



# **Summary report of the open public consultation on the EaSI programme mid-term evaluation**

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

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INCLUSION**

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## **1. Introduction**

This open public consultation (OPC) was designed to support the mid-term evaluation of the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) covering the activities undertaken under the three axes of the EaSI programme (PROGRESS, EURES, Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship) during the period 2014-2016.

The on-line consultation ran between 12 October 2016 and 25 January 2017 in the three European Commission working languages (English, French and German) on the EUROPA website 'Your voice in Europe'. Following the online OPC launch, related promotion and dissemination activities were carried out through different EC and external channels:

- EUROPA/EMPL/EaSI website; Social Europe newsletter;
- social media (Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn);
- meetings and fora, including the EaSI committee and other EC committees (i.e. SPC, EMCO);
- DG EMPL operational units and ESF country desks;
- target organisations and other key stakeholders able to distribute the consultation in their networks (e-mailing).

The questionnaire had 6 sections:

- (1) Your knowledge of and involvement with EaSI
- (2) Relevance
- (3) Efficiency
- (4) Effectiveness
- (5) Coherence
- (6) European added value

All questions were optional except the self-identification ones. The questions were tailored to the different respondent groups. Responses have been published except where confidentiality was requested. The sections below provide an overview of the responses question by question. The full list of questions is contained in the annexes.

## **2. Overview of the respondents**

A total of 81 responses were submitted by stakeholders:

- 14 responses were received from individuals, all of which were either in full- or part-time employment or volunteering;
- 67 responses were made on behalf of organisations, two-thirds of which were from:
  - NGOs (17);
  - National authority/Government body/Ministry (14);
  - Public Employment service (13).
  - Regional/local authorities, universities, SME, trade unions and other organisations (23).

More than half of the respondents (58) had previously been involved in the EaSI programme or its predecessor, 48 of which specified involvement with a single axis:

- EURES (22);
- PROGRESS (21);
- Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship (5).

Over a quarter of respondents (15) previously involved with EaSI represented multiple countries (i.e. 2 or more) – a third responding in relation to just one country being either Belgium (8), Germany (6) or Spain (5).

### **3. Results by consultation topic**

A methodological choice has been made to present the OPC results by consultation topics/evaluation criteria as the outcome will support the EaSI mid-term evaluation: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and European added value. In addition to the summary below:

- Annex 1 presents the frequency of answers per each question.
- Annex 2 presents the qualitative answers anonymised.

#### **A. Relevance**

Online respondents were asked a number of questions in respect to the ‘relevance’ of the EaSI programme. These questions looked at the extent to which the EaSI programme was appropriate in respect to needs, problems and issues affecting its target groups.

Overall, more than half of all respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that EaSI was relevant in facilitating solutions for each of the challenges it was designed for (Q6). More respondents (68 out of the total 80 responding to the the question) agreed that EaSI was relevant in producing innovative actions, both socially and in employment, than any other challenge. This was closely followed by the provision of support to vulnerable groups (64) and coordination between civil society and policy makers (62).

Whilst more than half of the respondents (with 40 of 78 respondents) believed EaSI facilitated increased access to finance for social enterprises, it was ranked lowest among the challenges, largely due to many respondents (19) uncertain of the programmes’ impact on social enterprise finance.

8 respondents disagreed with EaSI’s relevance in relation to developing social protection systems. Similarly, but representing a somewhat more polarised view among respondents, combating long-term employment had 8 in total disagreeing EaSI was relevant, despite being ranked fifth overall in agreement.

Respondents were also asked the extent to which they agreed with EaSI programme priorities (Q7). Tackling social exclusion was proportionately most important with 73 of 79 respondents agreeing with its prioritisation.

Facilitating the exchange of good practice and information between policy makers and Member States also featured prominently, with 74 of 81 respondents either strongly agreeing or agreeing with the emphasis. Linked to social exclusion, 71 respondents also agreed that EaSI should prioritise employment for young people.

The EaSI priorities respondents least agreed with capacity building in financial intermediaries (40) and improved financial access for social enterprises (47).

Some respondents have identified additional priorities EaSI should address (see Annex 2, Q7). This includes preventing poverty especially among children (therefore to add children a target group) and to address health inequalities. The latter is based on the assumption that health status has a huge impact on employability, ability to maintain employment and can potential reinforce social inclusion.

#### **B. Effectiveness**

The OPC questionnaire examined the extent to which the EaSI programme’s objectives have been achieved to date. Respondents answered questions specific to the three EaSI axes.

Among the 30 respondents indicating previous involvement with the PROGRESS axis, 25 respondents agreed that EaSI effectively facilitated mutual learning. 23 respondents also agreed that EaSI programme helped develop analytical knowledge (Q8).

Respondents were least likely to agree that activities in relation to poverty reduction or youth unemployment were effectively delivered under the PROGRESS, with respectively 14 and 18 respondents choosing either 'Agree' or 'Strongly agree'. A caveat to this however lies in the significant respondent uncertainty with approximately two-fifths citing 'Don't know/NA' for both categories.

In relation to Q8, some respondents have identified activities like sharing best practices and promoting policy transfer and exchanges, as well as capacity building where PROGRESS is most effective (see Annex 2, Q8). Some concerns have also been raised about the lower financial resources compared to 2007-2013 that may affect its effectiveness. References has also been made to better integrating ESF measures with PROGRESS funding.

Answering in relation to the EURES axis, respondents rated EaSI's pan-EU efforts to improve access to job vacancy information and labour market transparency most effective (each with a respective of a total of 24 EURES respondents agreeing). Where the public consultation respondents felt EURES axis activities were most ineffective, albeit with only 2 respondents, were in relation to reducing skills mismatches (Q9).

Some respondents also have identified some issues with EURES effectiveness, in particular related to the reform of this axis which focuses now more on benchmarks regarding 'matching' and 'placement' and not on the quality of the work itself (see Annex 2, Q9).

Ten of the 14 respondents previously involved in the Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship axis agreed that EaSI effectively improved the quality of intra-EU labour mobility services (Q10). The same number also agreed that the provision of support to jobseekers and employers and efforts to facilitate jobseeker-employer contact were effective.

Similarly to those under the EURES axis, fewer respondents agreed that EaSI effectively addressed skills mismatches (Q10).

In relation to Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship axis, a respondent to Q10 suggested that "the effectiveness of activities under the microfinance and social entrepreneurship component of the EASI could be strengthened, in particular by increasing the frequency of calls for projects aimed at social entrepreneurship and a better match between the budgets proposed, the amounts granted and the actions requested". Other issues that emerged in the open question that undermined the effectiveness of Microfinance and social entrepreneurship axis have been identified as follow: (i) delays in making available the funded instruments of the programme and the Capacity Building resource; (ii) bureaucratic burden; (iii) some lack of flexibility; (iv) the application of the ECoGC<sup>1</sup>; (v) closer cooperation between the EU and the sector representatives is necessary.

Respondents to the online consultation were asked whether there had been positive changes directly resulting from the EaSI programme (Q11). A majority of 49 respondents observed positive change that would not have occurred in the absence of the EaSI intervention.

38 respondents to the open question offered additional examples of positive changes that would have not happened without EaSI. Some of these examples are related to: (i) increase in awareness and information about EU policy efforts in the area of social inclusion; (ii) raising the awareness of unemployed and job seekers for cross border employment; (iii) social innovation in the field of childcare vouchers and more broadly rapid introduction and testing of innovative, fully European

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<sup>1</sup> The code for the microfinance sector.

measures; (iv) Increased access to finance for the MF & SE sectors, which in the end provides more opportunities on the field; (v) coherent approach towards the needs of the cross border labour market; (vi) facilitated policy change through research, exchange and building of advocacy capacity, helping different non-governmental actors to influence the formulation and implementation of EU policy.

With respect to stakeholders' involvement (Q12), only 34 respondents believed the most relevant organisations had been used in the delivery of EaSI.

Almost a third (23 respondents) felt that EaSI had not involved certain key stakeholders. Among the respondents indicating a lack of stakeholder involvement, 8 felt broader inclusion of workers organisations/ trade unions would have contributed to greater programme effectiveness. This was closely followed by NGOs and Government bodies/ministries (7 respondents each).

In terms of stakeholder involved, some concerns have been raised about specific stakeholders not being involved. 24 respondents to Q12 have put forward their opinion on which stakeholders should be included. Some of these are: (i) target groups organisations (youth, migrants, Roma, disabled people organisations, jobseekers, unemployed and employers); (ii) local and regional authorities; (iii) local employment services/agencies; (iv) social partners, NGO.

64 respondents believed that contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.) was an effective method of stakeholder engagement (Q13). Targeted dissemination was cited by 54 respondents as an effective method, significantly more than the 11 choosing general dissemination (Q13).

In order to improve stakeholders engagement, some respondents to Q13 have made specific suggestions: (i) to ensure the direct involvement of the sector's representatives in the implementation of the different instruments in order to guarantee an optimal adaptation of the programme to the final beneficiaries' needs; (ii) partnerships between the sector's representatives and the EIB group.

### **C. Efficiency**

The OPC set out questions aimed at assessing the extent to which the budget allocation and spending as a whole was proportionate and efficient for achieving the EaSI objectives (Q14 – Q18). Almost three-quarters (58 respondents) felt the budget was either appropriate or should be increased (Q14). No OPC respondents thought that the EaSI budget should be decreased.

In terms of overall budget allocation provided there has been a wide range of answers to Q14, with some respondents suggesting that 80 per cent of cofinancing is “substantial” and others considering the overall budget too small in respect of the objectives to be achieved as well as the other EU budgets. Echoing this latter concern of budget reduction are those respondents involved with cross border partnership.

Online consultation asked respondents were also asked to express their preference with respect to six hypothetical budget scenarios (Q15). There was little to separate preferred budget scenarios, with 10 respondents choosing the option involving an 80-10-10 percentage split between PROGRESS, EURES, Microfinance and Social entrepreneurship, respectively. More than a quarter (21 of the 79 respondents) was uncertain and felt unable to comment.

Amongst the 13 respondents who chose to specify their own budget split scenario, the average proportions were: PROGRESS – 54%; EURES – 24%; Microfinance and Social entrepreneurship – 22%.

Respondents were also asked to specify what would be, in their view, the most appropriate funding allocation on the basis of the different themes under each of the three axes (Q16). The highest

suggested budget allocation under PROGRESS, with a mean of 41%, was in relation to social protection, social inclusion, and prevention of poverty. However, despite the high budget allocation, this represents a negative nine percentage point differential with the current funding rate. In contrast, Employment's 27% mean is seven per cent higher than the current PROGRESS allocation.

Budget allocations were more evenly distributed under EURES and broadly consistent with the current allocation. Both job vacancy transparency and recruitment and placing development had a suggested mean allocation of 30%. The largest differential between current and suggested funding proportions (of 5%) under EURES was with respect to cross-border partnerships. Social entrepreneurship received the highest mean budget proportion (of 46%) across all three axes and sub-themes; however the proportions did closely mirror the actual funding proportions.

#### **D. Coherence**

The next set of questions asked respondents the extent to which the EaSI programme's activities were coherent with other interventions with similar objectives.

48 respondents to the public consultation were familiar with the predecessor programmes of EaSI (i.e. PROGRESS, PROGRESS Microfinance and EURES) (Q19). 22 respondents familiar with predecessor programmes believed that the merge and subsequent formulation of the EaSI programme had changed aspects of its overall delivery (Q20). 17 respondents felt that the merge had diminished the visibility of the branding of each previous programme. Almost a third (14) believed the process had improved consistency, complementarity and flexibility, whereas a quarter (12) disagreed.

A majority of public consultation respondents agreed that EaSI complements actions of other EU-level (45) and national-level programmes (54) (Q21). A similar number (42) suggested that even where there is overlap, it is important to maintain the instrument at the EU-level. However, only a relatively small number of respondents felt there were objective overlaps at the EU-level (19 respondents) and national instrument level (12).

Those online consultation respondents that agreed EaSI complemented other EU-level programmes were asked to specify which (Q21). ESF was the most selected option with 29 respondents, followed by Erasmus+ (24) and Horizon 2020 (21). Very few respondents believed EaSI complimented Euraxess (4) or Solvit (3).

Respondents to the online consultation were asked to give their opinion in terms of the involvement of national, regional and local authorities in the delivery of EaSI (Q22). 32 respondents indicated that national authorities had been involved in the implementation of EaSI. However, over a quarter (20 respondents) disagreed, and felt there was little to no involvement at a national level. Almost two-fifths (27 respondents) felt there were poor levels of local engagement in the overall delivery of EaSI.

A similar story presents in the delivery of activities under the PROGRESS axis (Q23). Respondents felt national authorities were significantly more engaged compared to regional and local authorities. 24 respondents indicated sufficient national-level implementation of PROGRESS, compared to only a fifth for regional-level and local-level stakeholders (14 respondents, respectively).

Compared to PROGRESS, a larger proportion indicated EURES had significantly greater regional involvement with 26 respondents (Q24). National involvement was rated broadly similar with 26 respondents.

Respondents rated the degree of involvement in the implementation of the Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship axis as much lower across all three authority levels, compared to EURES and

PROGRESS (Q25). This is however, in part, is explained by the large proportion of respondents who were unsure and selected 'Don't know/NA'.

### **E. EU Added Value**

Respondents to the online consultation were asked about their views about the EaSI programme's added value compared to what could be achieved by Member States at national, regional and local levels.

It was widely held (with 71 respondents in agreement) that EaSI support fulfilled a vital function, facilitating the exchange of information, good practices, and team building of stakeholders across the EU (Q26). Most respondents (75) believed EaSI objectives are better achieved through EU level action rather than through varied actions by Member States.

Developing the institutional capacity of financial intermediaries (e.g. microcredit providers) was the least commonly agreed channel of value added, with 45 respondents. Similarly, 45 respondents - albeit significantly over half of the total number of respondents) felt that EU support was needed to improve access to microfinance.

Respondents were also asked about the potential implications to the fields of employment, social affairs and inclusion, should the EaSI programme be discontinued (Q27). Almost two-thirds predicted that youth unemployment would increase (50 respondents) and that jobseekers' intra-EU mobility would decrease (47). Respondents were most sceptical over the assertions that the national provision of microcredit would decrease (29) and self-employment opportunities would fall (31).

Thirteen respondents submitted open answers to Q27 suggesting that there would be negative consequences if EaSI was stopped, for example, some respondents have argued that : (i) The stability of a coherent approach towards the needs of the cross border labour market would be undermined; (ii) The strength of the EaSI programme is transnational learning, if EaSI was discontinued such opportunity of learning would substantially decrease; (iii) Discontinuing the programme will have a negative result on fighting poverty and exclusion; (iv) Development of new policy experiments/innovations would decrease sequentially.

45 respondents had heard about the results of EaSI activities/ projects and/or had seen evidence of EaSI impact (Q28). Of these, the majority (30 of 45 respondents) had been made aware of EaSI impact evidence through their own organisation. 26 respondents sought the information independently, either through general internet searches and/or on official EU websites. Newspapers were the least used as means of keeping up-to-date with EaSI's impacts.

Respondents were also asked the degree to which they were satisfied with the level and quality of dissemination activities (Q28.c). Seventeen respondents were satisfied generally with dissemination activities, and same number was pleased with the content quality (see Q28.c).

Finally, online respondents were asked whether it would be useful, for both organisations and individuals, to learn more about the results of EaSI activities/projects or evidence of EaSI impact (Q29). Seventy-two respondents suggested it would. The most cited reason why, was in order to collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at the EU-level (Q29.b).

The least common reason for continued dissemination, albeit with over half (36 respondents), was in order to create and foster partnerships. Three-quarters (48) of respondents' preferred channel to receive information about EaSI was via a newsletter system (Q29.c).

For an in-depth analysis of the consultation results, please consult the full synopsis report on the EaSI mid-term evaluation consultation webpage.

## **Annex 1 - Quantitative answers**

### **Profile of OPC respondents**

#### **1. I am responding:**

<b>Responding</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
as an individual	14
on behalf of my organisation	67
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

#### **2.a Please indicate your status in the labour market:**

<b>Labour market status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Employed full-time	12
Employed part-time	1
Volunteer	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14</b>

#### **2.b What is the nature of the organisation on behalf of which you are responding?**

	<b>Frequency</b>
Local authority	1
National authority/Government body/Ministry	14
NGOs	17
Other	10
Other employment agency (private or NGO)	1
Public Employment Service	13
Regional authority	3
Researcher/academic/university	3
Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME)	2
Workers' organisation/trade union	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>67</b>

**3. In line with the EC guidelines, contributions to open public consultation should be published. For the purposes of reporting, how would you prefer your consultation to be published?**

Publishing preference	Frequency
Anonymously – this means that you consent to the publication of any information in your completed form, apart from your name / the name of your organisation	52
In full – this means that you consent to the publication of any information in your completed form, including your identity	29
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

**4. How familiar are you with EaSI (EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation)?**

	Frequency
I am familiar with the name of the EaSI Programme (or name of previous programmes PROGRESS, EURES), but do not know the objectives of it	6
I don't know what the EaSI programme is	4
I have a broad knowledge of EaSI objectives/actions	36
I have a detailed knowledge of EaSI objectives (as well as the three axis: PROGRESS, EURES, Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship)	34
Other	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

**5. Have you been involved in the EaSI programme since January 2014?**

EaSI involvement since 2014	Frequency
No, but I've been involved in the predecessor programmes (PROGRESS and/or PROGRESS Microfinance and/or EURES until January 2014)	5
No, I've never been directly involved in the EaSI programme or the predecessor programmes	18
Yes, I've been involved in the EaSI programme (since January 2014)	27
Yes, I've been involved in the EaSI programme and in the predecessor programmes (PROGRESS and/or PROGRESS Microfinance and/or EURES until January 2014)	31
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

**5.b In what EaSI axis activities/projects are you/have you been involved in since January 2014?**

EaSI axis activities/projects	Frequency
EURES	22
Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship	5
PROGRESS	21
PROGRESS;EURES	1
PROGRESS;EURES;Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship	6
PROGRESS;Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>58</b>

**5.c Why have you not been involved in EaSI Programme?**

Reasons for involvement	Count of ID
I don't know how to apply	1
I don't know what the EaSI programme is	3
I know how to apply but the procedure for applying is difficult to implement	2
I know how to apply but the procedure for applying is too lengthy	1
I would like to apply but I have not the expertise to do so	6
Other	6
The criteria for applying is too difficult to meet	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23</b>

**5.d If you was involved in EaSI programme since January 2014, for which country(ies) do your answers relate to?**

	Count of ID
Albania; Austria; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Kosovo (in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ); Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Turkey	2
Austria	1
Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; United Kingdom; The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1
Austria; Belgium; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; France; Germany;	1

Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Serbia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom	
Austria; Belgium; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden	1
Austria; Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom	1
Belgium	8
Belgium; Germany; Netherlands	3
Belgium; Netherlands	1
Czech Republic	1
Czech Republic; Germany	2
Czech Republic; Germany; Poland	1
Czech Republic; Poland; Slovakia	1
Denmark	1
Finland	1
France	3
France; Germany; Switzerland	1
Germany	6
Greece	1
Hungary	1
Ireland	1
Italy	3
Latvia	2
Luxembourg	1
Malta	2
Netherlands	2
Poland	1
Portugal	2
Serbia	1
Spain	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>58</b>

## A. Relevance

### 6. To what extent do you consider EaSI is relevant to address these challenges?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/NA
Produce concrete innovative actions in the employment, social fields	30	38	6	3		3
Ensure coordination/collaboration between civil society, policy makers, in the employment, social fields	31	31	7	3	2	6
Development of adequate, accessible and efficient social protection systems	15	31	18	6	2	8
Development of adequate, accessible and efficient labour markets	14	39	15	2		8
Promotion of decent work and working conditions including health and safety at work	13	36	18	1	1	11
Facilitation of policy application, reforms and modernisation	23	31	14	6		5
Promote workers geographical mobility	22	24	19	2		13
Increasing availability and accessibility to microfinance	17	24	17			21
Boost employment opportunities by developing labour markets accessible to all	21	31	15	2	1	8
Increasing access to finance for social enterprises	13	27	15	4		19
Promoting equality between men and women	15	37	18	3	1	6
Support of vulnerable groups such as young people	29	35	8	1	1	6
Combating discrimination based on sex, racial or	19	27	22	1	1	9

ethnic origin, religion, disability, age or sexual orientation						
Promoting high-level of quality and sustainable employment	14	40	14	5		5
Guaranteeing adequate and decent social protection	13	36	17	5		8
Combating long-term unemployment	18	36	11	7	1	6
Fight against poverty and social exclusion	23	33	11	5	1	6

**7. To what extent do you agree with the following EaSI programme's priorities?**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/NA
Anti-discrimination	34	27	14	1		3
Social exclusion of vulnerable groups (e.g. young people, women, disabled)	47	26	3		1	2
Better coordination between stakeholders when implementing policy	37	28	10	1	1	2
Development of new policy experiments/innovations	35	29	12	1		2
Opportunities to exchange good practices between Member states/policy makers	42	32	4	1		2
Employment for young people	43	28	6	2	1	
Working conditions (e.g. decent work, health and safety at work, a healthier balance between professional and private life, etc.)	28	33	13	2		4
Access to information about job opportunities across the EU	26	32	11	2	1	8

Access to, and availability of, finance for vulnerable people and micro enterprises	29	26	14	4		7
Build institutional capacity of financial intermediaries (e.g. microfinance providers) and entrepreneurship actors	22	18	20	3	6	10
Access to, and availability of, adequate financial instruments for social enterprises	22	25	14	7		11
Financial support for social entrepreneurship	26	25	12	3	5	9
Other	10	2	9	1	1	23

## B. Effectiveness

**8. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the effectiveness of the activities delivered under the PROGRESS axis of EaSI?**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ NA
Increased employment	1	17	8	2	1	1
Increased youth employment	2	13	11	3		1
Improved social inclusion	7	15	5	3		
Improved social protection	4	11	12	1		2
Reduced or prevented poverty	3	11	12	3		1
Improved working conditions	2	15	11	1		1
Promoted social experimentation of innovative social and employment solutions	13	9	3	3		1
Helped to develop analytical knowledge	10	13	4	2		
Facilitated mutual learning and dialogue	15	10	4	1		

Supported financially labour market policy innovations	7	12	6	3	2
Improved other initiatives' effectiveness (e.g. the European Social Fund (ESF) or national funded ac	5	11	6	6	2
Facilitated policy application, reform and modernisation	5	11	6	6	2

**9. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the effectiveness of the activities delivered under the EURES axis of EaSI?**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/N A
Enhanced the transparency of the labour markets across the EU	13	11	4	1		
Improved mobility of workers across the EU	10	13	4			2
Improved access to information on job vacancies across the EU	11	13	3			2
Improved access to guidance on how to move to/ work in another Member State	7	13	6			2
Improved recruitment and placing of workers in good quality and sustainable employment across the EU	6	12	7	1		3
Helped to reduce skills mismatches	5	9	9	2		4
Helped to put employers and jobseekers in contact across the EU	10	12	4	1		2

Provided high quality support to jobseekers and employers	10	11	5		2
Improved the quality of intra-EU labour mobility services (such as targeted mobility schemes as the You	10	9	4	1	5
Has made other intra-EU mobility initiatives (e.g. ESF, Marie Curie, Erasmus+, or national funded schem	2	6	13	1	7

**10. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the effectiveness of the activities delivered under the Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship axis of EaSI?**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ NA
Provided capacity building investment to microfinance providers	3	7	3	1		
Enabled financial intermediaries to develop new product(s) or lend	4	6	3	1		
Enabled micro enterprises to develop new activities	4	6	3	1		
Has provided an easier access to microfinance	5	4	3	2		
Supported social enterprises to develop new activities	2	5	4	2		1
Supported individuals to start a micro enterprise	3	7	2	1		1
Has made other initiatives e.g. ESF or national funded schemes more		2	6	2		4

**11. Overall, have you observed positive changes that would not have happened in the absence of EaSI? Please refer to the background documentation for further information on the EaSI programme.**

Positive change	Frequency
Yes	49
No	5
Don't know	25
(blank)	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

**12.a Given the target groups and the programme objectives, do you consider that the most relevant stakeholders have been sufficiently involved?**

Relevant stakeholders involved	Frequency
Yes	34
No	23
Don't know	21
(blank)	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

**12.b If no, which type of organisations/ stakeholders should have been more involved? (Multiple options possible)**

Most relevant stakeholders	Frequency
Government body/Ministry; Employers' organisation; Consultancy	1
Government body/Ministry; NGOs; Researcher/academic	1
Government body/Ministry; Other public authority (national, regional, etc.); Large organisation/company	1
Government body/Ministry; Other public authority (national, regional, etc.); Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME); Large organisation/company; Think-tank	1
Government body/Ministry; Public Employment Service; Other public authority (national, regional, etc.)	1
Government body/Ministry; Workers' organisation/trade union; Other	1
Government body/Ministry; Workers' organisation/trade union; Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME); Large organisation/company; NGOs; Researcher/academic; Think-tank	1
NGOs; Intermediary organisations managing national or EU-public funded programmes or schemes; Researcher/academic	1

NGOs; National Youth Council; Intermediary organisations managing national or EU-public funded programmes or schemes; Researcher/academic	1
NGOs; National Youth Council; Researcher/academic	1
Other	2
Other employment agency (private or NGO); Employers' organisation; Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME)	1
Other employment agency (private or NGO); Employers' organisation; Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME); National Youth Council	1
Other employment agency (private or NGO); NGOs	1
Public Employment Service	1
Public Employment Service; Workers' organisation/trade union; Employers' organisation; Consultancy	1
Workers' organisation/trade union	4
Workers' organisation/trade union; NGOs	1
Grand Total	22

**13. What do you consider to be the most effective methods for involving the target groups and/or relevant stakeholders? (Multiple options possible)**

Engagement methods	Frequency
Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	4
Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Direct contact with the target group (subject to contact details being available)	5
Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Direct contact with the target group (subject to contact details being available); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	6
Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	3
Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Other	1
Direct contact with the target group (subject to contact details being available)	1
General dissemination of information; Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	1

General dissemination of information; Targeted dissemination of information; Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	1
General dissemination of information; Targeted dissemination of information; Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Direct contact with the target group (subject to contact details being available); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	7
General dissemination of information; Targeted dissemination of information; Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	1
General dissemination of information; Targeted dissemination of information; Direct contact with the target group (subject to contact details being available); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	1
Targeted dissemination of information; Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	4
Targeted dissemination of information; Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Direct contact with the target group (subject to contact details being available)	7
Targeted dissemination of information; Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Direct contact with the target group (subject to contact details being available); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	7
Targeted dissemination of information; Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	16
Targeted dissemination of information; Contact with organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.); Other	1
Targeted dissemination of information; Direct contact with the target group (subject to contact details being available)	3
Targeted dissemination of information; Direct contact with the target group (subject to contact details being available); Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	2
Targeted dissemination of information; Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	7
Through partnerships of organisations working with relevant target groups (e.g. NGO, local public services, etc.)	3
Grand Total	81

## C. Efficiency

**14. Overall, for achieving the EaSI objectives, do you think the overall budget allocation provided: Please refer to the background documentation for further information on the budget of the EaSI programme.**

Overall budget	Frequency
Is appropriate	17
Should be increased	41
Don't know	23
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

**15. Which of these budget scenarios would you find most appropriate? Please note that EaSI resource allocation by axis is as follows: PROGRESS axis 61%; EURES axis 18%; Microfinance and Social entrepreneurship axis 21%.**

Scenarios	Frequency
PROGRESS 33% – EURES 33% – Microfinance/Social entrepreneurship 33%	9
PROGRESS 40% – EURES 30% – Microfinance/Social entrepreneurship 30%	5
PROGRESS 50% – EURES 25% – Microfinance/Social entrepreneurship 25%	9
PROGRESS 80% – EURES 10% – Microfinance/Social entrepreneurship 10%	10
PROGRESS 90 % – EURES 10% – Microfinance/Social entrepreneurship 0%	3
PROGRESS 90% – EURES 0% – Microfinance/Social entrepreneurship 10%	4
No change is necessary	5
Other	13
Don't know	21
(blank)	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

## D. Coherence

### 19. Are you familiar with the predecessor programmes of EaSI (PROGRESS, PROGRESS Microfinance and EURES)?

Familiarity with EaSI predecessor programmes	Frequency
Yes	48
No	26
Don't know	3
(blank)	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

### 20. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/NA
Merging predecessor programmes has not changed anything	3	10	10	18	4	1
Merging predecessor programmes has ensured more consistency, complementarity and flexibility	3	11	15	9	3	5
Merging predecessor programmes has enabled synergies to be created	3	10	16	8	3	6
Merging processor programmes has diminished the visibility of the branding of each predecessor programme	8	9	13	9	1	5

### 21. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the coherence and complementarity of EaSI with other similar interventions?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/NA
EaSI complements actions of national programmes	11	33	15	4	1	15

EaSI complements actions of other EU-level programmes (e.g. ESF, Euraxess, Erasmus+, Horizon 2020, COSME, Solvit, etc.)	12	33	16	6		11
The objectives of EaSI overlap with the objectives of national level instruments/programmes	3	9	30	18	2	17
The objectives of EaSI overlap with the objectives of other EU-level instruments/programmes	3	16	24	19	2	14
Is it important to maintain each type of instruments at EU-level even if there is overlap	15	27	14	13	1	7
Other intra-EU initiatives (e.g. European Social funds) can be more efficient than EaSI	4	7	18	25	6	17
Nationally funded initiatives can be more efficient than EaSI	7	8	21	27	2	13

### 21.b EaSI complements actions of other EU programmes:

EaSI complements actions of other EU programmes:	Count of ID
Erasmus+	2
ESF	2
ESF;Erasmus+	5
ESF;Erasmus+;COSME	1
ESF;Erasmus+;Horizon 2020	6
ESF;Erasmus+;Horizon 2020;COSME	4
ESF;Erasmus+;Solvit	2
ESF;Euraxess;Erasmus+;Horizon 2020;COSME;Solvit	1
ESF;Horizon 2020	5
ESF;Horizon 2020;COSME	1
ESF;Other	2

Euraxess;Erasmus+	3
Horizon 2020	1
Horizon 2020;COSME	2
Other	2
(blank)	42
Grand Total	81

**22. To what extent are national, regional and local authorities' involved in the implementation of EaSI?**

	Involved	Fairly involved	Not sufficiently involved	Not involved	Don't know /NA
National authorities	19	13	15	5	22
Regional authorities	10	15	15	8	24
Local authorities	8	11	16	11	25

**23. To what extent are national, regional and local authorities' involved in the implementation of the PROGRESS axis?**

	Involved	Fairly involved	Not sufficiently involved	Not involved	Don't know /NA
National authorities	11	13	11	3	33
Regional authorities	5	9	12	7	35
Local authorities	6	8	13	7	34

**24. To what extent are national, regional and local authorities' involved in the implementation of the EURES axis?**

	Involved	Fairly involved	Not sufficiently involved	Not involved	Don't know /NA
National authorities	18	7	8	6	30
Regional authorities	16	10	7	5	33
Local authorities	11	6	8	8	35

**25. To what extent are national, regional and local authorities' involved in the implementation of the Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship axis? National authorities**

	Involved	Fairly involved	Not sufficiently involved	Not involved	Don't know/N A
National authorities	5	7	9	9	40
Regional authorities	1	4	9	9	45
Local authorities	2	1	11	9	43

**E. EU added value**

**26. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the EU added value of EaSI?**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know /Na
EU support is required to ensure transparent information regarding job opportunities across the EU	30	31	7	4		6
EU support is required to develop institutional capacity of financial intermediaries (e.g. microcredit providers)	19	26	18	2		12
EU support is required to facilitate crossborder partnerships	45	26	5			2
EU support is required to facilitate the exchange of information, good practices, and team building of stakeholders across the EU	48	23	3			3
EU support is required to improve employment opportunities across the EU	36	31	5		1	3
EU support is required to increase jobseekers mobility EU support is EU support is required to fight social exclusion	39	29	5			4
EU support is required to fight discrimination	38	26	7	2		3

EU support is required to improve the working conditions of citizens (e.g. decent work, health and safety at work, a healthier balance between professional and private life, etc.)	36	28	6	2	5
EU support is required to provide better access to, and availability of, microfinance for vulnerable persons and microenterprises	23	24	13	3	14
EU support is required to improve support for social enterprises	24	29	12	2	9
EaSI objectives can be better achieved through EU level action than through than through varied actions by Member States	31	29	10	1	4
EaSI has specific features/aspects that cannot be found in other national programmes or schemes	30	24	10	1	11

**27. What would be the most likely consequences in the fields of employment, social affairs and inclusion if the EaSI programme was discontinued? Please refer to the background documentation for further information on the added value of the EaSI program**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / not applicable
Employment opportunities would decrease	9	34	16	6	3	10
Financial and social exclusion would increase	9	34	16	6	3	10
Jobseekers' intra-EU mobility would decrease	19	28	12	5	2	12
National level support would not be able to provide microcredit opportunities for micro	9	20	17	10		21

enterprises						
Self-employment opportunities would decrease	3	28	16	6	6	18
Social Protection and welfare systems would deteriorate	14	19	19	9	2	13
Youth unemployment will rise	14	36	16	4	2	6
Working conditions would deteriorate	15	23	20	6	4	9
Any other consequence?	7	6	7			32

**28. Have you heard about the results of EaSI activities/projects or evidence of EaSI impact?**

Aware of the impacts of EaSI	Frequency
Yes	45
No	25
Don't know	8
(blank)	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

**28.b Through which means have you heard about the results of EaSI activities/projects or evidence of EaSI impact?**

Channel of evidence of EaSI impact	Frequency
Via newspaper/other regular media	1
Via other channels	1
Via other stakeholders	1
Via social media	1
Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI	11
Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via other channels	1
Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via other stakeholders	1
Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via social media	1
Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via social media; Via newspaper/other regular media; Via other stakeholders	1
Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites	7

Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites; Via other channels	2
Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites; Via social media	2
Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites; Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI	5
Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites; Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via other channels	1
Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites; Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via other stakeholders	2
Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites; Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via other stakeholders; Via other channels	1
Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites; Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via social media; Via newspaper/other regular media; Via other stakeholders	1
Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites; Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via social media; Via newspaper/other regular media; Via other stakeholders; Via other channels	1
Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites; Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via social media; Via other stakeholders	3
Your own research on the Internet/official EU websites; Via your organisation which disseminated information about EaSI; Via social media; Via other stakeholders; Via other channels	1
(blanks)	36
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

**28.c How satisfied are you with dissemination activities and the quality of content disseminated?**

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Dissemination activities	3	14	12	11	4
Quality of content	3	14	16	9	1

**29. Would it be useful for you as an organisation or individual to learn more about the results of EaSI activities/projects or evidence of EaSI impact?**

Learn more about EaSI results	Frequency
Yes	72
No	2
Don't know	4
(blank)	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

**29.b Why would it be useful to learn more about the results of EaSI activities/projects or evidence of EaSI impact?**

Why would it be useful to learn more about the results of EaSI	Frequency
To be informed of other approaches	2
To be informed of other approaches; To exchange practices	1
To be informed of other approaches; To exchange practices; To create partnerships	1
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level	6
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To be informed of other approaches; To exchange practices	1
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To be informed of other approaches; To exchange practices; To create partnerships	2
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To create partnerships	1
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To exchange practices	1
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To exchange practices; To create partnerships	2
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level	3
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; Other	1
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; To be informed of other approaches	2
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; To be informed of other approaches; To create partnerships	1

To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; To be informed of other approaches; To exchange practices	3
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; To be informed of other approaches; To exchange practices; To create partnerships	22
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; To create partnerships	1
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; To exchange practices; Other	1
To collect ideas about projects and activities and best practices done at EU-level; To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; To exchange practices; To create partnerships	5
To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level	4
To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; To be informed of other approaches; To create partnerships	1
To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; To be informed of other approaches; To exchange practices	2
To receive information of results of EaSI to have an idea of what is done at EU-level; To exchange practices	2
(blanks)	16
Grand Total	81

### 29.c Through which channels would you prefer to receive information about results of EaSI activities?

Preferred channels to receive information about results of EaSI	Frequency
Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information	12
Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.)	3
Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.); Via regular mail/post	6
Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information ;Via official EU-websites	4
Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via official EU-websites; Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.)	2

Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via official EU-websites; Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.);Via regular mail/post	5
Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via official EU-websites; Via regular mail/post	1
Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via regular mail/post	2
Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.)	1
Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.);Via regular mail/post	1
Via official EU-websites	3
Via official EU-websites; Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.)	3
Via official EU-websites; Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.);Via regular mail/post	1
Via official EU-websites;Via regular mail/post	2
Via regular mail/post	3
Via social media; Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information	2
Via social media; Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.)	2
Via social media; Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via official EU-websites	2
Via social media; Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via official EU-websites; Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.)	3
Via social media; Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via official EU-websites; Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.);Via regular mail/post	1
Via social media; Via a newsletter system where me or my organisation could register to receive the information; Via official EU-websites; Via regular mail/post	3
Via social media; Via official EU-websites	1
Via social media; Via official EU-websites; Via an event (annual conference on EaSI, etc.);Via regular mail/post	1
Via social media; Via official EU-websites; Via regular mail/post	1
(blanks)	16
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81</b>

## **Annex 2 - Qualitative answers**

### **Information on respondents**

#### **2. Please indicate your status in the labour market (if 'other'): (N. of responses = 10)**

<b>Original</b>	<b>Translation</b>
Bank	
Consortium of social cooperatives	
Euregio	
Eures cross border partnership	
Foundation	
Kirchliche Vertretung	Religious representation
National Equality Body	
Network of european major cities.	
Réseau associatif de financement et d'accompagnement des entreprises sociales et des chômeurs créateurs / Structures de financement dédiées (Société d'investissement / Société de garantie)	"Associative network of financing and support for social enterprises and unemployed creators / Dedicated financing structures (Investment company / Guarantee company)"
Sectorial representative organization	

#### **4 How familiar are you with EaSI (EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation) (if 'other')? (N. of responses = 1)**

<b>Original</b>	<b>Translation</b>
We are familiar with the name of the EaSI Programme as well as the three axis: PROGRESS, EURES, Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship. We do know the objectives and actions of the EURES Axis. We are not very familiar with objectives of other axis as we do not work with them.	

**5 Why have you not been involved in EaSI Programme (if 'other')? (N. of responses = 6)**

Original	Translation
I don't know much about it...	
The EaSI Programme is not relevant for me as an individual.	
The new program is too broad and has not integrated the experiences from Equal or prior Progress or other EU funded interventions.	
we have been involved as partner in a network of NGO's. In addition to that we would consider participate in EaSI and programs linked to EaSI. However the criteria for applying are difficult to meet and the competition is very strong.	
We have not yet drawn up plans for this European program	

**A. Relevance**

**7. To what extent do you agree with the following EaSI programme's priorities (if 'other')? (N. of responses = 12)**

Original	Translation
Aus unserer Sicht ist insbesondere eine vorrangige Förderung von Projekten zur Armutsvermeidung, zu den Themen soziale Inklusion und verbesserte Arbeitsbedingungen essentiell. Die Förderung innovativer Ansätze zum Umgang mit gesellschaftlichen Herausforderungen in diesem Bereich erlaubt es, Lösungsansätze in Pilotprojekten zu testen, die schlussendlich dazu beitragen können, sozialen Herausforderungen in der EU besser begegnen zu können.	From our point of view, priority is particularly for the promotion of projects for the prevention of poverty, for social inclusion and improved working conditions. The promotion of innovative approaches to dealing with societal challenges in this area makes it possible to test approaches to solutions in pilot projects which can ultimately contribute to better meeting social challenges in the EU.
Better supporting mutual learning and policy exchange	
Evidence shows social determinants (i.e. employment, poverty, inequality, gender equity, ethnicity, education and income) are key factors impacting positively or negatively on health across the life course and social gradients. Less visible but closely related are figures that show a growing divide in life expectancy and in the health status of those in our societies who are less or least well of vis-à-vis those who are most well off. While people across Europe are living longer than ever, differences in health status between people in higher economic groups and those in lower economic groups are not declining. In addition, many of the life years that people are gaining are not being spent in good health, particularly amongst lower socioeconomic groups.	

The EaSI funding should prioritise addressing social and health inequalities within and between EU Member States, to improve cohesion and wellbeing by levelling up to the highest standards. For example, evidence clearly shows that young people are much more likely to be NEET if they have poor health than if they have good health. Health status has a huge impact on employability and being in employment, and reinforces social inequalities.

EaSI funding should also take forward the measures identified in the EU Social Investment package; support effective integration of governance, funding and practices of public systems and help build appropriate interfaces with private and third sectors; introduce capacity building and innovation measures to empower Member States to level up quality and performance standards based on proportional universalism.

Fight against poverty and social exclusion

Förderung von Spracherwerb, Einzelpersonenförderung bei Praktika	Promotion of language acquisition, promotion of individuals at internships
--	--

Include Children as a group, especially in fighting child poverty and social exclusion.

Increased standardization of procedures for all states

Make the connection between research, policy and practice.

No comment.

"Pienso que si se gasta el dinero de todos para este tipo de programas tienen que ser realista y practicas y al alcance de todo ciudadano europeo y no solo algunas bolsas de trabajo tipo EURES que a mi personalmente nunca me ha servido de nada.

Realistas, en el sentido de que se tiene que dar a conocer a todo el mundo. Estoy segura que si pregunto a mi alrededor no saben que son estos programas.

Practicos, pues ya que se gasta el dinero en la elaboracion de estos proyectos lo ideal seria que el acceso sea facil para todos los ciudadanos europeos sin pegas burocraticas y que se vea algun resultado.

El dinero es de todos los europeos por lo tanto se tiene que gastar en cosas realistat y practicas."

"I think that if everyone's money is spent for this kind of programs they have to be realistic and practical and within the reach of every European citizen and not just a few EURES job boards that I personally have never been of any use to.

Realistic, in the sense that it has to be made known to the whole world. I'm sure if I ask around I do not know what these programs are.

Practical, because since the money is spent in the elaboration of these projects the ideal would be that the access is easy for all the European citizens without bureaucratic peasants and that you see some result.

The money is of all Europeans therefore one has to spend on realistat things and practices. "

Unfortunately the concrete effectiveness of the activities listed above depend also and especially on MS policies and this causes the big difference from what is foreseen and the reality.

## B. Effectiveness

### 8. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the effectiveness of the activities delivered under the PROGRESS axis of EaSI (please comment)? (N. of responses = 9)

Original	Translation
<p>We can mention here some relevant recent publications produced with the support of Progress:</p> <p><a href="http://www.caritas.eu/sites/default/files/welcome_2016.pdf">http://www.caritas.eu/sites/default/files/welcome_2016.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.caritas.eu/sites/default/files/esm_2016.pdf">http://www.caritas.eu/sites/default/files/esm_2016.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.caritas.eu/sites/default/files/caritas_europa_cares_report2016_-_end_poverty_in_europe.pdf">http://www.caritas.eu/sites/default/files/caritas_europa_cares_report2016_-_end_poverty_in_europe.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.caritas.eu/advocacy-handbook">http://www.caritas.eu/advocacy-handbook</a></p>	
<p>The strenght of the EASI programme clearly is promoting policy change through innovation and mutual learning. But it is not because it is a strength that the programme has been most effectively used for this purpose. I believe that a more strategic/targeted approach to mutual learning focusing on the issues for which the learning potential is biggest could deliver more impact. The analytical knowledge improved considerably thanks to EASI but there remain very important gaps -- almost no monitoring/data collection on homelessness or housing exclusion.</p>	
<p>Within PROGRESS programme both national authorities and non-governmental organizations were actively participating in project implementation. For example, in 2007 State Employment Agency received financial aid for development of EURES national plan. For now under PROGRESS Axis of EaSI Ministry of Welfare is implementing one project "Vouchers for the provision of flexible child-minders service to workers with nonstandard work schedules" (No VS/2015/0206).</p> <p>Main aim of tested innovation within project is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to find optimal child-care arrangement for workers with nonstandard work schedules;</li> <li>• to find optimal conditions for cross-section partnership and self-regulation practices;</li> <li>• to find long-term model of subsidising and development of flexible childcare service.</li> </ul> <p>Latvia welcomes the support provided under PROGRESS axis but the full participation in the development of the activities is limited regarding the active involvement in European Structural and Investment Funds 2014-2020 of project implementation. Despite the fact that at the moment the priority is European Structural and Investment Funds having regard to Latvia's current challenges Latvia express interest to maintain possibility of future support under PROGRESS Axis of EaSI.</p>	
<p>PROGRESS is a programme with limited financial resources and aims at sharing best practices and promoting policy transfer and exchanges. The real impact should be measured more on policy transfer-ability and capacity building results than direct measurement of improved employment, social inclusion, etc. However, the focus on policy learning and policy transfer should also be strengthened.</p>	

<p>Under PROGRESS, a greater attention should be given to inclusive labour market strategies aimed at promoting employment for disadvantaged groups (i.e. Long term unemployed, migrants, NEETS, women).</p>	
<p>It is unfortunately not feasible to determine effectiveness, causal relations or demonstrable impact of EaSI on levels of employment in the EU, or on many of the other indicators (improved social inclusion, reduction of poverty etc) and we can only give our views based on our experiences.</p>	
<p>um mehr wirksam die Massnahmen von PROGRESS zu sein, sollen mehr die Massnahmen von ESF ergaenzen</p>	<p>In order to be more effective in PROGRESS's actions, more ESF measures should be added</p>
<p>Die geringe Anzahl an geförderten Projekten führt dazu, dass das Programm EaSI kaum die beabsichtigte Wirkung erzielen kann. Die wenigen geförderten Projekte erreichen europaweit eine äußerst kleinen Personenkreis, eine Wirkung auf zum Beispiel eine stärkere soziale Eingliederung, weniger Armut oder Abwendung von Armut ist daher kaum vorhanden. Eine stärkere finanzielle Ausstattung des Programms für die Projektförderung würde zu einer höheren Wirksamkeit führen. Insbesondere im Vergleich zu dem Vorgängerprogramm PROGRESS der Förderperiode 2007-2013 ist hier ein Rückgang der Wirksamkeit zu erkennen, der auf die geringere finanzielle Ausstattung zurückgeführt werden kann.</p>	<p>The low number of subsidized projects means that the EaSI program can hardly achieve the intended effect. The few subsidized projects reach an extremely small group of people all over Europe, with an impact on, for example, greater social inclusion, less poverty or averting poverty. A stronger financial allocation of the project funding program would lead to a higher level of effectiveness. In particular, compared to the previous PROGRESS program of the 2007-2013 funding period, a reduction in the effectiveness can be seen here, which can be attributed to the lower financial resources.</p>
<p>Attribution of impact is very difficult, especially since employment and social policies are primarily national competence. However the programme has facilitated policy change through research, exchange, building advocacy capacity &amp; engagement of different non-governmental actors in influencing and implementing EU policy guidance. The programme fosters stronger ownership of EU policies and influences policy making and budget allocations at national level.</p>	
<p>Unfortunately the concrete effectiveness of the activities listed above depend also and especially on MS policies and this causes the big difference from what is foreseen and the reality.</p>	

**9. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the effectiveness of the activities delivered under the EURES axis of EaSI (Comments)? (N. of responses = 4)**

Original	Translation
<p>No comment.</p>	
<p>Seit 2014 viel Grenzüberschreitende EURES Partnerschaften haben Probleme mit der Finanzierung von ihrer Maßnahmen. EaSI konnte etwas mehr Mitteln für Forderung des EURES-T</p>	<p>Since 2014 many cross-border EURES partnerships have problems with the financing of their actions. EaSI was able to transfer slightly more funds for the EURES-T requirement. It is a pity that</p>

übermitteln. Sehr schade, dass viele "alte" Partnerschaften sich ergänzen müssen oder auch schon nicht noch mehr funktionieren.	many "old" partnerships have to be complementary or not yet work.
<p>"As this questionnaire shows, the focus of EURES has been lost in regard to cross border partnerships. The EURES-Reform has been highly problematic in that regard. And in practical terms the focus of the new EURES framework is on benchmarks (which are not really comparable between B/NL/GER because there is no common basis for these numbers and the national regulations differ wildly) regarding ""matching"" and ""placement"" and not on the quality of the work itself. Furthermore, the all encompassing issue of support and advice through EURES advisors, has been neglected which has negative consequences for the workers and destroys European opportunities.</p>	
<p>Furthermore, the yearly calls and the paperwork are bureaucratic and not very transparent and especially not very effective since a lot of working hours are poured into administration of the call itself and not EURES-work.</p>	

**10. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the effectiveness of the activities delivered under the MF axis of EaSI (please comment)? (N. of responses = 4)**

Original	Translation
in Griechenland leider sind die Mikrofinanzierungsmöglichkeiten sehr wenig ...	In Greece unfortunately the microfinancing possibilities are very little ...
<p>L'efficacité des activités menées au titre du volet microfinance et entrepreneuriat social de l'EaSI pourrait être renforcée, notamment par une plus grande fréquence des appels à projets tournés vers l'entrepreneuriat social et une meilleure adéquation entre les budgets proposés, les montants accordés et les actions demandées.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, afin de multiplier les effets positifs des actions menées sur le territoire européen ou limitrophe, le programme EaSI pourrait également soutenir l'essaimage de réseaux et associations impliqués dans la création d'emplois et financer des activités d'assistance technique afin de faciliter la duplication de bonnes pratiques / modèles ayant fait leurs preuves.</p>	<p>The effectiveness of activities under the microfinance and social entrepreneurship component of the EaSI could be strengthened, in particular by increasing the frequency of calls for projects aimed at social entrepreneurship and a better match between the budgets proposed, the amounts granted And the actions requested.</p> <p>Moreover, in order to multiply the positive effects of the actions carried out on the European or adjacent territory, the EaSI program could also support the spin-off of networks and associations involved in job creation and finance technical assistance activities in order to facilitate The duplication of good practices / models to prove themselves.</p>
<p>Unfortunately due to the fact that the Social Entrepreneurship axis was new in this programme, now ENSIE thinks is really too early in order to well assess the Social Entrepreneurship axis. The intermediaries of this fund have not been found in every Member States and the ones which are already selected have just started their activity.</p> <p>It's well known that the Microfinance axis worked well in the past and is still working well.</p> <p>ENSIE really hopes this will be the same for the Social Entrepreneurship axis.</p>	

We believe important to draw the attention to a couple of issues related notably to the implementation of the EaSI programme, which risk defeating the above purpose if not improved, as follows:

1. The delays in making available the funded instruments of the programme and the Capacity Building resource are such that the very viability of some new initiatives was threatened and that MFIs are finding themselves without any access to funded instruments since the end of PROGRES April 2016. Concretely, we have observed the following delays in the implementation of the different MF & SE financial instruments:

- Guarantees: launched in June 2016, 30 months' delay. Insufficient budget (now topped-up a 50% via EFSI funds – announced by end October 2016)
- Financial instrument: foreseen for Q1 2017 – 3 years' delay
- Capacity building instrument: foreseen for September. Delayed till the end of 2016

2. Another serious issue is the bureaucratic burden for MFIs caused by the replication and redundancy of reporting requirements from the Commission, EIF, EIB and the Code of Conduct, in addition to more bureaucratic management of the EaSI TA implementation and Microfinanza Rating assessments.

3. The experience of 18-month of implementation of EaSI TA managed by the consortium demonstrated lower efficiency and higher bureaucracy (as compared to previously implemented JASMINE) with little outreach to the sector and major focus on back office operations and reporting to EIB. Therefore, we propose to review rather urgently the organisation and management of TA programs so as to ensure that the microfinance networks can increase efficiency and relevance of the project to the sector.

4. When it comes to contracting under the EaSI MF financial products, the application of English law in very long and detailed contracts is another difficulty for MFI counterparts. They have sometimes to use the services of an external lawyer familiar to this jurisdiction, which is another severe drain on their small resources. The obligation to appoint an agent in the UK risks making the deals simply unfeasible except for a few larger institutions.

5. In a more specific way, MFIs cannot pay or be claimed to pay a commitment fee for the EaSI Guarantees. As of now, EaSI requires to the beneficiary MFI to engage on a certain level of loans to be covered and a fee should be paid when this level is not reached. At the same time, MFIs cannot go beyond this level of loans if the level is over reached. This lack of flexibility engenders a cost that should not be support by the beneficiary MFI.

6. We must mention a growing concern about the application of the ECoGC. Although originally promoted by the networks themselves, the chosen way to introduce the Code for the microfinance sector did not prove very successful in spite of many years of consultation and piloting. The Code lacks coherence and clarity and the rigidity of application of some of the priority (obligatory) clauses appears today to prevent any MFI to respect the code.

7. Moreover, the Commission is only now testing and piloting the application of the code, while such application is already a contractual obligation in all contracts signed more than a year ago, with huge penalties pending if not respected within 18 months of the signature. On this question, we urge the Commission to reconsider the application of the contractual clause and of the penalty, while at the same time to consider the content of the Code itself and the participation of the networks representatives in the steering committee (even without voting right on individual decisions).

8. Finally, as is the case of all industries we urge the Commission to review the management and responsibility for the Code in order to give the leadership to the

microfinance networks.

In conclusion, the microfinance sector would like to offer a strengthened participation in the design and implementation of EU programmes to support the sector. In the current situation, the TA and the ECoGC is implemented externally to the microfinance sector which created a credibility and confidence gap between microfinance networks and the sector. Indeed, we are talking about hundreds of small or sometimes very small non-bank financial institutions, with which we are in permanent contact as members of the two pan-European networks, and which are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to reach from the Commission or EIB Group. The potential development of these small MFIs is very important and could have a major impact on inclusive growth and jobs including for migrants, but will not be taken advantage of unless a more proportionate approach is developed in close cooperation between the EU institutions and the sector representatives. MFC and EMN as industry association are best positioned to lead the implementation of capacity building programs for the microfinance industry in the EU. This also includes the Code of Conduct and MicPro database.

**11. Overall, have you observed positive changes that would not have happened in the absence of EaSI (If yes, can you provide any concrete examples?)? (N. of responses = 38)**

Original	Translation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the preparatory action and successive TMS "Your first EURES job"</li> <li>- the preparatory action Reactivate</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zunahme der positiven Wahrnehmung von grenzüberschreitender Beschäftigungsaufnahme</li> <li>- Sensibilisierung von regionalen Arbeitgeber auf grenzüberschreitende Personenpotentiale zuzugreifen</li> <li>- Sensibilisierung von Arbeitslosen und Arbeitssuchenden für grenzüberschreitende Beschäftigungsaufnahme</li> <li>- Verstärkter Austausch von grenzüberschreitenden Akteuren innerhalb der Veranstaltungen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in the positive perception of cross-border employment</li> <li>- Raising the awareness of regional employers to cross-border potentials</li> <li>- Raising the awareness of unemployed and job-seekers for cross-border employment</li> <li>- Increased exchange of cross-border actors within the events</li> </ul>
<p>Without EaSI it would not have been possible to inform our member organisations (in all EU countries but also in European non-EU countries) about EU policy efforts in the areas of poverty reduction and social inclusion and making the EU more social. It also enabled the Caritas Europa secretariat to support its members (capacity building) to contribute to monitoring the impact of national social policy reforms, national follow up given to council recommendations and the impact of EU funding and policy orientations on the situation of people experiencing poverty in the member states.</p>	
<p>EaSI also enabled the Caritas Europa network to advocate for the implementation of European social policy initiatives at national level, to collect and exchange promising practices and to provide feedback on the mentioned issues to the European Institutions, thus contributing to evidence-based policy making aimed at achieving in particular the poverty target of the Europe 2020 strategy.</p>	
<p>1) Project: Vouchers for the provision of flexible child-minders service to workers</p>	

<p>with nonstandard work schedules (No VS/2015/0206):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• intersectoral coordination between public institutions, institutions representing enterprises and entrepreneurs has been developed to highlight roles of all involved parties in the delivery of childcare arrangements;</li> <li>• social innovation in the field of childcare arrangements. Based on experiment and outcomes evaluation tools for reconciliation of family and working life will be implemented (in the form of employers financed child-care service and self-regulation);</li> <li>• knowledge and awareness of employers on the role of support for child care facilities for their employees has increased.</li> </ul>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing the access to finance for the MF &amp; SE sectors, which in the end provides more opportunities on the field</li> <li>2. Increase of the capacity building possibilities of the MF sector operators</li> <li>3. Increase of the capacity building possibilities of the Financial Intermediaries that operate in the social finance, overall for the possibility to mitigate the risk of the loan portfolio of the Social Enterprises supported</li> </ol>	
<p>As a member of EUROCHILD the programme gives opportunity for exchanging experience, good practices and developing our organizational capacity in different spheres of interaction.</p>	
<p>Better knowledge of job vacancies abroad, and about labour markets, and their rulers....</p>	
<p>Better policies for children, social exclusion etc</p>	
<p>Child protection; child rights implementation; de- institutionalisation</p>	
<p>Children in Scotland carried out a major research project on inclusive policy and practice in early years settings funded under PROGRESS. This contributed in a major way to the knowledge base in this important area of work and has influenced the development of services in our own country and elsewhere.</p> <p>We are the national network for the children's sector in Scotland and as such a member of Eurochild's National Partner Network. Eurochild provides a unique and invaluable bridge in respect of children's rights and services between member states and the European institutions. The PROGRESS strand of funding has been instrumental</p>	
<p>Coherent approach towards the needs of the cross border labour market. Supporting the partnership platform has improved dialogue and coordination of activities between parties active on the cross border labour market.</p>	
<p>Des offres d'emploi européennes directement intégrées aux offres d'emploi dans les SPE et consultables par les demandeurs d'emploi. Je suppose que c'est un effet "EURES" !?</p>	<p>European job offers directly integrated with job offers in the PES and available for jobseekers. I guess it's a "EURES" effect!?</p>
<p>développement de l'offre en matière de microcrédits</p>	<p>Development of the supply of microcredits</p>
<p>Errichtung von Welcome-Center im</p>	<p>Establishment of welcome centers in</p>

Grenzgebiet, die als one-shop-system arbeiten	the border area, which work as a one-shop system
<p>EUROCITIES have been benefited of the EaSI programme and before that of the PROGRESS programme.</p> <p>Thanks to these programmes, EUROCITIES promoted a vast set of capacity building and mutual learning activities on several fields, among others poverty reduction, integration of migrants, refugees and roma, inclusive labor markets, inclusive education.</p> <p>Thanks to the support provided by the EaSI programme, EUROCITIES has been able to deliver the following results in terms of policy changes/mutual learning at local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oslo took inspiration from other cities (namely Barcelona) in developing its strategy on older persons</li> <li>- Nantes adopted a model on early childhood education from Grenoble</li> <li>- Glasgow and Almeria joined up in a project on Long Life Learning</li> <li>- Barcelona started a project on Accelerating change for social inclusion,</li> <li>- Gent established a stronger cooperation with the PES with regards to the Youth guarantee implementation</li> <li>- Gdansk adopted an action plan on enhancing public perception of migrants</li> <li>- Barcelona started a cooperation with the PES and the regional government aimed at working together on tackling long term unemployment and implementing the youth guarantee.</li> </ul>	
<p>Even though difficult to concretely assess the impact, primarily due to the fact that employment and social policies are mostly a "national" issue, the EaSI program facilitated policy change through research, exchange and building of advocacy capacity, helping different non-governmental actors to influence the formulation and implementation of EU policy.</p>	
<p>From our direct experience of the PROGRESS axis, Members and partners of EuroHealthNet became involved in the EU policy processes in relation with the EU Semester, the consultation on the EU Pillar of Social Rights, the Social OMC and the SIP. They also value sharing their knowledge, skills, perspectives and examples from their practice, for example through technical working groups on wellbeing and equity, mental health and wellbeing, active ageing and integrated health and social systems performance.</p> <p>Several learning visits done by EuroHealthNet enabled members to learn about projects in other countries and connect with people to develop new partnerships. For example, members of EuroHealthNet participated in study visits in Sweden, Wales, Hungary and Italy to share experiences in applying an integrated approach to address health, social equity and environment issues. Lessons learned included: the need for public bodies to adopt a long-term, joined-up approach in their policies, work in cooperation with people, communities and each other, and focus on prevention; enhance collaborations and exchange between regions in Europe to monitor progress and identify innovative approaches for addressing health and social inequalities.</p> <p>Quotes from participants given to our external evaluator reflect some of the positive experiences of EaSI participation (our evaluation reports are available on request) :          "I think this study tour has had a very big impact on my work and my attitude to healthy ageing, both on a professional as well as on a personal level, because I realised that there are so many possibilities and options to be involved in such activities for healthy ageing, and also research has a big importance on this topic.</p>	

We have been planning several activities in the future on healthy ageing in our organisation."

'Now I can prove it's possible to work with different political departments when there is the will and commitment of all stakeholders'.

'I got new motivation and support for my work while having a chance to share experiences and learn from colleagues in other European countries who are working with the same tricky questions.'

"It is necessary to foster comparisons between different models of organisation of public health policies. New ideas and approaches are needed to deal more effectively with the challenges arising from this comparison, so as to help us facilitate equality in health care

"The learning points serve as an inspiration in trying to develop national policy and formulate advice to municipalities aiming to address health inequalities at a local level. This is beneficial in the attempt to taking the discussion on future action on health inequalities a step forward."

"I have brought back several best practice ideas from Italy partners as well as from the UK. In [our] city council welfare department we have implemented several of them, applying for funding from the municipality, as well as from International funding options."

"It was very helpful to inform my work on strategy development ... I continue to use the experience and some ideas to ensure that ageing is kept high up the agenda for our health services strategy as well as with other partners' organisations in their strategies."

EuroHealthNet has provided support to its members on the matter of accessing EU funds to build capacities and knowledge for wellbeing and social equity. One example is the collaboration between EuroHealthNet and Public Health Wales for the publication of the "European Funding for Health in Wales" catalogue. The catalogue presented EU programmes such as the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) – namely the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF) – as well as other funds.

Slovenia has used multi sectoral approaches to address the challenge of an ageing society. In the context of the European Social Investment Package (SIP) and with the support of EaSI, the National Institute of Health in Slovenia (NIJZ) and the Ministry of Health strengthened their collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (MLFSA) and attracted the involvement of the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (MESS). Multi-sectoral and collaborative approaches were established. The Active and Healthy Ageing project AHA.SI (funded separately under the EaSI programme) ensured further resources for development , including the active participation of health and social ministry officials, senior ministers and state secretaries at project events and the more active engagement of the business sector. Key media were important stakeholders so AHA-SI was able to get good coverage. The impact can already be noted. For example, work in the area of Long Term Care led to the development of a tool to help municipalities analyse what they are doing to care for older people.

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In NCPE's case, PROGRESS funding was a crucial financial instrument through which awareness raising, training and research were carried out. All activities were successfully implemented and enhanced knowledge on equality and non-discrimination issues of various target groups including: stakeholders, professionals, employers and employees amongst others.

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In our case, the process for the setting up of an Electronic Regional Single Social Record has been initiated and will be piloted with the aim of being extended to the rest of the territory.

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<p>Increase the access to financing for sociale enterprises in Belgium (through knowledge on public offering for example). Augment the knowledge of social economy agencies on the possibilities of financing through public offering.</p>	
<p>The growing interest in social enterprises that in the near future. We hope suf expect that this interest will lead to the development and support of new and existing social enterprises, and even more joint activities on the MS level.</p>	
<p>Innovation boosted by projects such as INSPIRE would not have been implemented at all</p>	
<p>Le programme EaSI permet de mettre en place rapidement et de tester des mesures innovantes, à dimension entièrement européenne. Ce type de projet ne pourrait être instauré aussi rapidement entre les administrations locales sans ce programme (stratégies divergentes, basées sur les objectifs nationaux, systèmes administratifs très différents, etc.).</p> <p>Le programme EaSI permet également de maintenir une certaine cohésion face à la multiplicité de projets liés à l'emploi transfrontalier et de maintenir un dialogue entre les acteurs clefs du marché du travail de plusieurs pays, ce qui reste inédit.</p>	<p>The EaSI program enables the rapid introduction and testing of innovative, fully European measures. This type of project could not be implemented as quickly between local administrations without this program (divergent strategies, based on national objectives, very different administrative systems, etc.).</p> <p>The EaSI program also maintains a certain cohesion in the face of the multiplicity of projects linked to cross-border employment and maintains a dialogue between key players in the labor market of several countries, which remains unpublished.</p>
<p>Les initiatives stratégiques et les priorités prises par le Gouvernement Roumain sont en pleine conformité avec l'Europe 2020 intitulée "Plate-forme européenne contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale» et «Union de l'innovation" l'innovation sociale est l'un des outils puissants pour résoudre les problèmes sociaux engendrés par le vieillissement, la pauvreté, le chômage, les nouveaux modèles d'organisation du travail et de nouveaux modes de vie. D'autre part, les priorités du ministère du Travail et de la justice sociale répondent aux attentes des citoyens en matière de justice sociale, l'éducation et les soins de santé. Programmes initiés au niveau ministériel contribue à renforcer l'innovation sociale comme reponse aux besoins sociales</p>	<p>The strategic initiatives and priorities taken by the Romanian Government are in full conformity with Europe 2020 entitled "European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion" and "Union of Innovation" One of the powerful tools to solve the social problems caused by aging, poverty, unemployment, new models of work organization and new ways of life. On the other hand, the priorities of the Ministry of Labor and Social Justice respond to citizens' expectations of social justice, education and health care. Programs initiated at ministerial level helps to strengthen social innovation as a response to social needs.</p>
<p>Mainly because of the Microfinance axis, the number of microloans have risen for the unemployed in Poland and they were able to set up thier own business.</p>	
<p>Microloans for entrepreneurs.</p>	
<p>Mid-term evaluation of the programme</p>	
<p>Mobilität ist fairer geworden - Arbeitnehmer sind besser über Arbeitsrecht und soziale Sicherheit informiert</p>	<p>Mobility has become more fair - workers are better informed about labor law and social security</p>

Mobilitätsströme über die Grenze! D-NL	Mobility flows across the border! D-NL
Netzwerk EURES-TriRegio	Network EURES-TriRegio
<p>Ohne die Finanzhilfen für den Aufbau von Grenzpartnerschaften aus dem Vorläuferprogramm hätte sich die Zusammenarbeit zwischen den verschiedenen Arbeitsmarktakteuren in den Grenzregionen nicht gleichermaßen entwickelt. Das EaSI-Programm bietet den öffentlichen Arbeitsverwaltungen die Möglichkeit eine koordinierte Zusammenarbeit in den Grenzregionen weiter zu entwickeln.</p> <p>Die vorbereitende Maßnahme zu YfEj war Grundlage für die Entwicklung und Erprobung des nationalen Mobilitätsprogramms MobiPro-EU. Ohne die EU-Maßnahme wäre MobiPro-EU evtl. nicht oder in anderer Art und Weise entwickelt worden.</p>	<p>Without the financial support for setting up border partnerships from the predecessor program, cooperation between the various labor market actors in the border regions would not have developed equally. The EaSI program offers the public employment services the possibility to further develop coordinated cooperation in the border regions.</p> <p>The preparatory action on YfEj was the basis for the development and testing of the national mobility program MobiPro-EU. Without the EU measure, MobiPro-EU might not have been developed or developed in any other way.</p>
On observe une sensibilité accrue du programme sur la dotation d'outils de financement dédiés à l'entreprenariat social, notamment via le FEI.	There is an increased sensitivity of the program on the allocation of financing tools dedicated to social entrepreneurship, in particular via the EIF.
<p>One-Stop-Shop-Ansätze / Cross Border Infopoints</p> <p>Synergieeffekte / Good Practice</p> <p>Intensivere internationale Zusammenarbeit in den Grenzregionen</p> <p>Ausbau gemeinsamer grenzüberschreitender Internet-Plattformen</p>	<p>"One-stop shop approaches / cross border infopoints</p> <p>Synergy effects / Good practice</p> <p>More intensive international cooperation in border regions</p> <p>Expansion of common cross-border Internet platforms "</p>
<p>The EASI programme has helped to increase understanding of/support for certain social innovations such as Housing First to address long-term homelessness. Take up of Housing First in Europe would probably have been slower if EASI funds were not used to fund a large-scale meta-evaluation in 2013. It is a pity however that EASI funds were not used to further promote and scale Housing First after the end of the evaluation project which established a first strong evidence base for its effectiveness. Probably lack of follow up of social innovation/experimentation projects is a more widespread problem in the framework of EASI.</p>	
<p>The Employment and Social Innovation programme is the only EU funding that helps civil society and other stakeholders meaningfully engage in influencing the design and implementation of EU policies and funding programmes in the social policy field.</p> <p>Without meaningful engagement of stakeholders there would be a growing disconnect between EU and member states and limited opportunity for mutual learning and policy convergence across countries.</p>	
<p>The growing interest in social enterprises that in the near future, ENSIE hopes, will be transformed in the development and support of new and existing social</p>	

enterprises.
ENSIE members observe more national programmes for long-term unemployed and a growing interest with good employment results for young people.
Through EaSI funding the EURES IE/NI Cross Border Partnerships provides a unique and practical support to a specific target group of frontier workers & employers.
Labour Mobility Schemes eg EURES Your First Job provides a horizontal practical support to young people
Transnational activities among eu projects
Without support from EaSI programme we would not do some actions like: exchange of information between engaged partners, meeting between employers and job seekers, Thanks to this programme we had opportunities to meet with each other, talk, exchange information and as the consequence our services on the labour market are professional.

**11. Overall, have you observed positive changes that would not have happened in the absence of EaSI (If no, what makes you say that?)? (N. of responses = 5)**

Original	Translation
Although the EFN has not been actively involved in the EaSI programme, there is little to no information that we have received that proves that the programme has had a positive effect in our sector of work (healthcare, nursing). Most of the increased mobility is due to different pieces of legislation or packages, working conditions have also changed due to different programmes and information on job opportunities in other countries mainly stem from the initiative of our own membership and are a reaction to the willingness of nurses to move abroad, not a result of EU initiatives	
At this point OBS is in selection process but we believe that Easi will have positive changes on OBS capacity building, developing new products, support to entrepreneurship, financial and social inclusion, employment etc.	
Il eu fallu maintenir le financement EURES ainsi que son réseau.	"It was necessary to maintain EURES funding as well as its network.
la disoccupazione e l'inoccupazione in Italia aumentano comunque.	Unemployment and inactivity in Italy still increase.
The programs is small and scattered and does not link to national initiatives or other EU funded interventions e.g. Horizon 2020. There is nothing visible expect micro finance, which is good.	

**12. Given the target groups and the programme objectives, do you consider that the most relevant stakeholders have been sufficiently involved (12.b [stakeholders] please specify)? (N. of responses = 24)**

Original	Translation
1) Project: Vouchers for the provision of flexible child-minders service to workers with nonstandard work schedules (No VS/2015/0206).	

<p>Introduction of the focused political intervention on flexible child-care arrangements in Latvian enterprises with nonstandard work schedules and further development of self-regulation or cross-section (private and public) subsidization scheme involve active participation of state and municipal institutions, employers, NGO and employees.</p>	
<p>Considering the objectives of the Programme, a greater attention must be paid to the involvement of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- target groups organisations (youth, migrants, Roma, disabled people organisations)</li> <li>- local and regional authorities (very often being the front line of services and measures directly tackling the issues).</li> <li>- local employment services/agencies being on the front line of delivering inclusive labour market strategies.</li> </ul>	
<p>Das EURES-Netzwerk als Umsetzer des EURES Service Angebotes sowie in seiner Rolle als Multiplikator/Informationsgeber für die Zielgruppen Arbeitssuchende, Arbeitslose und Arbeitgeber.</p>	<p>The EURES network as a translator of the EURES service offer as well as in its role as a multiplier / information provider for the target groups jobseekers, the unemployed and employers.</p>
<p>Die Zielgruppen sollen leichter Zugang zur Beratung, Öffentliche Arbeitsvermittlung und auch zur konkrete individuelle Hilfe bekommen.</p>	<p>The target groups are to be given easier access to counseling, public employment services and also to specific individual help.</p>
<p>Einrichtungen und Organisationen der Zivilgesellschaft verfügen über viel Expertise im Bereich soziale Inklusion, ebenso in Bezug auf die Vermittlung von Benachteiligten in den Arbeitsmarkt. In Deutschland sind unter anderem auch kirchliche Organisationen und Einrichtungen in diesem Bereich besonders aktiv. Dieses Spezialwissen und die praktischen Erfahrungen sind wichtige Informationsquellen und hätten stärker für die Erarbeitung der Programmziele genutzt werden können.</p>	<p>Institutions and organizations of the civil society have a great deal of expertise in the area of social inclusion, as well as the placement of disadvantaged people in the labor market. In Germany, church organizations and institutions are particularly active in this area. This specialized knowledge and practical experience are important sources of information and could have been used more intensively for the preparation of the program objectives.</p>
<p>ENSIE thinks that the most relevant stakeholders have been involved but this could be certainly improved.</p>	
<p>Étant donné la diversité des groupes cibles, ce qui peut nécessiter un financement au titre du programme PROGRESS, à savoir: - les services nationaux, régionaux et locaux pour l'emploi de la main-d'œuvre, des organismes spécialisés, partenaires sociaux, ONG, établissements d'enseignement supérieur et instituts de recherche nous apprécions qu'ils soient suffisamment les parties principales associées.</p>	<p>Given the diversity of the target groups, this may require funding under the PROGRESS program: - national, regional and local employment services, specialized agencies, social partners, NGOs, higher education institutions and research institutes we appreciate that they are sufficiently the main associated parts.</p>
<p>Gender equality actors</p>	
<p>In fact, there is a big problem because when an application is introduced for a certain project, the rules of the procedures are being changed during the application</p>	

<p>procedure. Another thing is that when an application is concluded with a refusal to fund</p>	
<p>Intermédiaires financiers / Structures d'accompagnement des entrepreneurs</p>	<p>Financial Intermediaries / Support Structures for Entrepreneurs</p>
<p>Le programme EaSI est ouvert aux acteurs clefs et, pour ce qui concerne le volet EURES, plus précisément aux acteurs clefs du marché de l'emploi : à la fois aux services publics de l'emploi, aux organisations patronales et syndicales et aux collectivités territoriales. Par ailleurs, dans le cadre de la réforme EURES, le programme a également été ouvert aux services de placement privés. L'intégration des services de placement privés doit toutefois être observée et accompagnée afin de maintenir un niveau de services de qualité</p>	<p>The EASI program is open to key players and, as far as the EURES component is concerned, more specifically key players in the labor market: both public employment services, employers' and trade union organizations and local and regional authorities. In addition, under the EURES reform, the program has also been opened up to private placement services. However, the integration of private placement services must be observed and accompanied in order to maintain a high level of quality services</p>
<p>Me preocupan los jovenes ,claro esta, pero mucho mas me preocupa que no haya ninguna politica a la vista para las personas de mas de 50 años de edad que con la crisis se han quedado sin trabajo y que ademas la mayoria son genet que no dominan las nuevas tecnologias.</p>	<p>I worry the young people, of course, but much more worries me that there is no policy in sight for people over 50 years of age who with the crisis have been without work and also the majority are genet that do not dominate New technologies</p>
<p>Mid-term evaluation of the programme</p>	
<p>Modernise EU legislation and ensure its effective application.</p>	
<p>More coordination between stakeholders and transparency</p>	
<p>NCPE could apply for PROGRESS funding in partnership with relevant stakeholders. Most relevant stakeholders have been sufficiently involved in NCPE projects.</p>	
<p>Once an application is introduced for a certain project the rules of the procedures are changed during the application procedure. There is also no possibility of appeal available if an application is concluded with a refusal to fund the project.</p>	
<p>Specifically, there is a huge problem, in the fact, that once an application is introduced for a certain project, the rules of the procedures are being changed during the application procedure. Another element is that once an application is concluded with a refusal to fund the project, there is no possibility of appeal available!</p>	
<p>The funding connects national actors including civil society from all over the EU to share knowledge, best practice and build advocacy capacity, and influence EU policy making.</p> <p>The strategic partnership model should be retained and improved. Strengthening capacity of self-organised networks helps foster increased ownership and engagement of the constituencies the programme is targeted at. Tackling poverty and social exclusion can only be achieved in partnership with those directly affected. Funding needs to empower beneficiaries and devolve responsibility so they can define and deliver their own objectives.</p>	
<p>The most relevant stakeholders were involved but the quality/purpose of the involvement could improve/be clarified. DG EMPL has partnership agreements with a dozen of European NGOs (at a cost of 9 million euro per year) but these partnerships</p>	

are not sufficiently exploited to deliver policy change in the member states. Several NGOs would be keen to enter into a more strategic/common partnership with DG EMPL to help achieve certain concrete/preset results. It might be better to reduce the nr of European NGOs structurally funded under EASI to better resource certain partnership on specific/urgent issues such as homelessness.

The participation and activity of different countries and (their) stakeholders vary; for instance because of different kinds of national resources and possibilities for support and input for the programme since EaSI is a programme managed by the Commission.

We have integrated in the partnership technology companies, local authorities, regional public administrations, and private provider of Social Services. In the dissemination process we give information of results to all stakeholders in the social area.

While the sufficient involvement of stakeholders from the economy and social partners is a *conditio sine qua non* for EURES-calls this question is a bit self defeating.

With regards to microfinance and social sector we recommend that future project design is developed in close cooperation with MFC and EMN as microfinance stakeholders from early on, and also taking into account positive and negative feedback received from the field on the prior implementation. During the design of the EaSI program, only specific feedback was exchanged between the EU institutions and the microfinance sector representatives. We consider this as one of the causes of the deficiencies observed during the implementation of the MF & SE instruments and, more importantly, in some parts of the MF tools that are not aligned with the real needs of the sector (e.g. lack of appropriate own funds / equity related products, insufficient guarantees budget allocation, etc.).

Indeed, the microfinance sector would like to offer a strengthened participation in the design and implementation of EU programmes to support the sector in order to avoid these deficiencies in the post-future.

More generally, also the social finance sector wants to offer more participation in the planning and reporting of programs to support the sector of social economy. Therefore, it is important to provide for the possibility of using the EASI resources to strengthen further or directly capital of specialized intermediaries.

**13. What do you consider to be the most effective methods for involving the target groups and/or relevant stakeholders (please specify)? (N. of responses = 2)**

Original	Translation
<p>Though direct contacts with final stakeholders are always positive in order to understand the implications of the programmes in the field, often it happens that these kinds of contacts are missing a global vision of the sector. The latter can be avoided by having a more frequent and constructive contacts with the sectors' representatives.</p> <p>The two microfinance networks have a pan-European vision of the sector's needs, which is particularly needed in this context when we consider the extremely diverse nature of the sector due to the differences in the regulatory frameworks, the socio-economic context, etc.</p> <p>Also, we consider fundamental to ensure the direct involvement of the sector's representatives in the implementation of the different instruments in order to guarantee an optimal adaptation of the programme to the final beneficiaries' needs.</p>	

Though specific partnerships have been established between the European Commission and the two microfinance networks (EMN and MFC), it would be crucial to replicate these partnerships between the sector's representatives and the EIB group, which is a fundamental organization for the implementation of the EaSI instruments.

These requirements are also valid for an increasing collaboration between the Commission and the representatives of the social finance sector and the network of social economy and social entrepreneurship.

We would consider the most effective to:

1. Regular industry consultation with all stakeholders during which the Commission and the project implementers would have an opportunity to receive feedback quickly on an ongoing basis.
2. Field visits to microfinance institutions by the EC to keep abreast of the real-life challenges and opportunities in the field.
3. Open channel of independent communication between financial intermediaries and the Commission whereby MFIs could express anonymously their challenges, grievances and points to unexplored opportunities.

The independent evaluation report of EuroHealthNet highlighted a number of ways in which EuroHealthNet has an impact on the work of stakeholder organisations and enhances their engagement at EU levels and in social fields, including policy making and programme development at local, regional and national levels.

Targeted messages, meetings, workshops and consultation processes are developed to stimulate interest, encourage participation and attract commitment. EuroHealthNet has used EaSI support to act as a helpful catalyst to facilitate discussions within member states to translate the broad recommendations from EU policy level and funded projects to be more country specific and develop more concrete outcomes on issues.

Methods we use are:

- Providing information and advice
- Facilitating international collaboration
- Raising the profile of organisations
- Enhancing effectiveness
- Support to influence the development of national policies

## C. Efficiency

**14. Overall, for achieving the EaSI objectives, do you think the overall budget allocation provided (Please explain why you picked your response. Provide at least 2 reasons for your choice): (N. of responses = 41)**

Original	Translation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- développer davantage d'expérimentations au niveau européens</li> <li>- favoriser le suivi de l'impact des projets financés à la fin de l'expérimentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- develop more experiments at European level</li> <li>- encourage monitoring of the impact of projects financed at the end of the experiment</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grenzüberschreitende Arbeitsaufnahme gewinnt in unserer Region mehr und mehr an Bedeutung, daher gibt es mehr Bedarf an Netzwerkarbeit und Veranstaltungen für Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer</li> <li>- das EURES-Netzwerk öffnet sich für weitere Teilnehmer (Personaldienstleister), wenn diese mit einem entsprechenden Budget am Programm teilhaben können kann das sehr positive Effekte im Bezug auf die EaSI-Ziele haben</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cross-border employment is becoming more and more important in our region, so there is a greater need for network work and events for employers and employees</li> <li>- the EURES network opens to other participants (personnel service providers) if they can participate in the program with a corresponding budget which has very positive effects with regard to the EaSI targets</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mehr flächenwirkung durch dezentrale, damit bürgernahe Angebote,</li> <li>- möglichst keine Jährlichkeit mehr sondern in längeren Prozessen fördern um Nachhaltigkeit zu erreichen.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- more territorial impact through decentralized, so that citizenship,</li> <li>- if possible, not an annuality, but rather in longer processes to achieve sustainability.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We have involved a great number of staff of the Regional Ministry of Equality and Social Policies, they have worked voluntary, but it could be important if we would have had budget for this staff.</li> <li>- In order to extent the project to the rest of the territory.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weiterer Ausbau des bisher Erreichten (One-Stop-Shops)</li> <li>- Entwicklung weiterer grenzübergreifender Aktivitäten / Strategien</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"- Further expansion of what has already been achieved (One-Stop-Shop)</li> <li>- Development of further cross-border activities / strategies "</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No cases of overspending following project implementation</li> <li>- 80% EU co-financing is substantial</li> </ul>	
<p>1- The EaSI programme demonstrated to have multiplier effect in terms of cost effectiveness: resources invested in target groups organisations as well as in local authorities multiply their effect and impact in terms of medium and long term capacity build</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Armonizzare le norme degli Stati UE sulle politiche sociali e del lavoro;</li> <li>2) Istituire il Contratto Collettivo Europeo del</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"1) To harmonize the rules of the EU countries on social and labor policies;</li> <li>2) Establish the European Collective</li> </ol>

Lavoro.	Contract of Work. "
<p>1) Budget too small in respect to the big and important objectives</p> <p>2) Budget too small in respect to other EU budgets</p> <p>3) Joint networking and exchange on the EU level between NGO's in MS is one of the most stimulating actions the Commission can contribute to.</p>	
<p>1) Increase in EaSI budget will promote involvement of new stakeholders - that will positively influence the number of applications.</p> <p>2) The more qualitative projects will be awarded and implemented that was declined within current budget allocation.</p>	
<p>1) To often a project budget is rejected.</p> <p>2) The budget for very important instruments like Eures and the Interregional Trade Union cooperation is completely reduced which makes it very difficult to facilitate cross border employment in good conditions and fully informed.</p>	
<p>1) Due to worsening of current challenges: increased social and health inequalities, increased poverty and youth unemployment, increased number of vulnerable groups after the economic crisis (e.g. young people with families, migrants and refugees, frail elderly, lone parents)</p> <p>2) More action is needed to address inequalities between EU Member States, stimulate exchange and raise awareness on effective policies and interventions, better use of ESIF, and implementation of the potential EU Pillar of Social Rights</p> <p>The need to strengthen the health and social dimension of the EU, to avoid widening socio-economic inequalities within and between Member States is clearer today than ever before.</p> <p>Reducing health inequalities is possible. Doing so presents an opportunity to tangibly improve the lives of European citizens and will lead to more sustainable and resilient societies.</p>	
<p>1) Budget too small in respect to the big and important objectives</p> <p>2) Budget too small in respect to other EU budgets</p>	
<p>900 million euros for seven years sounds quite a lot.</p>	
A nouveau doter le staff EURES d'un financement.	Again provide the EURES staff with funding.
Mieux cibler les formations EURES (notamment des formations spécifiques "Frontaliers")	Better targeting EURES training courses (in particular specific trainings " Borders "
<p>And 'necessary to improve support to micro-enterprises through regulatory simplification, and the capillary micro-credit access and easily accessible on the basis of the viability of the projects.</p>	
<p>Application for a project budget is too often rejected.</p>	
<p>Financial means for other very important instruments as Eures and Interregional Trade Union cooperation are reduced completely, which makes it so much more difficult to facilitate cross border employment, in good conditions and totally informed.</p>	
Dans le cadre d'EURES, la dotation budgétaire devrait être suffisante afin de maintenir un niveau de services et de coopération de	In the framework of EURES, the budgetary allocation should be sufficient to maintain a high level of

<p>qualité tout en incitant les partenaires à s'engager financièrement. Le financement des partenariats EURES-T devrait être maintenu dans les régions présentant des flux de travailleurs frontaliers importants et devrait être basé sur des critères qualitatifs et non budgétaire. Les partenariats EURES-T jouent un rôle important en tant qu'incubateurs de projet et laboratoires européens. Leur importance ne doit pas être sous-estimée au profit d'EURES.</p>	<p>quality services and cooperation while encouraging partners to make financial commitments. Funding for EURES-T partnerships should be maintained in regions with large cross-border worker flows and should be based on qualitative and non-budgetary criteria. EURES-T partnerships play an important role as European project incubators and laboratories. Their importance should not be underestimated in favor of EURES.</p>
<p>Die Frage ist in Abhängigkeit zu sehen von den Aufgaben und Zielen, die dem Programm durch den Gesetzgeber vorgegeben sind. Um den erwünschten Zweck des Programmes zu erreichen, sollte sich die Auswahl der Aktivitäten unter den drei Programmachsen nach dem höchsten europäischen Mehrwert richten. Dies gilt besonders, wenn neue politische Initiativen und Programme insgesamt zu einem Aufwuchs im EaSI-Programm führen. Eine höhere Mittelbereitstellung könnte den Handlungsspielraum der Europäischen Kommission bei der Durchführung wichtiger Programme erhöhen (z.B. EURES, Mikrofinanzierungen, Förderung Sozialunternehmen und soziale Innovationen). Knappere Mittel können eine zügigere Erreichung der Programmziele behindern.</p>	<p>The question is to be seen as a function of the tasks and objectives which the program is prescribed by the legislature. In order to achieve the desired purpose of the program, the selection of the activities under the three program axes should be based on the highest European added value. This is especially the case when new policy initiatives and programs lead to an overall increase in the EaSI program. A higher level of funding could increase the scope for action by the European Commission in the implementation of important programs (such as EURES, microfinance, promotion social enterprises and social innovation). Tighter means can hinder a more rapid achievement of the program objectives.</p>
<p>die gesamte Summe des EaSI Programms soll gestiegen werden</p>	<p>The entire sum of the EaSI program is to be increased</p>
<p>Durch eine gesteigerte Mittelzuweisung könnte eine höhere Anzahl von Projekten gefördert werden. Die daraus folgende höhere Wahrscheinlichkeit für ein Projekt eine Förderung zu erhalten, würde einen weiteren Kreis von Einrichtungen und Organisationen zur</p>	<p>An increase in the allocation of funds could encourage a higher number of projects. The resulting higher likelihood for a project to receive funding would be a wider range of institutions and organizations</p>
<p>During the first years of the implementation of the EaSI programme, one of the main inconvenient has been the reduced budget for the financial resources dedicated to the development of the microfinance sector, concretely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Guarantees for MF: the need of topping-up this instrument with a front-loading from alternative resources proved that the initial estimations for this instrument were not aligned with the sector needs.</li> <li>2. Equity (or quasi-Equity) or own funds investment: only existent with a very reduced budget (considering the potential demand from the sector) and not yet implemented. This instrument proved to be very efficient in the previous PROGRESS Microfinance Facility (although it was totally underused for reasons that need to be further explored)</li> </ol>	

This need of equity/own funds related instruments is not limited to the microfinance sector. Social banking sector would increase its ability to support the social economy with more equity instruments available through the EaSI programme.

3. The TA budget for capacity building could be considered adequate if it was properly and appropriately managed at lower overhead costs charged by Frankfurt School. In addition, the budget should allow flexibility for example allowing different rates for different expertise (social performance management vs. highly specialized risk management). In the current design the TA budget is highly restricted with a huge unspent budget for travel. The end result is that the MFIs are limited in terms of quantity and quality of technical assistance they receive while the incidental expenses budget remains don't used.

4. In addition to TA MFIs need assistance with investments such as opening new branches, training staff, purchasing equipment, etc. These costs cannot be covered by the current budget and they limit the growth opportunity of microfinance in the EU.

5. Lack of support for Non-Financial Services (NFS) offered by the Microfinance sector. The NFS are a fundamental part of the microfinance services-offer. Instruments (in the form of grants or subsidies) to support the provision of NFS by the sector will be fundamental for its development as it has been proved in the past.

6. Lack of open innovation fund allocated entirely for innovative projects/pilots to be run by FIs that would bring new solutions in outreach or effectiveness of microfinance

7. Need for funding for sector infrastructure like networks support (regional but also incubation of local networks; MicPro platform for transparency and research; development of code of conduct (self-regulation in industry), etc.

Enough for experimentation

Enough for critical mass

ES MS (particularly new ones) usually have little or no finances for support of social/employment/working conditions programmes, thus EaSI plays an important role in helping to strengthen the policies and make a positive change. Since there still are many important challenges to solve in these fields, EaSI shall support it.

Eures cross border partnerships are faced with a paradox. On the one hand a steady decrease in funding and on the other hand an increase in expectations at all levels. Which leads to a necessity to combine funding measures.

Few calls are issued on a yearly basis.

First and foremost, facing one of the biggest economic challenges in decades and a job market with unacceptable high unemployment rates (especially youth unemployment) it can only be called a bad joke that cross border partnerships (where Europe is actually every day life and not an abstract on the news) only receive a total of about 3-4 million Euros. This shows a skewed political priority. The money provided to singular partnerships is hardly enough - especially considering the time and amount of working hours that are wasted on benchmarks, calls, and administration - is not allocated very wisely by the straight jacket that the new EURES call is.

It should be Europe's top priority to help citizens to actually get information about - and actual working offers and not just look for benchmarks (which are not even comparable and just "window dressing" for empty political statements). Otherwise the battle for Europe's soul will be lost.

Für unsere Aufgaben sind die in jedem Jahr beantragten und zugesprochenen Mittel ausreichend.

The appropriations requested and awarded each year are sufficient for our tasks.

If the budget should be more increased, we do think that it could be a good

<p>opportunity to help other NGOs and at the same time to implement all the future projects that have been decided.</p>	
<p>In CEE countries one of the major barriers are still lack of appropriate funding</p>	
<p>It is currently the only EU finding that helps civil society to meaningfully engage in influencing the design and implementation of EU policies in the social policy field.</p> <p>Without meaningful engagement of stakeholders there will be a growing disconnect between the EU and the Member States and limited opportunities for mutual learning.</p> <p>The EaSI programme uses a very small portion of the total EU budget even though it is the only one facilitating the engagement of civil society in influencing the design of EU policies.</p>	
<p>Le budget est approprié, car il met l'accent sur la priorité sur la protection sociale, l'inclusion sociale et la réduction et la prévention de la pauvreté: 50%, pouvant redistribuer aussi jusqu'à 20% des allocations budgétaires a un mélange de politiques</p>	<p>The budget is appropriate because it emphasizes priority on social protection, social inclusion and poverty reduction and prevention: 50%, which can also redistribute up to 20% of budget allocations to a mix Of policies</p>
<p>Nicht alle Partnern, die oft seit viel Jahren sehr gute Projekte fuhren, sind sicher, dass die Finanzmitteln für den nächsten Jahr bekommen. Dass macht, dass die Projekte nicht mehr als 1 Jahr dauern können.</p>	<p>Not all partners, who have often run very good projects for many years, are sure to get the funds for next year. That makes the projects can last no more than 1 year.</p>
<p>Provided that there will be no changes in the the budget in the future period</p>	
<p>The ambitions of the EASI programme far exceed what the budget allows for. Especially if the current wide thematic scope of action is maintained, the budget does not allow to have much lasting impact. Partnerships with (some) European NGOs are probably one of the more effective way to ensure policy impact, but limited budgetary means for NGOs frustrate the potential impact. The reality however is that budgetary means for EASI will most probably not increase. Therefore a stronger focus on themes on which EASI can make a difference and more thematic coherence between the different types of activities (research, social innovation projects, events,..) might be useful. A selection of themes on the basis of their overall social policy importance rather than on their capacity to deliver results (given limited means of EASI and limited competences of the EU in the area of social inclusion) should be avoided. Homelessness would be a good focus.</p>	
<p>The current programme works very well and ensures a fair &amp; equitable distribution over the 3 axes and the thematic strands.</p> <p>Stakeholders can be confident that the aims of the EU2020 strategy and its policy areas have specified targeted allocations over the entire financial period up to 2020.</p>	
<p>The relatively small amount of funding through the PROGRESS axis leverages significant resource of national organisations that would otherwise be disconnected from the EU and peer organisations in other EU countries.</p> <p>The programme is strongly linked to the social and employment aspects of the Europe 2020 strategy. Tackling and preventing poverty and social exclusion requires more EU support – mainly via the PROGRESS axis - as Member States fail to deliver on this target.</p>	
<p>There are many objectives the programme aims to attain but limited budget and therefore a choice has to be operated between the projects that apply. More budget would mean more projects that can implement more activities.</p>	

Umsetzung der Maßnahmen funktioniert	Implementation of the measures works
Hohe Förderungsquote	High promotion rate
Une dotation budgétaire globale augmentée permettrait d'amplifier les impacts économiques et sociaux des actions entreprises dans le cadre de l'EaSI, notamment du volet microfinance et entrepreneuriat social. Par ailleurs, il serait intéressant d'augmen	An increased overall budgetary allocation would make it possible to amplify the economic and social impacts of the actions undertaken within the EASI framework, in particular the microfinance and social entrepreneurship component.

**15. Which of these budget scenarios would you find most appropriate? Please note that EaSI resource allocation by axis is as follows: PROGRESS axis 61%; EURES axis 18%; Microfinance and Social entrepreneurship axis 21% (please explain the reason for you choice). (N. of responses = 39)**

Original	Translation
Micro-enterprises may be crucial to widely improve the economic situation of a large number of families. The micro generate induced important and widespread improving from below the economic situation of a large number of people votes generating horizontal as opposed to vertical macroimprese that generate votes and too limited.	
le istituzioni pubbliche si debbono fare carico di oneri e di garanzie per ristabilire l'equità/giustizia socio-economica.	Public institutions must take charge of expenses and guarantees for restoring fairness / socio-economic justice.
PRGORESS has produced the best results from the point of view of the EFN, EURES has in our view the most potential as a programme but the way it is implemented has given less results that it could have. The Microfinance/Social entrepreneurship part is not within the scope of action of the EFN.	
I think the PROGRESS axis is possibly also covered by other programmes (ESF) and could therefore be reduced. Micro-finance has proven useful in some countries and I feel it would be worth building on these experiences.	
I think that PROGRESS is the most important to create employment and to improve working conditions.	
The social aspects are more urgent and this can help improve the overall EU image with the public, the citizens. Actions in the field of social inclusion will be more visible than on the other fields. Labor mobility is something that should exist, but only on a voluntary basis and does not need to be pushed as much as helping the vulnerable for example. Microfinance is also more important than mobility in my opinion. There is already mobility, there don't need to be extra measures.	
Progressachse dient der Flankierung der Europa 2020 Strategie und leistet einen wichtigen Beitrag zur Erreichung des Europa 2020 Armutsziels. Es zeichnet sich eine deutliche Verfehlung des Europa 2020 Ziels zur Armutsbekämpfung ab, eine Reduzierung der Mittel des Progresstranges wäre das falsche Signal.	Progress axis is to support the Europe 2020 strategy and is an important contribution to the achievement of the Europe 2020 poverty target. There is a clear failure of the Europe 2020 target for poverty reduction, a reduction in the resources of the progress rate would be the wrong signal.
The focus should be on the developement and the expansion of the common labour	

<p>markt, so this means that cross border and intra EU employment should be facilitated in the first place. This can be done by improving the EURES axis. Specifically is the information and concrete aid to jobseekers (younger or older) crucial and this is a field in which the trade Union is delevering a very important effort. This service cannot be provided by other authorities such as PES (public employment services) and yet this service is indispensable.</p>	
<p>The progress axis should have a bigger percentage than the others due to the wide themes it covers.</p>	
<p>We find creating new jobs more important than making labor market more competitive.</p>	
<p>Higher micro finance loans</p>	
<p>The EU is at a crucial point in its existence. The trust of the population in the EU project and the institutions is decreasing. Therefore more must be invested in the efforts to safeguard a social Europe and to demonstrate the importance of social justice. Also the situation in South Eastern Europe is tense and more efforts should go to the complementarity of EaSI with the Eastern European Partnership programme.</p>	
<p>Eures cross border partnerships are faced with a paradox. On the one hand a steady decrease in funding and on the other hand an increase in expectations at all levels. Steady long term funding for activities could support long term measures and investment by new partner organisations.</p>	
<p>I have some concerns that EURES is not of great added value, and maybe means should be concentrated to maintain the web portal. The potential policy impact is situated much more in the PROGRESS than the EURES axis.</p>	
<p>The current programme works very well and ensures a fair &amp; equitable distribution over the 3 axes and the thematic strands.</p>	
<p>Increasing the overall budget of the EaSI programme will result in increased funds for the PROGRESS as well as for the other two axes. The percentages above represent a fair distribution within the EaSI.</p>	
<p>In view that PROGRESS funds are more relevant to NCPE's mandate, the largest allocation should be directed to this priority axis. However, it is understood that other priority axes should also be allocated with necessary funds.</p>	
<p>Die bestehende Mittelzuweisung richtet sich nach dem Umfang der von den Programmachsen zu erfüllenden Aufgaben und Zielen. Dementsprechend gibt die EaSI-VO bestimmte Prozentwerte für die Programmachsen und für die thematischen Bereiche innerhalb der Achsen vor. Dies wird grundsätzlich für angemessen gehalten. Bei Aufgabenverlagerungen bzw. Aufgabenzuwächsen bietet die VO bereits schon jetzt ein gewisses Maß an Flexibilität. Eindeutige Mittelzuordnungen bieten Vorteile mit Blick auf eine insgesamt transparente Programmsystematik und auf die Mittelbindung für konkrete Aufgaben und Ziele. Sofern künftig eine geänderte Programmpriorisierung angestrebt wird,</p>	<p>The existing allocation is based on the extent of the tasks and objectives to be fulfilled by the program axes. Accordingly, the EaSI-VO provides certain percentages for the program axes and the thematic areas within the axes. This is generally considered appropriate. The VO already offers a certain degree of flexibility in the case of task shifts or task entropy. Clear allocations provide advantages with regard to a generally transparent program system and the commitment to concrete tasks and objectives. If a new program prioritization is sought in the future, the resources should also be allocated accordingly. This should be formulated clearly by the program administrator, the European Commission.</p>

<p>sollten entsprechend auch die Ressourcen zugeordnet werden. Dies sollte klar durch den Programmverwalter, die Europäische Kommission, formuliert werden.</p>	
<p>The focus should be on the development and the expansion of the common labour market which means that cross border and intra EU employment should be facilitated in the first place. This can be done by improving the Eures axis. Information and concrete aid to jobseekers (younger and older) is crucial and this is a field in which our trade union is delivering a very important effort. This service cannot be provided by other authorities such as PES (public employment services) although this service is indispensable.</p>	
<p>The present allocation has been negotiated and approved by the Parliament and the Council. It illustrates the approximate mutual weighing between the axes well. The split does not have to be obeyed strictly but with flexibility, though. In any case, Progress has to have clearly the biggest share.</p>	
<p>Corresponds with REGULATION (EU) No 1296/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2013 on a European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation ("EaSI") and amending Decision No 283/2010/EU establishing a European Progress Microfinance Facility for employment and social inclusion</p>	
<p>Mehr Mitteln für kleine und individuelle Hilfe, weniger für große Programme,</p>	<p>More funds for small and individual help, less for large programs,</p>
<p>Verstärkte Unterstützungsmöglichkeit der Umsetzung der EURES-Verordnung 2016/589 mit den Zielen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erweiterung des EURES-Netzwerkes. Durch direkte Finanzhilfen könnte die Einbindung von EURES-Partnern in die nationalen EURES-Netzwerke unterstützt werden</li> <li>- durch die Erhöhung des Mittelvolumens könnte es der EU-Kommission ermöglicht werden auch weiterhin ausreichend Trainings in Form von Präsenzteilnahmen anzubieten. Diese unterstützen die Netzwerkarbeit und das Zusammenwachsen der europäischen Arbeitsmärkte</li> <li>- Umsetzung von ESCO (Interoperabilität)</li> <li>- Aufbau und Weiterentwicklung von Grenzpartnerschaften und gezielten Mobilitätsmaßnahmen (TMS)</li> </ul>	<p>Increased support for the implementation of EURES regulation 2016/589 with the objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension of the EURES network. Direct financial support could support the integration of EURES partners into national EURES networks</li> <li>- by increasing the volume of funds, the EU Commission could continue to offer sufficient training in the form of presence participation. These support the network work and the convergence of European labor markets</li> <li>- Implementation of ESCO (interoperability)</li> <li>- Development and further development of border partnerships and targeted mobility measures (TMS)</li> </ul>
<p>EURES wirkt direkter in der Bevölkerung, EU-Arbeit ist für den Bürger erfahrbar</p>	<p>EURES has a more direct impact on the population, and EU work is experienceable for the citizen</p>
<p>See above. EURES should be an instrument to effectively help people and provide resources for individual information, personal help for finding a job and not just a mere collector of numbers and benchmarks (which again! are not comparable).</p>	

Dies erscheint mir nach einer guten Aufteilung um die verschiedenen Akteure im grenzüberschreitenden Vermittlungsgeschäft mit Mitteln auszustatten.	This seems to me to be a good division in order to equip the different players in the cross-border mediation business with funds.
The focus should be on the development and the expansion of the common labour market, so this means that cross border and intra EU employment should be facilitated in the first place. This can be done by improving the EURES axis. More specific is the information and real aid to jobseekers (younger or older) crucial and this is a field in which the trade Union is delevering a very important effort. This service cannot be provided by other authorities such as PES (public employment services) and yet this service is indispensable.	
le volet PROGRESS me semble plus large et pouvant toucher davantage d'organisations que les autres volets plus ciblés.	The PROGRESS component seems to me to be broader and reaching more organizations than other more targeted components.
La répartition des fonds budgétaires entre les différents volets doit être effectuée de manière la plus pertinente possible en fonction des résultats non seulement quantitatifs mais également qualitatifs. Supprimer le financement de certaines activités peut avoir des conséquences, notamment sur l'équilibre transfrontalier d'une région, si l'on prend le cas des partenariats EURES-T dont le nombre diminue de plus en plus.	The distribution of budgetary funds between the various components must be carried out in the most relevant way, according to the results not only quantitative but also qualitative. Eliminating the funding of certain activities may have consequences, in particular on the cross-border balance of a region, taking the case of EURES-T partnerships whose number is increasingly decreasing.
Ich halte die EURES - Finanzierung für angemessen, die beiden anderen Programme sind mir nicht bekannt.	I believe the EURES funding is adequate, the two other programs are not known to me.
As mentioned above, we have identified big deficiency in the allocation of financial resources for the Microfinance sector for the financial instruments defined within the EaSI program. We consider that this represents a lost opportunity to increase the investment in a sector that has proved to provide more impact on the end European beneficiaries than other policy oriented approaches, such as the current PROGRESS axis.	
We consider that a re-balancing of the budget between both axis would increase the final impact of the EaSI programme.	
more budget for direct financial benefit to citizens mobility in Europe	
We only have firsthand experience of valuable PROGRESS support – therefore we would argue for 90%. At the moment we do not have any evidence on the impact of EURES and Microfinance/Social entrepreneurship Programmes in order to make an informed judgement on best ways to split budgets, which explains 2x 10%.	
S'il est important de favoriser les échanges et la structuration des politiques publiques cohérentes en faveur de l'emploi, accompagner la réalisation d'actions et de programmes concrets ayant un impact direct & rapide sur la création d'emploi doit être renforcée. C'est notamment l'objectif poursuivi par	While it is important to foster exchanges and structuring of coherent public policies in favor of employment, support for concrete actions and programs with a direct and rapid impact on job creation needs to be strengthened. This is particularly the aim pursued by the players in the social and solidarity

les acteurs de l'économie sociale et solidaire et de la micro-finance, qu'il faut soutenir de manière plus conséquente.	economy and microfinance, which must be supported more consistently.
Das Teilprogramm Progress hat das Potenzial besonders effizient und zukunftsweisend Lösungsansätze für gesellschaftliche Herausforderungen wie den demografischen Wandel, den Wandel des Arbeitsmarktes und deren sozialen Konsequenzen zu erarbeiten und zu erproben. Grund dafür ist insbesondere die Verknüpfung innovativer Ansätze mit der praktischen Umsetzung und deren Evaluierung mit Hilfe eines breiten Partnerkonsortiums, das insbesondere auch die Expertise der Dienstleister vor Ort (zum Beispiel NROs) mit einbezieht. Um dieses Potenzial stärker auszuschöpfen, wären zusätzliche Mittel für mehr Projekte hilfreich.	The Progress subprogramme has the potential to elaborate and test solutions to societal challenges, such as demographic change, labor market change and social consequences, in a particularly efficient and forward-looking way. The reason for this is in particular the linking of innovative approaches with the practical implementation and their evaluation by means of a broad partner consortium, which in particular also includes the expertise of the service providers on the ground (for example, NGOs). To make the most of this potential, additional funding for more projects would be helpful.
Assurer l'équilibre financier entre les trois axes du programme EASI contribuerait équitablement au développement des 3 axes de plus en plus l'accent sur EURES et la microfinance et l'entrepreneuriat social.	Ensuring the financial balance between the three axes of the EASI program would contribute equitably to the development of the 3 axes increasingly focus on EURES and microfinance and social entrepreneurship.
PROGRESS needs an increased budget EURES can pass the big part of its activities under ESF Microfinance/Social entrepreneurship needs to be increased	
Social entrepreneurship needs more funding, especially in CEE and other underdeveloped areas.	
PROGRESS needs an increased budget EURES can pass the big part of its activities under ESF (with a relative large budget) Microfinance/Social entrepreneurship needs to be increased	

## D. Coherence

**20. To what extent do you agree with the following statements (In what way has the merging of predecessor programmes improved the consistency, complementarity and flexibility of the three EaSI axes?? (N. of responses = 5)**

Original	Translation
Every new program can not be separated from the previous ones. Ensuring a continuity of the evolution of the programs becomes much more effective.	
I imagine bringing them together has served to enhance consistency and complementarity but I am not sure.	
There is complementarity with the ESF, even though they are different. The EaSI facilitates both the direct engagement in EU policy guidance and transnational work, actually being the road to influence upstream in the development of policies.	
La fusion des programmes précédents a permis d'augmenter la transparence en termes de contenu et d'objectifs des trois volets et ainsi d'améliorer leur cohérence et leur complémentarité. Ceci a permis également d'éviter des doubles financements et de garantir ainsi l'optimisation des ressources financières et humaines.	The merger of the previous programs has made it possible to increase transparency in terms of the content and objectives of the three components, thereby improving their coherence and complementarity. This has also made it possible to avoid duplication of funding and thus ensure the optimization of financial and human resources.
ENSIE thinks that the merging has enabled synergies and cooperation.	

**20. To what extent do you agree with the following statements (What kind of synergies has the EaSI programme developed or improved between the axes?) (N. of responses = 7)**

Original	Translation
Aid to microenterprises are widespread and important social benefits. Microcredit and support for micro-enterprises is in fact a fundamental social help.	
Don't know	
The strong link to the social and employment aspects of the EU2020 strategy, hence combatting poverty and social exclusion as the top priority.	
Optimisation des ressources financières et humaines. Meilleure répartition des objectifs et des tâches,	Optimization of financial and human resources. Better distribution of objectives and tasks,
Die finanzielle Abhängigkeit EURES von ESF schafft Unflexibilität	ESF's financial dependency EURES creates inflexibility
While it is helpful to have common principles such as promoting equality and non-discrimination; a separate and specific PROGRESS strand within the EaSI programme remains important to ensure prioritisation of poverty and social inclusion.	
Social enterprises are now more recognised as a concrete way to do business, to be in the market reducing poverty. Market and poverty are not in conflict but the first can be an instrument in order to solve the second.	

**20. To what extent do you agree with the following statements (What level of flexibility - both between axes and between actions – would be required in order to get better outcomes?) (N. of responses = 5)**

Original	Translation
The program is too broad and needs to focus on a limited number of topics that is not covered in other EU funded interventions.	
There should be separate programs again.	
The content of the Progress and Microfinance & Social Enterprise programmes are not known within the Eures cross border partnership.	
We believe that PROGRESS has facilitated cooperation across Europe and has encouraged the adoption of best practice. It generates added value for a relatively small level of investment thorough transfer of skill and knowledge and synergies in policy and service development.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The merging should make possible the transfer of budgets between the three axes when insufficient allocation of resources is noticed in one of them and under-used budget is identified on another.</li> <li>- As participants of the EaSI we do not see any synergies of various EaSI programmes.</li> <li>- There needs to be more flexibility in the budget allocation between the three axes in order to channel more resources into these axes that have stronger demand and bigger impact on society (e.g. lack of resources for the microcredit sector).</li> </ul>	

**21. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the coherence and complementarity of EaSI with other similar interventions (Comments:)? (N. of responses = 18)**

Original	Translation
<p>The social support policies and in particular aid to microenterprises should be dealt with directly at the European level to achieve effective coordination between states and between peoples.</p> <p>The effective union of the base and by the people is not imposed from above but arises from the will of the citizens.</p>	
<p>The ESF already covers a broad range of objectives including some of those addressed by EaSI (employment, innovation, youth unemployment). I am not sure that the overlap is always useful for the project promoters as they have double the administrative burden.</p>	
<p>The EaSI programme is very much in complementary with the ESF funds and a coordination between the two should be guaranteed.</p> <p>e.g.: If the ESF allows for evidence-based policy recommendations to be formulated at the local/national level, it should be almost automatic to then obtain financing under another instrument - such as the PROGRESS axis under EaSI - to compile and complete the work done at national / regional level into policy recommendations / proposals for use at European level.</p> <p>Actions co-financed under EaSI can also constitute a solid baseline to develop activities under the Societal Challenge 6 of the Horizon2020 programme.</p> <p>Reaching high levels of quality and sustainable employment, guaranteeing adequate and decent social protection and fighting against poverty and social exclusion (EaSI programme) are just the preamble of reversing inequalities in Europe and building a better understanding of Europe's cultural and social diversity (Horizon 2020 programme – SC6).</p>	

<p>Mi experiencia con EURES me hace ser reticente con estos temas. No servio de nada, no he encontrado trabajo a traves de EURES nunca.</p>	<p>My experience with EURES makes me reticent about these issues. It's no use, I have not found work through EURES ever.</p>
<p>It is strange to compare EASI with ESF and national policy. The latter two are resourced by much bigger funds and therefore can have bigger/longer impact. EASI should not compete with these initiatives and concentrate on transnational mutual learning, research, data collection &amp; monitoring, and social innovation.</p>	
<p>The EU needs to encourage greater convergence I social and employment policies and the EaSI fosters exactly that, while the ESF focuses primarily on implementation.</p>	
<p>The programme should give more support to advocacy activities both on national and european level. That kind of activities are not supported sufficiently from any programmes on national neither Eu level. At the same time there is a big expectations from coalitions, networks, etc., to work with politicians and governments to change concrete practices in the field of poverty, non discrimination and social inclusion. NGOs are not sufficiently supported by the program. For example in that survey questions from 22 to 25 don't include civil society organizations.</p>	
<p>No comment</p>	
<p>In the EU - level programmes too much investments and initiatives has been foreseen for increase of youth employment. Investments should be much more balanced and focused on current employees taking into account longevity and active aging.</p>	
<p>Being PROGRESS a programme with limited financial resources aiming more at sharing best practices and promoting policy transfer and exchanges, we think that the real impact should be measured more on policy transferrability and capacity building criteria rather than direct measurement of improved employment, social inclusion, etc.                  Crucial policies and measures directly tackling those issues are mostly dealt by the ESF and by member states initiatives.                  In this context, EaSi should maintain its strategic goal of promoting policy experimentation, supporting networking and capacity building, while the ESF and the national policies must focus on implementing actual measures tackling directly the issues part of the EaSI domain.                  The added value from EaSi in terms of policy innovation, policy transfer and target groups/stakeholder involvement must be shared with other policy makers and shape future ESF and national initiatives.</p>	
<p>Le programme EaSI apporte une valeur ajoutée européenne essentielle pour le développement futur des régions et plus généralement de l'Union européenne. Les programmes nationaux ou de type FSE ne peuvent mettre en place de vrais projets européens.                  Le maintien d'un financement minimum de certains projets est très important, sur le plan opérationnel et sur le plan stratégique afin de ne pas perdre la coopération et les réseaux existants et de maintenir le "lien" entre les partenaires au-delà des frontières, ce qui est la base de l'Europe.</p>	<p>The EaSI program provides European added value which is essential for the future development of regions and, more generally, of the European Union. National or ESF programs can not implement genuine European projects.                  Maintaining minimum funding for certain projects is very important, both operationally and strategically, in order not to lose existing cooperation and networks and to maintain the link between partners beyond Border, which is the basis of Europe.</p>
<p>We have not observed real mixed actions between the EaSI program and other</p>	

<p>potential complementary programmes (particularly with the ESF) a part from some pilot initiatives.</p> <p>In our opinion, it is very important that EaSI could be complemented with other EU programmes, and particularly the European Structural &amp; Investment Funds (ESIF). We consider that in many cases, the re-centralization of some ESIF funds could result in big efficiency gains for the EU budget, and this could be the case in the design of potential "off-the-shelves" instruments or platforms for the support of the microfinance sector using ESIF funds.</p>	
<p>Le risorse comunitarie devono essere integrate con risorse nazionali e/o con altre risorse comunitarie. E' importante avere una governance di tutti gli strumenti potenzialmente utilizzabili, per creare sinergie. Se si ha una panoramica chiara delle opportunità in campo, si possono programmare interventi più coerenti tra loro.</p>	<p>The Community resources must be integrated with national resources and / or other community resources. It 'important to have a governance of all potentially useful tools, to create synergies. If you have a clear overview of the opportunities in the field, you can program interventions coherence between the two.</p>
<p>anche le azioni finanziate con risorse di uno stesso programma (es: YfEj / ESC) devono essere coordinate e chiarite le differenze tra il ricorso ai diversi strumenti.</p>	<p>Also the actions financed by the same program resources (eg YfEj / ESC) must be coordinated and clarified the differences between the use of different instruments.</p>
<p>As our response to the potential EU Pillar on Social Rights consultation set out, we believe there is added EU value in programmes that help build knowledge and capacities between and within states, not least at sub national levels for regions, municipalities and communities, and other non-government stakeholders. We believe the EU Semester can be improved to integrate better with social programmes and instruments, including use of good practice examples, which we have been using the EaSI programme to share in missions to numerous states including Portugal, Poland, Latvia and Ireland. That will contribute to longer term shifts to tackle common challenges such as youth unemployment, active ageing, health and social system sustainability and integration of migrants and refugees. The EaSI programme is recognised by our members and shown in evaluations as an important part in that complex jigsaw.</p>	
<p>Eigentlich EaSI soll andere Maßnahmen nationaler und Europäischer Programmen ergaenzen.</p>	<p>Actually, EaSI is intended to complement other national and European programs.</p>
<p>It is important to promote both National and European wide programs even if they overlap. There should also be European programs targeted to promoting national programs.</p>	
<p>Das Programm EaSI zeichnet sich insbesondere durch die Förderung von Projekten zur Entwicklung und Erprobung innovativer Lösungsansätze aus. Andere Initiativen, wie zum Beispiel die Europäischen Sozialfonds, konzentrieren sich im Gegensatz dazu darauf, möglichst breit zu wirken. Damit ergänzen sich die europäischen Initiativen z.T. zwar gut, können einander aber nicht ersetzen.</p>	<p>The EaSI program, in particular, is characterized by the promotion of projects for the development and testing of innovative approaches to solutions, while other initiatives, such as the European Social Fund, are designed to be as broad as possible Well, but can not replace each other.</p>
<p>Des weiteren ermöglicht das Programm EaSI die Option, sofern für den Aufruf</p>	<p>Furthermore, the EaSI program allows the option, if required for the call, to promote projects across European borders.</p>

<p>benötigt, Projekte über europäische Grenzen hinweg zu fördern.</p>	<p>However, the plan is to try out innovative ideas within the framework of an EaSI project and then make it possible to make it accessible to ESF to make many people more aware of the actual implementation as critical. This is due in particular to the fact that the priorities and issues that can be funded through the ESF are set by the Member States and are therefore not necessarily compatible with the results obtained in an EaSI project.</p>
<p>Jedoch ist der Plan, innovative Ideen im Rahmen eines EaSI Projekts zu erproben und dann über ESF-Förderung vielen Menschen zugänglich zu machen in der tatsächlichen Umsetzung als kritisch einzuschätzen. Das ist vor allem der Tatsache geschuldet, dass die Prioritäten und Themen, die über den ESF gefördert werden können von den Mitgliedstaaten festgelegt werden und daher nicht unbedingt kompatibel sind mit den Ergebnissen, die in einem EaSI Projekt erarbeitet worden sind.</p>	
<p>There is complementarity with the objectives of the European Social Fund, yet they are quite different. EaSI fosters direct engagement in, and therefore legitimacy of EU policy guidance and facilitates transnational work. This is essential if the EU is to encourage greater convergence in social &amp; employment policies. The European Social Fund focuses on implementation, and as such is not the road to influence upstream in development of policies.</p>	

**21. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the coherence and complementarity of EaSI with other similar interventions (Please state which national programmes EaSI actions complement.?) (N. of responses = 13)**

Original	Translation
<p>It 'important that all social support programs and businesses and work are supported and interconnected.</p>	
<p>All national labour measures policies</p>	
<p>Labour market and social protection programmes, PES programmes,... I imagine that their impact is higher in those countries with lower national budgets available for these themes.</p>	
<p>National and local policies to address homelessness. Through the annual grant to FEANTSA EASI support national and local policy makers to prevent and tackle homelessness. FEANTSA has become a recognised resource and expertise centre for stakeholders involved in the fight against homelessness in almost all EU member states.</p>	
<p>Youth employment, social protection system, social enterprises, development of civil society sector.</p>	
<p>Sostegno all'inclusione attiva SIA (Support to active inclusion - targeted measure in the Social Inclusion National Programme)</p>	
<p>EaSI ist jetzt einzig Programm, der überhaupt EURES in Polen finanzieren darf. Alle EURES-Dienstleistungen sind von eigene Maßnahmen der Organisationen durchzuführen.</p>	<p>EaSI is now the only program to fund EURES in Poland at all. All EURES services are carried out by the organizations themselves.</p>
<p>Portugal Social Innovation</p>	
<p>Offre de services nationale des services</p>	<p>National service provision of public</p>

publics de l'emploi (dans le cas d'EURES).	employment services (in the case of EURES).
Some experiences complementing EaSI funds and ESF resources have already been put in place in the development of national projects. We definitely encourage these projects to be replicated extensively.	
<p>A good example of complex integrated working has been demonstrated in different states which we have studied and shared. In Sweden, integrated working at national and regional levels on addressing social determinants of health and social sustainability is producing important learning and outcomes in building inclusive cities in which improved health and social equity is intrinsic, for example in Gothenburg, Malmo and Stockholm. We recommend that learning is taken forward and supported by EU mechanisms as well as other international organisations. In Slovenia, we and EaSI supported a whole of government, whole of society approach which not only included some concrete outcomes mentioned in 11 above, but also demonstrated important lessons about integrated action between national and local authorities and stakeholders on a multisectoral basis.</p> <p>Thirdly, recent legislation in Wales on wellbeing and sustainable development, also mentioned in 11 above, again shows how cross government action tackle common challenges, in this case implementation of UN Agenda 2030 and SDGs. That should become a stronger feature of an integrated EaSI programme in future, and EuroHealthNet has proposed ways in which EU programmes, legislation and funds can be a toolbox of multi-instrumental integrated "power tools" for states to help achieve universal objectives and targets.</p> <p>Other states with which we are working, for example in Poland, Ireland, Latvia and Portugal, all have important developments in process linking EU programmes and funds in social and health fields with EU Semester and socio-economic investments, reforms of health and social systems towards sustainability, tackling demographic and other challenges and promoting equity. We have helped to use the social inclusion aspects of EaSI to help those processes, not least by showing the importance of health systems for the increasing employment and social progress of millions of people.</p> <p>Therefore EaSI is a vital element offering EU added value to exactly the priorities which are top of the EU institutional agendas for the current and future planning periods – sustainable growth, equitable demographic change, social security and solidarity.</p>	
<p>Mener l'intérêt national "L'augmentation de la qualité de vie des personnes âgées dans les foyers pour personnes âgées", approuvé par la décision du Gouvernement no. 479/2016 du 6 Juillet 2016. Ce programme visant à financer les maisons publiques pour les personnes âgées dans un maximum de 50% coût de la norme minimale de approuvé au niveau national par la décision du gouvernement no. 978/2015, selon la capacité de la maison. A cet égard ont été alloués 9 millions de lei, l'argent provenant du budget de l'Etat par l'intermédiaire du MMFPSPV budgétaire, indiquant que la durée du programme est dans ce montant, mais le 30 Novembre, 2016 au plus tard.</p> <p>L'élaboration de programmes de</p>	<p>"</p> <p>Lead the national interest "" Increasing the quality of life of the elderly in the homes for the aged ", approved by the decision of the Government no. 479/2016 of 6 July 2016. This program to finance public houses for the elderly in a maximum of 50% cost of the minimum standard approved at the national level by the government decision no. 978/2015, depending on the capacity of the house. In this regard have been allocated 9 million lei, money from the state budget through the MMFPSPV budget, indicating that the duration of the program is in this amount but on November 30, 2016 at the latest. The development of grant programs, through the evaluation and selection of associations and foundations seeking</p>

subvention, par l'évaluation et la sélection des associations et des fondations qui cherchent des subventions du budget de l'Etat par MMFPSPV budgétaire conformément à la loi No.34 / 1998 relative à l'octroi de subventions associations et fondations roumaines de la personnalité juridique établie et administre des unités d'assistance sociale	grants from the state budget through MMFPSPV budget in accordance with Law No. 34/1998 on the granting of grants associations And Romanian foundations of established legal personality and administers social assistance units "
The national programmes which have the same aims of EaSI (support employment and social policy)	

**21. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the coherence and complementarity of EaSI with other similar interventions (EaSI complements actions of other EU programmes: Please specify)? (N. of responses = 4)**

Original	Translation
The current focus of Interreg Vlaanderen-Nederland complements EaSI/Eures cross border partnerships.	
Daphne Programme	
Interreg	
INTERREG	

**21. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the coherence and complementarity of EaSI with other similar interventions (If the objectives of EaSI overlap with the objectives of national level instruments/programmes, which one is more effective?)? (N. of responses = 8)**

Original	Translation
The European programs must always be those with greater effectiveness to increase confidence in the Union of Peoples.	
If national programmes are properly financed then the national programmes probably have less administrative burden. However, if the national programmes are less innovative or pay less attention to vulnerable groups, people with disabilities, non-discrimination, and equal opportunities etc. the EaSI can be very useful in raising awareness for these themes.	
Les programmes nationaux sont efficaces pour atteindre les objectifs et servir les intérêts nationaux.  Comme évoqué précédemment, les programmes européens tel qu'EaSI permettent de compléter les offres de services nationales et d'offrir ce type de service à l'ensemble des citoyens européens. EaSI permet donc d'atteindre plus de résultats si l'on considère les objectifs européens.	"National programs are effective in achieving objectives and serving national interests. As mentioned above, European programs such as EaSI make it possible to supplement the offers of national services and to offer this type of service to all European citizens. EaSI therefore makes it possible to achieve more results if one considers the European objectives." "

Mener l'intérêt national "L'augmentation de la qualité de vie des personnes âgées dans les foyers pour personnes âgées"	Lead the national interest "Increasing the quality of life of the elderly in homes for the elderly"
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**21. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the coherence and complementarity of EaSI with other similar interventions (If the objectives of EaSI overlap with the objectives of other EU level instruments/programmes, which one is more effective?)? (N. of responses = 4)**

Original	Translation
The ESF is the largest and best known employment and social inclusion programme, therefore I would assume it is also most effective.	
The PROGRESS financing method i.e. pre-financing payment at grant agreement is more effective than other EU level instruments/ programmes such as ESF.	
FSE	
Die teilweise inhaltliche Überschneidung von EU-Förderprogrammen, wie dem ESF und Horizont 2020 mit dem Programm EaSI, hat unserer Meinung nach zur Zeit keinen negativen Einfluss auf ihre Wirkung, noch lässt sich eine Rangordnung der Wirkung erkennen. Vielmehr ergänzen sich die Programme durch ihre unterschiedlichen Ansätze, Schwerpunkte, Arten von Partnereinrichtungen und räumliche Ausbreitung. Lediglich eine zum Teil schlechte finanzielle Ausstattung führt dazu, dass Programmpotenziale nicht vollständig ausgeschöpft werden können.	The partial overlap of EU funding programs, such as the ESF and Horizon 2020 with the EaSI program, does not, in our opinion, currently have any negative impact on its impact, nor can a ranking of the effect be seen. Different approaches, priorities, types of partner institutions, and spatial spread. Only a poor degree of financial resources can lead to the fact that program potentials can not be fully exploited.

**E. Added Value**

**26. To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning the EU added value of EaSI (comment)? (N. of responses = 15)**

Original	Translation
EU support is necessary to implement Easi objectives in member states, together with national programmes.	
The ones disagreed should be provided at local level	
While the main responsibility for developing labour market and social policies lies within the Member States, the EU brings added value to their actions by acting as a catalyst and facilitator to trigger national reforms in support of the EU common objectives and priorities laid down in the Europe2020 strategy. This strategy sets out a vision to achieve high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion in the context of a low carbon economy, to be translated into concrete actions at EU and national level.	
The mission of the EaSI programme is to strengthen the EU contribution in support of Member States' commitment. For this reason, it is instrumental to: providing analysis and policy advice on the targeted policy areas; monitoring and reporting on	

<p>the implementation of EU legislation and policies; promoting policy transfer, learning and support among Member States on EU objectives and priorities; and relaying the views of the stakeholders and society at large.</p> <p>European NGO networks are highly supportive in passing on European policy developments to the national and regional level – thereby ensuring EU added value, but also the required participation – and ownership - of citizens. They are best placed to share acquired information and knowhow with the national actors.</p> <p>Co-financing of these networks is hence very important in order to implement a EU strategy.</p>	
<p>Esta claro que la UE se tiene que hacer cargo de todas estas politicas sociales relacionadas con la proteccion social, integracion, y en temas de empleo.</p> <p>Pero lo que es mas importante es que se implique y que se haga cargo de verdad y no solo sobre el papel.</p>	<p>"It is clear that the EU has to take charge of all these social policies related to social protection, integration, and employment issues.</p> <p>But what is more important is that it implies and that it takes care of truth and not only on paper. "</p>
<p>As argued above the strength of EASI is the transnational nature of its activities and the focus on social issues that would otherwise remain untouched. EASI should not repeat what already happens in the member states or do what private actors would do anyway.</p>	
<p>"EU support is required to increase jobseekers mobility EU support is required to fight social exclusion" Well, which one should I answer here? These are two entirely different issues.</p>	
<p>The added value of the programme is the ability to build partnerships and ownership of national policy making in employment, social affairs and inclusion. Facilitating the engagement of civil society in this process is invaluable and achieved through the EaSI.</p>	
<p>No comment.</p>	
<p>EaSi unterstützt die grenzüberschreitende Zusammenarbeit. EaSI ergänzt die regionale Programmen und gibt die Möglichkeiten für die Gründung der Partnerschaften.</p>	<p>EaSi supports cross-border cooperation. EaSI complements the regional programs and provides opportunities for establishing partnerships.</p>
<p>The European Commission has the role to propose common priorities to be taken up by national policies to facilitate policy coordination, identify good practices and support mutual learning (under the European Employment Strategy and the open-method of coordination).</p> <p>Thanks to the EaSI programme, EUROCITIES has been able to engage cities in implementing European policies in field of fighting unemployment and social exclusion, through raising awareness of EU policies, to capacity building to implement European policies and mutual learning in order to transfer local measures implementing EU social policies.</p> <p>We think that the EU should utilise European funds more to promote policy improvements and that cities must be better involved as key partners for the successful delivery of EU policies in the field of employment and social inclusion.</p>	
<p>La suspension des programmes de financement de type EaSI aurait un impact négatif, particulièrement dans les régions transfrontalières (EURES-T).</p>	<p>The suspension of EaSY funding programs would have a negative impact, particularly in cross-border regions (EURES-T).</p>

The added value of EaSI needs to be analysed depending of the individual policies to be tackled. Nevertheless, it is clear for us that most of the actions described above (e.g. exchange of information and good practices, cross-border partnerships, etc.) are naturally better achieved at pan-European scale.

This is also the case for the support provided to the development of the microfinance sector at European level, since this will increase the chances of MFIs that will be on better position to access other alternative support. There is also a reverse benefit for the EU to demonstrate its own value to individual citizens and people "in the street" as well as to show an EU sensitivity to social issues.

The biggest value added of EaSI TA programme can be realized through the support for:

1. Linking MF institutions with European sources of funding
2. Mutual learning and collaboration between MF stakeholders on a pan-European level
3. Promoting operational best practice emerging in the EU MF sector
4. Providing financial leverage to European MF networks to better utilise nationally available resources for technical assistance which would result in more effective use of resources

Our members believe that the EaSI programme is a vital element with added value which could not be achieved elsewhere in supporting and enhancing knowledge and capacity building for social progress, equity and wellbeing within and between states. While respecting subsidiarity and competences, it is clear that many – if not all – states lack the necessary capacities to foresee, address and tackle the common challenges in social and economic fields. In the wake of devastating financial and economic global crises with further turbulence anticipated, any weakening of EU social legislation, programmes and funding could have severe consequences in states and communities.

We know how much social factors impact on health and wellbeing, and vice versa. Whether the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, the daily lives of people in Europe are benefitted by effective implementation and development of the EU EaSI programme and in particular its PROGRESS access, which we call to be enhanced and expanded.

"EaSI objectives can be better achieved through EU level action than through varied actions by Member States." - It should be combined efforts.

Das EaSI Programm gibt Partnereinrichtungen aus unterschiedlichen Ländern und/oder Arbeits- und Zuständigkeitsbereichen, die vorher nicht unbedingt auf die Idee gekommen wären zusammen zu arbeiten, die Möglichkeit, gemeinsam innovative Ansätze und gute Lösungen zu erarbeiten und zu erproben, um mit sozialen Herausforderungen in der EU besser umgehen zu können.

The EaSI program provides partnerships from different countries and / or areas of work and competence that previously did not necessarily have the idea of working together, the opportunity to jointly develop and test innovative approaches and good solutions to meet social challenges in the The EU.

**27. What would be the most likely consequences in the fields of employment, social affairs and inclusion if the EaSI programme was discontinued (What were the other consequences?)? (N. of responses = 13)**

Original	Translation
<p>The decrease of European programs for social support and employment would result in a significant decrease of the favor of Peoples toward the European Union with disastrous consequences, and not exactly evaluated.</p>	
<p>The stability of a coherent approach towards the needs of the cross border labour market would be undermined. The EaSI/Eures objectives provide a clear focus and basis for cross border labour market actions.</p>	
<p>Considering the limited budgetary means of EASI, it is not fair to measure its added value on large policy objectives such as increased employment and better social protection systems. The strength of the EASI programme is transnational learning. What we can say for a fact is that opportunities for transnational learning in the fields of social exclusion and unemployment will decrease substantially when the EASI programme is discontinued. Transnational learning impacts on the effectiveness of policies and social services, and as such there is a likely impact on the level/seriousness of social exclusion when the programme disappears. But the way the question has been formulated is too crude. In the area of homelessness for instance, the EASI programme provides FEANTSA with an annual budget of app 1 million euro. If the EASI programme is discontinued, FEANTSA will most probably cease to exist. FEANTSA is the only European NGO that focuses exclusively on the issues of homelessness and severe housing exclusion. The disappearance of FEANTSA would end most transnational cooperation/mutual learning/research on homelessness, and this would inevitably impact on the quality of the policies/services for homeless people in most EU member states. Over the last 25 years, FEANTSA has become a recognised transnational resource centre on homelessness for policy makers and social services. The success of Housing First as a new approach to homelessness, the emergence for national and local strategies to end homelessness, the progress on defining and measuring homelessness, etc. are to a large extent related to FEANTSA's work. Claiming impact on the reduction of the number of homeless people, which is affected by a variety of complex and interplaying factors, would probably be a step too far.</p>	
<p>We need to ensure that fighting poverty and exclusion will be prioritized, that practice and research are adequately connected and that civil society remains fully engaged. Discontinuing the programme will have a negative result on all of the above.</p>	
<p>Development of new policy experiments/innovations would decrease sequentially.</p>	
<p>- mühsam aufgebaute und über Jahre gepflegte Netzwerke und Kontakte würden ohne eine Finanzierung abbrechen und daraus resultierenden positiven bilateralen Beschäftigungseffekte würden wieder verschwinden</p>	<p>painstakingly built up networks and contacts that had been cultivated for years would be broken off without funding and resulting positive bilateral employment effects would disappear again</p>
<p>From this point of view, the main negative consequence of having EaSI discontinued would be losing the main financial instrument aimed at promoting a better implementation of the European social policies through policy experimentation and capacity building. With the consequence of dissipating a whole capital of knowledge, mutual learning and potential policy improvements related in particular to the role of target groups organisations and local authorities.</p>	

A number of MFIs themselves would probably not survive.	
Potential further increase of inequalities between EU Member States due to decline in the exchange of information and good practice, in capacity building, and decline of awareness of effective and innovative policies as well as lack of coordinated action across the EU. Weaker social acquis implementation potentially leading to increased poverty and unemployment and increased disadvantage for the most vulnerable groups (e.g. migrants, minorities, people from low socio-economic status, youth, older people).	
Die Förderung innovativer Ansätze im Bereich sozialer Innovation würde stark eingeschränkt. Dabei ist die Erprobung solcher Ansätze essentiell, um EU-weit Ansätze für die Lösung gesellschaftlicher Herausforderungen, die im Zusammenhang mit den Rahmenbedingungen von Beschäftigung und sozialen Unterstützungsmechanismen stehen, zu erarbeiten.	The promotion of innovative approaches to social innovation would be severely restricted. The testing of such approaches is essential in order to elaborate approaches to the solution of societal challenges that are related to the framework conditions of employment and social support mechanisms throughout the EU.
As mentioned earlier, it is very difficult to attribute impact directly to the functioning of the programme. Indirectly it affects all of the above. The added value of the EaSI programme lies in its ability to build partnerships and ownership for national policy making in the fields of employment, social affairs and inclusion; connecting with practice and research; and the engagement of civil society. Should the programme discontinue it would affect negatively on these aspects and as such on national policy making.	
Social enterprises support would decrease	
Social enterprises support would decrease, which is not a powerful tool to increase support at the MS level as well	

**28. Have you heard about the results of EaSI activities/projects or evidence of EaSI impact (through which means: If via other stakeholders, please specify)? (N. of responses = 5)**

Original	Translation
Other EASI funded European networks.	
The EURES Network	
- DG EMPL stakeholders meetings - Annual Conference on inclusive Growth - direct contacts with other organisations benefitting of EaSI grants	
1. Direct beneficiaries of the EaSI programme 2. Other pan-European social networks actively involved in the EaSI program	
At events organised by the EC or by involved stakeholders	
Other EaSI financed networks - all their results	

**28. Have you heard about the results of EaSI activities/projects or evidence of EaSI impact (through which means: If via other channels, please specify:)? (N. of responses = 5)**

Original	Translation
Eurochild	
EaSI Committee.	
Bureau de coordination européen EURES de la Commission européenne (ECO)	European Commission EURES Coordination Office of the European Commission (ECO)
Rappresentanza Italiana UE	EU Italian representative
At events organised by the EC or by involved stakeholders	

**28 cont'd How satisfied are you with dissemination activities and the quality of content disseminated (What in your opinion should be improved)? (N. of responses = 10)**

Original	Translation
Most of the information concerning the European Union are spread only in English that is not a universal language. Although the EU's official languages 5 that Italian is often disregarded. It 'still essential that the information is made available in the 27 languages of the Union tutt Peoples without any gap.	
The linguistic discrimination is one of the worst forms of social discrimination, ethnic and political and can no longer be tolerated.	
zeitgerechte Informationsverbreitung wäre wichtig, genauere Erläuterungen fehlen	Timely dissemination of information would be important, more precise explanations would be lacking
Short country specific reports on the outcomes of Calls for Proposals should be circulated to the EaSI Committee. Email notifications should issue to all EaSI Committee members.	
The funds should be more accceible for advocacy activities, supporting NGOs across Europe at national, regional and EU level.	
More information must be accessible on EaSI agenda.	
The calls should be again at least two years and not one. The administrative burdens should be reduced dramatically. The benchmarking system should be viewed very critically because it simply does not add any value if the benchmarks themself are not comparable between the member states.	
Wir erhalten keine regelmäßige Information zu Projekten	We do not receive regular information about projects
Informations courtes, régulières, ciblées et accessibles au grand public (les supports de communication présentant des informations trop détaillées sont inaccessibles au grand public. Il faudrait réserver ce type d'analyse et de détails aux parties prenantes et aux experts).	Information that is short, regular, targeted and accessible to the general public (communication media with too detailed information are inaccessible to the general public.) This type of analysis and details should be reserved for stakeholders and experts.

Information effectiveness could be improved using partnerships with sectorial representative organizations. These organizations should have access to the information on a first stage in order to forward it to the interested actors on the field. There should be more coordination between different organizations involved in implementation of EaSI- Commission, EIF, EIB, Consortium implementing EaSI TA; one joint communication strategy should be developed and implemented using different partners' communication channels

In relation to EaSI TA programme there is very little dissemination activities between project partners. The project leaders are unwilling or unable to provide timely and informative feedback. There is also very little flow of information between the leader of the Consortium and project beneficiaries. There should be an effective way of communicating with project beneficiaries and disseminating such feedback among the consortium partners.

Insbesondere bei der Informationsverbreitung in Bezug auf die Ausschreibungen besteht Verbesserungsbedarf. So ist es in der Vergangenheit zu zum Teil erheblichen Verzögerungen in der Veröffentlichung der Aufrufe und der dazugehörigen Dokumente gekommen, ohne über die mögliche Verzögerung und/ oder deren Ausmaß zu informieren. Des weiteren gibt es in Bezug auf Fragen zur Antragstellung lediglich eine allgemeine schriftliche Kontaktmöglichkeit. Eine Hotline oder klar definierte, feste Ansprechpartner auf Seiten der Europäischen Kommission wären hilfreich.

There is a need for improvement, in particular, in the dissemination of information on invitations to tender. Thus, in the past, there have been considerable delays in the publication of the calls and the related documents, without informing about the possible delay and / or the extent thereof. Furthermore, there is only a general written contact for questions regarding the application. A hotline or clearly defined, firm contacts on the part of the European Commission would be helpful.

**29 Would it be useful for you as an organisation or individual to learn more about the results of EaSI activities/projects or evidence of EaSI impact (Please specify :) (N. of responses = 2)**

Original	Translation
in order not to overlap but to create synergies	
	The most useful thing would be to clearly understand various components of EaSI programme, explore synergies between these programmes and establish rules of cooperation between different EaSI axis. For example, via direct contact, meetings and an overall partnership.

