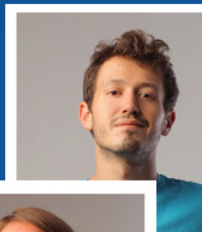
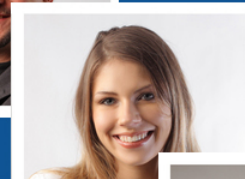
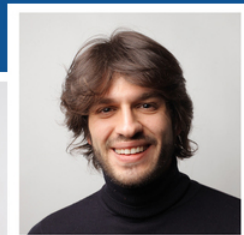
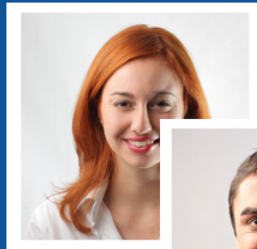
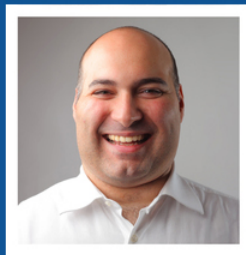




# The ESF perspective on social inclusion

ENRD Workshop on the role of LEADER/ CLLD and networking in supporting social inclusion in rural areas – 17 March 2016

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## Social inclusion policies and rural areas (1/2)

### ➤ EU policy Framework :

#### 1) Commission recommendation on Active Inclusion (2008) with 3 strands :

- *Adequate income support*
- *Inclusive labour markets*
- *Access to quality services*

*Including the use of "the Structural Funds, in particular the European Social Fund, to support active inclusion measures".*

#### 2) Social Investment Package (2013) :

*Promoting cost-effectiveness of social investments through integrated services delivery (one-stop shop model) and a better targeted support from social protection systems and activation measures.*

#### 3) The future 'European Pillar of Social Rights'



# Social inclusion policies and rural areas (2/2)

- No **specific territorial targeting** for addressing the specific features of rural poverty
- A **lower take-up of active inclusion in rural areas** :
  - Lack of availability and accessibility of quality services
  - Difficulties in access to information and advice about public benefit entitlement
  - Specific culture of independence and self-reliance



## The ESF and social inclusion in rural areas

### Preliminary remarks

- ❑ The ESF is not a place-based Fund but focuses on raising the human capital of people (employability, social inclusion, education).
- ❑ A long experience in reaching out and engaging disadvantaged groups of people both in urban and rural areas
- ❑ The ESF and CLLD : past experience in territorial approaches
  - *Experience of EQUAL in 2000-2006*
  - *Few examples approaching the CLLD model in the 2007-2013 period: e.g. "Stärken von Ort" (DE)*



## The ESF and CLLD under 2014-2020 (1/2)

- CLLD programmed for the first time under the ESF
- A dedicated investment priority under Thematic Objective (TO) 9 on 'promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination' (IP 9 (vi))
- But as delivery mechanism, CLLD can support any other Thematic Objectives and Investment priorities within TO9.
- 634 € M programmed under IP 9 (vi) covering 13 Member States and 25 ESF OPs.
- Monitoring and evaluation : Specific objectives, indicators and targets in case CLLD is programmed as Investment priority within a priority axis to better track the social outcomes of CLLD approaches



## The ESF and CLLD under 2014-2020 (2/2)

COUNTRIES	MONO/ MULTI	AMOUNT (million €)
CZ	Mono	57.2
DE	Mono	20
ES	Mono	9.3
FR	Mono	8
GR	Multi	33.5
HU	Multi	46.2
IT	Mono	18.7
LT	Multi	14.3
PL	Multi	65.2
PT	Multi	94.7
RO	Mono	201.1
SE	Multi	8
UK	Mono	58.4



## Looking ahead

- **Building up inclusive CLLD strategies and LAGs :**
  - In the start-up phase : an extensive use of preparatory support, capacity-building, targeting and outreach is needed to answer the local social needs
  - Bringing together all the relevant partners in the LAG decision-making and functioning (including social/ anti-discrimination NGOs, service providers...) to deliver integrated and innovative solutions to address social exclusion in a territory
  - Promoting participatory methods to directly engage the disadvantaged groups of people targeted including through empowering activities
  - Setting up a more social-friendly evaluation system to capture the results achieved in terms of social inclusion

The European Social Fund



***THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION***

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