

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES OF
HONDURAS

FENOPDIH



Red Latinoamericana de Organizaciones
No Gubernamentales de Personas con Discapacidad
y sus Familias

MONITORING OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE AND BREACH OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN HONDURAS.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this report, has been collected through a scientifically proven method and empirical evidence based on a series of information after being systematized has allowed us to reach some conclusions that reflect the current reality in which people with disabilities in our country are immersed.

In the first place, this work is focused when understand which are the principal ones and more culminating aspects that the own persons with disability highlight to the moment to be consulted on his rights and the effective fulfillment of the same ones.

In a second instance, is approached from the perspective of systemic analysis that includes laws, government policies and programs which or what are the measures of the state to incorporate and enforce the rights of disabled people in Honduras.

Thirdly, it is approached from the communication dimension as and of what way the mass media approach the subject matter of the disability and the rights to be able to know and understand the changes of attitude that have been generated in the bosom of our company.

Finally, it is important to clarify that this analysis, there is realized in agreement to the most polemic topics that every analytical aspect shows. That is to say, from the education, health, happening (passing) for the social safety (security) or the housing, these three analyses seek to announce how the persons live really with disability in Honduras.

The National Federation of Persons' Organisms with Disability of Honduras (**FENOPDIH**), in cooperation, with the Disability Rights Promotion International (**DRPI**) across York University and The Latin-American Network of Persons' Not governmental Organizations with Disability and their Family (**RIADIS**), takes pleasure in presenting to the Honduran society and their organizations, the Final Report on the monitoring of the Human rights of the Persons with Disability in Honduras, result of a wide process of consultation and persons' participation with disability, technical personnel, and professionals of different organizations.

Honduras, Country ratifying of the International Convention on the Laws of the Persons with Disability approved by the Assembly of the ONU in December, 2006, which came into force on May 3, 2008, has acquired important commitments before the world, with the citizens who live with some type or degree of disability and it adapts of the concept of disability enunciated in the Art. 1 of the above mentioned Convention, in which the " A person is defined by disability as to that one that has physical, mental, intellectual or sensory, long-term deficiencies, which on having interacted with diverse barriers could prevent their full and effective participation in the society, in equality of conditions with the others ".

Is admitted, therefore, that the disability is a concept that it evolves and that ensues from the interaction between the persons with deficiencies and the barriers due to the



attitude and to the environment that they avoid their full and effective participation in the society.

It is important to mention the work realized by persons with disability and is what I lead to obtaining the results waited on the respect of the human rights of the persons with disability in Honduras and the international cooperation, in order to design and to publish a report of country that should represent the reality of the disability in the country.

The greatest strength of **monitoring the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** is that it was built under a rights pretending analyze and understand the situation of persons with disabilities, through empowerment to enforce their rights and fulfilling with their duties. We are confident that this tool will lay the foundations for that, working with a coordinated and coordinated, we can transform to Honduras in a country that respects human rights of people with disabilities.

II. GENERAL PURPOSE AND PRIORITY ISSUES

This project was implemented by the National Federation of People With Disabilities in Honduras (**FENOPDIH**), with the cooperation of all our affiliated organizations around the country and the Federation of Parents of Persons With Disabilities in Honduras (**FENAPAPEDISH**).

This report will allow Honduras for the first time to focus attention on what is the real situation of disability in Honduras to be effective integration of people with disabilities is required for this type of project that integrates the participation of various actors , from different responsibility at various levels , from the core through level Family Community institutions , the state and the international environment because there are decisions that affect the interests or rights of persons with disabilities and therefore must face this set in the area of economic , social and cultural rights so monitoring results Honduras state has the obligation to respect the rule of non-discrimination and particular obligation to take action against third parties that discriminate against people with disabilities through a real Public Policy and the inclusion of people with disabilities , to inform the nation about development processes , methodologies and tools for the promotion and protection of rights of persons with disabilities. For this reason , it is intended to achieve with this report through these individual experiences of people with disabilities can achieve real social awareness towards these vulnerable sectors for many years became invisible and discriminated against in all areas.

In general terms in this report there is described statistical Information of the real situation of the human rights of the persons with disability across their Vivid experiences general information on the social, economic and political, cultural situation besides a wide information about the public policies of the persons by disability in the country; an analysis of mass media, which have reproduced the lack of valuation of the topic of disability as of usefulness and of public interest, which provokes an impoverishment in the texts published with this approach in the newspapers. The same problem arises in the process of elaboration of articles spread

by radio and television. The first step to qualify the coverage of the topics related to persons with disability implies a change of paradigms. It is indispensable that the journalists know the concepts of inclusive society and presents with disability. For a long time the persons with disability were considered to be "Disabled persons" it is to say socially useless these terms they must be eliminated due to the fact that the correct term is a person with disability. For we it need to create the juridical frame that guarantees the well-being in an independent and worthy life of the persons with disability allowing the physical accessibility the centers of work and allow to be able to be competitive in the society

III. BACKGROUND

In Honduras, as in many countries, people with disabilities are an invisible group, and this invisibility participates postponement. Through surveys or administrative records sector institutions have only partial elements , so in 2002 , the National Statistics Institute (INE) with the participation of the users of the information sector , measured by disability first time in Honduras , incorporating a disability modular Permanent Household Survey Multipurpose , offering a new vision of the subject to people with disabilities, authorities and industry players.

Since result thought that in Honduras there are about 800,000 persons with disability what represents 10 % of the Total of the Honduran Population who is Eight Million Inhabitants. The most common types are the physical disabilities of locomotion and skill before the problems of vision, hearing, language and mental delay; the most frequent reasons are a disease (36 %), congenital (27 %), there injures (20 %) and aging (14 %). The population with disability takes a distribution as an age very different from the Honduran population; the 18-year-old minors represent 23 % compared with 50 % of the Honduran population and the 65-year-old major adults and more, represent 31 % of the persons with disability but only 4 % of the Honduran population

The population with disability is predominantly masculine (55 %). To equal age up to 64 years the risk for a man of having a disability is 60 major % that for a woman and after this age the probability is equal for both sexes.

Though the matters relative to the disability always have should to be born in mind from the national state and other public responsible actors, a national program exists approved to anticipate the disability neither to try the rehabilitation of the persons with disability, there are done efforts isolated across the state hospitals and not governmental organisms. In the past, the State has not expired with their role of protection of this vulnerable group: this way, there was closed in the 90s the so- called Honduran Institute of Rehabilitation of the Handicapped person and the department of Special Education in the Secretariat of Education. The scanty specialized services are in the main private and without ends of profit, are concentrated in 2 largest cities of the country San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa.



The problematic of the persons with disability begins to treating with major intensity on initiative of the civil society in 2001, since a clause joined in the Strategy of Reduction of the Poverty, where a module of disability proposes to incorporate in the surveys of homes of the National Institute Statistics. In fulfillment of this commitment the INE it calls to taking part in 2002, to Hándicap Internacional, representatives of Secretariats of Work, Health, Education, Commissioner of the Human rights, Persons' Associations with Disability, Service providers to Persons with Disability and Association of Prevention to initiate the process of preparation of the module of disability, the above mentioned module of 29 questions was incorporated in the Survey XXVI Permanent of Homes of Multiple Intentions, which results were presented On December 18, 2002.

Between all the social actors who took part a consensus was achieved on the terms and concepts that should be in use. The concept is preferred of " Presents with disability " since it focuses more on the person and disabled person does not characterize her for their disability as the name, that of "cripple" who focuses more on the injury, "limited" is very pejorative, "handicapped person" or " it presents with needs or special challenges " (this concept is used mainly in the international area, but it is not almost known in Honduras). The use of the latter term is considered to be like inadequate because it does not favor the visibility of this group; in addition it is known only by specialists of the area, but not by the majority of the leaders and the public in general.

Here are some geographical, social, economic and political factors that account for the reality of Honduras.

Honduras is a country of America located in the north end of Central America. Its official name is the Republic of Honduras and the Central District capital is constituted jointly by the cities of Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela. Honduras is a unitary state and defines itself as free, sovereign and independent, unitary and indivisible part of the great Central American nation. It is bounded on the north and east by the Caribbean Sea, bordered to the east with the Republic of Nicaragua, to the south by the Gulf of Fonseca and the Republic of El Salvador, and to the west the Republic of Guatemala. The land area of Honduras, comprising all the islands, is approximately 112,492 km².

Honduras is divided into 18 departments. The form of government is republican, democratic and representative. It is exercised by three powers: Legislative, Executive and Judicial, complementary and independent and without relations of subordination. Honduras's population exceeds 8.0 million people; Hondurans are devoted largely to agricultural activities, in addition to trade, manufacturing, finance, and utilities amongst others. The department of Honduras with higher population density is 400.3 Cortes hab. / Km away. The country is multiethnic, consists of four major ethnic families: whites or mestizos who are mostly indigenous peoples (Lenca , Miskito , Tolupanes , Chorti , Pech , Tawahkas) , Garifuna and Creole English speakers.



The territory of Honduras is very rugged, made up of tall rows of mountains, high plains, deep valleys in which are extensive and fertile plains crossed by rivers more or less abundant and some waterways. All of which contributes to its rich biodiversity. It is estimated that in Honduras there, some 8,000 species of plants, around 250 reptiles and amphibians, more than 700 species of birds and 110 species of mammals, distributed in different ecological regions of Honduras.

In 2009 the Honduran economy experienced its first recession since 1999. It is estimated that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracted by 2% of GDP. While GDP per capita did by 5 %, which is due both to the adverse effects of the global financial crisis, as the internal political crisis . Inflation fell sharply and closed the year at around 3.5 % . The economic slowdown resulted in a strong reduction of the current account deficit which rose from 14 % in 2008, 7.9 % in 2009. In contrast, the central government deficit widened from the equivalent of 2.4% of GDP to 4.5 % of GDP.

The gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010 is estimated at 2.5 percent against 1.9 % in 2009 , supported by a rebound in consumption and domestic investment and exports due to the reactivation of its main markets external such as Mexico , Costa Rica , Europe and the United States. The Central Bank estimates that inflation in December closed at levels close to six percent per year vs. 0.9 percent 12 months earlier as a result of economic recovery and the impact of rising oil prices and food commodities, especially wheat and rice.

Honduras has more than 15,400 km of roads; the country's main highway extends from Puerto Cortés on the Caribbean, passing through San Pedro Sula, Comayagüela, and Tegucigalpa. To reach Nacaome and Choluteca in the south of the country, this also crosses the Pan American Highway. The country's rail system consists of 785 km of railways, divided into two systems, Honduras The National Railway (NHF) , with nearly 600 miles of track , Half of this system is narrow gauge 1067 meters and half consists of 0914 meters . The other system is 190 kilometers and Fabric RailroadCompany owned subsidiary of Chiquita Brands International. Both systems are found in the coastal areas of north-central and northwestern Honduras and serve primarily to transport bananas.

Honduras has 6 ports: Puerto Cortes, Puerto Castilla, La Ceiba, Roatan and Tela, which are located in the north of the country with access to the Atlantic Ocean and South Pacific Ocean with access to only port or Bocas Henecan San Lorenzo. Puerto Cortes, is the largest in the country and along with Puerto box and San Lorenzo, handled most of the maritime trade of Honduras. The port of La Ceiba , Roatan and Tela specialize in tourism, are visited every week by international cruise ships capable of carrying between 400 and 800 international tourists.



At present , the country has four international airports :

- Ramon Villeda Morales (SAP) in San Pedro Sula
- Toncontin International Airport (TGU) in Comayagüela,
- Goloson Airport (LCE)
- Airport and Juan Manuel Galvez (RTB) in Roatan .

The airports with more flights are Ramon Villeda Morales and Toncontín , since both offer non-stop scheduled flights to Miami , Houston , New Orleans and the main cities of Mexico and Central America .

Education: In Honduras education starts with preschool education is imparted to students between 4-6 years, students continue to receive primary education is free and compulsory for all children aged 6-13 years and prepares students for media studies. The middle level comprises two cycles: the common cycle and the diversified cycle. The common general knowledge cycle consists of 3 year duration and is general, technical basic type or pre- vocational secretariat. It comes complete with the average level of secondary school, two years of high school in sciences and letters, 3-year technical high schools as business administration, computer technician, social promotion, agricultural technician and golds. Also with 3 -year careers in teaching for primary, chartered accountant and certified public accountant.

The Directorate of Higher Education is the executive body of the resolutions of the Council on Higher Education. It acts as link with the centers of top education. Higher education is offered by universities for two years, as in the case of agricultural schools, agricultural and forest, up to 7 years or 8 years in the case of medicine and priesthood. The organization management and development of higher education level is in charge of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, by using the following organs: a) full Senate, b) Council of Higher Education, c) Technical Council d) Directorate of Higher Education . The universities receiving grants are autonomous status, which entitles them to define their own curriculum and design their curricula. It ensures that these are consistent with national development plans. Private universities that obtain authorization of the Higher Council of Education in order to teach their careers be subjected to this, plans and programs of study. Given that we selected three nerve centers as reference points for this research while in the next section will realize this, we detail some geographical, social, economic.

Tegucigalpa is the capital of Honduras and seat of government of the Republic, with Comayagüela . Both cities make up the Central District. It is located in the center of the country and is its largest city. It is also one of the largest in Central America, the second most populous of the Central American isthmus (the first is Guatemala). The City of Tegucigalpa is located on a plateau about 990 meters above sea level, surrounded by hills, among which stands out in the north, Cerro El Picacho (1240 m). Its population is 1826.534 inhabitants (2011 estimate). Grande or Choluteca River crosses the city from north to south and divides into two parts: the actual Tegucigalpa,



east, and Comayagüela, a city Tegucigalpa in 1898 merged with the west. Both form the Central District Municipality, based constitutional government of the Republic of Honduras and the Archdiocese of Tegucigalpa.

It is the political and economic center of Honduras. The most important economic activities in the city are commerce, construction, services, textiles, sugar, electricity and snuff.

San Pedro Sula is the biggest second city of Honduras and also it (she) is known as the " Industrial Capital " (being the capital Tegucigalpa) due to the development reached in the 20th century. The city has been consolidated as the principal urban center of the region of Sula's Valley, where one produces approximately 63 % of the Internal Brute Product of the Country.

It has a population of 1.600.000 of inhabitants (Population of the Metropolitan zone of Sula's Valley). It was founded on June 27, 1536 by the anticipated don Pedro de Alvarado by San's Pedro name of Port Horses.

The economically active population (PEA) has increased from 250.000 to 450.000 during the period from 1990 to 1998. The PEA represents 48 % of the total of the population of the municipality. If the PEA occupied according to the activity qualifies, almost a third is used in the manufacturing industry.

Activity % of EAP

- Manufacturing: 31.2 %
- Trade, restaurants and hotels: 22.9 %
- Community, social and personal services: 22.3 %
- other: 23.6 %

Catacamas, like the department of Olancho territory, have many characteristics in common: the municipality and the largest department of Honduras. The extent of Catacamas is 7228.5 km². Catacamas City is located between 14 ° , 54 ' , 04 " north latitude and 85 ° , 55 ' , 31 " , the Prime Meridian. The municipality is bordered on the north by Gualaco , San Esteban and Dulce name Culmí the south by Patook and Las Trojes , El Paraiso , on the east , Dulce Nombre de Culmí and the department of Jinotega , Nicaragua , and west to Santa Maria de El Real, San Francisco de Becerra and Juticalpa . In this city are located Talgua Caves located 210 km from the capital Tegucigalpa, MDC Catacamas is a town rich in dairy, meat and grains. Of the three sectors of the municipality: Primary (Agriculture, Livestock) Secondary (Industry) and Tertiary (Services and Trade) made the final 45 percent of the gross value of production (GVP).

I. METHODOLOGY DRPI

As it is mentioned previously, this methodology created by the University of York in Canada with the patronage of the Swedish Agency of International Cooperation and a series of experts seeks to realize fundamentally of the existing gap between what the government's promises and say his procedure or speeches of his leaders and what really happens in area. This project, it tries to contribute an objective look to the tangible and current reality of the population of the persons with disability in Honduras. Likewise, the methodology DRPI for his nature and object emphasizes in the full participation of the persons with disability not only like receptors or addressees if not, as active and key actors in this process.

Be precise of measuring the importance of the methodology and his effective fulfillment in the area, we will say that this scientific method possesses three big areas that are: an individual vision; a systematic vision and a vision from the mass media.

The individual vision is defined as the mechanism for which with the use of opened semi-structured interviews a balanced sample of 100 persons selected by means of technical " Ball of Snow " they report some personal histories that have happened to him in the last 5 years. These interviews, they try to realize from the personal statement since it is and which are the principal topics and areas where those orientated to the persons are fulfilled or violate the fundamental human rights in general and particularly by disability. Finally, the information compiled of the interviews is registered on the one hand in support audio and transcripts to digital documents of text at the end of being used for his systematizing. After the systematizing using the software called Nvivo that structures the statements on the base of 5 principles gathered by the Convention of the Laws of the Persons with Disability of United Nations. The results that throw this structure serve to realize partial conclusions of how concretely the persons live and experience his rights with disability.

Another analysis that shapes this holistic and integral vision of the present report is the relative one to the public policies and laws as well as governmental programs. For this component, a counterfoil has been designed that being a table of double entry allows to the executors of the methodology to possess a control of which it is the instrument to analyzing and as it adjusts or not to the key elements and principles that must give guarantee of the effective fulfillment of the rights of the persons with disability. Though, the individual statements and the systemic analysis give perfect account of the hard reality that the persons experience with disability; it is an obligation to construct an integral report to observe which are the social attitudes towards the persons with disability and as the society in general it perceives and measures them. In this respect, the mass media are a fundamental piece To understand include like by means of the use of the vocabulary or the imaginary social constructions the community he identifies the persons with disability.

This way clearly there conforms an integral report that can realize of the reality and his concrete experiences in terms of human rights and worthy social incorporation.



For consensus and in such a way that it was possible to realize a diagnosis in the whole national territory of the violation of the rights of the persons with disability the project divided in three regions zone south center orientates the Most important City of Honduras it's The Capital Tegucigalpa, north zone in the second city most important and called the industrial capital of Honduras San Pedro Sula and one of the region's the most productive Catacamas Olancho where they were realized in processes of story of the individual experiences of the persons by disability. Of equal form he was nominated a general coordinator of the project and three coordinators of site in each of the regions who watched that the project was carrying out according to the manual of procedures.

It was begun by this project by a week of training for all the participants in the execution of the project in order to provide orientation, training and development of capacities more near the persons with disability in the implementation of a system of integral follow-up of the human rights of the persons with disability in the whole Honduras. Initiating with a number of participants who would be the managers of the process of monitoring of the individual experiences of the persons with disability where there took a sample of 100 persons met at least three individual experiences where they felt disrespect their human rights divided in each of the regions selected for the execution of the project an equipment of clerks of these experiences, an team of investigation and diagnosis of the public policies of the persons with disability to in Honduras and a group of analysis of the means of communication. In the same way as then they select and the persons with disability with that an individual interview was realized in the communities in which they live. Therefore, they were born in mind on having selected the topics of the representation of the persons with disability in relation with the sex, age, type of disability, the education and the labor situation.

The project was based also on the need of that in the project persons must take part with disability. With the accomplishment of this project one collaborated with the members of the persons' organizations with disability and the persons' organizations with disability of three mentioned cities, which took part in this project, and some hundred of persons who indirectly interfered in the project and who also were benefited in an indirect way since they were sensitized for the good treatment and respect for his relatives and you present in general with some degree of disability and all those who collaborated in order that this project and this report was executing.

Our organizations that took part and performed great importance in the execution of this project were:

- Central Association of the Physically Disabled (**ACEDIF**).
- Honduran Association of Spinal Cord Injury and Similar. (**AHLMYS**)
- Physically Impaired Association of Honduras. (**ALFH**).
- Association of Disabled Divers Honduran Miskito (**AMHBLI**).
- National Association of Disabled Honduras (**ANADISH**).
- Honduras Deaf Association. (**ASH**)
- Association of People with Special Challenges in Honduras. (**APREH**).

- St. Barbarens Association Opening Doors (**ASAP**).
- Deaf blind Association of Honduras. (**ASOCIH**)
- Savings and Credit Cooperative Union of the Blind and Effort Limited (**CACUENOVIL**).
- Christian Fellowship Ill and Disabled People.
- Honduran National Blind Union. (**UNCIH**).

In this paragraph we try to leave full clarity in how it has been the tool that allows us to reach the results that along this report they present. This study is based on 100 interviews realized across man-to-man and Women of different groups of age and that live with different types of disability

In Table 1. We present the results of socio-demographic characteristics of the 100 samples.

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAFICS CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXAMPLE					
CONCEPT	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	CONCEPT	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	CONCEPT	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
AGE		EDUCATION		GENDER	
18-24	09	Primary secondary university No Education	52 33 08 07	Female	45
25-34	20			male	55
35-44	34			HOUSING	
45-54	22			Own	68
55-64	15			Rented	32
CONCEPT	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	CONCEPT	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	CONCEPT	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
TIME OF OBTAINING THE DISABILITY		TYPE OF DISBAILITY		WORK	
Born	40	Physical	36	YES	53
		Physical/Intellectual	10	NO	47
		Deaf/Blind	14		
		Visual Impairment	20		
		Hearing Impairment	20		
1-5	07				
6-15	22				
15 or more	31				

In the sample and comparison of genre we can determine that the men in this case overcome the women, 55 % of the polled ones were men and 45 % of the polled ones were women. 76 % of the interviewed persons range between the ages from 25 to 54 years, being population really young persons. A worrying aspect due to the lack of interest of the government and the lack of accessibility, only 8% of a total of 100



interviewed ones has dialed a university level and 33 % that alone I come to the secondary level, 52 % has dialed a primary level being this the highest level and 7% it represents the persons that they have not had any level of Education.

The lack of employment also is one of the factors or barriers that the persons with disability must confront 47% of the interviewed ones are unemployed and 53% of this population has a wage-earning employment or own business according to the results of the study. A situation that It's ensue from this study is that 40% acquired their disability on having been born and product of the insecurity and some social irresponsibility's 31 % suffers from some disability beyond 15 years.

To root that the majority of the organizations participants have affiliated persons with physical disability the results gave for demonstrating that 36% suffers from a physical disability, 20% of the interviewed persons suffers from a visual disability as 20% suffers from a sensory disability

I. DOMAIN OF LIFE AND THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

V1. INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN HONDURAS

The present study was based on five fundamental beginning of the rights of the persons with disability that they were investigated in reciprocity in eight aspects of the life for the persons by disability:

The social participation, the privacy and the familiar life, the education, the work, the information and communication, accesses to the Justice, Security of income and services, accesses to the health, habilitation and rehabilitation. The fundamental principles used in the project and fundamental importance they perform: Autonomy, dignity, participation incorporation and accessibility, not discrimination and equity and respect for the difference.

With the aim to obtain better results in the diverse experiences reported by the participants and based on the principles of the human rights there was verified that the principles more disrespect along three certain regions were the social participation, Privacy and Vida Familiar, Work, guarantee of income and services of support, the education and in minor it climbs the domains The health habilitation and rehabilitation, access to the justice and Information and communication.

Detailed in the Tabla2 Domain of the individual Experiences always based on a sample of 100 interviewed ones of different disabilities:

TABLE 2. DOMAINS SAMPLE INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES		
DOMAIN	REPORTS	PERCENTAGE
Social Participation	94	94%
Privacy & Family Life	64	64%
Work	55	55%
Education	28	28%
Income Security and Support Services	35	35%
Health, Habilitation and Rehabilitation	21	21%
Information and Communication	17	17%
Access to Justice	13	13%

All the spaces, between the positive and negative experiences for motives of disability they were contributed, though the negative experiences prevail in a number very marked in comparison to the positives, since the interviewed ones expressed that for being a person with disability the Exclusion and Lack of Accessibility have lived, Lack of Dignity Discrimination and Inequity, Through Lack of respect Incorporation and Accessibility, Lack of Autonomy, expressing that great times for dread of being attacked physically reported to feel indignant and with lack of autonomy of expressing their opinions or participation in all the aspects of the social and cultural life of the Honduran society and these results only they come to confirm as the persons with disability reflect the disrespect of the human rights for the persons with disability.

Since we can check in the table 1, the social participation is the domain more disrespect already of a total of hundred participations 94%, of the interviewed ones they reported that the lack of social participation, on having been excluded not to being able to take part in equality of conditions in social and cultural aspects, as 64% of the interviewed ones feels disrespect in their privacy and the familiar life, product of many of them they reported experience denials in the familiar relations, 55% felt excluded in the work, for the lack of access to the labor market for possessing a degree of disability and a high degree that does not stop of significant being treats itself about the education 28%, of the participants underprivileged persons felt or excluded in their process educational, 35% of the interviewed ones reported to experiment on the level of income and lack of accesses appropriate supports, 21% expressed that one denied the access to the health to them, 17% of the participants reported to have lack of accesses to the information and to the communication and 13% of they them interviewed reported to experiment and a distinction had received in relation to the others to the access to the Law and judicial system in equality of conditions that the others.

TABLE 3. REPORTED EXPERIENCE PARTICIPANTS IN THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN RIGHTS	
MAIN HUMAN RIGHTS	PERCENTAGE
Exclusion and Lack of Accessibility	60%
Lack of Dignity	45%
Discrimination & Inequality	45%
Disrespect	41%
Inclusion and Accessibility	33%
Lack of Autonomy	11%
Dignity	11%
Respetc	10%
Autonomy	8%
Nondiscrimination and Equity	7%

The obtained document, it initiates with an exterior analysis of the lack of attention to the persons' sector with disability in Honduras in previous stages, to give attention to the needs that were demonstrated in the Honduran population by disability.

After justifying itself the need to adopt a Politics of agreement with the present historical moment and the approach of rights, it describes the principles, values and approaches that base it, as well as the general and specific aims that are tried to reach by his promulgation.

In the table number 3, there is reflected clearly how the persons live with disability in Honduras through an alarming situation with so many nonchalance for the governments and the society, defending entities of human rights conspired with this nonchalance to such a degree that 60% of the persons who reported their experiences demonstrated to feel excluded and with lack of accessibility, for example accessible transport, to the services of health, 45% of the participants expressed to feel badly or low of equal form they expressed to feel that the society them treats different only for having a disability, to such a degree that the most forced second principle is the dignity and equal it forms the discrimination and the inequity.

41% of the persons expressed to feel badly emotionally for since the society it was mentioning on names for having a disability by what his their right was forced to the respect, 33% expressed to feel excluded since in many occasions they did not allow them to take part in any social, cultural activity, opportunities in equality of conditions and political only for their disability and finally 11% of the participants report not to be able to take their own decisions in different areas of the life.

Inside the positive principles the percentages are very low in relation to the negatives 11% of the participants expressed to feel well in the different areas of the life, 10% felt respected in all the aspects, and 8% said to have the autonomy of taking their own decisions, and 7% felt not discriminated and that was taken in account in several aspects of the life

I. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

VI.1. INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN HONDURAS.

In sight that the social participation is one of the most important domains in the life of the persons with disability interviewed and with the intention of obtaining the best results since the social life is exposed in great sense of the persons by disability.

Information checked in the Table 4. Individual experiences in the social participation.

TABLE 4. REPORTED EXPERIENCES IN THE DOMAIN OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION			
PRINCIPLE		N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE ^{R1}
DIGNITY	Dignity	16	16%
	Lack of dignity	50	50%
AUTONOMY	Autonomy	4	4%
	Lack of Autonomy	4	4%
PARTICIPATION INCLUSION AND ACCESSIBILITY	Inclusion and Accessibility	46	46%
	Exclusion and Lack of Accessibility	72	72%
NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EQUITY	Non-Discrimination and Equality	5	5%
	Discrimination & Inequality	56	56%
RESPECT FOR THE DIFFERENCE	Respect	9	9%
	Disrespect	62	62%
TOTAL		94	94%

R1. These categories are not preferences because each participant could report three different situations and each situation alleged could involve many positive and negative experiences. Percentages are calculated based on 100 respondents. The total in each table shows the number of participants who reported experiences related to a specific domain considered in the study

One without number of experiences they have been reported by the participants in the exercise of the rights of the social participation, 72 % of the reported experiences is linked to the exclusion and lack of accessibility in great number the interviewed ones expressed to feel excluded and with lack of accessibility that prevents them from having an independent life and inform actively in the social life and cultural product that many people found barriers as the lack of ramps, buildings without elevator, inaccessible baths, 52% of the participants expressed credit experienced situations of discrimination and inequity for the lack of opportunities in the cultural social and political life in equality of conditions, 62% report that they received a different treatment since they were saying to many that they could not take part in activities only for having a disability and others to reject for their economic position, 50% of the reported experiences experimented to feel lack of dignity, since many of them



experienced dreads of receiving a physical hurt for thinking and to take part in the social life, since they expressed that many people were not treated as normal persons who always existed the comparisons and were relegated of any participation, as we it express previous mind not everything was negative, there are positive points since 46% of the interviewed ones also expressed to have had the opportunity to be included and to have accessibility in equality of conditions to the community activities.

These are some of the histories that were informed in the Domain of the social Participation:

"In the shopping center as soon as I went to a shop of footwear, approach there and the girl of the alone one, you said to me not, not, for all that you ask? It is those who come to ask, but there be fixed that it is not the this question as saleswoman I need to know that they cost, there is not gentleman does not fit you cannot buy a couple, (Man, 45 years)"

"I have had to do some diligence to a bank and they do not leave me to enter since I am a person with disability that with this gyratory door I cannot spend(pass), normally they do not open this additional door that exists because they have order top in order that this door will not be been (Man, 46 years)"

"When they it do not know one, it has happened to me that I am going to a place to buy something, and they go out for me with an alms and I say to them forgive it is that I come to buy, not to ask. (Man, 48 years)"

VI.2. LEGAL AND PUBLIC POLICY ORIENTED SOCIAL PARTICIPATION.

The principles that orientate the design and implementation of the Public Policies, are the same that use as base to the Convention of the ONU on the Laws of the Persons with Disability, and that this legal body defines in the third article.

One of the principal reasons of the lack of social action and not participation of the persons with disability, the awareness, The laws and / or governmental policies do not facilitate the respect and the full, egalitarian possession of the freedoms of the human rights of the persons with Disability in Honduras, for such different reasons as the nonchalance, the institutional ignorance, to be the Honduran society in the traditional model in 60% approximately, and for the distrust in the breach on the part of the entities applicators of justice. In general only the decree 160-2005 The Law of Equity and Integral Development of the Persons with Disability mentions and includes the more or less acceptable definition for this group of persons, not even the same Constitution of the Republic has this updated concept. Other instruments that are mentioned in the previous paragraph have the decision of an incomplete way in some cases in other words significant improvements are needed to these legal or formless relating instruments, The constitution of the Republic does not mention it specifically



does it taking the population and their rights linking the condition of autonomy and equality of all the persons. Art 21 of the code of family discriminates in their context since it discriminates and / or excludes, in specific the case of the persons with fundamental and like that injury possibly other deficiencies The Law of the public department in their art. 16 numeral 15 protects the rights in opposition to the discrimination to persons with Disability; more words that it uses in this article are not authorized by the convention since they diminish the condition to be a human being. Under the traditional model of referring to the persons with disability according to the international convention.

The decree 160-2005 takes punctually the prohibition as motives of discrimination to the Persons with Disability, of equal way this decree 160-2005 takes Punctually the situation of reasonable adjustments in the articles 2, 3, 8, 9 and 39 concretely. The National Plan of Accessibility establishes the reasonable adjustments on the basis of seven (7) beginning of universal design. The constitution of the republic it links in agreement the condition to respect the life to the human person as supreme purpose of the society. The law of Equity and Integral Development, Decree 160-2005 of equal way in the articles 2, 3, 8, 9, and some others more only connect do not mention it precisely. Vida Independent's Movement, the Politics of Social Protection and the Politics Publishes of Disability in General aim and specifics relate this phrase context do not specify it appropriately. Only that of the Decree 160-2005 mentions related phrases initially of participation and incorporation, in the article 1, numeral article 2 2, article 3, article 7 in the area of definitions. Other relating regulations mention inside aims nothing more. Public politics 2004, National Plan of Accessibility 2011.

Elder Law, Law Mark with Social policies of social protection, Law of Plan of Country Vision of Government, Vida Independent's Movement, Only the constitution of the Republic mentions to with regard to the human diversity. The politics of social protection of the Secretariat of Human rights and Justice, The Law of the National Commissioner of the human rights and the Law of the Attorney General's office recounts it and they link since inside the aims they are the protection of the human rights in general and must handle the human diversity.

The principle of equality is mentioned Decree 160-2005, in Article 7, area definitions, the first definition.

Other laws or policies not specifically link the phrase refer to specific rights or if the law of the Public Ministry and the Organic Law of the National Commissioner for Human Rights allusion refer the principle of equality in Human Rights, Equality substantive, in Article 2 of decree 160-2005 targets within the inter mentioned legal equality holistically linking policies and public programs should be made thorough review of the principle of substantive equality and inclusion in other laws of any way via legislative reforms.



Disability is not in the public interest, has not made a priority for the government or for inclusion on the agenda of the state and civil society.

The advances are very few and so far working in a real public policy and social inclusion for people with disabilities. It mentions the Secretary of Justice and Human Rights as it is driving public policy in Honduras and has a plan for implementing these policies to all Secretaries of State.

Related to the theme Disabilities, this policy relates to human rights in general, where there is also people with disabilities.

The Ministry of Social Development is driving the review / creation of public policy on Disability by the Department for Persons with Disabilities in Honduras, which leads us to place an advocacy process to the correct and proper installation of this policy.

Corresponds to the Secretary of Health, research processes in prevention and rehabilitation of people with disabilities, these actions are in the pure institutional neglect, has been deceitful and unreliable performing diagnostics, to this group of people.

Since attention to the health system for people with disabilities is degrading, demeaning and give exaggerated medical malpractice cases against persons with discapacidad.se mentioned to Secretary of Interior and Population since functionally is where the General Directorate people with Disabilities for short "DIGEDEPDI", address to the powers conferred upon the governing body is called the Disability.

It is noteworthy that other regulations are placed on the understanding that development moves on two tracks state economic policies and social policies.

I. PRIVACY AND FAMILY LIFE.

VII.1. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF PRIVATE AND FAMILY LIFE.

In this aspect it is where the persons report their experiences with the social life and the participation of the persons with disability in the society, in general expresses the impact of the daily conviviality with the family and the society, and pitifully the reported experiences are negative since the family is the principal rapist of the principles for the persons with disability.

TABLE 5. REPORTED EXPERIENCES IN THE DOMAIN PRIVACY AND FAMILY LIFE			
PRINCIPLE		N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE^{R2}
DIGNITY	Dignity	21	21%
	Lack of Dignity	32	32%
AUTONOMY	Autonomy	8	8%
	Lack of Autonomy	16	16%
PARTICIPATION INCLUSION & ACCESSIBILITY	Inclusion and Accessibility	29	29%
	Exclusion and Lack of Accessibility	33	33%
NON DISCRIMINATION & EQUITY	Non Discrimination & Equality	4	4%
	Discrimination & Inequality	37	37%
RESPECT FOR THE DIFFERENCE	Respect	10	10%
	Disrespect	25	25%
TOTAL		77	77%

R2. These categories are not preferences because each participant could report three different situations and each situation alleged could involve many positive and negative experiences. Percentages are calculated based on 100 respondents. The total in each table shows the number of participants who reported experiences related to a specific domain considered in the study.

It is difficult to believe but according to the reported experiences 37% of the participants reported that in the bosom of the family it begins the discrimination since to many of them they do not integrate to the family alone area for their disability, to such a degree that the interviewed ones in a high degree reported to feel discriminated due to the unfavorable treatments to reason familiar prejudices since many women and same man they are an object of confinements in isolated rooms, 33% of the participants expressed to feel excluded and with lack of accessibility product of the familiar nonchalance since many of them live in totally inaccessible housings that a worthy life prevents them from having 32% of the polled persons expressed to feel with lack of dignity since many people expressed that their families make feel not respected and little valued, for example several interviewed expressed to us that their relatives as the fact of having a disability were not allowing them to have a sentimental couple, 25% of the interviewed ones expressed to feel with lack of respect because their relatives were not integrating them to the familiar activities. The highest number registered in the experiences of the persons with disability that they experienced discrimination, lack of dignity they were those who suffer from a physical disability and product of lack of policies commitment the persons who suffer from a sensory disability. In the positive aspect 29 % of the interviewed persons report to feel included and with accessibility in their privacy and relative.



These are some histories that Were Informed in the Domain of The Privacy and family life:

"To begin the family sometimes they isolate it only want to have me enclosed, sometimes one wants to take decisions and they do not listen to it, it on they protect one, and what is related to the society there are many barriers (33-year-old Woman)."

" I meet forced because my older brother comes and says to me remove yourself I am going to see television and gun-sight his favorite programs does not leave me the programs that I want to see in this moment (Masculine, 18 years)"

"The most difficult challenges that I have in my life it is to be imprisoned in my house because my parents my mom and my dad overprotect me and do not allow me to go out of my house if I go out is accompanied of my breast if I go to the college my dad is going to leave and bring me they do not allow me to have freedoms (Feminine, 23 years)"

VII.2. LEGAL ASPECTS

The Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities in its Articles 22 and 23, process, respect for privacy and family life. No person with disabilities, regardless of place of residence or living arrangements, shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence or other types of communication or to unlawful attacks on his honor and reputation. People with disabilities have the right to be protected by the law against such interference or attacks.

160-2005 Decree Article 14, Constitution of the Republic 76,111 articles and 112 municipal government excise Art Plan 60 Police Act and citizen, Family Code Articles 2.3 and previous 6All including article 14 of the law of equity needed a review and significant improvements. In reality this respect or right of Persons with Disabilities is constantly violated.

ARTICLE 14. - FAMILY. All family members should contribute to their members with disabilities, have an ideal starting point for develop fully and be integrated into society with dignity. ARTICLE 15. - GUARANTORS.

Corresponds to the legal representatives of minors and dependent adults with disabilities permanent duty of care in these conditions for their development and integrity. Respect for privacy is governed by Article 76 of the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras, which states that everyone has the right to respect for private and family life, and Article 111 and 112. But unfortunately these laws do not or are not enforced because as already mentioned this family report begin discrimination governments as indifferent to this sector. It is important to note that the reception of persons with disabilities through a Family Law on protection against domestic

violence, through the prosecution called Honduran prosecutors, who oversees the respect and dignity of persons with disabilities and respect for their family.

There is a particular Act penalties for discrimination, which points out the respect for people and families religious preference, political pitch etc. And that the family should take over dependence on family members are those who are totally or partially with some degree of disability and respect for the right to have a family without conditions. Efforts are made but still insufficient because violating this principle is followed in all its glory, introducing a law of independent living for people with disabilities Honduras for a life of dignity and fulfillment in all their rights.

VIII. EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK

VIII.1. EL EMPLOYMENT AND DISABLED PEOPLE, THEIR EXPERIENCES AND EVALUATION.

This axis is related to the need to promote the involvement of disabled people of working age, the development of productive activities, with dignity and equal footing with the rest of the population.

Employment and labor is an aspect where interviewees recounted their experiences, both positive and / or negative. The principles of human rights are violated most of them summarized in Table 6 verified.

TABLE 6. REPORTED EXPERIENCES IN THE DOMAIN OF WORK			
PRINCIPLE		N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE ^{R3}
DIGNITY	Dignity	6	6%
	Lack of Dignity	20	20%
AUTONOMY	Autonomy	7	7%
	Lack of Autonomy	4	4%
PARTICIPATION INCLUSION AND ACCESSIBILITY	Inclusion and Accessibility	19	19%
	Exclusión y Falta de Accesibilidad	29	29%
NON DISCRIMINATION & EQUALITY	Non Discrimination & Equality	2	2%
	Discrimination & Inequality	26	26%
RESPECT FOR THE DIFFERENCE	Respect	1	1%
	Disrespect	29	29%
TOTAL		55	55%

R3. These categories are not preferences because each participant could report three different situations and each situation alleged could involve many positive and negative experiences. Percentages are calculated based on 100 respondents. The total in each table shows the number of participants who reported experiences related to a specific domain considered in the study.



The results are alarming because 29% of respondents felt excluded and lack of accessibility and lack respect in the workforce, since many of them experienced and architectural barriers that many companies do not have the slightest interest in making necessary adjustments for the sake of economic prejudice involved in the recruitment to be a person with a disability, 26% of respondents experienced or felt discriminated against because they felt that deviated from the options to work because as a person with disability does not have the ability to develop decent work, who were not considered equal to other people without a disability. 20% of respondents reported a lack of dignity at work because they are emotionally hurt people for having a disability also 19% of the surveyed population said to be taken into account for a labor position, through the inclusion for employment. Many of them expressed the need to work to feel useful to society but are the biggest barriers they face.

These are some of the histories that were informed in the Domain of The Employment and Work:

"In many instances I have come to give me a job but have not found a support because of my disability (male, 42 years)"

"Where I work they took the salary from me, there my life change completely because already without salary already it could not give anything in my house, they said to me that if I was giving something it is nice because the house was giving shade but was not giving food and now I have located myself to selling oranges little by little to construct my bicycle (Man, 39 years)"

"When they realized my problem and told me that I was not going to continue working I was not given more details, they know we are not silly because we know was is the reason but the fact that one of time you feel bad (male, 46 years)"

Some people with disabilities start their own business, businesses do barely enough to cover some personal expenses and their families, especially the lack of concrete opportunities to have access to decent employment and respecting their human rights principles, is said companies and the state itself should guarantee employment for ten people with disabilities per hundred employees and is a law that isn't respect, since regulators ignore this sad reality for people with disability.

In the areas of life, the work and employment. People with disabilities are often marginalized and unfairly dismissed just because they have a disability.



VIII.2. LEGALASPECTS

The Convention, in Article 27, States recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others, this includes the right to have the opportunity to gain his living by work freely chosen or accepted in a market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities.

By generally no political or legal aspects really work to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities and to respect and guarantee their right to work in the little importance by the state to defend the rights that the law of equity for development comprehensive persons with disabilities in its Article 31 says that is the one to ensure disabled people a decent and equal accessibility to all citizens.

ARTICLE 32. - EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION. Are considered employment discrimination adopt recruitment criteria or set working conditions not suited to the conditions of the applicants. So how to apply additional requirements to those for any other applicant and not used, for reasons of disability, when it is ideal for the office or work requested. But unfortunately and through this project we can find that this is not true or at all because according to their experiences related by participants their biggest barrier to employment is not having his disability discrimination.

There are plenty of laws and programs that specify compliance to this labor law is the decree 160-2005, which reads in its provisions is mandatory for public and private companies hiring people with disabilities as established placement table. But in practice and actually look there is a high rate of unemployed disabled people in all types of disability levels. There is not enough political will state, and there is widespread failure on the part of private companies in relation to the fulfillment of this right to work. Constitution of the Republic Chapters VI VY labor code 2004 Public Policy Act of temporary employment contract (temporary Act) Fees recruitment of the Secretary of Labor and Social Security.

Employment program for women and women with disabilities 54-96 decree Tax Incentives Article 2 (for the creation of employment opportunities for people with disabilities be given an extra 25% tax deductible net income to pay). Working code ensures compliance and employment discrimination but is a general law and not an item that guarantees this right to persons with disabilities, and all available laws to impose no obligations on employers to employ people therefore disabled under this poverty is the most extreme form of social exclusion and is directly related to unemployment.

IX. INCOME SECURITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES

IX.1. REPORTED EXPERIENCES IN THE DOMAIN OF INCOME SECURITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES

This domain is where they express their experiences in access or denial of income and social supports for exacerbating the vulnerability of people with disabilities and this increases the levels of poverty and social exclusion, so we see it reflected in Table 8.

TABLE 8. EXPERIENCES REPORTED IN THE DOMAIN OF INCOME SECURITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
PRINCIPLE		N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE ^{R4}
DIGNITY	Dignity	0	0%
	Lack of Dignity	20	20%
AUTONOMY	Autonomy	0	0%
	Lack of Autonomy	0	0%
PARTICIPATION INCLUSION AND ACCESSIBILITY	Inclusion and Accessibility	8	8%
	Exclusion and Lack of Accessibility	30	30%
NON DISCRIMINATION & EQUALITY	Non Discrimination & Equality	4	4%
	Discrimination & Inequality	21	21%
RESPECT FOR THE DIFFERENCE	Respect	4	4%
	Disrespect	13	13%
TOTAL		35	35%

R4. These categories are not preferences because each participant could report three different situations and each situation alleged could involve many positive and negative experiences. Percentages are calculated based on 100 respondents. The total in each table shows the number of participants who reported experiences related to a specific domain considered in the study.

30% of respondents revealed their experiences feeling excluded and lack of accessibility, so we can report that three out of four people in this study reported experiencing exclusion by reason of not having access to discounts, lack of access transport and social benefits which have rights, also revealed 21% experiencing discrimination and inequality for the reason that many of them were classified by their appearance, so they suffer at the level of support services and product revenue assurance disability status the government takes the necessary measures to ensure their socioeconomic status, 20% of respondents reported feeling with lack of dignity, because they have no real support or technical aids to feel useful to society.

In this regard, the number of negative experiences related to gender is approximate (as discussed below). We affirm in throughout our study as men have experienced



more negative experiences of women with disabilities experienced more positive experiences with the principle of equality and non-discrimination and participation, inclusion and accessibility, in terms the principle of respect for diversity. Both men and women with disabilities had negative experiences in relation to the principle of autonomy. Very few positive experiences were observed in relation to the total number of respondent's experiences among men with disabilities; the greatest difficulty is that none of the people could experience a principle of dignity.

These are some histories that Were Informed in the Domain of Income security and Se Support services:

"If one goes to some restaurant and for my disability I want my discount of 25 % there are people who bothers and not attends me (Man, 61 years) "

"I did a request of a few sheets of zinc to do a galley one year ago they said to me that already it was and said to me that another day was coming and I never come and already later they said to me that already helped me and that already they could not help me (Man, 64 years)"

" I asked for my discount of the person with disability and they said to me that they were not giving this discount and I said to them that because it owed and then they were saying that they did not know anything of the discounts of the persons with disability and I believe that there they left me externally and we had to pay everything what is the food that we were eating up, then I believe that there they left us externally and it should not be like that (Man, 27 years)"

IX.2. LEGAL ASPECTS

In line with the provisions of Article 28 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, was defined as one of the axes, corresponding to recognize and develop the implementation of the right of disabled people to a level of living adequate for the continuous improvement of living conditions and social protection.

Decree 160-2005, Article 2, paragraph 1, 4, dela Republic Constitution, Article 59, 60 Mention secure rights and standardize programs and projects towards obtaining all basic services and social and economic rights for people with disabilities is to achieve an adequate level of life of people with disabilities in Honduras, it should be a holistic strategy between the three branches of government.

Since there is a national plan that includes the development itself and involves all sectors there is no more violated compliance indicators. Consequently there is no improvement of life for people with disabilities in Honduras.

Article 53 of Law 160-2005. - DISCOUNTS. People with disabilities are entitled to discounts in the following cases: 1) Twenty-five percent (25%) in the urban land transport in the form of buses.



- 2) Twenty-five percent (25%) in land transport mode intercity buses.
- 3) Thirty percent (30%) in air and sea services domestic routes.
- 4) Fifty percent (50%) in rates of public entertainment such as cinemas, theaters, stadiums or other.
- 5) Twenty percent (20%) in the purchase of pharmaceutical drugs, with the corresponding prescription.
- 6) Twenty percent (20%) for general medical consultations and twenty five percent (25%) in specialized medical consultations.
- 7) Twenty percent (20%) in services surgery.
- 8) Twenty percent (20%) in the services received in hospitals and private clinics.
- 9) Twenty-five percent (25%) in dental, ophthalmology, clinical, radiological and all computerized analysis service, prosthesis or other equipment.
- 10) Twenty percent (20%) in any type of hotels regardless of category thereof.
- 11) Twenty percent (20%) Individual consumption of restaurant meals, according to the classification established by the Honduran Institute of Tourism (IHT) and twenty percent (20%) in musical instruments.

ARTICLE 54. Act 160-2005, TAX INCENTIVES. The individuals and companies that give discounts Identified in previous article, they are entitled to deduct from gross income for purposes of payment of income tax on one hundred percent (100%) of the amount resulting from the sum total of discounts granted.

X. EDUCATION

X.1 INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION.

TABLE 7. EXPERIENCES REPORTED IN THE DOMAIN OF EDUCATION			
PRINCIPLE		N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE ^{R5}
DIGNITY	Dignity	4	4%
	Lack of Dignity	14	14%
AUTONOMY	Autonomy	5	5%
	Lack of Autonomy	2	2%
PARTICIPATION INCLUSION AND ACCESSIBILITY	Inclusion and Accessibility	9	9%
	Exclusion and Lack of Accessibility	14	14%
NON DISCRIMINATION & EQUALITY	Non Discrimination and Equality	2	2%
	Discrimination & Inequality	16	16%
RESPECT FOR THE DIFFERENCE	Respect	6	6%
	Disrespect	8	8%
TOTAL		28	28%

R5. These categories are not preferences because each participant could report three different situations and each situation alleged could involve many positive and negative experiences. Percentages are calculated based on 100 respondents. The total in each table shows the number of participants who reported experiences related to a specific domain considered in the study.

The principle of the participation, the exclusion and lack of accessibility, discrimination inequity were most mentioned by the interviewed ones as for education un16% of the participants mentioned discrimination and inequity had experienced product that for having a disability they were isolated, one of the problems the deaf ones suffer it since in the educational national plan neither a politics nor material exists in language of signs for example a reported experience was commenting to us that the teacher was promoting it of year but was submitting it neither to examinations nor tasks as to other companions, 14% of the polled population said to feel excluded and the lack of accessibility to the education, for not possessing suitable centers and that it should guarantee an education in equality of conditions for all and accessible buildings, 14% of the interviewed ones also expressed to feel the lack of dignity since they reported many to have suffered on name as special or to express that they could not you study for being disabled persons something that must be worrying. 8% of the interviewed ones I express the lack of respect that one finds in the domain of the education.

These are some histories that were informed in the Domain of The Education:

“The teacher was explaining talked and talked and I would not take note of what she was saying and a companion retreat the book to the distance that I could see, the hid



on the other side of your body so that I could not see and at that moment I could not take notes and I had to seek help from the teacher (Male, 18 years)"

"When in the class we make groups we stay alone and any groups wants to added to our group because they think that we do not know the work that we have to do and do not have the opportunity or help to do the job (Male, 20 years)"

" In my class there is a teacher to whom I do not understand and she says you have to know, you it already owe it of having done it, and I say to her that I do not understand teacher I need you say to me that I have to know, but I do not deal I cannot do it and when she checks my works she say that everything is bad, do not know because the teacher is like that with me but she likes the language of signs, it for the listeners either, she gives lessons for the listeners, she speaks in his class for all but she does not approach to give me instructions to my less in order that she does it in language of signs. (Woman, 20 years)"

X.2. LEGAL ASPECTS

The convention on the human rights of persons with disabilities in its Article 24 Educación, States recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity des, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and education throughout life, in order to fully develop human potential and dignity and self-respect and strengthen respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and human diversity.

Decree 160-2005 , Articles 18 , 19, 20,21 and 22 , Constitution of the Republic Article 123 of Chapter VIII of education and culture, education Basic Law Article 24, paragraph a , Chapter II Article 46 Article 43 Access to equity , public Policies of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights , the Constitution of the Republic states that education is free and art. 60 reads in our law equal opportunities for people with Disability Decree 160-2005 , specifies ways of how and when to implement reasonable adjustments for people with disabilities receive their right to education , in the year 2012 was approved fundamental law of education, where there was civil society participation in the construction of this act and the disability sector was present specific proposals, But when legislating and approval will not be installed in any article guarantees for persons with Disability . Rather, they refer to people with disabilities as people with disabilities. The state must guarantee the right to education practice over reality there are many differences, both barriers are physical, social and curriculum for the education of persons with disabilities. 160-2005 Law stipulates in Article 18. - EDUCATION GOVERNING AUTHORITIES. Education governing bodies are responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions of article.

XI. HEALTH, HABILITATION AND REHABILITATION

XI. 1 REPORTED EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH, HABILITATION AND REHABILITATION.

An important factor that cannot be overlooked and is the accessibility to the health for the persons with disability in the Table 9, the interviewed ones reported THEIR experiences in this principle.

TABLA 9. EXPERIENCES REPORTED IN THE DOMAIN OF HEALTH, HABILITATION AND REHABILITATION.			
PRINCIPLE		N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE ^{R6}
DIGNITY	Dignity	3	3%
	Lack of Dignity	6	6%
AUTONOMY	Autonomy	0	0%
	Lack of Autonomy	1	1%
PARTICIPATION INCLUSION AND ACCESSIBILITY	Inclusion and Accessibility	3	3%
	Exclusion and Lack of Accessibility	9	9%
NON DISCRIMINATION & EQUALITY	Non Discrimination & Equality	2	2%
	Discrimination & Inequality	14	14%
RESPECT FOR THE DIFFERENCE	Respect	0	0%
	Disrespect	6	6%
TOTAL		21	21%

^{R6}. These categories are not preferences because each participant could report three different situations and each situation alleged could involve many positive and negative experiences. Percentages are calculated based on 100 respondents. The total in each table shows the number of participants who reported experiences related to a specific domain considered in the study.

The interviewed ones according to his statements in his experiences express the lack of conscience and the violation to the right to the health and the rehabilitation, the habilitation of the welfare public centers the lack of guarantee of a health deigns, and little or nothing to the access to the health offered to private institutions and the indifference of the authorities towards the persons' sector with disability 14 % of the interviewed ones reported of having suffered from discrimination and inequity when they were present at some center of health, 6 % report that his dignity had been disrespected, , 9 % report the exclusion and the lack of accessibility in the centers of attention medicates since in many hospitals they do not possess necessary adjustments to attend to persons with disability, as 6 % report the lack of respect towards them for possessing a disability. And since one can you observe they highlight more the negative aspects that the positives in which only 3 % reported to feel worthy to the moment to receive attention medicates.



These are some of the histories that were informed in the Domain of Health, Habilitation and Rehabilitation:

"At 3 years after obtain my disability the doctors wanted to amputate my feet and told me I had them at all for nothing, that clog and he told me to the foot amputees i was going to mobilize more (Male, 34 years)"

"When I go to the doctor sometimes he let me to the latest, I went to consultation with a doctor and the doctor said to me that to that I was going there, and I said to him that one newly facing the situation with the wheelchair, and he said to me that every day was going to be spoiling, and I said to him because he says it to me, and he said to me that alone he to me could say it, and better go away for your house in order that you face the life as pruning's (Man, 36 years) "

"In the hospital I had problems in the delivery of medicines, i had to tell a guard that help me to get the medicines, that patients tails are large and one needs attention quickly you are a person with a disability and cannot be both time in a hospital to deliver the drugs (Female, 55 years)"

XI: 2. LEGAL ASPECTS.

The Convention, in Article 25, States recognize that people with disabilities are entitled to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on grounds of disability. States shall take appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to health services that take into account gender issues, including health-related rehabilitation. In particular, States Parties shall: a) Provide persons with disabilities with health care and free or affordable of the same variety and quality that other people, even in the field of sexual and reproductive health, and programs public health for the population.

There are no state programs in relation to the room and rehabilitation , it is necessary to clarify that institutions and people with disabilities perform physical and social rehabilitation , plus the state through the health system has programs related to physical rehabilitation and nothing more medium scale marks . Again it relates to promoting disabled room for the state does not exist. 160-2005 Law described in Article 26 and 27. The State guarantees Public health services offered in the different hospitals and other components of the health system in the country, equal and quality for people with disabilities. It is considered an act of discrimination to refuse to lend or provide them in inferior quality. The Secretary of State for Health, in addition to the responsibilities outlined in other laws, be responsible for: 1) Incorporate and develop specific annual, multidisciplinary programs for the assessment and prevention . All situations that may cause disabilities. Just as school health programs as necessary, in order to ensure health.

XII. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION.

XII.1. REPORTED EXPERIENCES IN THE DOMAIN OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

An important aspect that cannot be overlooked is the access to the information and communication, reflected according to the experiences reported by the participants in the Table 10.

TABLE 10. EXPERIENCES REPORTED IN THE DOMAIN OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION			
PRINCIPLE		N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAJE ^{R7}
DIGNITY	Dignity	1	1%
	Lack of Dignity	3	3%
AUTONOMY	Autonomy	0	0%
	Lack of Autonomy	0	0%
PARTICIPATION INCLUSION AND ACCESSIBILITY	Inclusion and Accessibility	2	2%
	Exclusion and Lack of Accessibility	5	5%
NON DISCRIMINATION & EQUALITY	Non Discrimination & Equality	3	3%
	Discrimination & Inequality	3	3%
RESPECT FOR THE DIFFERENCE	Respect	0	0%
	Disrespect	2	2%
TOTAL		17	17%

^{R7}. These categories are not preferences because each participant could report three different situations and each situation alleged could involve many positive and negative experiences. Percentages are calculated based on 100 respondents. The total in each table shows the number of participants who reported experiences related to a specific domain considered in the study.

The interviewed ones according to his statements in his experiences express the lack of values and the violation to the right to the participation his incorporation and accessibility to the communication and I access to the information, the unworkability and lack of conscience of the central and local governments the lack of guarantee of an accessibility based on the accessibility to universally, the lack of Laws that guarantee the access to these rights for the persons with disability. 5 % of the interviewed persons expressed the exclusion and the lack of accessibility to the information systems and communication, 3 % report some type of discrimination and inequality has suffered to the moment to have access to the information or communication.

The persons who more reported cases of violation in the area of information and communication were the deaf persons and blind persons due to the fact that one does



not possess the necessary measures in the country in order that they could have access to the information and communication.

These are some histories that were informed in the Domain of Information and Communication:

" At this moment I am in the second course and my experience in the college is that the teachers manage to speak and I am with some companion in the playtime and i have to take time take annotations due to the fact that we do not have interpreter in the college (Man, 20 years) "

"Communication that is my biggest problem, is one of the barriers that I have, I had no way to communicating until that time I watched and was going to touch my aunt to ask for things (Female, 20 years)"

"I do not understand the information that is going on if there is an alarm, an alert to the people of our country and I do not whole if the information is insufficient to deaf people do not have interpreters on TV and in the news. (Female, 22 years) "

XII.2. LEGAL ASPECTS

Decree 160-2005, Equity and Development Act Comprehensive Persons with Disabilities Articles 8, 9, 10,11, United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Article 21

Equity and Development Act Article 10. ACCESS TO INFORMATION. All public and private institutions that offer some kind of support or services to people with disabilities and their families are required to provide current, accurate, understandable and accessible reference to disability and services they provide.

ARTICLE 11. - MEDIA. The media, for whatever reason try, discuss or disseminate commercial advertising or otherwise, regarding the issue of disability, they should do so always positive equity people and respect for human dignity. Do not send messages or comments in contempt for the disabled

Article 21. Freedom of expression and opinion and access to information States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice within the meaning of Article 2 of this Convention, including:

- a) Provide persons with disabilities information to the general public in a timely manner and without additional cost, in accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities;
- b) Accepting and facilitating the use of sign language, Braille, modes, media, and augmentative and alternative communication, and all other modes, means and

formats of communication of their choice by persons with disabilities in official interactions ;

- c) Encourage private entities that provide services to the general public, including through the Internet, to provide information and services in formats that people with disabilities can use and have access;
- d) Encouraging the mass media, including providers of information through the Internet, to make their services accessible to persons with disabilities;
- e) Recognizing and promoting the use of sign languages.

XVIII. ACCESS TO JUSTICE

XIII.1. REPORTED EXPERIENCES IN THE DOMAIN OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE

He is one of the domains of minor exhibition of polled access to the justices, by virtue of small accessibility to the safety systems and small attention to the denunciations of this sector for all those that give justice.

According to the participants in his exhibitions they have narrated in the main their negative experiences and since it has been a constant the majority of that there expose the violation to a principle of right human beings El 6 % of the interviewed ones report the exclusion and the lack of accessibility in the domain of the access to the justice due to the fact that there are not born in mind the denunciations realized by them, for what they take the measure of not being present at any center what provokes an inequality in the accesses to the justice 4 % of the interviewed ones report the incorporation and accessibility to the justice for what not everything is negative. Table 11.

TABLA 11. EXPERIENCES REPORTED IN THE DOMAIN OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE			
PRINCIPLE		N° DE PERSONS	PERCENTAGER ⁸
DIGNITY	Dignity	0	0%
	Lack of Dignity	6	6%
AUTONOMY	Autonomy	0	0%
	Lack of Autonomy	0	0%
PARTICIPATION INCLUSION AND ACCESSIBILITY	Inclusion and Accessibility	4	4%
	Exclusion and Lack of Accessibility	6	6%
NON DISCRIMINATION & EQUALITY	Non Discrimination & Equality	3	3%
	Discrimination & Inequality	2	2%
RESPECT FOR THE DIFFERENCE	Respect	3	3%
	Disrespect	1	1%
TOTAL		13	13%

R7. These categories are not preferences because each participant could report three different situations and each situation alleged could involve many positive and negative experiences. Percentages are calculated based on 100

respondents. The total in each table shows the number of participants who reported experiences related to a specific domain considered in the study.

XIII.2. LEGAL ASPECTS

The Constitution of the Republic chapter article 59,60,61,62,63,64,65 and individual rights, criminal code, Organic Law Article 16-15 of the Public Prosecutor, the Criminal Code, Family Code, Act justice, there has been in real effective access to justice, provide access to people with disabilities to the type of support they may require in exercising their legal capacity only occurs in very specific circumstances and creating a block of incidence. Among the duties of the Directorate " DIGEDEPDI " this guarantee that access to justice more fulfilled, do not apply or provide this benefit despite being the lead agency on Disability , there are no safeguards to prevent abuse, exclusion and discrimination . The human rights commissioner does what he can, COFADEH is insufficient and the Attorney General of Human Rights, to date, no effort has been made whole case it receives with the weakness that the unit is not separated from the prosecution, exclusive prosecutors would attend promptly to Persons with Disabilities, but everything is under the management of the Office of Human Rights.

XIV. ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES OF THE MEDIA.

It is important to know information brings over of how the disability is visualized in Honduras, "The persons with disability have rights. It does not have why an object of the pity, not of a pity be. Then, to face the topic of the disability from the point of view of the pity and of the charity, it seems to us that it is to move back. And more when in the imaginary popular one always it is represented by stereotypes and prejudices that are harmful ".

The mass media in Honduras recover three useful functions for the society: to report, to form and to entertain. With regard to the second function: to form, it exceeds to say that the means are big forming of the public opinion. Along the history, they have been used as an instrument to influence the society, to convince to the hearings and even, and sadly, to manipulate the citizens. The mass it enjoys credibility and, especially the audio-visual means, are creators of trends, modes, languages and stereotypes.

In this respect, and on having spoken about the social projection, it appreciates an evolution and a change in the image that the means have transmitted of the persons with some disability during the last years. From ends of the 19th century the disability was inspiring a pity, pity and marginalization, because this circumstance was relating to a tragedy. Of way, that in the press of this epoch, as well as in other means like the cinema and the literature, the persons with disability were protagonists of dramatic



statements, where, according to the case, they were recovering the paper of victim or hangman.

The image that today the means project on the persons with disability is incorrect and does not correspond with the reality. "The audio-visual means show an image distorted of the disability where everything is a shame; what it is necessary to do from the mass media is to advise, to report and to educate to the hearing in order that it changes this concept "

It is important that the informative companies and the journalists who are employed at them know, rest and act to promote the paper that the means (press, radio, television and Internet) can recover in the integration of these persons and in the suppression of a few barriers: architectural, communication, social and mental, that, today, lack sense.

The Law of Equity and Comprehensive Development for People with Disabilities in Honduras in its Article 11. - MEDIA. The media treated for any reason, discuss or disseminate commercial advertising or otherwise, regarding the issue of disability, must always do positively to equity people and respect for human dignity. Do not send messages or comments in contempt for people with disabilities. And the view is that our interviewees expressed in many ways as invalid or disabled words require the government to improve health conditions, it is outrageous that the media continue to use these terms to refer to a person with disabilities.

The experience has allowed media monitoring and detecting that journalists still have many questions about how to address the issues associated with disability in their articles, reports, editorials, and responsibility for mistakes should be shared with those organizations and media information source officiating. Similar lack of knowledge is evident in the statements of people with disabilities and their families. The disabled person just perceives itself as worthy of Rights.

The media have reproduced the lack of consideration of the issue of disability as utility and public interest, leading to a depletion in the texts published in newspapers this approach. The same problem arises in the preparation of reports broadcast on radio and television.

The first step to qualify the coverage of topics related to disability involves a paradigm shift. It is essential that journalists know the concepts of inclusive society and people with disabilities. For a long time people with disabilities were considered "Invalides" socially useless bone and terms such as these should be eliminated because the correct term is a person with disabilities. In the field of disability in general, it becomes almost automatic conceptual confusion which is included from right, privileges, and charity, common image presented by the media is of poor disabled



person as deserving of pity and material aid , the focus is moving off the attention victimization next sad increasingly reinforcing stigma and stereotype.

The treatment by the media for people with disabilities has been changing slowly, however persists filing a stigmatized image of the disabled person. The coverage of disability issues demand the proper use of concepts and new approaches to publishing, improving product quality editorial goal seems undervalued because newsrooms and society have not yet allowed references that say it is a focus of excellence to the topic of disability.

It is important that the journalist keep the same standards of rigor , spirit of research , critical thinking, data verification and comparison of multiple views that are used to develop an appropriate journalistic material on any other subject . This approach would avoid many mistakes detected in the coverage analyzed in the research . Nothing justifies that the professional press stop and show critically naive and complacent posture when confronted with issues related to the universe of people with disabilities , even though it may be motivated by the best intentions. For the same reasons given , it is not advisable to overestimate and mystify people with disabilities . It is very important to use the correct words in the proper context . Not recommended the use of the words "carrier" "poor" or "disabled" . As we saw , people with disabilities are arguing that they do not carry a disability as though they carried a shoe or bag . Since the word "disabled" has the disadvantage of integrating the part to the whole , suggesting that the whole person is poor. Is preferable to the term "persons with disabilities" , which recognizes the person without disqualifying condition .

Other terms used by journalists deserve special explanations. For example, "deaf and dumb" because it also reveals a prejudice, misinformation conceptual. Deafness has no direct relationship with being dumb. Deaf people do not necessarily have any voice problem. They do not talk because they do not listen, and so have great difficulty to express themselves through language, opting almost always sign language.

The topic of disability permeates all subjects, assuming diversity, differences and observation which sees the disabled person as a citizen. It is important to adopt the perspective of the disability may be a feature, but it does not identify the person from the point of view of their human condition and of their right to join all areas of social life. It is essential to link the topics related to the fact that people with disabilities have rights like any other citizen. In the event coverage (editorial, cultural or civic), for example, the professional must maintain a critical perspective in relation to accessibility.

This can transform behaviors expand and enrich content perspectives. One of the most frequent failures of media coverage relates to the lack of monitoring of the impact of public policies on the lives of people with disabilities. For example, it is insufficient to report that the government has scheduled the delivery of prosthesis. It is also necessary to check the development of actions, accompany, supervise and claim support in order to improve procedures and ensure compliance with the commitments.

Investigative journalism is not restricted to propagate complaints. Despite being less attractive, research is needed on the social those institutions where rights are respected. It may be more strenuous, but is socially more efficient. Identify the legitimate leadership acting alongside people with disabilities preventing opportunistic group infighting harm the credibility of journalistic material. Since some states with the greatest diffusion are not always the most reliable.

There are a number of barriers to be overcome to improve the quality of media coverage on issues related to people with disabilities: prejudice, insufficient training and lack of information. In certain circumstances, journalists suffering because of publishers little aware of disability issues and the interests of the media market.

Compete to press reverse this relationship through creative notes, recognizing its importance as that audience potential readers and consumers of information. In principle, overly didactic items are not very interesting from a journalistic standpoint. However, in some cases you must cite articles and laws. In such situations, care must be taken so that contextualize deemed essential reader incorporating the text. In the same way, try to show details and small differences, as well as some examples and references.

XV. RESPONSE TO THE ABUSE AND DISCRIMINATION

The analysis is based on the answers of the interviewed ones of the actions taken in a personal capacity opposite to the discrimination; here we find a series of response that will have to be born in mind to try to change these situations that explain to themselves in the table 12.

TABLE 12. RESPONSE TO THE ABUSE AND DISCRIMINATION		
RESPONSE	N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE
Avoid or Take Distance in situations of abuse or discrimination	37	37%
Return or modify Trying Abuse or Discrimination situations	5	5%
Report or Take Legal Action Abuse or situations of Discrimination	19	19%
Other Forms of Abuse Situations Reply In or Discrimination	1	1%

37% of the interviewed ones reported that they prefer avoiding or taking distance before situations of abuse or discrimination in the area of response before the abuse and the discrimination, 19 % of the interviewed ones reported or took legal action before situations of abuse or discrimination

On the basis of the presented answers most of abuses or discrimination have not been denounced for different reasons and one that more the interviewed ones mentioned, it is that they think that there are no consciences or offices that attend in an effective way to the denunciations for abuses or discrimination towards the persons with disability.

Also were reported that they experienced to a great extent that took to good realizing the denunciation but that the processes have not had response before so many abuses according to the same experiences experienced by the interviewed ones, situations that of equal way do not stop calling the attention, product of so many indifference.

Immediately after everything previous in a minimal number the interviewed persons tried to modify some situation of abuses or discrimination of which they were an object.

These are some histories that were informed in Response before the Abuse and Discrimination:

"I have not complained about not having friendships with family feuds because I'm afraid they will kill me right there (Man, 39 years)"

"If we went to the human rights they are in steps in hands of the police they all are in investigation all that already from last year this companion was extracted and it goes more than one year and this problem has not been solved and then since we are here in our country it is true that come to prepare us they come to qualify theirs certain organizations but that do not instruct us in this topic. (Man, 60 years) "

I. REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING

There are many reasons why a person from those interviewed have not made a complaint or inform any abuse thereof which we expose in Table 13.

TABLE 13. REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING		
REASONS	N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE
"Nothing would not have happened"	20	20%
Lack of Access	21	21%
Fear	18	18%
Lack of Economic Resources	0	0%
Corruption	0	0%
Self-incrimination	3	3%
Other Reasons	7	7%

21% of the interviewed ones I do not report due to the lack of access to denounce. 20% of the interviewed ones report that they did not report due to the fact that they supposed that " It would not have happened at all ". 18% of the interviewed ones reported that for motives of fear they do not inform the acts of abuse or discrimination. One of the most compelling reasons for not reported abuse or report a lack of confidence that the entities responsible for the defense of human rights in Honduras and the lack of access to those institutions that are virtually ornaments and that are completely inaccessible to such a degree that the majority of respondents did not report the abuse by the lack of access and that thought and believe that nothing would happen, and something that continues to worry and fear retaliation for reporting or report any violation their rights.

As mentioned above one of the biggest reasons that respondents expressed a lack of access to bodies of human rights defenders, as they are buildings without elevators, lack of ramps, people who are only to appear as people with disabilities are the least favored with entities that were created for the sole purpose of defending human rights.

Here are some stories in Reasons Not Inform:

"The complaints are not heard and that is everyday discussion in the media and that is the situation you hear every day (Female, 54 years)"

"Yeah, but in vain denounce these allegations do not pass the roof of the house because in reality the authorities are not doing what they should do. (Female, 60 years)"

"There's nowhere to denounce an experience like that happened to me, for lack of knowledge or perhaps is that there is therefore, no prosecution for disabled people (male, 46 years)"

I. SYSTEMATIC ROOTS OF DISCRIMINATION

The aftermath of discrimination include economic, social and legislative factors that lead to abuse towards disabled people e Table 14. We will tell you what the explosions of respondents were.

TABLE 14. SYSTEMATIC ROOT OF DISCRIMINATION		
ROOTS	N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE
ECONOMIC	6	6%
SOCIAL	27	27%
LEGISLATIVE	23	23%

One of the determinant factors with 27 % in the discrimination is the society affirming the exposed thing previously that we have an indifferent society towards the persons with disability since the majority of the interviewed ones expressed the highest factor or reason of the discrimination is the social classification of which they are an object for suffering some degree of disability. 23 % of the interviewed ones reported that the roots of the discrimination are for legislative aspects, and 6 % report that for economic aspects.

Other roots and that should be the guarantor of respect for the rights of people with disabilities, is the indifference of the government to such an extent that during 2013 we reduced the budget to the sector of persons with disabilities in more than 9 million Lempiras serving more than 70 thousand people with disabilities directly and more than 250 thousand indirectly and is one of the major players in the sector discrimination against people with disabilities, not to make a real law for the benefit of people with disabilities, respondents expressed their dissatisfaction with the lack of real public policies that improve the standard of living of people with disabilities.

Here are some stories in Estate Inform Systematic Discrimination:

"We disabled people are violated even by the authorities as they are to defend them but it is not indifference here there one God with us. (Female, 50 years) "

"I believe that public and private institutions and organizations of persons with disabilities should be more responsible and treat people with disabilities as it is a normal person because we are part of the people. (Female, 63 years) "

"Well I have visited different places and I have said no, no, no and these people do not know the capabilities that we can do, after a cousin told me that I'm going to help and the pay is very little and does not I adjusted to all that I need (Male, 18 years)"

XVIII. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Participants through their interventions conducted a series of general recommendations that the state can change or improve the situation of persons with disabilities live in Honduras, which are shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15. RECOMMENDATIONS		
RECOMMENDATIONS	N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE
create Awareness	37	37%
Financial Support	6	6%
social Supports	22	22%
Representation	0	0%
Respect	13	13%
Legislation	14	14%
Support from the same people	6	6%
Other Recommendations	2	2%

37 % of the interviewed ones reported though it seems to be strange it is that they ask that the society must create conscience for the vulnerable sectors and not to become indifferent before a population who also is productive the country arranges, which means that the society to one does not accept in the same one that the disability is a part of the human diversity. 22 % of the interviewed ones reports that there must be social supports to the persons with disability. 14 % of the interviewed ones recommended the legislation, 13 % report that it must exist more I respect the persons with disability.

The government should create laws that really are for the benefit of disabled people, real commitments to this sector, you can create real political laws of inclusion of people with disabilities, who meet stipulated laws and convention based the rights of persons with disabilities.

Accessibility Laws inclusive education, social security for people with disabilities, social support programs are developed so as to improve the quality of life for people with disabilities.



Respect for the principles of human rights of people with disabilities, and other recommendations such as streets to create accessible, affordable transportation.

Here are some stories that Inform on Recommendations:

"Well is that measures must be taken of human rights without hypocrisy indeed ensure rights, these organizations are not only politicized (Female, 45 years)"

"If, as I said, give me truth if we say there is this seed capital for the purchase of looms, hemp, wire, could I as they say, start over and since it would improve my income (male, 39 years)"

"Training, training the entire population, speaking of disability I say if you could (male, 46 years)"

XIX. GENDER AND DISABILITY

TABLE 16. GENDER AND DISABILITY		
INTERACTION	N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE
Best is to Persons with disabilities than women	3	3%
This is equal to the Persons with disabilities than women	70	70%
It is worse for people with disabilities than women	27	27%
TOTAL	100	100%

Table 16 reflects a very high degree of discrimination in comparison to gender and disability to such a degree that the majority of respondents expressed that it is just disabled people that women, being a highly patriarchal country where women are also marginalized to the background and women with disabilities are locked and marginalized to family life but also a high degree of participant population express that it is worse for people with disabilities to the woman only reason this classification are subject to being disabled in the sense that many of our interviewed

experienced degrees of discrimination that have forbid relate to other people and even their own families.

XX. ETHNICITY AND DISABILITY

TABLE 17. ETHNICITY AND DISABILITY		
INTERACTION	N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE
It is better to People with disabilities Ethnic groups	5	5%
This is equal to People with disabilities Ethnic groups	66	66%
It is worse for people with disabilities Ethnic groups	29	29%
TOTAL	100	100%

Honduras is characterized by its diversity of ethnic groups innumerable but just the lack of awareness of society reflects ethnicities are treated like a person with disabilities where by his humility are discriminated against and even degree of racism, to the extent that they are also object classification by color, economic status.

Also a high number of respondents argue that ethnic groups are treated better than a person with disabilities, because they believe that a person in spite of belonging to an ethnic group has the ease of mobility that do not have a disabled person and has other argument that makes them a little better their lives.

And to a lesser degree of the respondents are of the view that disabled people are treated better than people of other ethnicities.

XXI. SOCIAL CLASS AND DISABILITY.

TABLE 18. SOCIAL CLASS AND DISABILITY		
INTERACTION	N° OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE
Best is to Persons with disabilities poor people	5	5%
This is equal to the Persons with disabilities poor people	75	75%
It is worse for people with disabilities that the poor	20	20%
TOTAL	100	100%

As unfortunately our country is distinguished by the social rankings reflect the results as a result of the experiences reported by the participants expressed that it is equal to a disabled person to a poor person judged only for their property, which they think that being poor is also a discriminative treatment disability which poor people are subjected.

In many participants expressed that it is differently or worse a person with disabilities to poor people because poor people say that one can live with dignity.

And a small number of our respondents expressed feeling that it is better to a person with disabilities to poor people this only comes to confirm the violation of human rights of persons on grounds of disability and economic status.

XXII. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Throughout this document, have compiled the results obtained as a result of joint work between various actors.

On the one hand, we have collected personal stories of people with disabilities in our country and compiled under a systematic scientific method that can be contrasted public policies, laws and social skills that the community expressed through the mass media .

The main objective of this work is to buy what at first governmental and other stakeholders express about the quality of life of people with disabilities and what actually happens.

In this final section is intended to capture some of the most highlighted results and explore some recommendations to further improve the quality of life of people with disabilities.

In relation to matters relating to social participation, clearly we obtain a minimum percentage of respondents highlighting that there are social sharing options based on equality of opportunity. This contrasts sharply with the principles and provisions set out in the laws and public policy which is stated explicitly mandatory to guarantee social participation of people with disabilities. When analyzing the results provided in the area of social skills through the study of media, there is view of an approach where the disabled person is identified as the passive recipients of charitable actions and obligations arising from the rights themselves humans.

A review from a dynamic range, social participation of people with disabilities continues even under the charity model cooperation from all sides not to increase the role of people with disabilities as full social actors.

In this sense, it is recommended to execute actions involving people with disabilities in areas related to social participation. Activities such choices accessible, accessible public information and access to functions of the state's role as health, education, culture, among others, should be quickly implemented.

In the field of health and education, respondents clearly show a trend that marks the zero availability of access to education or health services. From the interviews it appears that in those few cases where access actually occurs is the result of personal effort or particular factors such activities without being the result of a framework of law and its enforcement.



If you notice, regardless of social status, disability, all participants have shown a direct or indirect violation of access to education or health services. Worsen for women or people living in rural or unfavorable.

Again, although the rules analyzed account for a compulsory acquired by the central state and its decentralized bodies for access to these critical services. The practice indicates that compliance is often reduced or absolutely nil. In relation to the analysis of social skills, it is clear that the disabled person is still treated as receiving what is possible and what the principles and foundations of human rights explicit. In other words, should settle for what's not thinking precepts as dignity or autonomy.

In the area of communication and access to information, people with disabilities have clearly a restriction on their rights. The media still fail to identify people with disabilities as potential recipients but as passive recipients disenfranchised.

A special section should be given to two crucial factors in our study. For one thing, all rights violated rights or areas when it focused on women were accentuated and almost were taken to the extreme.

This is really distinctive highlight as for women with disabilities in Honduras is almost doubly be discriminated against because they are women and people with disabilities. From personal accounts and analysis of public policy, are seen as even gender specific issues are not addressed and general aspects relate anything about or for women.

Thus, the gender component has been profoundly shown in relation to rights violations.

Another crucial factor is related to the geographical location and its consequences for violations of rights of persons with disabilities. In other words, interviews can highlight that line you live closer to the periphery not only ion which new violations, than generic worsen and become almost constant and permanent.

In conclusion, this study has shown that above all services denied or even outdated policies and focused to a charitable or medical model. The deeper issue is the absence of a rights paradigm. That is still not linked to the disabled person for human rights and passes under the model where only passive recipient of what is provided.

With this report, the Honduran civil society will join the rest of the fabric of organizations fighting for the rights and calving can now interact in various forums with a systematized and above all things tested and endorsed by an effective methodology.

Before our collective questions like disabled people, the answer is usually always the same: In that rely to say what they say. From now we report our experience but objective and evidence-based.

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- ✚ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- ✚ References: Report DRPI Holistic Montenegro.
- ✚ Monitoring Report Individual Experiences Vancouver



ANEXOS

DOMINIO EXPERIENCIAS INDIVIDUALES

■ TABLA 2. DOMINIO DE LAS MUESTRAS DE EXPERIENCIAS INDIVIDUALES REPORTE

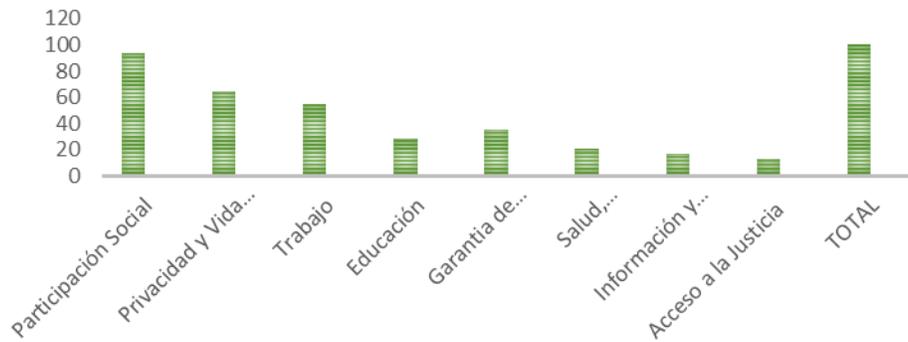
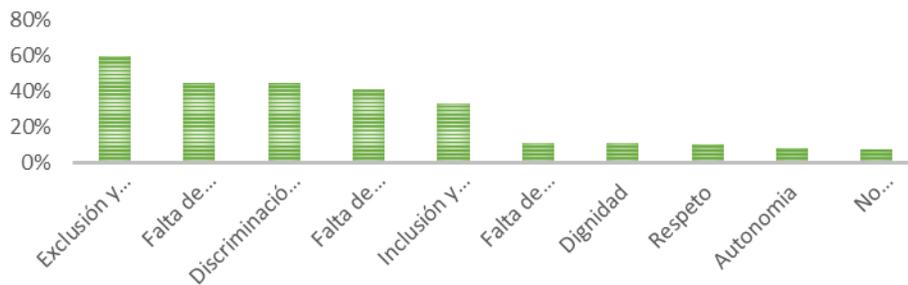
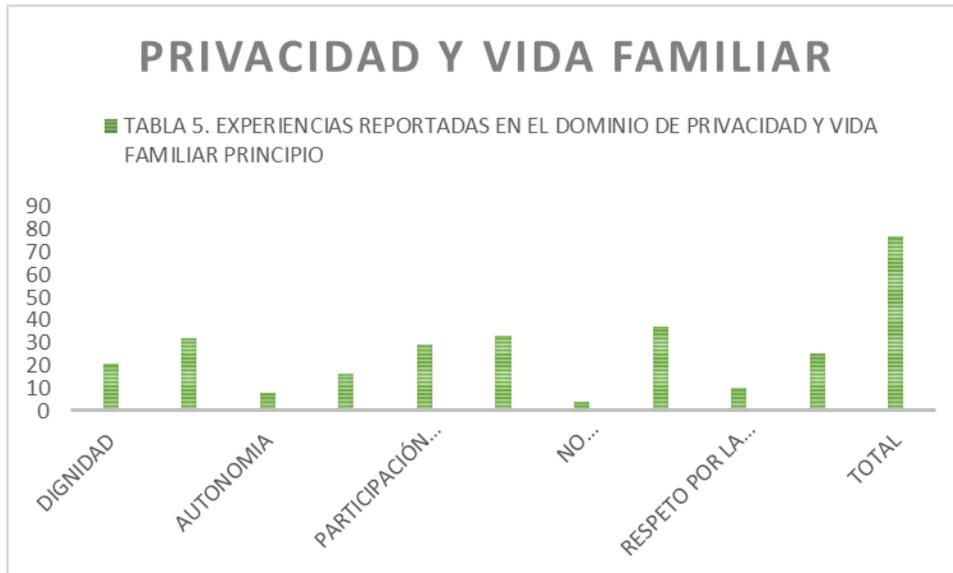
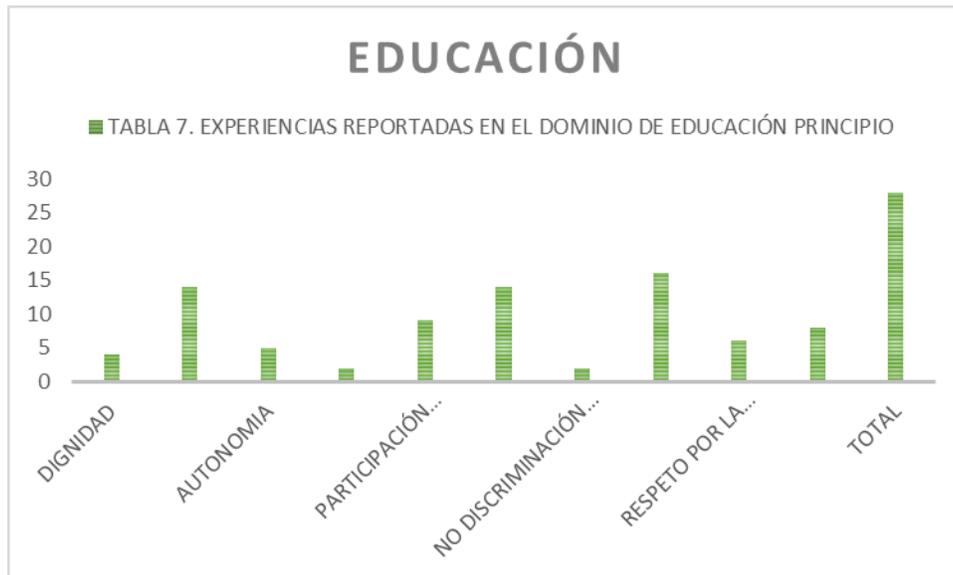


TABLA 3. EXPERIENCIAS REPORTADAS POR LOS PARTICIPANTES EN LOS PRINCIPIOS DE DERECHOS...

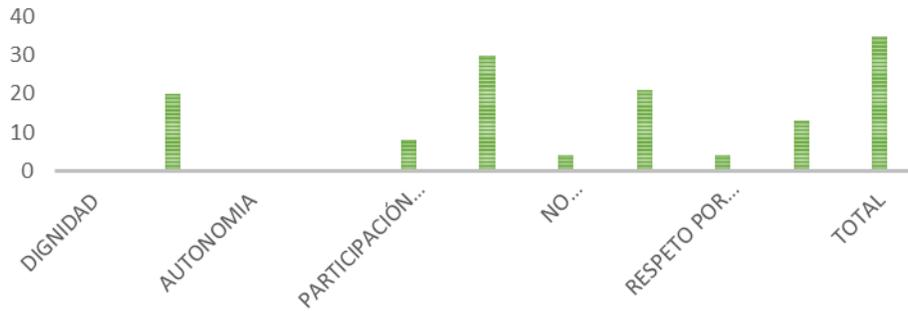






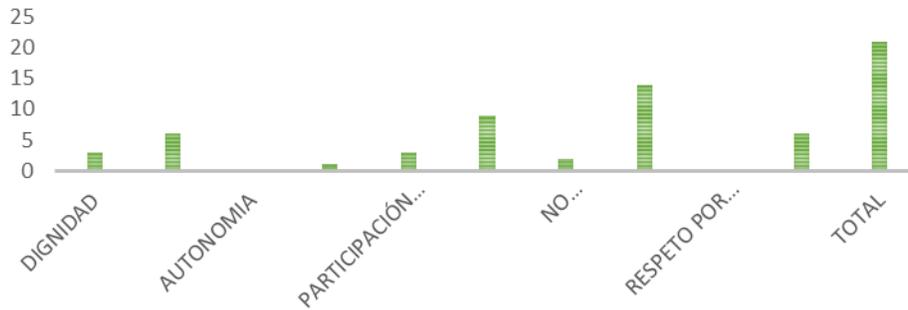
GARANTIA DE INGRESOS Y SERVICIOS DE APOYO

■ TABLA 8. EXPERIENCIAS REPORTADAS EN EL DOMINIO DE GARANTIAS DE INGRESOS Y SERVICIOS DE APOYO PRINCIPIO



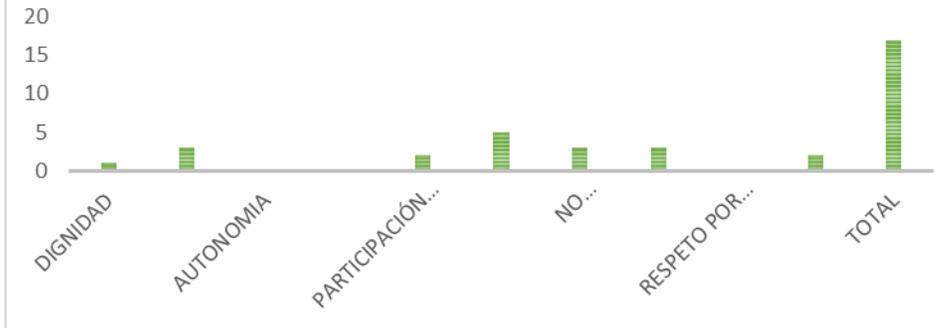
SALUD, HABILITACIÓN Y REHABILITACIÓN

■ TABLA 9. EXPERIENCIAS REPORTADAS EN EL DOMINIO DE SALUD, HABILITACIÓN Y REHABILITACIÓN PRINCIPIO



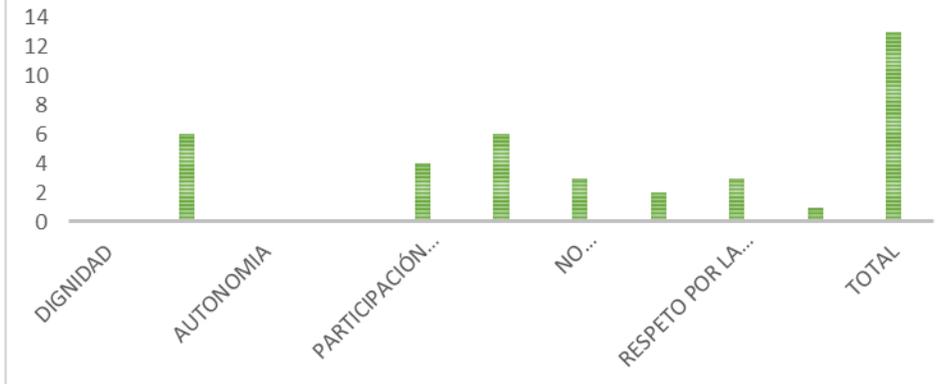
INFORMACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN

■ TABLA 10. EXPERIENCIAS REPORTADAS EN EL DOMINIO DE INFORMACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN PRINCIPIO



ACCESO A LA JUSTICIA

■ TABLA 11. EXPERIENCIAS REPORTADAS EN EL DOMINIO DE ACCESO A LA JUSTICIA PRINCIPIO



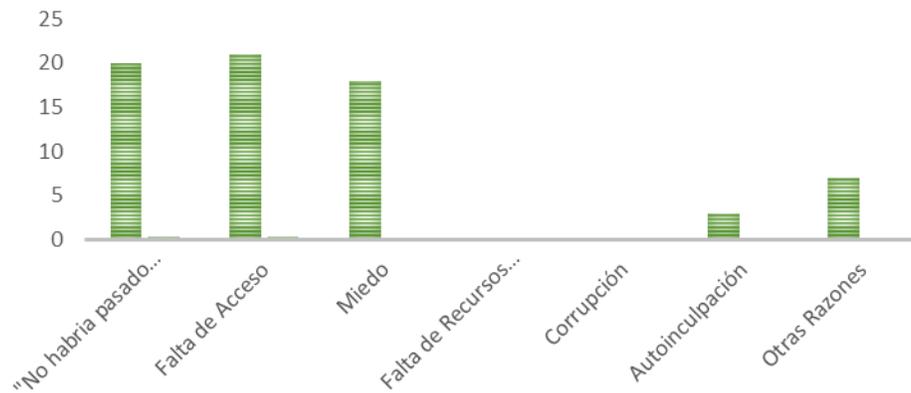
RESPUESTA ANTE EL ABUSO Y DISCRIMINACIÓN

■ TABLA 12. RESPUESTA ANTE EL ABUSO Y LA DISCRIMINACIÓN N° DE PERSONAS



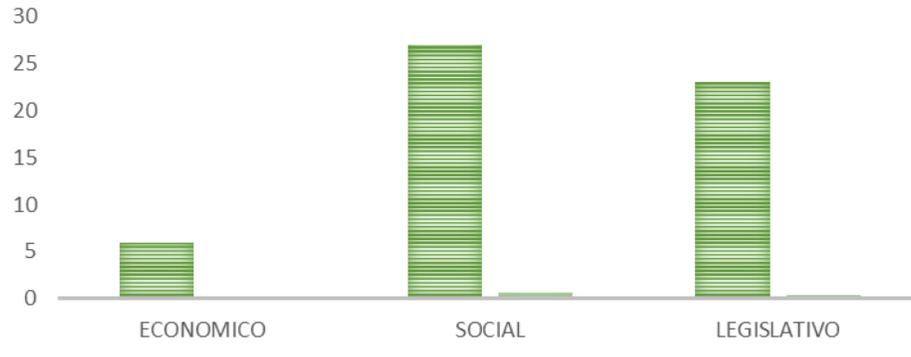
RAZONES PARA NO INFORMAR

■ TABLA 13. RAZONES PARA NO INFORMAR N° DE PERSONAS



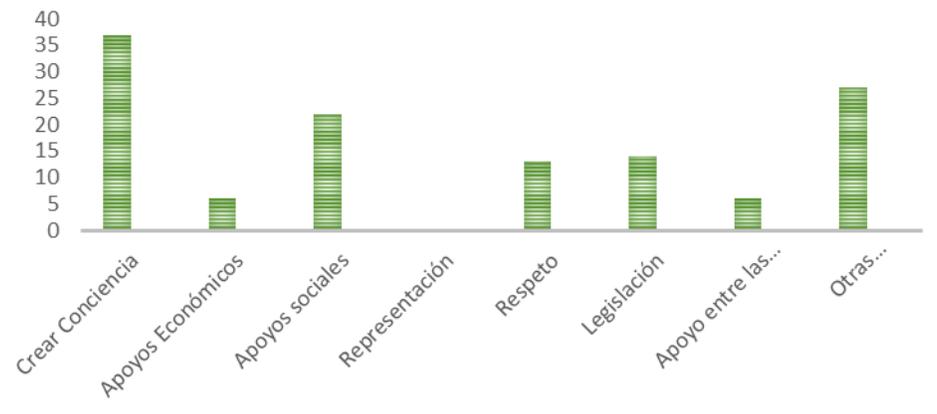
RAICES SISTEMATICAS DE DISCRIMINACIÓN

■ TABLA 14. RAICES SISTEMATICAS DE LA DISCRIMINACION N° DE PERSONAS



RECOMENDACIONES

■ TABLA 15. RECOMENDACIONES N° DE PERSONAS



GENERO Y DISCAPACIDAD

■ TABLA 16. GENERO Y DISCAPACIDAD N° DE PERSONAS



ETNICIDAD Y DISCAPACIDAD

■ TABLA 17. ETNICIDAD Y DISCAPACIDAD N° DE PERSONAS

