



VOICE GHANA



Positive Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln

DISABILITY TERMINOLOGIES DEVELOPMENT



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POSITIVE DISABILITY TERMINOLOGIES DEVELOPMENT

Developed By: VOICE Ghana
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This positive disability language guideline was developed as part of our project, which aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination against people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions, in the Volta and Oti Regions of Ghana. The guideline was subsequently developed by VOICE Ghana team with support from other individuals who participated in disability language guide workshops at Ho, Dambai and Kpassa respectively, and who reviewed the draft and provided valuable inputs.

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Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
AUDP	African Union Disability Protocol
AMHD	Alliance for Mental Health and Development
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DRF	Disability Rights Fund
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
EU	European Union
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GACC	Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition
GAPA	Ghana Association of Persons with Albinism
GBU	Ghana Blind Union
GDS	Global Disability Summit
GFD	Ghana Federation of Disability Organisation
GII	Ghana Integrity Initiative
GNECC	Ghana National Education Campaign Coalition
GSPD	Ghana Society of the Physically Disabled
JHS	Junior High School
IG	Inclusion Ghana

LDRAI	Lakeside Disability Rights Advocacy Initiative
LOGNet	Local Governance Network
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NHFB	New Horizon Foundation for the Blind
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OSIWA	Open Society Initiative for West Africa
SBC	Social Behaviour Change
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SpED	Special Education Division
TV	Television
UK	United Kingdom
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VOICE Ghana	Voice of People with Disability Ghana
WODAO	Women with Disability Development Advocacy Organisation
YMCA	Young Men Christian Association

Executive Summary

A study conducted by the Ghana Somubi Dwumadie (Ghana Participation Programme) in November 2020 confirmed that negative attitudes, discrimination and stigma related to disability, including mental health conditions, are widespread in Ghana. They present a major barrier to people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions, from equitably accessing education, health and social opportunities.

Although language is part of culture, the study dealt with language as a separate driver of stigma and discrimination. The study found out that current words used in local languages in most communities to describe disability and mental health conditions are derogatory, and this reinforces stigma and discrimination.

It is against this backdrop that Ghana Somubi Dwumadie has provided funding to VOICE Ghana to implement a 33-month project to help reduce stigma and discrimination against people with

disabilities including people with mental health conditions, in the Volta and Oti Regions. The project majorly is focused on awareness creation on positive behavioural change towards people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions, using positive terminologies in Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln, which is the official language of the Konkombas.

The project began with the documentation of positive local disability languages in Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln from a wide range of stakeholders involving people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions. In undertaking this assignment, we directly involved 172 stakeholders, out of which 91 were people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions and some caregivers.

Participatory and inclusive approaches such as Open Forum, Group Discussions and Participants Feedback Sessions were used to foster active participation of all stakeholders in the process.

Besides, consultations were held with some members of Women with Disability Development Advocacy Organisation (WODAO) and the leadership of people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions in eight (8) beneficiary Self-help Groups (SHGs), as well as other Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPWDs) in the Volta and Oti Regions as well as Ghana Association of Persons with Albinism (GAPA) in Accra. This was to receive feedback from them on the positive disability languages, which were collated in Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln.

The various language guides would be utilised to train Community Champions, to support our awareness campaign in their respective localities. We shall also start sensitising community members including traditional and religious leaders in the implementing communities, so that they can preach on these positive disability terminologies in their respective communities.

Again, we shall also sensitise families of people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions, and community members in the Volta and Oti Regions, particularly from the 20 beneficiary SHGs communities, to start using these positive disability languages in their engagement with people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions. The media in the Volta and Oti Regions will also be engaged during the course of the project, to start using these positive disability terminologies in all their programmes. In addition to this, portray positive images of people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions, in their reportage.

Finally, the language guides will be shared with other organisations and stakeholders, which include sister OPWDs in the country, to serve as a reference document for their work.

1. Background

1.1 About VOICE Ghana

Established in 2002, VOICE Ghana is headquartered in Ho, Volta Region, and operates as a registered national not-for-profit and non-governmental organization, which plays active and leading role in disability policy advocacy, and inclusive governance for persons with disabilities in Ghana.

VOICE Ghana works as a cross disability organization, and its mission/mandate is to advance inclusive development and social justice for people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions in Africa, particularly Ghana, through research, policy advocacy, and public consultations.

The main goals of the organisation are:

- i. To undertake research in relation to disability and mental health in particular, to guide and underpin policy and practice.
- ii. To develop and coordinate policy advice to state and non-state agencies, in relation to people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions.
- iii. To promote disability and mental health inclusion through policy advocacy, education and awareness.
- iv. To capacitate people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions and their families to demand their rights.
- v. To transform VOICE Ghana into a robust Disability Institute

VOICE Ghana has vast practical experience in disability inclusion and mainstreaming agenda, particularly, at the grassroot. The organisation has since been engaging government, parliament, traditional and religious leaders, and other agents of change, to address issues of rights including equality, inclusion and active participation of people with disabilities and users in civic engagement, local governance and

decision-making processes. All these are being done in view of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - CRPD; African Union Disability Protocol, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); specifically, SDG Goals 4, 8 and 10, and Ghana's disability and mental health policy and legislative framework as well as Ghana's Commitment at the Global Disability Summit of 2022.

Besides, the organisation has a long-term plan to ensure issues of disability are mainstreamed into all policies, plans, programmes and activities of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) as well as political and administrative systems. This is to help in enhancing the quality of life, full participation, and empowerment of men, women, youth, elderly and children with disabilities including people with mental health conditions in all spheres of life.

In view of networking and partnerships, VOICE Ghana has developed alliance with several local and national Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) as a way of building stronger voice in influencing

policies on social inclusion agenda for the marginalized, especially, people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions. The CSOs include Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations (GFD), Alliance for Mental Health and Development (AMHD), Basic Needs Ghana, Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII), Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Abantu for Development, Penplusbyte, YMCA Volta Regional Council, Local Governance Network (LOGNet); Ghana National Education Campaign Coalition (GNECC) and NGOs in Health, just to mention a few.

Some of the donor partners we have worked with include: USAID, STAR-Ghana, (a Civic Society Programme, funded by DFID, EU and DANIDA), Disability Rights Fund (DRF), BasicNeeds UK/Grand Challenge Canada, Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA), Ford Foundation, and now, Ghana Somubi Dwumadie, which is a 4-year disability programme in Ghana with special focus on mental health. This Programme is funded with UK aid from the UK government.

The underlying vision of our new Strategic Plan is to accelerate the gains made over the years, and start developing the organisation into a leading Disability Rights and Advocacy Think Tank, to play active role in disability research and policy advocacy as well as inclusive governance for people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions in Ghana.

Administratively, VOICE Ghana is governed by a 9-member Board of Directors, out of which 90% are persons with disabilities, and managed, by a 10-member staff team.

1.2 Overview of Ghana Somubi Dwumadie Funded Project

Anecdotal evidence has shown that outmoded traditions, culture and negative superstitious beliefs associated with disability, continue to affect inclusion and socio-economic lives of people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities. These challenges were reinforced by

the formative research, which was conducted by the Ghana Somubi Dwumadie in November 2020, to provide a structured and contextual understanding of the prevailing drivers, facilitators and manifestations of stigma associated with disability and mental health conditions in Ghana, both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The study confirmed that negative attitudes, discrimination and stigma related to disability, including mental health conditions, are widespread in Ghana. They present a major barrier to people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions, from equitably accessing education, health and social opportunities.

Although language is part of culture, the study dealt with language as a separate driver of stigma and discrimination. The study found that current words used in local languages in most communities to describe disability and mental health, are derogatory, and this reinforces stigma and discrimination.

It is against this backdrop that Ghana Somubi Dwumadie has provided funding to VOICE Ghana to implement a 33-month project to, help reduce stigma and discrimination against people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions, in the Volta and Oti Regions. The project majorly focused on awareness creation on positive behavioural change towards people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions, using positive disability terminologies in Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln.

Ghana Somubi Dwumadie is a four-year disability programme in Ghana, with a specific focus on mental health. This programme is funded with UK aid from the UK government. The programme is run by an Options¹ led consortium, which also consists of BasicNeeds-Ghana, Kings College London, Sightsavers and Tropical Health.

2. Process Documentation of Positive Local Disability Terminologies

2.1 Planning

Series of planning meetings were held with management, field team and the leadership of some beneficiary SHGs, to identify key stakeholders in the two regions including local language experts, media personnel, OPWDs and individual people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions etc. who can effectively participate in the various language documentation process.

2.2 Positive Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln Disability Terminology Guide Workshops

Our project began with the documentation or collation of positive local disability terminologies in Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln from a wide range of stakeholders. This was undertaken at disability language guide workshops, which were held in

Ho, Volta Region as well as Dambai and Kpassa respectively in the Oti Region between June and July 2021. In all, we directly involved 172 stakeholders in the exercise, out of which 91 were people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions and some caregivers.

They comprised:

1. The leadership of Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations (GFD), Ghana Blind Union (GBU), Ghana Society of the Physically Disabled (GSPD), Ghana Association of Persons with Albinism (GAPA), Inclusion Ghana (IG), Volta and Oti Regional Associations of the Deaf, New Horizon Foundation for the Blind (NHFB), Kekeli Foundation, Lakeside Disability Rights Advocacy Initiative (LDRAI) and Women with Disability Development and Advocacy Organisation (WODAO)
- 2.
1. Ewe, Twi, and Likpakpaln language experts including representatives from the Konkomba Literacy Programme in Kpassa.
3. Representatives of Volta and Oti Regional Coordinating Councils.
4. Officials of the Volta and Oti Regional Offices of Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA).
5. Representatives of the Special Education Division (SpED) of the Ho Municipal Education Directorate and Nkwanta North Education Directorate.
6. Representative of the Mental Health Unit of the Volta Regional Health Directorate.
7. Representatives from Volta Star Radio in Ho, Oti Radio in Dambai and both Ke FM and Safari Radio in Kpassa as well as a renowned Ewe broadcaster.

Participatory and inclusive approaches such as Open Forum, Group Discussions and Participants Feedback Sessions were used, to foster active participation of all stakeholders at various workshops. Participants who have hearing impairment were provided with sign language interpretation, and this made it possible for them to participate fully at various workshops.

Participants at each workshop session were first

sensitised on some lived experiences of people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions, and factors influencing their stigma and discrimination, as part of the findings from the formative research by the Ghana Somubi Dwumadie.

We developed the template in Table 1, on next page, as a guide to collate both the existing negative/derogatory and positive disability terminologies in Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln.

Table 1:

No	Types of disability	Derogatory Ewe / Twi / Likpakpaln terminology	Literal meaning in English language	Less derogatory Ewe / Twi / Likpakpaln terminologies	Positive Ewe / Twi / Likpakpaln terminologies Ō Singular Ę	Positive Ewe / Twi / Likpakpaln terminologies Ō Plural Ę	Literal meaning in English language

The above template made it possible for us to, first, document negative and discriminatory local terms, which are commonly used in the various local languages, for people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions.

This, then, triggered conversations about less derogatory terms, before we finally moved to getting positive terminologies that can make people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions feel comfortable,

valued, respected and recognized. The positive disability terminologies were later characterised into singular and plural with their respective literal meaning in the English language.

We see our strategy of involving the above stakeholders in collating the various positive local disability terminologies as very effective and empowering as almost all of them saw the need to start using these positive terminologies for people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions.

2.3 The Use of Capecoast Font

Since most computers do not have characters for writing local languages, we downloaded Capecoast font, which has characters for writing local languages, including Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln. So, the final document can only be shared in PDF format, to prevent it from being distorted.

2.4 Validation of Collated Positive Disability Terminologies in Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln

Firstly, the collated positive disability terminologies in Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln were shared with participants of the various workshops including local language experts and few traditional and religious leaders, for their feedback and inputs.

Secondly, we carried what we call “acceptability checks” with our Board and staff and eight (8) beneficiary Self-help Groups (SHGs) together with other OPWDs in the Volta and Oti Regions and GAPA in Accra, for their perspectives and feedback on the collated positive disability terminologies in Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln.

Thirdly, we realised the challenge of getting women with disabilities at leadership positions in the beneficiary SHGs and other OPWDs to participate in various language guide workshops. So, we attended a meeting organized by WODAO, which is made up of only women with disabilities in Ho, and validated the collated positive Ewe disability terminologies with them.

Finally, the revised collated positive disability terminologies in Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln were shared with the Ghana Somubi Dwumadie through the Social Behaviour Change (SBC) thematic lead for their feedback and approval. The final versions of the positive Ewe, Twi and Likpakpaln disability terminologies are summarized in **Appendix** below

3.0 Lessons Learnt

One key lesson we have learnt is the importance of involving people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions, to define the way they want society to call or describe them. This is so because, at the various positive disability language guide workshops, some of the local language experts strongly argued that the existing derogatory and negative disability terms should be maintained as they emerged from some historical facts. This gives understanding of traditions of the local people. For example, persons with epilepsy usually have seizures in public and this put them in shame, hence, the local language “Kpe`ui”, which literally means someone with shameful disease.

Also, “Bafa”, which literally means someone who crawls through muddy areas, is used for people with physical disability, especially people who use wheelchairs. But these assertions were debunked by people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions who participated in the various workshops.

4.0 Conclusion

In conclusion, we shall utilise the various language guides, to train Community Champions, to support our awareness campaign in their respective localities. In addition, we shall start sensitising community members including traditional and religious leaders in the implementing communities, so that they can preach on these positive disability terminologies in their respective communities.

Again, we shall sensitise families of people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions as well as community members in the Volta and Oti Regions, particularly from the 20 beneficiary SHGs communities, to start using these positive disability languages in their

engagement with people with disabilities including people with mental health conditions.

The media in the Volta and Oti Regions will also be engaged during the course of the project, to start using these positive disability terminologies in all their programmes, and also portray positive images of people with disabilities including

people with mental health conditions, in their reportage.

Finally, the language guides will be shared with other organisations and stakeholders including sister OPWDs in the country, to serve as a reference document for their work.

APPENDIX:

SOME DEROGATORY EUE DISABILITY TERMINOLOGIES

NO.	TYPES OF DISABILITY	DEROGATORY EUE TERMINOLOGIES	LITERAL MEANING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
1.	Persons with visual impairment	Ŋkugbagbatɔ	A person with a burst eye
		Ŋkutototɔ	A person with protruding eyes
		Ŋkunɔ	Blind person
2.	Persons with hearing impairment	Tokunɔ	Deaf
		Tokukutɔ	Dead ears
3.	Persons with albinism	Ge le So si	Someone who dropped from the hands of the Creator
		Yevu ɗagba	Bankrupt white- person
		Aflame yevu	Bush white person
		Tadzɛtɔ	A person with red hairs

		Ofiri Dzato	Red person
		Ameiyibɔ yevu	Black-white man
4.	Persons with physical disabilities	Afɔgɔglɔtɔ	A person with a crooked leg
		Drakpa Bafa Kpatakli Klikpo Pozo Apintowe	Cripple
		Ekponɔ Ekpotɔ Agbatɔ	Hunchback
		Aziza vi	Persons with dwarfism
		Ame kpui	Persons with cretinism
		Adee kpui	Persons with brittle bones

5.	Persons with intellectual disabilities	Ūvi Davi	Snake child
		Ame dale Azui Susumadeta	An idiot Imbecile
		Tsivi	River child
		Tr̄vi	Spirit child
6.	Persons with learning disabilities	Susumadeta	Person with restricted mind
		Tagb̄kukuta	Block headed person
7.	Persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities	Āavata Tagb̄gbegbl̄eta Tsukuna Amedale Tedēkablala Dzinu dze dzi Dzaata fo se	Mad person or Lunatic

8.	Persons with speech and language disabilities	Mumu Aḍetutu tɔ	A dumb person A person with loosed tongue
		Aḍebablatɔ	A person with tied tongue
		Kukɔla	A person with delayed speech
9.	Persons with epilepsy	Dze anyi gblo	Fits
		Kpeḡuidɔ lɛla	Seizure
		Hehedɔ	Convulsion

POSITIVE EUE DISABILITY TERMINOLOGIES

NO.	TYPES OF DISABILITY	POSITIVE EUE TERMINOLOGIES (SINGULAR)	POSITIVE EUE TERMINOLOGIES (PLURAL)	LITERAL MEANING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
1.	Persons with visual impairment	Ame si meté ɲu kpɔa nu nyuie o	Ame siwo meté ɲu kpɔa nu nyuie o	Persons with difficulty seeing
		Ame si meté ɲu kpɔa nu o	Ame siwo meté ɲu kpɔa nu o	Persons with visual impairment
2.	Persons with hearing impairment	Ame si meté ɲu sea nu nyuie o.	Ame siwo meté ɲu sea nu nyuie o.	Persons with difficulty hearing
		Ame si mete ɲu sea nu o.	Ame siwo mete ɲu sea nu o.	Persons with hearing impairment
3.	Persons with albinism	Ame si nye agbalē ɣi tɔ	Ame siwo nye agbalē ɣi tɔ	Persons with fair skin
		Agbalē ɣi tɔ	Agbalē ɣi tɔwo	
		Agbalē nyuitɔ	Agbalē nyuitɔwo	

4.	Persons with physical disabilities	Ame si azɔli zɔzɔ le fuɖem na	Ame siwo azɔli zɔzɔ le fuɖem na	Persons with physical disabilities
		Ame si mete ŋu le azɔli zɔm o.	Ame siwo mete ŋu le azɔli zɔm o	
		Ame si ŋu dzime fu kuxi le	Ame siwo ŋu dzimefu kuxi le	Persons with spinal cord deformity
		Ame si dzi kɔkɔ mede o	Ame siwo dzi kɔkɔ mede o	Persons with height limitation
5.	Persons with intellectual disabilities	Ame si gbɔdzɔ le susu me	Ame siwo gbɔdzɔ le susu me	Persons with intellectual disabilities
6.	Persons with learning disabilities	Ame si nusɔsrɔ ɖea fu na	Ame siwo nusɔsrɔ ɖea fu na	Slow learners
7.	Persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities	Ame si le susumedɔ lɛm	Ame siwo le susumedɔ lɛm	Persons with mental health condition
	Service users	Ame si susumedɔ ɖefu na kpɔ	Ame si susumedɔ ɖefu na kpɔ	Persons who had mental health condition

8.	Persons with speech and language disabilities	Ame si nufo meḁe na o.	Ame siwo nufo meḁe na o.	Persons with speech and language disabilities
		Ame si kukɔna	Ame siwo kukɔ na	Persons with delayed speech
9.	Persons with epilepsy	Ame si ɲu anyídzedɔ le	Ame siwo ɲu anyídzedɔ le	Persons with epilepsy

SOME DEROGATORY TWI DISABILITY TERMINOLOGIES

NO.	TYPES OF DISABILITY	DEROGATORY TWI TERMINOLOGIES	LITERAL MEANING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
1.	Persons with visual impairment	Onifurani	A blind person
		Nipa a nàni abɔ	A person with a burst eye
2.	Persons with hearing impairment	Asu sifoɔ	A deaf person
3.	Persons with albinism	Ofiri	Fake whiteman
		Disappointed whiteman	
4.	Persons with physical disabilities	Pozo	Cripple
		Bafan	
		Apakye	
		39/40	
		I trust my leg	

		Obubuafo	
		Akyakya	Hunchback
		Akyiɔpɔnkɔ	
		Adwoa Smart	Persons with dwarfism
		Onipa tiatia	Persons with cretinism
		Akiti bɔgɛ	Persons with brittle bones
5.	Persons with intellectual disabilities	Gyimigyimi	Imbecile
		Azuii	An idiot
		Nsuo ba	Water child
6.	Persons with learning disabilities	W'abɔn	Block headed person
		ɔnim hwee	

7.	Persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities	Obɔdamfoɔ	Mad person or Lunatic
		Obi a, w'ate free	
		Obi a, n'adwene bom	
		Obi a, n'adwene nnye adwuma	
8.	Persons with speech and language disabilities	Mumu	A dumb person
		Obi a, ɔpo dodoɔ	A stammerer
		Kasa tenten wura	A person with delayed speech
9.	Persons with epilepsy	Ɛtwa yareɛ	Fits,
		Esuro yareɛ	Seizure or convulsion
		Twahwe	

POSITIVE TWI DISABILITY TERMINOLOGIES

NO.	TYPES OF DISABILITY	POSITIVE TWI TERMINOLOGIES (SINGULAR)	POSITIVE TWI TERMINOLOGIES (PLURAL)	LITERAL MEANING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
1.	Persons with visual impairment	Onipa a, ɔnhu ade	Nkrofoɔ a, wɔmu hunu ade	Persons with difficulty seeing
		Onipa a, nàni ha no	Nkrofoɔ a, wɔn ani ha wɔm	Persons with visual impairment
2.	Persons with hearing impairment	Onipa a, ɔnte asem	Nkrofoɔ a, wɔnte asem	Persons with difficulty hearing
		Onipa a, ɔnte kasa	Nkrofoɔ a, wɔnte kasa	
3.	Persons with albinism	Onipa kɔkɔɔ	Nipa kɔkɔɔ	Persons with fair skin
4.	Persons with physical disabilities	Onipa a, ɔntumi nnante	Nkrofoɔ a, wɔntumi nnante	Persons with physical disabilities
		Onipa a, nantɛɛ yɛ no ɔɛn	Nkrofoɔ a, nnantɛɛ yɛ wɔn' ɔɛn	Persons with difficulty walking
		Onipa a nakkyi dompe atɔkyima	Nkrofoɔ a ɔmoakyi dompe atɔkyima	Persons with spinal cord deformity

		Onipa a ɔnye teten	Nkrofoɔ a ɔmonye tenten	Persons with height limitation
5.	Persons with intellectual disabilities	Onipa a, na'dwene so ate	Nkrofoɔ a, wɔn a'dwene so ate	Persons with intellectual disabilities
6.	Persons with learning disabilities	Onipa a, n'adesua wɔ fɔm	Nkrofoɔ a, wɔn adesua wɔ fɔm	Slow learners
7.	Persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities	Onipa a, ɔwɔ adwene mu yareɛ	Nkrofoɔ a, wɔwɔ adwene mu yareɛ	Persons with mental health condition
	Service users	Onipa a, wānya adwene mu yareɛ ɔa	Nkrofoɔ a wānya adwene mu yareɛ ɔa	Persons who had mental health condition
8.	Persons with speech and language disabilities	Onipa a, kasa ye no den	Nkrofoɔ a, kasa ye wɔnden	Persons with speech and language disabilities
		Onipa a, ɔhaw wɔ ne kasa ho	Nkrofoɔ a, ɔhaw wɔ wɔn kasa ho	
		Onipa a, ɔntumi nkasa ntentem	Nkrofoɔ a, wɔntumi nkasa ntentem	Persons with delayed speech
9.	Persons with epilepsy	Onipa a, ɛtwa ha no	Nkrofoɔ a, ɛtwa ha wɔm	Persons with epilepsy

SOME DEROGATORY LIKPAKPALN DISABILITY TERMINOLOGIES

NO.	TYPES OF DISABILITY	DEROGATORY KOKOMBA TERMINOLOGIES	LITERAL MEANING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
1.	Persons with visual impairment	Ujoon	Blind
		Unipilndaan	Persons with cataract
		Unibikpi	One eye
		Unibigmeen	Low vision
2.	Persons with hearing impairment	Kichiln	Insect with loud noise
		Utafakpau	Deaf
3.	Persons with albinism	Ukpakpal	Albino
		Uyikpiman	Red hair
		Ukalnja	White man

		Ukalnjabon	Black and white person
4.	Persons with physical disabilities	Pozo	Cripple
		Uwɔb/Ufalnfaan	Paralysed person
		Udeen/Uti	Amputated legs
		Utagen	Amputated hands
		Utakpiu	Paralysis
		Uguldaan	Hunchback
5.	Persons with intellectual disabilities	Lipapaal	Abnormal child
		Ukpakpaln	Miraculous person
		Ugbaan	“Gyimigyimi”
6.	Persons with learning disabilities	Manyini badaan	A person who cannot think
		Waa lan kpo	Dead mind
		Waa landak suu	Rotten mind

7.	Persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities	Uwaar	Mad persons
		Tiyayaar	Mentally ill
		Uyilbii	Mentally disorder
8.	Persons with speech and language disabilities	Ubir/Umamuin	Mumu
		Ubabae daan	Stammerer
		Trotroja	Turkey
9.	Persons with epilepsy	Ubinbikdaan	Fit or Seizures
		Likpikpiir	
		Un cha Bimbilla na	Electric fish
		Ubilkiin	

POSITIVE LIKPAKPALN DISABILITY TERMINOLOGIES

NO.	TYPES OF DISABILITY	POSITIVE LIKPAKPALN TERMINOLOGIES (SINGULAR)	POSITIVE LIKPAKPALN TERMINOLOGIES (PLURAL)	LITERAL MEANING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
1	Persons with visual impairment	Uni un kaa waa mbaməm	Binib bin kaa waa mbaməm na	Persons with visual impairment
		Uni un kaa waa mbaməm na	Binib bin kaa waa mbaməm na	Blind
2	Persons with hearing impairment	Uni un ka ŋun na	Binib bin kaa ŋun mbaməm na	Persons with difficulty hearing
3	Persons with albinism	Unii un egbanpiidaan na	Binib bin aawon pii na	Persons with fair skin
4	Persons with physical disability	Unii un ka mam cheer na	Binib bin ka mam cheer na	Persons with physical disabilities
		Unii un aabɔjaguul kper na	Binib bin aabɔjaguul kper na	Persons with spinal cord

5				challenge
		Unii un ka nfɔɔ par lou na	Binib bin ka nfɔɔ par bi na	Persons with height limitation
		ɔbidebliibɛ	ɔbidebliibɛ	
6	Persons with intellectual disabilities	Unii un kateer tiwan na	Binib bin kaa teer tiwan na	Persons with intellectual disabilities
7	Person with learning disabilities	Unii un kateer tiwan mbamɔm	Binib bin kaa teer tiwan na mbamɔm	Persons with slow learning
8	Persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities	Unii un kpa ilandak ponn aaween na	Binib bin kpa ilandak ponn aaween na	Persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities
	Users	Unii un aalanda ponn aaween cha kan na	Binib bin aalanda ponn aaween cha bi kan na	Persons who had mental health condition

9	Persons with speech and language disabilities	Unii un kagmalentibər mbaməm	Binib bin kaa gmalen tibər mbaməm	Persons with speech and language disabilities
		Unii un ka gmalentibər na	Binib bin gmalentibər na	
10	Persons with epilepsy	Unii un lir na	Binib bin lir na	Persons with epilepsy
		Unii un bun libimbik	Binib bin bun libimbik na	

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 PO Box HP 843, Ho. Volta Region, Ghana

 Tel: (+233) 03620 25326

 Mob: (+233) 0207984633

 info@voiceghana.org

 facebook.com/VoiceGH/

 twitter.com/voiceghana

 www.voiceghana.org