



	Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Sweden
<b>Evaluate the situation in your garden – accessibility – services for visitors with special needs. If you do not have anything like that in your garden, please describe another garden.</b>	<p>Prague Botanical Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 years of experience with exhibitions for all senses</li> <li>• the discrete information system</li> <li>• tactile collection of natural items that can be borrowed</li> <li>• fruit models in expositions intended not only for visually impaired visitors</li> <li>• trained employees</li> <li>• part of the project Human Friendly Places by the Czech Red Cross</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• about 80 % of the 50 gardens that belong to the Association of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens (HAABG) have wheelchair – accessible trails</li> <li>• only in a few cases are there barrier-free toilets in these institutions</li> <li>• special guide is available in about a third of the gardens</li> <li>• free admission in half of the institutions, one place offers assistive devices (service is for free)</li> <li>• 18 % of gardens offer at least some services to people with visual impairment and 16% to people with hearing impairment</li> </ul>	<p>Adam Mickiewicz University Botanical Garden in Poznań</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active participation of people with special needs in cultural events of the garden</li> <li>• practical training for people with special needs in the garden</li> <li>• natural science groups for children and youth with special needs</li> </ul>	<p>Gothenburg Botanical Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the garden is connected to the TD accessibility database (updated every year) which provides information about accessibility of the garden</li> <li>• gardening groups and lessons for children and adults with special needs</li> <li>• several audio guides are available in the garden</li> <li>• essentially barrier-free buildings and several accessible toilets in the garden</li> <li>• free admission</li> </ul>
<b>Are there any norms/standards for barrier-free access and equipment for disabled people?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• technical standards determined by regulation 398/2009 Coll. on general technical requirements to ensure barrier-free use of buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• government regulation related to national zoning of settlements and construction requirements 253/1997 (XII. 20.) – does not contain many regulations</li> <li>• standards related to e.g. guiding lines, parking, elevators, etc.</li> <li>• UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2007)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ratified 2012)</li> <li>• construction law – requires constructions and buildings to be accessible to people with special needs, especially wheelchair users</li> <li>• EU regulation (2012) on web content accessibility meeting the WCAG 2.0 standard</li> <li>• accessibility standards for cities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ratified 2008)</li> <li>• Swedish Agency for Participation</li> <li>• The Planning and Building Act – a general requirement for accessibility and usability for people with impaired mobility or orientation</li> <li>• TD – accessibility database</li> </ul>
<b>How many botanical gardens or similar institutions can be found in your country?</b>	38 botanical gardens and arboreta	50 gardens and arboreta belonged to the HAABG	43 botanical gardens and arboreta	4 botanical gardens connected to universities, 30 other large public gardens
<b>Are there any special schools for children and students with special needs? How does their education system look like?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• integrated education or education in special schools based on disability type</li> <li>• this system applies to all levels of education, from kindergartens to universities</li> <li>• centres for special education support children that attend both integrated schools and special schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• most institutions with nationwide scope are located in Budapest</li> <li>• there are several local/regional special institutions and elementary schools, most of them are aimed primarily at intellectually challenged children</li> <li>• there are a few educational institutions that focus on integration/inclusion (kindergartens, elementary and high schools – both vocational and grammar schools)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• people with special needs can be educated in specialized schools, accessible standard schools, or in the form of 1 teacher educating 1 pupil; in standard schools, children with special needs are educated within special, integrated or standard classes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• where possible, pupils with special needs are integrated in compulsory school or can choose a compulsory school for pupils with learning disabilities</li> <li>• if children have disabilities that prevent them from going to a standard school or a standard school for children with learning disabilities, they can attend a special school</li> <li>• there is also a compulsory school for children with severe learning disabilities</li> </ul>
<b>Are there other organizations in your country that help people with special needs?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Government Committee for People with Disabilities creates a national plan to support equal opportunities for people with special needs</li> <li>• a large number of non-profit organizations strive to help people with special needs</li> <li>• these helpful organizations can be divided based on their focus: 1. inclusion of people with special needs; 2. direct or indirect help for people with special needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there are various public special education assistant services and institutions</li> <li>• Specialised Education Service of the City of Budapest – Counselling Centre</li> <li>• several kindergartens where special education teachers and therapists are trained</li> <li>• NGOs and supporting services for people with physical, visual or hearing disabilities or with intellectual challenges and the national associations of these organizations</li> <li>• Equal Opportunities Organizations</li> <li>• Equal Treatment Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Office for People with Special Needs &amp; National Council for People with Special Needs</li> <li>• Polish ombudsman and expert group for people with special needs</li> <li>• regional or local authorities and social unions for people with special needs</li> <li>• National Fund for the Rehabilitation of People with Special Needs (PFRON)</li> <li>• in the Polish online NGO database, there are 3374 organizations that support adults with special needs and 2323 organizations that support children with special needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the work of the Swedish Agency for Participation is to ensure that disability policy will have an impact in society; based on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, they carry out work on behalf of national authorities, municipalities and county councils</li> <li>• Swedish Federation for People with Disabilities: 41 collaborating organizations</li> <li>• Swedish Association of the Visually Impaired</li> <li>• Swedish National Association of the Hearing Impaired</li> <li>• through Habilitation &amp; Health you can find many non-profit organizations that provide support to people with special needs and their families</li> </ul>



