

ENIL Personal Assistance Survey

Country/region: Belarus

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Contact Person: Enira Bronitskaya, b_eniraa@hotmail.com

ENIL Contact Person: Dilyana Deneva, dilyana.deneva@enil.eu

PART 1: KEY INFORMATION ABOUT PERSONAL ASSISTANCE

LEGISLATION/POLICY	
Is there legislation covering personal assistance (PA)?	<p>NO</p> <p>There is no institute of individual assistants in the Republic of Belarus. Social services existing in the country are overwhelmingly state-owned. And at the same time there are a lot of restrictions in rendering free services to needy persons with disabilities, depending from their financial status (poverty), presence of close relatives (the fact of having working relatives restricts a disabled from getting free services, and sometimes relatives, also on financial grounds, are not capable of providing for proper care of the disabled).</p> <p>According to the law there can be “a person taking care of a disabled”. This system creates a discriminatory situation for these persons in comparison with the other categories of workers, because the money he/she gets is “benefit” and their salary and social protection are very problematic in the general norms of legislation. The list of services rendered is not exhaustive for the provision of unassisted living for some categories of persons with disabilities. It should be mentioned that at present the legislative bodies of our country are preparing to make some changes to the existing legislation, including the changes to the list of free services to needy persons with disabilities. At present, the provision of services to persons with disabilities living in rural areas is especially insufficient.</p>

Is PA currently provided on a pilot basis?	N/A
What is the total number of registered PA users in the country?	This data is not accessible
Has this number increased, decreased or stagnated (eg due to waiting lists) in the last 5 years?	We can't be sure, but think situation is the same
Does everyone, regardless of type of impairment, have access to PA?	N/A
Does everyone, regardless of age, have access to PA?	N/A
Are there restrictions on what PA can be used for?	N/A
CHANGES IN LEGISLATION/POLICY	
Have there been any changes in legislation/policy restricting the use of PA in the last 5 years?	NO
Have any other limitations been introduced that prevent/restrict PA use in the last 5 years?	Administrative procedures become more strict for people who need PA.
If negative changes/restrictions have taken place in the last 5 years, what were the reasons (eg structural, financial etc.)?	We supposed because of financial reasons, also because this is not systematic policy to give PA.
ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS	
Who carries out eligibility assessments for PA?	N/A
How often are assessments repeated?	N/A

Is there a specific assessment tool that is used?	N/A
FUNDING	
How are PA services funded?	N/A
Is PA a means tested service?	N/A
What is the maximum number of PA hours per day/week that can be approved?	N/A
What is the hourly rate that is funded?	N/A
Are direct payments/personal budgets available for funding PA?	N/A
What is the total number of direct payments/personal budget holders in the country?	N/A
Are family members allowed to be paid as PAs?	YES
PROVIDERS AND SUPPORT	
Is there a choice of providers of PA services?	NO
If PA can be provided by user-cooperatives, do they have to be accredited?	N/A
Are PA users provided with training on how to manage their assistance?	N/A
Are people with intellectual disabilities allowed to manage their own assistance?	N/A
Are support services such as	N/A

peer support/peer counselling/IL training provided by user organisations funded by the state or the local authority?	

PART 2: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please provide background information about the introduction of PA into legislation/policy (which actors were involved in advocating for PA, was there inspiration drawn from a certain country, which public stakeholders were needed to set it up, which challenges arose in the process of developing the legislation/policy, what resources were needed)?	
Are there any current challenges in implementing the PA legislation/policy?	This is not state guarantee, PA is still not described detailed, no unified methodology to setting PA.
Has the legislation/policy on PA led to empowerment of disabled people, setting up of CILs or cooperatives etc.?	
Is PA used in the process of de-institutionalisation (to help people leave institutional care)?	
Was any research carried out in the country on the costs of PA? If yes, please provide links or attachments.	In 2010-2011 National research institute of Ministry of social protection and labour conducted research on this topic, but it is not public.

If family members are allowed to work as PAs, is this considered problematic or beneficial?	