

Children with disabilities in West Africa experience violence from the day they are born

February 1 2018

Disabled children in West Africa experience significantly greater violence than their non-disabled peers and all experience violence from the day they are born, finds a study published in *BMC Public Health* by Janet Njelesani, assistant professor of occupational therapy at NYU Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development.

"It's unfair that children with [disabilities](#) are four times more likely to experience violence than their non-disabled peers when they have the same right to grow up safe," said Janet Njelesani. "These findings will help explain why children with disabilities are at greater risk of violence and may shed light on children with disabilities living in other low and middle-income countries (LMIC)."

The study, conducted in the countries of Guinea, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo, included data collected from children, community members (parents, teachers and community leaders), and disability stakeholders (local, national, or international organizations that provide support to children with disabilities, and representatives of governmental bodies responsible for disability legislation and policy) across different parts of all four countries participated in the study.

This was the first study to explore the [experiences](#) of violence against children with disabilities in West Africa from the perspective of children with disabilities and their community. Prior to this study, there was very

little research done on violence against children with disabilities in LMIC.

The study identified that in West Africa violence begins the day children with disabilities are born, as they are seen as a curse from God and do not deserve to live- infanticide is a practice that remains in certain regions. The study also found that all children with disabilities experience some form of violence from parents, teachers, peers or community members, and that violence is experienced differently depending on the type of impairment. Children with visual, communicative, and cognitive impairments experiencing the most violence, while children with physical impairments experiencing less. As a result of this pervasive violence, children with disabilities are often kept at home and not attending school, as parents feel the need to protect their children.

"No violence against children is justifiable," continued Njelesani. "This study highlights that the circumstances which lead to [violence](#) are myriad and complex - stigma associated with disability, attitudes and traditional beliefs about disabilities, and the perception that [children](#) with disabilities are unworthy."

More information: Janet Njelesani et al, From the day they are born: a qualitative study exploring violence against children with disabilities in West Africa, *BMC Public Health* (2018). [DOI: 10.1186/s12889-018-5057-x](#)

Provided by New York University

Citation: Children with disabilities in West Africa experience violence from the day they are born (2018, February 1) retrieved 7 May 2024 from

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