2014-report/download>.

Emma Pearce

Disability Inclusion: Translating Policy into Practice in Humanitarian Action

This report documents positive practices and ongoing challenges to promote disability inclusion across UNHCR's and its partners' work in multiple countries and multiple displacement contexts. The report provides lessons and recommendations for other organisations and the wider humanitarian community on engaging persons with disabilities at all levels of humanitarian work. It draws on consultations with over 700 displaced persons, including persons with disabilities, their families, and humanitarian staff, in eight countries.

Bezug: <http://womensrefugeecommission.org/programs/disabilities/disability-inclusion>.

Lena Morgon Banks/Sarah Polack The Economic Costs of Exclusion and Gains of Inclusion of People with Disabilities: Evidence from Low and Middle Income Countries

This report, formed of two parts, provides robust empirical basis to support the theorised disability-poverty link. The first section presents a systematic review of the literature on the relationship between disability and economic poverty. The second section explores the economic consequences of the exclusion and inclusion of people with disabilities in the areas of education, employment and health. The key pathways through which these economic costs may arise are discussed and studies that have attempted to quantify the financial impacts are reviewed.

Bezug: <http://disabilitycentre.lshtm.ac.uk/new-report-economic-costs-exclusion-gains-inclusion-people-disabilities/>.

Helpage International/Handicap International Hidden Victims of the Syria Crisis: Disabled, Injured and Older Refugees

This report presents research undertaken to highlight the number and needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon living with impairment, injury and chronic disease – for the purposes of this study these groups are referred to as *people with specific needs*. Throughout the report specific consideration is given to the position of older people with specific needs. Due to access and security constraints it was not possible to collect data in Syria itself, however it is recognised that the needs of refugees identified in the following report will be reflected within Syria, and that in this more extreme humanitarian situation the issues outlined below demand further consideration and response.

Bezug: [http://www.handicap-international.org.uk/Resources/Handicap International/PDF Documents/HI UK/Hidden Victims Report April 2014 online version.pdf](http://www.handicap-international.org.uk/Resources/Handicap%20International/PDF%20Documents/HI%20UK/Hidden%20Victims%20Report%20April%202014%20online%20version.pdf).

Virginia Atkinson/Aaron Azelton/Ken Fogg Equal Access: How to Include Persons with Disabilities in Elections and Political Processes

This publication provides governments, civil society and the donor community the requisite tools and knowledge to promote the participation of persons with disabilities in elections and political processes.

It draws on international standards, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and presents four mutually reinforcing strategies to increase the political participation of persons with disabilities: Empower persons with disabilities and disabled people's organisations (DPOs) through trainings on technical elections issues as well as organisational and advocacy skills; Support government institutions such as election management bodies and legislatures to create inclusive and accessible legal and regulatory frameworks; Include DPOs in broad-based civil society coalitions, such as election monitoring groups; Assist political parties to conduct meaningful outreach and encourage inclusion of persons with disabilities in leadership positions and as candidates. Good practices from around the world are highlighted throughout the manual.

Bezug: http://www.ifes.org/Content/Publications/Books/2014/Equal_Access_Persons_with_Disabilities_Elections_Political_Processes.aspx; <http://www.asksources.info/resources/equal-access-how-include-persons-disabilities-elections-and-political-processes#sthash.CC1hZMNx.dpuf>.



Toyin Janet Aderemi
Predictors of Voluntary HIV Counselling and Testing Services Utilisation among People with Disabilities in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The study investigated HIV testing prevalence and factors associated with the utilisation of voluntary HIV counselling and testing (VCT) services among individuals with disabilities in Addis Ababa. The analysis was based on a survey of 209 men and 203 women with disabilities, aged 15–49, who had ever heard about HIV and AIDS in four sub-cities in Addis Ababa. HIV testing prevalence was 53.2%, with no significant difference between males and females. Comprehensive HIV knowledge, living with spouse, and religious affiliations positively predicted utilisation of VCT services among participants. Living with both parents and having physical or mental/intellectual disabilities were negative predictors of VCT services utilisation. More research on the predictors of utilisation of VCT services by gender and urban/rural divides are needed among people with disabilities.

Bezug: AIDS Care: Psychological and Socio-medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, Vol 26, Issue 10; <http://www.tandfonline.com/eprint/93BtyvmQBNR6JDvnKCDDe/full#.U6RJRvldUg1>.

Nora Groce/Maria Kett
Youth with Disabilities

Of all groups of youth, the group about which we know the least are youth with disabilities. In transition between childhood and adulthood, these are the years when all young people go through physical and psychological maturation, are expected to complete their education, acquire skills and assume a social identity that will enable them to fully participate in their communities and societies. This working paper discusses the issues faced by young people with disabilities and what is known and not known about this distinct age group.

Bezug: Working Paper 23: https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lc-ccr/centrepublishations/workingpapers/WP23_Youth_with_Disabilities.pdf.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Guidelines for the Participation of Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the Work of the Committee

This document provides general rules and framework for disabled people's organisations and civil society organisations that want to contribute in the work of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Bezug: CRPD/C/11/2, Annex II; <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CRPD/guidelinesDisabledPersonsOrganizationsCivilSocietyOrganizations.doc>.

Tanja Ingeborg Mol/Wim Van Brakel/Merel Schreurs
Children with a Disability in Nepal: New Hope Through CBR?

This study assesses the impact of a community-based rehabilitation (CBR) programme on the quality of life (QoL) of children with disability and their families.

Bezug: Disability, CBR and Inclusive Development, Vol 25, No 1; <http://dcidj.org/article/view/299>.

Handicap International
Victim Assistance Factsheets

The factsheets were developed by Handicap International (HI) as a tool to provide concise information on what victim assistance (VA) is and on how to translate it into concrete actions that have the potential to improve the quality of life of mine/ERW (Explosive Remnants of War) victims and persons with disabilities. The factsheets target States Parties affected by mine/ERW, States Parties in a position to provide assistance, as well as organisations of survivors and other PwD, and other civil society - and international organisations.

This package consists of 12 factsheets. Six focus on a specific sector or public policy area that VA is an integral part of and the remaining six are dedicated to cross-cutting issues. With a view to promote synergies between different frameworks, each factsheet makes clear links with development sectors and issues.

The 12 topics include: Medical Care, Rehabilitation, Psychological & Psycho-Social Support, Education, Social Inclusion, Economic Inclusion, Gender, Empowerment, Accessibility & Access to Services, Data Collection, National Action Plans, Coordination, and International Cooperation and Assistance.

Bezug: http://www.hiproweb.org/fileadmin/cdroms/VictimAssistance/Fact_Sheets/HI-FactSheets-HD.pdf.

Human Rights Watch
We Are Also Dying of AIDS - Barriers to HIV Services and Treatment for Persons with Disabilities in Zambia

The 80-page report documents the obstacles faced by people with disabilities in both the community and health-care settings. These include pervasive stigma and discrimination, lack of access to inclusive HIV prevention education, obstacles to accessing voluntary testing and HIV treatment, and lack of appropriate support for adherence to antiretroviral treatment. The report also describes the sexual and intimate partner violence women and girls with disabilities face, and the need for the government and international donors to do more to ensure inclusive and accessible HIV services.

Bezug: <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2014/07/15/we-are-also-dying-aids-0>; http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/zambia0714_ForUpload_0.pdf.



Charlotte Axelsson

Mapping Report of Physical Rehabilitation Services in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Odisha (India) and Sri Lanka

This report presents a mapping (situational analysis) of the physical rehabilitation sector in the three countries and the Odisha state in India completed as part of Handicap International's three year regional program in South Asia *Towards Disability Inclusive Development through a Strengthened Rehabilitation Sector in South Asia*. The aim of this mapping is to improve the availability of information on the physical rehabilitation sector and to have an overview of the needs and unmet needs for physical rehabilitation.

Bezug: http://www.hiproweb.org/uploads/tx_hidrtdocs/Mapping_Report_Physical_Rehabilitation_Services_South_Asia_web.pdf.

François-Xavier Bagnoud Centre for Health and Human Rights

Health and Human Rights Resource Guide

The François-Xavier Bagnoud Centre for Health and Human Rights at Harvard University has launched the 5th Edition of the Health and Human Rights Resource Guide, a free online resource which includes extensive information about the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The Resource Guide has been designed to be a user-friendly, multi-purpose tool in advocating for health and human rights with a wide array of users, including health workers, trainers, program designers, litigators, and policymakers. The Resource Guide covers basic concepts in health and human rights. The introduction provides a primer on the right to health and human rights, and the nine chapters each focus on a different health issue or marginalised or vulnerable population, including a chapter on persons with disabilities. The updated Resource Guide aims to serve as a useful tool for those working to defend and secure human rights.

Bezug: <http://fxb.harvard.edu/health-and-human-rights-resource-guide/>; <http://hhrguide.org>.



VERANSTALTUNGEN/EVENTS

- 03.11. - 05.11.2014 4th AfriNEAD 2014 Symposium: Intesifying disability research and practice to achieve the MDGs in Africa, Mangochi, Malawi.
Information: <http://blogs.sun.ac.za/afrinead/2014/04/21/afrinead-2014-symposium/>.
Kontakt: The Centre for Rehabilitation Studies, Medicine and Health Science Faculty, Stellenbosch University, P.O. Box 19063, Tygerberg 7505, South Africa ; Tel.: +27-21-938 9090 ; Fax: +27-21-938 9740 ; E-Mail: afrinead-conf@cc.ac.mw.
- 24.11. - 26.11.2014 From Exclusion to Empowerment: The Role of Information and Communication Technologies for Persons with Disabilities, New Delhi, India.
Information: <http://www.unesco-ci.org/ict-pwd/>.
Kontakt: E-Mail: ict-ndl@unesco.org (for persons based in India); ict-pwd@unesco.org (for other participants).
- 04.12 - 07.12.2014 5th International Conference on Accessible Tourism (ICAT) 2014, Selangor, Malaysia.
Information: <http://icat2014.beautifulgate.org.my>.
Kontakt: 1, Jalan SS2/54, 47300 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia; Tel.: +603-7875 8609 or 7873 6579; Fax: +603-7876 2686; E-Mail: icat2014@beautifulgate.org.my.
- 01.06. - 05.06.2015 5th CBR Africa Conference: CBR Guidelines: A Bridge to Inclusive Society Beyond 2015 Development Framework, Nairobi, Kenya.
Information: <http://afri-can.org/About%20us.html>; <http://afri-can.org>.
Kontakt: CBR Section, Faculty of Special Needs Education and Rehabilitation, Kyambogo University, P.O. Box 114, Kyambogo, Uganda; Tel.: 0414 574462, E-Mail: info@afri-can.org, cbrconference2014@apdk.org.
- 06.07. - 09.07.2015 6th International Conference on Disabilities: Unity & Diversity in Action, Tel Aviv, Israel.
Information: <http://eng-conf.beitissie.org.il>.
Kontakt: Congress Secretariat Paragon Israel; 60 Medinat Hayehudim St.; 46766 Hertzlyia; Israel; Tel.: +972 3 5767700; E-Mail: Bis.secretariat@paragong.com.
- 16.07. - 18.07.2015 7. Symposium Internationale Heil- und Sonderpädagogik, Zürich
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