



At risk of exclusion from CRPD and SDGs implementation:
Inequality and Persons with Deafblindness
Initial global report on situation and rights of persons with deafblindness
Executive summary
September 2018

在联合国《残疾人权利公约》和可持续发展目标的执行过程中被排除在外的风险：不平等和盲聋人士

关于盲聋人士的情况和权利的初步全球报告

执行摘要

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Introduction

介绍

Echoing the changes triggered by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the adoption of **Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasised the importance of inclusive development and leaving no one behind**. Worldwide, there is a growing momentum for change based on inclusion, which marks a significant shift from the invisibility and exclusion of persons with disabilities from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, it is vital to recognise that **persons with disabilities are not a homogenous group, and some constituencies, such as persons with deafblindness, remain marginalised and, in many ways, invisible**.

与联合国《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）所带来的变化相呼应，**2030议程和可持续发展目标(SDGs)的通过强调了包容性发展的重要性，并且不让一个人掉队**。世界范围内，基于融合的变革势头越来越大，这对在千年发展目标(MDGs)中处于隐形和被排斥在外的残障人士来说标志着一个重大的转变。然而，至关重要的是要认识到**残障人士并不是一个同质的群体，一些群体，例如盲聋人士，仍然被边缘化，并在很多方面是不被看到的**。

Persons with deafblindness represent between 0.2% and 2% of the global population and are more likely

to live in poverty and be unemployed, with lower educational outcomes than other persons with disabilities. They face multiple barriers, such as a lack of access to support services and accessible information, which ultimately makes it extremely difficult to voice their issues.

盲聋人士占世界人口的0.2%到2%之间，和其他残障人士相比，他们生活在贫困中和失业的机率更大，并且受教育程度更低。他们面临着多重的障碍，例如无法获得支持服务和无障碍的信息，并且最终导致他们无法为自己所面临的问题而发声。

Globally, a vicious circle exists, whereby a lack of awareness and a lack of recognition of persons with deafblindness as a distinct disability group have led to invisibility and consequently a failure of governments to recognise inclusion requirements. Due to the specific implications of their disability, persons with deafblindness face additional barriers and require specific support, in particular interpreter-guide services and tailored rehabilitation services, among others. As these services are only available in a few countries, persons with deafblindness benefit little from development efforts, including those aimed at implementing the CRPD.

世界范围内，存在着一种恶性循环，即缺乏对盲聋人士作为一个独特的残障群体的了解和认知导致了他们的被隐形并由此导致政府对于其融合的要求上认知不足。基于其残障所带来的具体影响，盲聋人士面临着更多的障碍并且需要特别的支持，尤其是口译-引导服务和量身定做的康复服务。由于这些服务仅在少数几个国家提供，盲聋人士在发展进程中获益很少，包括那些为实施《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）而做出的发展努力。

This initial global report has, therefore, been conceived as an evidence-based awareness raising tool, as well as to contribute to the global monitoring of both CRPD and the SDGs. It will feed into the 2020 SDG baseline and will be followed by monitoring reports in 2022, 2026 and 2030.

因此，这份初步的全球报告是一个以证据为基础来提高认识的工具，并有助于在全球范围内监测《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）和可持续发展目标（SDGs）。它将被纳入 2020 可持续发展目标的基线数据，随后将在 2022、2026 和 2030 年进行持续跟踪监测。

Despite a number of impressive achievements and the tireless advocacy work undertaken by organisations of persons with disabilities and their allies, the report finds that, overall, the issues faced by persons with deafblindness have largely been ignored. As a result, people with deafblindness are being 'left behind', contrary to the fundamental principle that underpins the SDGs.

尽管残障人组织和他们的盟友取得了许多令人印象深刻的成就并且进行了不懈的倡导，但报告发现，总体而言盲聋人士所面临的问题在很大程度上被忽视了。最终导致了盲聋人士“被落下了”，这与可持续发展目标（SDGs）的基本原则背道而驰。

Combining the largest population-based analysis of persons with deafblindness conducted to date (disaggregation of 22 population-based surveys from low, middle and high-income countries), an academic literature review, surveys conducted amongst members and partners of WFDB and Sense International, and consultation with more than 75 women and men with deafblindness who took part in the Helen Keller World Conference in June 2018, this initial global report examines whether the needs of persons with deafblindness, as recognised in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), are being met by governments across the world.

结合迄今为止进行的最大的基于盲聋人士的人口分析（来自低、中、高收入国家的 22 份基于人口的问卷分析）、学术文献综述、在 WFDB 和 Sense International 的成员和合作伙伴中进行的问卷、以

及与 75 位在 2018 年 6 月参与了海伦凯勒全球论坛的盲聋女性和男性的座谈的结果，此份初步的全球报告检查了是否《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）中所承认的盲聋人士的需求在世界范围内被各国政府所满足。

The diversity of persons with deafblindness

盲聋人士的多样性

Deafblindness is often underestimated and misunderstood, and this contributes significantly to the many barriers faced by persons with deafblindness. Some persons with deafblindness are completely deaf and blind, but many have a little sight and/or hearing they can use.

盲聋人士常常被低估和误解，这很大程度上导致了盲聋人士所面临的许多障碍。有一些盲聋人士完全丧失了听力和视力，但是很多盲聋人士仍然有一点视力和/或听力可以使用。

Based on the Nordic definition [3], the WFDB defines deafblindness as ***a distinct disability arising from a dual sensory impairment of a severity that makes it hard for the impaired senses to compensate for each other. In interaction with barriers in the environment, it affects social life, communication, access to information, orientation and mobility. Enabling inclusion and participation requires accessibility measures and access to specific support services, such as interpreter-guides, among others.***

根据**北欧的定义[3]**，WFDB 把盲聋定义为**由严重的双重感官障碍引起的使受损的感官难以互补的独特的残障。在与环境中的障碍的交互过程中，它影响社交生活、沟通、获取信息、定位和移动能力。实现对盲聋人士的包容和参与需要无障碍措施以及获得支持服务，例如口译-引导等。**

The age of onset of a person's vision and hearing impairment has a profound impact on the consequences of deafblindness, particularly in relation to communicative development and language acquisition. It is therefore important to differentiate.

一个人的视力和听力障碍发病的年龄对盲聋的后果有深远的影响，特别是在沟通发展和语言学习方面。因此，进行区分是非常重要的。

- **Pre-lingual deafblindness**, which describes a vision and hearing impairment acquired at birth or at an early stage in life before the development of language. This may be due to infections during pregnancy, premature birth, birth trauma or genetic conditions (e.g. Down's syndrome, Usher syndrome and CHARGE).
- **语言前的盲聋**，是指出生时或者在语言发展之前的幼儿时期发生的视力和听力障碍。这可能由怀孕期间的感染、早产、生产意外或者遗传所引发（例如唐氏综合征、亚瑟综合征和 CHARGE 综合征）
- **Post-lingual deafblindness**, which describes vision and hearing loss acquired following the development of language (spoken or sign language). Deafblindness can be caused by illness, accident or as a result of age-related conditions associated with the loss of vision and hearing (e.g. cataracts, glaucoma and macular degeneration for vision loss, and presbycusis for hearing loss) [4, 5]. While Usher syndrome is an inherited genetic condition, it typically manifests itself (visual and/or hearing loss) in later childhood or adolescence, following the development of language [6].
- **语言后的盲聋**，是指语言发展后（口语或手语）发生的视力和听力损失。盲聋可能是由疾病、意外或者是由年龄增长所带来的视力和听力丧失（例如白内障、青光眼和黄斑变性造成的视力丧失，以及老年性耳聋所带来的听力丧失）**[4, 5]**。虽然亚瑟综合征是一种遗传性的疾病，但随着语言的发展，它通常在儿童或者青少年晚期出现（视力和/或听力损失）**[6]**。

Deafblindness is more prevalent among older age groups. However, among children and young adults, deafblindness presents additional implications, impacting on learning and gaining employment.

盲聋在老年群体中更为普遍。然而，在儿童和青年人中，盲聋在其学习和就业方面带来了额外的影响。

A diversity of barriers and a diversity of support requirements

多种障碍和支持需求的多样性

“For me personally, in some optimal times when the light is perfect and the noise level low, I can manage pretty good myself. But when, for example, I go into the centre of our city and the sun shines strongly then I can't see at all and, as it is often very noisy all around, I can't hear what is being said to me and it is very difficult to manage myself. But I'm not deafblind because in other situations I can see and hear better. It is therefore much easier to identify myself with the term 'person with deafblindness'.” C. Nilsson, Sweden

“就我个人而言，在一些光线良好噪声很低的最佳时间，我可以很好的照顾自己。但是有些时候，比如我去市中心或者光线很强的时候，我完全看不见，通常周围也很嘈杂，我听不到人们和我说什么，这对我来说就很难自己应对。但我并不是盲聋的，因为在其他环境中我能看见也能听清楚。因此，用“有盲聋障碍的人士”这个词来定义我要更容易。” C. Nilsson, 瑞典

Each person with deafblindness connects, communicates and experiences the world differently. Each individual may face **restrictions of participation that are affected by the level of support and barriers in their environment, the severity of the vision and hearing impairment, and the age of onset, among other elements.** Persons with deafblindness constitute a diversified group with a broad experience of disability and may have different support and inclusion requirements.

每一个有盲聋障碍的人士在连结、沟通、体验世界方面都是不同的。每一个个体都可能面临**因支持的水平、所处环境中的障碍、视力和听力损伤的严重程度、以及发病年龄等因素所带来的制约并限制他们的参与。**盲聋人士构成了一个具有广泛残障经历的多元群体，可能在支持和融合方面有不同的需求。

It is vital, therefore, that persons with deafblindness access services that meet each individual's needs and not a combination of services designed for blind or deaf people.

因此，盲聋人士能够获得满足其个体需求的服务而不是为盲人或聋人设计的服务的组合是至关重要的。

While persons with deafblindness may require support to access information, communicate, interact and move freely on an equal basis with others, the type and level of support varies from individual to individual.

Some persons with deafblindness may experience other functional difficulties and therefore may have additional support needs.

虽然盲聋人士在获取信息、沟通、互动和行动方面和其他人一样需要支持，但所需的支持的类型和级别却因人而异。

一些盲聋人士也许会经历其他的功能上的困难，因此可能会需要额外的支持。

Persons with deafblindness frequently require support for:

盲聋人士经常需要的支持包括：

- **Communication**

沟通

There is a variety of techniques and methods of communication support, and there is no standard way of communicating. Communication approaches are likely to vary based on whether a person has pre-lingual or

post-lingual deafblindness, which impairment developed first, and the level of residual hearing or sight [7]. For example, people with profound hearing impairments who later develop a visual impairment may still be able to communicate with sign language, with some adaptations. Similarly, people with profound vision impairments who develop hearing impairments may have benefited from braille instruction but may now require clear speech interpreting. People with pre-lingual deafblindness will use different approaches to acquire language.

沟通支持有很多不同的技术和方法，并没有统一的标准。沟通方式可能会根据一个人是语言前的盲聋或语言后的盲聋，哪一种损伤先出现以及剩余的听力或视力的水平而不同[7]。例如，具有严重听力障碍但后来又产生了视力障碍的人仍然可以通过进行了一些调整过的手语进行交流。同样，有严重视力障碍后来又产生了听力障碍的人可能之前已经从盲文指导中受益，但现在可能需要明确的口语翻译。有语言前盲聋的人将使用不同的方法来获得语言。

A wide range of communication methods [8] exist, including:

非常广泛的沟通方式[8]的存在，包括：

- *Tactile interpreting (i.e. tactile sign language to one person with deafblindness) or finger spelling of the manual alphabet.*
- *Close vision interpreting (i.e. visual sign language within close proximity to a person with deafblindness) or visual frame interpreting (i.e. visual sign language to more than one person with deafblindness).*
- *Clear speech interpreting (with or without hearing aids) or speech-to-text interpreting (with certain adaptations and with or without technical equipment, such as a computers, large screens and braille displays).*
- 触觉式翻译（即对盲聋人士的触觉手语）或者手指拼写字母
- 近距离视觉解释（即与盲聋人士在近距离使用视觉手语）或视觉框架解释（即超过于一个的盲聋人士使用视觉手语）
- 清楚的语言解释（有或没有助听器）或语言到文字解释（通过一些调整，有或没有技术设备，例如电脑、大屏幕和盲文显示器）

Depending on the person and the situation, any one and/or combination of methods may be required. Furthermore, communication strategies may change over time, particularly if the individual experiences changes in the severity of their hearing and/or visual impairments [9].

Persons with deafblindness may also use assistive technology to support communication. Examples of assistive products include braille displays and writers, hearing aids and loops, and glasses and/or magnifiers. However, it is important to remember that such assistive products will not meet every individual's needs in all circumstances, and that support may be required in other areas, such as that provided by an interpreter-guide.

取决于个人的情况，可能需要一种或者几种沟通方式的组合。此外，沟通方式也会随时间而产生变化，特别是如果个体的听力或视力障碍的严重程度发生了变化[9]。

盲聋人士可能也会需要辅助技术来支持沟通。例如，辅助器具可能包括盲文显示器和写入器，助听器和音频感应回路，眼镜和放大镜。但是，重要的是要记住这些辅助器具并不能满足每个个体在所有情况下的需求，其所需要的支持也许在其他方面，例如由口译-引导所提供的支持。

- **Mobility**

- **移动**

The ability to get around fully and freely is essential to full and effective inclusion and equal participation. For some persons with deafblindness, qualified guiding to support mobility and orientation may be necessary. Guiding is also considered an integral part of interpreter-guide services, as it is not possible to guide and describe for a person with deafblindness without being able to communicate.

有能力完全的自由移动对于充分有效的包容和平等参与至关重要。对于一些盲聋人士来说，可能需要有资质的引导员来帮助他们移动和定位。引导同时也被认为是口译-引导服务的一个服务组成部分，并且如果无法和盲聋人士进行沟通是不可能为其提供引导和描述的。

- **Description**
- **描述**

In order to fully understand and connect with the environment, some persons with deafblindness choose to use description. This not only encompasses physical surroundings, such as walls and windows, but also occurrences, people and physical objects, including books, posters, and both digital and printed brochures. The WFDB considers description an integral part of any interpreter-guide service. It should be offered at the same time as guiding and interpreting of speech, according to the situation [8].

为了充分了解并和环境产生连结，一些盲聋人士选择使用描述。这不仅包括物理环境，例如墙壁和窗户，还包括事件、人物和物体，包括书籍、海报和一些电子和打印的手册。

WFDB 认为描述是任何口译-引导服务的组成部分。根据情况，应该与引导和言语口译同时被提供[8]。

The critical importance of an interpreter-guide

口译-引导至关重要

While some persons with deafblindness may use communication or basic mobility support in a familiar environment, most will require support from an interpreter-guide in other situations, depending on the circumstances.

虽然一些盲聋人士可以在熟悉的环境中使用沟通或基本移动的支持，但取决于具体环境，大多数人在其他的情况下会需要口译-引导的支持。

Interpreter-guide services are truly responsive to the compounded support requirements of persons with deafblindness, both in terms of communication and mobility. The service offers support in line with article 19 of the CRPD, allowing persons with deafblindness to live autonomously and be included in the community. A professional interpreter-guide service can be the key to accessing other services and fundamental rights, such as education, employment, healthcare, culture and recreation.

口译-引导服务真正的响应了盲聋人士所需要的复杂支持，无论是在沟通上还是在移动上。这种服务提供的支持和《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）第 19 条相符，允许盲聋人士能够自主生活并融入社区。专业的口译-引导服务能够成为获取其他服务和基本权利的关键，例如教育、就业、医疗、文化和娱乐。

Overview of international obligations under the CRPD

《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）下的国际义务概述

The CRPD applies to all persons with disabilities without distinction and all human rights standards apply to all persons with disabilities. The diversity of persons with disabilities (and their diverse inclusion requirements) is recognised and serves as a core principle. The **CRPD also acknowledges the imperative to**

promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities who require more intensive support, which is likely to apply to persons with deafblindness. Persons with disabilities should not be excluded or discriminated against because of the nature of their disability.

《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）适用于所有残障人士，并且所有的人权标准也适用于所有的残障人士。残障人士的多样性（以及他们在包容上的不同需求）被承认并且是其核心原则。《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）**同时也承认必须促进和保护需要更多强化支持的残障人士的权利，这就适用于盲聋人士。**残障人士不应因残障的性质而被排除在外或遭受歧视。

Deafblindness is specifically mentioned in the CRPD under article 24 (Education) and has been recognised by the Committee in several General Comments and Concluding Observations. Based on this recognition in international law, as well as the recognition of deafblindness as a distinct disability in the legislation of many countries, states have an obligation to acknowledge and respond to the requirements of persons with deafblindness across legislation, policy, programmes and budgets.

The CRPD recognises a wide range of communication methods, such as tactile communication and braille, and languages, including sign languages and non-spoken languages, which may be used by persons with deafblindness.

《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）第 24 条（教育）中特别提到了盲聋，并且在委员会的若干意见和结论性意见中得到了认可。根据这些国际法中的认可，以及在许多国家的立法中承认盲聋是一种特殊的残障，各国有义务在立法、政策、方案和预算中承认并响盲聋人士的需求。

《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）认可各种沟通方式，如触觉沟通和盲文，以及语言，包括手语和非言语的语言，可供聋盲人士使用

The General Comment No. 2 on Article 9: Accessibility of the Committee on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD/C/GC/2) provides further clarity on ***states' obligations to enable persons with deafblindness to access information, communication and other services in order to live independently*** and to effectively participate in society. States, therefore, must address key issues, such as a lack of adequate communication training among service providers. In addition, they must provide live assistance and intermediaries, such as guides and interpreters, to remove barriers to communication, information and other services. States must also ensure a minimum quality of communication-related services, such as interpretation and personal assistance, and aim for standardisation across the board.

残疾人权利委员会对于第 9 条：无障碍提出的第 2 号一般性意见（CRPD/C/GC/2）进一步明确了**各国政府在确保盲聋人士获取信息、沟通交流和其他服务从而能够独立生活**并且有效的融入社会上的义务。因此，各国必须要解决关键问题，例如服务提供者缺少适当的沟通交流的培训。此外，他们必须提供现场协助和中介，例如引导员和口译员以减少沟通、信息和其他服务上存在的障碍。各国还必须确保一个沟通相关的服务上的最低质量，例如口译和个人助理，并以其全面标准化为目标。

Accessibility is not limited to communication and information. Persons with deafblindness experience many barriers to orientation and mobility in public spaces. Therefore, states should provide access to signage in braille or live assistance and intermediaries, such as interpreter-guides, to facilitate accessibility and mobility. Crucially, states must establish minimum standards in terms of the accessibility of services provided by public and private entities. This will improve general access for persons with deafblindness across different sectors, such as work, education and health.

无障碍不仅局限于沟通和信息。盲聋人士可能在公众场所中的定位和移动方面都面临困难。因此，各国应当提供盲文标识或者现场协助和中介，例如口译-引导，以利于无障碍通行。至关重要的是，各国必须为由公共或私营部门提供的无障碍服务建立最低标准，这将提高盲聋人士在不同阶段对服务的可及性，例如工作、教育和健康。

Reasonable accommodations may also improve access for persons with deafblindness, particularly where accessibility standards are not implemented or if a person's requirements fall outside the scope of such standards. For persons with deafblindness, reasonable accommodations often include communication, orientation and mobility support, either through the use of aids, assistive devices and/or live assistance, such as interpreter-guides. Importantly, reasonable accommodation may also include the adaptation of work schedules or procedures, among other changes.

合理便利也将改善盲聋人士获取服务，特别是在没有实施无障碍标准或者一个人的需求超出此类范围之外的情况下。对于盲聋人士，合理便利通常包括沟通、定位和移动支持，通过使用辅助器具、设备或现场支持，例如口语-引导。重要的是，合理便利也可能包含工作时间或流程的调整，以及其他的一些变化。

Key findings of the report

报告的主要发现

Previous estimates suggest that around 0.2% of the world's population are living with deafblindness. Analysis of prevalence data in the report found that these figures ignores a vast number of people with milder forms of deafblindness who experience barriers to participation and discrimination. As such, **2% is a more accurate figure, reflecting the diversity of persons with deafblindness.** The analysis of data of countries from different regions and different level of income showed that:

此前的估计显示全球人口约有 0.2% 生活在盲聋的状态下。报告中的数据分析发现这一数据忽视了大量轻度盲聋障碍的人士，他们也经历着各种参与上的障碍和歧视。因此，**2% 是一个更为准确的数字，反映了盲聋人士的多样性。** 对不同地区和不同收入水平的数据进行的分析表明：

- While deafblindness is more common among older age groups, deafblindness among children and young adults has a more pronounced impact on daily living, for example in terms of barriers to education, employment and social participation, and a higher risk of poverty.
- They are ten times less likely to be employed than non-disabled people, and 30% less likely to be employed than persons with other types of disabilities.
- Children with deafblindness are 17 times less likely to be in school than non-disabled children, and twice less likely to be in school compared to children with other types of disabilities.
- Families and households that include persons with deafblindness are more likely to be in the bottom 40% in terms of socio-economic status compared to households that include no members with disabilities and households with people who have other disabilities.
- Women with deafblindness experience increased restrictions in terms of participating in a wide range of activities.
- 虽然盲聋在老年群体中更为常见，但儿童和青年中的盲聋对日常生活有更明显的影响，例如在教育、就业和社会参与方面的障碍，并且有更高的贫困风险。
- 他们就业的可能性比非残障人士低 10 倍，和其他残障人士相比低 30%。
- 盲聋的儿童入学的可能性比非残障儿童低 17 倍，比其他类型的残障儿童低 2 倍。
- 有盲聋人士的家庭和没有残障成员的家庭以及有其他类型残障成员的家庭相比，在社会经济地位方面更有可能处于最底层的 40% 之中。
- 有盲聋障碍的女性在参加各种活动方面都受到越来越多的限制。

In addition:

另外：

- Between 20% and 75% of persons with deafblindness have additional impairments.
- There is a high prevalence of depression among persons with deafblindness, but low access to mental health services.
- Children with deafblindness are less likely to live with both parents.
- Persons with deafblindness are less likely to be married.
- Persons with deafblindness reported a low quality of life and restrictions in participating across a wide-range of activities.
- Persons with deafblindness aged over 50 are twice as likely to be socially isolated compared to those without a combined sight and hearing impairment.
- 20%到 75%的盲聋人士同时有其他的障碍
- 盲聋人士患有抑郁症的比例很高，获取精神卫生服务的机会很少。
- 盲聋的儿童和双亲生活在一起的几率很小
- 盲聋人士结婚的可能性很小
- 盲聋人士反馈生活质量低下，并且在参与各种活动时都受到限制
- 50 岁以上的盲聋人士被社会隔绝的可能性是那些没有听力和视力障碍的人的 2 倍。

Information provided by WFDB members and Sense International teams and partners suggest an inadequate policy response from governments:

WFDB 成员和 Sense International 的团队以及合作伙伴提供的信息表明政府的政策响应不足:

- There is an overall lack of awareness and recognition of persons with deafblindness as a distinct disability group. It is often wrongly assumed that people only require at best a combination of the services that exist either for blind or deaf people. This, however, ignores the specific barriers and communication requirements of each person with deafblindness.
- 人们对于盲聋人士这一独特的残障人士群体普遍缺乏了解和认识。人们常常错误的认为，盲聋人士只需要那些已经为盲人或聋人而提供的服务的组合，而忽视了每个盲聋人士的具体障碍以及在沟通方面的要求。
- While the situation is exacerbated in lower-income countries, few countries have developed effective publicly funded support services for persons with deafblindness, especially interpreter-guide services. A lack of support has a negative impact on a person's social and economic situation, their political participation, and contributes to a high incidence of isolation.
- 虽然在低收入国家的情况更加恶劣，但只有极少数的国家为盲聋人士建立了由公共资金支持的支持服务，特别是口译-引导服务。缺少支持为一个人的社会经济情况，他们的政治参与带来的负面的影响，并且导致了高度的隔离。
- Employment policies and services do not adequately support persons with deafblindness.
- 就业政策和服务不足以支持盲聋障碍人士
- Education provision is generally inadequate, with an overreliance on special education settings and little attention to children with deafblindness specific requirements in inclusive education policies and processes as well.
- 教育的提供普遍不足，过度依赖特殊教育环境并且在教育政策和程序上很少关注盲聋儿童在融合教育中的特殊需求
- Whilst access to health is better for adults with deafblindness, with the distinct exception of sexual and reproductive health services, it was noted that communication barriers and the negative attitudes of healthcare staff affect the care that people receive. In many countries, healthcare staff do not have the requisite knowledge or training on the causes of deafblindness or the specific communication requirements of individuals.

- 虽然盲聋的成年人获得医疗服务的机会较大，但除性和生殖健康服务之外，沟通障碍和医护人员的负面态度也会对人们获得的护理产生影响。在很多国家，医护人员在关于盲聋的成因以及与其沟通方面的需求上缺少知识和相关的培训。
- Few countries have developed adequate early detection and intervention services for children with deafblindness, which impacts on their development and family relationships.
- 极少数国家开展了充分的对盲聋儿童的早期发现和干预服务，这在他们的发展和家庭关系上带来了影响。
- There are large discrepancies between high and low-income countries in terms of access to social protection. In most countries, existing support does not cover the extra cost of disability (this cost was estimated to be the highest among persons with disabilities in South Africa).
- 在获得社会保障方面，高收入国家和低收入国家之间存在着巨大的差异。在大多数国家，现有的支持不包括残障带来的额外支出（这一项费用估计在南非的残障人士中最高）

Case studies in the report provide insights into innovative practices in health, education, employment and personal experiences, and demonstrate the pathways required to ensure the full and effective participation of persons with deafblindness.

报告中的案例研究提供了在健康、教育、就业和个人经历方面的创新实践，并且展示了确保盲聋人士充分有效的参与所需要的途径。

Recommendations

建议

The evidence contained in the report confirms that persons with deafblindness are left behind in terms of disability inclusion and development efforts. **In addition to the common demands of the disability movement with regards to accessibility, non-discrimination, participation and inclusion**, WFDB members have identified the following recommendations to ensure that persons with deafblindness are able to contribute to and benefit from ongoing and future efforts to achieve the SDGs and implement the CRPD:

报告中的证据证实盲聋人士在残障人士包容发展方面是被落下的。除了残障运动中对无障碍、不歧视、参与和融合上的共同要求之外，WFDB的成员还提出了以下的建议以确保盲聋人士能够对正在进行的以及未来在实现可持续发展目标（SDGs）和《残疾人权利公约》（CRPD）的实施方面作出贡献并从中受益：

Pre-conditions for inclusion

包容的前提

- Universal and national recognition of deafblindness as a distinct disability in law and practice.
- 在全球和国家层面，在法律和实践中承认盲聋是一类独特的残障
- Development, in consultation with persons with deafblindness and their organisations, of required support and deafblind interpretation services, in particular interpreter-guides, and adequate public funding to ensure support in education, work and community life.
- 和盲聋人士及其组织协商制定其所需的支持和盲聋口译服务，特别是口译-引导服务。提供足够的公共资金用来确保在教育、就业和社区中的支持。
- Ensure that organisations of persons with deafblindness are considered as a distinct disability group and are included as such in all consultation with persons with disabilities.

- 确保将盲聋人士的组织视为一个独特的残障人士群体，并且将其纳入和残障人士开展的所有协商咨询之中。
- Involve persons with deafblindness and their organisations in awareness raising and inclusion-related programmes, serving as role models, mentors and peer support.
- 让盲聋人士及其组织作为榜样、导师和同伴支持参与到社会意识提升和融合相关的项目当中
- Adopt, in consultation with persons with deafblindness and their organisations, a consistent definition and measurement of deafblindness, and collect, disaggregate and analyse data, to assess and monitor situation of persons with deafblindness, including through relevant analyses of national datasets using the Washington Group Short Set questions or other methods.
- 与盲聋人士及其组织协商，开发一致的盲聋的定义和衡量标准，并且收集、分类和分析数据以评估和监测盲聋人士的情况，包括对使用了华盛顿小组的短问题清单和其他方法进行的国家数据的分析
- Conduct additional research on the issues facing persons with deafblindness, including health status and access to healthcare, social participation and wellbeing, quality of work and education, causes, and age of onset. Undertake impact evaluations of interventions designed to improve inclusion.
- 对盲聋人士所面临的问题进行进一步的研究，包括健康情况和获得医疗服务的情况，社会参与和生活质量，就业和教育质量，成因和发病年龄。对旨在改善融合性的干预措施进行影响评估。

Social protection

社会保障

- Disability determination and eligibility processes should consider persons with deafblindness as a distinct disability group.
- 残障的评定和资格审查的过程应该把盲聋人士视为特殊的残障群体
- Disability schemes should take into consideration the significant extra cost of deafblindness, including assistive technology, personal assistance and interpreter-guide services.
- 残障体制应该考虑到盲聋人士的巨大的额外费用，包括辅助器具、个人助理和口译-引导服务。

Education

教育

- Ensure that the requirements of persons with deafblindness are taken into account in inclusive education laws, policies and programmes, and efforts are made to adapt curricula, train teachers and provide support to students.
- 确保在融合教育的法律、政策和项目中考虑到盲聋人士的要求，并且在课程调整、教师培训和为学生提供支持方面作出努力。
- Ensure the availability of resource centres that support mainstream schools, children with deafblindness and their families.
- 确保资源中心能够为主流学校、盲聋儿童及其家庭提供支持
- Ensure the adequate provision of interpreter-guides.
- 确保提供充分的口译-引导

Health

健康

- Provide adequate training to healthcare staff both on the causes of deafblindness and the specific communication requirements of persons with deafblindness.
- 为医护人员提供充分的关于盲聋的成因以及他们在沟通上的特殊需求的培训
- Ensure access to adequate sexual and reproductive health services, with an emphasis on women and girls with deafblindness.
- 确保为盲聋人士尤其是盲聋的女童和妇女提供适当的性和生殖健康服务
- Ensure the provision of adequate early detection and intervention services, in partnership with education providers.
- 和教育提供者合作，确保提供充分的在其发现和干预服务
- Ensure the adequate provision of interpreter-guides.
- 确保提供充分的口译-引导

Work and employment

工作和就业

- Ensure that persons with deafblindness are adequately included in employment-related laws, policies and programmes.
- 确保在就业相关的法律、政策和项目中充分纳入盲聋人士
- Ensure the adequate provision of interpreter-guides for work and employment.
- 确保在工作和就业中提供充分的口译-引导

Political participation

政治参与

- Ensure that the right to vote is granted to all persons with deafblindness.
- 确保盲聋人士享有投票权
- Take into consideration the accessibility requirements of persons with deafblindness with regards to election campaigns, voting materials and polling stations.
- 在竞选活动、投票材料和投票站上考虑到盲聋人士对于无障碍的需求
- Support the engagement of persons with deafblindness in political and public life.
- 支持盲聋人士参与政治和公共生活
- Support organisations of persons with deafblindness and involve them as a distinct disability group in all consultations with disability movements.
- 支持盲聋人士组织并且将他们作为一个独特的残障群体参与残障运动的所有协商过程

Social participation

社会参与

- Provide early intervention and counselling services for families of children with deafblindness.
- 为盲聋儿童及其家庭提供早期干预和咨询服务
- Implement community-based intervention programmes to facilitate the social participation and inclusion of persons with deafblindness.

- 开展以社区为基础的干预措施以支持盲聋人士的社会参与和融合
- Ensure the adequate provision of interpreter-guides.
- 确保提供足够的口译-引导

As this report concludes, persons with deafblindness are still left behind in all countries of the world. The initial steps to amend this and bridge the gaps, as this report shows, are:

正如本报告所述，在世界上所有国家中盲聋人士都被落下了。这份报告显示的修补这些漏洞和缩小差距的初步的步骤是：

- To establish a universal acknowledgement and recognition of deafblindness as a unique and distinct disability, with its own specific challenges, barriers, support and inclusion requirements.
- 建立普遍的认知并承认盲聋是一种独特并且不同的残障类型，具有自身特定的挑战、障碍、支持和融合要求。
- Establish publicly funded deafblind interpretation services, in particular interpreter-guides.
- 建立公共资金支持的盲聋口译服务，特别是口译-引导
- Provide the necessary funding for further research and strengthening of the advocacy work, including funding of the tools and technical support needed.
- 为进一步的研究以及加强倡导的工作提供必要的资金，包括为所需的工具和技术支持提供资金

Fulfilling these steps will contribute to support Women and men, girls and boys with deafblindness to engage, advocate and contribute on more equal terms paving the way towards full and effective participation and inclusion.

实现这些步骤将有助于支持盲聋的女性、男性、女童和男童参与、倡导和促进更平等的条件，为实现充分有效的参与和融合铺平道路。

For more information on the global report on situation and rights of persons with deafblindness please visit: www.wfdb.eu

更多关于盲聋人士的情况和权利的全球报告的信息请浏览 www.wfdb.eu

For more information on the World Federation of the Deafblind please visit: www.wfdb.eu

更多关于国际盲聋协会的信息请浏览 www.wfdb.eu

For more information on Sense International please visit: <https://senseinternational.org.uk>

更多关于 Sense International 的信息请浏览 <https://senseinternational.org.uk>

Acknowledgement and disclaimers

致谢和免责声明

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本报告在背景文件提供的信息和观点均作为作者的观点，不一定反映国际残障联盟、挪威盲聋协会、伦敦卫生和热带医学学院（LSHTM）国际残障资料中心（ICED）、英国国际发展署（DFID）、挪威外交部（NMFA）的官方意见。

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