

The European Day of Persons with Disabilities 2018

What the speakers talked about:



Helga Stevens

The CRPD talks about rights
of people people with disabilities.

The EU Disability Act 2010-2020
is about working on the CRPD.

The European Parliament
makes decisions about Europe.

Helga Stevens has told them that:

1. Still not all policies think about disability.
2. European money should not be given to institutions.
3. Women need to become equal to men.
4. Websites need to be accessible.
5. When you go out of your country,
you should keep your benefits and support.
6. It is better if all children go to school together.
7. There is too much violence in hospitals for mental health.
8. If Europe gives money to other places in the world,
they also need to care about the CRPD

Emmanuelle Grange

We look at the EU Disability Strategy 2010-2020.

We want to know

if life for people with disabilities improved.

We want you to get involved.

April-June:

Please, fill in a questionnaire

on www.europe.eu

April-October:

We talk to people who care

about disability.

December:

At the next European Day for People with Disabilities

we tell you what we learnt.

Then you can comment.

Please help us.

Tell us about your ideas for the future.

Francesca Sbianchi

About education and jobs:

- Many people with disabilities are in separate education.
- Many students go abroad, but not students with a disability
- If someone wants to work or study abroad they lose their benefits or rights to support.
- People with disabilities who get a diploma often don't find paid jobs.
- Some do find a job.
But if they can no longer work they can not get their benefits back.

All of this should change.

Humberto Insolera

The CRPD talks about rights
of people people with disabilities.

The first EU Disability Act is a plan.
It says how to work on the CRPD.

Now a second plan has to be made.

It needs to:

- do more of what worked well.
- get all EU countries involved
- do even more than before
- fill the gaps of the plan we have now
- change with the time

EU policy makers and people with disabilities
need to talk to each other.

Let's make a good plan together.

Dominique de Marné

Any of us can get mental health problems.

Together we have to fight against:

- institutions
- unemployment
- stigma

Stigma is when you are left out
because people think you are different

We have to involve young people as well.

We have to talk about our experiences.

Francesco J. Trigueros Molina

Being deafblind is not the same
as being deaf or blind.

Deafblind people need interpreters.
They are a bridge to communicate with others.
And to do things in life,
like using the phone or seeing a doctor.

Governments need to understand
how important interpreters are for us.
They need to fund their work.

They need to know that deafblindness
is different from deaf or blind.

Mihaela Ivanova

I was in an institution for 3 years.

I got out.

I am now a self advocate for LUMOS

We want equality.

Getting to equality

is like climbing a ladder.

Step 1: Help people to leave institutions.
Support them in the community.

Step 2: Stop new born babies from
moving out of hospitals into institutions.

Step 3: Get people with disabilities support.

Step 4: Give families money
to take care of children with disabilities.

Step 5: Listen to disabled people.

We are all together on that ladder.

It is important for everybody.

Adriana Sukova

ESF+ is a fund.

They give money to organisations.

These organisations work on a more Social Europe.

They work on Employment, Education and Social Inclusion.

For people with disabilities they work on:

- services in the community
- access to good services
- equal opportunities.

Ann Branch

If you borrow money
you have to pay it back.

Sometimes people want to borrow money,
to try something new.

It is hard to borrow money.
Invest EU helps people to borrow money.

For example for social projects.

Daniela Bankier

The EU has money.

They want to spend it on:

- respect
- freedom
- democracy
- equality
- the law
- and human rights.

‘Justice, rights and values’

is a new fund.

Organisations can apply for money.

The money goes to:

- equality and rights
- helping everyone to participate
- fighting violence.

It should be easier to apply for,

manage

and use the money.

Tuija Ovio

Many people with disabilities
can work a bit.

But many people have no work.

This is not good for a person.

I am working on a
Work Ability Programme.

The goal is to:

- Get services to work together
- Making support personal
- Making benefits flexible

That way more people can work.

Nadia Hadad

The CRPD talks about rights
of people people with disabilities.

The CRPD is now signed
by all countries
in the European Union.

The European Union gives money to many things.

I want this money to go to things
that work towards the CRPD.
Not against it.

All projects that get money
have to work on:

- accessibility
- equality
- inclusion of people with disabilities.

Luk Zelderloo

The Multiannual Financial Framework
is a book.

In it are rules.

On how to spend European money.

Money should go to:

- services in the community
- person centred services
- new ideas
- support away from cities

The rules work best if:

- laws backs them up
- people check how things are going.
- big and small organisations can work with them
- they are made together with users.

Cathy Losson

The Louvre is a museum.

It is in a very old building.

It had bad accessibility.

We involved many people
with various disabilities.

We listened to them.

With them,
we tested what would work for them.

And now the Louvre is much more accessible.

Inmaculada Placencia Porrero

The EU Disability Card
helps people with disabilities
have more freedom.

The idea was tested in 8 countries.

The European Union
wants to know how it went.

They will speak to many people.

They will find out,
if the EU Disability Card
should be everywhere.

Gauthier Cocle

The EU disability card is usefull.

It helps people with disabilities
to be included in culture, leisure and sports.

In Belgium we given information
to users and providers.

We have made the information accessible.
We hope more countries start using the card.

Nieves Peinado Margalef

Cultural heritage is

things like buildings, statues, walls, etc.

It is important that

everyone can access cultural heritage.

We must balance adapting buildings

and preserving them.

It is important to

- work together,
- understand the needs of people
- know the possibilities for the building.

Together we should plan well before we take action

Anja Hagenauer

Salzburg is a very old city.

There are many old buildings and roads.

The council worked hard
to make everything more accessible.

They work with professionals
and with people with disabilities.

Now many things are accessible:

pavements, crossroads, public toilets

and historic public buildings.