



Global Survey Report WFD Eastern Europe and Middle Asia Regional Secretariat (WFD EEMARS)



Armenia



Belarus



Bulgaria



Kazakhstan



Moldova



Russian Federation



Ukraine



Uzbekistan

Global Education Pre-Planning Project on the Human Rights of Deaf People

**Global Survey Report
WFD Eastern Europe and Middle Asia Regional Secretariat (WFD EEMARS)
Global Education Pre-planning Project on the Human Rights of Deaf People**

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Published in April 2008**

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1.0 Appreciation

The World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) and the Swedish National Association of the Deaf (SDR) wish to recognise the co-operation and support from organisations and individuals who contributed their valuable time to the first phase of the seven-region Global Education Pre-Planning Project on the Human Rights of Deaf People. This first phase took place in the WFD Eastern Europe and Middle Asia Regional Secretariat (WFD EEMARS).

The funding organisations:

- Swedish Organisations of Disabled Persons International Aid Association (Shia)
- Co-partners Danish Deaf Association (DDL), Finnish Association of the Deaf (FAD), Norwegian Association of the Deaf (NDF) and Swedish National Association of the Deaf (SDR)

The members of the Project Steering Committee:

- Mr Tomas Hedberg, Sign Language Policy Co-ordinator, Swedish National Association of the Deaf (SDR)
- Mr Feliciano Sola Limia, Vice President, World Federation of the Deaf (WFD)
- Ms Nanny Nordstrom, Project Manager, World Federation of the Deaf (WFD), (July - December 2007)
- Ms Meri Hyske-Fischer, Project Manager, World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) (beginning in February 2008)
- Ms Anneli Joneken, Project Co-ordinator, Swedish Organisations of Disabled Persons International Aid Association (Shia)

The members of WFD EEMARS, who co-operated so efficiently:

- Mr Valery Rukhledev, President, All-Russian Society of the Deaf and Regional Director, WFD EEMARS
- Mr Dmitry Rebrov, Regional Co-ordinator, WFD EEMARS Global Human Rights Project
- Ms Olga Selivanova, All-Russian Society of the Deaf
- All-Russian Society of the Deaf

The members of Regional Working Group of the Global Human Rights Pre-Planning Project in WFD EEMARS:

- Mr Aharon Avagyan, Armenia
- Ms Elvira Ligai, Uzbekistan
- Ms Irina Chepchina, Ukraine

The eight Ordinary Members of WFD EEMARS who responded to the survey:

- Armenian Deaf Society
- Byelorussian Society of the Deaf (Republic of Belarus)
- Union of the Deaf in Bulgaria
- Kazakh Society of the Deaf
- Society of the Deaf of Republic of Moldova
- All-Russian Society of the Deaf
- Ukrainian Society of the Deaf
- Uzbek Society of the Deaf

Not least, others who have supported the project:

- Mr Markku Jokinen, President, World Federation of the Deaf (WFD)
- Ms Liz Scott Gibson, President, World Association of Sign Language Interpreters (WASLI)
- Mr Knud Søndergaard, Finance Officer, World Federation of the Deaf (WFD)
- Staff members of the Albanian National Association of the Deaf (ANAD)
- Ms Phillipa Sandholm, Administrative Assistant, World Federation of the Deaf (WFD)
- Ms Carol-lee Aquiline, English Grammar Editor for the Project Reports
- Ms Corrie Tijsseling, WFD Expert in Deaf Education
- Ms Vera Jovanović, Ms Desanka Žižić and Mr Boba Milošević, Film Production Team for the DVD in International Sign
- Everyone who contributed time to the Global Human Rights Pre-Planning Project

2.0 Introduction

The Swedish National Association of the Deaf (SDR) is the national organisation of Deaf people in Sweden and an Ordinary Member of the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD). SDR has been involved in 20 international projects with Deaf people in Africa, Asia, Central America and the Russian Federation, with expertise in the fields of Deaf Education, Sign Language, Deaf Women and Children, Sign Language Interpreters, Organisational Development and Income Generating Activities. SDR is a member of Shia (Swedish Organisations of Handicapped International Aid Association) an umbrella organisation for developmental co-operation of Disability Organisations. Shia was founded in 1981 in connection with "The UN Year of People with Disabilities" and when the Disability Decade began. Today there are 28 member organisations affiliated with Shia.

SDR has had contact with many Deaf organisations in developing countries and recognises that approximately 90% of the world's Deaf people have never been to school and are thus more or less illiterate. Sign language is repressed in many countries and its use is not permitted in education. The consequence is that Deaf people are not aware of the rights they have in society, but live as a highly marginalised group in most developing countries. There is usually no access to information for Deaf people, which means that they do not even know what is happening in their immediate society and even less so in the world. Of the world's Deaf people only about five percent (5%) can read and write. This is due to the fact that Deaf people have not been educated in sign language. Improving the status of sign language has consequences for all areas of life for Deaf people; it opens up possibilities for participation, information and influence, and reduction of poverty.

SDR approached WFD to become a partner organisation because WFD is an international organisation with global coverage although not all countries in the world are members. In order to reach as many Deaf people as possible in this project, WFD is a natural choice for SDR, as it is one of WFD's member organisations.

WFD was established in 1951 and acts as an interest group representing Deaf people who use sign language. WFD works in partnership with the United Nations (UN) and its agencies and member states, other international organisations, national organisations of Deaf people, Regional Secretariats and experts. With these partners WFD pursues the rights of Deaf people to participate in society, the State and other areas of life as equal citizens.

WFD has a large network with seven Regional Secretariats, national organisations of Deaf people in 130 member countries and experts within different areas: training, sign language, technology and accessibility, women's issues, human rights, health, employment and developing countries.

SDR approached the Nordic Council of the Deaf to request that the four Nordic Ordinary Members of WFD become involved as co-partners in the project; these four members are the Danish Deaf Association (DDL), Finnish Association of the Deaf (FAD), Norwegian Association of the Deaf (NDF) and Swedish National Association of the Deaf (SDR). SDR forwarded a project proposal to Shia to carry out pre-planning survey work in conjunction with seven of WFD's regions; the proposal was granted funding for a pre-planning survey in the

- Eastern Europe and Middle Asia Regional Secretariat of the WFD (WFD EEMARS)
- WFD Regional Secretariat for Asia and the Pacific (WFD RSA/P)
- WFD Regional Secretariat for South America (WFD RSSA)
- WFD Regional Secretariat for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (WFD MCAC)
- WFD Regional Secretariat for Eastern and Southern Africa (WFD RSESA)
- WFD Interim Regional Secretariat for Western and Central Africa Region (WFD WCAR)
- WFD Interim Regional Secretariat for the Arab Region (WFD RSAR)

Goals of the pre-planning survey

- Compilation of an analysis of the situation for Deaf people in each of the seven regions according to a common questionnaire. Data is to be produced from three of the regions during the first year of pre-planning and from four of the regions during the second year of pre-planning.
- Production of documentation of assessment of the capacity of the national organisations and the regional structure in each region.
- Production of an education plan for three of the regions during the first year of pre-planning and for four of the regions during the second year of pre-planning.
- Development of training materials, methodologies and pre-planning organisational work to be used in the project.
- Compilation of a global training plan on human rights for the WFD organisations to use as the basis for a complete project application to be submitted to Shia during autumn 2008 for consideration for budget 2009.

Project Steering Committee

A Project Steering Committee was formed to overview the survey work carried out by the Project Co-ordinator. The members of the Steering Committee are:

- Mr Tomas Hedberg, Swedish National Association of the Deaf (SDR)
- Mr Feliciano Sola Limia, World Federation of the Deaf (WFD)
- Ms Nanny Nordstrom, World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) (replaced by Ms Meri Hyske-Fischer in February 2008)
- Ms Anneli Joneken, Swedish Organisations of Disabled Persons International Aid Association (Shia)

Project Co-ordinator

SDR and WFD approached the Finnish Association of the Deaf (FAD) to manage the project; and FAD appointed Mr Colin Allen to take on the role of Project Co-ordinator and oversee project management within the seven regions between July 2007 and December 2008. Mr Allen is based in Belgrade, Serbia where he has been associated with other FAD projects within the Balkan Region.

WFD EEMARS Regional Co-ordinator and Regional Working Group:

The position of a Regional Co-ordinator will be established for each survey region. The Steering Committee agreed to appoint Mr Dmitry Rebrov as Regional Co-ordinator for the WFD EEMARS region. Mr Rebrov, who is based in Moscow, Russian Federation, was responsible to establish a communication network with the members of WFD EEMARS as well as to co-ordinate the meeting for the Regional Working Group.

Each survey region also had their own Regional Working Group and the WFD EEMARS Regional Working Group had three members:

- Mr Aharon Avagyan, Armenia
- Ms Elvira Ligai, Uzbekistan
- Ms Irina Chepchina, Ukraine

The members of the Regional Working Group were responsible to acknowledge the Survey Results as they were received from the eight country members of WFD EEMARS. They had a pivotal role in preparing a list of recommendations for the training project work to be carried out for their region in the next stage of the project.



Mr Aharon Avagyan,

Ms Irina Chepchina,

Ms Elvira Ligai

Mr Dmitry Rebrov

Please note:

The pre-planning survey is a basic situational analysis that aims to collect information from relevant representatives and is not intended to be a complete in-depth analysis of the situation of Deaf persons in WFD EEMARS. The data and issues presented in this report are based on the information received from these representatives and members of WFD EEMARS.

Additional notes:

Terminology used in this report is taken from the survey.

Each country's exchange rate into Euro Currency is based on the rate given on 31st August 2007 on the website www.oanda.com/convert/classic.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Development of Survey Questionnaire

According to the framework of the Global Education Pre-Planning Project on the Human Rights of Deaf People, the Project Co-ordinator developed a survey questionnaire to collect information on the standard of living of Deaf people in all of the seven WFD Regional Secretariats, focussing on the areas of:

1. Status of the National Deaf Association
2. Population of Deaf People
3. Legislation and Policies
4. Access to Government Services
5. Access to the Media
6. Status of the National Sign Language(s)
7. Access to Education
8. Status of Sign Language Interpreting Services
9. Employment Status of Deaf People

The Project Co-ordinator had prior experience in survey work with Deaf people in developing countries, having conducted the FAD - Balkan Survey Project in the countries of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey between 2004 and 2006. Therefore, some of the Balkan Survey Questions were simply modified for this Global Survey work. The Project Co-ordinator also liaised with the President of the World Association of Sign Language Interpreters (WASLI) for her guidance on relevant questions regarding the Status of Sign Language Interpreting Services.

The questionnaire was intended to ensure that all appropriate data was received from each member within the Regional Secretariat. The survey questions were approved by the Project Steering Committee prior to commencement of the Global Education Pre-Planning Project on the Human Rights of Deaf People. The questionnaire is available at the end of this report - Appendix No 2.

3.2 Implementation of the Global Education Pre-Planning Project on the Human Rights of Deaf People in WFD EEMARS

Subsequent to the appointment of the Regional Co-ordinator for WFD EEMARS, the Project Co-ordinator and Regional Co-ordinator co-operated in confirming contact addresses for the 11 country members of WFD EEMARS. The Project Co-ordinator filmed the survey questions in International Sign on a DVD that was disseminated along with the survey questionnaire in written Russian. The Regional Co-ordinator prepared the survey package and arranged for it to be mailed from Moscow, Russian Federation to

1. Armenian Deaf Association (Society)
2. Azerbaijan Deaf Society
3. Byelorussian Society of the Deaf (Republic of Belarus)
4. Union of the Deaf in Bulgaria
5. Union of the Deaf of Georgia
6. Kazakh Society of the Deaf
7. Society of the Deaf of Republic Moldova
8. All-Russian Society of the Deaf
9. Tajik Republic Society of the Deaf (Tajikistan)
10. Ukrainian Society of the Deaf
11. Uzbek Society of the Deaf

3.3 Reporting

The Regional Co-ordinator was the central contact point for collection of the survey. Five of the eight country members who responded did so in Russian; the Regional Co-ordinator translated the Russian answers into English for the Project Co-ordinator.

The Project Co-ordinator designed a basic data programme with Excel software to record respondent country answers for all surveys received from the Regional Co-ordinator, i.e. eight respondent countries. He was then responsible for summarising the results into categorised sections of the report, available under "Survey Results" on page 30. The Project Co-ordinator also prepared the "Executive Summary", found on page 12.

Once the report was drafted the Regional Working Group gave comments and feedback, which was then taken into consideration in the editing phase of the report.

A copy will be sent to all members of WFD EEMARS, WFD, Danish Deaf Association (DDL), Finnish Association of the Deaf (FAD), Norwegian Association of the Deaf (NDF), Swedish National Association of the Deaf (SDR), World Association of Sign Language Interpreters (WASLI), Shia and other interested organisations. A compilation of the most relevant information from all reports will be available at the end of the project.

3.4 Regional Working Group Meeting

The members of the Regional Working Group and the Regional Co-ordinator met with the Project Co-ordinator in Moscow, Russian Federation on 26th - 29th November 2007. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the major findings from the Survey Results and enable the Regional Working Group to identify priority issues to be acknowledged. The members of the Regional Working Group also had training on issues such as:

- a) Background of the World Federation of the Deaf
- b) Human Rights through Sign Languages
- c) Introduction of the Global Education Pre-Planning Project on the Human Rights of Deaf People
- d) Brief Introduction to International Human Rights Instruments:
 - 1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - 2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 - 3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - 4. Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - 5. Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- e) Periodic reporting, the new system of Universal Periodic Reviews and also shadow/alternative reports from NGOs
- f) UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Regional Working Group summarised the high priority issues to be addressed for further training for the members of WFD EEMARS. These can be found under "Recommendations" on page 24.

4.0 Executive Summary of Survey Results

The Executive Summary of Survey Results is categorised into ten sections and is based on the detailed data results found later in the report:

1. National Associations of the Deaf
2. Population of Deaf People
3. Legislation and Policies
4. Access to Government Services
5. Access to the Media
6. Status of the Country Sign Language(s)
7. Access to Education
8. Status of Sign Language Interpreting Services
9. Employment
10. General Comments

The target members of EEMARS who returned completed surveys were:

1. Armenian Deaf Association (Society)
2. Social Organization "Byelorussian Society of the Deaf"
3. Union of the Deaf in Bulgaria
4. Kazakh Society of the Deaf
5. Association of the Deaf of Republic Moldova
6. All-Russian Society of the Deaf
7. Ukraine Society of the Deaf
8. Uzbek Society of the Deaf

The package to the Union of the Deaf of Georgia was returned as undeliverable, due to a political postal conflict between the Russian Federation and Georgia. Two National Associations of the Deaf (Azerbaijan Deaf Society and Tajik Republic Society of the Deaf) did not return the completed surveys, even after reminders from the Regional Co-ordinator.

4.1 Background of the Country Respondents

4.1.1 Classification of Developing Countries/Developed Countries

Reference: -

(<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20420458-menuPK:64133156-pagePK:64133150-piPK:64133175-theSitePK:239419,00.html>)

Based on the World Bank's definition, four classifications were used for this analysis. One of the eight country members in EEMARS is classified as Low Income (Uzbekistan); four are classified under Low Middle Income (Armenia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine) and three as Upper Middle Income (Bulgaria, Kazakhstan and Russian Federation).

Country	Low Income	Low Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income
Armenia		✓		
Republic of Belarus		✓		
Bulgaria			✓	
Republic of Kazakhstan			✓	
Republic of Moldova		✓		
Russian Federation			✓	
Ukraine		✓		
Republic of Uzbekistan	✓			
Total	1 (13%)	4 (50%)	3 (38%)	0

Based on eight respondents

4.1.2 Contact Details of Country Respondents

Eight countries supplied their contact details. It was interesting to note that only four National Associations of the Deaf have websites (Bulgaria, Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine).

4.1.3 Country Respondent Memberships

All eight respondents provided the number of Deaf members; the largest number of Deaf members is from the Russian Federation, with 87,414 out of a total of 181,664 Deaf members in the entire WFD EEMARS region.

Only five country respondents (Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Ukraine) supplied numbers of Hard of Hearing members. Ukraine has a large number, 16,060, with the total number of Hard of Hearing members in WFD EEMARS standing at 27,588.

Seven country respondents provided the number of Hearing people who are members, 9,887 in the WFD EEMARS region, with the largest number coming from the Russian Federation (4,377). The association in Armenia reported that they do not have any hearing members.

Country	Total Deaf Members	Total Hard of Hearing Members	Total Hearing Members	Total Members
Republic of Armenia	3,500 (100%)	N/A	N/A	3,500
Republic of Belarus	8,336 (70%)	3,087 (26%)	551 (4%)	11,974
Bulgaria	4,931 (59%)	2,808 (34%)	569 (7%)	8,308
Republic of Kazakhstan	14,007 (69%)	5,057 (25%)	1,222 (6%)	20,286
Republic of Moldova	1,963 (75%)	576 (22%)	59 (3%)	2,598
Russian Federation	87,414 (95%)	N/A	4,377 (5%)	91,791
Ukraine	48,755 (73%)	16,060 (24%)	2,322 (3%)	67,137
Republic of Uzbekistan	12,758 (94%)	N/A	787 (6%)	13,545
Total	181,664	27,588	9,887	219,139

4.1.4 Background of the Country Respondents

All eight country respondents were established between 1926 to 1940; the oldest National Association in WFD EEMARS is that of the Russian Federation, which was established in 1926, with the most recently-established being that in Moldova (1940). All eight members have their own organisational statutes/constitutions, and all of them are recognised by their country's government as the association representing Deaf people.

Eight country respondents described their organisational charts; a brief overview of their structures is:

- All of the National Associations convene Congresses every five years for representatives from the Regional Associations (or Local Branches)
- Most of the Associations hold an annual General Assembly Meeting
- A large number of the Regional Associations handle their own affairs and run annual meetings with their local regional members
- Some of the National Associations arrange local Association meetings with their local Deaf members

A full explanation of the organisational structures provided can be found on page 36.

Seven of the eight respondents outlined their policy statements in the areas of:

- Social Protection and Rehabilitation
- Sign Language
- Assistance to members to integrate as full Deaf citizens in society
- Contact with state, social, religious and other organisations with the purpose of integration into society
- Representation, protection and defence of the interests of Deaf citizens as a Community to the Government
- Creation of additional or special workplaces at factories

Armenia stated that the National Association of the Deaf does not engage in politics.

Only seven of the country respondents outlined the six highest priority issues or actions in their strategy action plans; the most common issues being:

- Deaf Education
- Sign Language
- Sign Language Interpreters
- Social Services
- Deaf Culture
- Information Technology
- Employment /Vocational Training
- Labour Rehabilitation
- Protection of the Rights of Deaf people
- Civil Rights in the fields of economic, political and other rights/liberties
- Public Health Services
- Community Training

Kazakhstan did not outline any priority issues.

The questions then focused on numbers of Regional and Local Deaf Associations in each country; the largest number of Regional and Local Deaf Associations is in the Russian Federation (77/825) and the smallest number is in Armenia (4).

Only seven countries supplied the information about the number of board members of their Association. The Regional Working Group acknowledged the specific question (Question No 2.8) may have been confusing because all of the National Deaf Associations are three-tiered organisations. Congress Representatives, National Board Members (Regional/Local Branch Representatives) and Executive National Board Members could all be counted as ‘representatives or board members’. The standard number of board members based on seven out of eight country respondents is between seven and 11, except for Moldova which has a large number with 21 members on the board.

One question specifically asked for the number of Deaf people serving as a member on the national board; only Armenia has 100% Deaf people on the board. The Russian Federation has the least number of Deaf people on the board, with six out of 11 members being Deaf; thus 55% of Deaf people run their organisation’s affairs. The general average of Deaf people serving as a board member in countries in WFD EEMARS is 67%.

Another question queried the number of Deaf women serving on boards. Uzbekistan has three Deaf women out of a total of four board members (75%), and Armenia has the smallest female representation with two out of nine members being women (22%). Only two countries (Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) have more Deaf female board members than Deaf male members. The approximate average of Deaf women serving on Deaf Association Boards in WFD EEMARS is 37%.

Each National Association of the Deaf has committees for specific areas of interest or affiliation with other relevant independent groups as follows:

- Seven (88%) Countries have committees on Sign Language Interpreting, Deaf Education and Deaf Seniors
- Six (75%) Countries have committees on Sports Groups and Cultural Groups of Deaf People
- Five (63%) Countries have committees on Sign Language Research, Parents of Deaf Children and Deaf Youth
- Three (38%) Countries have a committee on Deafblind
- Two (25%) Countries have a committee on Deaf Women
- One (12%) Country has a committee for Deaf People with Other Disabilities or Children of Deaf Adults

None of the National Associations of the Deaf in WFD EEMARS has a group or committee for Lesbian, Gay, Transgender and Bisexual Deaf people.

In reference to the employment of staff members, seven countries i.e. all with the exception of Kazakhstan, supplied data. However, not all data provided by these seven countries is clear. The following summarises the findings about staff members:

The Russian Federation has the largest number of staff members, both Deaf and Hearing, at 1,181 but they did not supply the breakdown of numbers for Deaf and Hearing or Male and Female staff members. Armenia has a large fraction of Deaf employees within the organisation (44%) while Moldova has a small group of Deaf employees (26%).

The final question in this section queried whether any of the countries had a Deaf Chief Executive, Executive Director or Deaf Person-In-Charge of the National Association of the Deaf. Six countries reported in the affirmative: Armenia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

4.2 Population of Deaf People

Five of the National Deaf Associations, those in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, stated that their government has an official number of Deaf people in their country as shown below:

Country	Does your country’s government have any official number of Deaf people in your country?	Total Deaf people
Republic of Armenia	Yes	Approx 3,500
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	95,656
Russian Federation	Yes	13,000,000
Ukraine	Yes	Approx 100,000
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	22,055
Total	5 Yes (63%)	13,221,211

Based on eight respondents

Only two country governments (Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan) stated the number of Deaf women and men which are

Country	Deaf Women	Deaf Men
Republic of Kazakhstan	50,577	45,079
Republic of Uzbekistan	9,640	12,415
Total	60,217	57,494

The following shows the number of Deaf people as recorded by six National Associations of the Deaf themselves (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan). Two countries (Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan) may have used their government's official statistic of Deaf people in their country.

Country	Does your Association have any official or approximate figures of the number of Deaf people living in your country?	Total Deaf people
Republic of Belarus	Yes	375,507
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	95,656
Republic of Moldova	Yes	5,000
Russian Federation	Yes	149,541
Ukraine	Yes	54,486
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	22,055
Total	6 Yes (75%)	702,245

Based on eight respondents

It was interesting to note that the official number of Deaf people in the Russian Federation is 13 million according to the government whereas the National Association of the Deaf in Russian Federation has recorded only 149,541 people.

National Associations of the Deaf from Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan also expressed separately the number of Deaf women and men in their country:

Country	Deaf Women	Deaf Men
Republic of Kazakhstan	50,577	45,079
Ukraine	28,022	26,464
Republic of Uzbekistan	9,640	12,415
Total	88,239	83,958

The next question in the survey provides an essential record of Deaf people who use sign language as their primary language. Seven out of the eight countries reported their number of Sign Language Users as below:

Country	Does your Association have any official or approximate numbers of Deaf people who use sign language as their primary language?	Total Sign Language Users
Republic of Armenia	Yes	3,150
Republic of Belarus	Yes	11,423
Bulgaria	Yes	7,739
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	14,007
Republic of Moldova	Yes	1,965
Russian Federation	No	N/A
Ukraine	Yes	54,486
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	13,233
Total	7 Yes (88%)	106,003

Based on eight respondents

National Associations of the Deaf from Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan also recorded the number of Sign Language Users between Deaf women and Deaf men:

Country	Deaf Women Sign Language Users	Deaf Men Sign Language Users
Republic of Belarus	6,025	5,398
Republic of Kazakhstan	7,450	6,557
Republic of Moldova	896	1,069
Ukraine	28,022	26,464
Republic of Uzbekistan	7,719	5,514
Total	50,112	45,002

An analysis of the survey data indicates that the average percentage of Deaf people who use sign language in five countries in the region of WFD EEMARS is 17%.

Country	Total Deaf people (Associations' estimates)	Total Sign Language Users	Average
Republic of Belarus	375,507	11,423	3%
Republic of Kazakhstan	95,656	14,007	15%
Republic of Moldova	5,000	1,965	39%
Ukraine	54,486	54,486	100%
Republic of Uzbekistan	22,055	13,233	60%
Total	552,704	95,114	17%

The survey approached all eight countries with a clear question as to whether HIV/AIDS affected the Deaf women, men and children in their country. Five countries (Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) National Association of the Deaf stated they do not have any information about this and three countries (Armenia, Belarus and Bulgaria) answered 'No'. This result is a significant concern as none of these countries have information about the situation of HIV/AIDS within their own Deaf Community.

4.3 Legislation and Policies

On the first day of the Regional Working Group Meeting, the Project Co-ordinator introduced the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) concentrating on the key articles relating to the Deaf Community as follows:

Article 2:	Definition
Article 9:	Accessibility
Article 21:	Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information
Article 24:	Education
Article 30:	Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport

At the time of the meeting, only three countries (Armenia, Bulgaria, and Moldova) out of eight WFD EEMARS country members had signed the convention and only Armenia had signed the protocol.

The Regional Working Group noticed that the term "Sign Language Interpreter" appeared in Russian in the CRPD as сурдопереводчик which means "Surdo Interpreter". Instead it should have been переводчик жестового языка.

This section focussed on essential data collection about any legislation or policy relating to Deaf people in each country. The first question asked whether each country's government recognised Deaf people as citizens on an equal basis as other citizens; seven of the eight countries (88%) responded 'Yes' with a 'No' from Armenia. The Regional Working Group, during its meeting in Moscow, strongly emphasised their belief that this question was a difficult one to collect accurate data with - they felt the country members would not really be able to provide an accurate answer but would find it easy to just tick 'Yes'. The Regional Working Group requested that the seven 'Yes' responses be changed to 'No'.

The next question asked whether each country has an office responsible for services for People with Disabilities and all eight countries answered 'Yes'. Part of this question asked each country to provide contact details of this government office, which can be found on page 44.

Seven countries (Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine) confirmed their government have legislation or policy for Deaf People or People with Disabilities in general, and supplied a list of the laws or policies (see page 44). All of those laws or policies classified Deaf people under the larger group of People with Disabilities, and none of them addressed the needs of Deaf people as a group in itself.

Only five of the eight countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Moldova, and Ukraine) have anti-discrimination legislation for People with Disabilities (including Deaf people, as stated above).

Seven countries stated their national governments provide services specifically for the Deaf Community through government departments; only Armenia said their government does not provide any services for the Deaf community. When requested to explain, the National Association of the Deaf claimed absence of interest and desire on the part of their government as reason for the lack of services. The Regional Working Group, after considering the 'Yes' response by the seven other countries, strongly advised that there are actually no specific services for the Deaf Community provided by governments in any country member of WFD EEMARS. Some of the governments do have generic services offered to all People with Disabilities, including the Deaf Community.

For those countries where the government does provide services, the types of services are:

- Free Hearing Aids
- Reduction for transportation services in the cities
- Exemption from paying tollway taxes
- Sign Language Interpreting Services

- Social Support
- Support to the Factories
- Financial Assistance
- Sign Language News Programme
- Mobile Phones

Seven of the National Associations (Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) have contact with their country's current government. The type of contact is linked to co-ordination of laws concerning Deaf people, or contact with Ministries and/or Government Agencies concerning Deaf people's welfare needs. Six countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, and Ukraine) have membership status within the governmental committee on issues for People with Disabilities.

Five National Associations (Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Russian Federation, and Ukraine) receive funding from their national government with three (Armenia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan) not receiving any government financial support at all. Those countries receiving government funding provided the annual amount they received (see page 48) and explained the purpose of the financial support.

The last five questions of this section were to ascertain whether Deaf people have a right to vote in national, regional and local elections; are permitted to obtain a driver's licence; can marry Deaf or other partners; are allowed to have children; and can adopt children. The results are as follows:

	Right to vote in national, regional and local elections?	Allowed to obtain a driver's licence?	Allowed to marry Deaf or other partners?	Allowed to have children?	Allowed to adopt children?
Yes	8 Countries (100%)	6 Countries (75%)	8 Countries (100%)	8 Countries (100%)	5 Countries (63%)
No	0	2 Countries (25%)	0	0	1 Country (13%)
Not available	0	0	0	0	2 Countries (25%)

Based on eight respondents

4.4 Access to Government Services

When asked whether Deaf people have access to government services such as education, health care, employment, social welfare and other general government services, all eight countries responded 'Yes'. To the question how Deaf people access these government services, the main reply was that each Deaf person made their own personal contacts, for example through Sign Language Interpreters, with assistance from a Deaf Association or through the National Association itself if they provided community welfare service.

Another aspect of access to government services was whether Deaf people were entitled to any financial assistance from the government, to which all eight countries replied 'Yes'. The type of financial assistance offered to Deaf people is shown in the table below:

Disability allowance	General Pension	Disability-specific Pension	Other
8 Countries (100%)	5 Countries (63%)	8 Countries (100%)	3 Countries (38%)

Based on eight respondents

4.5 Access to the Media

Following are the results of access to the Media for Deaf people in these eight countries, based on three main questions:

- 1) Does the government provide sign language services for news and/or current affairs programmes on public television?

Seven countries (Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) stated their government provides sign language services for programmes on television, such as children's programmes, news bulletins for the Deaf Community and current affairs programmes about the National Association of the Deaf. The length of time for sign language programmes on television ranged between 10 minutes five times a week to one hour daily.

- 2) Does the government provide subtitles/captions for news and/or current affairs programmes?

Only five countries (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, and Ukraine) have access to subtitles/captions for news bulletins and movies, with the hours of captioning access ranging from just 10 minutes per day to approximately 30 hours per week.

- 3) Does the government offer any government documents in sign language?

None of the governments provides access for Deaf people to receive governmental documents in their sign language.

4.6 Status of the National Sign Language(s)

These questions aimed to gather vital data on the status of national sign language(s) with findings as follows:

- Five of the eight countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, and Ukraine) stated their national sign language is formally recognised by their government
- All of those five country's sign languages are recognised under legislation
- Five countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Russian Federation, and Ukraine) continue to actively lobby their national government to recognise their sign language

Seven of the countries (Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) have a dictionary of the national sign language.

4.7 Access to Education

The most important part of this survey was to ascertain whether every Deaf person was entitled to and had access to good quality education. There were eight questions, the first of which asked whether governments recognised that Deaf children and Deaf students have the right to receive an education. All eight countries stated 'Yes'; they also responded 'Yes' to the question asking if the government has legislation or a policy on Deaf Education. All countries were able to provide the specific name of the legislation or policy relating to Deaf Education, the list of which is available on page 56.

The next aim was to collect information on education settings for Deaf children and Deaf students in each country as shown below:

Early Intervention	Kindergarten	Primary Education	Secondary Education	University Education	Vocational Education / Training
5 Countries (63%)	7 Countries (88%)	7 Countries (88%)	7 Countries (88%)	4 Countries (50%)	6 Countries (75%)

Based on eight respondents

Three countries (Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine) have education settings from Early Intervention right up to University Education, as well as Vocational Education and Training. The only country where education for Deaf Children is limited to primary education is Bulgaria. The Regional Working Group advised that in their region there is another level between Secondary Education and University Education that almost every Deaf student would have attended, i.e. Community College - this was not included in the survey question.

Another question addressed Bilingual Education offered by the government, and use of the national sign language(s) for Deaf children and Deaf students. Four out of eight countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, and Russian Federation) provided information about which levels of education are provided bilingually:

Early Intervention	Kindergarten	Primary Education	Secondary Education	University Education	Vocational Education/Training
1 Country (25%)	1 Country (25%)	3 Countries (75%)	4 Countries (100%)	1 Country (25%)	2 Countries (50%)

Based on four respondents

The Regional Working Group expressed a concern that the Republic of Kazakhstan may have misunderstood the actual definition of Bilingual Education, based on their response that every educational setting offered for Deaf children or students in their country is bilingual.

The Regional Working Group believes not every country member of WFD EEMARS may have the correct interpretation or definition of Bilingual Education, which may have led to some inaccurate 'Yes' answers. One member of the Regional Working Group believes only one classroom in the Russian Federation offers Bilingual Education for Deaf children in both Russian Sign Language and written Russian.

The next question had the aim of recording the number of schools specifically for Deaf children and Deaf students; all eight countries provided replies. The largest number of Deaf Schools is in the Russian Federation, which has 170; and the smallest number is in Armenia, which has only two. The total number of Deaf Schools in all eight countries is 292.

Another question approached the type of educational communication methods for Deaf children and Deaf Students at the Deaf schools. All countries provided this information with the exception of Belarus, whose National Association answered 'Other' and stated 'we use different methods'. The summarised results are:

Bilingual Education ¹	Oral Method ²	Cued Speech ³	Oral and Sign Language (Total Communication) ⁴	Auditory Verbal ⁵	Other
2 Countries (25%)	4 Countries (50%)	4 Countries (50%)	4 Countries (50%)	3 Countries (38%)	1 Country (13%)

Based on eight respondents

Overall, the dominant educational communication method in the WFD EEMARS region is Oral Education, indicated by the averages of 50% for the Oral Method, Cued Speech or Oral and Sign Language.

The following questions were asked: 'What is the general opinion of the level of education received by Deaf children and Deaf students?' and 'What is the general opinion of the current literacy level of Deaf children and Deaf students?' Full details as provided by all eight countries can be found on page 59.

Most notably, there are several comments stating that the current education level is insufficient especially because of lack of availability of sign language settings or the need to improve Bilingual Education. Only one country (Russian Federation) stated that education is satisfactory. Six countries (Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) shared a similar opinion that the current level of literacy is low or unsatisfactory. Both Kazakhstan and Russian Federation consider the level of literacy satisfactory or almost on par with that of hearing students.

At the higher level of education, the survey questions sought information as to whether Deaf people have access to University education and also asked each country to supply information about the number of Universities which offer study placements for Deaf people. Only five countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine) have places for Deaf people to access University education. Only Ukraine provided the number of Universities offering specialised placements for Deaf people (12) with the other four countries stating that Deaf students can access any University just like hearing students.

In those countries (Armenia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan) where Deaf people do not have access to University education, four different reasons were provided:

1. Unavailability of sign language interpreting services for Deaf students;
2. Refusal of permission for the interpreters to interpret during exams;
3. The low level of University entry exam results of Deaf students; and
4. Lack of interest on the part of Deaf students to enter University.

The last question of the Education part of the survey asked about Sign Language Interpreting Services offered for Deaf students in University. Only two countries (Belarus and Ukraine) stated that Deaf people in their country have full access to sign language interpreting services for University.

¹ **Bilingual Education:** Sign language is considered to be the natural language ('mother tongue') that will be acquired as a first language. Spoken language, which is not acquired naturally by Deaf children, will be learned as a second language as the child becomes cognitively/developmentally ready. Both languages are used throughout the child's entire education.

² **Oral Education:** Spoken language is assumed to be the basis for standard social and academic communication, and the human system is assumed to be designed (pre-wired) to learn language expressed in speech. Children learn about and from spoken language. Also known as auditory-oral, aural/oral education. Emphasis on speech.

³ **Cued Speech:** A visual mode of communication that uses hand shapes and placements in combination with the mouth movements of speech to make the phonemes of a spoken language look different from each other, resulting in a visual counterpart of a spoken language.

⁴ **Total Communication:** All forms and modes of communications are used. This includes natural gestures, sign language, manually-coded spoken languages, sign systems, mime, audition and speech.

⁵ **Auditory Verbal Education:** Supposes that even minimal amounts of residual hearing can lead to the development of spontaneous speech and language, if that residual hearing is stimulated. Children learn to process language through amplified hearing. A method of oral education with an emphasis on listening.

4.8 Status of Sign Language Interpreting Services

To questions focusing on the status of sign language interpreting services, the eight countries reported that they all have sign language interpreters. The next question asked them to provide the number of sign language interpreters, to which the response ranged from five in Armenia to 800 in the Russian Federation.

The survey next aimed to gain specific information as to whether any of these sign language interpreters are appropriately qualified, to which seven countries responded (Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation Ukraine and Uzbekistan). When asked where people go to obtain training to become a qualified sign language interpreter the answers were:

University	Community College	National Association of the Deaf
1 Country (14%)	1 Country (14%)	7 Countries (100%)

Based on seven respondents

The length of training was from two months up to two years (further details on page 62).

The current number of sign language interpreters with formal interpreting qualifications starts with only one qualified interpreter in Armenia up to 390 interpreters in Uzbekistan, of whom 200 are also employed as teachers at Deaf Schools. Only the Russian Federation did not report the number of qualified sign language interpreters in their country.

When queried about how Deaf people access sign language interpreting, all eight countries stated such services are accessed through the Regional Deaf Associations of the National Deaf Association. Another question designed to collect information about who is responsible for providing the sign language interpreting services for the Deaf Community provided the following findings:

Government	National Association of the Deaf	Other
3 Countries (38%)	7 Countries (88%)	1 Country (13%)

Based on eight respondents

The types of sign language interpreting services offered to the Deaf community in each WFD EEMARS country are:

Sign Language Interpreting Services	Country/Average Percentage
Health/Medical Services	8 (100%)
Funerals/Weddings	8 (100%)
Social Services	7 (88%)
Employment Services	7 (88%)
Educational Services	7 (88%)
Counselling Services	7 (88%)
Financial Institutions	7 (88%)
Court Services	6 (75%)
Entertainment	3 (38%)

Based on eight respondents

Each of the country respondents provided their general opinion of these sign language interpreting services; six countries (Armenia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) shared the common problem of a lack of sign language interpreters available for the Deaf community. Only two countries (Belarus and Kazakhstan) believe the services are satisfactory or positive.

All eight countries stated that sign language interpreters receive payment for their interpreting assignments, with the responsibility for remitting payment as follows:

Government	National Association of the Deaf	Deaf People
4 Countries (50%)	7 Countries (88%)	4 Countries (50%)

Based on eight respondents

- Four country governments (Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan and Russian Federation) are responsible for paying for the interpreting services
- Seven countries (Armenia, Belarus, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) provided the funding from the National Associations of the Deaf for the service
- Four countries (Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) stated that Deaf people themselves pay for the service

Only Belarus did not respond to the question asking the average rate per hour for sign language interpreters. The lowest rate is between 0.08 Euro cents and 0.24 Euro cents in Moldova and the highest hourly payment is between 2.85€ and 7.14€ per hour in the Russian Federation (Payment scales can be found on page 64). Three countries (Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine) stated their

sign language interpreters provide voluntary services for all assignments and three other countries (Belarus, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) stated that their interpreters do voluntary services sometimes.

The question seeking whether each country has a National Association of Sign Language Interpreters brought to light that only three countries (Bulgaria, Kazakhstan and Ukraine) have a national organisation for Sign Language Interpreters. However, six of the eight countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine) have their own national Code of Ethics for Sign Language Interpreters.

The last question for this section sought information about legislation or policies which state the government has a responsibility for the provision of sign language interpreting services. Only two countries (Kazakhstan and Russian Federation) reported in the affirmative and provided the title of their legislation, which can be found on page 66.

4.9 Employment

This survey was seeking to gather information on the setting of the employment for Deaf people in the region of WFD EEMARS. The first question was to confirm whether the government considers Deaf people to have a right to be employed and earn a standard salary. One country (Armenia) stated 'No'; the seven other countries stated 'Yes'. Next question was whether any of the country governments have any anti-discrimination laws in the area of employment, especially for Deaf people or People with Disabilities. Again Armenia does not have any laws against discrimination of Deaf people or People with Disabilities. Other seven countries had provided their list of the legislation or policies relating to anti-discrimination in employment that can be found on page 67.

The issue on the status of any official or appropriate figures on the number of Deaf people who are in paid employment in each country, only six countries (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) provided this information.

Country	Total Number of Deaf People employed
Republic of Armenia	350
Republic of Belarus	4,881
Republic of Kazakhstan	4,933
Republic of Moldova	1,427
Ukraine	3,381
Republic of Uzbekistan	9,627
Total	24,599

Another question was asked to provide information on the number of Deaf people who are unemployed, and three countries (Armenia, Moldova, and Ukraine) responded.

Country	Total Number of Deaf People unemployed
Republic of Armenia	3,150
Republic of Moldova	1,152
Ukraine	587
Total	4,889

Each association was asked to tick the most common areas of work for Deaf people in their country with the results being:

Most Common areas of work for Deaf people in WFD EEMARS	Country/Average Percentage <i>Based on eight respondents</i>
Building	7 Countries (88%)
Tailoring	7 Countries (88%)
Hairdresser	6 Countries (75%)
Painter	6 Countries (75%)
Printer	6 Countries (75%)
Bakery	5 Countries (63%)
Car Mechanic	5 Countries (63%)
Carpentry	5 Countries (63%)
Catering	5 Countries (63%)
Cleaning	5 Countries (63%)
Farm Work	5 Countries (63%)
Shoe Repairing	5 Countries (63%)
Theatre/Arts	5 Countries (63%)

Welding	5 Countries (63%)
Jeweller	4 Countries (50%)
Office Administration	4 Countries (50%)
Sign Language Work	4 Countries (50%)
Education	3 Countries (38%)
Engineering	3 Countries (38%)
Management	3 Countries (38%)
Panel Beating	3 Countries (38%)
Social Services	3 Countries (38%)
Financial Industry	2 Countries (25%)
Research Projects	2 Countries (25%)
Other	4 Countries (50%)

One question aimed to find out reasons for Deaf people's unemployment; five countries (Armenia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine) provided justifications as follows:

- Low level of education and absence of high university education
- Transition towards a new political and economic system
- No prestigious trade available
- Barrier in communication
- Most Deaf people do not want to search for employment
- Low salary (lack of incentive for Deaf people to work)

The final question asked if there were any employment services to assist the unemployed Deaf people to find positions and also asked who is responsible for this service. Six countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) have specialised services offered by both the Government Employment Service and the National Association of the Deaf to assist Deaf people to gain employment. Neither Armenia nor Moldova has employment services for Deaf people.

4.10 General Comments

Five issues of common concern faced by every National Association of the Deaf globally were listed, and the eight countries were asked to determine the order of priority of these issues for the Deaf community in their country. The results are:

Highest Priority Issues	Country/Average Percentage Based on eight respondents
Better quality of Deaf Education	7 Countries (88%)
Better Sign Language Interpreting quality and services	7 Countries (88%)
Equal Opportunity in Employment	6 Countries (75%)
Recognition of your country's Sign Language by your country's Government	6 Countries (75%)
Improved quality and access to Government and Community Services	6 Countries (75%)
Others	3 Countries (38%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning from the experience of the developed countries • Continuing habilitation and increasing the pension up to the level of a 'consumer's basket' in Moldova • Development of Deaf Culture and International business and cultural Affairs; Participation in Deaf Sign Language Research 	

The final part of the survey provided the opportunity for each country to list any other concerns about the standard of living of Deaf people. Six countries (Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) took the opportunity and expressed following common areas of concern:

Government

- Disregard for the civil rights of Deaf people by the government
- Absence of Social Services for Deaf people
- Employment problems and financial problems
- Absence of contact with Government agencies
- Absence of opportunity for mobile communication with emergency services
- Quality of access to government and municipal social services

Education

- Absence of Bilingual Education and Higher Education
- Low literacy skills
- Quality of Education

Sign Language

- Government does not recognise the sign language
- Absence of sign language research work to provide the opportunity to increase the number of sign language interpreters and develop a sign language dictionary

Sign Language Interpreters

- Training for Sign Language Interpreters
- Provision of sign language interpreting services

Media

- Insufficient access for Deaf people to information on the state television station.
- Limited access to information

Employment

- Communication barriers with employers
- Difficulties and demands of the modern labour market
- Impossibility of gaining prestigious and highly-paid positions
- Opportunities for employment
- Vocational Training for Deaf people
- Need for increased quantity of trained Deaf people under the government law - not less than 80 persons

Other

- Immigration Issues for Deaf Youth
- Lack of one's own habitation
- Development of the Deaf Culture
- Exchange of cultural issues/relations between National Associations of the Deaf
- Maintenance service of technology communications
- Poverty

5.0 Recommendations

This section is based on the recommendations prepared by the members of the Regional Working Group that met in Moscow, Russian Federation on 26th - 29th November 2007 to pursue the issues highlighted in the report. The current economic situation in the WFD EEMARS region has an impact on any of the governments' abilities to fund programmes to support these initiatives.

It may be necessary for the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) and Swedish National Association of the Deaf (SDR) to seek external support for the region, i.e. to seek project support and funding via partnerships with Shia and other relevant organisations.

The Regional Working Group discussed the general overview of the Survey Results and identified training needs for WFD EEMARS members. The Regional Working Group recommended that any and all training should be available in sign language and conducted by Deaf Trainers and Experts. The Regional Working Group has identified the major needs as being:

5.1 Organisational Review

Essentially, a re-evaluation of the overall vision to provide clear direction for the organisation as a whole, in accordance with the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) aims. The process should focus on the following areas:

- Political strength
- Vision, Mission and Aims of an organisation of Deaf people
- Clear definitions of roles and responsibilities in a structure with National, Regional and Local Deaf Associations
- Community relationship and communication structure to be developed and put into place (including the importance of transparency)
- Representation and the role of Deaf, hard of hearing and hearing people within the organisation

The Project Co-ordinator believes it is necessary to develop a blueprint of a national strategy for the Deaf community for each National Association of the Deaf in the region of WFD EEMARS.

5.2 Training for the National Association of the Deaf and Its Representatives

The process would ideally also include training of individual members and board members of every National Association of the Deaf in the region of WFD EEMARS and include subjects such as:

- WFD Policies
- International Network and Roles of the United Nations, WFD, WFD Regional Secretariats
- Global Models of Deaf Communities and Organisations, e.g. WFD, and their work
- Human Rights
- Gender Issues
- Deaf Education/Bilingualism for Deaf Students
- Sign Language Work
- Sign Language Interpreting
- Media for Deaf People
- Deaf Employment
- National Legislation/Local Government Systems
- Leadership
- Empowerment and Democracy
- Advocacy by the National Association of the Deaf

This training will endeavour to provide empowerment and self-reliance to the National Association of the Deaf as it acts in accordance with its obligations to advocate and improve the status of the Deaf community in their country.

5.3 Increase Knowledge of the United Nations Conventions

After receiving training on the various conventions of the United Nations, the Regional Working Group considered knowledge of current conventions a powerful tool for each country's Deaf Community. Training should be provided about the:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- Periodic reporting, the new system of Universal Periodic Reviews and also shadow/alternative reports from NGOs

5.4 Training on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

Ideally each member of WFD EEMARS should receive full training in understanding the CRPD in its entirety, to enable them to prepare for their advocacy role within areas such as:

1. How to lobby Government to sign and ratify CRPD (who, how, what)
2. How the National Association of the Deaf can become an expert with their national government for the five articles of the CRPD specifically related to the Deaf Community
3. How to prepare and advise the national government about the five articles of the CRPD relating to the Deaf Community including budget preparation, advisory roles, and appropriate systems/appointments/procedures

5.5 Advocacy for the Improvement of the Standard of Living for Deaf People

It can be seen that sports and cultural activities are prominent in National Association of the Deaf work, and that essential lobbying for the improvement of the standard of living for Deaf people is sometimes lacking or difficult to achieve.

A recommendation on how to address this issue is to seek partnership to conduct comprehensive data collection on the living standards of a representative sample of individual Deaf people, including vital aspects such as:

- Socio-economic status
- Education
- Literacy skills
- Employment
- Access to sign language interpreting services
- Access to health services
- Access to government services
- Access to the media

An essential part of this advocacy process is to utilise existing tools such as legal documents, reports and international human rights documents relevant to Deaf people, in order to make valid proposals and arguments to better equality and living conditions. (The *WFD Fact Sheet on Human Rights* can be found on http://www.wfdeaf.org/pdf/fact_humanrights.pdf)

5.6 Organisational Development Training

The members of the Regional Working Group raised the strong need to provide organisational management training for all WFD EEMARS Board Members and Senior Management Staff as follows:

1. How to prepare Policy Statements
2. Advocacy to and lobbying of the government for services, legislation and policy for the Deaf Community
3. Financial Management/Fundraising/Grants and Project Funding from or by the governments
4. Strategy Development to lobby governments to recognise national sign language(s)
5. General Information about Sign Language Interpreters Training Programmes:-
 - Appointment of appropriate Interpreter Trainers for the training
 - How to prepare interpreter training programmes
 - How to provide interpreting services
 - How to accredit interpreters
 - General policies on Sign Language Interpreter Services
6. Information about HIV/AIDS for the Deaf Community, including the urgent need for an HIV/AIDS Education Training Programme for the Deaf Community and an appropriate training kit
7. Training for the Deaf Youth Community and Leadership Training for Deaf Youth

5.7 Other

1. WFD EEMARS needs to have its own website to share the information with their members in the region of WFD EEMARS
2. It is necessary to expand a strong network with all members of WFD EEMARS with an option to create a contact person within the country National Association of the Deaf
3. The Regional Director of WFD EEMARS needs to collect all current legislation/policies relating to the Deaf community from all members of WFD EEMARS
4. WFD website should offer information in six official United Nations languages (English, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, French, and Arabic) as well as in International Sign

6.0 Geography and Population

All of the following information was obtained from the Central Intelligence Agency - World Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>)

6.1 Republic of Armenia



Population:	2,971,650 (July 2007 est.)
Ethnic groups:	Armenian 97.9%, Yezidi (Kurd) 1.3%, Russian 0.5%, other 0.3% (2001 census)
Religions:	Armenian Apostolic 94.7%, other Christian 4%, Yezidi (monotheist with elements of nature worship) 1.3%
Languages:	Armenian 97.7%, Yezidi 1%, Russian 0.9%, other 0.4% (2001 census)

6.2 Republic of Belarus



Population:	9,724,723 (July 2007 est.)
Ethnic groups:	Belarusian 81.2%, Russian 11.4%, Polish 3.9%, Ukrainian 2.4%, other 1.1% (1999 census)
Religions:	Eastern Orthodox 80%, other (including Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and Muslim) 20% (1997 est.)
Languages:	Belarusian, Russian, other

6.3 Bulgaria



Population:	15,284,929 (July 2007 est.)
Ethnic groups:	Kazakh (Qazaq) 53.4%, Russian 30%, Ukrainian 3.7%, Uzbek 2.5%, German 2.4%, Tatar 1.7%, Uygur 1.4%, other 4.9% (1999 census)
Religions:	Bulgarian Orthodox 82.6%, Muslim 12.2%, other Christian 1.2%, other 4% (2001 census)
Languages:	Bulgarian 84.5%, Turkish 9.6%, Roma 4.1%, other and unspecified 1.8% (2001 census)

6.4 Republic of Kazakhstan



Population:	7,322,858 (July 2007 est.)
Ethnic groups:	Bulgarian 83.9%, Turk 9.4%, Roma 4.7%, other 2% (including Macedonian, Armenian, Tatar, Circassian) (2001 census)
Religions:	Muslim 47%, Russian Orthodox 44%, Protestant 2%, other 7%
Languages:	Kazakh (Qazaq, state language) 64.4%, Russian (official, used in everyday business, designated the "language of interethnic communication") 95% (2001 est.)

6.5 Republic of Moldova



Population:	4,320,490 (July 2007 est.)
Ethnic groups:	Moldovan/Romanian 78.2%, Ukrainian 8.4%, Russian 5.8%, Gagauz 4.4%, Bulgarian 1.9%, other 1.3% (2004 census)
Religions:	Eastern Orthodox 98%, Jewish 1.5%, Baptist and other 0.5% (2000)
Languages:	Moldovan (official, virtually the same as the Romanian language), Russian, Gagauz (a Turkish dialect)

6.6 Russian Federation



Population:	141,377,752 (July 2007 est.)
Ethnic groups:	Russian 79.8%, Tatar 3.8%, Ukrainian 2%, Bashkir 1.2%, Chuvash 1.1%, other or unspecified 12.1% (2002 census)
Religions:	Russian Orthodox 15-20%, Muslim 10-15%, other Christian 2% (2006 est.) <i>note:</i> estimates are of practicing worshipers; Russia has large populations of non-practicing believers and non-believers, a legacy of over seven decades of Soviet rule
Languages:	Russian, many minority languages

6.7 Ukraine



Population:	46,299,862 (July 2007 est.)
Ethnic groups:	Ukrainian 77.8%, Russian 17.3%, Belarusian 0.6%, Moldovan 0.5%, Crimean Tatar 0.5%, Bulgarian 0.4%, Hungarian 0.3%, Romanian 0.3%, Polish 0.3%, Jewish 0.2%, other 1.8% (2001 census)
Religions:	Ukrainian Orthodox - Kyiv Patriarchate 19%, Orthodox (no particular jurisdiction) 16%, Ukrainian Orthodox - Moscow Patriarchate 9%, Ukrainian Greek Catholic 6%, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox 1.7%, Protestant, Jewish, none 38% (2004 est.)
Languages:	Ukrainian (official) 67%, Russian 24%, other 9% (includes small Romanian-, Polish-, and Hungarian-speaking minorities)

6.8 Republic of Uzbekistan



Population:	27,780,059 (July 2007 est.)
Ethnic groups:	Uzbek 80%, Russian 5.5%, Tajik 5%, Kazakh 3%, Karakalpak 2.5%, Tatar 1.5%, other 2.5% (1996 est.)
Religions:	Muslim 88% (mostly Sunnis), Eastern Orthodox 9%, other 3%
Languages:	Uzbek 74.3%, Russian 14.2%, Tajik 4.4%, other 7.1%

7.0 Survey Results

7.1.0 Contact Details

Country	Republic of Armenia (WFD Ordinary Member)
Country Classification	Lower Middle Income
Name of Association	Armenian Deaf Society
Name of Association in National Language	Hayastani Khuleri Miavorman
Address	69, E Koghbatsu Str
City, Post Code	Yerevan, 0002
Country	Republic of Armenia
Website	N/A
Email	avaron@inbox.ru
Telephone Landline Number	+374 10 533 536
Telephone Mobile Number	N/A
Fax Number	N/A
Country	Republic of Belarus (WFD Ordinary Member)
Country Classification	Lower Middle Income
Name of Association	Byelorussian Society of the Deaf
Name of Association in National Language	Общественное объединение «Белорусское общество глухих» (ОО «БелОГ»)
Address	Volodarskogo Street, 12
City, Code	Minsk, 220030
Country	Republic of Belarus
Website	N/A
Email	assdeaf@solo.by
Telephone Landline Number	+375 17266 5729 (Reception)
Telephone Mobile Number	08 029 620 02 (President)
Fax Number	+375 17226 5729
Country	Bulgaria (WFD Ordinary Member)
Country Classification	Upper Middle Income
Name of Association	Union of the Deaf in Bulgaria
Name of Association in National Language	СЪЮЗ НА ГЛУХИТЕ В БЪЛГАРИЯ С.Г.Б.
Address	12-14 str. Denkooglu
City, Code	Sofia, 1000,
Country	Bulgaria
Website	www.sgbbg.com
Email	sgb@ibn.bg sgb.cs@ibn.bg
Telephone Landline Number	+359 2980 4778
Telephone Mobile Number	+359 8886 80767
Fax Number	+359 2980 1696

Country	Republic of Kazakhstan (WFD Ordinary Member)
Country Classification	Upper Middle Income
Name of Association	Kazakh Society of the Deaf
Name of Association in National Language	Общественное объединение «Казакское общество глухих»
Address	Mikroraion "Molodezhnyi" 22/1
City, Code	Astana, 10011,
Country	Republic of Kazakhstan
Website	N/A
Email	cpkog@rambler.ru
Telephone Landline Number	+717 222 5059 +717 222 9476
Telephone Mobile Number	N/A
Fax Number	+717 222 5059 +717 222 9894
Country	Republic of Moldova (WFD Ordinary Member)
Country Classification	Lower Middle Income
Name of Association	Society of the Deaf of Republic of Moldova
Name of Association in National Language	Общество глухих Республики Молдова
Address	1 Vaslily Aleksandri Street
City, Code	Chisinau, 2009, Moldova
Country	Republic of Moldova
Website	www.iatp.md/asociatiasurzilor
Email	cc-asrm@mail.ru
Telephone Landline Number	+373 72 9925
Telephone Mobile Number	+373 694 73134
Fax Number	+373 72 9927
Country	Russian Federation (WFD Ordinary Member)
Country Classification	Upper Middle Income
Name of Association	All-Russian Society of the Deaf (VOG)
Name of Association in National Language	Общероссийская общественная организация инвалидов «Всероссийское Общество глухих» (ОООИ ВОГ)
Address	1905 Goda Street, 10 A
City, Code	Moscow, 123022
Country	Russian Federation
Website	www.vog.su
Email	deaf_russia@mail.ru
Telephone Landline Number	+7 (495) 252 0674
Telephone Mobile Number	+7 (926) 779 1566
Fax Number	+7 (495) 252 0674

Country	Ukraine (WFD Ordinary Member)
Country Classification	Lower Middle Income
Name of Association	Ukrainian Society of the Deaf
Name of Association in National Language	Украинское общество глухих (УТОГ)
Address	74, Bolshaya Vasilykovskaya Street
City, Code	Kiev, 03150,
Country	Ukraine
Website	www.utog.com.ua/news/
Email	cp_utog@ukr.ner chepchina@bigmir.net ourlife@ukr.net
Telephone Landline Numbers	+380 44 246 7177 +380 44 287 1561 +380 44 287 5052 +380 44 246 6781
Telephone Mobile Number	N/A
Fax Number	+380 44 287 1561 +380 44 287 5052
Country	Republic of Uzbekistan (WFD Ordinary Member)
Country Classification	Low Income
Name of Association	Uzbek Society of the Deaf
Name of Association in National Language	Ўзбекское общество глухих
Address	15 Chilanzarskaya Street,
City, Code	Tashkent, 100115,
Country	Republic of Uzbekistan
Website	N/A
Email	farida-bashirova@mail.ru
Telephone Landline Number	+998 712 277 2264
Telephone Mobile Number	+998 9018 57864
Fax Number	+998 712 277 2713

7.2.0 National Association of the Deaf

7.2.1 Please provide the number of members your National Association of the Deaf has in your country.

7.2.1.1 Deaf Members: -

Country	Total Deaf Members	Total Deaf Women	Total Deaf Men
Republic of Armenia	3,500	N/A	N/A
Republic of Belarus	8,336	4,389	3,947
Bulgaria	4,931	N/A	N/A
Republic of Kazakhstan	14,007	7,450	6,557
Republic of Moldova	1,963	896	1,067
Russian Federation	87,414	N/A	N/A
Ukraine	48,755	25,294	23,461
Republic of Uzbekistan	12,758	5,778	6,980
Total	181,664	43,807	42,012

7.2.1.2 Hard of Hearing Members: -

Country	Total Hard of Hearing Members	Total Hard of Hearing Women	Total Hard of Hearing Men
Republic of Armenia	N/A	N/A	N/A
Republic of Belarus	3,087	1,636	1,451
Bulgaria	2,808	N/A	N/A
Republic of Kazakhstan	5,057	2,834	2,223
Republic of Moldova	576	263	313
Russian Federation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ukraine	16,060	N/A	N/A
Republic of Uzbekistan	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	27,588	4,733	3,987

7.2.1.3 Hearing Members: -

Country	Total Hearing Members
Republic of Armenia	N/A
Republic of Belarus	551
Bulgaria	569
Republic of Kazakhstan	1,222
Republic of Moldova	59
Russian Federation	4,377
Ukraine	2,322
Republic of Uzbekistan	787
Total	9,887

7.2.1.4 Summary Status of the Associations' Memberships: -

Country	Total Deaf Members	Total Hard of Hearing Members	Total Hearing Members	Total Members
Republic of Armenia	3,500 (100%)	N/A	N/A	3,500
Republic of Belarus	8,336 (70%)	3,087 (26%)	551 (4%)	11,974
Bulgaria	4,931 (59%)	2,808 (34%)	569 (7%)	8,308
Republic of Kazakhstan	14,007 (69%)	5,057 (25%)	1,222 (6%)	20,286
Republic of Moldova	1,963 (76%)	576 (22%)	59 (2%)	2,598
Russian Federation	87,414 (95%)	N/A	4,377 (5%)	91,791
Ukraine	48,755 (73%)	16,060 (24%)	2,322 (3%)	67,137
Republic of Uzbekistan	12,758 (94%)	N/A	787 (6%)	13,545
Total	181,664	27,588	9,887	219,139

7.2.2 In what year was your National Association established?

7.2.3 Does your Deaf Association have Statutes/a Constitution?

7.2.4 Does your government recognise your national organisation as the representative of Deaf people in your country?

Country	In what year was your National Association established?	Does your Deaf Association have Statutes/a Constitution?	Does your government recognise your national organisation as the representative of Deaf people in your country?
Republic of Armenia	1932	Yes	Yes
Republic of Belarus	1931	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	1934	Yes	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	1937	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	1940	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation	1926	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	1933	Yes	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	1929	Yes	Yes
Total		8 Yes (100%)	8 Yes (100%)

Based on eight respondents

7.2.5 Please list some of the areas in which your association has adopted a policy statement?

Country	Please list some of the areas in which your association has adopted a policy statement.
Republic of Armenia	ADS is not engaged in politics
Republic of Belarus	Aim of activity of the Society of the Deaf is protection and assistance towards realization of civil, social, cultural and other Rights of Deaf people, and their integration into modern society.
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. UDB encourages, supports and assists hearing impaired citizens in the country with the purpose of integration into society b. UDB maintains contacts with state, social, religious and other organisations and movements with the purpose of creating a wide social basis for the integration of hearing impaired persons into society c. UDB maintains contact with similar international and charity organisations with the purpose of participation in international programmes and representation in European and international organisations (forums) d. To attain its aims UDB shall carry out the following principal activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representation, protection and defence of the interests of hearing impaired citizens before the state, administrative, municipal and other organisations in the country and abroad 2. Assistance - at both individual and collective levels = for the social, labour and medical rehabilitation of disabled persons 3. To help society and its structures to accept hearing impaired persons as full and equal members of society
Republic of Kazakhstan	In the field of social protection and rehabilitation of the Deaf
Republic of Moldova	Our organisation is outside of policy. Policy statements are approved on protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
Russian Federation	Recognise Russian Sign Language

Ukraine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Popularisation of activities through media and periodicals with the purpose of attraction of attention to the problems of the Deaf 2. To help directive bodies observe Legislation on Social Security, Deaf and Hard of Hearing 3. Creation of additional or special workplaces at factories of the Society with the purpose of the unobstructed employment of the Deaf 4. The achievement of the status citizens with full equal rights, comprehensively integrated into a society; contribution to increase of the general educational, professional and cultural levels by the Deaf 5. Realisation of foreign trade activity through the factories, expansion of an outlook and an inner world of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Republic of Uzbekistan	Uzbek Society of the Deaf (UzSD) is free in terms of a structure which allows the purposes, forms and methods of activity to be carried out on the basis of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, and the laws: "About Social Security of Persons with Disabilities in Republic of Uzbekistan", "About Public Associations in Republic of Uzbekistan", "About non-governmental, non-commercial organizations", the international Declaration on the Human Rights and freedom and other acts, and also the Statutes of the UzSD, registered in the Ministry of Justice of Uzbekistan.

7.2.6 Please list the six highest priority issues/actions in your strategic action plan.

Country	Please list the six highest priority issues/actions in your strategic action plan.
Republic of Armenia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education of the hearing impaired and their integration 2. The law about the sign language, the rights of the interpreter 3. The problem of uneducated Deaf people, the problems of the youth 4. Social problems 5. The national culture of the Deaf (organisation of events) 6. International communication by modern communication means such as internet, pagers, fax, videophones, etc
Republic of Belarus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of conditions for the all-round development of the Deaf persons 2. Attraction of attention from the state bodies, other organisations and citizens to problems of the Deaf 3. Maintenance of employment, vocational training for the Deaf 4. Assistance for development of Sign Language to prepare, retrain and develop the professional skills of sign language interpreters 5. Assistance to families and educational establishments in education and training of the Deaf and Hard of hearing children 6. Strengthening of the financial base of the Byelorussian Society of the Deaf and other organisations created by the Society 7. Increase of the general educational level
Bulgaria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UDB encourages, supports and assists Hearing impaired citizens in the country with the purpose of integration into society 2. UDB develops and fulfils programmes for the labour, social, living and cultural rehabilitation, overcoming communication barriers for hearing impaired persons and carrying other concomitant activities looking for ways for their funding 3. UDB consistently takes care of and assists hearing impaired persons in handling different social matters, in medical treatment and in recreation; looks after the elderly, lonesome and those not capable of working, as well as assisting with their material, cultural and living conditions 4. UDB builds and maintains cultural centres and clubs for social contacts, recreation and rehabilitation centres, ensures financial and humanitarian aids, and so forth 5. UDB enables organisational, cultural and tourist activities and chess events among its members, establishing clubs and sections according to their interests and assisting with the development of sport
Republic of Kazakhstan	No Information provided
Republic of Moldova	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unification of all Deaf citizens of the Republic of Moldova 2. Protection of the Rights and interests of the Deaf of the Republic of Moldova 3. Social and Labour rehabilitation of the Deaf 4. Assistance to the state bodies in provisions to meet the needs of Deaf Children in special preschools and schools, and in creation of the Hearing (Surdology) Centres 5. Involving Deaf in mass sports activities, physical training and amateur performances 6. Promote qualification, special training and employment working on special factories
Russian Federation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness and protection of the lawful rights and interests of the Deaf in the Russian Federation - Members of VOG 2. Social rehabilitation of the Deaf and their integration into the modern society 3. Provision of possibilities for the realisation of civil, economic, political and other rights and liberties equal with other nationals as stipulated in the legislation of the Russian Federation, as well as in accordance with commonly accepted principles and norms of international law and all international treaties of the Russian Federation 4. Realisation of social programmes individually or jointly with any governmental authorities and other non-governmental entities, for the attainment of VOG's authorised objectives

Ukraine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social protection of the interests and the rights of the Deaf in Ukraine; the decision of problems of social, pedagogical, professional and labour rehabilitation of the Deaf 2. Organisational association of the Deaf, and their professional, labour and social rehabilitation; information about and maintenance of legal and social security of the Deaf; satisfaction of cultural-educational and spiritual interests, sanatorium improvement, tourist and excursion holidays, development of amateur art creativity, realisation of foreign trade activities, the training of Deaf Children and Adults 3. The strategic plan consists of the USD Concept, the Plan of the most important Actions of the USD, the Plan of the USD Central Board Office, Business Program of the USD, the Basic Parameters of Regional Organisations of the USD, and Territorial Organisation of the USD
Republic of Uzbekistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Association of Deaf and hard of hearing citizens, protection and assistance of their civil, economic, social and cultural Rights; social rehabilitation and integration into modern society 2. Creation of joint-stock Factories, Cultural Centres and Sports Organisations with the purpose of attracting Deaf persons to socially useful activity and to increase their labour activity 3. Assistance to the state bodies of public health services, dedication and social security in with provision of information to meet the needs of Deaf and hard of hearing children in special preschools and schools; activities supporting prevention of ear diseases among the population 4. Measures on improvement of the domestic conditions of Deaf persons, and the rendering of material aid to lonely pensioners and needy families, Organisations of sanatorium treatment and all members of the UzSD 5. Establishment of communications to exchange experiences and coordinate work with Deaf Associations of the CIS countries and further abroad 6. Organisation of free training and seminars aiming towards improvement of the professional skills of Sign Language Interpreters. Free training to Deaf youth for trade work at the Deaf Factories

7.2.7 Please describe the structure of your National Association of the Deaf (e.g. congress/annual meeting/board/executive/districts/local associations and so forth).

Country	Please describe the structure of your National Association of the Deaf (e.g. congress/annual meeting/ board/ executive/districts/local associations and so forth).
Republic of Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress (once every two years) • General Assembly (once a year) • Executive Committee of the Central Board (every month)
Republic of Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supreme body of the Byelorussian Society of the Deaf is the Congress, convened one time every five years • The structure of the Deaf Society - A Republican organisation with Regional organisations and Primary organisations
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organisational structure of the UDB shall be on the territorial principle and consists of Managing Council, Regional organisations, Local organisations and Clubs as per Interests/Art.20 • The Local organisation includes the members of UDB under territorial principle; they have their cultural Clubs and are self-directed • The Regional organisations unite the Local organisations from their region; they have minimum 1-2 employees, cultural clubs and by means of their directors manage and coordinate the activity of the Territorial organisations • The supreme managerial body of the Union of the Deaf in Bulgaria shall be the General Assembly/Congress of the UDB, consisting of those elected by the RO delegates • The General Assembly every year shall elect the President of the Union of the Deaf and the members of the Managing Council/Board of UDB
Republic of Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress every five years
Republic of Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Management • Congress of Members of the Society • General Assembly of the Central Board • Local Bodies of Management • Conference of territorial branches • Board of territorial branches • General meeting or conference of the primary organisations • Bureau of the primary organisation
Russian Federation	<p>The structure of the All-Russian Society of the Deaf (VOG) is composed of regional (77) and local (825) Branches acting with the authority of the Statutes throughout the whole territory of the Russian Federation. VOG Structure is formed on a territorial principle. All structural subdivisions are formed and act in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the VOG Statutes; in their activities they are governed by resolutions of their Congress, the Central Board, and Directions of the President of VOG. The Central Board of VOG coordinates their activities.</p> <p>Central bodies of VOG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The superior managerial body of VOG is the Congress convened by resolution of the Central Board. Regular Congresses are convened not less than once every 5 years. • The Central Board of VOG is a perpetual managing plural body. Activities of the Central Board of

	<p>VOG are conducted in the form of Plenums (plenary meetings/General Assembly). The Central Board exercises the rights of a legal entity and bears the responsibilities of the All-Russian Society of the Deaf in accordance with the Statutes of the Society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VOG President currently manages activities of the Society. The President is authorised to resolve all matters other than the matters of exclusively assigned to other managerial bodies as fixed in the legislation of the Russian Federation and the VOG Statutes. • For provision of activities of the managerial bodies, the Society, by resolution of the Central Board of VOG, grants the VOG President the right to form the Administration of VOG. <p>Regional bodies of VOG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The superior managerial body of a local branch of VOG (hereinafter referred to as "LB of VOG"), is a General Meeting. Regular General Meetings of Members of the local branch of VOG shall be convened by resolution of the Bureau of LB of VOG at least once every 5 years. • Between General Meetings, activities are managed by a perpetually acting plural body - the Bureau, elected at a regular General Meeting. The Bureau, on behalf of local branches of VOG exercises the rights of a legal entity and bears its obligations in accordance with the VOG Statutes and the applicable law. • Each body of VOG, Regional Bodies of VOG, and Local Branches of VOG shall pass resolutions in accordance with its authority as regulated by the Statutes. Resolutions of any superior bodies are binding on any subordinate bodies and members of VOG.
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress, General Assembly of the USD Central Board, Executive Committee of the USD Central Board, Regional Report/Election Conferences of Members of the USD, Report/Election Conferences of the Territorial Organisations of the USD, General Meetings of members of the Primary Organisations of the USD. <p>Structure of the Ukrainian Society of the Deaf (USD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimean independent Republican (main organization) and 24 regional organisations of the USD • 130 Territorial Organisations of the USD • 730 Primary Organisations of the USD • 40 industrial practice and industrial Factories of the USD • 35 cultural institutions of the USD and their branches • Cultural Centre of the USD • Educational-Rehabilitation Centre of the USD • Edits the newspaper "Our life"
Republic of Uzbekistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress (once every five years) 2. General Assembly (once a year) - supervising body UzSD between Congresses 3. Executive Committee of UzSD Central Board (1 time per quarter) - supervising body of the UzSD between General Assembly <p>Structure of the UzSD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 Regional Branches of Uzbekistan • 18 Industrial Factories • 2 Republican Palaces of Deaf Culture • 1 Rehabilitation Centre • 1 boarding house "Zaamin" • Deaf Sports Federation of Uzbekistan

7.2.7.1 How many affiliated regional and/or local Deaf Associations are part of your National Association of the Deaf?

Country	Regional Associations	Local Associations
Republic of Armenia	4	0
Republic of Belarus	6	50
Bulgaria	12	45
Republic of Kazakhstan	15	1
Republic of Moldova	4	45
Russian Federation	77	825
Ukraine	25	730
Republic of Uzbekistan	9	4
Total	152	1,700

7.2.8 How many members of your board are Deaf?

Country	How many members of your board are Deaf?	Total number of Board Members	Percentage of Deaf on the Board
Republic of Armenia	9	9	100%
Republic of Belarus	4	7	57%
Bulgaria	7	9	78%
Republic of Kazakhstan	N/A	N/A	N/A
Republic of Moldova	13	21	62%
Russian Federation	6	11	55%
Ukraine	6	9	67%
Republic of Uzbekistan	4	7	57%
Total	49	73	67%

Please note: According to the Regional Working Group, there is a standard organisational chart which almost every Deaf Associations in the WFD EEMARS region follows. This chart provides for a three-tiered organisation wherein representatives or board members could be considered as the Congress Representatives, the National Board Members (Regional/Local Branch Representatives) and the National Executive Board Members. Therefore this question may have been confusing and the number given may not refer to the actual number of National Board Members but rather to National Executive Board Members.

7.2.9 How many members of the board are Deaf women and how many are Deaf men?

Country	Deaf Women Board Members	Deaf Men Board Members	Percentage of Deaf Women on the Board
Republic of Armenia	2	7	22%
Republic of Belarus	2	2	50%
Bulgaria	2	5	29%
Republic of Kazakhstan	N/A	N/A	N/A
Republic of Moldova	4	9	31%
Russian Federation	4	2	67%
Ukraine	1	5	17%
Republic of Uzbekistan	3	1	75%
Total	18	31	37%

7.2.10 Does your National Association of the Deaf have committees for specific area of interest or affiliation with any other relevant independent groups in your country?

Does your National Association of the Deaf have committees for specific area of interest or affiliation with any other relevant independent groups in your country?	Country/Average Percentage <i>Based on 8 respondents</i>
Sign Language Interpreting	7 (88%)
Deaf Education	7 (88%)
Deaf Seniors	7 (88%)
Cultural Groups of Deaf People	6 (75%)
Sports Groups	6 (75%)
Parents of Deaf Children	5 (63%)
Sign Language Research	5 (63%)
Deaf Youth	5 (63%)
Deafblind	3 (38%)
Deaf Women's Groups	2 (25%)
Deaf People with Other Disabilities	1 (13%)
Children of Deaf Adults	1 (13%)
Lesbian, Gay, Transgender and Bisexual Deaf	0 (0%)

Country	Does your National Association of the Deaf have committees for specific area of interest or affiliation with any other relevant independent groups in your country?
Republic of Armenia	Sign Language Interpreting
	Sign Language Research
	Deaf Education
	Deaf Youth
	Sports Groups
Republic of Belarus	Sign Language Interpreting
	Sign Language Research
	Deaf Education
	Parents of Deaf Children
	Deaf Seniors
	Deaf Youth
	Cultural Groups of Deaf People
	Sports Groups
Bulgaria	Sign Language Interpreting
	Sign Language Research
	Deaf Education
	Parents of Deaf Children
	Deaf Seniors
	Deaf Youth
	Cultural Groups of Deaf People
	Sports Groups
	Deaf Women's Groups
Republic of Kazakhstan	Sign Language Interpreting
	Deaf Education
	Deaf Seniors
	Cultural Groups of Deaf People
	Sports Groups

Republic of Moldova	Sign Language Interpreting
	Deaf Education
	Parents of Deaf Children
	Deaf Seniors
	Deafblind
	Cultural Groups of Deaf People
	Sports Groups
Russian Federation	Sign Language Interpreting
	Sign Language Research
	Deaf Education
	Parents of Deaf Children
	Deaf Seniors
	Deafblind
	Deaf Youth
	Cultural Groups of Deaf People
Sports Groups	
Ukraine	Sign Language Interpreting
	Sign Language Research
	Deaf Education
	Parents of Deaf Children
	Deaf Seniors
	Deafblind
	Deaf Youth
	Deaf People with Other Disabilities
	Deaf Women's Groups
Children of Deaf Adults	
Republic of Uzbekistan	Deaf Seniors
	Cultural Groups of Deaf People

- 7.2.11 Does your National Association of the Deaf have any paid staff members?
 7.2.11.1 How many of the paid staff members are women and how many are men?
 7.2.11.2 How many of the paid staff members are Deaf?

Country	Does your National Association of the Deaf have any paid staff members?	Total Paid Staff Members	Paid Women	Paid Men	Total Paid Deaf Staff Members	Paid Deaf Women	Paid Deaf Men	Percentage of Deaf Staff Members
Republic of Armenia	Yes	16	9	7	7	2	5	44%
Republic of Belarus	Yes	79	56	23	22	8	14	28%
Bulgaria	Yes	24	17	7	9	5	4	38%
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Republic of Moldova	Yes	31	20	11	8	3	5	26%
Russian Federation	Yes	1,181	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ukraine	Yes	887	688	199	349	N/A	N/A	39%
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	48	31	17	16	7	9	33%
Total	8 Yes (100%)	2,266			411			18%

Based on eight respondents

7.2.12 Is your Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director/Person-In-Charge Deaf?

Country	Is your Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director/Person-In-Charge Deaf?
Republic of Armenia	Yes
Republic of Belarus	No
Bulgaria	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	No
Republic of Moldova	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes
Ukraine	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes
Total	6 Yes (75%)

Based on eight respondents

Please note: According to the Regional Working Group members' expertise with Deaf and hearing leadership of the National Associations of the Deaf in WFD EEMARS, the response from the Republic of Kazakhstan should be changed to "No".

7.3.0 Population of Deaf People

7.3.1 Does your country's government have any official number of Deaf people in your country?

Country	Does your country's government have any official number of Deaf people in your country?	Total Deaf people
Republic of Armenia	Yes	Approx 3,500
Republic of Belarus	No	N/A
Bulgaria	No	N/A
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	95,656
Republic of Moldova	N/A	N/A
Russian Federation	Yes	13,000,000
Ukraine	Yes	Approx 100,000
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	22,055
Total	5 Yes (63%)	13,221,211

Based on eight respondents

Country	Deaf Women	Deaf Men
Republic of Armenia	N/A	N/A
Republic of Belarus	N/A	N/A
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A
Republic of Kazakhstan	50,577	45,079
Republic of Moldova	N/A	N/A
Russian Federation	N/A	N/A
Ukraine	N/A	N/A
Republic of Uzbekistan	9,640	12,415
Total	60,217	57,494

7.3.2 Does your Association have any official or approximate figures of the number of Deaf people living in your country?

Country	Does your Association have any official or approximate figures of the number of Deaf people living in your country?	Total Deaf people
Republic of Armenia	No	N/A
Republic of Belarus	Yes	375,507
Bulgaria	No	N/A
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	95,656
Republic of Moldova	Yes	5,000
Russian Federation	Yes	149,541
Ukraine	Yes	54,486
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	22,055
Total	6 Yes (75%)	702,245

Based on eight respondents

Please note: According to the Regional Working Group, the numbers of Deaf people provided by the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan are not correct because they correlate with the numbers provided by the Government. Other countries clearly provided their numbers from membership records.

Country	Deaf Women	Deaf Men
Republic of Armenia	N/A	N/A
Republic of Belarus	N/A	N/A
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A
Republic of Kazakhstan	50,577	45,079
Republic of Moldova	N/A	N/A
Russian Federation	N/A	N/A
Ukraine	28,022	26,464
Republic of Uzbekistan	9,640	12,415
Total	88,239	83,958

7.3.3 Does your Association have any official or approximate numbers of Deaf people who use sign language as their primary language?

Country	Does your Association have any official or approximate numbers of Deaf people who use sign language as their primary language?	Total Number of Sign Language Users
Republic of Armenia	Yes	3,150
Republic of Belarus	Yes	11,423
Bulgaria	Yes	7,739
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	14,007
Republic of Moldova	Yes	1,965
Russian Federation	No	N/A
Ukraine	Yes	54,486
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	13,233
Total	7 Yes (88 %)	106,003

Based on eight respondents

Country	Deaf Women Sign Language Users	Deaf Men Sign Language Users
Republic of Armenia	N/A	N/A
Republic of Belarus	6,025	5,398
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A
Republic of Kazakhstan	7,450	6,557
Republic of Moldova	896	1,069
Russian Federation	N/A	N/A
Ukraine	28,022	26,464
Republic of Uzbekistan	7,719	5,514
Total	50,112	45,002

7.3.4 Does the situation of HIV/AIDS in your country affect Deaf women, men and children?

Country	Does the situation of HIV/AIDS in your country affect Deaf women, men and children?
Republic of Armenia	No
Republic of Belarus	No
Bulgaria	No
Republic of Kazakhstan	No Information
Republic of Moldova	No Information
Russian Federation	No Information
Ukraine	No Information
Republic of Uzbekistan	No Information

7.4.0 Legislation and Policies

7.4.1 Does your country's government recognise Deaf people as citizens on an equal basis as other citizens in your country?

Country	Does your country's government recognise Deaf people as citizens on an equal basis as other citizens in your country?
Republic of Armenia	No
Republic of Belarus	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes
Ukraine	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes
Total	7 Yes (88%)

Based on eight respondents

Please note: According to the Regional Working Group, this question is a difficult question to collect accurate data with - they were of the strong believe that the country members would not really be able to provide an accurate answer but would find it easy to just tick 'Yes'. The Regional Working Group requested that the seven 'Yes' responses be changed to 'No'.

7.4.2 Does your country's government have an office responsible for services for People with Disabilities?

Country	Does your country's government have an office responsible for services for People with Disabilities?
Republic of Armenia	Yes
Republic of Belarus	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes
Ukraine	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes
Total	8 Yes (100%)

Based on eight respondents

7.4.2.1 If yes, what is the name, address and website of the government office that is responsible for services for People with Disabilities in your country?

Country	If yes, what is the name, address and website of the government office that is responsible for services for People with Disabilities in your country?
Republic of Armenia	The Ministry of Social Security
Republic of Belarus	Ministry of Education of Republic of Belarus Sovetskaya Street, Minsk 220010 Belarus www.minedu.unibel.by Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Republic of Belarus 23/2 Pobediteley Propeskt, Minsk, 220004, Belarus www.mintrud.gov.by Ministry of Health of Republic of Belarus 39 Myasnikova Street, Minsk, 220048, Belarus http://minzdrav.by
Bulgaria	Agency for people with disabilities str. Sofronii Vrachanski No. 104-106, 1233 Sofia, Bulgaria Tel. +359 2 931 80 95; 832 90 73 Fax: +359 2 832 4162 http://ahu.mlsp.government.bg/
Republic of Kazakhstan	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Republic of Kazakhstan

Republic of Moldova	Ministry of Labour and Protection of Family and Child 1 V. Aleksandri Street National Agency on Social Protection
Russian Federation	Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation 3 Rakhmanovskij Pereulok, Moscow, 127999, Russia. http://www.mzsrrf.ru/ Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation 11, Tverskaya Street, Moscow, 125993, Russia. http://mon.gov.ru/ Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation 3A, Orlikov Pereulok, Moscow, 107139, Russia. http://www.fss.ru/ Federal Agency on Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation (Roszdav) 4, bld 1, Slavyanskaya Pl., Moscow, 109074, Russia. http://www.roszdravrf.ru/ Federal Agency on PT and Sports of the Russian Federation 18, Kazakova Street, Moscow, 105064, Russia. http://www.rossport.ru
Ukraine	Ministry of Labour and Social Politic 8/10 Espladnaya Street, Kiev, 01203 Fund of Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities 72 Glybochitskaya, Kiev, 04050
Republic of Uzbekistan	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Republic of Uzbekistan 20 A, Avloniy Street, Tashkent, 700100, Uzbekistan. http://www.gov.uz/ru/section.scm?sectionId=8301

7.4.3 Does your country's Government have any legislation or policies for Deaf people (or People with Disabilities in general)?

Country	Does your country's Government have any legislation or policies for Deaf people (or People with Disabilities in general)?
Republic of Armenia	Yes
Republic of Belarus	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes
Ukraine	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	No
Total	7 Yes (88%)

Based on eight respondents

7.4.3.1 If yes, please list some of the policies or legislation that relate to Deaf people (or People with Disabilities) (please write the names of the legislation or policy in full).

Country	If yes, please list some of the policies or legislation that relate to Deaf people (or People with Disabilities) (please write the names of the legislation or policy in full).
Republic of Armenia	1. Subtitles on all Armenian TV channels during News programmes, an interpreter on the commercial channel "Yerevan1" and an interpreter during programmes for children
Republic of Belarus	1. Laws of Republic of Belarus: "About social protection of Persons with Disabilities in Republic of Belarus" 2. "About prevention of disability and rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities" 3. "About Education of Persons with features of psychological development (Special Education)"
Bulgaria	1. Law for the integration of people with disabilities 2. Regulations for the execution of the Law for the integration of people with disabilities
Republic of Kazakhstan	1. Law "About Social Protection of People with Disability in Republic of Kazakhstan" 2. Rehabilitation Programme for People with Disability in Republic of Kazakhstan
Republic of Moldova	1. Law on social protection of Persons with Disabilities No 821-XII (24 December 1991) 2. Law on Social Security No 547-XV (25 December 2003) 3. Government Decision of Republic of Moldova No 688 (20 June 2006)

Russian Federation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law No. 181 FZ “About Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in the Russian Federation” (24.11.1995, updated 29.12.2001; No. 188-FZ) 2. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation: “About the order of maintenance of Persons with Disabilities Means of Rehabilitation due to means of the Federal Budget” (No. 877; 31.12.2005) 3. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation: “About Federal Target Program: “Social Support of Persons with Disabilities on 2006-2010” (No. 832; 29.12.2005) 4. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation: “Federal List of Rehabilitation Actions, the Means of Rehabilitation, given to Persons with Disabilities...” (No. 2347-R; 30.12.2005) 5. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation: “About the order of granting to Persons with Disabilities Sign Language Interpreting Services due to means of the Federal Budget” (No. 607; 25.09.2007)
Ukraine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of Ukraine No. 2961 -IV (06.10.2005) “About Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine” 2. Law of Ukraine No. 204/94-VR (14.10.1994) “About Basis of Social Security of People with Disabilities”

7.4.4 Does your country’s Government have any anti-discrimination laws for Deaf people (or People with Disabilities)?

Country	Does your country’s Government have any anti-discrimination laws for Deaf people (or People with Disabilities)?
Republic of Armenia	No
Republic of Belarus	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes
Russian Federation	No
Ukraine	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	No
Total	5 Yes (63%)

Based on eight respondents

7.4.5 Does your country’s government provide any services specifically for the Deaf Community through its government departments?

Country	Does your country’s government provide any services specifically for the Deaf Community through its government departments?
Republic of Armenia	No
Republic of Belarus	No
Bulgaria	No
Republic of Kazakhstan	No
Republic of Moldova	No
Russian Federation	No
Ukraine	No
Republic of Uzbekistan	No
Total	0 Yes (0%)

Based on eight respondents

Please note: According to the Regional Working Group, there are no specific services for the Deaf Community provided by governments in any country member of WFD EEMARS. However some of the governments do have generic services offered to all People with Disabilities including the Deaf Community.

7.4.5.1 If yes, what types of service are provided specifically for the Deaf Community by your country's government?

7.4.5.2 What is the general opinion of the current service(s) specifically provided for the Deaf Community by your country's government?

Country	If yes, what types of service are provided specifically for the Deaf Community by your country's government?	What is the general opinion of the current service(s) specifically provided for the Deaf Community by your country's government?
Republic of Armenia	No Details	See No 7.4.5.3
Republic Belarus	Separate privileges for Deaf people and the Factories of the Deaf Association	Positive
Bulgaria	The government departments provide services to the Deaf Community as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supplement for social integration • free hearing aids with limitation • big reductions for the common transportation in the cities • free tickets and big reductions for some other transportation /railway transportation • Deaf people don't pay road taxes and receive free tickets for the highways 	No Information Provided
Republic of Kazakhstan	1. Fee maintenance with Sign Language Interpreters Service (30 hours per year for one Deaf person) 2. 2) Social Support of needy Deaf persons: provision of aid through a lump sum	No Information Provided
Republic of Moldova	1. Pension and disposable material aid 2. Maintenance with means (free of charge or partially) 3. The right to Education: preschool, school and higher education (10% from total for the state budget) 4. Indemnification from payment for municipal services 5. Aid to the factories of the Association	1. Because of the small pension Persons with Disabilities live in extreme poverty 2. The pension should be increased to the level of a 'consumer's basket' in Republic of Moldova (about 120.00€) 3. Today's pensions range from 20.00€ to 70.00€
Russian Federation	Pension, privileges for municipal services (50%), preferential travel on public transport, sanatorium treatment, a grant to children with Disabilities, means of rehabilitation (hearing aid - 1 time per 4 years, etc.), and so forth	Laws are good, but the implementation of actual provision of Services is badly developed .
Ukraine	1. The State TV provides free Sign Language Interpreting or Subtitles for telecasts; often the television news also is broadcast with Sign Language Interpreting 2. The State provides Hard of Hearing with hearing aids, Deaf and Hard of Hearing mobile phones for SMS 3. A state programme allocating grants for Deaf persons to purchase habitation is also in effect 4. Thanks to state support, USD follows a state order for training that allows us to send to high and average special educational institutions up to 50 Deaf persons from among graduates of the Special Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite positive changes, there are insufficient state services and lack of information (Sign Language Interpretation of the News and Subtitles are repeatedly cancelled) • Housing maintenance (not less than 2,5 million Hryvnia annually is required) (3,720,190 € on 31 August 2007) • Granting of privileges under taxation
Republic of Uzbekistan	As a Public Organisation, the industrial Factories of the Uzbek Society of the Deaf have a number of privileges in state tax deductions.	There is not enough.

7.4.5.3 If no, why does your country's government not provide any service specifically for the Deaf Community?

Country	If no, why does your country's government <u>not</u> provide any service specifically for the Deaf Community?
Republic of Armenia	Because of the absence of interest and desire
Republic of Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State assists but there is not enough because of the national economy • Deaf have low paid work and cannot meet labour market demands • Deaf have a low educational level

7.4.6 Does your Association have any contact with your country's current government?

7.4.6.1 What type of contact does your Association have with your country's current government?

Country	Does your Association have any contact with your country's current government?	What type of contact does your Association have with your country's current government?
Republic of Armenia	No	
Republic of Belarus	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of Laws and state papers regarding Deaf people; contracts with the Ministries and Government Agencies concerning realization of the basic standards of life for the Deaf • Chairman of the Deaf Association is member of the Republican Interdepartmental Council on Problems of Persons with Disability at the Ministerial Council of Republic of Belarus, where Representatives of all Ministries sit
Bulgaria	Yes	UDB participates in the National Council for the Integration of People with Disabilities with the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	Membership in Coordination Council on Affairs of Persons with Disability
Republic of Moldova	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman of the Central Board is a member of the Council on Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Government of Republic of Moldova • Participation in development of projects for laws on protection of the Rights of People with Disabilities • Chairman of the Central Board participates in all governmental forums on protection of the Rights of the Deaf
Russian Federation	Yes	President of the All-Russian Society of the Deaf Mr. Valery Rukhledev is a Member of Disabilities Affairs' Council on the Council of Federation Chairman of Federal Assembly of Russian Federation and Member of Board of Social Insurance' Fund.
Ukraine	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of the Prime Minister's Office of Disabilities Affairs • Target financing for housing maintenance • Training in higher educational and average special institutions • Grant for information on the state TV (Sign Language Interpreting) • Social protection from the state in the form of realization of the right of Persons with Disabilities on employment • Established by the Law of Ukraine "About Bases of Social Security of Persons with Disabilities of Ukraine"
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	Advisor to Cabinet of Republic of Uzbekistan
Total	7 Yes (88%)	

Based on eight respondents

7.4.7 Does your Association receive any financial support from your country's current government?

7.4.7.1 What is the amount of annual financial support from your country's government?

Country	Does your Association receive any financial support from your country's current government?	What is the amount of annual financial support from your country's government?
Republic of Armenia	No	No funding
Republic of Belarus	Yes	Financial help: granting privileges to Factories and the organisations of the Deaf Association which have more than 50% of Deaf people on staff.
Bulgaria	Yes	For 2007 - 217,990.00 Leva (111,445 € on 31 August 2007)
Republic of Kazakhstan	No	No funding
Republic of Moldova	Yes	1579800 leys = USD126,288 (98,289 € on 31 August 2007)
Russian Federation	Yes	For 2006 - 100,000,000 Roubles (2,879,855 € on 31 December 2006)
Ukraine	Yes	16,800,000.00 Hyrvina (2,499,968 € on 31 August 2007)
Republic of Uzbekistan	No	No funding
Total	5 Yes (63%)	

Based on eight respondents

7.4.7.2 What is the purpose of the financial support from your country's government to the Deaf Community?

Country	What is the purpose of the financial support from your country's government to the Deaf Community?
Republic of Belarus	For performance of the purpose of the Deaf Association Statutes
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help the activity of the Clubs for communication and social integration To help the Centres for rehabilitation of children with disabilities For the newspaper "Tishina" For the activity of the Video centre with subtitles For direct help of the members of the UDB For the Centre for the Development of Sign language
Republic of Moldova	No details
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide salaries and services within USD regions For modernisation of the enterprises of USD (equipments) For creation of new workplaces for Persons with Disabilities
Russian Federation	For Social Support of Persons with Disabilities

7.4.8 Do Deaf people have a right to vote in national, regional and local elections?

7.4.9 Are Deaf people allowed to obtain a driver's licence?

7.4.10 Are Deaf people allowed to marry Deaf or other partners?

7.4.11 Are Deaf people allowed to have children?

7.4.12 Are Deaf people allowed to adopt children?

Country	Do Deaf people have a right to vote in national, regional and local elections?	Are Deaf people allowed to obtain a driver's licence?	Are Deaf people allowed to marry Deaf or other partners?	Are Deaf people allowed to have children?	Are Deaf people allowed to adopt children?
Republic of Armenia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	N/A
Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Total	8 Yes (100%)	6 Yes (75%)	8 Yes (100%)	8 Yes (100%)	5 Yes (63%)

Based on eight respondents

7.4.12.1 If Deaf people are not allowed to drive, please list the Government legislation or policy that stops them from being allowed to drive.

Country	If Deaf people are not allowed to drive, please list the Government legislation or policy that stops them from being allowed to drive.
Republic of Armenia	In the past Deaf people were allowed to drive but a new law effective 1 st January 2007 prohibits Deaf people to obtain a driver's licence. Deaf people can obtain a driver's licence through the black market.
Ukraine	Deaf people are not entitled to drive a lorry or a van. There are problems with gaining the right to drive vans privately.

7.4.12.2 If Deaf people are not allowed to adopt children, please list any specific Government legislation or policy that stops Deaf people from being allowed to adopt children.

Country	If Deaf people are not allowed to adopt children, please list any specific Government legislation or policy that stops Deaf people from being allowed to adopt children.
Republic of Uzbekistan	For adoption of children, the health of the parents, their financial position, and so forth are considered

7.5.0 Access to Government Services

7.5.1 Do Deaf people have access to government services such as education, health care, employment, social welfare and any general government services?

7.5.1.1 If yes, how do Deaf people access these government services?

7.5.1.2 Are Deaf people satisfied with the level of access they have to the government services?

Country	Do Deaf people have access to government services such as education, health care, employment, social welfare and any general government services?	If yes, how do Deaf people access these government services?	Are Deaf people satisfied with the level of access they have to the government services?
Republic of Armenia	Yes	Assistance from a sign language interpreter or family (most from family)	No
Republic of Belarus	Yes	Through personal reference	They are partially satisfied
Bulgaria	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education, healthcare and employment offices are well provided for Deaf people have all the same rights as healthy people 	Average
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Through Sign Language Interpreters with assistance from the Deaf Association	Only partially because of the barrier of the communication with officials
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	Through Sign Language Interpreters and subtitles	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes	Through the All-Russian Society of the Deaf - Regional Branches which supply community services and interpreting services.	No. The Mechanism of provision of services is badly developed.
Ukraine	Yes	Through UsD Regional Offices which supply community services including sign language interpreters.	Depends on the government service's quality and staff members' attitude. For example an emergency service for Deaf people is only available in the capital city of Kiev.
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	Deaf persons have access to Public Health Services, state Education and Social Security in accordance with general practice.	No information provided
Total	8 Yes (100%)		

Based on eight respondents

7.5.2 Are Deaf people entitled to any financial assistance from your country's government?

7.5.2.1 What type of financial assistance are Deaf people entitled to receive from your country's government?

Country	Are Deaf people entitled to any financial assistance from your country's government?	Disability Allowance	General Pension	Disability-specific Pension	Other	Description
Republic of Armenia	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	"Paros" assistance for the poor sections of the population
Republic of Belarus	Yes	✓	✓	✓		
Bulgaria	Yes	✓		✓	✓	Supplement for social integration allowed as per the Regalement for the application of the Law for the integration of people with disabilities
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	✓		✓		
Republic of Moldova	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	Indemnifications from payment of municipal services
Russian Federation	Yes	✓	✓	✓		
Ukraine	Yes	✓	✓	✓		
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	✓		✓		
Total	8 Yes (100%)					

Based on eight respondents

7.6.0 Access to the Media

7.6.1 Does your country's government provide sign language services for news and/or current affairs programmes on public television?

Country	Does your country's government provide sign language services for news and/or current affairs programmes on public television?	Please provide detailed information on how many hours or days per week Deaf people receive sign language services for news and/or current affairs programme on public television.
Republic of Armenia	Yes	Daily interpretation by a sign language interpreter of a 30-minute programme for children
Republic of Belarus	Yes	Five times a week for 10 minutes
Bulgaria	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Bulgarian national television there is a special daily broadcast for hearing-impaired persons - the speaker, using sign language, shares news about life in our Union and also news concerning hearing impaired persons. In addition, one of the daily broadcast programmes on BNT has interpreting in sign language Besides the Bulgarian national television, some of the local television stations transmit news from the social section of the UDB and also broadcast programmes with interpreting in sign language For some significant events, the UDB gives press conferences and makes every possible effort through the press and the audio-visual transmittances in order to raise awareness about the life of the Deaf in the UDB for the information of general society
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily, except for Sunday "News" on two national channels in two languages (Russian and Kazakh) with sign language interpreters for 30 minutes on each channel Extended news with subtitles (running line)
Republic of Moldova	No	One hour and 10 minutes in the state language and 20 minutes in Russian. The services are paid for by the Deaf Association.
Russian Federation	Yes	We have no exact information. This service is on Regional TV only, not on Central TV.
Ukraine	Yes	Every day: 14.00 - 14.30 (30 mins) and 19.30 - 20.00 (30 mins)
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	60 minutes per week (Monday - Saturday 10 minutes at 17.00 h.)
Total	7 Yes (88%)	

Based on eight respondents

7.6.2 Does your country's government provide subtitles/captions for news and/or current affairs programmes?

Country	Does your country's government provide subtitles/captions for news and/or current affairs programmes?	Please provide detailed information on how many hours/days per week news/current affairs programmes (subtitled/captioned) are offered for Deaf people.
Republic of Armenia	Yes	Several times a day, each time for 30 minutes over different TV channels.
Republic of Belarus	Yes	Five times a week for 10 minutes with synchronous subtitles.
Bulgaria	No	No subtitles.
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily News with sign language interpreting for 20 minutes in Russian and Kazakh Daily News with subtitles for 60 minutes in Russian and Kazakh
Republic of Moldova	No	None although the Deaf Association has petitioned for it for some years.
Russian Federation	Yes	Approximately 30 hours a week.
Ukraine	Yes	Every day: news and movies with subtitles.
Republic of Uzbekistan	No	No subtitles.
Total	5 Yes (63%)	

Based on eight respondents

7.6.3 Does your country's government offer governmental documents in your country's sign language(s)?

Country	Does your country's government offer governmental documents in your country's sign language(s)?
Republic of Armenia	No
Republic of Belarus	No
Bulgaria	No
Republic of Kazakhstan	No
Republic of Moldova	No
Russian Federation	No
Ukraine	No
Republic of Uzbekistan	No
Total	0 Yes (0%)

Based on eight respondents

7.7.0 Status of the National Sign Language(s)

7.7.1 Does your country's government formally recognise your country's sign language(s)?

7.7.1.1 What legislation/regulation formally recognises your country's sign language(s)?

7.7.1.2 When did your country's government formally recognise your country's sign language(s)?

7.7.1.3 Does your Deaf Association/Deaf Group lobby your government for the recognition of your country's sign language(s)?

7.7.1.4 If no, please explain the reason your Association/Group does not lobby your current government for the recognition of your country's sign language(s).

Country	Does your country's government formally recognise your country's sign language(s)?	What legislation/regulation formally recognises your country's sign language(s)?	When did your country's government formally recognise your country's sign language(s)?	Does your Deaf Association lobby your government for the recognition of your country's sign language(s)?	If no, please explain the reason your Association does not lobby your current government for the recognition of your country's sign language(s).
Republic of Armenia	No	N/A	N/A	No	During the times of the previous president until 29 September 2007 (for 22 years) there was no possibility for this to happen. We hope that the newly-elected President will do his best to promote solving of the existing problems.
Republic of Belarus	Yes	Legislation	1991	Yes	
Bulgaria	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	Legislation	1991	N/A	
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Legislation	1991 as a language of Interethnic dialogue	Yes	
Russian Federation	Yes	Legislation	1991 in the First Laws of the USSR "About Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in the USSR" as a means of interpersonal communication.	Yes	
Ukraine	Yes	Legislation	In 2004 the Government of Ukraine recognised Sign Language. In 2005 an addition to clause 23 was entered that Sign Language is recognised for use in Education.	Yes	
Republic of Uzbekistan	No	N/A	N/A	No	In the Republic of Uzbekistan there is no ban from using Sign Language.
Total	5 Yes (63%)			5 Yes (63%)	

Based on eight respondents

7.7.2 Does your country have a sign language dictionary?

Country	Does your country have a sign language dictionary?
Republic of Armenia	Yes
Republic of Belarus	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes
Republic of Moldova	No
Russian Federation	Yes
Ukraine	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes
Total	7 Yes (88%)

Based on eight respondents

7.8.0 Access to Education

7.8.1 Does your country's government recognise that Deaf children and Deaf students have the right to receive an education?

7.8.2 Does your country's government have any legislation or policies on Deaf Education?

7.8.2.1 If yes, please list the specific name of the legislation or policies relating to Deaf Education.

Country	Does your country's government recognise that Deaf children and Deaf students have the right to receive an education?	Does your country's government have any legislation or policies on Deaf Education?	If yes, please list the specific name of the legislation or policies relating to Deaf Education.
Republic of Armenia	Yes	Yes	Special Education and Integration
Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	Law of Republic of Belarus "About Education of Persons with features of psychophysical development (Special Education)"
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Law for the integration of people with disabilities and Law for education
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law "Social Protection of People with Disability in Republic of Kazakhstan" 2. Rehabilitation Programme for People with Disability in the Republic of Kazakhstan 3. Law "About Social medical-pedagogical correctional support of Children with limited opportunities"
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laws for Persons with Disabilities 2. Law on social Security of Persons with Disabilities 3. Governmental order about privileges at acceptance in Universities for all Persons with Disabilities 4. Law about Education in the Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Law No. 181 FZ "About Social Protection of People with Disabilities in the Russian Federation" (24.11.1995, updated 29.12.2001; No. 188-FZ).
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of state standard of Special Education of Children with special needs (1999) 2. The programme of vocational training for invalids of hearing in higher educational institutions I - IY levels of accreditation" (2003) 3. The order of the Ministry of Education "About the organisation of reception for training Persons with Hearing disorder" (2006)
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes	Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Total	8 Yes (100%)	8 Yes (100%)	

Based on eight respondents

7.8.3 Does your country's government provide any of the following educational settings for Deaf children and Deaf students?

Country	Early intervention (Up to 5 years old)	Kindergarten (Between 3/4 years old to 5/6 years old)	Primary (From 5/6 years to 12/13 years old)	Secondary (From 12/13 years old to 17/18 years old)	University (After 18 years old)	Vocational Education/Training
Republic of Armenia	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Total	5 Yes (63%)	7 Yes (88%)	7 Yes (88%)	7 Yes (88%)	4 Yes (50%)	6 Yes (75%)

Based on eight respondents

Please note: The Regional Working Group advised there is another level of education between Secondary Education and University Education; and that almost every Deaf student would have attended the Community College.

7.8.4 Does your country's government provide bilingual education using your country's sign language(s) for Deaf children and Deaf students in your country?

Country	Does your country's government provide bilingual education using your country's sign language(s) for Deaf children and Deaf students in your country?
Republic of Armenia	No
Republic of Belarus	Yes
Bulgaria	No
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes
Ukraine	No
Republic of Uzbekistan	No
Total	4 Yes (50%)

Based on eight respondents

Please note: The Regional Working Group believes that every country member of WFD EEMARS may not have the correct interpretation of the definition of Bilingual Education, which may have led to some inaccurate 'Yes' answers. One member of the Regional Working Group believes only one classroom in the Russian Federation offers Bilingual Education for Deaf children in both Russian Sign Language and written Russian.

7.8.4.1 If yes, in which educational setting is bilingual education offered in your country using your sign language(s)?

Country	Early intervention (Up to 5 years old)	Kindergarten (Between 3/4 years old to 5/6 years old)	Primary (From 5/6 years old to 12/13 years old)	Secondary (From 12/13 years old to 17/18 years old)	University (After 18 years old)	Vocational Education/Training
Republic of Belarus	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Republic of Moldova	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Russian Federation	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Total	1 Yes (25%)	1 Yes (25%)	3 Yes (75%)	4 Yes (100%)	1 Yes (25%)	2 Yes (50%)

Based on four respondents

Please note: The Regional Working Group expressed concern that the Republic of Kazakhstan may have misunderstood the actual definition of Bilingual Education, based on their response that every educational settings offered for Deaf children or students in their country is bilingual.

7.8.5 Does your country have any schools specifically for Deaf children and Deaf students?

7.8.5.1 If yes, how many Deaf schools does your country have?

Country	Does your country have any schools specifically for Deaf children and Deaf students?	If yes, how many Deaf schools does your country have?
Republic of Armenia	Yes	2
Republic of Belarus	Yes	13
Bulgaria	Yes	3
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	19
Republic of Moldova	Yes	8 Various Schools
Russian Federation	Yes	170
Ukraine	Yes	59
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	18
Total	8 Yes (100%)	292 Deaf Schools

Based on eight respondents

7.8.5.2 What is the educational approach for communicating with Deaf children and students at the Deaf School in your country?

Country	Bilingual Education ¹	Oral Method ²	Cued Speech ³	Oral and Sign Language (Total Communication) ⁴	Auditory Verbal ⁵	Other	Explanation
Republic of Armenia	✓	✓	✓				
Republic of Belarus						✓	We use different methods
Bulgaria			✓		✓		
Republic of Kazakhstan			✓				
Republic of Moldova		✓		✓			
Russian Federation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Ukraine		✓		✓	✓		
Republic of Uzbekistan				✓			

¹ **Bilingual Education:** Sign language is considered to be the natural language ('mother tongue') that will be acquired as a first language. Spoken language, which is not acquired naturally by Deaf children, will be learned as a second language as the child becomes cognitively/developmentally ready. Both languages are used throughout the child's entire education.

² **Oral Education:** Spoken language is assumed to be the basis for standard social and academic communication, and the human system is assumed to be designed (pre-wired) to learn language expressed in speech. Children learn about and from spoken language. Also known as auditory-oral, aural/oral education. Emphasis on speech.

³ **Cued Speech:** A visual mode of communication that uses hand shapes and placements in combination with the mouth movements of speech to make the phonemes of a spoken language look different from each other, resulting in a visual counterpart of a spoken language.

⁴ **Total Communication:** All forms and modes of communications are used. This includes natural gestures, sign language, manually-coded spoken languages, sign systems, mime, audition and speech.

⁵ **Auditory Verbal Education:** Assumes that even minimal amounts of residual hearing can lead to the development of spontaneous speech and language, if that residual hearing is stimulated. Children learn to process language through amplified hearing. A method of oral education with an emphasis on listening.

7.8.6 What is the general opinion of the level of education received by Deaf children and Deaf students in your country?

7.8.7 What is the general opinion of the current literacy level of Deaf children and Deaf students in your country?

Country	What is the general opinion of the level of education received by Deaf children and Deaf students in your country?	What is the general opinion of the current literacy level of Deaf children and Deaf students in your country?
Republic of Armenia	The development of school education is in its first steps. Higher education is inaccessible for the Deaf.	The literacy level is drastically low.
Republic of Belarus	Opportunities for methods of training with Sign Language are insufficiently used in training Deaf children	As a whole the level of literacy of Deaf children is unsatisfactory
Bulgaria	The general opinion about the current education for Deaf children and students in our country is that it is not good enough.	Not enough
Republic of Kazakhstan	Insufficient level of Education	Satisfactory
Republic of Moldova	It is necessary to improve the Bilingual method of Education	Low level of Knowledge and Limited Vocabulary
Russian Federation	School education in Russia is satisfactory.	Level of literacy is average, almost equal to hearing.
Ukraine	Insufficient level of knowledge within the Deaf forces to search for ways to reform the education system. But it will be reformed in the future.	Level of literacy is average, however sign language is excellent
Republic of Uzbekistan	Insufficient provision of modern office equipment, which is very necessary for the Deaf to increase outlook and communication.	It is necessary to raise the level of literacy. We need to receive education in Sign Language.

7.8.8 Do Deaf people have access to a University education in your country?

7.8.8.1 If yes, how many Universities provide access to studies for Deaf people in your country?

7.8.8.2 If no, why do Deaf people not have access to a University education in your country?

Country	Do Deaf people have access to a University education in your country?	If yes, how many Universities provide access to studies for Deaf people in your country?	If no, why do Deaf people <u>not</u> have access to a University education in your country?
Republic of Armenia	No		No interpretation during the lectures, no text versions of the lectures, no law allowing exams in sign language (or with an interpreter) No means to make University education possible for the Deaf. Low level of school education and correspondingly no possibility to enter into higher education.
Republic of Belarus	Yes	There are no special programmes of University Education for the Deaf	Deaf persons study individually under general programmes
Bulgaria	Yes	The Deaf people have the possibility of education in all the schools and universities of the country on an equal basis with other Bulgarian citizens.	
Republic of Kazakhstan	No		We have insufficient numbers of Deaf wishing to be educated in a group in one course. There is an individual training for Hard of Hearing.
Republic of Moldova	Yes	All Universities in Moldova, together with Hearing	
Russian Federation	Yes	5 Universities	
Ukraine	Yes	12 Universities under the Ministry of Education	
Republic of Uzbekistan	No		The level of the education received at Deaf Schools doesn't allow for entrance into University in accordance with general practice.
Total	5 Yes (63%)		

Based on eight respondents

7.8.9 Do Deaf people have full access to sign language interpreting services at University?

Country	Do Deaf people have full access to sign language interpreting services at University?
Republic of Armenia	No
Republic of Belarus	Yes
Bulgaria	No
Republic of Kazakhstan	No
Republic of Moldova	No
Russian Federation	No
Ukraine	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	No
Total	2 Yes (25%)

Based on eight respondents

7.9.0 Status of Sign Language Interpreting Services

7.9.1 Does your country have any sign language interpreters?

7.9.1.1 How many sign language interpreters does your country have?

7.9.1.2 Are there any sign language interpreting qualifications available in your country?

Country	Does your country have any sign language interpreters?	How many sign language interpreters does your country have?	Are there any sign language interpreting qualifications available in your country?
Republic of Armenia	Yes	5 (employed by the Association)	Yes
Republic of Belarus	Yes	75	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	More than 500	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	More than 300	Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes	15	No
Russian Federation	Yes	800	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	60 in City - Total in Ukraine 412	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	440	Yes
Total	8 Yes (100%)		7 Yes (88%)

Based on eight respondents

7.9.1.3 Who provides the training for people who want to become qualified sign language interpreters?

Country	University	Community College	National Association of the Deaf	Other
Republic of Armenia			✓	Under the Interpreter Training Project funded by the Finnish Association of the Deaf through the Education and Sign Language Centre (Moscow, Russia Federation)
Republic of Belarus	✓		✓	
Bulgaria			✓	
Republic of Kazakhstan			✓	Training Courses
Republic of Moldova				We invite experts from Russia and hold paid courses
Russian Federation		✓	✓	The Rehabilitation Centre for the Deaf in St Petersburg
Ukraine			✓	The Education Rehabilitation Centre of USD
Republic of Uzbekistan			✓	There is a course for training and improvement of professional skill of Interpreters under the Interpreter Training Project funded by the Finnish Association of the Deaf through the Education and Sign Language Centre (Moscow, Russia Federation)

7.9.1.4 How many years of training are available to someone who wants to become a sign language interpreter?

Country	Four Years	Three Years	Two Years	Less than One Year	Other
Republic of Armenia					Do not have any information about this.
Republic of Belarus			✓		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic Training courses of Sign Language Interpreters by Deaf Associations - 2 years 2. Course of improvement of Sign Language Interpreters with qualification by the Deaf association, from 2 weeks till 1 month 3. Retraining on the basis of higher education at the State Pedagogical university named Maxim Tank (specialty Teacher, Sign Language Interpreters) - within 18 months
Bulgaria		✓			Sign language has to be learned continuously because every day it becomes richer in vocabulary. Children from Deaf families are the best trained.
Republic of Kazakhstan				2 - 3, 5 months (Depending on initial (base) knowledge of Sign Language)	
Republic of Moldova					Qualifying courses
Russian Federation	✓	✓			
Ukraine					<u>Stage One</u> - Primary Training (2 months) <u>Stage Two</u> - Improvement of Professional skill (2 weeks)
Republic of Uzbekistan				✓	

7.9.1.5 How many sign language interpreters in your country have formal interpreting qualifications?

Country	How many sign language interpreters in your country have formal interpreting qualifications?
Republic of Armenia	1
Republic of Belarus	75
Bulgaria	280
Republic of Kazakhstan	300
Republic of Moldova	10
Russian Federation	No Information
Ukraine	166 (Old System)
Republic of Uzbekistan	390 (200 teachers work for Deaf Schools)

7.9.1.6 How do Deaf people access sign language interpreters?

Country	How do Deaf people access sign language interpreters?
Republic of Armenia	Through the Deaf Association
Republic of Belarus	Through the Deaf Association
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Deaf access sign language interpreters with the help of the Regional organisations and their offices for sign language interpreters.
Republic of Kazakhstan	Through Regional Branches of the Deaf Association and the Department of People's Social Protection
Republic of Moldova	Through the Association's Regional Branches
Russian Federation	Through the Association's Regional Branches
Ukraine	Through the Association's Regional Branches
Republic of Uzbekistan	Through the Association's Regional Branches

7.9.2 Does your country have sign language interpreting services?

7.9.2.1 If yes, who provides these sign language interpreting services?

Country	Does your country have sign language interpreting services?	If yes, who provides these sign language interpreting services?		
		Government	National Association of the Deaf	Other
Republic of Armenia	Yes		✓	✓
Republic of Belarus	Yes		✓	Deaf Association and Sign Language Interpreters of Governmental Agencies
Bulgaria	Yes	As per the Regalement for the application of the Law for the integration of People with Disabilities, the state pays up to 10 hours per year to Deaf people for the use of sign language interpreters.		
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes		✓	
Republic of Moldova	Yes		✓	
Russian Federation	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 hours per year for private matters in the city of Moscow 90 hours per year for University Education in the city of Moscow 	✓	
Ukraine	Yes	University Level	✓	
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes		✓	
Total	8 Yes (100%)			

Based on eight respondents

7.9.2.2 What areas of life are sign language interpreting services available in your country?

What areas of life are sign language interpreting services available in your country?	Armenia	Belarus	Bulgaria	Kazakhstan	Moldova	Russia	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Social Services	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health/Medical Services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Employment Services	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Court Services		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Educational Services	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Counselling Services	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Financial Institutions		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Funerals/Weddings	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Entertainment		✓			✓	✓		

7.9.2.3 What is the general opinion of these sign language interpreting services?

Country	What is the general opinion of these sign language interpreting services?
Republic of Armenia	Very low
Republic of Belarus	Satisfactory
Bulgaria	For the majority of Deaf people the given payment from the state for 10 hours of sign language interpreting is not enough.
Republic of Kazakhstan	Positive
Republic of Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpreting Services are more available in cities • In villages, after application an Interpreter from the city is sent • Shortage of interpreters because of low payment
Russian Federation	We have few Sign Language Interpreters
Ukraine	We have few Interpreters. Need for Interpreters is great.
Republic of Uzbekistan	There are not enough Sign Language Interpreting Services.

7.9.3 Do sign language interpreters receive payment for interpreting services in your country?

7.9.3.1 Who is responsible for paying for a sign language interpreter?

7.9.3.2 What is the average hourly rate of payment for sign language interpreters in your country?

Country	Do sign language interpreters receive payment for interpreting services in your country?	Who is responsible for paying for a sign language interpreter?			What is the average hourly rate of payment for sign language interpreters in your country?
		Government	National Association of the Deaf	Deaf People	
Republic of Armenia	Yes		✓		Monthly salary is 20,000 AMD (USD60.00) (43.00 € on 31 August 2007)
Republic of Belarus	Yes	✓	✓		
Bulgaria	Yes	✓		✓	2,50€ per hour
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	✓	✓	✓	15% of the minimum salary established for current annual year
Republic of Moldova	Yes		✓		From 5 till 15 leys an hour (USD0.20 to 1.00) (0.08€ - 0.24€ on 31 August 2007)
Russian Federation	Yes	✓	✓	✓	100-250 Roubles per hour (2.85 € - 7.14 € on 31 August 2007)
Ukraine	Yes		✓		Approximately 100 USD per month (salary) (73.28 € on 31 August 2007) Private sector - 15 hryvnia (3 USD) per hour (2.23 € on 31 August 2007)
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes		✓	✓	Salary of an Interpreter is USD40.00 - USD50.00 per month (29.13 € - 36.63 € on 31 August 2007)
Total	8 Yes (100%)				

Based on eight respondents

7.9.3.3 Do your sign language interpreters provide voluntary service for all sign language interpreting assignments?

Country	Do your sign language interpreters provide voluntary service for all sign language interpreting assignments?
Republic of Armenia	N/A
Republic of Belarus	Sometimes
Bulgaria	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	N/A
Republic of Moldova	Yes
Russian Federation	Sometimes
Ukraine	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	Sometimes

7.9.4 Does your country have a National Association of Sign Language Interpreters?

7.9.4.1 Is your National Association of Sign Language Interpreters independent from your National Association of the Deaf?

7.9.5 Is there a national Code of Ethics for sign language interpreters in your country?

Country	Does your country have a National Association of Sign Language Interpreters?	Is your National Association of Sign Language Interpreters independent from your National Association of the Deaf?	Is there a national Code of Ethics for sign language interpreters in your country?
Republic of Armenia	No	No	No
Republic of Belarus	No	No	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	No	No	Yes
Russian Federation	No	No	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Uzbekistan	No	No	No
Total	3 Yes (38%)	3 Yes (38%)	6 Yes (75%)

Based on eight respondents

7.9.6 Is there any legislation or policy in your country which states that the government has a responsibility for the provision of sign language interpreting services?

7.9.6.1 If yes, please list the legislation or policies that specifically state the government has a responsibility for the provision of sign language interpreting services.

Country	Is there any legislation or policy in your country which states that the government has a responsibility for the provision of sign language interpreting services?	If yes, please list the legislation or policies that specifically state the government has a responsibility for the provision of sign language interpreting services.
Republic of Armenia	No	
Republic of Belarus	No	
Bulgaria	No	
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	Rules of Granting of Sign Language Experts
Republic of Moldova	No	
Russian Federation	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law No. 181 FZ "About Social Protection of People with Disabilities in the Russian Federation" (24.11.1995, updated 29.12.2001; No. 188-FZ) 2. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation: "About the order of maintenance of Persons with Disabilities Means of Rehabilitation due to means of the Federal Budget" (No. 877; 31.12.2005) 3. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation: "About Federal Target Program: "Social Support of Persons with Disabilities on 2006-2010" (No. 832; 29.12.2005) 4. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation: "Federal List of Rehabilitation Actions, the Means of Rehabilitation, given to Persons with Disabilities..." (No. 2347-R; 30.12.2005) 5. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation: "About the order of granting to Persons with Disabilities Sign Language Interpreting Services due to means of the Federal Budget" (No. 607; 25.09.2007)
Ukraine	No	
Republic of Uzbekistan	No	
Total	2 Yes (25%)	

Based on eight respondents

7.10.0 Employment

7.10.1 Does your country's government consider that Deaf people have a right to be employed and earn a standard salary?

7.10.2 Does your country's government have any anti-discrimination laws in the area of employment, especially for Deaf people or People with Disabilities?

7.10.2.1 If yes, please write clearly the name of any legislation or policy that relates to anti-discrimination in employment.

Country	Does your country's government consider that Deaf people have a right to be employed and earn a standard salary?	Does your country's government have any anti-discrimination laws in the area of employment, especially for Deaf people or People with Disabilities?	If yes, please write clearly the name of any legislation or policy that relates to anti-discrimination in employment.
Republic of Armenia	No	No	
Republic of Belarus	Yes	Yes	1. Law of Republic of Belarus "About Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in the Republic of Belarus"
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	1. The Law for Integration of People with Disabilities.
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	1. Law About Social Protection of People with Disability in the Republic of Kazakhstan 2. Rehabilitation Programme for People with Disability in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	1. Law on Labour of the Republic of Moldova 2. Law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities 3. Governmental order about creation of workplaces for Persons with Disabilities 4. Laws are good but they do not function well. There is no control over the Government.
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	1. Law No. 181 FZ "About Social Protection of People with Disabilities in the Russian Federation" (24.11.1995, updated 29.12.2001; No. 188-FZ).
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	1. Law of Ukraine No. 204/94-VR (14.10.1994) "About Basis of Social Security of People with Disabilities"
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes	1. Law of Republic of Uzbekistan "About employment of the population" 2. State program "Year of Social Protection of the population"
Total	7 Yes (88%)	7 Yes (88%)	

Based on eight respondents

7.10.3 Does your Association have any official or approximate figures on the number of Deaf people who are in paid employment in your country?

7.10.3.1 If yes, how many Deaf people are in employment?

Country	Does your Association have any official or approximate figures on the number of Deaf people who are in paid employment in your country?	Total Number of Deaf people employed	Number of Deaf Women employed	Number of Deaf Men employed
Republic of Armenia	Yes	350 (Private employment)	N/A	N/A
Republic of Belarus	Yes	4,881 (under their own enterprises)	2,453	2,428
Bulgaria	No			
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	4,933 (under their own enterprises)	2,837	2,096
Republic of Moldova	Yes	1,427 (under their own enterprises)	N/A	N/A
Russian Federation	No			
Ukraine	Yes	3,032 (under their own enterprises)	N/A	N/A
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	9,627	N/A	N/A
Total	6 Yes (75%)	14,623	5,290	4,524

Based on eight respondents

7.10.3.2 What are the most common areas of work for Deaf people in your country?

What are the most common areas of work for Deaf people in your country?	Armenia	Belarus	Bulgaria	Kazakhstan	Moldova	Russia	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Office Administration		✓			✓	✓	✓	
Management				✓		✓	✓	
Education					✓	✓	✓	
Theatre/Arts	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Research Projects						✓	✓	
Sign Language	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Social Services					✓	✓	✓	
Farm Work				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Financial Industry						✓	✓	
Engineering						✓	✓	✓
Welding	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Carpentry				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jeweller	✓		✓			✓	✓	
Tailoring	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Building	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Painter	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cleaning	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓

Car Mechanic				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Panel Beater				✓		✓	✓	
Shoe Repairing	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
Bakery	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
Hairdresser	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Printer	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Catering			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

7.10.4 Does your country have any figures on the percentage of Deaf people who are unemployed?

7.10.4.1 If yes, what percentage of Deaf people are unemployed in your country? If possible, give percentages of unemployed Deaf women and Deaf men.

7.10.4.2 Why are Deaf people unemployed in your country?

Country	Does your country have any figures on the percentage of Deaf people who are unemployed?	If yes, what percentage of Deaf people are unemployed in your country? If possible, give percentage of unemployed Deaf women and Deaf men.	Why are Deaf people unemployed in your country?
Republic of Armenia	Yes	3,150	No integration, low level of education, absence of high university professional education Government does not recognise Deaf people's right to be employed
Republic of Belarus	Yes	N/A	
Bulgaria	Yes		Deaf people are unemployed in our country mainly because of the transition towards a new political and economic system.
Republic of Kazakhstan	No	N/A	
Republic of Moldova	Yes	1,152	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not prestigious trades • Barrier in communication • Low educational level • There is no interpreting service for the Deaf
Russian Federation	Yes	Don't know	Deaf people don't want to search for employment.
Ukraine	Yes	587	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low salary. • Deaf persons do not wish to work
Republic of Uzbekistan	No	N/A	
Total	6 Yes (75%)		

Based on eight respondents

7.10.5 Does your country provide employment services to assist unemployed Deaf people to look for employment?

7.10.5.1 Who is responsible for providing employment services for unemployed Deaf people in your country?

Country	Does your country provide employment services to assist unemployed Deaf people to look for employment?	Who is responsible for providing employment services for unemployed Deaf people in your country?	
		Government Employment Service	National Association of the Deaf
Republic of Armenia	No		
Republic of Belarus	Yes	✓	✓
Bulgaria	Yes	✓	✓
Republic of Kazakhstan	Yes	✓	✓
Republic of Moldova	No		
Russian Federation	Yes	✓	✓
Ukraine	Yes	✓	✓
Republic of Uzbekistan	Yes	✓	✓
Total	6 Yes (75%)		

Based on eight respondents

7.11.0 General

7.11.1 Which of the following does your National Association of the Deaf consider to be the highest priority for your Deaf Community?

Which of the following does your National Association of the Deaf consider to be the highest priority for your Deaf Community?	Armenia	Belarus	Bulgaria	Kazakhstan	Moldova	Russia	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Better quality of Deaf Education	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Equal Opportunity in Employment	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Better Sign Language Interpreting quality and services	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Recognition of your country's Sign Language(s) by your country's Government	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Improved quality and access to Government and Community Services		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Other	✓				✓		✓	
Country	Other							
Republic of Armenia	Learning from the experience of developed countries.							
Republic of Moldova	Continuing habilitation and Increasing the pension to the level of a 'consumer's basket' in the Republic of Moldova							
Ukraine	Development of Deaf Culture and International business and cultural Affairs; Participation in Deaf Sign Language Research							

7.11.2 Does your Association have any other concerns about the standard of living of Deaf people in your country? Please list them.

Country	Does your Association have any other concerns about the standard of living of Deaf people in your country? Please list them.
Republic of Armenia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disregard for the civil rights of the Deaf by the State Absence of social services for the Deaf Absence of contact with State bodies The government does not accept sign language Absence of bilingual education (in sign language) Low level of literacy, absence of access to higher education Absence of professional education for interpreters Employment problems and correspondingly financial problems
Republic of Belarus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of Education Insufficient access to information via television Communication problems with employers in People's Services Agencies Absence of opportunity for mobile communication with Emergency Services
Bulgaria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hearing impaired people in Bulgaria have the same rights and standard of life as hearing persons.
Republic of Moldova	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Educational level and cultures Difficulties and demands of the modern labour market Impossibility for employment in prestigious and highly paid work Outflow of young Deaf persons; illegal and legal immigration Absence of an opportunity to own a house/apartment Dispersion of the Deaf to the countryside because of absence of habitations in cities and their gradual degradation because of absence of communication Absence of the right to property right for young inhabitants of the countryside because of earlier privatisation of the land and shortage of available land Limited access to information Lack of publications about the life of the Deaf (study, work, culture, sports, and so forth) No centre for the study and development of the National Sign Language, training and retraining of Sign Language Interpreters, development of a National Sign Language Dictionary
Ukraine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of Deaf Education Opportunities for employment Provision of Sign Language Interpreting Services Level and quality of access to state and municipal social services Development of Deaf Culture Development of intercultural and business relations between National Deaf Associations from different countries Housing problems Maintenance of Hearing aids, mobile phones and fax machines, computers Access to information for the Deaf on the State TV channels Stabilisation of work of the Factories of the USD Target financing for vocational training of the Deaf; a state order calls for an increase in the number of trained Deaf persons (not less than 80 persons)
Republic of Uzbekistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A large percentage of Deaf people are needy and have a low level of income



Global Education Pre-Planning Project on the Human Rights of Deaf People Email: DeafHumanRights@yahoo.com.au

20th August 2007

President and Secretary of all WFD member organisations in Eastern Europe and Middle Asia Regional Secretariat,

Dear President and Secretary,

I wish to introduce the new project "*Global Education Pre-Planning Project on the Human Rights of Deaf People*" implemented by the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) in co-operation with the Swedish National Association of the Deaf (SDR). This project is a preparation for a Global project "*Deaf Global Human Rights Training Project*" to commence hopefully in 2009. An application will be submitted 2008 to Swedish funding bodies.

The purpose of the pre-planning project is to conduct a global survey to collect information on the standard of life for Deaf people in each one of the seven WFD Regional Secretariats, focussing on the areas of:

1. Contact Details,
2. Status of the National Deaf Association,
3. Population of Deaf people,
4. Legislations and Policies,
5. Access to Government Services,
6. Access to the Media,
7. Status of the Country Sign Language,
8. Access to Education,
9. Status of the Sign Language Interpreting Services,
10. Status of the Deaf Employment and
11. General.

Your Association is a member of the **Eastern Europe and Middle Asia Regional Secretariat for the WFD (EEMARS)** and EEMARS is the first region to be surveyed in this project.

It will be appreciated if you take time to complete this survey as soon as possible to enable us to finalise the draft Fact-Finding Report. The Project will establish a temporary Regional Working Group consisting of two or three members from the ordinary members of EEMARS and the Regional Working Group, which will meet in late September 2007 to discuss the draft Fact-Finding Report. The Regional Working Group is responsible for confirming the recommendations from the Fact-Finding Report to be used in the application for the "*Deaf Global Human Rights Training Project*".

The project has appointed a Regional Co-ordinator Mr Dmitry Rebrov from Moscow, Russia and his responsibility is to establish a contact point with all members of the EEMARS for this project. If you have any questions about the survey, please do not hesitate to contact Mr Rebrov and the email address is **deaf_russia@mail.ru**

Please find the survey questions attached in **Russian** language and attached is a copy of a DVD in International Sign, based on the survey questions. Please be aware that it is essential to answer all of the survey questions correctly to provide the true reflection of the actual standard of living of Deaf people in your country.

Please return your survey questions to:

Mr Dmitry Rebrov
All-Russian Society of the Deaf
1905 Goda Street, 10 A
Moscow, 123022
Russian Federation
Fax: +7 (495) 252 06 74
Email: **deaf_russia@mail.ru**

It will be appreciated if Mr Dmitry Rebrov can receive your survey by no later than **Friday, 21st September 2007.**

Thank you for your co-operation to make this possible achievement for every Deaf person in your country.

Yours sincerely,

Colin Allen
Project Co-ordinator
The World Federation of the Deaf and the Swedish National Association of the Deaf
Email: DeafHumanRights@yahoo.com.au



World Federation of the Deaf

Global Education Pre-Planning Project on the Human Rights of Deaf People

Email: DeafHumanRights@yahoo.com.au

A GLOBAL SURVEY

Global Education Pre-planning Project on the Human Rights of the Deaf People

**WFD EEMARS
August 2007**

1.0 Contact Details

1.1 Country: _____

1.2 National Association of the Deaf: _____

1.3 Street Address:

Street Address: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____

Post code / Zip Code: _____

Country: _____

1.4 Postal Address:

Postal Number: _____

City: _____

Post code / Zip Code: _____

Country: _____

Website Address: _____

Email Address: _____

1.5 Telephone Numbers:

Landline Number: _____

Mobile Number: _____

Facsimile Number: _____

Project Data Use Only

Country Reference No:

Received Date:

Data Entered:

Country Classifications:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Income | <input type="checkbox"/> Lower Middle Income |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Upper Middle Income | <input type="checkbox"/> High Income |

2.0 National Association of the Deaf

2.1 Please provide the official name of your National Association of the Deaf in both English and your language:

2.1.1 English: _____

2.1.2 In your national language: _____

2.2 Please provide the number of membership your National Association of the Deaf have in your country?

2.2.1 Deaf Members: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.2.1.1 Deaf Women: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.2.1.2 Deaf Men: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.2.2 Hard of Hearing Members: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.2.2.1 Hard of Hearing Women: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.2.2.2 Hard of Hearing Men: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.2.3 Hearing Members: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.3 What year was your National Association established?

2.4 Does your Deaf Association have Statutes/a Constitution?

Yes, please go to Question No 2.5

No, please go to Question No 2.5

2.5 Does your government recognise your national organisation to represent Deaf people in your country?

Yes, please go to Question No 2.6

No, please go to Question No 2.6

2.8.1 How many affiliated regional and/or local Deaf Associations are parts of your National Association of the Deaf?

2.8.1.1 Number of Regional associations: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.8.1.2 Number of Local associations: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.9 How many of your board members are Deaf?

[_____] of [_____]
(Deaf Board Members) (Total of Board Members)

2.10 How many of the board members are Deaf women and how many are Deaf men?

2.10.1 Deaf women: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.10.2 Deaf men: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.11 Does your National Association of the Deaf have any committees for specific groups or affiliation with any relevant independent groups in your country such as?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sign Language Interpreters | <input type="checkbox"/> Sign Language Researchers | <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parents of Deaf Children | <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf Seniors | <input type="checkbox"/> Deafblind |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf Youth | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural groups of Deaf people | <input type="checkbox"/> Sports groups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf people with other disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian, Gay, Transgender and Bisexual | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf Women's Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Children of Deaf Adults | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <i>please write down:</i> | | |

2.12 Does your National Association of the Deaf have any paid staff members?

- Yes, please go to Question No 2.12.1
- No, please go to Question No 2.13

2.12.1 How many?

2.12.1.1 Women: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.12.1.2 Men: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.12.2 How many of the paid staff members are Deaf?

2.11.2.1 Deaf Women: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.11.2.2 Deaf Men: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

2.13 Is your Chief Executive Officer / Executive Director / Person-in-charge Deaf?

Yes, please go to Question No 3.1

No, please go to Question No 3.1

3.0 Population of Deaf people

3.1 Does your country's government have any official number of Deaf people in your country?

Yes, please go to Question No 3.1.1

No, please go to Question No 3.2

3.1.1 If yes, please provide the official number of Deaf people in your country?

3.1.1.1 Total: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

3.1.1.2 Deaf Women: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

3.1.1.3 Deaf Men: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

3.2 Does your Association have any official or approximate figures of the number of Deaf people living in your country?

Yes, please go to Question No 3.2.1

No, please go to Question No 3.3

3.2.1 If yes, please provide the number of Deaf people in your country

3.2.1.1 Total: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

3.2.1.2 Deaf Women: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

3.2.1.3 Deaf Men: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

4.0 Legislations and Policies

4.1 Does your country's government recognise Deaf people as citizens on an equal basis as other citizens in society?

Yes, please go to Question No 4.2

No, please go to Question No 4.2

4.2 Does your country's government have an office responsible for the services for People with Disabilities?

Yes, please go to Question No 4.2.1

No, please go to Question No 4.3

4.2.1 If yes, what is the name, address, and website address of the government office for People with Disabilities in your country?

4.3 Does your country's Government have any legislation or policies for Deaf people (or People with Disabilities)?

Yes, please go to Question No 4.3.1

No, please go to Question No 4.4

4.3.1 If yes, what are the name of the legislation or policies for Deaf people (or People with Disabilities), (please write clear the name of the legislations and policies):

4.4 Does your country's Government have any anti-discrimination laws for Deaf people (or People with Disabilities)?

Yes, please go to Question No 4.5

No, please go to Question No 4.5

4.5 Does your country's government provide services to the Deaf Community through its government departments?

Yes, please go to Question No 4.5.1

No, please go to Question No 4.5.3

4.5.1 If yes, what type of service is provided for the Deaf Community by your country's government?

4.5.2 What is the general opinion of the current service(s) for the Deaf Community provides by your country's government?

Please go to Question No 4.6

4.5.3 If no, why does your country's government not provide service for the Deaf Community?

4.6 Does your Association have any contacts with your current country's government?

Yes, please go to Question No 4.6.1

No, please go to Question No 4.7

4.6.1 What type of contacts does your Association have with your country's current government?

4.7 Does your Association receive any financial support from your country's current government?

Yes, please go to Question No 4.7.1

No, please go to Question No 4.8

4.7.1 What is the amount of annual financial support from your country's government?

4.7.2 What is the purpose of the financial support from your country's government to the Deaf Community?

4.8 Do Deaf people have a right to vote in national and local elections?

Yes, please go to Question No 4.9

No, please go to Question No 4.8.1

4.8.1 If Deaf people don't have the right to vote, please explain detailed information as any government legislation has stated:

4.9 Are Deaf people allowed to obtain a driver's licence?

Yes, please go to Question No 4.10

No, please go to Question No 4.9.1

4.9.1 If Deaf people are not allowed to drive, please provide any detailed information published or stated by the Government:

4.10 Are Deaf people allowed to marry Deaf or other partners?

- Yes, please go to Question No 4.11
- No, please go to Question No 4.10.1

4.10.1 If Deaf people are not allowed to get married, please provide any detailed information published or stated by the Government:

4.11 Are Deaf people allowed to have a family?

- Yes, please go to Question No 4.12
- No, please go to Question No 4.11.1

4.11.1 If Deaf people are not allowed to have children, please provide any detailed information published or stated by the Government:

4.12 Are Deaf people allowed to adopt children?

- Yes, please go to Question No 5.1
- No, please go to Question No 4.12.1

4.12.1 If Deaf people are not allowed to adopt children, please provide any detailed information published or stated by the Government:

5.0 Access to Government Services

5.1 Do Deaf people have access to government services for education, health care, employment, social welfare and any other government offices?

Yes, please go to Question No 5.1.1

No, please go to Question No 5.2

5.1.1 If yes, how do Deaf people access these government services?

5.1.2 Are Deaf people satisfied with the quality of access to the government services?

5.2 Are Deaf people entitled to receive any financial assistance from your country's government?

Yes, please go to Question No 5.2.1

No, please go to Question No 6.1

5.2.1 What type of financial assistance are Deaf people entitled to receive from your country's government?

Disability Allowance Basic Pension Disability Pension

Other, *please write down:*

6.0 Access to the Media

6.1 Does your country's government provide sign language services for news and/or current affairs programmes on public television?

Yes, please go to Question No 6.1.1

No, please go to Question No 6.2

6.1.1 Please provide detailed information on how many hours or days per week Deaf people receive sign language services for news and/or current affairs programmes on public television.

6.2 Does your country's government provide subtitles / captions for news and/or current affairs programmes?

Yes, please go to Question No 6.2.1

No, please go to Question No 6.3

6.2.1 Please provide detailed information on how many hours / days per week are news / current affairs programmes (subtitled / captioned) offered for Deaf people?

6.3 Does your country's government offer governmental documents available in your country's sign language?

Yes, please go to Question No 7.1

No, please go to Question No 7.1

7.0 Status of the Country Sign Language

7.1 Does your country's government recognise your country's sign language(s)?

Yes, please go to Question No 7.1.1

No, please go to Question No 7.1.3

7.1.1 What legislation/regulation recognises your country's sign language?

Constitution Legislation Policy Guideline

Other, *please write down:*

7.1.2 When did your country's government recognise your country's sign language?

Please go to Question No 7.2

7.1.3 Does your Deaf Association lobby your government for the recognition of your country's sign language(s)?

Yes, please go to Question No 7.2

No, please go to Question No 7.1.4

7.1.4 If no, please explain the reason why your Association does not lobby for the recognition of your country's Sign Language with your current government.

7.2 Does your country have a sign language dictionary?

Yes, please go to Question No 8.1

No, please go to Question No 8.1

8.0 Access to Education

8.1 Does your country's government recognise that Deaf children and students have the right to receive education?

Yes, please go to Question No 8.2

No, please go to Question No 8.2

8.2 Does your country's government have any legislation or policies for Deaf Education?

Yes, please go to Question No 8.2.1

No, please go to Question No 8.2.2

8.2.1 If yes, please write clearly the name of the legislation or policies relating to Deaf Education:

Please go to Question No 8.3

8.2.2 If no, are any Deaf children and students entitled to receive any education in your country?

Yes, please go to Question No 8.3

No, please go to Question No 8.3

8.3 Does your country's government provide any of the following educational settings for Deaf children and students?

Early intervention (Up to 5 years old) Yes No

Kindergarten (Between 3/4 years old to 5/6 years old) Yes No

Primary (From 5/6 years to 12/13 years old) Yes No

Secondary (From 12/13 years to 17/18 years old) Yes No

University (After 18 years old) Yes No

Vocational Education / Training Yes No

8.4 Does your country's government provide bilingual education in your country's sign language for Deaf children and students in your country?

Yes, please go to Question No 8.4.1

No, please go to Question No 8.5

8.4.1 If yes, which is the education setting offering bilingual education in your country sign language?

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|----|
| Early intervention (Up to 5 years old) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No |
| Kindergarten (Between 3/4 years old to 5/6 years old) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No |
| Primary (From 5/6 years to 12/13 years old) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No |
| Secondary (From 12/13 years to 17/18 years old) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No |
| University (After 18 years old) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No |
| Vocational Education / Training | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No |

8.5 Does your country have any Deaf schools?

- Yes, please go to Question No 8.5.1
- No, please go to Question No 8.5.3

8.5.1 If yes, how many Deaf schools does your country have?

8.5.2 What is the educational approach for all Deaf children and students at the Deaf School in your country?

- Bilingual Education Oral Method Cued Speech
- Oral and Sign Language (Total Communication) Auditory Verbal
- Other, *please write down:*

Please go to Question No 8.6

8.5.3 If no, where do all Deaf children and students receive education in your country?

8.6 What is the general opinion of the current education for Deaf children and students in your country?

8.7 What is the general opinion of the current literacy level of Deaf children and students in your country?

8.8 Do Deaf people have access to University education in your country?

- Yes, please go to Question No 8.8.1
- No, please go to Question No 8.8.2

8.8.1 If yes, how many Universities provide access to studies for Deaf people in your country?

Please go to Question No 8.9

8.8.2 If no, why?

Please go to Question No 9.1

8.9 Do Deaf people have full access to sign language interpreting services at University?

- Yes, please go to Question No 9.1
- No, please go to Question No 9.1

9.0 Status of the Sign Language Interpreting Service

9.1 Does your country have any sign language interpreters?

Yes, please go to Question No 9.1.1

No, please go to Question No 9.1.6

9.1.1 How many sign language interpreters does your country have?

9.1.2 Are there any sign language interpreting qualifications available in your country?

Yes, please go to Question No 9.1.3

No, please go to Question No 9.2

9.1.3 Who provides the training for trainee interpreters to become qualified sign language interpreters?

University Community College National Association of the Deaf

Other, *please write down:*

9.1.4 How long is the training received by your qualified sign language interpreters?

Four Years Three Years Two Years Less than One Year

Other, *please write down:*

9.1.5 How many of them are qualified sign language interpreters in your country?

9.1.6 How do Deaf people access sign language interpreters?

9.2 Does your country have sign language interpreting services?

- Yes, please go to Question No 9.2.1
- No, please go to Question No 9.3

9.2.1 If yes, who provides these sign language interpreting services?

- Government National Association of the Deaf Private Sector
- Other, *please write down:*

9.2.2 What types of sign language interpreting services are offered in your country?

- Social Services Health/Medical Services Employment Services
- Court Services Educational Services Counselling Services
- Financial Institutions Funerals / Weddings Entertainments
- Other, *please write down:*

9.2.3 What is the general opinion of these sign language interpreting services?

9.3 Do the sign language interpreters receive payment for interpreting services in your country?

Yes, please go to Question No 9.3.1

No, please go to Question No 9.3.3

9.3.1 Who is responsible for paying for these sign language interpreting services?

Government National Association of the Deaf Deaf people

Other, *please write down:*

9.3.2 What is average hourly payment rate the Sign Language Interpreters receive for providing interpreting services in your country?

Please go to Question No 9.4

9.3.3 Do your interpreters provide voluntary service for all sign language interpreting assignments?

Yes, please go to Question No 9.4

No, please go to Question No 9.4

Sometimes, please go to Question No 9.4

9.4 Does your country have a National Association of the Sign Language Interpreters?

Yes, please go to Question No 9.4.1

No, please go to Question No 9.5

9.4.1 Is your National Association of the Sign Language Interpreters independent from your National Association of the Deaf?

Yes, please go to Question No 9.5

No, please go to Question No 9.5

9.5 Is there a national Code of Ethics for sign language interpreters in your country?

Yes, please go to Question No 9.6

No, please go to Question No 9.6

9.6 Is there any legislation or policy in your country which states that the government has a responsibility for the provision of sign language interpreting services?

Yes, please go to Question No 9.6.1

No, please go to Question No 10.1

9.6.1 If yes, please write clear the name of the legislation and policies.

10.0 Status of the Employment

10.1 Does your country government consider Deaf people to have the right to be employed and earn a standard salary?

Yes, please go to Question No 10.2

No, please go to Question No 10.2

10.2 Does your country's government have any anti-discrimination laws for employment, especially for Deaf people or People with Disabilities?

Yes, please go to Question No 10.2.1

No, please go to Question No 10.3

10.2.1 If yes, please write clearly the name of the legislation or policies relating to the anti-discrimination laws for employment:

10.3 Does your Association have any official or approximate numbers of Deaf people who are in paid employment in your country?

Yes, please go to Question No 10.3.1

No, please go to Question No 10.4

10.3.1 If yes, how many?

10.3.1.1 Total: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

10.3.1.2 Deaf Women: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

10.3.1.3 Deaf Men: - [_____] *please write the number in this box*

10.3.2 What are the most common types of employment for Deaf people in the country?

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Office Administration | <input type="checkbox"/> Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Theatre / Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research Projects | <input type="checkbox"/> Sign Language | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Welding | <input type="checkbox"/> Carpentry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jeweller | <input type="checkbox"/> Tailoring | <input type="checkbox"/> Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Painter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning | <input type="checkbox"/> Car Mechanic | <input type="checkbox"/> Panel Beater | <input type="checkbox"/> Shoe Repairing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bakery | <input type="checkbox"/> Hairdresser | <input type="checkbox"/> Printer | <input type="checkbox"/> Catering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <i>please write down:</i> | | | |

10.4 Does your country have a percentage of Deaf people being unemployed?

Yes, please go to Question No 10.4.1

No, please go to Question No 10.5

10.4.1 If yes, what is average percentage of Deaf people who are unemployed in your country? If possible, give percentage of unemployed Deaf women and Deaf men.

10.4.1.1 Total: - [_____] *please write the percentage in this box*

10.4.1.2 Deaf Women: - [_____] *please write the percentage in this box*

10.4.1.3 Deaf Men: - [_____] *please write the percentage in this box*

10.4.2 Why are Deaf people unemployed in your country?

10.5 Does your country provide employment service to assist unemployed Deaf people in finding employment?

- Yes, please go to Question No 10.5.1
- No, please go to Question No 11.1

10.5.1 Who is responsible for providing employment service for unemployed Deaf people in your country?

- Government Employment Service
- National Association of the Deaf
- Other, *please write down:*

11.0 General

11.1 Which of the following is considered by the National Association of the Deaf as the highest priority for the Deaf Community?

- Better quality of Deaf Education
- Equal Opportunity in Employment
- Better Sign Language Interpreting quality and services
- Recognition of your country's Sign Language by your country's Government
- Improved quality and access to Government and Community Services
- Other, *please write down:*
