Inclusive Mobility of People and Knowledge
ARC Expert Group Meeting
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What are we aiming for, exactly?

- “The idea that everyone should be able to use the same facilities, take part in the same activities, and **enjoy the same experiences**, including people who have a disability or other disadvantage”.

- As long as we are still raising awareness, we are not yet inclusive enough.

![Diagram showing the process from noticing disparity to inclusiveness.](image-url)
**Status Quo**

Is this good for inclusion?

Google search statistics: Autism

Google search statistics: Transgender
Status Quo

Equity and Inclusion

The Erasmus+ Programme aims at promoting equity and inclusion by facilitating the access to participants with disadvantaged backgrounds and fewer opportunities compared to their peers whenever disadvantage limits or prevents participation in transnational activities for reasons such as:

- disability (i.e. participants with special needs): people with mental (intellectual, cognitive, learning), physical, sensory or other disabilities;
- educational difficulties: young people with learning difficulties; early school-leavers; low qualified adults; young people with poor school performance;
- economic obstacles: people with a low standard of living, low income, dependence on social welfare system or homeless; young people in long-term unemployment or poverty; people in debt or with financial problems;
- cultural differences: immigrants or refugees or descendants from immigrant or refugee families; people belonging to a national or ethnic minority; people with linguistic adaptation and cultural inclusion difficulties;
- health problems: people with chronic health problems, severe illnesses or psychiatric conditions;
- social obstacles: people facing discrimination because of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, disability, etc.; people with limited social skills or anti-social or risky behaviours; people in a precarious situation; (ex-)offenders, (ex-)drug or alcohol abusers; young and/or single parents; orphans;
- geographical obstacles: people from remote or rural areas; people living in small islands or in peripheral regions; people from urban problem zones; people from less serviced areas (limited public transport, poor facilities).

In the field of youth, an Inclusion and Diversity Strategy has been designed as a common framework to support the participation and inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities in Erasmus+. The Strategy is available on the website\(^2\) of the European Commission.
Risks

- No enforced standards
  - Inclusion just for checking off requirements
- Settling for lower standards
  - Blended mobility
- COVID aftermath
  - Elitism
  - Reinforced stereotypes
Opportunities

- Exponential development
- Awareness stage is shorter due to better access to information
  - Easier to campaign for certain matters
- Acceptance of digital alternatives
- Shrinking cultural differences?