



Sheree Bailey
Victim Assistance Consultant
AP Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit
Parallel Programme for Victim Assistance Experts
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- What is an accessible environment?
  - an environment which is usable by everyone
  - a place where everyone can participate fully, equally and independently without barriers



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# **Accessibility**



- What are disabling barriers for people with disability?
  - Inadequate policies and standards
  - Negative attitudes
  - > Lack of provision of services
  - Problems with service delivery
  - Inadequate funding
  - > Lack of accessibility
  - > Lack of consultation and involvement
  - Lack of data and evidence





- How are the lives of people with disability affected by disabling barriers?
  - Poor health
  - Lower educational achievements
  - Less economically active
  - Higher rates of poverty
  - Cannot live independently
  - Cannot participate fully in community activities



### **Accessibility**



- Cartagena Action Plan
  - Action #31: Increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate services for female and male mine victims, by removing physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers, including by expanding quality services in rural and remote areas and paying particular attention to vulnerable groups.



#### Vientiane Action Plan

Action #25: Review the availability, accessibility and quality of services in the areas of medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, economic and social inclusion, and identify which barriers prevent access to these services for cluster munition victims. Take immediate action to increase availability and accessibility of services also in remote and rural areas so as to remove the identified barriers and to guarantee the implementation of quality services.



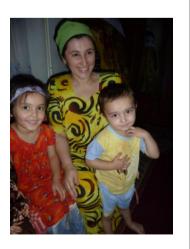
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# **Accessibility in the CRPD**



#### Preamble

recognises "the importance of accessibility to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication, in enabling persons with disabilities to fully enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms"



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# **Accessibility in the CRPD**

- The principle of accessibility is based on the principle of non-discrimination and the full participation of people with disabilities in all aspects of life
- The CRPD emphasises that limited access or lack of accessibility in various ways often results in violations of human rights



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# **Accessibility in the CRPD**



- Article 9 obliges States to implement programmes to make physical, social and technological environments more equitable and accessible
- Articles 4, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 49 address access to services, assistive devices, education, employment, training, justice, social protection and information



# **Universal design**



- The design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialised design
- Universal design should not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities where needed
- The CRPD calls on States Parties to promote universal design in the development of standards and guidelines



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### **Universal design**



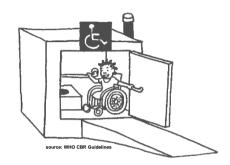
- > Who potentially benefits from Universal Design?
  - People with disability
  - Children
  - Elderly persons
  - Pregnant women
  - > People who are obese
  - People using strollers and prams
  - People with luggage or carrying things
  - Service personnel



# **Universal design**



- Seven principles of Universal Design
  - 1. Equitable Use
  - 2. Flexibility in Use
  - 3. Simple and Intuitive Use
  - 4. Perceptible Information
  - 5. Tolerance for Error
  - 6. Low Physical Effort
  - 7. Size and Space for Approach and Use



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# **Accessibility**



- > Barriers to healthcare
  - > Policies and legislation
  - > Accessibility
  - > Affordability
  - Quality







#### Barriers to rehabilitation

- Laws and policies
- > Lack of strategic planning
- Resources and health infrastructure
- Coordination
- Data systems
- Communication
- > Complex referral systems
- Lack on consultation



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# **Accessibility**



- Barriers to education
  - > Legislation and policies
  - > Responsibility
  - > Resources
  - > Training of teachers
  - > Physical barriers
  - Attitudinal barriers







- Barriers to economic inclusion
  - Lack of access
  - > Misconceptions about disability
  - Discrimination
  - > Laws and policies



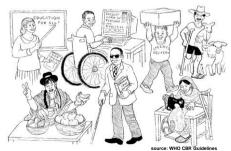
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# **Accessibility**



- Barriers to assistance and support
  - > Lack of funding
  - Lack of adequate human resources
  - Inappropriate policies and frameworks
  - Inadequate and unresponsive services
  - Poor service coordination
  - Awareness
  - Attitudes







- > Barriers to information and communication
  - > Inaccessible technology
  - > Lack of regulation
  - > Cost
  - > Pace of technological change



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# **Accessibility**



- > Barriers to the built environment
  - > Ineffective policies
  - Lack of standards
  - > Lack of coordination
  - Lack of monitoring







#### Barriers to transportation

- > Inaccessible timetables
- Lack of ramps for vehicles/trains
- Large gaps between platforms and vehicles/trains
- Lack of wheelchair anchoring in huses
- > Inaccessible stations and stops
- Lack of pedestrian access
- Lack of staff awareness
- > Lack of continuity in travel chain



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### **Accessibility**



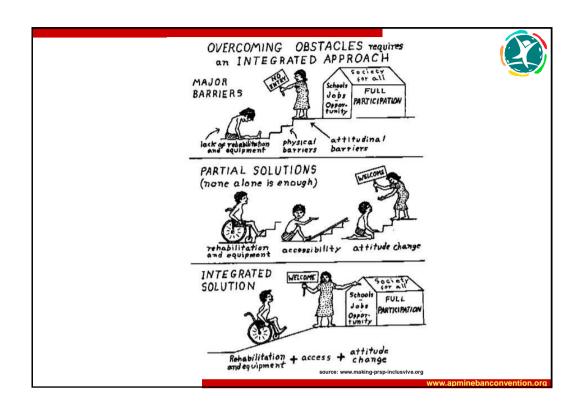




- Poor design
- Distance to facilities
- Natural environment
- Attitudes
- Lack of policies
- Lack of consultation









- > Steps to achieve an enabling environment:
  - > Consider accessibility early in process
  - Involve persons with disability in the design and review of projects and programmes
    Nothing About us WITHOUT USE
  - Address all aspects
    - Physical
    - Social/attitudinal
    - **Economic**
    - Institutional
    - > Technological
  - Educate policy makers and designers
  - Use Universal Design as a guiding principle