



RESTAT

Recognition of Skills to Transform
Accessible Tourism

MODULE 1: Receiving Tourists with Hearing Impairment

UNIT 1: Accessible Tourism: Definitions, Rights and Beneficiaries



TUSA



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1.2. What is Accessible Tourism? Definitions and perspectives

Accessible Tourism' refers to tourism that caters to the needs of a full range of consumers including persons with disabilities, older persons and cross-generational families. It entails removal of attitudinal and institutional barriers in society, and encompasses accessibility in the physical environment, in transportation, information and communications and other facilities and services. It encompasses publicly and privately owned tourist locations

“A series of activities performed during free time devoted to tourism by people with restricted capacities that makes their full functional and psychological integration possible and so full individual and social satisfaction is obtained.”

“A process of enabling people with disabilities and seniors to function independently and with equity and dignity through the delivery of Universal Tourism products, services and environments”

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1.3. Towards the Rights of People with Disabilities: The CRPD.



CRPD 10
Convention on
the Rights of
Persons with
Disabilities
2006 - 2016

“The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities”, adopted on 13 December 2006 includes a broad categorization of persons with disabilities and reaffirms that all persons with all types of disabilities must enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms. It clarifies and qualifies how all categories of rights apply to persons with disabilities and identifies areas where adaptations have to be made for persons with disabilities to effectively exercise their rights and areas where their rights have been violated, and where protection of rights must be reinforced. In particular:

“To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to sporting, recreational and tourism venues; [...] and to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to services from those involved in the organization of recreational, tourism, leisure and sporting activities.”

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1.4. Sign Language as a basic Human Right



The 2017 Impact Report of the European Union of the Deaf clearly states that [...] “The right to sign language in itself is a human right, but access to sign language is also essential for the fulfillment of other basic human rights, such as the right to equal education, information or to a fair trial. Without early access to sign language programmers and/or an educational system that fosters the acquisition of the national and/or regional sign language(s) (and the national written language), deaf children will not be able to enjoy their basic human rights as children or later in their adult life.”

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1.5. Who are the beneficiaries of Accessible Tourism?



Beneficiaries of Accessible Tourism are not mainly people with mobility or visual impairment but there is a wide range of profiles that fall in the category of beneficiaries of AT.

According to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities “persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”

In a nutshell, we can categorize the beneficiaries of Accessible Tourism into the following profiles:

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1.5. Who are the beneficiaries of Accessible Tourism? [contd]

Persons with physical disabilities (people with a disability that may affect their upper or lower limbs, or both, and that can be due to multiple causes, either congenital, hereditary, acquired or caused by accidents. A distinction can be made between wheelchair users and people with a disability who are able to walk)

Persons with a sensory disability (The WHO classification includes in this group people with visual, hearing and speaking disabilities. Essentially it covers anyone who has a communication and language difficulty)

Persons with an intellectual disability (a common characteristic these people may have is communication difficulties, orientation problems in unfamiliar situations, or they may behave in a way that is not socially expected from a person of their age)

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1.5. Who are the beneficiaries of Accessible Tourism? [contd]

Persons with mental or physical illnesses (mental illnesses may include anorexia, gambling addiction or depression or Alzheimer and epilepsy; physical illness may include diabetics, people who are lactose intolerant, etc.)

Other beneficiaries (people who have just had an operation or with an illness at that specific moment in time; people with a temporary disability or who for a limited period of time are using crutches; people carrying luggage, heavy articles or pushing prams or buggies; pregnant women; small children; and people of short and tall stature or with overweight)

Seniors

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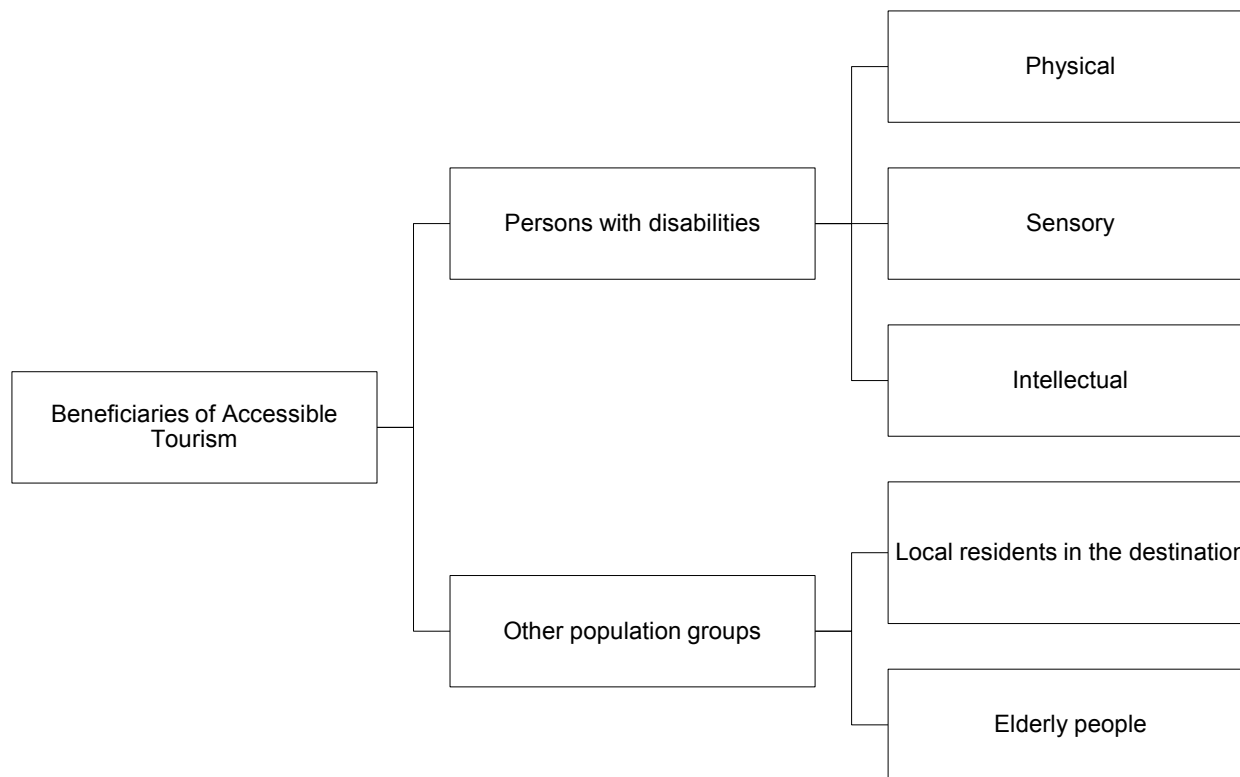




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1.5. Who are the beneficiaries of Accessible Tourism? [contd]



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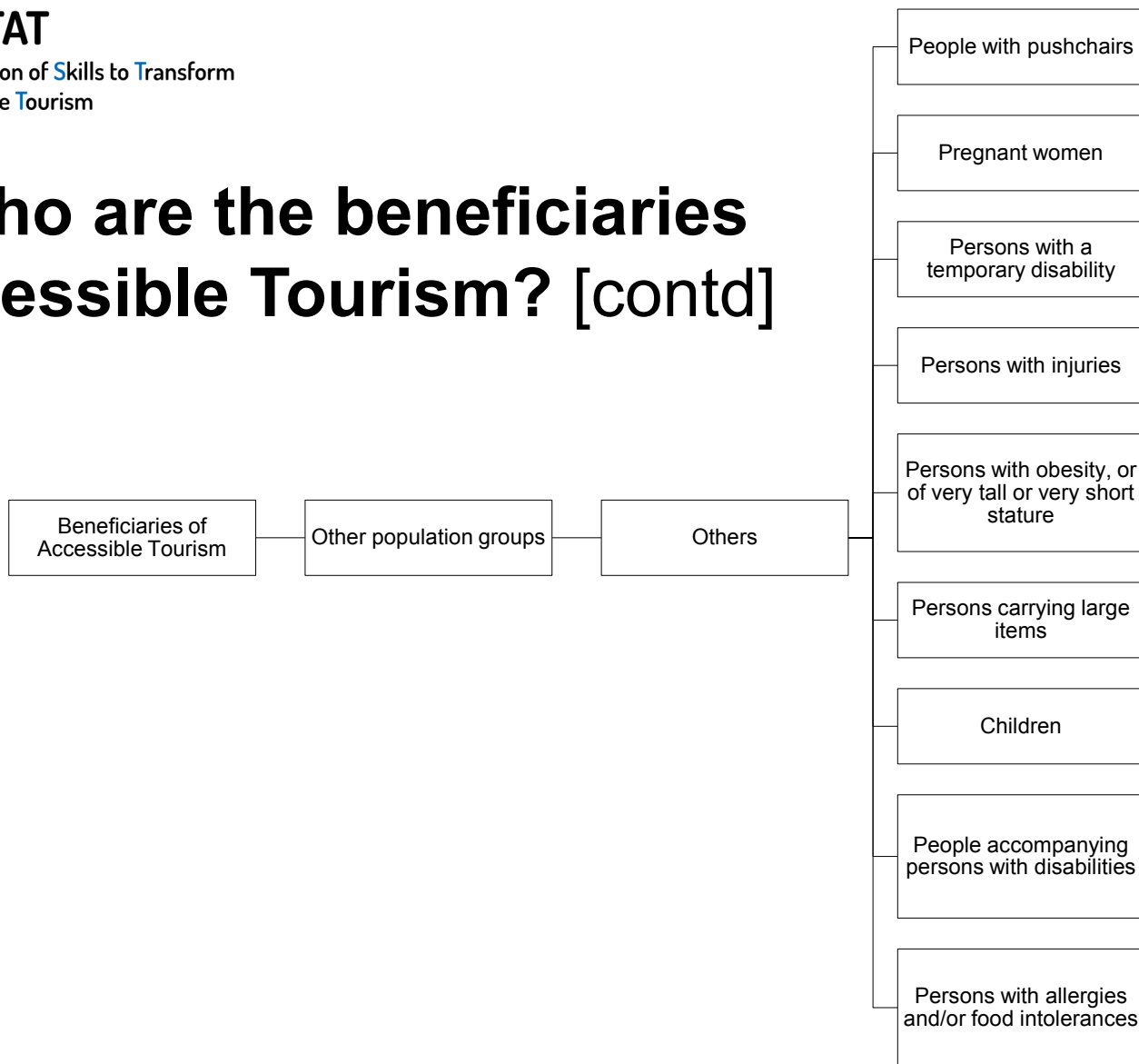




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1.5. Who are the beneficiaries of Accessible Tourism? [contd]



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