



: 29.04.2025 : 16h40-17h05 : MS Teams : Robin Morand
Réseau inclusion numérique
Accessibilité des moyens d'enseignement romand

Plan de la présentation

A

Accessibilité (dans les cadres des moyens d'enseignement)

- Pourquoi ?
- Pour qui ?

B

Comment ?

- Problématique et limites
- Fondements
- Quelques exemples



- Programme d'activité
- Droit, équité, ...
- Ressources / Temps



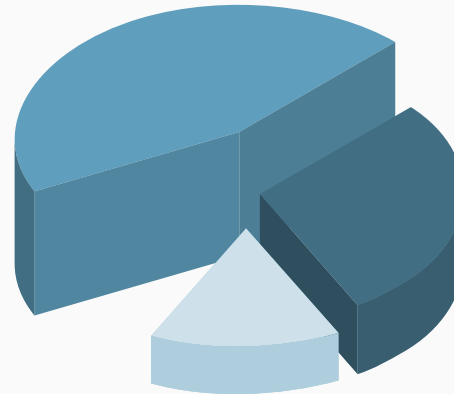
A Accessibilité : Pourquoi – Coût



(SBB, 2023)

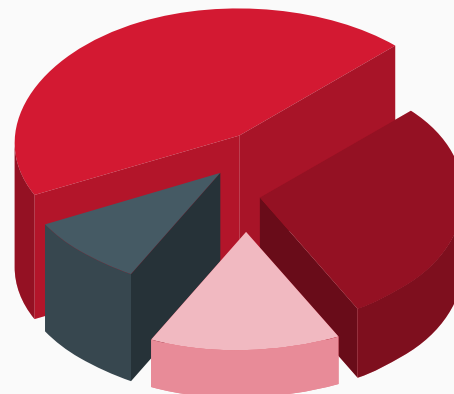
A Accessibilité : Pourquoi – Cout

Kosten Entwicklung
Coûts développement
Mehraufwand - Surcoût



Transfert

Kosten Anpassung / Transkription
Coûts adaptation / transcription
Einsparungen - Economies



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1. Définition de l'accessibilité

- => L'accessibilité se situe en premier au niveau de la tâche
- => Définition claire de l'objectif pédagogique pour chaque tâche
- => Contenant et contenu.





Contenant

Contenu



Contenant

= Emballage, forme, présentation

- Normes WCAG (ou autres)
- Contrastes, couleurs, taille, texte alternatif, etc.
- Présentation des éléments entre eux



Contenu

= Le fond

- Objectif pédagogique
- Accessibilité cognitive
- Choisir un autre chemin
- Proposer des alternatives
- Repères (couleurs, ritualisation, ...)
- Fil rouge entre activités
- Connaissances antérieures
- Synthèses / traces

1. Définition de l'accessibilité

- => L'accessibilité se situe en premier au niveau de la tâche
- => Définition claire de l'objectif pédagogique pour chaque tâche
- => Contenant et contenu.

2. Multiples actrices et acteurs

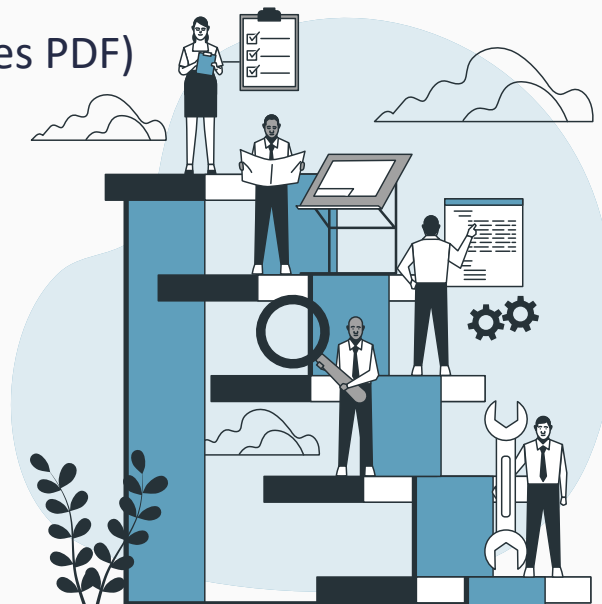
- => Formation de base
- => Checklist par corps de métier (rédactrices et rédacteurs, graphistes, ...)
- => Feedback sur le matériel concret

3. Dernier KM à la charge de spécialistes

- => Formats utilisables, flexibles, modifiables (PDF + DOCX)
- => QUID du **HTML** ?



- RGAA (WCAG 2.1)
Référentiel général d'amélioration de l'accessibilité
- Communiquer pour tous (Ruel et Allaire)
- Cognitive Accessibility Guidance
(Supplemental guidance to WCAG 2)
- Portail de l'accessibilité du Luxembourg
(notamment pour la transposition des WCAG sur les PDF)
- UDL guidelines

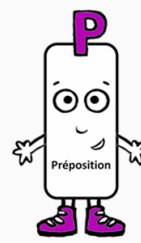


Limites constatées

- Méthode d'enseignement
- Aspects techniques : Normes <-> logiciels utilisés
- Nombres d'actrices et d'acteurs
- Vue trop micro ?
- **Objectif VS Tâche**

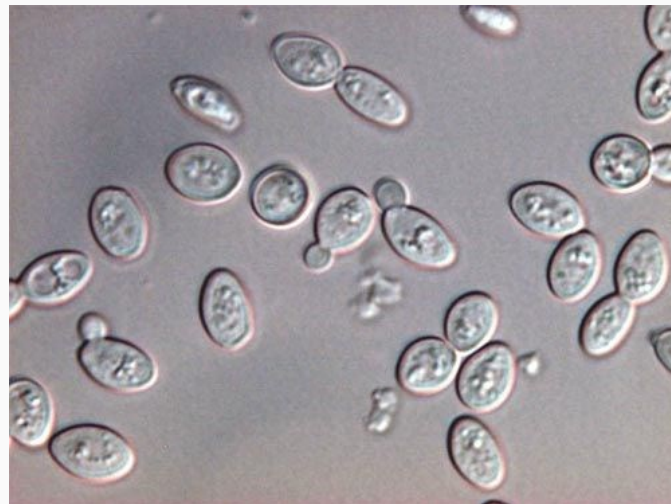
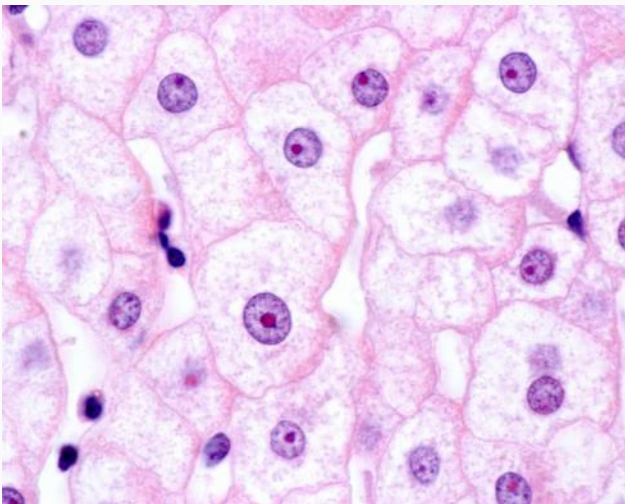


Trop mico ?



Exemple : Tâche vs Objectif

- Apprendre à regarder dans un microscope et voir les différentes formes de cellules



Merci pour votre attention !

Critères et tests

Thématiques

1. Images
2. Cadres
3. Couleurs
4. Multimédia
5. Tableaux
6. Liens
7. Scripts
8. Éléments obligatoires
9. Structuration de l'information
10. Présentation de l'information
11. Formulaires
12. Navigation
13. Consultation

3. Couleurs ⓘ

- 3.1 Dans chaque page web, l'information ne doit pas être donnée uniquement par la couleur. Cette règle est-elle respectée ? ⓘ**

Tests et références du critère 3.1

+

- 3.2 Dans chaque page web, le contraste entre la couleur du texte et la couleur de son arrière-plan est-il suffisamment élevé (hors cas particuliers) ? ⓘ**

Tests et références du critère 3.2

+

- 3.3 Dans chaque page web, les couleurs utilisées dans les composants d'interface ou les éléments graphiques porteurs d'informations sont-elles suffisamment contrastées (hors cas particuliers) ? ⓘ**

Tests et références du critère 3.3

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RGAA

1.3 Adaptable

1.3.1 Info and Relationships

1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence

1.3.3 Sensory Characteristics

1.3.4 Orientation

1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose

1.3.6 Identify Purpose

1.4 Distinguishable

1.4.1 Use of Color

1.4.2 Audio Control

1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum)

1.4.4 Resize Text

1.4.5 Images of Text

1.4.6 Contrast (Enhanced)

1.4.7 Low or No Background Audio

1.4.8 Visual Presentation

1.4.9 Images of Text (No Exception)

1.4.10 Reflow

1.4.11 Non-text Contrast

1.4.12 Text Spacing

1.4.13 Content on Hover or Focus

2. Operable

1.1.1 Non-text Content — Level A

All non-text content that is presented to the user has a text alternative that serves the equivalent purpose, except for the situations listed below. [Hide full description](#)

- **Controls, Input:** If non-text content is a control or accepts user input, then it has a name that describes its purpose. (Refer to Success Criterion 4.1.2 for additional requirements for controls and content that accepts user input.)
- **Time-Based Media:** If non-text content is time-based media, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content. (Refer to Guideline 1.2 for additional requirements for media.)
- **Text:** If non-text content is a text or exercise that would be invalid if presented in text, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content.
- **Sensory:** If non-text content is primarily intended to create a specific sensory experience, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content.
- **CAPTCHA:** If the purpose of non-text content is to confirm that content is being accessed by a person rather than a computer, then text alternatives that identify and describe the purpose of the non-text content are provided, and alternative forms of CAPTCHA are provided.
- **Decoration, Formatting, Invisible:** If non-text content is pure decoration, is used only for visual formatting, or is not presented to users, then it is implemented in a way that it can be ignored by assistive technology.

[Hide techniques and failures for 1.1.1](#)

Sufficient Techniques

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion. See [Understanding Techniques](#).

Situation A: If a short description can serve the same purpose and present the same information as the non-text content:

- G94: Providing short text alternative for non-text content that serves the same purpose and presents the same information as the non-text content

Short text alternative techniques for Situation A:

- ARIA6: Using aria-label to provide labels for objects
- ARIA10: Using aria-labelledby to provide a text alternative for non-text content
- G196: Using a text alternative on one item within a group of images that describes all items in the group
- H2: Combining adjacent image and text links for the same resource
- H37: Using alt attributes on img elements
- H53: Using the body of the object element
- H86: Providing text alternatives for ASCII art, emoticons, and leetspeak
- PDF1: Applying text alternatives to images with the Alt entry in PDF documents

Situation B: If a short description can not serve the same purpose and present the same information as the non-text content (e.g., a chart or diagram):

- G95: Providing short text alternatives that provide a brief description of the non-text content

Short text alternative techniques for Situation B:

- ARIA6: Using aria-label to provide labels for objects
- ARIA10: Using aria-labelledby to provide a text alternative for non-text content
- G196: Using a text alternative on one item within a group of images that describes all items in the group
- H2: Combining adjacent image and text links for the same resource
- H37: Using alt attributes on img elements
- H53: Using the body of the object element
- H86: Providing text alternatives for ASCII art, emoticons, and leetspeak
- PDF1: Applying text alternatives to images with the Alt entry in PDF documents

Long text alternative techniques for Situation B:

- ARIA15: Using aria-describedby to provide descriptions of images
- G73: Providing a long description in another location with a link to it that is immediately adjacent to the non-text content
- G74: Providing a long description in text near the non-text content, with a reference to the location of the long description in the short description
- G92: Providing long description for non-text content that serves the same purpose and presents the same information
- H53: Using the body of the object element

Situation C: If non-text content is a control or accepts user input:

- G82: Providing a text alternative that identifies the purpose of the non-text content

Text alternative techniques for controls and input for Situation C:

- ARIA6: Using aria-label to provide labels for objects
- ARIA9: Using aria-labelledby to concatenate a label from several text nodes
- H24: Providing text alternatives for the area elements of image maps
- H30: Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link for anchor elements
- H36: Using alt attributes on images used as submit buttons
- H44: Using label elements to associate text labels with form controls
- H65: Using the title attribute to identify form controls when the label element cannot be used

Situation D: If non-text content is time-based media (including live audio-only and live video-only), a text or exercise that would be invalid if presented in text; or primarily intended to create a specific sensory experience:

- Providing a descriptive label

Short text alternative techniques for Situation D:

- ARIA6: Using aria-label to provide labels for objects
- ARIA10: Using aria-labelledby to provide a text alternative for non-text content
- G196: Using a text alternative on one item within a group of images that describes all items in the group
- H2: Combining adjacent image and text links for the same resource
- H37: Using alt attributes on img elements
- H53: Using the body of the object element
- H86: Providing text alternatives for ASCII art, emoticons, and leetspeak
- PDF1: Applying text alternatives to images with the Alt entry in PDF documents

- G68: Providing a short text alternative that describes the purpose of live audio-only and live video-only content

Short text alternative techniques for Situation D: