

standard for arsenic in drinking water is no simple task. Though, it is critical to bring to discussion strategies to advance policy. Mexico must consider their political agenda, weigh scientific evidence, be economically able, and have the resource capacity to monitor and enforce such a new standard.

Source of Funding: This work was supported in part by grant MD 001452 from the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities of the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Luz Claudio, Principal Investigator.

Abstract #: 1.010_GOV

Understanding the Experiences of Street Working Children in Karachi Using Photovoice

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Program/Project Purpose: Pakistan's population of street children is estimated to be around 70,000, and 12,000 of these work on the streets of Karachi. Working as beggars, window cleaners, mechanics or trash pickers, these children are treated as adults by society, with little regard for their age. We are using Photovoice to document and understand the experiences of street children, in order to advocate for a supportive environment for them.

Structure/Method/Design: Photovoice is a participatory action research (PAR) methodology that enables participants to record and reflect on their lives in order to promote a critical dialogue about the issues they face. We are giving street working children cameras and are asking them to take photographs to represent their daily experiences, the challenges that they face, their joys and supports, and their hopes and dreams. The photographs are then discussed in focus group discussions in order to allow the participants to develop a narrative to contextualize each photograph.

Outcome & Evaluation: Between October 2012 and May 2013, we enrolled 21 street working children, aged 8–15, from three sites around Karachi (NIPA Chowrangi, near Bait-ul-Mukarram masjid in Gulshan-e-Iqbal, and Shireen Jinnah Colony). The children are engaged in a range of occupations including washing cars, selling tissue packets during traffic, begging, picking trash, and cleaning homes. Their photographs and stories cover a number of themes such as professional respect and pride, career aspirations, occupational hazards, and security. At the same time, their photographs also share play and rest as essential components of their lives. Finally, the photographs share the children's aspirations including education, more stable income, and professional dignity.

Going Forward: The findings of this study share important insights into the experiences and hazards faced by street working children. While they remain children, they lack the protective cushions of childhood, in the forms of school, security, and mental, emotional sheltering. The adult burdens of bread-winning force them to grow up fast amidst the inherent vulnerability of childhood. However, the photographs also reveal the universality of childhood through their joys and aspirations. The pictures and their narratives

serve as an unyielding reminder, that despite all odds, these children make the most out of very little.

Source of Funding: Interactive Research and Development.

Abstract #: 1.011_GOV

Barriers to Care and Support for Persons with Physical Disabilities in Moshi Rural and Moshi Urban, Tanzania

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Background: Physical disability is a global health problem. Across the world, about 15% of people are currently living with disability, and the prevalence is on the rise due to ageing population and higher incidence of chronic disease and the majority of these individuals with disability reside in low-income countries, where access to proper infrastructure and quality services can be difficult. This study explore the policy issues concerning barriers to care and support for persons with physical disabilities in Moshi rural and Moshi municipal, Tanzania.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted in June 2016 involving all stakeholders having an address of Moshi district, mainly being Tanzanian government ministries including the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children (MoHCDEGEC), the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training, and the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication. Others include international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), District and Municipal Social Welfare Officers, social support providers (such as schools, community-based rehabilitation centers, and non-governmental organizations), health care providers, families, and persons with physical disability themselves. All eligible stakeholders were obtained and invited to participate, and they were interviewed regarding their interests, influences and importance on the matter.

Findings: A number of factors were found to hinder efforts to curb this rising problem: Inaccessibility of buildings and facilities, transport and road safety issues, limited access to quality health care and rehabilitation services and high cost of health care. The situation is worsened by social stigmatization, and often communities lack the general knowledge and awareness regarding the needs of physically disabled individuals as well as limited education and vocational trainings.

Interpretation: Barriers to care and support for persons with physical disabilities can be reduced if there will be accessible public transportation to all areas; increased community awareness through education campaign; availability of social support and rehabilitation services; improved accessibility to buildings, social amenities and facilities; Training of rehabilitation health workers; and peer support and skills training.

Source of Funding: None.

Abstract #: 1.012_GOV