第三十六屆世界豐人聯合會亞洲地區代表大會 26th World Federation of the Deaf Regional Secretariat for Asia Representatives Meeting

> Deaf-hearing Together We Can Achieve More

Strengthening Human Diversity



24 - 28

AUGUST

2014

WORLD FEDERATION OF THE DEAF



Colin Allen WFD President 25 August 2014

World Federation of the Deaf: History

- Rome, Italy on 23 September 1951
- One of the oldest international organisations of people with disabilities in the world.
- 1951 25 National Associations of the Deaf (OMs)
- 2014 133 OMs, representing all five continents.







8 WFD Regional Secretariats





Founded in 1951 in Rome, Italy

An interest group representing deaf people who use sign language

WORLD FEDERATION OF THE DEAF: VISION & ACTION PLAN 2011-2015









- **1. INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY**
- **2. HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING ACTIVITIES**
- 3. EXPANDING INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS
- **4. STRENGTHENING THE WFD**



WORLD FEDERATION OF THE DEAF YOUTH SECTION



WFDYS BOARD MEMBERS 2011-2015



http://wfdys.org/

WORLD FEDERATION OF THE DEAF YOUTH SECTION

WFD 133 Ordinary Members

WFDYS: 18 Youth Ordinary Members (YOM)

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Sign language mentioned 8 times in 5 different articles:

- 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

Message for the Deaf Associations around the world



FOR THE DEAF COMMUNITY

http://wfdeaf.org/news/message-for-the-deaf-associations-across-the-world

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CRPD Article 2:

Definition

United Nations





Five Sub-Definitions:

- 1. Communication
- 2. Language
- 3. Discrimination on the basis of disability
- 4. Reasonable accommodation
- 5. Universal design

Definition of language is the following:

"Language" includes spoken and <u>signed languages</u> and other forms of non spoken languages.



WORLD FEDERATION OF THE DEAF



CRPD Article 9: Accessibility

9.2(e): Provide forms of live assistance and intermediaries, including guides, readers and professional sign language interpreters, to facilitate accessibility to buildings and other facilities open to the public

means that <u>states have responsibilities</u> to promote and develop sign language interpreter training, degree, registration and also to facilitate interpreter services and to promote access to interpreters.





SIGN LANGUAGE LEGISLATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



CRPD Article 21: Freedom of Expression and Opinion, and access to information

21 (b) Accepting and facilitating the use of sign languages, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means, modes and formats of communication of their choice by persons with disabilities in official interactions

Mean it is important to emphasis that sign language is not only a language used by deaf in their interaction, but that sign languages should also be approved in official interactions. For example:

- Deaf people must have right to submit a document in sign 1. language and to receive a response in sign language
- To act and to receive information in court and police, in to 2. transact in offices and departments and to get consumer instruction in sign language
- To receive treatment and other services in sign language 3.





SIGN LANGUAGE LEGISLATION

Magyar jelnye

spráche Lietuvių gestų kalba 19 **de Signos Española** 19 vietomakleli 19 vietomakle 19 viet

ebärdensprache cothone cothone vaamse Gebarente av Ukamse Gebarente a Teckenspråk skt Ges Signes Françake

EUD

CRPD Article 21: Freedom of Expression and Opinion,

and access to information

21(e) *Recognizing and promoting the use of <u>sign languages</u>.*

Mean this item is of great significance and it will have great impact in the future. It means that sign language should be recognised either in legislation or in public policies and programs.

It also means right for deaf of all ages to use sign language – children should not be forced to change their language while growing.

Promotion also covers support for sign language publications, education, research and general usage.



STATUS OF SIGN LANGUAGE IN LEGISLATION (February 2013)

Sign language recognised in the Constitution

- 1. Austria (2005)
- 2. Finland (1995)
- 3. Uganda (1995)
- 4. South Africa (1996)
- 5. New Zealand (2006)

- 6. Portugal (1997)
- 7. Czech Republic (1998)
- 8. Ecuador (1998)
- 9. Venezuela (1999)
- 10. Zimbabwe (2010)

Sign language recognised in other legislation

- 11. Iran ('28)
- 12. Sweden (81 PD)
- 13. Zimbabwe ('87 E)
- 14. Canada ('88 '93 LA)
- 15. Australia ('91 D)
- 16. Belarus ('91 DP)
- 17. Denmark ('91 E)
- 18. USA ('91 ADA)
- 19. Switzerland ('94 FC)
- 20. India ('95)
- 21. Mozambique ('99)
- 22. Slovak Republic ('95 SL Law)
- 23. Colombia ('96 SL Law)
- 24. Lithuania ('96)
- 25. Norway ('96 E, not a law)
- 26. Poland ('97)
- 27. Czech Republic ('98 CSL Law)
- 28. Perú ('98)
- 29. Iceland ('99 E)
- 30. Macedonia ('09)

- 31. Iceland ('99 E)
- 32. Thailand ('99 R)
- 33. Mozambique ('99)
- 34. Greece (2000 E)
- 35. Latvia ('01)
- 36. Brazil ('02)
- 37. Some German States ('02)
- 38. Romania '02
- 39. Spain ('07)
- 40. Sri Lanka ('03)
- 41. France ('05)
- 42. Mexico ('05)
- 43. Cyprus ('06)
- 44. Belgium- Flemish Sign Language
- 45. Estonia ('07)
- 46. China
- 47. Uruguay
- 49. Hungary ('09)
- 50. Ukraine



CRPD Article 24:

Education

24.4: In order to help ensure the realization of this right, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to employ teachers, including teachers with disabilities, who are qualified in sign language and/or Braille, and to train professionals and staff who work at all levels of education. Such training shall incorporate disability awareness and the use of appropriate augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, educational techniques and materials to support persons with disabilities.



Signs for a Good Education



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WwksMw6Ar_s

Basic Factors for Human Rights of Deaf People



Federation of the Deaf and the Swedish National Association of the Deaf, 2009

Strengthening Human Diversity

Deaf people and sign languages are not currently considered as parts of human diversity.

- The first challenge is to recognise deaf people as a part of human diversity.
- The second challenge is to recognise and strengthen diversity in every deaf community globally, including children, youth, senior citizens, women, Lesbian, Gay, Transgendered and Bisexual people, deaf people with disabilities, deafblind people and Children of Deaf Adults, whether in developed or developing countries, and to continue working together in the areas of sign language, deaf studies, education, employment, accessibility, technology, health and bioethics.



Strengthening Human Diversity

Turkish National Federation of the Deaf (TNFD) is organizing "XVII. World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf" under the World Federation of the Deaf in ISTANBUL between July 28th – August 2nd, 2015 in International Congress and Event Center.

As a host of XVII. World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf, we are am deeply honored to invite you to attend this World Congress at a city unique for its history, athmosphere and beauty.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our conference organizer (info@wfdcongress2015.org) Istanbul is waiting for you in 2015.

XVII World Congress of WFD Istanbul, Turkey 28 July – 2 August 2015 www.wfdcongress2015.org/



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On the WFD website, please check for more information, updates and contact details.