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ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

BOOKLET

October, 2022

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AIM OF THE BOOKLET

This booklet was created in the scope of the Project named “Enable the Cooperation Disable the Barriers” which is implemented under the Erasmus+ KA2 – Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices -Capacity Building in the field of Youth.

The “Enable the Cooperation Disable the Barriers” Project mainly aimed to raise the capacity of Youth organizations about the involvement of Youth with disabilities (YwD) in local, National and international youth works in order to improve their active and sustainable participation and to foster the sustainable cooperation between Youth NGOs from Partner Countries (Vietnamese, Indonesian) and from Programme countries (Turkey, Slovenia).

This booklet serves the aim of contributing to capacity raising of any direct and indirect beneficiaries working in the field of youth and disability. Wishing it to be a remarkable source for your further works.

In this booklet, where you can find terms used in the field of youth as well as terms related to disability; youth work, how the active participation processes of young people should be carried out, and more specifically how the active participation processes of young people with disabilities should be supported. In this context, information about the programs carried out by the European Union and the opportunities it offers were shared, and also tips were given for conducting public and NGO cooperation in the field of youth work through structured processes.



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ABOUT THE PROJECT

The “Enable the Cooperation Disable the Barriers” project with “608639-EPP-1-2019-1-TR-EPPKA2-CBY-ACPALA” reference number is implemented under the Erasmus+ KA2 – Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices - Capacity Building in the field of Youth. The Project consortium existing 4 NGOs from Turkey, Slovenia, Indonesia and Vietnam. The applicant/coordinator Organization of the Project is Development Center Association of Individuals with Disability and Their Families – EBAGEM (Turkey). Co-applicant Organizations are ActiPerkumpulan Difabel SEHATI Sukoharjo – SEHATI (Indonesia), Zavod za izobrazevanje in inkluzijo ODTIZ (Slovenia), and Action on to the Community Development Center - ACDC (Vietnam). The implementation period of the project was 36 months, this duration enabled us amazing chance to produce and share our experiences within this cooperation.

The “Enable the Cooperation Disable the Barriers” Project mainly aimed to raise the capacity of Youth organizations about the involvement of Youth with disabilities (YwD) in local, National and international youth works in order to improve their active and sustainable participation and to foster the sustainable cooperation between Youth NGOs from Partner Countries (Vietnamese, Indonesian) and from Programme countries (Turkey, Slovenia).

With the specific objective to encourage YwD to be involved more actively in youth work and national / international projects, we fostered to change the mind of the communities from “projects FOR people with disability” into “projects WITH people with disability”.

This Project helped us to empower and to improve the Capacity of the Youth organizations in working with youth with disabilities by building sustainable partnerships between program countries and partner countries.

This booklet serves the aim of contributing to capacity raising of any direct and indirect beneficiaries working in the field of youth and disability. Wishing it to be a remarkable source for your further works.

Zeliha ELDEM

Project Director



WHAT IS YOUTH WORK?

Youth work engages with young people within their communities; it acknowledges the wider networks of peers, community and culture; it supports the young person to realize their potential and to address life's challenges critically and creatively; it takes account of all strands of diversity.

Youth work takes place in a variety of settings including community venues, uniformed groups, schools, youth cafés and on the street, whilst using numerous approaches such as outdoor pursuits, drama workshops, health initiatives, peer education and single issue and single gender work to engage with young people.

The effectiveness of youth work methods has led to an increasing number of organisations developing youth work approaches, for example those working in youth justice and health improvement programmes. This demonstrates the range of ways youth work can be applied, enabling young people who might otherwise be alienated from support to get the services they need.

The youth work sector welcomes these developments and seeks to co-operate with those who contribute to young people's social and personal development.

However, there remains a fundamental need for community-based youth work which has been eroded as a service in recent years, at a time when young people are under greater pressure than ever, especially the most disadvantaged.

WHAT IS YOUTH WORK FOR?

ENABLING
young people to do the things they want to do together and individually

Providing young people with opportunities to **EMANCIPATE** and gain autonomy

Providing young people with healthy and safe opportunities for leisure that they can **ENJOY**



EMPOWERING
young people to change things they think need to be changed in their immediate surroundings and society

Helping young people to **ENGAGE** with power and policy

Providing young people with relevant and engaging non-formal **EDUCATION** opportunities that improve their competencies

What makes youth work special?

The basics youth work can be clustered around four topics: The core of youth work; youth work proceedings; professionalization and the promotion of quality youth work; and youth work qualifications.

Youth work is both a method and a movement, based on the core principles of voluntary participation, youth-centeredness, mutual respect between youth workers and young people, accessibility and openness, flexibility, and the promotion of a rights-based approach, diversity, and inclusion. Youth work is about creating spaces where young people can meet, where divides can be bridged and where social integration of young people is supported.

Cooperation in Youth Work

The recognition of youth work by other actors and sectors plays an important role. One discussion on what should be recognized focuses on the recognition of competencies acquired by young people in youth work activities and by youth workers as part of their education and training. Another discussion focuses on recognition of youth work as a professional field in contrast to other policy fields (e.g. social work, education). The research on how youth work can be recognized by other actors and sectors gained momentum through the debate on the politicization of youth work, which has been launched in the past few years. A focus on the core principles of youth work helps youth work to gain visibility in contrast to other actors and sectors.

The core proceedings of youth work focus on innovative methods as well as cooperation between actors and sectors. Youth work has to continuously ask the question of whether its concepts still fit the everyday life of young people, and thus has to review its working methods. Digital and smart youth work are the main methods discussed under the heading of innovative youth work. Regarding cooperation, the research stipulates that strengthening connections between practice, policy and research within the youth field could be enhanced by the development of a youth work policy. Second, the many research stipulates a need for cross sectoral cooperation. Not only can youth work provide other sectors with information about the views and needs of young people, but it can also act as a stakeholder for young people.

Youth Work Characteristics

Youth work usually has the following characteristics:

- ✓ **Value-driven:** youth work tries to serve the higher purposes of inclusion and social cohesion.
- ✓ **Youth-centric:** youth work serves key needs and aspirations of youth, identified by young people themselves.
- ✓ **Voluntary:** youth work is not obligatory and relies on the voluntary participation of young people.
- ✓ **Developmental:** youth work aims at the personal, social and ethical development of young people.
- ✓ **Self-reflective and critical:** youth work tries to make sure it is doing its best to live up to its mission.
- ✓ **Relational:** youth work seeks authentic communication with young people and to contribute to sustaining viable communities.
- ✓ **Age homogeneity:** group leader is often not much older than the members themselves, or they might be more familiar and relaxed in the way they speak with the youths and in the way they dress, in comparison to schoolteachers and family members.
- ✓ **Flexibility:** exercises on offer and what is undertaken is not fixed (like in a timetable) but can be put together using ideas and suggestions from the youths.



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EUROPEAN YOUTH GOALS

The 11 European Youth Goals summarise the issues that affect young people in Europe and the political priorities that are important to them. The Youth Goals show in which areas change still has to happen so that young people in Europe can use their full potential.

The EU Youth Dialogue works on the implementation of the Youth Goals. At European, national and regional level, the EU Youth Dialogue works with the Youth Goals to shape policy in the interests of young people. Around 50,000 young people took part in a Europe-wide survey in 2018. Based on this survey, the 11 Youth Goals were formulated with concrete sub-goals under scientific supervision. All EU countries were involved in the development of the Youth Goals and support them. The Youth Goals have been included in the EU Youth Strategy.



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#1 Connecting EU with Youth

Foster the sense of youth belonging to the European project and build a bridge between the EU and young people to regain trust and increase participation.

#2 Equality of All Genders

Ensure equality of all genders and gender sensitive approaches in all areas of life of a young person.

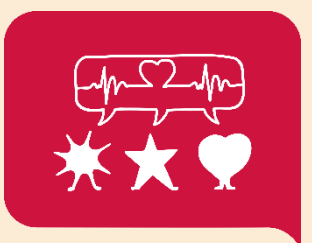


#3 Inclusive Societies

Enable and ensure the inclusion of all young people in society.

#4 Information & Constructive Dialogue

Ensure young people have better access to reliable information, support their ability to evaluate information critically and engage in participatory and constructive dialogue.



#5 Mental Health & Wellbeing

Achieve better mental wellbeing and end stigmatization of mental health issues, thus promoting social inclusion of all young people.

#6 Moving Rural Youth Forward

Create conditions which enable young people to fulfill their potential in rural areas.





#7 Quality Employment for All

Guarantee an accessible labour market with opportunities that lead to quality jobs for all young people.

#8 Quality Learning

Integrate and improve different forms of learning, equipping young people for the challenges of an ever-changing life in the 21st century.



#9 Space and Participation for All

Strengthen young people's democratic participation and autonomy as well as provide dedicated youth spaces in all areas of society.

#10 Sustainable Green Europe

Achieve a society in which all young people are environmentally active, educated and able to make a difference in their everyday lives.



#11 Youth Organisations & European Programmes

Ensure equal access for all young people to youth organisations and European youth programmes, building a society based on European values and identity.

What is the EU Youth Strategy?

The EU Youth Strategy is the framework for EU youth policy cooperation for 2019-2027, based on the Council Resolution of 26 November 2018. According to its aims, youth cooperation shall make the most of youth policy's potential. Furthermore, it fosters youth participation in democratic life, supports social and civic engagement and aims to ensure that all young people have the necessary resources to take part in society.

A 3-word-based Strategy

The EU Youth Strategy focuses around 3 words: Engage, Connect, Empower. It also works on joined-up implementation across sectors.

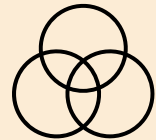


Engage

With “Engage” the EU Youth Strategy aims towards a meaningful civic, economic, social, cultural and political participation of young people.

Connect

Connections, relations and exchange of experience are a pivotal asset for solidarity and the future development of the European Union. This connection happens through different forms of mobility.



Empower



Empowerment of young people means encouraging them to take charge of their own lives. Today, young people across Europe are facing diverse challenges and youth work in all its forms can serve as a catalyst for empowerment.

ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE



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What is Active Participation?

Active participation is a person-centered approach that aims to value individuals and promote their rights and independence by encouraging their participation in activities and assisting them to live their lives as independently as possible. It is underpinned by the person-centered values of choice, independence, rights, dignity, respect, individuality and partnership.

Active participation can be used to support all aspects of an individual's preferences and needs. When an individual is encouraged to

take an active role in planning their support, they are better able to live the life that they choose in the way that they want. This can result in more opportunities to get involved with activities and social interactions which can lead to better health and well-being, more self-confidence and more independence.



Definition of Youth Participation

Essentially, youth participation is related to ideas of citizenship, personal development and active involvement in society.

The principles underpinning youth participation are:

➤ *Empowerment*

young people having greater control over their lives through participation.

➤ *Purposeful engagement*

young people taking on valued roles, addressing issues that are relevant to them, and influencing real outcomes.

➤ *Inclusiveness*

ensuring that all young people are able to participate.

SOME EXAMPLES OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN PRACTICE ARE:

- young people being consulted about their ideas and opinions.
- young people researching issues that affect their lives.
- young people planning or leading community activities or events.
- young people taking part in youth committees or action groups.
- young people taking part in adult-defined decision-making bodies.

It's important to remember that youth participation is an approach – not a ‘thing’ that you can be ticked off or done as a one-off project (Holdsworth 2001). A youth participation approach supports young people to act, to make their own decisions, and advocate for themselves – rather than seeing them as passive ‘clients’.

Active Youth Participation

The 2003 Council of Europe’s “Revised European Charter on the Participation of Young People in Local and Regional Life”, states that “participation in the democratic life of any community is about more than voting or standing for election, although these are important elements. Participation and active citizenship is about having the right, the means, the space and the opportunity and wherever necessary the support to participate and influence decisions and engaging in actions and activities so as to contribute to building a better society.”

Young people are not – or not only – “future good citizens in training”, but a role also where they are often pushed back by education and political institutions. They are actors of today’s democracy. It has become particularly clear since the beginning of the second decade of the century. Young people have taken the leading role in movements that protest the mechanisms that led to post-democracy and proclaim the urgent need to deepen and expand democracy (Analytical paper on Youth Participation, EU & CoE).

Active participation of young people in decisions and actions at all levels is essential in order to build more democratic, more inclusive and more prosperous societies. Involving young people in addressing issues such as social inequalities, unemployment, and corruption is fundamental. Youth participation represents the opportunity of young people to understand democracy and responsibility, in order to be able to deal with democratic values, youth social and human rights and to contribute to the development of democratic structures in their countries, with faith in public authorities, contributing at the same time in the strengthening of the democratic institutions.

Why youth participation?

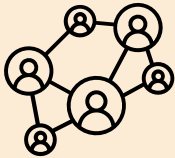
A 2012 paper by Rhys Farthing identified four main justifications for youth participation:



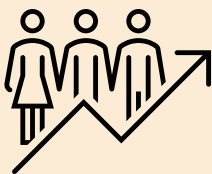
Human rights: Articles 12, 13 and 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child state that children and young people have the right to express their own views freely; the right to freedom of expression (including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds); and the right to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.



Radical empowerment: for those who see young people as an oppressed or marginalised group in society, youth participation is an opportunity to give them greater control and more power in their lives.



Service efficiency: youth participation is seen as a way to make services provided for young people more relevant and more cost-effective.

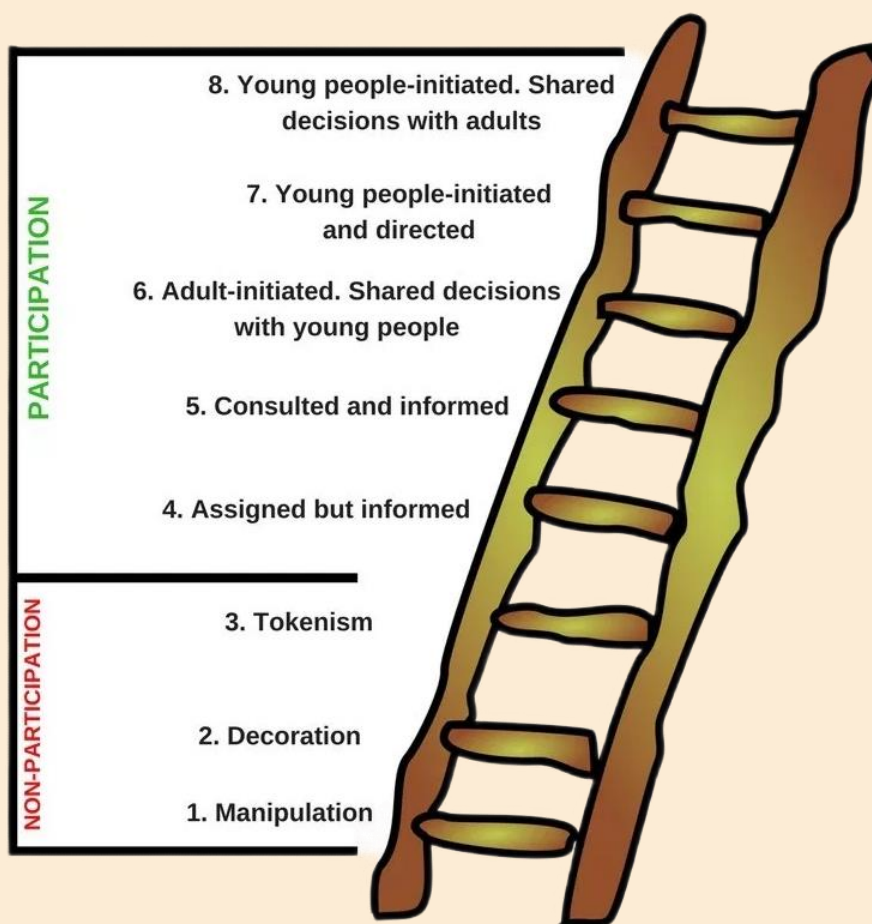


Positive youth development: where young people's participation in adult structures prepares them to become model citizens and assists their personal and social development. (It's worth reflecting upon the term 'positive' youth development as being open to different types of interpretation!).

A Youth Participation Model – Roger Hart's Ladder of Youth Participation

About the Ladder

Sociologist Roger Hart wrote a book called *Children's Participation: The Theory And Practice Of Involving Young Citizens In Community Development And Environmental Care for UNICEF* in 1997. This groundbreaking work put the work of young people and adult allies around the world in the context of a global movement for participation, offering needed guidance and criticism of many efforts. The "Ladder of Children's Participation," also called the "Ladder of Youth Participation," is one of many significant tools from the book.



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Degrees of Participation

8) *Young people-initiated*, shared decisions with adults. This happens when projects or programs are initiated by young people and decision-making is shared between young people and adults. These projects empower young people while at the same time enabling them to access and learn from the life experience and expertise of adults. This rung of the ladder can be embodied by youth/adult partnerships.

7) *Young people-initiated and directed*. This step is when young people initiate and direct a project or program. Adults are involved only in a supportive role. This rung of the ladder can be embodied by youth-led activism.

6) *Adult-initiated, shared decisions with young people*. Occurs when projects or programs are initiated by adults but the decision-making is share with the young people. This rung of the ladder can be embodied by participatory action research.

5) *Consulted and informed*. Happens when young people give advice on projects or programs designed and run by adults. The young people are informed about how their input will be used and the outcomes of the decisions made by adults. This rung of the ladder can be embodied by youth advisory councils.

4) *Assigned but informed*. This is where young people are assigned a specific role and informed about how and why they are being involved. This rung of the ladder can be embodied by community youth boards.

3) *Tokenism*. When young people appear to be given a voice, but in fact have little or no choice about what they do or how they participate. This rung of the ladder reflects adultism.

2) *Decoration*. Happens when young people are used to help or "bolster" a cause in a relatively indirect way, although adults do not pretend that the cause is inspired by young people. This rung of the ladder reflects adultism.

1) *Manipulation*. Happens where adults use young people to support causes and pretend that the causes are inspired by young people. This rung of the ladder reflects adultism.

Active Participation of Young People with Disabilities

The importance of the participation of disabled children and young people is reflected in both the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and more recently in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Recent years have seen the introduction of significant policy and practice levers and duties that support disabled children and young people's participation. Local authorities have expectations on them to support and involve children and young people to participate in decision-making. This includes decisions about their own support and care as well as local provision.

Despite this, disabled children and young people have fewer opportunities to participate in decision-making than their non-disabled peers. VIPER research tells us that many disabled young people are still being excluded from participation and decision-making opportunities. Basic access needs to support disabled young people's participation are not being met, and children and young people with higher support needs and communication impairments face significant additional barriers to participation.

Basics of the Disability Field

This booklet was prepared to empower the young people with disabilities for becoming active citizens and to raise awareness on active participation. Therefore, ensuring the better understanding the disability field, everyone should know the terms given below.

It is essential to being fully aware and know the basic terms in the disability field and using these terms in the correct places for preventing the misunderstanding. You will see the 5 basic terms and what they are referring in this field. The terms "inclusion, diversity, integration, equity, discrimination" are explained below.

➤ Inclusion

Inclusion is all about ensuring every person can fully participate in all aspects of society. Inclusion should be implemented across several different areas, including workplaces, public areas, schools, institutions, and consumer facing businesses.



Inclusion is central to equality. If every person is not able to participate in what life has to offer, then we are essentially living in an unequal society. It is our mission to make sure each person has the same opportunity to actively enjoy a valued life, and to take their place in society as a respected citizen. It is therefore essential that workplaces, public places, social events and institutions are inclusive to differing needs, to ensure social inclusion.

➤ Diversity

The concept of diversity encompasses acceptance and respect. It means understanding that each individual is unique and recognizing our individual differences. These can be along the dimensions of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual diversity and orientation, socio-economic status, age, physical abilities, religious beliefs, political beliefs, or other ideologies. It is the exploration of these differences in a safe, positive, and nurturing environment. It is about understanding each other and moving beyond simple tolerance to embracing and celebrating the rich dimensions of diversity contained within each individual.



➤ Integration

Inclusion is often confused with integration. Integration refers to the segregation of people with disabilities from the mainstream, in the form of specialized groups or classes. Integration may result in isolation from the rest of society in a number of ways. Integration is a method that inhibits people with disabilities from being able to truly participate in society.

➤ Discrimination

A simplified description of discrimination is when a person is treated disfavouredly or when a person's dignity is violated. The disfavoured treatment or the violation of a person's dignity must also be related to one of the seven grounds of discrimination.

- Sex
- transgender identity or expression
- ethnicity
- religion or other belief
- disability
- sexual orientation
- age.

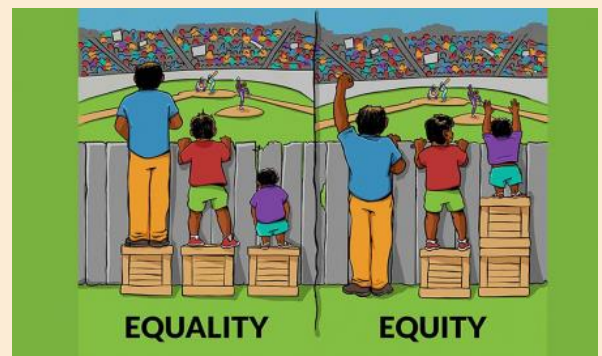


The law prohibits six forms of discrimination: direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, inadequate accessibility, harassment, sexual harassment and instructions to discriminate. (see for further information: https://www.libertyhumanrights.org.uk/advice_information/what-is-disability-discrimination/)

➤ Equity

Equity aims to ensure equal treatment, access, opportunity and advancement for people, including employees in the workplace. Equity attempts to identify and remove barriers that prevent some groups from fully participating in society or certain jobs and industries.

To promote equity, people often focus on understanding the causes that underlie disparities in society. The aim of equity is to promote justice, fairness and impartiality in the way things are done and in the distribution of resources within social structures, systems and institutions. Equity efforts exist in the workplace, the justice system, schools and other institutions.

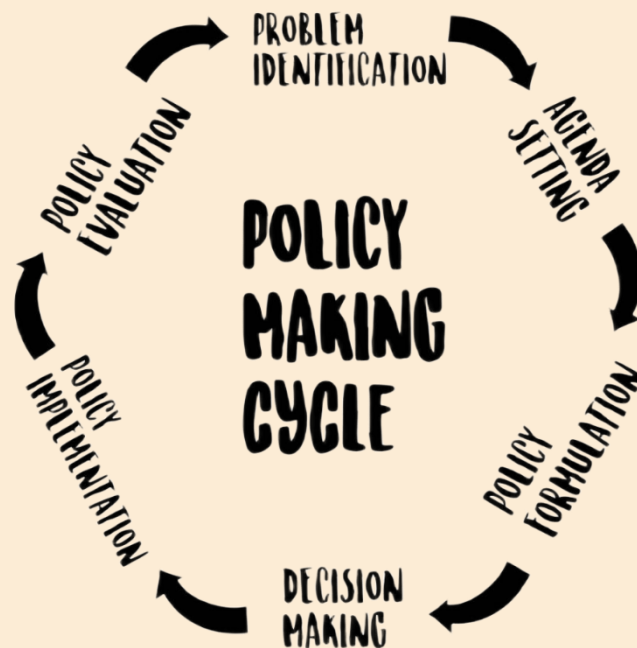


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Recommendations Allowing Youth with Disabilities to be Active Members of the Society

- ❖ Mainstream disability issues in youth policies: include, support and acknowledge youth with disabilities in policy-making processes, and at all levels (national, regional and local) involve youth organisations which work in the field of disability.



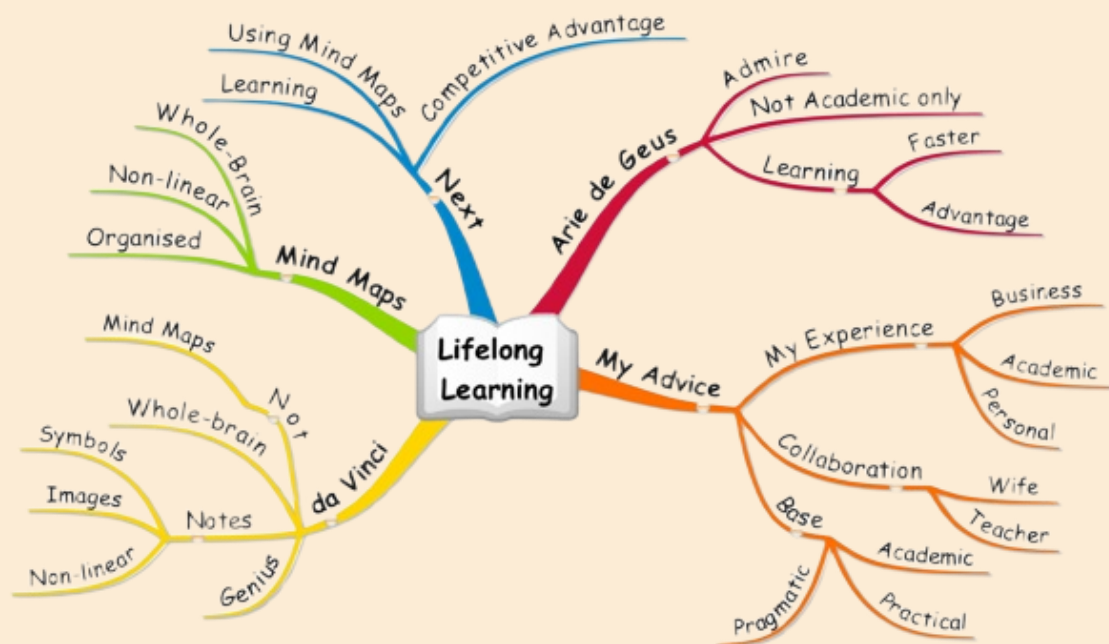
- ❖ Ensure that the consultation process with youth with disabilities is a long-term process.
 - *by engaging, supporting and capacity-building youth with disabilities to share their views; this could be done by supporting and communicating with local, regional and national organisations who work with youth with disabilities.*
- ❖ Ratify and fully implement the UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its optional protocol.
- ❖ Support, promote and encourage leadership and peer support opportunities among young people with disabilities, as they are important for motivation, selfconfidence, aspiration and inspirations.



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- *This support should be through financial support, resources and training youth disability organisations to assist them in creating these opportunities; provide access for youth with disabilities to educational opportunities of their choice.*
- ❖ Provide information and access to non-formal learning, volunteer opportunities and internships.
 - *These methods of gaining experience are valuable and enriching for young people with disabilities.*



- ❖ Recognise the value of non-formal learning, volunteer opportunities and internships in government policy and practice.
- ❖ Encourage staff who work with young people with disabilities to use non-formal education activities.
- ❖ Provide training and information for staff who work with young people with disabilities in order to fulfil their job appropriately.
- ❖ Support employability, long-term economic involvement and the transition from education to employment for youth with disabilities:
 - *through life-long learning opportunities, careers advice, internships, vocational trainings directly linked to entry in the workforce.*
 - *through financial incentives to employers*



LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WITH & WITHOUT DISABILITIES

OPPORTUNITY



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LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

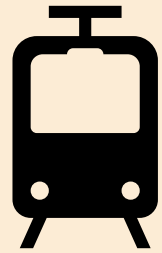
Youth Workers Mobility

This activity offers groups of young people the opportunity to meet with their peers and learn about each other's cultures. However, regardless of age, it supports the training of active people in youth work and organizations, carrying out activities that will enable the formation of partnerships and networks. It is implemented under the name of Youth Workers' Mobility activities. Youth Worker Mobility programs can participate in the project as a group on behalf of your institution, or you can benefit from this mobility by making your individual applications on the website called SALTOYOUTH and you access this website through tap or click on the button below the page. Youth Workers Mobility activities are attended from more than one country at the same time. The duration of the activity is a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 21 days, excluding travel days. In order to benefit from mobility, you must be over 18 years old without any age limit. According to the program rules, the following supports are provided to the participants selected for Youth Worker Mobility. Generally, these supports are offered to the participant as a service, not directly in cash. The decision authority on this matter belongs to the project coordinators/coordinators. For this reason, the participants cannot demand a cash budget from the coordinators of the project for the following supports.

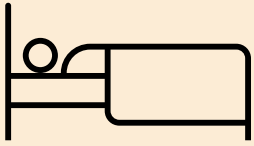
TRAVEL SUPPORT

You will be paid for your international travel expenses to and from the country where the project will take place. When you are accepted to the project, the host institution usually expects you to buy the round-trip ticket and when you arrive at the project site, you will receive the original ticket, invoice, boarding pass, etc. pays you in exchange for documents. These payments can be made while you are in the project, or 3-4 months after the activities are completed in some projects. Travel supports are not unlimited.

There are budget limits for round trips according to certain km range. If you exceed these limits, you are expected to cover the difference. It is calculated per person according to the distance between the starting point and the place where the activity takes place, via the Distance Band Calculator provided by the European Commission. You can tap or click on the button below the page to redirect in Distance Calculator website.



ACCOMMODATION SUPPORT

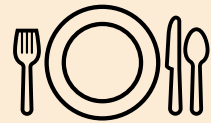


Accommodation support is provided to you during the activity program for any Youth Worker Mobility project that you will participate in at home or abroad. Accommodation, dates etc. details are organized by the host organization of the project and the details of the accommodation are shared with you before the activity period.

When you take part in Youth Worker Mobility, you must stay in the accommodation indicated by the host organization during the activity program and fully participate in the entire program. This support is provided only during the life of the project.

MEAL SUPPORT

In Youth Worker Mobility projects, such as accommodation support, your three meals during the activity program are also covered by the host organization from the project budget.



VISA SUPPORT

When you are accepted to a project, all visa costs are covered from the project budget. The cost of issuing a passport is not included. The application fee you pay during the visa process to go to the country where the project will take place, the translation fees, the costs of the intermediary institution, your health insurance costs (if you need to have a separate insurance, etc.), and the transportation costs you make to obtain a visa are examples of these. Invoices, receipts, receipts, etc. you have received for all these expenses you have made. You have to deliver the originals of the documents to the organization (host or sender) that will pay you. The only exception to visa support is that the institution managing the project budget did not specify this cost at the project application stage. For this reason, please inform in advance whether you will receive visa support for the projects you have been accepted for and the limit of this support amount.

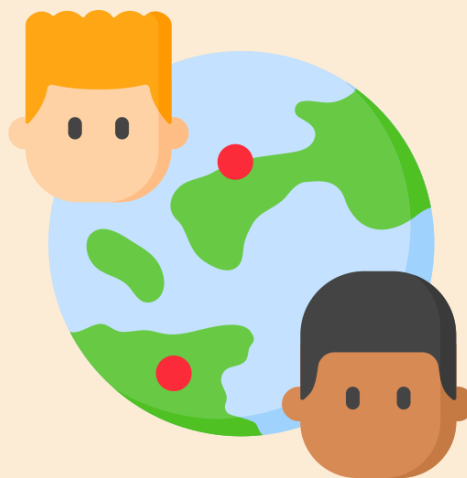


LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Youth Exchange

YOUTH EXCHANGE activities are one of the European Union opportunities that allow young people from different countries and cultures to exchange ideas and views on a predetermined topic. When you take part in youth exchange projects, you participate in workshops, trainings, group work and outdoor activities on a particular theme with your peers from other program countries or neighboring partner countries.

Being a student for youth exchanges, being a university graduate, knowing a foreign language, having a green passport, etc. There are no conditions. Anyone in this age range, including 13-30 years old, can benefit from this program as a participant. In addition, each country's participant group is accompanied by a group leader over the age of 18. There is no upper age limit (30 years old limit) for group leaders. Youth exchanges take place with the gathering of partners (youth group, youth association, etc.) from at least 2 programs or neighboring partner countries, and at least 16 and maximum 60 participants, excluding group leaders, can participate in an activity at the same time.



Project partners (youth group, youth association, etc.) participate in activities by forming groups of young people from their own country. The duration of these activities can vary between 5-21 days. In addition, the participants who will take part in the project are provided with travel, accommodation, meals, visas, etc. Financial support is provided for their expenses.

Youth Exchanges; to develop your competencies; raise awareness of socially relevant issues/thematic areas; discovering new cultures, habits and lifestyles, especially through peer learning; It provides opportunities to strengthen values such as solidarity, democracy and friendship.

Youth Exchanges support mobility, non-formal education and intercultural dialogue within and beyond the EU borders and encourage the participation of all young people, regardless of their educational, social and cultural background. Thus, it provides important contributions to young people to get to know and promote foreign cultures and their own cultures, and to acquire social and cultural skills. In this context, it provides the opportunity to develop international or local projects or to participate in activities and projects carried out in EU countries and to carry out various activities in our country. Therefore, you can benefit from projects or activities that fit your own activities, through youth organizations, official

institutions, non-governmental organizations and informal youth groups (at least 4 young people) and as an individual.

Within the scope of this mobility opportunity, you can participate in projects abroad as well as carry out international projects in the country. For this, you can apply for a project to your national agency in your own country (for example, Turkish National Agency <https://www.ua.gov.tr/>) If you want to be involved in youth exchange mobility as a participant, you can follow the relevant social media groups and pages, as well as search for projects suitable for you by visiting the website <https://www.salto-youth.net/> In addition, you can get detailed information on the subject from the European Information Network, **EURODESK**, which provides information about European opportunities for young people in the fields of education and youth, and the participation of young people in European activities.

In addition to benefiting from this mobility individually or on behalf of your institutions with any partnership, if you want to carry out this activity in your country as a coordinator, a youth group operating in the field of youth work, whether within a youth organization or not). Alternatively, you can apply for projects by choosing one of the 2 application periods determined by the European Commission. For this, you can follow the website of the National Agencies in your country.

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NATIONAL AGENCIES



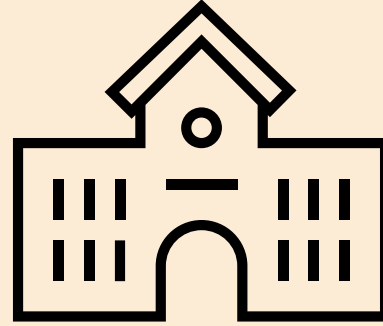
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LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Higher Education Opportunities

With this activity, it is aimed that higher education students experience the educational environment in a different country and increase their achievements by taking education in a higher education institution located in the program countries in a part of their education life. This opportunity allows higher education students to study at a higher education institution abroad.



The target audience of this activity is the students and staff of higher education institutions studying in formal education programs at all levels (associate, undergraduate, graduate, doctorate). Duration of the activity: For students (Associate Degree, Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate); for a minimum of 2 months and a maximum of 12 months, for Personnel (Academic and Administrative); It can be from 2 days to 2 months. In mixed mobility and short-term doctoral mobility for students, physical activity can be carried out from a minimum of 5 days to a maximum of 30 days.

The institution where the learning mobility will be carried out must meet the following 2 conditions.

- ✚ Being a Higher Education Institution with ECHE, and
- ✚ An inter-institutional agreement must be made between the higher education institution and your university

Daily grant support is provided to the selected student in amounts determined by the European Commission according to the country of destination.

The grant given to the student benefiting from the student learning mobility is a contribution. Supports provided by countries are included in the application announcements published by the Erasmus+ Institutional Coordinatorship

For Erasmus+ Inter-Institutional agreements of your universities you can get information from the Erasmus Coordinatorship of your university

VOLUNTEERING OPPORTUNITIES

National Volunteering Opportunities



They are full-time free events lasting 2-12 months, and in some cases 2 weeks or more, that allow young people to help with the day-to-day work of organizations. Young people can volunteer in projects involving social inclusion, environment, culture and other issues in their home country.

Young people between the ages of 18-30 can benefit from National Volunteering opportunities. Provided that the project is selected at the application stage, the projects are between 3 months and 24 months. The activity period is between 2 months (60 days excluding travel days)

-12 months. The activity period can start from 2 weeks (excluding travel days) in projects where young people with fewer opportunities participate. Activity duration for volunteer teams is between 2 weeks and 2 months (up to 59 days excluding travel days). The duration of the activity for the preliminary visit is a maximum of 2 days (excluding travel days).

In order to take part in all country-based projects of the European National Volunteering Program, young people must complete the registration process described in the following processes.

For all activities of the European National Volunteering Program young people are required to register on the European Youth Portal. Young people can search for volunteering opportunities suitable for them on the portal. Young people can register on the portal at the age of 17, but cannot start any project until the age of 18. The projects of the European National Volunteering Program cover the 18-30 age group. Young people who are members of the European Youth Portal will be given a 10-digit Participant Reference Number (PRN) code through the system. This code will be used by the applicant in the European National Volunteering Program projects that young people want to take part in, at the stage of filling out the application form, during the selection of participants and at the final report stage.

Youth; After registering on the European National Volunteering Program, they can take part in a project, if deemed appropriate by the organizations, by sending their CV and motivation letters to the organizations. The list of organizations with a Quality Certificate (Accredited) can be accessed by certain filtering methods on the relevant page.

For more information please touch/click on the button

EUROPEAN
YOUTH
PORTAL



VOLUNTEERING OPPORTUNITIES

International Volunteering Opportunities

International volunteering opportunities: It is a new European Union initiative that aims to meet societal needs, while promoting the personal, educational, social, civic and professional development of young people, while creating opportunities for them to volunteer, work or network in projects that benefit society abroad.

International volunteer programs run by the European Commission bring young people together to build a more inclusive society, support vulnerable people and respond to societal challenges. The program provides an inspiring and empowering experience for young people who want to help, learn and improve.

Volunteering programs are one of the free European Union opportunities for young people aged 17-30 that allow organizations to help with their day-to-day work.

Within the scope of this opportunity, you can take advantage of two types of opportunities, individual volunteering and volunteer teams in projects involving social inclusion, environment, culture and other issues in the program countries or one of the neighboring partner countries. In order to take part in the volunteering project, institutions/organizations must have a quality certificate. You can reach the list of organizations with quality certificates by using the link below.

https://europa.eu/youth/volunteering/organisations_en

The activity period of volunteering programs is between 2 months (60 days excluding travel days) -12 months. The activity period can start from 2 weeks (excluding travel days) in projects where young people with fewer opportunities participate. Activity duration for volunteer teams is between 2 weeks and 2 months (up to 59 days excluding travel days).

Volunteering projects are free. No fee is charged for your applications. The supports provided to the volunteers by the National Agencies within the scope of the program are listed below.



Travel Support: You will be paid for your round-trip travel expenses to the country where the project will take place. When you are accepted to the project, the host institution usually expects you to buy the outbound ticket and when you arrive at the project site, you will receive the original ticket, invoice, boarding pass, etc. pays you in exchange for documents.



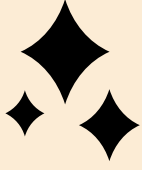
Accommodation Support: The host institution provides you with voluntary home, dormitory or homestay support. In addition, this accommodation place electricity, water, heating, etc. The costs are also borne by the host institution.

Meal Support: Often you will be paid a small fee for this and asked to cover your 3 meals a day. Instead, the host institution can provide you with 3 meals directly. Or it can be in cases such as paying for two meals and providing one meal directly (for example, lunch in the office). Some establishments can also buy you groceries directly.



Health Insurance: If you are accepted to volunteer projects, you will benefit from a special health, travel and third-party liability insurance for the duration of your activity within the scope of the program. Insurance support is provided free of charge.

When you are accepted to a project, all of your visa and residence permit expenses are covered from the project budget. The cost of issuing a passport is not included. The application fee you pay during the visa process to go to the country where the project will take place, the translation fees, the costs of the intermediary institution, your health insurance costs (if you need to have a separate insurance, etc.), the transportation costs you have made to obtain a visa (for example, if you need to go to Ankara or Istanbul, etc.) are examples of these. Invoices, receipts, receipts, etc. you have received for all these expenses you have made. You have to deliver the originals of the documents to the organization (host or sender) that will pay you. In addition, if you need to apply for a residence permit other than a visa after you go to that country, these costs are covered within the scope of the project. The only exception to visa support is that the institution managing the project budget did not specify this cost at the project application stage. For example, some organizations only apply for projects by anticipating that they will receive volunteers from EU member states, and therefore they do not request a visa budget for their projects. For this reason, please inform in advance whether you will receive visa support for the projects you have been accepted for and the limit of this support amount.

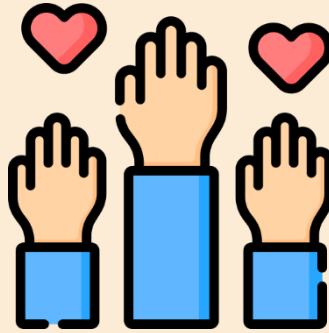


Language Education Support: Within the scope of the volunteering program, you Germany, dialect in Poland, etc.) for at least 3 months. This language course is also provided to you free of charge by the host institution. The language course can be provided free of charge by a youth worker at the host institution, or by a professional language course or private trainer.

Pocket Money Support: In addition to all the above support in volunteering projects, you are also paid monthly pocket money. This payment includes accommodation, meals, local transportation, etc. You are expected to use it only for your personal expenses, not for your expenses. The amount of pocket money varies from country to country and is calculated on a daily basis.



Young people who want to participate in volunteering activities abroad can take part in the ongoing projects of institutions and organizations. If you want to find an opportunity you can click or tap on image below.



You can find projects in all countries from the search engine on this website. In this search engine, you can search for projects by country, duration, type of work. To participate in a volunteering project, you must find one quality certified host organization and one sending organisation. Once you have found suitable projects for you, a CV and motivation letter should be sent for the project you will apply for.

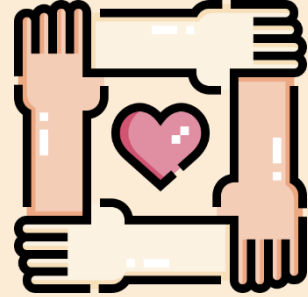
If you want to create Europass CV and Motivation Letter, you can tap or click on the logo.



NATIONAL YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES

Solidarity

It is a domestic solidarity activity, and it is a project that at least five young people who want to create positive change in their own local start, develop and implement between 2 and 12 months. The project should have a clear topic that the group of young people would like to explore together and that the project could include daily activities and should involve all participants. Solidarity Projects should address the main challenges within communities, but also clearly highlight the European added value.



It is one of the volunteering programs in which at least 5 young people come together to take responsibility, take initiative, develop their projects and find the opportunity to implement these projects they have written in order to create positive changes for the society and environment they live in. Groups of at least 5 young people between the ages of 18-30 who are legally residing in the program country and registered on the European Solidarity Program Portal can participate in solidarity projects. There is no maximum number of participants. The group that will carry out the project can apply. One of the young people in the group takes on the role of the legal representative and takes responsibility for submitting the application. Any public or private institution can apply for a project on behalf of the group that will carry out the project.

- As a youth group applying within the scope of the project, you can receive grant support for project management, coach costs and other exceptional costs.
- The youth group that will apply can apply for projects on the 2 semester application dates determined by the European Commission every year.

Before applying, you need to log in to some registration system. The first system is the European commission's ECAS system. You must introduce your youth group you have created to this system and have an organization identification number.

These registration procedures are as follows:

OID PROCESS:

Those who want to apply for country-based projects of the European Solidarity Program must have an Organization ID (OID). OID will be used instead of the Participant Identification Code (PIC). However, those who have applied to the Erasmus+ Program before and have a PIC code are automatically assigned an OID. The assigned OID, institution/organization name or PIC code, tax number, etc. information is entered. Those who have received more than one PIC code in the previous periods should contact the department responsible for the program to be



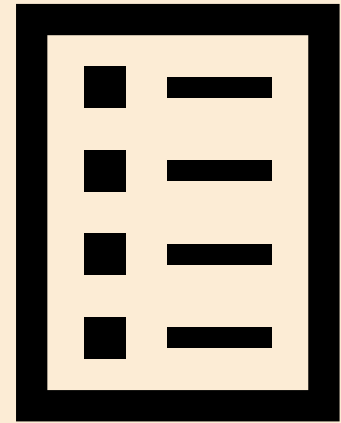
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applied for. Those who have not received a PIC code before can get an OID by registering on the “Register my organisation” tab on The Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps page. On the page opened in the “Register my organisation” tab, it is necessary to log in with the EU Login user information. Those who have an EU Login account (formerly ECAS account) can log in to the system with their existing account. Those who do not have an EU Login account can log in to the system by obtaining an EU Login account by clicking the “Create an account” tab.

The following points should be noted while registering:

- The relevant system must be registered with up-to-date information.
- OID must be obtained once to be used in all country-based project applications of the Erasmus+ program.
- When creating a registration for OID, a user name and password that can always be remembered should be preferred instead of user names and passwords specific to the person who registered. This information should be kept in such a way that it can be accessed by the relevant persons to be used in the applications for the next term.
- After all the information in the registration form is entered and the registration is completed, the system automatically generates the OID.
- OID is a number that starts with the letter “E” and continues with 8 digits (For example: E12345678). Detailed information about the OID registration process can be found on the page prepared by the European Commission.



- ✓ After the registration to the ECAS system, the volunteers from the project management group must complete their registration to the European Youth Portal and have the Participant Reference Number.

You can follow the following ways for registration:

For all activities of the European Solidarity Program young people are required to register on the European Youth Portal. Young people can search for volunteering opportunities suitable for them on the portal. Young people can register on the portal at the age of 17, but cannot start any project until the age of 18. The projects of the European Solidarity Program cover the 18-30 age group. Young people who are members of the European Youth Portal will be given a 10-digit Participant Reference Number (PRN) code through the system. This code will be used by the applicant in the European Solidarity Program projects that young people want to take part in, at the stage of filling out the application form, during the selection of participants and at the final report stage.

Youth; After registering on the European Solidarity Program Portal, they can take part in a project, if deemed appropriate by the organizations, by sending their CV and motivation letters to the organizations. The list of organizations with a Quality Certificate (Accredited) can be accessed with certain filtering methods on the relevant page.

Applications are made through e-forms published on the official website of the European Commission. The necessary information about the application forms and the application process can be found on the official website of the National Agency in your country of residence.



NATIONAL YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES

Youth Participation

Youth Participation projects are projects aimed at solving the problems of young people by taking into account democratic values. Finding solutions to problems through local, national and transnational activities based on non-formal learning with the participation of young people and presenting them to politicians and decision makers. However, it aims to contribute to the objectives of the 2019-2027 EU Youth Strategy. You can participate in the following activities in Youth Participation Projects.

ACTIVITIES

- Workshops
- Meetings
- Seminars
- Outdoor activities
- Drama, Theater
- Artistic events



What Benefits Do Young People Participate in Volunteering Programs Achieve?

- Through the projects in which they take the initiative, young people:
- At the end of the project they volunteered, they get a Youthpass certificate that certifies their participation.
- They get the opportunity to live in another country and develop their language and cultural skills.
- Gains the ability to overcome difficulties and work in a team.
- Stay in touch with a wider community of former volunteers as part of the European Solidarity Corps community,
- It can also inspire other young people through the sharing of experiences.
- They can improve their personal, educational, social and professional skills by increasing their self-confidence and learning motivation.
- They can bring their ideas to the organizations they volunteer with or to local communities and contribute to the multicultural identity of the organizations.



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OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

Jean Monnet Scholarship Opportunity

Jean Monnet activities aim to improve research and teaching in European Union studies worldwide. These are projects that can be prepared to enable university students and young professionals to have information on European Union issues and to strengthen the dialogue between the academic community and policy makers.

The duration of the project is 3 years for all types of activities under Jean Monnet.

Scholarship amounts to be supported under the Jean Monnet program:

- School Fees
- Living Expenses (Food & Beverage, Accommodation, Local Transportation, etc.)
- Fixed Allowances (Visa, study materials, travel, study visits, insurance etc.)

You can apply for these opportunities as an individual working in the following fields without any age limit.

- Public sector employees
- Senior undergraduate and graduate (master's or doctoral) students of universities
- Academic and administrative staff of universities
- Private sector and NGO workers

For detailed information about the scholarship program, you can visit the European Commission's page.



OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

Sport

The general purpose of Sports Supports; To contribute to the systematic development of the European sport dimension.

The objectives of activities in the field of sports are:

- Fighting doping, match-fixing, violence, discrimination and racism at an international level. Promoting good governance of sports, with career opportunities (double-sided careers) for athletes in other fields as well as sports.
- Increasing participation in voluntary activities and sports activities, raising awareness about the importance of social inclusion.
- Equal opportunity and physical education and increasing the opportunity to do sports. Developing and transferring activities nationally, regionally and locally, and finalizing them with innovative practices.

Within the scope of European Union Opportunities, 2 types of activities are supported in the field of Sports.

- 'Collaboration Partnerships' in sports-related fields
- Non-profit 'Sports Events'

Project durations are between 1 and 3 years for Collaborative Partnerships. Project duration for Sports Events is up to 1 year.

How to Apply?

Applications must be submitted directly to the Education, Audio-Visual and Culture Executive Agency in Brussels:

[HTTPS://SPORT.EC.EUROPA.EU](https://sport.ec.europa.eu)

For all kinds of information about Sports Support, you can visit the website:

[HTTPS://ERASMUS-PLUS.EC.EUROPA.EU/OPPORTUNITIES/OPPORTUNITIES-FOR-ORGANISATIONS/SPORT-ACTIONS](https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/opportunities/opportunities-for-organisations/sport-actions)

STRUCTURED DIALOGUE ESSENTIALS IN DISABILITY FIELD



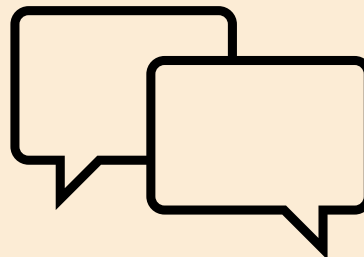
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Structured Dialogue

Structured dialogue entails a deliberate partnership formed by governance bodies with individuals and entities that receive services within the contexts of policy and service development.

Within these conversations, mutual interaction and effective communication take center stage. Particularly concerning individuals with disabilities, it's of great significance that decisions made within the public sector, both current and future, are endorsed by individuals and civil society. Establishing an enduring and intentional partnership between the public sector and civil society is crucial to ensuring the integration of people with disabilities into various facets of life. This encompasses their involvement in social interactions, including access to open spaces, sports amenities, cultural engagements, as well as participation in the political participation, such as engaging in decision-making processes at local and central governmental levels. Additionally, economic participation, including access to employment and production opportunities, and civic engagement, involving contributions to civil society, volunteer endeavors, and active participation in local councils, should also be part of this collaborative effort. Achieving this objective necessitates amplifying their voices through meetings and other gatherings, all organized within the framework of democratic mechanisms, spanning local, regional, national, and international domains.

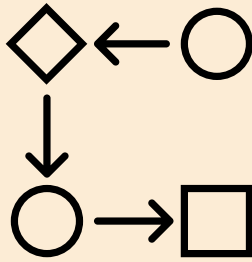


Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) hold a significant role in channeling citizens' demands within a democratic society. Beyond contributing expertise in their respective domains, NGOs also wield considerable influence in mobilizing public institutions towards legislative and service-oriented endeavors. As part of the dynamic interplay between public entities and NGOs, the establishment of enduring policy mechanisms becomes essential, achieved through the creation of national strategic

documents, action plans, and policy frameworks. While entities like the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of European Union, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Education, among

others, embody the public's perspective in these dialogues, along with metropolitan municipalities, governorships, and district governorships, NGOs shoulder the vital responsibility of perpetually conveying their insights and experiences to the grassroots in a manner that's both solution-oriented and sustained.

In the context of structured dialogue between public institutions and civil society, it becomes imperative to broaden the participation of diverse civil society actors, encompassing not only NGOs but also engaging academicians and trade unions in these processes.

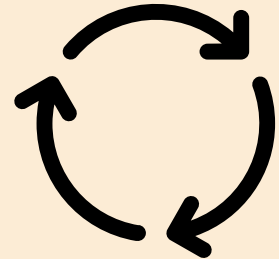


Facilitating collaboration between the public sector and NGOs can take shape through direct institutional dialogues, collaborative project executions, and consultative procedures. Within local governments, civil society can engage in consultation processes by participating in city councils, council memberships, and collaborative working groups. The exchange of information from the public sector to civil society must embody transparency and openness. Consultation

procedures should advance through a range of avenues including workshops, surveys, focus group discussions, collaborative working teams, advisory committees, councils, and reciprocal visits, encompassing all stakeholders to formulate strategic blueprints.

Through interactions unfolding in conferences, negotiations, events, or meetings, there exists the potential to update legislation and formulate strategic documents while considering mutual needs. This process can contribute to minimizing preconceived notions and bolstering NGOs' competence in legislation crafting and decision-making mechanisms. Ultimately, nurturing this foundation of trust will notably enhance the efficacy of policy formulation.

Non-governmental organizations play an engaged role in overseeing and evaluating laws, policies, and services, actively becoming integral to the audit procedures. By fostering a foundation of mutual trust and comprehension, NGOs can fortify their legal standing, ensuring precise information dissemination and sensible expectations to the communities they engage with on a local level. Within this process of reciprocal acknowledgment, designating liaison offices alongside authorized representatives is equally essential to maintain the ongoing and enduring nature of the dialogue.



Starting the Structured Dialogue Process

Recommendations for NGOs and Public Institutions

The questions below should be filled out by the NGOs and Public institutions to create a structured dialogue between these 2 actors. These evaluative questions were prepared within the scope of "Enable the Cooperation, Disable the Barriers" project. Please analyze your answers among your organization's team and create a way for creating Structured Dialogue between the NGOs and Public Institutions working together in the disability field and to ensure the active participation of YwDs. The development of inter-institutional dialogue will be determined by the needs of the institutions answering these questions.

Dialogue Process

"Initiating the dialogue procedure with Public Institutions and/or fellow NGOs: Where to commence?"

"Amongst whom should the commencement of the dialogue process take priority?"

"Navigating towards the appropriate institution for fruitful collaboration: How to achieve it?"



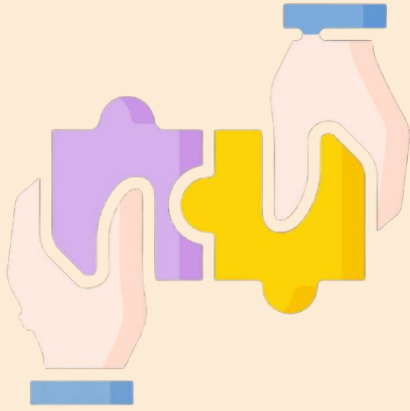
Communication Methodology

"Who should be the starting point of the communication process?"

"For a sustainable and impactful dialogue, how frequently and in what manner should meetings be organized?"

"In the interaction between Public Institutions and the general populace, how do NGOs assume a pivotal role in communication?"

Collaborative Endeavors



"Facilitating Collaborative Projects between Public Institutions and NGOs: What's the Approach?"

"Strategies for Engaging in Local-Level Decision-Making Processes?"

"Establishing a Long-Term Partnership between an NGO and a Public Institution: Guidelines for Activity Organization."

"Sustaining a Fruitful NGO-Public Institution Collaboration: What's the Frequency of Local Activity Implementation should be?"

Effectiveness

"Enhancing the Effectiveness of structured dialogues between Public Institutions and NGOs: List the Strategies to Consider by your organization."

"What kind of Strategies does your organization implementing for enhancing the productivity of collaborative endeavors between Public Institutions and NGOs?"



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