What is accessibility?

"I don't carry my disability on my back. I am only disabled because there is a lack of accessibility." (Ibtihel, IT student in Tunisia)

A few definitions

What is impairment?

An impairment can be defined "as any partial or complete loss, diminishment, or decrease of the function of a body part, organ or system, whether physiological, psychological or anatomical". An impairment is generally associated with an organic or medical condition. Example: Hearing loss, speech impediment, vision reduction or loss, spinal cord injury, brain and neurological conditions, developmental, cognitive and learning disorders, etc.

What is a barrier?

Barriers are the difficulties or disadvantages an individual may have when functioning in a given environment. These restrictions can be, amongst others, physical (e.g. stairs, no ramp, things put too high, inadequate infrastructure or transport), informational (e.g, inaccessible information technology, signage), or attitudinal (e.g., ableism, stereotypes, stigmas).

What is disability?

There are many definitions of disability as the understanding of the concept is complex and continuously evolving. A simple definition would be any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in a usual manner, resulting from an impairment. According to the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)*, disability "results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."¹

What is accessibility?

Accessibility is ensuring the ability for everyone, regardless of disability, to have access, use, and benefit from their environment. It means making sure that people with disabilities have access to the physical environment, transportation, information and communications and to other facilities and services that are open or provided to the public, on an equal basis with others. Accessibility means having the necessary conditions to reduce or eliminate the barriers that hinder the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.

What is ableism?

Ableism is the conscious or unconscious negative view or belief that persons with disabilities are less able to contribute and participate, making them less worthy of respect. Ableism is analogous to racism, sexism or ageism.

¹ From the Preamble to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities CRPD.





Human Rights Instruments

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol (OP) were adopted on 13 December 2006 and entered into force on 3 May 2008.

Full Text of the Convention and Optional Protocol in accessible pdf can be found here.

Summary of the articles of the CRPD	
Preamble	
1 - Purpose	26 - Habilitation and rehabilitation
2 - Definitions	27 - Work and employment
3 - General principles	28 - Adequate standard of living and social protection
4 - General obligations	29 - Participation in political and public life
5 - Equality and non-discrimination	30 - Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure
6 - Women with disabilities	and sport
7 - Children with disabilities	31 - Statistics and data collection
8 - Awareness-raising	32 - International cooperation
9 - Accessibility	33 - National implementation and monitoring
10 - Right to life	34 - Committee on the Rights of Persons with
11 - Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies	Disabilities
12 - Equal recognition before the law	35 - Reports by States Parties
13 - Access to justice	36 - Consideration of reports
14 - Liberty and security of person	37 - Cooperation between States Parties and the
15 - Freedom of torture or cruel, inhuman or	Committee
degrading treatment or punishment	38 - Relationship of the Committee with other bodies
16 - Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse	39 - Report of the Committee
17 - Protecting the integrity of the person	40 - Conference of States Parties
18 - Liberty of movement and nationality	41 - Depositary
19 - Living independently and being included in the	42 - Signature
community	43 - Consent to be bound
20 - Personal mobility	44 - Regional integration organizations
21 - Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to	45 - Entry into force
information	46 - Reservations
22 - Respect for privacy	47 - Amendments
23 - Respect for home and the family	48 - Denunciation
24 - Education	49 - Accessible format
25 - Health	50 - Authentic texts
	Full Convention available for download at
	www.un.org/disabilities





Sources:

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United Nations *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* in accessible pdf: <u>http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/convention/convention_accessible_pdf.pdf</u> (Web page consulted on 26 November 2018)

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