



Monitoring of discrimination the rights and freedoms of Roma with disabilities during war in Ukraine.

ICO Roma Women Fund Chiricli. Ukraine
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1 Overview situation of Roma with disabilities in Odessa region of Ukraine during war in 2022-2023.

ICO Roma Women Fund Chiricli had an honor to implement first part of this project from 22 April 2022 until 20 May 2022. Ukraine already had a war with Russian Federation at that time. Following project activities such as evaluation of human rights violation and discrimination of Roma with disabilities in Ukraine, Roma mediators interviewed Roma people with disabilities in communities in following regions: Lugansk (town Krimina), Kirovogradskiy (city Kropivniskiy), Odessa (city Odessa), Zakarpattya (city Uzhgorod) and Zaporizhskiy (city Zaporizhya).

In 2022, the mediators collected 72 questionnaires in regions of Ukraine. Unfortunately, discrimination of Roma with disabilities was explicit because the interviewing of Roma with disabilities underlined lack of state social service. For example, 44,4% of Roma people (32 persons) did not have pension cards at all. On question: “Are you registered with a disability identity card in Ukraine? 44,6 % of Roma with disabilities (40 persons) answered: ”no”. These facts confirmed discrimination of Roma with disabilities which was based on their origin and disability. Moreover, Roma with disabilities stated this during their interviewing in Roma communities.

On question: “What other important difficulties do you have today?” Roma with disabilities answered: “Financial reason, unemployment and financial difficulties; “treatment and registration of disability”; “safety for myself and my family”; “medicines and food”; “problem with rent of house””.

In relation to discrimination of Roma people, mediators identified that 52,4% of Roma people face discrimination which is based on ethnicity. As Roma explained them, discrimination is faced on living level. Some of Roma told that it was very hard to reach their aims because non Roma did not understand Roma ethnicity.

Fund Chiricli was working with the local authorities (state regional administrations) protecting the rights of Roma with disabilities. Team of Chiricli passed the needs of Roma with disabilities to administrations. There were: medical help, help with employment, health service and medicines, help with registration pension of disability, diapers, sanatorium treatment, rehabilitation, food and medicines, medical treatment and food for children and financial help. As a result, local authorities answered that

can only help Roma with disabilities with with the leftovers from the general Ukrainian humanitarian aid.

In winter 2023, Chiricli received calls from Odessa region with the complaint that Roma with disabilities face discrimination in receiving of humanitarian aid. Moreover, it was explained that general economic situation of Roma was very marginalized and social service for Roma with disabilities is absent. This situation led to the continuation of human rights activities in the Odessa region. This region in Ukraine is the largest region in terms of size and most of the Roma live in it.

Therefore, in 2023, Chirikli continues to monitor discrimination against the rights and freedoms of Roma with disabilities and protect their rights at the state and international levels.

In April 2023, 4 mediators of Fund Chiricli interviewed 102 Roma with disabilities in cities and villages such as: Poplavka, Petroverivka, Korsunci, Beresivka, Bolshevik (Odessa) in Odessa region. On 28 April, there were rocket attacks in Uman district that was 257 km from Odessa away. Mediators were interviewing Roma with disabilities in Odessa region at that time. It was heard the noise of rocket attack but mediators were working. Common Ukrainian security issues were implemented by Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, informing Ukrainians to stay in bomb-proof shelters, subway stations or underground rooms. Despite this warning, the mediators continued to work with the Roma.



2. Basic data and gender balance of Roma with disabilities.

Apparently in our days Roma people continue to belong to marginalized group of population. There are different opinions about Roma data statistics in Ukraine. The total number of the diaspora (according to the 2001 state census) is 47,587 people¹. Contrary to state statistics, numbers of Roma Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) were disagree with this numeration. Thus, after practical work in communities the Roma NGOs gave adequate statistics about Roma population. Organizations suggest numeration between 200 000 and 400 000 Roma people who were dispersed in country. The biggest population of Roma lived is in Zakarpattia (Western Ukraine 42 580 Roma people)² , Odessa (Southern Ukraine), and Cherkassy (Central Ukraine) regions. Since the war started in Ukraine Roma emigrated and migrated inside of country. In our days there is no exact statistics how many Roma live in Ukraine now. Unfortunately, Fund Chiricli does not know yet how many Roma died during war in Ukraine. This statistics is not discovered yet.

On January 1, 2021, there were 2.7 million people with disabilities in Ukraine, including: 222,300 people with disabilities of the first group, 900,800 of the second group and 1.4 million of the third group. According to the State Statistics Service, there were 163,900 children among persons with disabilities³.

As it was mentioned above, there were interviewed 102 Roma with disabilities who live in Odessa region. Thus, the age of interviewed Roma with disabilities was from 19 until 68 years old. As for the gender balance, there were interviewed 58,4% of Roma women and 41,6% of Roma men.

Mediators identified that there are 41,6% of Roma with disabilities are single because of disability. 16,8% are widows and widowers. 34,7% are married. 6,8% are divorced. On question: “Do you work by profession in time of war?”- 96% of Roma with disabilities are answered “No”. Although according to article 18-1 of the Law of

¹ State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, Census 2001, See .<<http://2001ukrsencus.gov.ua/eng>>

² Mirjam Karoly, Olga Tsviliy, Mariana Milosheva-Krushe A Gender-Responsive Evaluation of the Strategy for the Protection and Integration of the Roma National Minority into Ukrainian Society. Inception report, May 2019. See <https://rm.coe.int/final-report-roma-strategy-eng/16809e2230>

³ See <https://www.edf-fepgh.org/content/uploads/2023/02/PDF-Summary-of-monitoring-report-Rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-during-the-war-in-Ukraine.pdf>

Ukraine "On the Basis of Social Protection of People with Disabilities in Ukraine,"⁴ the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the resolution № 1836 of 27.12.2006, which approved the Order of granting subsidies to employers at the expense of the Fund of Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities, to create special places of work for disabled persons registered in the state employment service. Only 4% of Roma with disabilities work by profession in time of war.

66,3% of Roma with disabilities are retired. 21% of Roma with disabilities have incomplete secondary education. 10% Roma with disabilities do not have any education. 50% of Roma with disabilities have secondary education. Rest of the interviewed Roma with disabilities have from 3 until 5 academic years of studying only.

Mediators identified that Roma with disabilities live far away from Odessa (from 16 km until 112 km from Odessa away). Local transportation (mini buses) go from Odessa to Poplavka, Petroverivka, Korsunci, Beresivka, once per week. Besides, roads are damaged because of frequent rocket attacks. From social side, drivers afraid to go to mentioned communities because of negative social stereotype to Roma. Ukrainians say that: “ Roma are very unsociable and evil. They can curse a person and bring damage to him.” In our days, mediators do not see changes in attitude of non-Roma to Roma in cities and villages of Odessa region because of stereotype.

Roma houses are set in separate Roma communities without access to electricity, central heating and water supply. In cold seasons Roma with disabilities could heat their houses by stoves, in case if they had some woods or coal. They can also cook on stove or three big stones with small fire which they can put in their yards. A problem is that state social service is absent in Roma communities. Mediators are saying:”Roma with disabilities are forgotten by social service.”

Nevertheless war is going on in Ukraine village councils discriminate Roma with disabilities in receiving of humanitarian aid. Only Roma organizations can help Roma with disabilities with some food products, hygienic items and vitamins delivering boxes to the houses of Roma with disabilities.

⁴ See: <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Disability/StudyEqualityAndNonDiscrimination/NHRIs/Ukraine.doc>



Regarding the state of drinking water in the Roma communities where the interviewed Roma with disabilities lived, it was found that the water was spoiled due to frequent

rocket fire and military operations. Also, corpse poison got into the groundwater from the corpses of soldiers and civilians. The problem is that the corpses are not buried deep in the ground, and the corpse poison gets into the groundwater. The sea and rivers in Odessa region are suffering. Ukrainian services use chlorine to purify drinking water, but it is not enough to purify water. In general, the ecology of the Odessa region is now in a deplorable state. Garbage in some communities is collected by social services only once a week, which is a violation of all European standards for garbage collection.

Every day, state services turn off electricity and water for half a day (from noon to evening). This continued even before the war for more than 20 years. At the same time, the services explained to people that the service was carried out in order to save electricity, but the services took money for the entire period of service to citizens.

3 Health risks and problems of Roma with disabilities.

Mediators of Fund Chiricli found that 90,1% of Roma with disabilities are in need of medical help. Unfortunately, because of war in Ukraine, state hospitals are full of wounded soldiers and wounded civilians who are on hospital treatment. Thus, some Roma with disabilities explained a problem of state hospitals - "no free beds in the wards."

On answer: "Do you need psychological support?" - 37,6% of Roma with disabilities answered: "yes". On question: "Do you have difficulty seeing even if you are wearing glasses?" - 13,9% answered: "Yes", 82,2% answered: "No". 1,95% answered: "A lot of difficulties. 1.95% answered: "Cannot do at all." 48,5% of Roma with disabilities have problem with walking or climbing steps. 14,5% of Roma with disabilities cannot walk or climbing steps at all. 13,9% of Roma with disabilities have a lot of difficulties with walking or climbing steps.

On question: "Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?" - 30,7% answered: "Yes". 66,3 % answered: "No". 3% of Roma with disabilities answered: "A lot of difficulties." Also, 28,7% of Roma with disabilities have difficulty with self care (such as washing all over or dressing). 2,5% of Roma with disabilities have lot of difficulties with washing all over or dressing. 2 % of Roma with disabilities answered: "Cannot do at all". On question: "Using your usual language do you have difficulty communicating? (for example understanding or being understood by others) 5,9% of Roma with disabilities answered: "Yes".

Roma with disabilities have current sicknesses and also disability. **There were identified 3 groups of disability** among interviewed Roma. **Besides, sicknesses of theirs are:** hypertension, intestinal dysplasia, cataract, poor eyesight, sugar diabetes, concussion of brain, can't walk, bronchial asthma, heart disease, after a stroke, hard to walk, bad teeth, skin problems, emotional stress, 3 micro-strokes, multiple sclerosis, hearing problem, 2nd degree diabetes, acromegaly, high blood pressure, hepatitis C, kidney disease, vision problem, 1 person has a neoplasm, atrophy of lower limbs, dispersion, disability of 1st group oncology, severe oncology, metastases in the head, radiculitis, arthritis and insulin resistance.

Also, 70,3% of Roma with disabilities are not registered with disability identity card. 66,3% of Roma with disabilities never received a pension. According to explanations of Roma with disabilities, (33,7%) receive pension with the big breaks⁵ since last year. For example, a Roma man told that: "Pension Fund's representatives stated: "We have an all-Ukrainian recalculation of pensions and Roma, like all others, will not receive a pension for 3 month. We need to do a recalculation. Wait."

Another Roma with disability in age of 56 years old complained to Chiricli's mediator in Odessa region, that his pension was reduced on 200 Ukrainian grivnyas what affects his life. A reason was not explain to this person. 66,3% of Roma with disabilities, who never received the pension explained that they were registering their disabilities, but because CT examination was extremely expensive they could not manage to finish their medical examination of disability. Besides, another problem is that Odessa state hospitals requires payment for the undergoing medical examination from all citizens including Roma with disabilities. Although, *Constitution of Ukraine includes article 49: "Everyone has the right to health care, medical care and health insurance. Health care is provided by state financing of relevant socioeconomic, medical and sanitary and health and preventive programs. The state creates conditions for effective and accessible medical care for all citizens. Medical assistance is provided free of charge in state and communal health care institutions; the existing network of such institutions cannot be reduced. The state promotes the development of medical institutions of all forms of ownership"*⁶.

Apart of it, Roma complained that the amount of pension is very small and it is not possible to survive on this pension. For example, One Roma mother who takes care of her son with disability (the son cannot walk after a wall fell on him at a construction site). A problem is

⁵ Roma with disabilities did not receive pension for long time.

⁶ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>

state social service does not visit neither helps with equipment nor provides help of social workers or volunteers to this family. If this service worked, then it would help this mother to pick her son up and take him to outside. This Roma man is staying mostly inside of house. Food prices became very high in the shops and pension of this mother is not enough to cover expenses of her son with disability.

Before the war those Roma with disabilities who were registered with disability identity card received diapers and other hygienic facilities. Since the war started Roma with disabilities do not receive any hygienic products neither humanitarian aid nor diapers. On question:” What other important difficulties do you have today?” - 25% of Roma with disabilities answered that they need money for food, medicines and money for medical treatment. 3% of Roma with disabilities stated about problems with payment of utilities. 4% stated about problem with registration of pension. 2% Roma with disabilities need orthopedic shoes.

Apart of these problems Roma with disabilities mentioned about discrimination on meetings in the departments of social protection in the Odessa region. 12 Roma with disabilities told:” we felt discrimination and nobody wanted to hear our problems neither talk to us”. Roma with disabilities stated reasons of discrimination: “not nice look, disabilities, depression, blindness, bad health, bad state, little mobility.” “...People afraid of me often because of my sickness.”

4 Needs of Roma with disabilities

There were identified needs of Roma with disabilities (further RWD) during their interviewing. 66,3 %, who need help to register their disability. Roma with disabilities stated they never received pension. It was because doctors told them to pay for CT and other medical examinations. RWD cannot manage to pay for medical examination due to lack of money.

Besides, Roma with disabilities are in need of food, plain water, diapers, medicines, hygienic products, finances for life and baby food. In addition, housing conditions are not built with appropriate equipment for Roma with disabilities. Therefore, RWD who cannot move and walk need this equipment in the bathroom and toilet. It is important for them to have appropriate equipment in the bedroom to stand up or sit down on bed. Apart of it, 90,1% need medical help. A problem is that family doctors do not visit houses of Roma with disabilities because not all of RWD signed a contract for medical care and underwent a medical examination by doctors, which must also be paid for.

It is important to say that Roma need to be registered in inner state monitoring of persons with disabilities. According to words of interviewed RWD, they never saw this service at home neither service of psychologists nor social volunteers service. 48,5 % need help with buying of wheelchairs and other mobility accessories. 28,7 % need help of social volunteers or social workers in the houses of Roma with disabilities because Roma cannot wash themselves and put their dresses on.



5 State social assistance.

In relation to receiving of social assistance Chiricli's mediators found out that 42% of Roma with disabilities do not have pension card at all. On question: "Do you have access to receive money through your pension card today?" - 42% of interviewed Roma with disabilities answered: "No." On question: "Can you use your pension card in general?" - 79% of interviewed Roma with disabilities answered: "Yes." 3% of Roma with disabilities answered that they cannot walk and able to go to use ATM.

On question: Since the war started, were you able to receive any forms of state social assistance? " -36% of Roma with disabilities answered: "No".

On question: " Please provide details of what forms of state social assistance do you receive during war and difficulties in accessing it?" - 41% answered " We never received this assistance." 30% of Roma with disabilities answered: " As far as we belong to IDPs and we

are registered with disability ID card we receive state social assistance for accommodation.”

12 % of Roma with disabilities answered:”We receive disability pension.”

12% of Roma with disability answered:” We received food products couple of times only during war.” 2% of Roma with disabilities answered:” We receive state social assistance for a large family.”

2% of Roma with disabilities answered:” We receive survivor's pension only.” 1% of Roma with disabilities answered:”I received free medical treatment of tuberculosis.” One Roma with disability stated that he does not receive diapers.” 1% of Roma with disability explained answered:” A postman brought me a pension home. Since a war started a situation became more complicated with delivering of pension.” On question:” What other important difficulties do you have today?” - 13% of Roma with disabilities answered:” We have problems with housing.”

18% of Roma with disabilities answered, that they do not have enough of money for food. 50% of Roma with disabilities told that they need money for medicines, hygienic products and money to live on. 45% of Roma told they need medical treatment. 2% of Roma with disabilities are in need of physical help of volunteers or social workers who can come to their houses at least 3 times per month. One Roma with disabilities explained that he needs a bed with disability equipment.

In addition, Roma with disabilities explained about difficulties with reaching of regional city - Odessa by transportation and told about broken roads. Also, there is no access to infrastructure (roads, pharmacy, shops, cafes, no lactose food, transportation with the space for wheelchairs). A part of it, current war brought additional sickness such as frequent head ache, insomnia and temporary nervous breakdowns. Some Roma cannot eat neither sleep because of fear of rocket attacks.

[6 Discrimination of Roma girls in education.](#)

According to interviewing of Roma with disabilities in Odessa region 80,2% of Roma explained that they have children. On question:”If you have daughters, do they have access to Internet for online studying?”- 56,4% of Roma with disabilities answered:”They don’t have access to Internet and studying online.” According to local rules in Odessa region, 50% of children must study online. 43,6% of RWD have Internet access only. Thus only 43,6% of Roma girls can study online.

A problem is that Odessa regional department of education does not pay attention to this problem. Therefore, 56,4% of Roma girls remain without educational classes

during the war. It is a big problem, because Roma girls are left without educational program for 1 year and 2 month. Fund Chiricli plans to work on this problem in collaboration with Odessa regional state administration and department of education. Fund will ask support of teachers - volunteers who can visit Roma communities and give free classes to Roma girls. Thus, Roma girls will catch up with the educational state program. Besides, Fund Chiricli plans to create weekend schools where teachers-volunteers will help Roma children to study in secondary schools better.

[7 Collaboration with local authorities in solving problems of Roma with disabilities.](#)

Since 2019 Fund Chiricli started to work with the state institutions regarding protection of Roma with disabilities rights on national and international levels. Thus, Chiricli's spread humanitarian help to Roma with disabilities and researched problems of theirs in Odessa regions. Before problems of Roma with disabilities were never rising up by other Ukrainian organizations on appropriate level.

On 18 April 2023, Fund conducted a national online conference. Following participants were presents: representative of the Higher Commissioner for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the state expert of the expert group on rehabilitation of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, state expert of the expert group on issues of persons with disabilities of the Ministry of Social Policy, Deputy Director of the Department of Culture, Nationalities, Religions and Protection of Cultural Heritage Objects of the Odessa Regional Administration, mediators and representatives of Fund Chiricli.



There were discussed and formed joint actions regarding improving situation of Roma with disabilities. Also it was discussed future composing letter to Minister of Social Policy in Ukraine for using Roma Strategy and buying mobility accessories for Roma with disabilities. As for the advocacy in Odessa region there were arranged meetings with state representatives of Pension Fund and Department of Social Protection in Odessa region for the discussion problems of Roma with disabilities namely, problems related to the reduction of disability pension.

Chiricli mediators lead advocacy activities communicating with Roma with disabilities in Roma communities and accept Roma with disabilities in the office in Odessa. Also mediators are striving to safe life of Roma with disabilities in case of emergency (calling of ambulance to Roma communities, driving Roma with disabilities to the hospitals, women delivery, surgery etc.).

After long communication with local authority social workers promised to provide humanitarian aid to Roma with disabilities and avoid discrimination of Roma with disabilities in social service. Besides, it is planned to lead an international online conference in June 2023 for the discussion common steps in solving Roma problems. As a fact, state institutions will join Fund Chiricli in protection the rights of Roma

with disabilities only in case of proved (documented) discrimination of Roma with disabilities in Odessa region.

On 20 June 2023 Fund Chiricli conducted online international conference. There were present participants: Head of the department of correctional education, social work and interaction with inclusive resource centers of the Department of Education and Science of Odessa Regional State - Uglich Oksana, Representative of the Government Commissioner for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Fursova Lyudmila, Deputy Director of the Department of Culture, Nationalities, Religions and Protection of Cultural Heritage Objects of the Odessa Regional Administration - Risnikova Yaroslava, Programme Manager Eastern/Southeastern Europe and Ukraine International Solidarity SODI Organization - Marie Robinski, Disability Project Officer of Minority Rights Group International (MRG) - Lauren Avery, Project Coordinator of Minority Rights Group International (MRG) - Sira Thiam, Mediator and Chiricli representative in Odessa region - Maxim Dgum, High Commissioner for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine- Tatyana Barantsova, Head of the Department of the Commissioner for Equal Rights and Freedoms of National Minorities in Political and Religious Views - Ganna Barabash, representative of Fund Chiricli- Lina Kondur, President of Fund Chiricli - Yuliia Kondur.

Topic of discussion was - "Situation of Roma with disabilities, which was based on monitoring carried out in Odessa region in April 2023". Following proposals were received from state representatives in relation to help Roma with disabilities:

- to invite Roma girls for online studying to houses of culture in villages: Korsunci, Poplavaka, Petroverivka, Bolshevik of Odessa region;
- to engage Roma children into participation in summer camps where psychological help can be provided to Roma children and youth in the time of war;
- to buy accessories for vision for the price of mobile phones for Roma with disabilities who cannot see even if they wear glasses; It is possible to use local programs to buy vision accessories;
- to join the activities related to the protection of Roma with disabilities, which will be conducted by representatives of the Office of Ombudsman in Ukraine.

8 Recommendations.

Fund Chiricli recommends to Odessa Regional State Administration:

- To delegate one representative from office of social protection, who will join Roma or Non-Roma mediator in visiting Roma with disabilities houses. It is important for leading of inner state monitoring of situation of Roma with disabilities according to Decree⁷ № 335, “About the statement of Changes to the State standard of care at home”, which was adopted by Ukraine on 16.06 2021, paragraph 1.4 of Part I of the Decree № 355.
- To eliminate absence of Internet in houses of Roma with disabilities for free access Roma girls into online educational classes of secondary schools. To use budget of Roma Strategy 2030 for solving of this problem.

For expert group on issues of persons with disabilities of the Ministry of Social Policy:

- To convince Minister of Ministry of Social Policy to influence on financing solving problems of Roma with disabilities in housing, medical service, reconstruction of ruined houses and their official registration using budget of Roma Strategy 2030. Also, support Roma with disabilities health providing them appropriate help in receiving of mobility accessories, orthopedic shoes or hearing apparatuses, disability equipment for bedroom, disability equipment in their bathroom and rest rooms using budget of Roma Strategy 2030.

For Office of Higher Commissioner for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities:

- To assist in protection the rights of Roma with disabilities in cases of reduction of disability pensions and non-payment of pensions.
- To protect the rights of Roma with disabilities in cases of discrimination their medical rights in state hospitals and doctor's appointments, extortion of money for treatment, medical appointments with doctors and diagnostics.

To expert group on rehabilitation of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine:

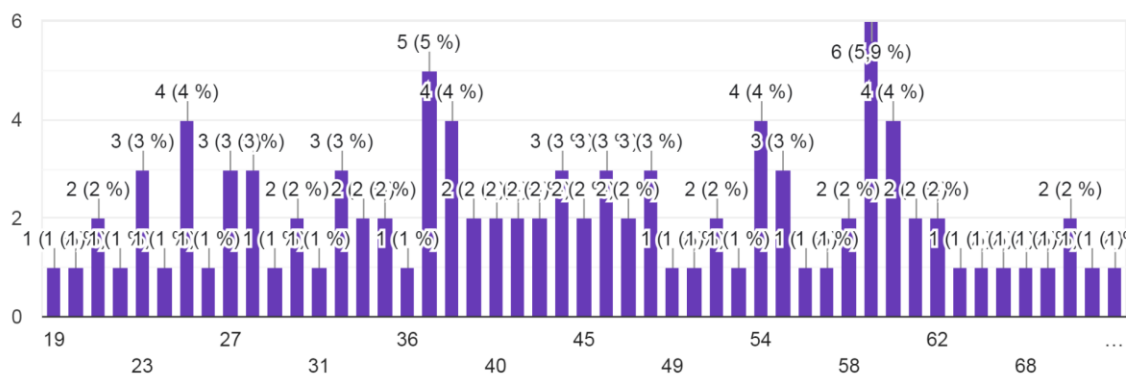
- To protect rights of Roma with disabilities in rehabilitation centers, to pay attention to their health and spiritual state using budget of Roma Strategy 2030.

⁷ See electronic resources: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1100-21#top>

Appendix 1

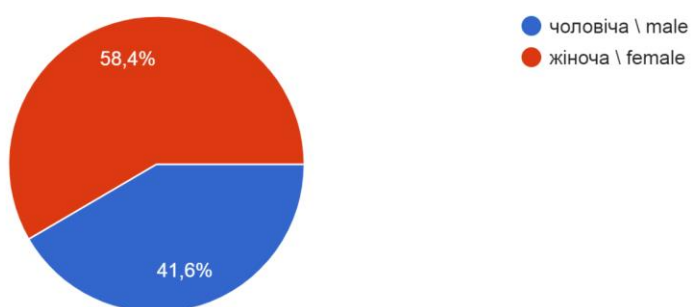
Скільки Вам років?/ How old are you?

101 ответ



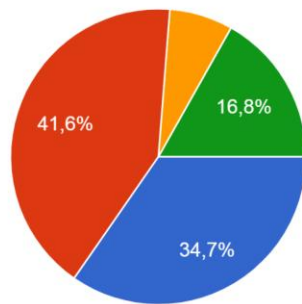
Яка Ваша стать?/ What is your gender?

101 ответ



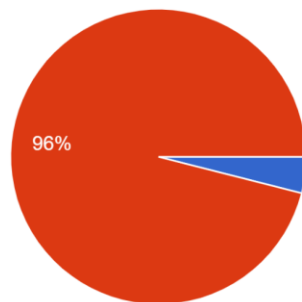
Яке Ваше сімейне положення? /
101 ответ

What is your marital status?



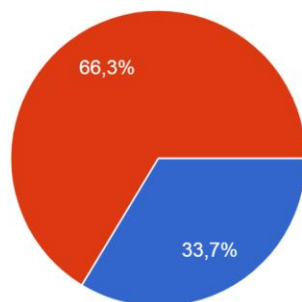
- одружений (на) / married
- не одружени (на) / single
- розлучений (на) / divorced
- вдова (вдівець) / widow (widower)

Чи працюєте Ви за спеціальністю під час війни? / Do you work by profession in time of war?
101 ответ



- так
- ні

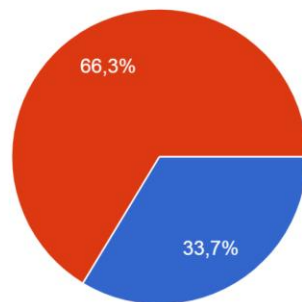
Ви пенсіонер (пенсіонерка)? Are you retired now?
101 ответ



- так / yes
- ні / no

Ви отримуєте пенсію? / Do you receive a pension?

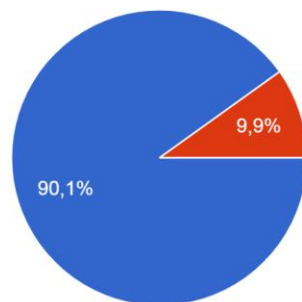
101 ответ



● так /yes
● ніколи не отримував(ла)/ I have never received

Вам потрібно медична допомога? / Do you need medical help?

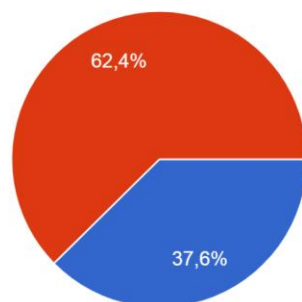
101 ответ



● так/ yes
● ні/ no

Вам потрібна психологічна підтримка? / Do you need psychological support?

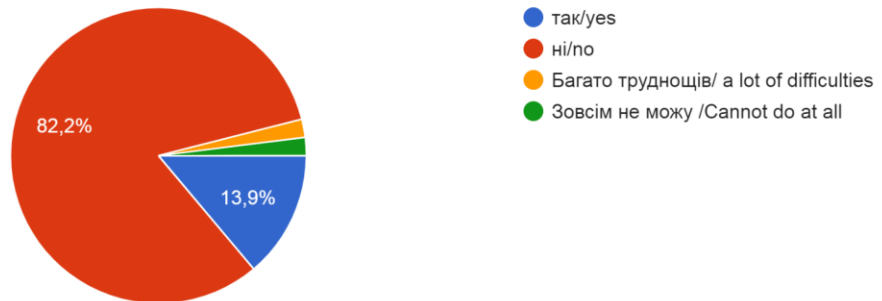
101 ответ



● так /yes
● ні/ no

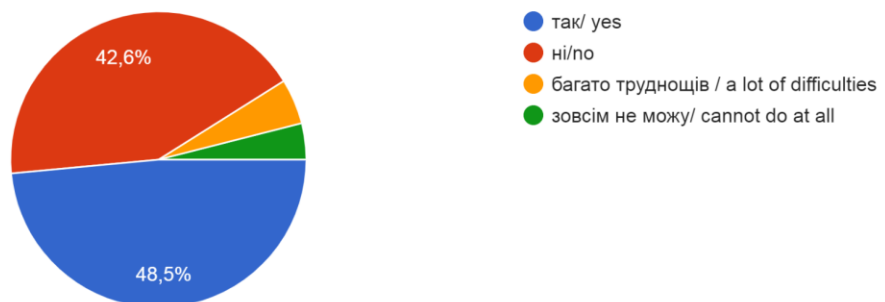
Вам важко бачити, навіть якщо ви в окулярах? / Do you have difficulty seeing even if you are wearing glasses?

101 ответ



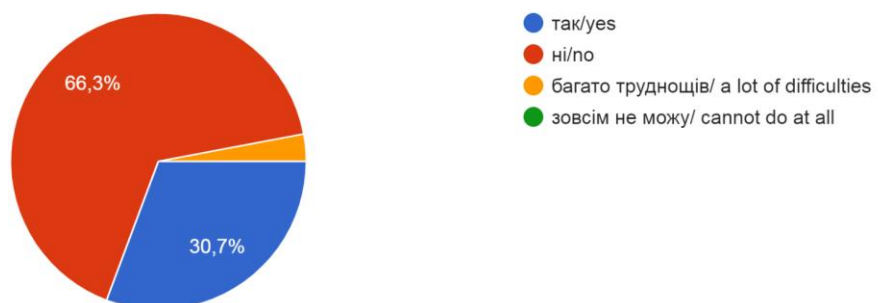
У вас проблеми з ходьбою або підйомом по сходах?/ Do you have problem walking or climbing steps?

101 ответ



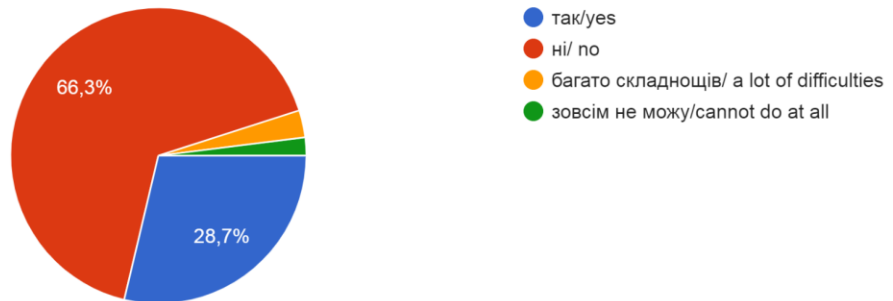
Вам важко запам'ятати чи зосередитися?/Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?

101 ответ



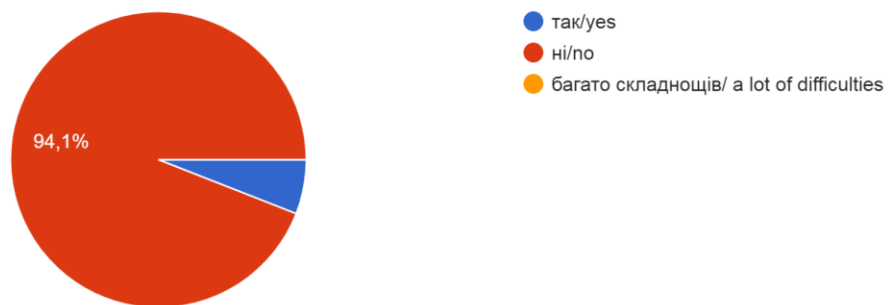
Чи відчуваєте ви труднощі (з доглядом за собою, наприклад) митися чи одягатися?/ Do you have difficulty (with self care such as) washing all over or dressing?

101 ответ



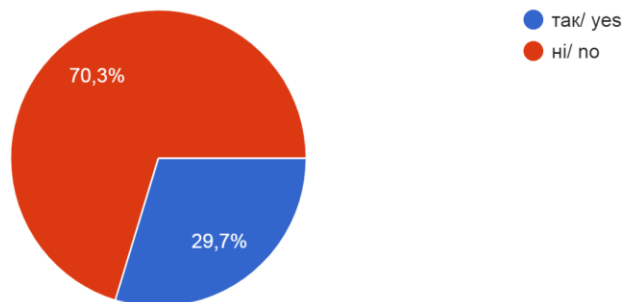
Використовуючи вашу звичну мову, вам важко спілкуватися? (наприклад розуміти або бути зрозумілим іншими)/Using your usual language, do ...nderstanding or being understood by others)

101 ответ



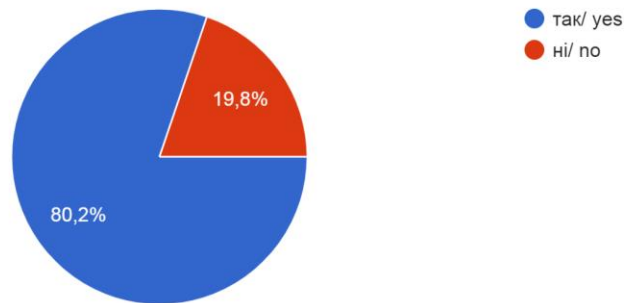
Ви зареєстровані з посвідченням інваліда в Україні? /Are you registered with a disability identity card in Ukraine?

101 ответ



Чи є в вашій родині діти? Are there any children in your family?

101 ответ



Якщо у вас є дочки, чи мають вони доступ до Інтернету для онлайн-навчання?/ If you have daughters, do they have access to Internet for online studying?

101 ответ

