Trainer's Guide

for PWDS

R5H Met

About

People with Disabilities (PWDs) are an essential part of the community. However, it has been observed that for most trainings and educative engagements, their participation is limited due to accessibility challenges. From an inclusive training, the venue, training materials, participant selection criteria, assistive tools, etc need to be per-planned and installed. This way, equal participation of people with disabilities can be enabled and training experience enhanced

This material is developed from experience of Media training engagement with refugees in Adjumani district. It sought to address inclusion of PWD in media training-positioning It positions people with disabilities as creators/ co-creators and collaborators rather than consumers of content and information shared on Media. This guide therefore serves as preparatory support for training and curriculum development.

Needs and Communication Style

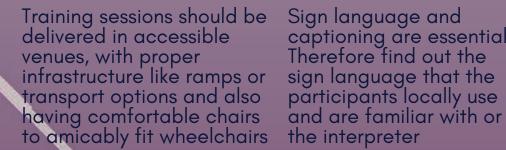




Many people with visual impairments rely on braille or audio-based information. Training them would need to include audio recordings, screen readers, or tactile materials and how to use these tools as a practical bit of it.



Physical



Disabilities:

Reflection Questions

How can people with disabilities develop strong media relations and build relationships with journalists?

How can people with disabilities effectively use social media to share their stories and advocate for their rights?

• How can we ensure that media portrayals of people with disabilities are

• What are the ethical implications of using images and stories of people

 How can we ensure that the voices and perspectives of people with disabilities are included in media coverage and representation?

How can we create a more inclusive media landscape where people with disabilities are seen as experts and leaders?

• How can media be used as a tool for social change and advocacy for

• How can people with disabilities identify and counter harmful

stereotypes and misrepresentations in the media?

accurate, respectful, and empowering?

with disabilities in the media?

disability rights?

captioning are essential. Therefore find out the



Adaptability

Material

- Transcripts and Written **Summaries:** providing written transcripts or summaries of training materials can make content more accessible.
- Captions and Subtitles: For video-based training resources, captions or subtitles should be included and should also describe important non-verbal cues like music or background noise.
- Audio Descriptions: This involves narrating visual elements, such as actions, expressions, or scenes, to provide context to those who cannot see the images.
- Alternative Formats: Materials should be offered in different formats depending on the participants' needs. For example: Accessible PDFs, Interactive and Multi-modal Content, braille versions, large prints, etc.

Physical accessibility

Adapting the training Environment

- Accessible Venues: check the ramps, elevators, and wide doorways for wheelchair access, as well as accessible bathrooms and seating arrangements.
- Ergonomic Adjustments: Consider providing seating that is comfortable (e.g., adjustable chairs, tables that accommodate wheelchairs).
 Clear Signage: For individuals with visual impairments,
- provide clear and high-contrast signage, and consider tactile markers or braille for guidance in navigating the

Technological accessibility

- Assistive Technologies: Computers and other devices should be set up with the necessary tools to ensure equal access.
- Accessible Presentation Tools: Ensure that presentation materials (e.g., slides) are accessible use high-contrast colors, large fonts, and providing alternatives like audio descriptions for visual content.
 - Remote Training Options: virtual training options with accessible platforms can help. Tools should be compatible with assistive devices
 - Support Personnel: Sign language interpreters, personal assistants, or technology specialists) will enhance the experience.

Media training Support tools

Media Production

Screen Readers: install Screen reader software such as JAWS (Job Access With Speech) or NVDA (NonVisual Desktop Access)

Speech-to-Text Software for physical or mobility and hearing impairments to write or communicate hands-free.

Media Accessible Platforms: Media production Accessibility platforms: Enable Web content platforms should be selected for their accessibility guidelines (WCAG) web contents li compatibility with assistive technologies.

Media Consumption

Subtitles and Captions: for visuals, always ensure that subtitles and captions are prioritized for participants with auditory disabilities.

Audio Descriptions: For those with visual impairments, narration can be used to describe visual elements of videos.

accessibility guidelines (WCAG) web contents like (news sites, blogs, social media).

Evaluation and assessment

- Assessments
- Pre- and Post-Training
 Observational Evaluation • Engagement with Media
- Skills Demonstration: Participant Self-Assessment

Ethical considerations





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