



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

There is a variety of international organizations work together in an attempt to improve the world's conditions. They are as following:

- The World Bank
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- United Nations
- UNESCO
- UNICEF
- UNDP
- International Labour Organization
- World Health Organization

The World Bank is often confused with the IMF but they are two completely different organizations.

The **International Monetary Fund** focuses on numerous things as such as:

- promote international monetary cooperation
- facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade
- promote exchange stability
- assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments
- Making their resources available (under adequate safeguards) to members experiencing balance of payment difficulties.

The **World Bank** has a different area of focus, they:

- Fight poverty and improve the living standards of people in the developing world.
- Provide loans, policy advice, technical assistance and knowledge sharing services to low and middle income countries to reduce poverty.
- Promote growth to create jobs and to empower poor people to take advantage of these opportunities.

They are the largest external fund-raiser of education and of HIV/AIDS programs. They believe strongly in anti-corruption, debt relief, and bio-diversity projects. They work with others to achieve their goals. They also help with bringing water, electricity and transport to the poor.

The **United Nations** are affiliated with over thirty organizations. Popular belief is that they only focus on peace and human rights but seventy percent of their work is devoted to the promotion of better living conditions and employment. Their belief is that if these conditions are improved, we will finally get world peace!



DEVELOPMENT POLICIES FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

Development policies for disabled people shifted from project aid to program aid. There are a couple of programs but the one we shall particularly focus on is the Millennium Development program founded by United Nations.

Millennium Development Goals

- The MDGs consists of 8 goals, and
- The overall goal is to halve absolute poverty by 2015
 - The proportion of people living on less than \$ 1 per day

The goals are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

Some interesting facts have been shared about disabilities.

1. 600 million persons live with disabilities worldwide
2. 70% live in developing countries
3. 82% live below the poverty line
4. Persons with disabilities comprise about 20% of the poorest of the poor
5. 25% of the population in the Asia-Pacific are impacted by disability
6. 50% of the disabilities are preventable and directly linked to poverty
7. 20% of impairments are caused by malnutrition
8. 1-2% of children with disabilities in developing countries receive an education
9. 2% of persons with disabilities have access to rehabilitation and appropriate basic services
10. Mortality of children with disabilities can be as high as 80% (overall under-five mortality is below 20%)
11. Every minute 30 women are injured or disabled from childbirth



WFD AND THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

The WFD website has a list of fact sheets but one in particular has caught more attention- “Deaf in Developing Countries” You can find it at http://www.wfdeaf.org/pdf/fact_deafdevelop.pdf. It contains information about the survey carried out in 1988 to obtain data on human and linguistic rights of Deaf people in various developing countries. The fact sheet is an interesting read!

They also have policy papers. “WFD Work in Developing Countries” can be found at http://www.wfdeaf.org/pdf/policy_work_dev.pdf and “Work Done by Member Organizations in Developing Countries” can be found at http://www.wfdeaf.org/pdf/policy_member_dev.pdf.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Kasper Bergmann shared what Denmark has done for developing countries. For 13 years, Denmark has worked with Uganda (their agreement ends in December). They started with the following objectives:

- Strengthening Uganda National Association of the Deaf
- Establishing local Deaf Associations
- Improving democracy
- Recognition of Sign Language
- Access to SL interpreters

They achieved the following in 13 years:

- Sign Language is mentioned in the constitution with other spoken languages
- 2-year full-time SL interpreter training funded by the government
- Interpreted news at 2 national television channels
- 1 deaf Member of Parliament
- SL dictionary will be published next year
- The general population has lesser prejudices towards deaf people
- UNAD is stronger

We also had to think about what our countries were doing for developing countries and what more we could do for developing countries.

Kasper ended his presentation with five commandments:

- A developing project is a long term commitment



- Keep focused
- Stick to your core competences
- Don't be dependent on a few people
- Sustainability

World Federation of the Deaf Youth Section

The World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) was founded in 1951, with the first WFD Youth Forum/Assembly in 1987. The first ever WFD Youth Camp was in 1995 in Ireland. It proved to be popular amongst the youths, so the WFD introduced Junior Youth Camp in 1997.

WHO ARE THEY?



The WFDYS are aiming to have their own organization structure so that they can release information to youths all over the world without having going through 129 Ordinary members which have proved useless.

Their priority is to get the information to the developing countries. The statistics from the WFD stated that 70 million Deaf people in the world, only 3% are taught in Sign Language. 80% lives in developing countries.

WFD Camps

WFD Camps take place all over in the world annually. The WFDYS has unveiled more plans for future camps.

- Children's Camp (10 to 12 years old)
- Junior Youth Camp (13 to 17 years old)
- Youth Camp (18 – 30 years old)

The objectives of those Camps – **Networking & Cultural exchanges.**



ASGER BERGMANN – SWOT and Organization

Asger Bergmann was born in 1947 in Aalborg to Deaf parents. He grew up with a hearing brother. He attended Gallaudet University for a year in 1975. That was the pivotal period of his life when a new world was introduced to him – a Deaf world. He saw many advanced in terms of technology and access to the hearing world. He then brought the knowledge back home and started to campaign for many things for the Deaf people. He is the currently President of Danish Deaf Association (DDL).

ORGANIZATION

In his first part of lecture, he explained known organizations' structures and how those organizations were formed –

Nordic Deaf Council (DNR)

It was formed in 1907 covering Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Iceland. Every 4 year, the DNR holds few days meeting with representatives from each country to discuss the improvements and plans for the future. They could therefore help each other to make Nordic countries a better place for Deaf people.

Interesting tidbit: They had NO constitution just like United Kingdom. Due to committed traditions, Scandinavia and the U.K. automatically know what to do. The DNR had own flag which is passed on to each country who will be hosting the following meeting. Swedish is mainly used during the meetings.

The DNR will celebrate their 100th year anniversary in 2007 in Denmark.

European Union of the Deaf (EUD)

It started in 1985 with the British Deaf Association (BDA) asking the European Union about a section within the EU for Deaf. Since it was possible, the BDA then found funding to invite 15 European countries to the meeting – and to agree the opening of the EUD.

World Federation of the Deaf (WFD)

Founded in 1951. In the WFD's constitution, International Sign must be used in any congress and other WFD events. But it was American Sign Language (ASL) which had a strong influence on other countries.



STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZATION

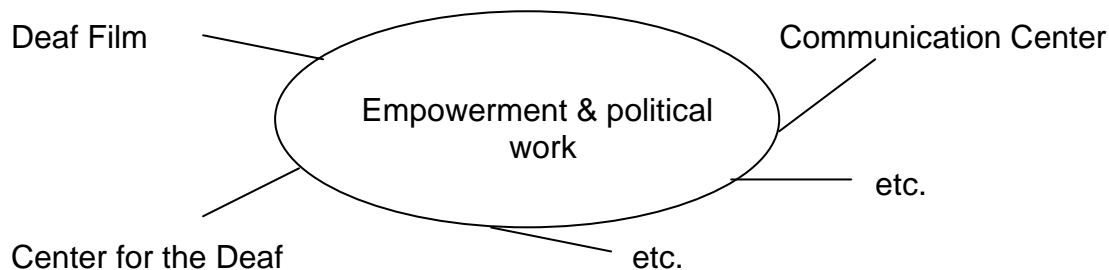
Asger then explained about two Deaf organizations from Finland and Denmark –

FINLAND
5,000,000 people
KL (Finnish Deaf Association)
130 workers

DENMARK
5,000,000 people
DDL (Danish Deaf Association)
14 workers (rising to 25 due to small projects)

What is the difference? – The number of workers.

The Finnish Deaf Association (KL) has this structure –



The KL used 130 workers to cover ALL categories relating to Deaf Communication in one building.

The DDL is different; they only focus on Empowerment & political work. (14 workers). There are small categories which are not under the control of DDL. But however, the DDL have at least 1 representative in their Board, so that no-one will lose track of what is happening to those small categories.

It had been debated whether is the best method – Finnish or Danish. In a quick conclusion, there are some positives as well negatives in both organization structures. More views on the organization structure are needed from experienced organizers will help to give people a proper conclusion.

Deaf President Now! campaign (1988) is an example of a great organization skills and teamwork. There were 4 "voices" who signed aggressively to rally many Deaf people to support them. Many of the public thought they did all the work, in fact, there are 7 more people who were the "brains". They organized the campaign flawlessly, it had a profound impact on Deaf Community – a Deaf President of Gallaudet University.

Following that event, the world was invited to attend the Deaf Way I (1989) at Gallaudet University. Many countries opened their eyes at Americans and began to realise that it is important to fight for Deaf Rights. It had been said that Deaf



Way II (2002) is less impacting than the first one for older people. Young people treat Deaf Way II as a "normal" event. It is understandable for youths to feel like that since there are lots of services, access for them while they are growing up, forgetting about older people who fought their way across the government for the privileges that the youth is taking for granted.

SWOT

SWOT contains 4 categories which are important for organisation skills and development.

Strength
Weakness
Opportunity
Threat

An example of SWOT table –

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
OPPORTUNITY	THREAT

The goals of SWOT are –

- To get rid of Threat
- Reduce Weakness
- Improve Strength

The best way to start is to look for any positives from either Strength or Opportunity and use those positives to get rid of negatives in Weakness or Threat. The Opportunity section is very useful to get rid of both Weakness and Threat.

Any organization will need to do SWOT which will give the team the clear picture of what the organization's goals will be. It also will help to solve many weakness and threats.

Ending the lecture, Asger asked us to do homework –

"DEAF PEOPLE IN THE WORLD 2020"



- Vision (Future dreams, feelings, wishes and knowledge)
- Goal (Priorities)
- Strategies (How to reach the goal)

Using SWOT will help us to find the goal and best strategies to achieve the best possible world for Deaf people in 2020.

LEADERSHIP & TEAMWORK

What makes a good leader? A bad one? In history, many of our good leaders have been people with charisma or have something that makes the people around them feel good. It is hard to describe but can be seen in their interaction with people, being emphatic and able to work in a team. They are also positive and strong. A bad leader may be someone who does not listen or communicate effectively. They may also put themselves above everyone else and are unable to work in a team. Leadership is essential because it applies everything we do at work -interacting with people and it reins the accomplishments we pursue to make.

Working in a team is so feasible because it provides the opportunity for different people to come together and share their skills and knowledge. It is impossible for one person to have ALL the qualities needed to accomplish something. A team has a goal and works together to accomplish certain goals by benefiting the different skills and qualities of each team member.