



Interreg

Latvija-Lietuva

European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION



Lithuanian Association to People with Disabilities

LLI-10 Introducing nature tourism for all
UniGreen

Accessible Tourism For All

Are We Ready?

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The project is co-financed by the
Interreg V-A Latvia - Lithuania Cross Border Cooperation Programme 2014–2020
www.latlit.eu

To begin with

- https://www.facebook.com/AmigosCadeirantes/videos/1011045138907054/?video_source=pages_finch_thumbnail_video

Lithuania's achievements in the context of tourism

- **2003** - became a member of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 2003. The mission of the WTO is to develop tourism as an important instrument for promoting international cooperation, economic and sustainable development.
- **2007 – 2011** - member of the WTO's Market and Competitiveness Committee between 2007-2011.
- **2015 – present** - Vice-President of the WTO Regional Commission for Europe and representing Europe at the WTO Sustainable Tourism Committee.
- **2017 September** – for the first time in the 22nd General Assembly of the Republic of China, was elected to the WTO Executive Board and re-elected as Vice-President of the European Commission for the second biennium.
- **2017** - The World Economic Forum has ranked countries according to their tourism competitiveness. In our list, our country was in the 56th place - we were ahead of Estonia, located in 37th place and 54th place in Latvia.
- There is no any LT organization that is a member of Accessible Tourism organizations.

- The regulation of tourism is the competence of every country; the main competence of international organisations working with tourism issues is to provide recommendations, to form tourism development priorities, to help the countries to better adapt to geopolitical situation and constantly changing tourism tendencies. By becoming the members of these organisations the countries undertake to participate in activities, passing the laws and forming of tourism policy taking into consideration the suggestions, declarations and etc.
- Despite the fact that there are many different regulations, declarations, recommendations in Lithuania, tourism is not yet available for all people.
- There are only episodic phenomena of accessible tourism (accessible hotel, regional park's visitor centre or sensory trail, but there is no common vision and strategy of the country.
- „Recommendations on Accessible Tourism for All“;
- „UNWTO Recommendations on Accessible Information in Tourism“;
- „Accessible Tourism for All: An Opportunity within Our Reach“.



Experience

Big incongruity is seen in tourism area in Lithuania between tourism service demand and supply for people with special needs as it does not satisfy the needs of a relatively big group of people. Having in mind that not only disabled people have special needs to take part in social life, we can also attribute elderly people, families with small children and people with temporal health disorders.

Universal design (accessibility) increases:

- service consumers by 40 %
- tourism by 20 %



Accessible tourism in the world and Europe

- Accessible tourism for all ensures the accessibility of destinations and tourism products and services for all people despite their physical abilities or disabilities, age, or ability to orientate in the environment and comprises public and private tourist destinations.
- Universal design (UD) is the approach to design of environment and object which are comfortable to use by all people in the very widest sense and no additional installations are needed. UD is favorable and actual in other areas such as sustainable environment, environment protection, safety, aesthetic solutions.
- What is fitted for the weakest will fit the strongest!



Accessible tourism in the world and Europe

- Various researches in Australia, USA and EU have proven that disabled tourists are becoming important in tourism market. For example, disabled tourists in Australia make up 11 % of the total tourists, meanwhile in the UK 12 % (2009)
- There are 50 mln. disabled people in Europe. 70 % can travel, but due to unsuited facilities and lack of information cannot do this.
- EU has planned a leap of accessible tourism within 2011-2020 from 744.3 mln to 861.9 mln travels. Annual growth 1.64 %.
- The number of elderly travellers is increasing.
- Accessible tourism is becoming a challenge for global travel industry: new opportunities are needed and investments allocated to necessary temporal or permanent improvements.



IN 2012 A RESEARCH WAS CARRIED OUT „ECONOMIC IMPACT AND TRAVEL PATTERNS OF ACCESSIBLE TOURISM IN EUROPE – FINAL REPORT“

Information about tourism for disabled people in Lithuania is missing

Latvia and Lithuania undergo negative growth in tourism for disabled and senior travelers. The growth in Lithuania is – 2,3% (decreasing).

IN 2012 A RESEARCH WAS CARRIED OUT „ECONOMIC IMPACT AND TRAVEL PATTERNS OF ACCESSIBLE TOURISM IN EUROPE – FINAL REPORT“





- Lithuanian Union of the People with Disabilities has done a survey during which 174 disabled people were surveyed. (2015)
- Daily understanding that disabled people in Lithuania usually stay at home is not correct. The survey has shown that 84 % of respondents have been at least on one leisure journey within the last three years.
- The main travel criteria for a disabled tourist: price, safety and information about the travel before travelling.

How many disabled people can you see?



Public physical environment

- There are about 255 000 disabled people in Lithuania.
- More than 60 000 of them have movement restrictions. Movement restrictions are not only for physically disabled people, but also for mentally disabled people as well as neurological patients.
- Persons with restricted movement disorders usually experience indirect discrimination due to unsuited physical environment.
- There are over 30 000 public buildings or objects (schools, hospitals, malls, public catering companies, theatres, banks, post offices etc.) which should be fitted to meet the needs of the disabled.
- Only a small part of these buildings is fitted for wheel chair access.
- There are a lot of pseudo-fitted cases.



Legal acts

- **The Law of Social Integration of the Disabled, 1999.**
- **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2010.**
- **Law on Construction of the Lithuanian Republic, New edition 2017 01 01.**

109. Universal design is a form of products and environment that can be used without special adaptation by children, adults, men, women, the elderly, people with disabilities, people from different nationalities and other groups without special adaptation.

Article 5. Essential architectural requirements:

- 6) The buildings comply with the requirements of the universal design, which are specified in normative technical documents of construction, normative documents of safety and purpose of the building.
2. Architect of the building is responsible for the implementation of the essential architectural requirements in the construction project.

Legal acts

- **Regulation of the technical requirements for the construction article**
2.03.01:2001
- The Order of Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania On STR 2:03:01: 2001 Buildings and Areas. Approval of the Requirements for Persons with Disabilities Needs

The principles of universal design in many ways coincide with the requirements laid down in this regulation, the essential difference is that compliance to the principles of universal design doesn't separate one group of the society: the environment is not adapted only to wheelchairs for people with disabilities but is designed for everyone - mothers with small children in buggies, seniors, the blind people and others. The principle is: what is suitable for people with disabilities is convenient for many.

- **European Disability Strategy 2010-2020.**
- **The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania On the Approval of 2014-2020 National Progress Program**

What prevents Disabled People to travel?

- Unfitted infrastructure, services.
- Missing information or it is not relevant for the disabled.



There are many different regulatory acts, various documents and declarations. The authorities focus their attention on environmental barriers (obstacles), but the key is to remove barriers (obstacles) in the minds!

Transport

Every tourist has a possibility to use all types of transport services while travelling.

- **Fitted:** sea ferries, planes.
- **Unfitted:**
 - Long haul coaches;
 - Local intercity busses (some of them are already fitted).
- **Partially fitted:**
 - Trains;
 - Public transport in the cities;
- **Most comfortable way of travelling is by private cars.**
- Big problem is the parking lots for the private cars.



Access. Pavement surfaces. Tracks.



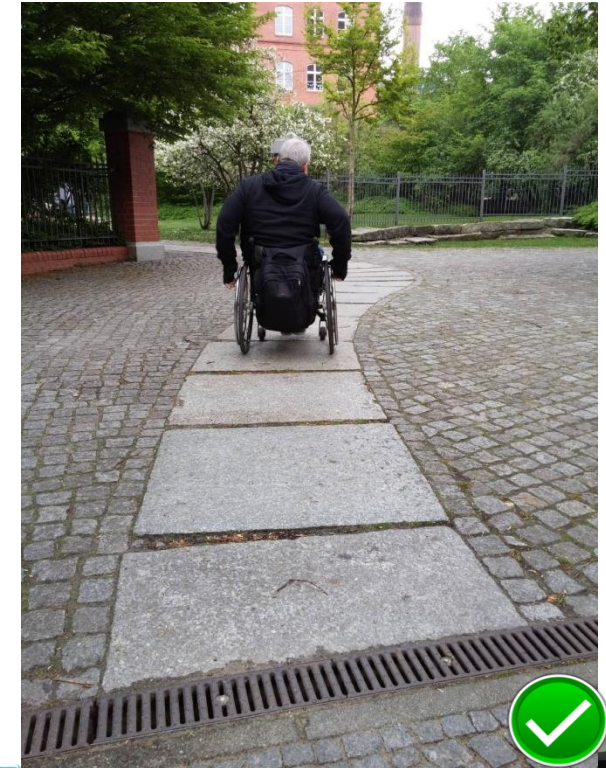
Access. Pavement surfaces. Tracks.



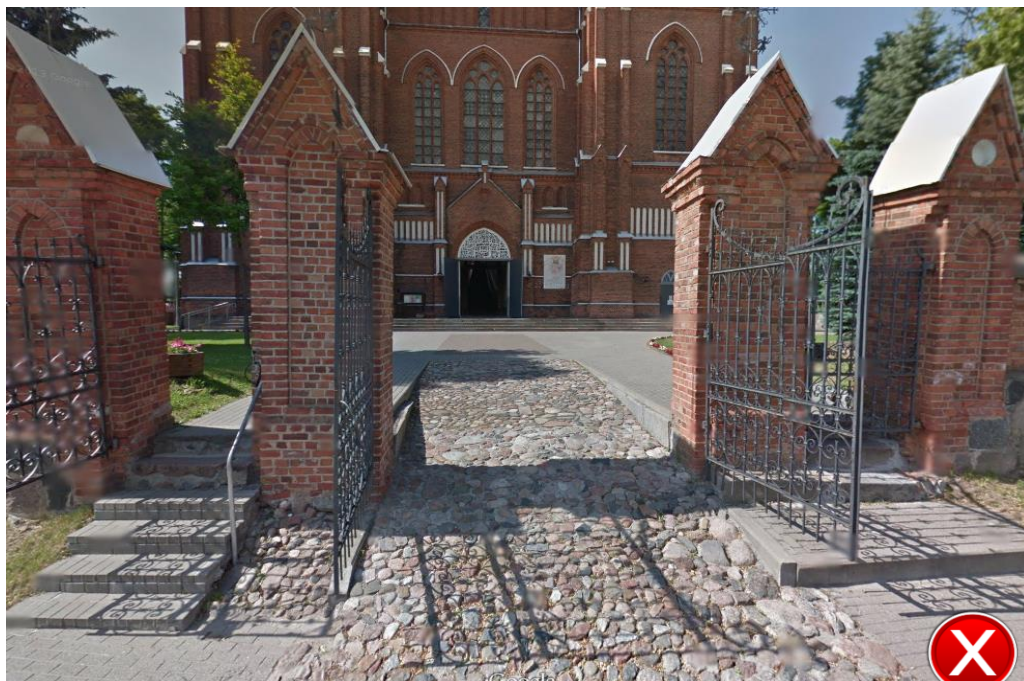
Often tourist routes leads through the Old Town (Klaipėda)



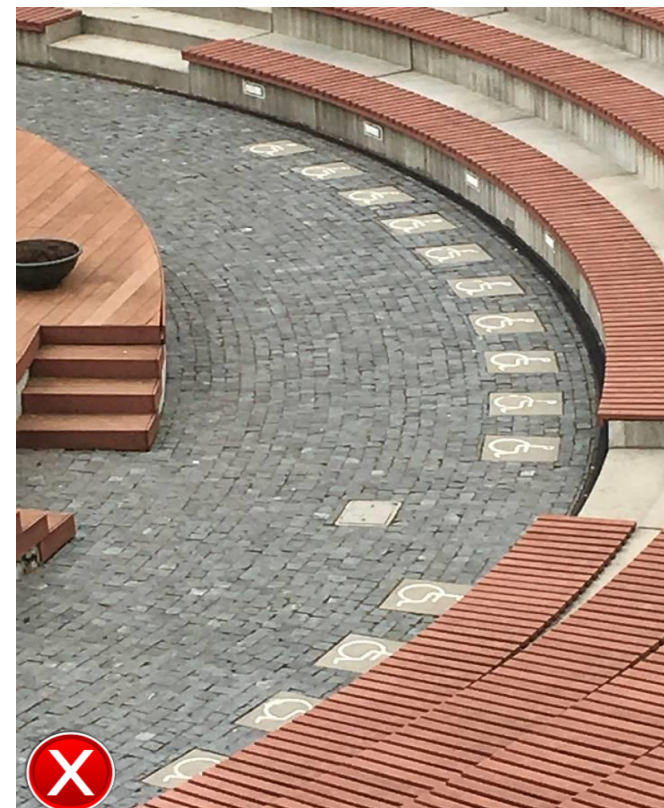
Extremely inappropriate coating from bricks of broken rough stone.



Extremely inappropriate coating from bricks of broken rough stone



Church Anykščiai



Amphitheater Telšiai

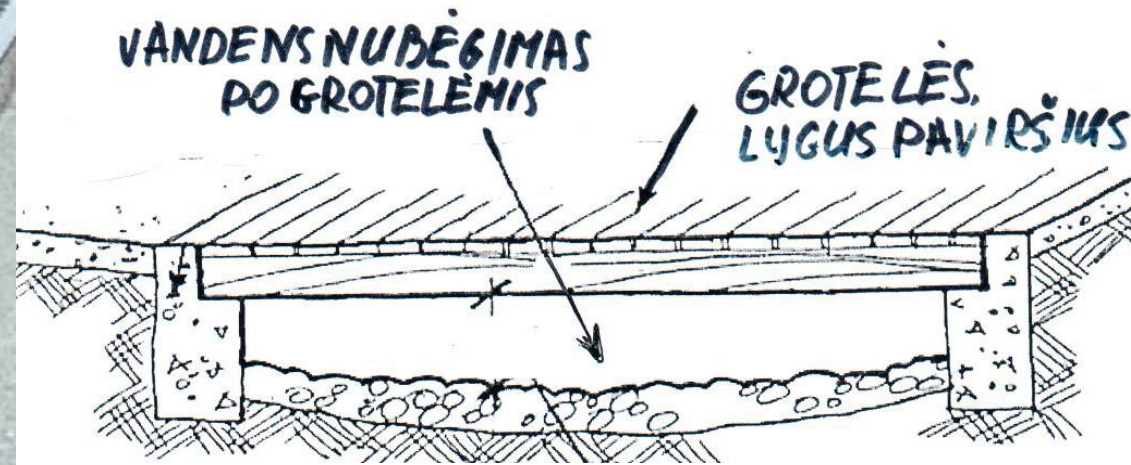
Rain water runners

AKMENĪS GRISTAS,
JĒDUBĒS

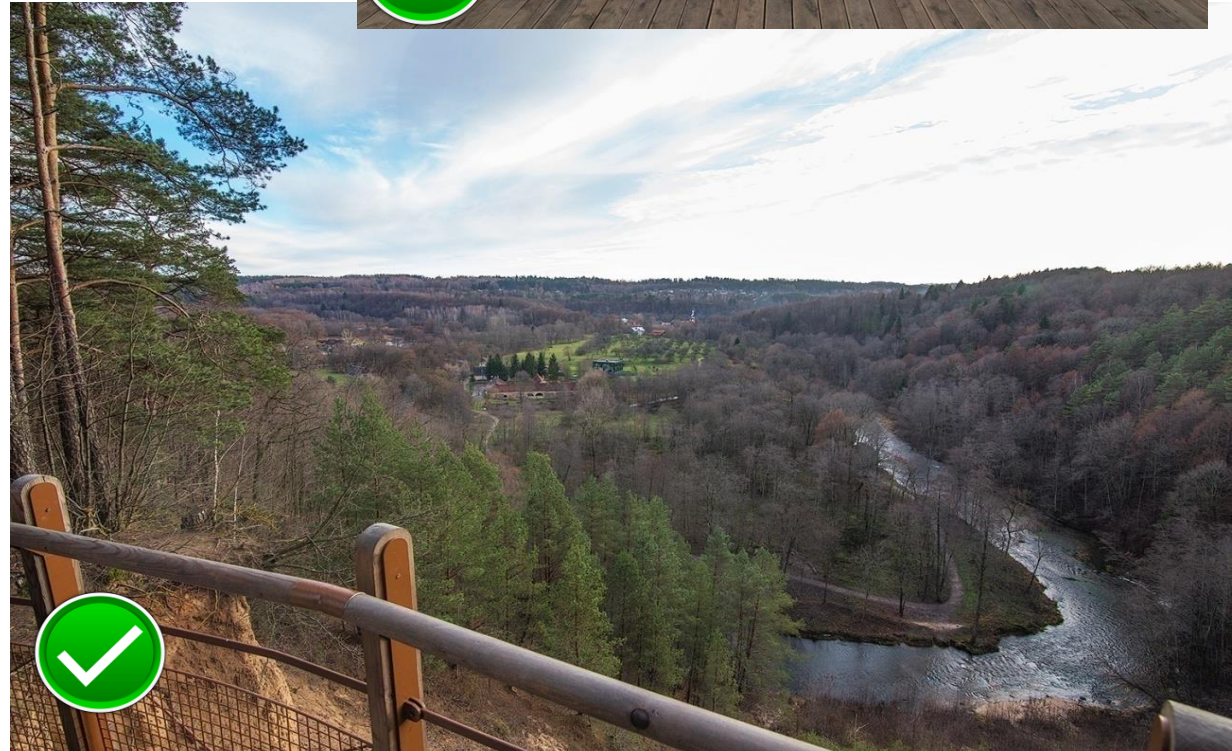
VANDENS NUBĒGĪMAS



Rain water runners



Pučkoriai outcrop



Touristic recreational track of Kernavē



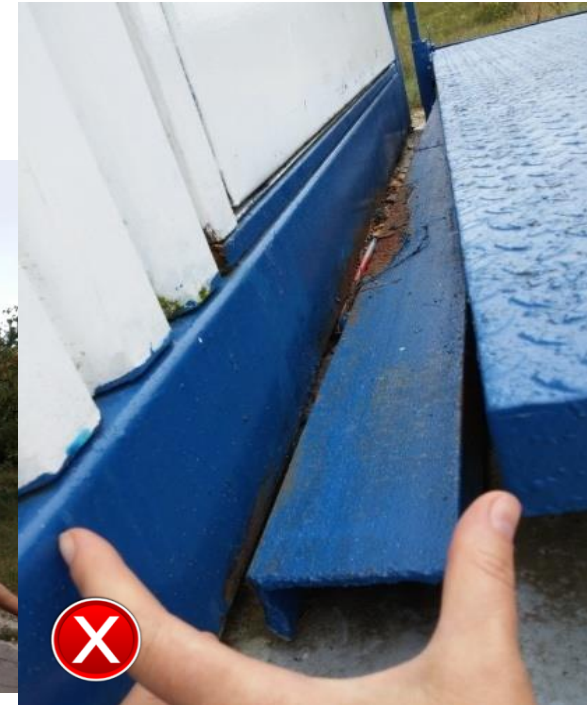
Information boards



Observation towers and platforms



“Route” to the toilet in Neringa



Pseudo adaptation in Nida

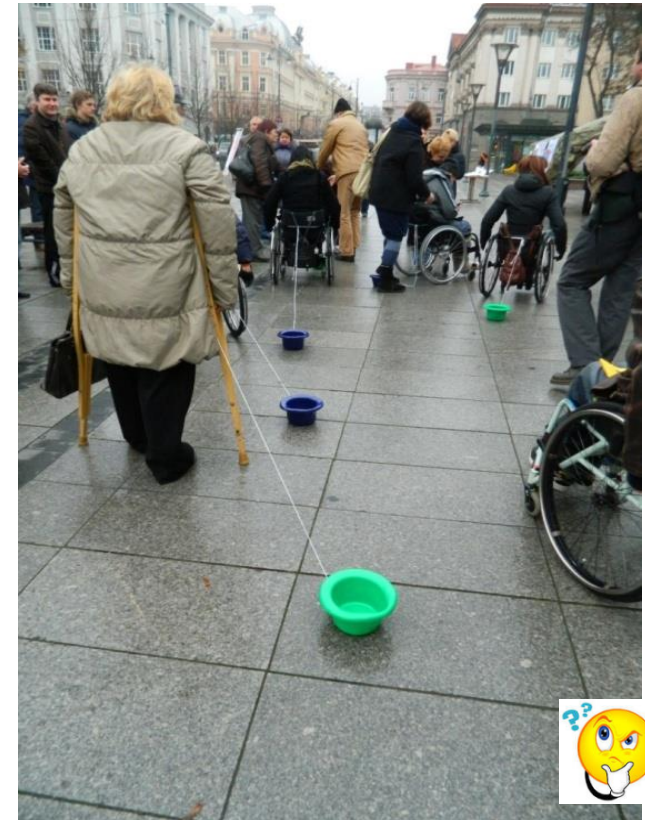


Accommodation

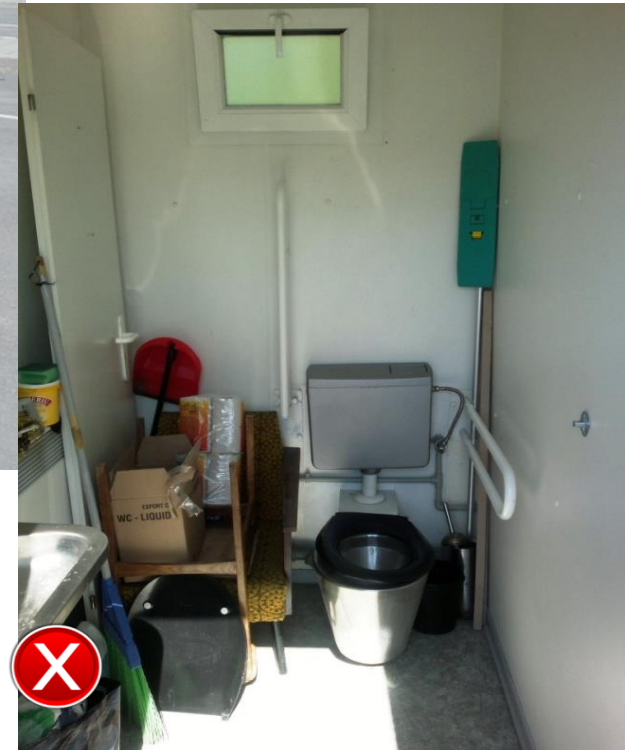
- The rooms fitted for the disabled people can basically be found in big cities and resorts. There are 1-2 rooms in a hotel fitted for disabled. There are no chances to accommodate groups of people in one hotel due to the lack of fitted rooms.
- Rural tourism – most dynamic tourism area, however the farmsteads are not fitted practically for the disabled. Out of 383 farmsteads on the web portal www.atostogoskaime.lt only 41 is partially fitted for disabled.
- A bit better situation can be found in camping sites: in the web portal www.camping.lt 25 camping sites offer their services, 15 of them are fitted for the disabled.
- There are some regions which have no accommodation unfitted for the disabled people.

Toilets

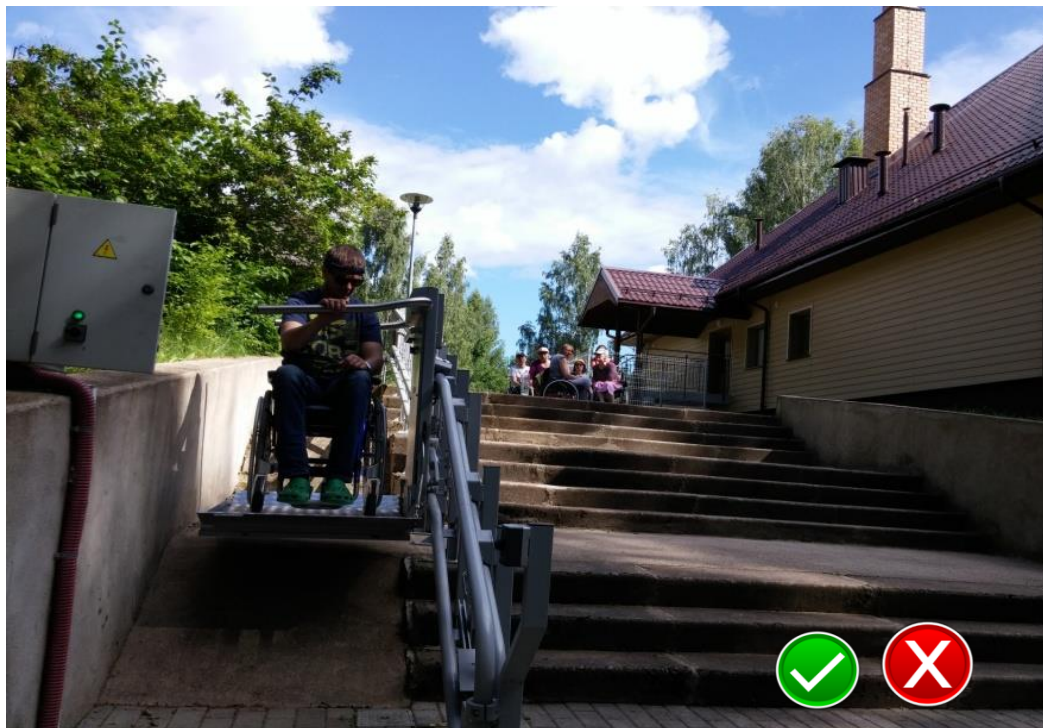
- big problem – absence of toilets!
- out of 48 public toilets only **2** are fitted!



Common problem in the same object: one part is perfectly fitted and one part is?



In nature - exploit as little technology as possible



The technique:

- Breaks down
- It is damaged by weather conditions
- Slows people's self-movement



Fitting possibilities



Adapting and adjusting possibilities



Picnic sites



Important improvements with minimal effort



What leisure activities would a disabled person like?

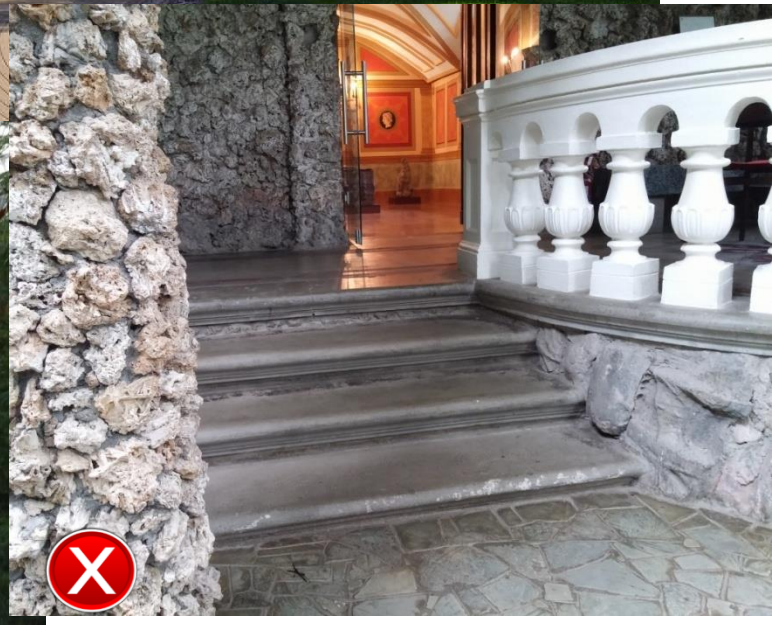
- Fishing;
- Field and table tennis;
- Basketball;
- Volleyball;
- Paint ball;
- Boat swimming or canoeing;
- Water activities;
- Swamp marches;
- Bird observation;
- Winter activities: skating, skiing, sledging.



It is not enough to apply the object- important to distribute the correct information about accessibility

- Nobody will know about created tourism objects, infrastructure or services without it promotion...
- This often hampers tourists to find the objects they want.
- It may be complicated to orientate for a national or international traveller while travelling in Lithuania: hard to understand and find various services place, sightseeing object which are fitted for the disabled. In the website of the State Tourism Department under the Ministry of Economy there are recommendations of tourism labelling information (2008), however none of them informs a disabled tourist about the facilities for disabled. (http://www.tourism.lt/informacija/Naudojimo_rekomendacijos.pdf)
- The lack of road signs, tourism information stands, and rest areas - is a clear problem for traveling around Lithuania...

Museum Kretinga

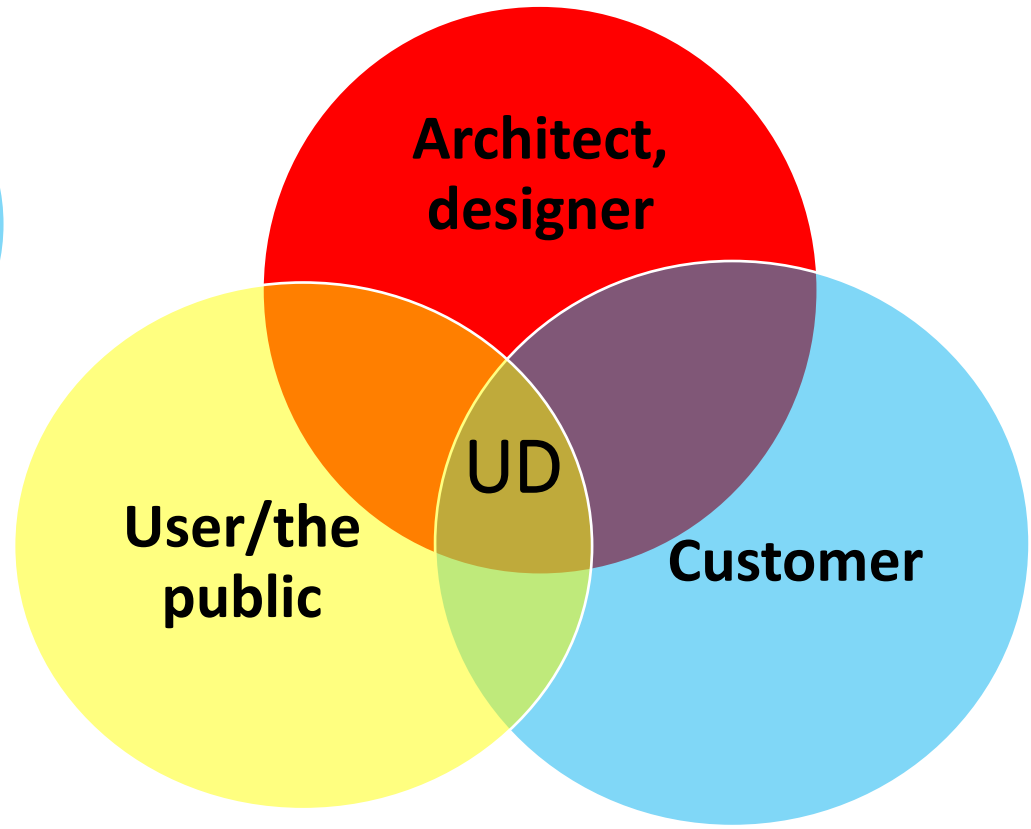
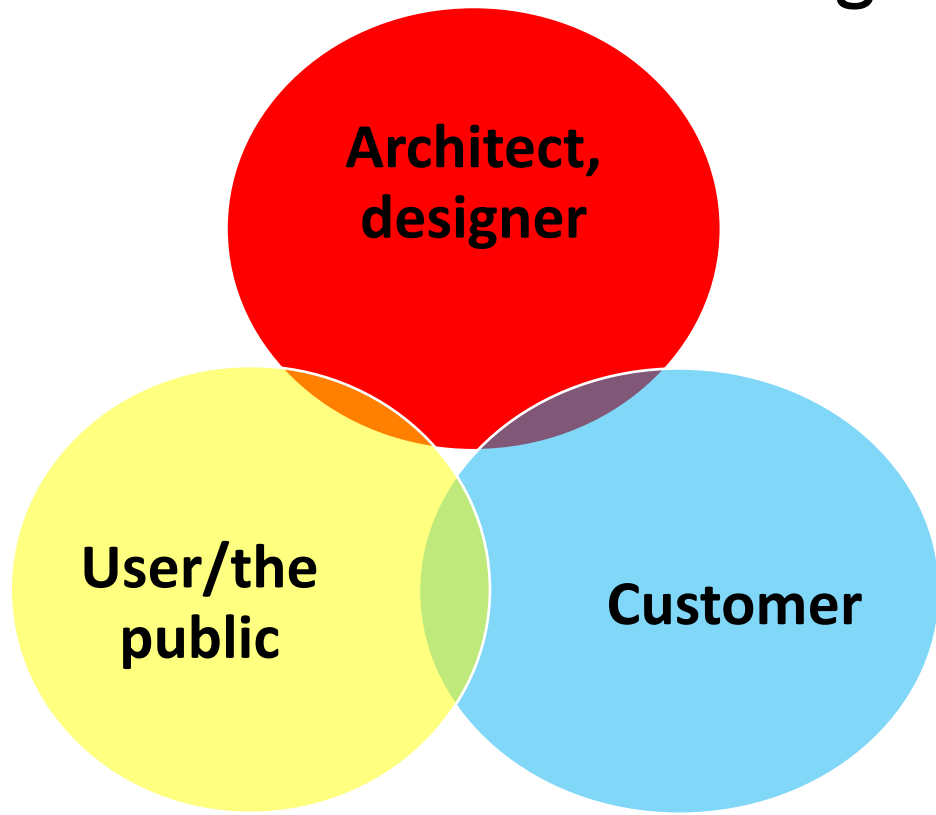


Important cooperation



It is not enough to equip an object. Lack of visitors on the object may be the outcome of the absence of transportation possibilities to reach the object. The question of public transport remains open as well as condition of the streets, pavements, ramps and elevators.

Agreement



OBJECTS FOR VISITING:

1. Aušros Vartai (Gate of Dawn)
2. Folk Artist Jonas Bugailiškis' Art Studio-Museum
3. Church of St. Theresa
4. Church of the Holy Spirit and Monastery
5. Museum of Amber Figures
6. Basilian Gate
7. Philharmonic Society
8. Church of St. Casimir
9. Town Hall
10. Contemporary Art Centre
11. Russian Orthodox Church of St. Michael
12. French Cultural Centre
13. Vilnius Picture Gallery
14. Church of St. Paraskeva (Piatnica)
15. Social Institutions Information Centre – Souvenir Shop
16. House of Signatories
17. Pilies Street
18. Church of St. Francis from Assisi (Bernardine)
19. Church of St. Anne
20. Exposition Halls Titanikas
21. Sereikiškių Park
22. Juškus Gallery
23. Part of the Park (Valley of Šventaragis)
24. Palace of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania
25. Monument to Grand Duke Gediminas
26. Cathedral Square, Bell Tower
27. Tile Miracle
28. Cathedral and Chapel of St. Casimir
29. Monument to King Mindaugas
30. New and Old Arsenal
31. Funicular and Gediminas Castle Hill
32. Museum of Applied Art
33. Money Museum

VILNIUS OLD TOWN



Route for People with Movement Disabilities

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS:

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
|  | Narrow pavement |  | Well-adjusted to visiting / easily accessible |
|  | No adapted toilet available |  | Object to be viewed from the outside only |
|  | Adapted toilet available |  | Information board available |
|  | One step at the entrance |  | Only the ground floor is adapted to be visited |
|  | Admission fee is charged / paid services |  | Only one part adapted to be visited |
|  | Check opening (visiting) times |  | Hillside |
|  | Ring a special bell on entering |  | Uneven pavement / doorstep at the entrance |
|  | One room adapted to the disabled |  | Lift / special chairlift |
|  | Two rooms adapted to the disabled |  | By arrangement. Advance booking only |

You are recommended to become acquainted with the route prior to travelling and to assess your physical condition and your strength. We recommend you to travel together with an accompanying person.

Duration of the route is 2 - 4 hours (the duration depends on whether you visit museums or not).

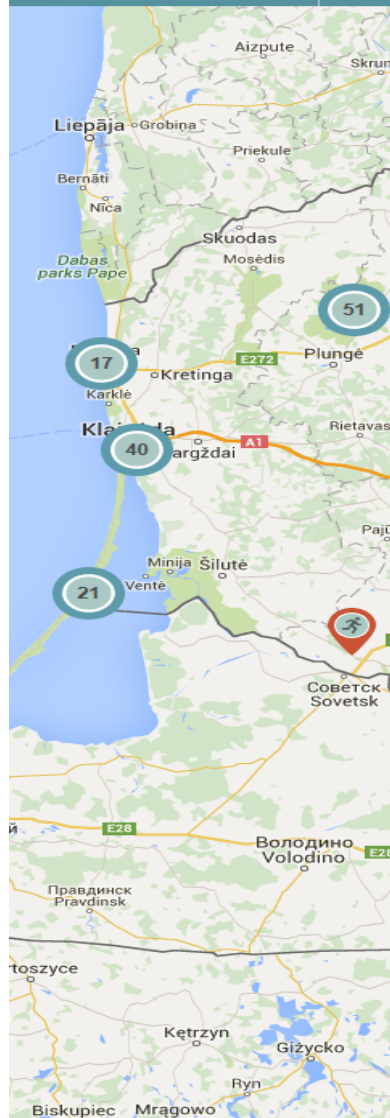
Total length of the offered route is about 3 kilometres.

A shorter route is also possible:

- when a person travels from Pilies Street to Cathedral Square (without turning into Maironio Street) – about 2 kilometres.
- when one travels from Pilies Street to Cathedral Square (without turning into Maironio Street) and the route ends in Cathedral Square (without turning into Arsenalo Street) – about 1,5 kilometres.

BESLENKSCIU.LT Žemėlapis Objektų sąrašas Maršrutai Mano maršrutas Naujienos Apie projektą

ISTAIĞOS ORGANIZACIJOS KULTŪRA LAISVALAIKIS MAITINIMO ISTAIĞOS NAKVYNĖS PASLAUGOS PASLAUGOS IR VIEŠŲ ISTAIĞOS SVEIKATA ŠVIETIMO ISTAIĞOS TRANSPORTO PASLAUGOS

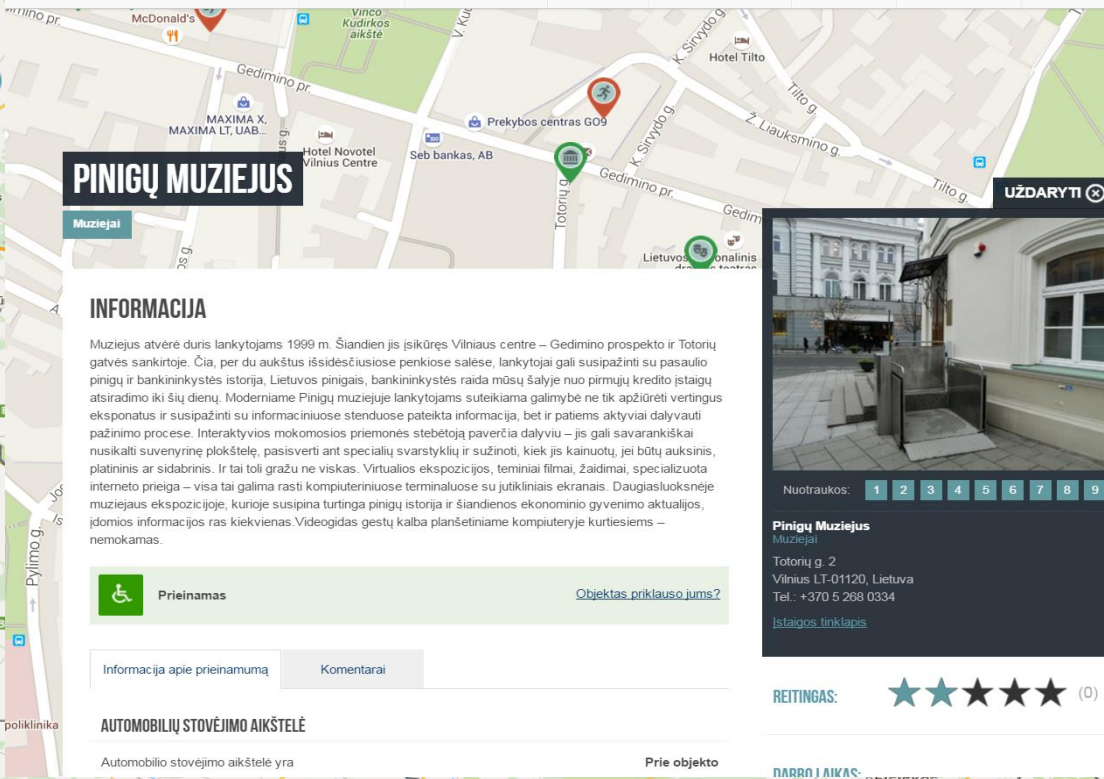


Map showing various locations in Lithuania with numbered markers: 17, 40, 21, 51, 26.

geteac Vinium Europ. DSP Inform. Infrasti. G.house. G.recom. Photo. Recre. Žemai. Univer. IN DOOR. RENG. Kazimi. Pėsčių. M.Gautie. Pin x

beslenksciu.lt/objektas/pinigu-muziejus-2/

BESLENKSCIU.LT Žemėlapis Objektų sąrašas Maršrutai Mano maršrutas Naujienos Apie projektą




Map showing the location of the Money Museum in Vilnius, near Gedimino pr. and Totorių g.

PINIGŲ MUZIEJUS

Muziejai

INFORMACIJA


Muziejus atvėrė duris lankytojams 1999 m. Šiandien jis įsikūręs Vilniaus centre – Gedimino prospekte ir Totorių gatvės sankirtoje. Čia, per du aukštus išsidėsčiusiose penkiose salėse, lankytojai gali susipažinti su pasaulio pinigų ir bankininkystės istorija. Lietuvos pinigais, bankininkystės raida mūsų šalyje nuo pirmųjų kredito įstaigų atsiradimo iki šių dienų. Moderniame Pinigų muziejuje lankytojams suteikiama galimybė ne tik apžiūrėti vertingus eksponatus ir susipažinti su informaciniuose stenduose pateikta informacija, bet ir patiems aktyviai dalyvauti pažinimo procese. Interaktyvios mokomosios priemonės stebėtoja paverčia dalyviu – jis gali savarankiškai nusikalti suvenyrinę plokštelę, pasisverti ant specialiai svarstyklių ir sužinoti, kiek jis kainuotų, jei būtų auksinis, platininis ar sidabrinis. Ir tai toli gražu ne viskas. Virtualios ekspozicijos, teminiai filmai, žaidimai, specializuota interneto prieiga – visa tai galima rasti kompiuteriniuose terminaluose su jutikliniais ekranais. Daugiasluksnėje muziejaus ekspozicijoje, kurioje susipina turtinga pinigų istorija ir šiandienos ekonominio gyvenimo aktualijos, įdomios informacijos ras kiekvienas. Videogidas gestų kalba planšetiniame kompiuteryje kurtiesiems – nemokamas.

 Prienamas [Objektas priklauso jums?](#)

Informacija apie prienamumą Komentarai

AUTOMOBILIŲ STOVĖJIMO AIKŠTELĖ

Automobilio stovėjimo aikštelė yra **Prie objekto**



UZDARYTI

Nuotraukos: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Pinigų Muziejus
Muziejai
Totorių g. 2
Vilnius LT-01120, Lietuva
Tel.: +370 5 268 0334
[Ištaigos tinklapis](#)

REITINGAS: ★★★★★ (0)

PARA JAIKAS



Apie projektą

Grįžti į projektą



Paieška



Išorės aplinka

Įėjimai ir praėjimai

Vertikalūs judėjimas

Ženklinimas

Sanitarinė aplinka

Įrenginiai patalpose

Aplinkos ir pastatų rūšys





Thank you for your attention
Ačiū 😊

Ginta Žemaitaitytė

Lithuanian Association of People with Disabilities

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LLI-10 Introducing nature tourism for all
UniGreen

Conference

Accessible Nature Tourism

19.10.2017

Plateliai



The project is co-financed by the
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