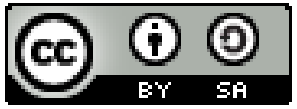
mada
نفاذ رقمي للجميع digital access for all

An introduction to ICT Accessibility and Inclusive Design

Unit 5 - ICT Accessibility standards

mada.org.qa



Competencies

Mada ICT-AID Competency Framework

- D2.3.1, D2.3.2, D2.3.4.

Objectives

- Introduce accessibility barriers and features in ICTs
- Describe the general standardization framework and benefits
- Feature W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)
- Explore major examples of ICT Accessibility Standards and standards making bodies

Learning Outcomes

→ By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- Identify ICT barriers for persons with disabilities
- Identify accessibility features in ICT
- Recognize standardization aims and benefits in ICT accessibility
- Describe major examples of ICT Accessibility standards and standards making bodies
- Describe the W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) standardization framework
- Explain the guiding principles of web Accessibility

Content

1. Promoting digital inclusion of persons with disabilities
2. Accessibility features in ICT
3. ICT accessibility standards
4. Standardization aims and benefits

Promoting Digital Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities

Learning outcomes (1)

→ By the end of this section, you should be able to:

- Demonstrate understanding of Inclusion and benefits of ICT
- Recognize accessible ICT role for peoples' inclusion in society
- Identify key principles for driving digital inclusion of persons with disabilities

1. Inclusion of ICT for Everyone (1/4)

- **Understanding Inclusion:**

Inclusion refers to the practice of ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their abilities, backgrounds, or characteristics, are able to fully participate and engage in various aspects of society, including education, employment, and social interactions. It is a fundamental human right and an essential aspect of creating a diverse and equitable society.

- **Benefits of ICT in Inclusion (1/2):**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays a crucial role in promoting inclusion by providing tools and platforms that enable equal access to information, communication, and opportunities. Some key benefits of ICT in fostering inclusion:

1. Inclusion of ICT for Everyone (2/4)

- **Benefits of ICT in Inclusion (2/2):**

1. Access to Information
2. Communication and Collaboration
3. Employment Opportunities
4. Economic Empowerment

1. Inclusion of ICT for Everyone (3/4)

key principles and strategies related to fostering inclusion through ICT:

- **Bridging the digital divide**: Addressing the gap in access to and use of ICT between different groups of people.
- **Promoting digital literacy**: Equipping individuals with the skills and knowledge necessary to use ICT effectively.
- **Developing accessible technologies**: Designing and implementing ICT systems and tools that are usable by everyone, including people with disabilities.
- **Creating inclusive environments**: Building online and offline spaces where everyone feels welcome and can participate fully.

1. Inclusion of ICT for Everyone (4/4)

Applications of inclusive practices in various domains using ICT:

- **Education**: Utilizing digital learning tools, e-learning platforms, and assistive technologies to create inclusive learning experiences for students with disabilities.
- **Employment**: Implementing accessible hiring practices and workplace technologies to provide equal opportunities for people with disabilities.
- **Social services**: Leveraging online platforms and tools to connect people with disabilities to essential services and resources.
- **Governance and decision-making**: Utilizing ICT to ensure that the voices of people with disabilities are heard and their needs are addressed in policy and decision-making processes

2. The Accessible ICT Role in Society (1/8)

Accessible Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays a crucial role in promoting inclusion in society, ensuring that everyone, including individuals with diverse abilities, can participate fully in various aspects of life. Here are several accessible ICT roles that contribute to people's inclusion:

- **Web Accessibility**:
  - **Role**: Ensure that websites, web applications and platforms are designed and developed to be accessible to people with disabilities.
  - **Implementation**: Use standards like the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) to create web content that is perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust.

2. The Accessible ICT Role in Society (2/8)

- **Assistive Technologies**:
  - **Role**: Develop and support the use of assistive technologies that help individuals with disabilities interact with ICT.
  - **Examples**: Screen readers, magnification software, speech recognition, and alternative input devices.
- **Accessible Document Formats**:
  - **Role**: Create and distribute documents in formats that are accessible to individuals with various needs.
  - **Implementation**: Use accessible document formats, provide text descriptions for images, and structure documents properly for screen readers.

2. The Accessible ICT Role in Society (3/8)

- **Captioning and Subtitling**:
  - **Role**: Ensure that multimedia content, including videos, is accessible to individuals with hearing impairments.
  - **Implementation**: Add captions or subtitles to videos to convey spoken content and relevant audio information.

2. The Accessible ICT Role in Society (4/8)

- **Accessible Mobile Applications**:
  - **Role**: Design mobile applications to be inclusive and usable by people with diverse abilities.
  - **Implementation**: Follow mobile accessibility guidelines, provide alternative text for app elements, and ensure compatibility with assistive technologies.
- **Universal Design**:
  - **Role**: Integrate universal design principles into the development of ICT to create products and environments usable by the widest range of people.
  - **Implementation**: Consider diverse user needs from the outset, designing interfaces and interactions that are intuitive and adaptable.

2. The Accessible ICT Role in Society (5/8)

- **Inclusive Social Media Platforms**:
  - **Role**: Ensure that social media platforms are designed to be accessible and inclusive for individuals with disabilities.
  - **Implementation**: Provide features for adding alternative text to images, ensure keyboard accessibility, and offer customizable display settings.

2. The Accessible ICT Role in Society (6/8)

- **Online Learning Accessibility**:
  - **Role**: Create accessible online learning environments that cater to diverse learning needs, styles, and abilities.
  - **Implementation**: Use learning management systems (LMS) e.g. that comply with accessibility standards, provide alternative formats for course materials, Implement the Universal Design for Learning UDL principles, and support assistive technologies.
- **Accessible E-Government Services**:
  - **Role**: Ensure that government services provided online are accessible to all citizens.
  - **Implementation** Follow accessibility guidelines for government websites, provide alternative means for communication, and offer support for individuals with various needs

2. The Accessible ICT Role in Society (7/8)

- **Digital Inclusion Initiatives**:
  - **Role**: Implement initiatives that promote digital inclusion, providing access and training to underserved populations.
  - **Implementation** Offer workshops, training programs, and resources to help individuals develop digital literacy skills.

2. The Accessible ICT Role in Society (8/8)

- **Telecommunication Accessibility**:
  - **Role**: Ensure that communication services, including telephone and video calls, are accessible to individuals with hearing or speech impairments.
  - **Implementation**: Provide relay services, captioned telephone services, and support for text-based communication.
- **Accessible Gaming**:
  - **Role**: Develop video games with features that accommodate players with diverse abilities.
  - **Implementation**: Include customizable controls, subtitles, and audio cues to enhance the gaming experience for individuals with disabilities.

3. Key Principles for Driving Digital Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (1/3):

There are several key principles for driving digital inclusion of persons with disabilities. These principles aim to ensure accessibility, equal opportunities, and inclusive practices.

- **Universal Design:**

Implementing universal design principles to ensure that digital technologies can be used by individuals of all abilities without the need for customization or specialized adaptations.

- **Accessibility standards:**

Following international accessibility standards ensures consistent and reliable accessibility across platforms and formats. International accessibility standards advise on how to make digital content, websites, apps, and other technologies accessible to all users, including those with disabilities.

3. Key Principles for Driving Digital Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (2/3):

- **Policy and Legislation:**

Developing and implementing policies and legislation that promote digital inclusion and accessibility for persons with disabilities. This can involve enforcing standards and guidelines for accessibility, providing funding for assistive technologies, and ensuring equal opportunities for persons with disabilities to access and use digital technologies.

3. Key Principles for Driving Digital Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (3/3):

- **Awareness and Advocacy:**

Raising awareness about the importance of digital inclusion for persons with disabilities and advocating for their rights to access and use digital technologies on an equal basis with others. This includes promoting inclusive design practices and challenging discrimination and barriers faced by individuals with disabilities in the digital realm.

Quizzes (1)

1. Define the inclusion and benefit of ICT?
2. How to ensure multimedia content, including videos, accessibility to individuals?

Accessibility Features in ICT

Learning outcomes (2)

→ By the end of this section, you should be able to:

- Recognize ICT challenges for persons with disabilities
- Identify Benefits of ICT Accessibility
- Explore accessibility features in ICT

1. ICT Challenges for Persons with Disability (1/3)

ICT challenges faced by individuals with disabilities pose significant barriers to their full participation and inclusion in the digital age. Some common ICT challenges for persons with disabilities include:

- **Accessibility:**

Accessibility remains a paramount concern, as many websites, software, and devices are inadequately designed and fail to meet the needs of persons with disabilities. Issues such as font size, color contrast, keyboard navigation, and compatibility with screen readers impede their ability to access and engage with digital information. Consequently, individuals with disabilities encounter difficulties in utilizing ICT tools effectively.

1. ICT Challenges for Persons with Disability (2/3)

- **Assistive Technologies:**

Persons with disabilities often rely on assistive technologies, such as screen readers, magnifiers, and alternative input devices. However, compatibility and integration issues with these technologies pose challenges in accessing and using ICT products and services.

- **Affordability:**

Assistive technologies and accessible ICT products can be expensive, making them less accessible for individuals with disabilities. The cost of acquiring and maintaining these technologies can be a significant barrier to their effective use of ICT tools.

1. ICT Challenges for Persons with Disability (3/3)

- **Learning and Training**:

Access to proper training programs for using ICT can be limited for persons with disabilities, leading to difficulties in acquiring digital skills. Training resources are often not designed with their specific needs in mind, making it challenging for them to learn and adapt to new technologies.

- **Awareness:**

Lack of awareness and understanding about the needs of persons with disabilities can result in negative attitudes towards their inclusion in ICT initiatives. This can lead to exclusion and limited participation in digital platforms and services.

2. Benefits of ICT Accessibility (1/4):

ICT accessibility offers numerous benefits for individuals with disabilities. Some key benefits include:

- **Inclusive Participation:**

ICT accessibility allows individuals with disabilities to actively participate in various aspects of life, such as education, employment, communication, and social interaction. For example, accessible websites, mobile applications, and software ensure that individuals with disabilities can access information, engage in online activities, and interact with digital content without barriers. This inclusion promotes equal opportunities and reduces the digital divide between individuals with and without disabilities.

2. Benefits of ICT Accessibility (2/4):

- **Increased Independence:**

Accessible ICT tools and technologies empower individuals with disabilities to perform tasks independently, reducing their reliance on others. For instance, screen readers and magnifiers enable visually impaired individuals to access information and navigate digital interfaces without assistance, promoting self-reliance and autonomy.

2. Benefits of ICT Accessibility (3/4):

- **Improved Education and Employment Opportunities:**

ICT accessibility plays a pivotal role in leveling the playing field for individuals with disabilities in education and employment. Accessible courses, digital learning tools, e-learning platforms, assistive technologies, and adaptive software enable students and professionals with disabilities to participate fully and demonstrate their skills and abilities. This fosters greater educational and career opportunities, creating a more inclusive and diverse workforce.

2. Benefits of ICT Accessibility (4/4):

- **Enhanced Social Inclusion:**

ICT accessibility promotes social inclusion by enabling individuals with disabilities to connect with others, engage in online communities, and participate in virtual social activities. Accessible social media platforms, messaging applications, and online forums allow individuals with disabilities to share ideas, express themselves, and build relationships with others. This leads to increased social connections, reducing feelings of isolation and exclusion. Additionally, accessible virtual events and activities provide opportunities for individuals with disabilities to participate in shared experiences, entertainment, and cultural events, ensuring that they can fully engage in the digital social fabric.

3. Accessibility Features in ICT (1/4):

Accessibility features are intended to remove barriers and enable equal participation for all users. Common accessibility features found in ICT:

- **Screen Readers:**

Screen readers are software programs that read out the content displayed on a computer screen. They convert text into synthesized speech, allowing individuals with visual impairments to access digital content. Screen readers can also navigate and interact with on-screen elements through keyboard commands.

3. Accessibility Features in ICT (2/4):

- **Captions and Subtitles:**

Captions and subtitles are textual representations of spoken words in audio or video content. These features benefit individuals with hearing impairments by providing synchronized text that displays alongside the media, ensuring they can understand the information being conveyed.

- **High Contrast and Color Contrast:**

High contrast options adjust the color scheme of a digital interface, making it easier for individuals with visual impairments, particularly those with low vision, to distinguish between different elements. Color contrast refers to the difference in brightness or color between text and its background, ensuring readability for individuals with visual impairments.

3. Accessibility Features in ICT (3/4):

- **Adjustable Text Size and Font:**

The ability to adjust text size and font type helps individuals with visual impairments or dyslexia read content more comfortably. These features allow users to customize the appearance of text on digital interfaces based on their needs and preferences.

- **Voice Recognition:**

Voice recognition technology allows individuals to interact with digital devices and applications through spoken commands. This is especially helpful for individuals with motor impairments who may have difficulty using a keyboard or mouse.

3. Accessibility Features in ICT (4/4):

- **Alternative Text (Alt Text):**

Alt text is a textual description provided for images and graphics on websites or digital documents. Alt text is read by screen readers, allowing individuals with visual impairments to understand the content of the images.

- **Assistive Technologies:**

Various assistive technologies, such as screen magnifiers, braille displays, switch devices, and sip-and-puff systems, are available to accommodate specific disabilities and enable individuals with disabilities to interact with ICT effectively.

Quizzes (2)

1. List some ICT challenges faced by persons with disabilities?
2. List some benefits of ICT accessibility?

ICT Accessibility Standards

Learning outcomes (3)

→ By the end of this section, you should be able to:

- Describe major examples of ICT Accessibility Standards
- Describe the W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) standardization framework
- Explain the guiding principles of web Accessibility

1. The Most Important ICT Accessibility Standards (1/2)

ICT accessibility standards are technical specifications that define how information and communication technologies (ICT) should be designed, developed, and implemented to be usable by everyone, regardless of their abilities or disabilities. These standards aim to remove barriers and ensure equal access to information and communication for all.

- **Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)**:

Developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), WCAG is the most widely used international standard for web accessibility. It provides guidance on how to make web content accessible to people with disabilities, including those with visual, auditory, motor, and cognitive impairments.

1. The Most Important ICT Accessibility Standards (2/2)

- **Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act:**

This U.S. law requires that federal agencies' electronic and information technology be accessible to people with disabilities. The U.S. Access Board has developed technical standards to implement Section 508, known as the Section 508 Standards.

- **European Accessibility Act (EAA):**

This EU directive requires that all member states make certain public websites and mobile apps accessible to people with disabilities. The EAA is based on WCAG 2.1.

2. The W3C WAI Standardization Framework (1/2)

The W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) is a global effort to develop standards and supporting materials that make the web accessible to everyone, regardless of their abilities or disabilities. Its standardization framework provides a comprehensive set of guidelines and specifications for ensuring web content, web applications, and web technologies are accessible to all users.

2. The W3C WAI Standardization Framework (2/2)

Important components of the Web Accessibility Initiative:

- **Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)**: WCAG is the flagship standard, defining criteria for making web content accessible. It includes three levels (A, AA, AAA) with increasing levels of accessibility compliance.
- **Authoring Tool Accessibility Guidelines (ATAG)**: ATAG ensures authoring tools used to create web content are themselves accessible.
- **User Agent Accessibility Guidelines (UAAG)**: UAAG focuses on making web browsers and other user agents accessible.
- **Accessible Rich Internet Applications Suite (WAI-ARIA)**: WAI-ARIA defines roles, states, and properties for web content to enable better accessibility for assistive technologies.

3. The Guiding Principles of Web Accessibility (1/4)

1. **Perceivable**: Information and user interfaces must be presented in ways that are perceivable through different senses.
    - **Visual**: Providing adequate color contrast, alternative text for images, and options for different font sizes.
    - **Auditory**: Providing audio descriptions for videos, transcripts for audio content, and compatibility with assistive listening devices.
    - **Touch**: Ensuring keyboard navigation is possible, providing tactile feedback for interactive elements, and making interfaces operable with touchscreens.
    - **Cognitive**: Using clear and concise language, structuring content logically, and providing multiple ways to access information.

3. The Guiding Principles of Web Accessibility (2/4)

2. **Operable**: Users must be able to interact with and control web interfaces effectively.

   - **Keyboard accessibility**: Ensuring all functionalities are accessible through the keyboard and not solely reliant on mouse interaction.
   - **Focus management**: Ensuring keyboard focus is clearly visible and follows a logical order.
   - **Time-based media**: Providing transcripts, captions, and ways to pause, rewind, and replay audio or video content.
   - **Seizure prevention**: Avoiding flashing lights and patterns that could trigger epileptic seizures.

3. The Guiding Principles of Web Accessibility (3/4)

3. **Understandable**: Information and the operation of web systems must be understandable.

   - **Readability**: Using clear and concise language, avoiding jargon, and structuring information in a logical way.
   - **Predictability**: Ensuring consistent behavior and visual cues throughout the interface.
   - **Meaningful error messages**: Providing clear and actionable error messages that explain problems and how to fix them.
   - **Compatibility with assistive technologies**: Ensuring compatibility with screen readers, magnification software, and other assistive technologies.

3. The Guiding Principles of Web Accessibility (4/4)

4. **Robust**: Web content and technologies must be reliable and compatible with a wide range of assistive technologies and user agents.
    - **Compatibility**: Ensuring content can be accessed and rendered correctly across different browsers, operating systems, and assistive technologies.
    - **Future compatibility**: Designing for forward compatibility with future technologies and accessibility standards.
    - **Graceful degradation**: Ensuring essential information and functionality remain accessible even when assistive technologies are not present or fail.

Quizzes (3)

1. What are the major examples of ICT Accessibility Standards?

2. What does WAI-ARIA stand for?

Standardization Aims and Benefits

Learning outcomes (4)

→ By the end of this section, you should be able to:

- Demonstrate understanding of the general framework of standardization
- Recognize standardization aims and benefits in ICT accessibility
- Identify main standardization bodies

1. Standardization (1/4):

Standardization involves the development and adoption of mutually agreed specifications, guidelines, and practices for products, services, and processes. Standardization bodies, also known as organizations, are responsible for the development and maintenance of these standards.

The general framework of standardization involves several key elements:

- **Identification of needs:**

Standards are developed in response to the needs identified by industry, consumers, and other stakeholders. These needs can arise from technological advancements, market requirements, or regulatory obligations.

1. Standardization (2/4):

- **Standards development:**

Once the need is identified, standardization bodies, such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), establish technical committees or working groups to develop the standards. These committees include experts from relevant industries, academia, government, and other interested parties.

- **Consensus-based approach:**

The standardization process is typically based on a consensus-driven approach, ensuring that all stakeholders have the opportunity to contribute and provide input. This ensures that the standards represent a fair and balanced view, taking into account the diverse perspectives and requirements of different stakeholders.

1. Standardization (3/4):

- **Technical specifications:**

Standards consist of technical specifications that define the characteristics, performance requirements, and testing methods for a particular product, service, or process. These specifications provide a common language and framework for manufacturers, suppliers, and consumers to ensure interoperability, compatibility, and quality.

- **Implementation and compliance:**

Standards are voluntary, but they are widely adopted by industry players to ensure consistency, safety, and reliability. Compliance with standards enhances market acceptance and facilitates the exchange of goods and services between different parties.

1. Standardization (4/4):

- **Review and revision:**

Standards are reviewed periodically to ensure that they remain relevant and up-to-date. This revision process involves reassessing the needs, incorporating technological advances, and addressing emerging challenges or gaps.

2. Aims of Standardization in ICT Accessibility (1/4):

The aims of standardization in ICT accessibility are as follows:

- **Consistency:**

Standardization aims to provide consistent accessibility across different digital platforms. This means that individuals with disabilities should be able to access and use ICT regardless of the device or software they are using. By defining a set of consistent guidelines and specifications, standardization ensures that accessibility features are implemented consistently across different technologies, promoting a cohesive user experience for individuals with disabilities.

2. Aims of Standardization in ICT Accessibility (2/4):

- **Legal and Regulatory Compliance:**

Standards often form the basis for legal and regulatory requirements related to ICT accessibility. By complying with these standards, organizations can ensure that they meet legal obligations and avoid potential legal issues or penalties related to discrimination or exclusion of individuals with disabilities. Compliance with accessibility standards not only helps organizations stay on the right side of the law but also demonstrates their commitment to inclusivity and social responsibility.

2. Aims of Standardization in ICT Accessibility (3/4):

- **Quality Assurance:**

Standardization establishes processes and criteria for evaluating and improving the accessibility of ICT products and services. By defining clear and measurable accessibility standards, organizations can assess their offerings and make necessary improvements to ensure they meet the needs of individuals with disabilities. This focus on quality assurance leads to the development of higher-quality, more usable, and accessible technology.

2. Aims of Standardization in ICT Accessibility (4/4):

- **Interoperability:**

Standardization aims to facilitate interoperability between different ICT systems and devices, including assistive technologies. By adhering to standardized accessibility guidelines, developers can ensure that their products are compatible with a wide range of platforms and devices, enabling seamless interaction and communication.

3. Main standardization bodies (1/2)

The main standardization bodies for ICT accessibility are:

- **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C):**

W3C is a global community that develops web standards, including accessibility guidelines and specifications. The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) developed by W3C are widely recognized and followed to ensure web accessibility.

- **International Organization for Standardization (ISO):**

ISO develops and publishes international standards across various industries, including information technology. ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 35 is the subcommittee responsible for standards related to IT accessibility, including the ISO/IEC 40500 standard for web accessibility.

3. Main standardization bodies (2/2)

- **International Telecommunication Union (ITU):**

The ITU prioritizes telecom accessibility, encompassing e-accessibility, conversational services, and accessibility for the elderly and individuals with disabilities.

- **European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI):**

ETSI produces globally-applicable standards for telecommunications, including ICT accessibility. ETSI Technical Committee Human Factors (HF) develops accessibility-related standards for user interfaces, products, and services, ensuring the usability and accessibility of ICT systems.

Quizzes (4)

1. Why is periodic review and revision of standards necessary in the standardization process?
2. Which organization is responsible for the development of international standards covering a wide range of industries and sectors?

Final Evaluation

1. List and briefly describe five accessibility features commonly found in ICT?
2. Explain the aims of standardization in the field of ICT accessibility?
3. Identify and briefly describe two organizations or standards-making bodies that contribute to the development of these accessibility standards?
4. Identify and Explain two specific ICT challenges faced by Persons with Disabilities?

References (1/3)

— Yesilada, Y., & In Harper, S. (2019). Web accessibility: A foundation for research.

— Meyer, A., H Rose, D., & T Gordon, D. (2014). Universal design for learning: Theory and Practice.

— Cook, A., Polgar ,J., & Encarnação,P. (2019). Assistive Technologies: Principles and Practice

— Yesilada, Y., & In Harper, S. (2019). Web accessibility: A foundation for research.

— Gould, M., Leblois, A., Cesa Bianchi, F., Montenegro, V., & Studer, E. (2014). Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2012 ICT Accessibility Progress Report. Survey Conducted in Collaboration with DPI—Disabled Peoples' International.

— Cook, A., Polgar ,J., & Encarnação,P. (2019). Assistive Technologies: Principles and Practice

References (2/3)

— G3ict, The Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs – Homepage. (https://g3ict.org/)

— World Wide Web Consortium - Curricula on Web Accessibility. (https://www.w3.org/WAI/curricula/)

— IAAP Educational Training Database – Homepage. (https://a11yetd.org/)

— International Association of Accessibility Professionals - Homepage. (https://www.accessibilityassociation.org/)

— Coursera - An Introduction to Accessibility and Inclusive Design. (https://www.coursera.org/learn/accessibility)

— edX-W3Cx: Introduction to Web Accessibility. (https://www.edx.org/learn/web-accessibility/the-world-wide-web-consortium-w3c-introduction-to-web-accessibility)

References (3/3)

— International Organization for Standardization – Homepage. (https://www.iso.org/home.html)

— European Telecommunications Standards Institute – Homepage. (https://www.etsi.org/)

— International Telecommunication Union – Homepage. (https://www.itu.int)

— EUR-Lex - DIRECTIVES PDF.(https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019L0882)

— Section 508 – Homepage. (https://www.section508.gov/)

— U.S. Access Board – Homepage. (https://www.access-board.gov/)

— edX - Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Accessibility (https://learning.edx.org/course/course-v1:GTx+ICT100x+3T2017)

Thank you

شكراً لكم