

# To share updates about the leadership training, please use the hashtag #LSTraining

At the end of the programme you can find a list of explanations of words that can be difficult.

Preparing for European elections 2019:

Training for self-advocates and family members

2 – 4 October 2018, Brussels, Belgium

This training brings together self-advocates and family members from different countries.

Participants in the training will learn about the European elections 2019.











They will also learn about what Inclusion Europe plans to do before the elections to make the voices of people with intellectual disabilities heard.

Participants will share their experience in participating in politics. They will also learn how to prepare for meetings with politicians and officials.

Participants will learn about things that can make elections more accessible for people with intellectual disabilities.

They will meet with representatives of European political parties to explain why it is important to make things accessible. They will also talk about why it is important to involve people with intellectual disabilities.

On the next pages, you can read in detail what we will do during the training.











Inclusion Europe organises this training every year.

You can see how it went last year here: <a href="https://bit.ly/2xYaB51">https://bit.ly/2xYaB51</a>

The training will take place in two different venues.

On the 2 October it will be at the office of

Inclusion Europe, 55 Rue d'Arlon, Brussels

and on the 3 and 4 October it will be at

Maison des Associations Internationales (MAI), 40 Rue de Washington, Brussels

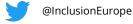
On the 3 October we will have a dinner.

Dinner will be at 19:30 at San Giacomo Chaussée de Wavre 68, 1050 Ixelles

When talking about the training on Facebook or Twitter, please put in this text:

#LStraining @InclusionEurope

This helps us see what you write and share it with others.





facebook.com/inclusioneurope







# Tuesday, 2 October

	Welcome
14.00 – 15.30	Getting to know each other
	Explaining the next 2 days
	What will we talk about?
	How will we work?
	Who will we meet with?
	Who we are and what we do
	Inclusion Europe
	• EPSA
	Other European disability rights organisations
15.30 – 18.00	Working in groups (separate groups – self-advocates and family members)
	What do you know about national politics?
	Are your problems just yours?
	What are the common problems in Europe?

@Inclusion Europe



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15.30 – 18.00

(continuation)

 What can European politicians do about these problems?

Talking about political participation and democracy in Europe

# Wednesday, 3 October

9.30 – 10.00	Inclusion Europe's manifesto for the European elections  • What is it?
	Who can benefit from it?
	How can we use it?
	Why is it important?













10.00 – 12.00	<ul> <li>Working in groups (separate groups – self-advocates and family members)</li> <li>Thinking about Rights and Inclusion:</li> <li>What if all people had to take a test to vote?</li> <li>What if no one understood how to vote or the political programmes?</li> <li>How can MEPs include and involve us?</li> <li>How can MEPs champion disability rights in their work?</li> </ul>
12.00 – 12.30	Sharing results/ideas









# Wednesday, 3 October (continuation)

13.30 <b>-</b> 15.00	Learning about the meetings on the next day to the European Parliament
	What are political groups in the European Parliament?
	What are the committees?
	How do politicians make decisions in the European Parliament?
	The Disability Intergroup
	What can politicians do for your country in the European Parliament?
15.30 – 16.30	Learning about the meetings on the next day Our messages
	What is a message?
	How can you write a message and who do you send it to?
	What are our messages and how will we deliver them?
	The message box
	Writing the final messages which we will give to politicians

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16.30 – 17.00	Leaders for change
	10 rules of leadership
	Are you assertive?
	Are you empowered?
	Leadership in Europe

# Thursday, 4 October

We do not know	Meetings with representatives of the political groups
yet the exact times	Afterwards we will talk about the experience.









## **Explanations**

#### Accessible

Something that is easy to use for people with disabilities. Such as:

- Ramps to get into a building.
- Information in easy-to-read.
- Information in sign language.

#### Easy-to-read

Easy to read is information that is written in a simple way so that people with intellectual disabilities can understand. It is important to use simple words and sentences.

If there are words that are difficult to understand, an explanation is provided.

The text needs to be clear to see, for example, black writing on a white background is good. It needs to be well-spaced.

Easy-to-read often uses pictures to explain what the text talks about.











Someone with an intellectual disability needs to check the information is easy to understand.



Easy-to-read documents often have this logo, so it is easier to find them.

There are rules on how easy-to-read should be done.

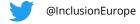
You can read the European standards

of easy-to-read information here: <a href="http://easy-to-read.eu">http://easy-to-read.eu</a>

#### **Elections**

Elections decide who should speak for us and make choices for us. Elections happen in different areas.

For example in your town or city when you can elect a new mayor. Or in your country when you can elect a new president.











## **European Parliament**

The European Parliament is a place where important decisions of the European Union are made.

For example: laws.

The Members of the European Parliament (in short, MEPs) make these decisions.

They speak for all the people who live in the European Union.

Every five years,

the people who live in the European Union

vote for their country's MEPs.

Every MEPs is part of a party.

In the European Parliament,

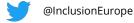
the parties are called political groups.

**European Union** 

The European Union (in short, EU)

is a group of 28 countries.

We call these countries "member states".











They have joined together to be stronger politically and economically.

The EU makes laws on many important things for the people who live in those countries. The EU makes laws in different areas. Some examples are:

- Laws to protect the environment.
- Laws for farmers.
- Laws to protect consumers. A consumer is someone who buys things.

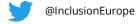
## Hashtag

On **social media** you can use the symbol #.

This symbol is called hashtag.

You can write a word after the hashtag symbol.

If you click on that word, you will be taken to all the messages that have to do with that word.











### For example:

- If you write #inclusion and you click on it, you will be taken to all the messages that have to do with inclusion.
- If you write #LStraining and you click on it, you will be taken to all the messages that have to do with our Leadership training.

#### **Inclusion Europe**

Inclusion Europe is an organisation for people with intellectual disabilities and their families. We fight for their equal rights and inclusion in Europe.

We also want to make a difference to policies in Europe.

We started in 1988.

We have 75 members in 39 European countries.

We are based in Brussels in Belgium.











**MEP** 

See European Parliament

Intellectual disability

If you have an intellectual disability, that means it is more difficult for you to understand information and learn new skills than it is for other people.

This makes some parts of life harder.

People with intellectual disabilities often need support in learning or at work.

Intellectual disability often starts before you are an adult.

It affects you for your whole life.









Self-advocacy

Self-advocacy is when people with intellectual disabilities speak up for themselves.

Social media

Social media is made up of websites and apps that let you create and share content. For example, photos, videos and information.

Apps is short for applications.

These are tools that let you use social media on a mobile phone or tablet.



