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## NEWS FROM EDSA

Dear EDSA members,

last year we did a survey among EDSA members about "School inclusion". Most of you answered the questionnaire. Anna Contardi could present the very interesting results during our meeting in Dublin last autumn. (Results can be seen on the EDSA website)

Our next annual meeting will be in Madrid from 26-28 october 2018.

This time we will focus on "Job-inclusion".

Therefore we are sending you the following short survey with some questions about this topic. We hope that you all complete the form before 30 july and please send the questionnaire back to Anna Contardi, vice president of EDSA, who also prepared this survey. [annacontardi@aipd.it](mailto:annacontardi@aipd.it)

Results will be part of the program in Madrid.

Thank you!

Regards

Cora

## EDSA - SURVEY ON JOB INCLUSION

We ask EDSA members to complete this short questionnaire by July 30th. The results will be presented at the Job Inclusion Workshop to be held in Madrid on 26 October at the AGA.

Please send the questionnaire to [annacontardi@aipd.it](mailto:annacontardi@aipd.it) .

Thanks for your cooperation.

Anna Contardi

Edsa Vice President

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Questionnaire

Country.....

Association .....

1. In your country, which percentage (if you can't indicate the percentage give us a prevalence order: 1, the majority, 2, ...) of adults with DS at the end of educational studies and/or vocational training courses :

- ....% stay at home
- ....% attend day centers without time limit
- ....% are included in workshops or other similar forms of sheltered work
- ....% work for social enterprises
- ....% work in the free labour market

2. Is there a legal framework that promotes the inclusion of people with DS in the at work in the labour market (even within a more general law on disability)? YES NO

3. If so, what is foreseen? (More than one response is allowed):

- mandatory quota for companies which hire above a certain number of employees
- economic bonus for those who hire more than the mandatory quota
- fines for defaulters
- incentives for companies that hire disabled people (contributions, tax relief, ...)
- concessions for companies in compliance with the law in public contracts

- payment by the State of part of the salary
- other types of economic support
- other  
(specify).....  
.....

4. Does a worker with DS working in the free labour market receive the same salary as the other colleagues ?

YES NO

5. Does a worker with DS in a sheltered workshop receive a salary close to the minimum wage? YES NO

6. How many hours do employed workers with Ds usually work per week?

Few hours (<15h) Part time (15-25h) Full time (>25 h)

7. Are there dedicated services for job inclusion of people with DS?

NO YES Public services YES Private services

Which are prevalent? Public services Private services

8. Does your association directly operate in the field of job inclusion?

YES NO

9. If YES, which of these interventions are envisaged ? (More than one response is allowed): :

- Guidance / training of people with DS
- Sensitization /detection of would- be inclusive companies.
- Preselection / selection of workers' candidates for companies
- Tutoring of trainees
- Training managers and colleagues
- Support for workers and families outside the workplace
- Other (specify)...

10 Which of these methodologies is mainly used to promote inclusion (just 1 answer, please):

- vocational training courses for job guidance
- specific vocational training courses
- on .-the-job training (internship)

- Other (specify)...

11. What is, in your opinion, the main obstacle to the employment of people with Ds in your country(just 1 answer, please)::

- Inadequate/obsolete legal framework
- Specific and expert services shortage
- Prejudices / resistance of the employers
- Poor preparation of young people with sdD
- Resistance of families
- Other (specify).....

Questionnaire filled in by:

(First name, Family Name, role in the Association).....

.....

## EU FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The EU provides funding for a broad range of projects and programmes covering areas such as:

- regional & urban development
- employment & social inclusion
- agriculture & rural development
- maritime & fisheries policies
- research & innovation
- humanitarian aid.

### Management of funds

Funding is managed according to strict rules to ensure there is tight control over how funds are used and that the money is spent in a transparent, accountable manner.

As a group, the 28 EU Commissioners have the ultimate political responsibility for ensuring that EU funds are spent properly. But because most of the funding is managed within the beneficiary countries, responsibility for conducting checks and annual audits lies with national governments.

Over 76% of the EU budget is managed in partnership with national and regional authorities through a system of "shared management", largely through **5 big funds** - the [Structural & Investment Funds](#). Collectively, these help to implement the [Europe 2020 strategy](#).

- [European Regional Development Fund](#) (ERDF) – regional and urban development
- [European Social Fund](#) (ESF) – social inclusion and good governance
- [Cohesion Fund](#) (CF) – economic convergence by less-developed regions
- [European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development](#) (EAFRD)
- [European Maritime and Fisheries Fund](#) (EMFF)

Other funds are managed directly by the EU. These are provided in the form of:

- [Grants](#) for **specific projects in relation to EU policies**, usually following a public announcement known as a 'call for proposals'. Part of the funding comes from the EU, part from other sources.
- [Contracts](#) issued by EU institutions to **buy in services, goods or works** they need for their operations – like studies, training, conference organisation, IT equipment. Contracts are awarded through **calls for tender**.

[Recipients of tenders, grants, or development aid ear-marked for non-EU countries](#) are published online.

### Applying for funding

#### Small businesses

Can obtain EU funding through grants, loans and guarantees. Grants provide direct support, while other funding is available through programmes managed nationally.

### [EU funding for small businesses](#)

#### **Non-governmental & civil society organisations**

May be eligible for funding, provided they are active in EU policy areas and on a non-profit basis.

### [EU funding for NGOs by policy area](#)

#### **Young people**

Two main types of funding:

- [Education & training](#) - study opportunities through [Erasmus+](#), support for pupils nearing the end of secondary education, and vocational training in another country
- [Youth](#) – co-funding of projects which encourage civic involvement, volunteer work and a broader multicultural outlook.

#### **Researchers**

Between 2014 and 2020, the EU will provide almost **€80bn** in funding for research, mainly through its flagship research programme [Horizon 2020](#). This funding usually takes the form of grants, to part-finance a [broad range of research projects](#).

### [EU funding for research & innovation](#)

#### **Farmers & rural businesses**

Most farmers in the EU are eligible for direct income-support payments. Around a third of these are given in return for **green farming practices** (maintaining permanent grassland, crop diversification, etc.).

Farmers also receive money based on the amount of land they hold – again in return for employing eco-friendly farming methods that preserve biodiversity, soil and water quality and keep emissions low.

EU funding also helps farmers train in new techniques and upgrade or restructure their farms. And it is also applied more broadly to **improve life in rural areas**, by creating jobs and providing basic services.

In addition, under rural development, **young farmers** can benefit from specific support for setting-up their business as well as from higher support rates for investment they make in the business.

### [Rural development programmes - by country](#)

#### **EU funding for your project?**

The EU is famous for all the financial aid it gives, but do you know how exactly it works – who can get money, how and for what kind of things? Find out here!!

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/programme/others/eu-funding-for-your-project>

From [www.europa.eu](http://www.europa.eu)

## NEWS FROM EDSA MEMBERS



### DOWN SENDROMU DERNEGI (TURKEY)

#### SUPPORT TO A PETITION!

Dear Edsa Members,

A MP started a petition to establish Down Syndrome Commission in the Parliament.

She asked help from our self advocate group of My Voice My Community Project.

They prepared a short video to call community to sign petition. The petition increased the number from 63.000 to 100.000 in one day, and lots of people shared the video.

After one week, it was approved to establish the commission and celebrated with a dance show of the youngsters.

Best Regards

Tolga Çülban

Down Sendromu Derneği Corporate Communication Specialist

For Commission video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=urMWb\\_h\\_wxQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=urMWb_h_wxQ)





## GOOD NEWS

**Ana Peláez Narváez is the first woman with a disability elected for the U.N. Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women**



Ana Peláez Narváez was elected as a member of the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. She is the first woman with disabilities ever to be elected as a member of the U.N. Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which has existed for 37 years.

### **What is the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women?**

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#). It consists of 23 independent experts on women's rights across the world.

The election that took place on the 7th June 2018 envisaged to replace 12 members, whose term end on the 31st December 2018. The elected members will serve a term of 4 years.

### **Who is Ana?**

Ana Peláez Narváez is a very strong advocate for the estimated 600 million women with disabilities worldwide. She is currently Vice-President of the European Disability Forum and Chairperson of its Women's Committee; Executive Vice-President of CERMI (Spanish National Council for Persons with Disability) Women Foundation; Executive Councillor for International Relations and External Development of the Spanish National Organisation of the Blind. She was a board member of the European Women's Lobby from 2010 to 2014. Ana Peláez served for 7 years in the U.N. Committee for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and it was its focal point for gender issues. She participated in the official Spanish delegation that took part in the final drafting phase of the U.N Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. She has championed women's rights for more than 20 years, advising governments, civil society and other organisations.

## Quote

“I believe there is a need to mainstream women and girls with disabilities systematically in the work of CEDAW. We are 20% of the total population of women in the world, but we are among the poorest and we are constantly subjected to aggravated forms of discrimination. I also want to focus on strengthening the work of the CEDAW Committee in relation to the multiple discrimination many invisible women face, and this means making progress on drawing up guidelines for States Parties to address intersectional discrimination and ensure we leave no one behind. I hope to play an active role in the process to foster co-operation among UN treaty bodies so that they can learn from each other and adopt a consistent approach, moving forward in the same direction when addressing the same issues.

Finally, I believe we need to do more to reflect the dimensions of human diversity in the CEDAW Committee and, in particular, include people from invisible and ignored population groups, such as women with disabilities.

NOTHING ABOUT US WITHOUT US!”

### **Woman with disabilities – especially vulnerable to discrimination and violence**

There more than 600 million women with disabilities that are especially vulnerable to discrimination and violence. Despite facing intersectional discrimination, women with disabilities are not sufficiently represented in bodies that focus on equality and gender issues.

From edf-feph.org of June 7th 2018

## MAKE THIS NEWSLETTER REALLY YOURS!

Have you got any news that we could publish in EDSA newsletter?  
Please send us any information you would like to announce and we shall be happy to disseminate it all over Europe!

### CONTACTS

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