



CALL FOR TRANSLATION SERVICE PROVIDERS

Bridge CRPD-SDGs Training Initiative

Call for application

Call for application number: BRIDGE_TANZANIA_001

Description of the consultancy: To translate from English to Swahili the Bridge CRPD-SDGs Training Materials, which comprises of 20 documents, 56 pages, and 264 slides. The total count of words: 31,144.

IDA or IDA Member supervisor: IDA Secretariat / Tchaurea Fleury, Senior Advisor, Bridge CRPD-SDGs Coordinator

Translation Project Starting Date: 5 May 2019

Translation Project End Date: 30 June 2019.

Geographic location: World-wide, preference to African region

Language requested: English, Swahili

To apply: Interested service providers are asked to send a CV, mini budget on excel, list of translators that will be engaged in the service provision, copy of a consultant registration, and sample translation of the below document from English to Swahili. Please complete in type only.

Please send the completed application form by e-mail to consultancy@ida-secretariat.org **by 30 April 2019** with "Consultancy: Bridge CRPD-SDGs Tanzania" in the subject line.

Confidential: All information given on the application will be treated in a confidential manner.

Only short-listed applicants will be contacted.



Below is the text to be translated by the service providers:

General comment No. 6 (2018) on equality and non-discrimination

I. Introduction

1. The aim of the present general comment is to clarify the obligations of States parties regarding non-discrimination and equality as enshrined in article 5 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
2. The Committee is concerned that the laws and policies of States parties still approach disability through charity and/or medical models, despite the incompatibility of those models with the Convention. The persistent use of such paradigms fails to acknowledge persons with disabilities as full subjects of rights and as rights holders. In addition, the Committee notes that the efforts by States parties to overcome attitudinal barriers to disability have been insufficient. Examples include enduring and humiliating stereotypes, and stigma of and prejudices against persons with disabilities as being a burden on society. In response, it is critical that persons with disabilities, through their representative organizations, play a central role in the development of legal and policy reforms.
3. The broadening of anti-discrimination laws and human rights frameworks has led to extended protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in many States parties. Nevertheless, laws and regulatory frameworks often remain imperfect and incomplete or ineffective, or reflect an inadequate understanding of the human rights model of disability. Many national laws and policies perpetuate the exclusion and isolation of and discrimination and violence against persons with disabilities. They often lack a recognition of multiple and intersectional discrimination or discrimination by association; fail to acknowledge that the denial of reasonable accommodation constitutes discrimination; and lack effective mechanisms of legal redress and reparation. Such laws and policies are commonly not regarded as disability-based discrimination because they are justified as being for the protection or care of the persons with a disability, or in their best interest.
4. The term “dignity” appears in the Convention more often than in any other United Nations human rights convention. It is included in the preamble, in which States parties recall the Charter of the United Nations and the principles proclaimed therein, which recognize the inherent dignity and worth and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.