

Performance Monitoring Report of the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) 2017-2018



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Performance Monitoring Report of the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) 2017-2018

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ABSTRACT

The European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) provides financial support to promote a high level of quality and sustainable employment, guarantee adequate and decent social protection, combat social exclusion and poverty, and improve working conditions across the EU.

With a view to the regular monitoring of the programme, the EaSI Regulation foresees that 'the Commission shall draw up initial qualitative and quantitative monitoring reports covering consecutive two-year periods.' This is the third EaSI Performance Monitoring Report presenting the results achieved by the programme in 2017-2018. It focuses on the products (outputs) delivered by the programme and the benefits they brought in 2017-2018.

In 2017 and 2018, the Commission committed more than EUR 257 million for the implementation of all the programme's activities. The implementation of EaSI Work Programmes in 2017 and 2018 was well in line with the EaSI Regulation.

The following positive developments were noted in 2017-2018:

- EaSI-funded policy evidence remained sound and highly useful in the view of the stakeholders.
- EaSI-funded events continued providing much-appreciated platforms for effective and inclusive information sharing, mutual learning and dialogue in relevant policy fields.
- EU-funded support for social policy innovations gained more visibility;
- The use of the EURES Job Mobility Portal was rather uneven from one year to another, but the number of registered users increased. EURES remained a catalyst for effective recruitment and placing of workers, organised through cross-border partnerships and targeted mobility schemes.
- 2017-2018 marked a strong period for the Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship axis. Microfinance support continued to provide real added value. In 2018, 27 contracts worth EUR 57.4 million were signed with microfinance intermediaries, which resulted in 47 684 microloans worth EUR 129.3 million (the leverage of 4.4 was achieved).
- EaSI support for social enterprises has taken momentum. In total, 949 social enterprises had received funding through the EaSI Social Entrepreneurship Window by the end of 2018.

KURZFASSUNG

Das Programm für Beschäftigung und soziale Innovation (EaSI) der Europäischen Union stellt Fördermittel für die Schaffung hochwertiger und nachhaltiger Arbeitsplätze, die Gewährleistung eines angemessenen und menschenwürdigen Sozialschutzes, den Kampf gegen soziale Ausgrenzung und Armut sowie die Verbesserung der Arbeitsbedingungen in ganze Europa bereit.

Gemäß der EaSI-Verordnung "erstellt die Kommission qualitative und quantitative Monitoringberichte, die zwei aufeinanderfolgende Zeiträume von zwei Jahren abdecken", um das Programm laufend zu überwachen. Dies ist der dritte EaSI-Monitoringbericht, in dem die Ergebnisse vorgestellt werden, die das Programm 2017-2018 erzielt hat. Der Bericht konzentriert sich dabei auf die Produkte des Programms und deren Nutzen im Zeitraum 2017-2018.

2017 und 2018 stellte die Kommission für die Umsetzung sämtlicher durch das Programm geförderten Maßnahmen über 257 Mio. Euro bereit. Die Umsetzung der EaSI-Arbeitsprogramme 2017 und 2018 entsprach zum größten Teil der EaSI-Verordnung.

Für den Berichtszeitraum wurden die folgenden positiven Entwicklungen festgestellt:

- Nach Ansicht der betroffenen Akteure sind die mit EaSI-Förderung gewonnen Faktengrundlagen weiterhin zuverlässig und äußerst nützlich;
- Die vom EaSI geförderten Veranstaltungen bieten weiterhin effiziente und allen Beteiligten zugängliche Plattformen für den Informationsaustausch, wechselseitiges Lernen und Gespräche über die relevanten Politikbereiche.
- Die Bekanntheit der EU-Förderprogramme für sozialpolitische Innovationen hat sich verbessert;
- Die Nutzung des EURES-Portals zur beruflichen Mobilität war im Untersuchungszeitraum eher schwankend, die Anzahl der registrierten Nutzer nahm jedoch zu. EURES dient weiterhin als Katalysator für die effiziente Stellenvermittlung, vor allem durch die Förderung grenzüberschreitender Partnerschaften und zielgerichtete Mobilitätsprogramme.
- 2017-2018 erbrachte die Achse Mikrofinanzierung und Soziales Unternehmertum eine starke Leistung. Die Förderung der Mikrofinanzierung erzielte einen realen Mehrwert. 2018 wurden 27 Verträge in Höhe von 57,4 Mio. Euro mit Mikrokreditanbietern geschlossen, die zu 47 684 Mikrokrediten in einer Gesamthöhe von 129,3 Mio. Euro führten (was der angestrebten Hebelwirkung von 4,4 entspricht).
- Die Förderung des sozialen Unternehmertums durch EaSI hat Fahrt aufgenommen. Bis Ende 2018 wurden 949 Sozialunternehmen über den Themenbereich soziales Unternehmertum des Programms EaSI gefördert.

RÉSUMÉ

Le programme européen pour l'emploi et l'innovation sociale (EaSI) apporte un soutien financier pour encourager un haut niveau d'emplois durables et de qualité, garantir une protection sociale décente et adaptée, lutter contre l'exclusion sociale et la pauvreté, et améliorer les conditions de travail au sein de l'UE.

Afin d'assurer le suivi régulier du programme, la réglementation EaSI prévoit que « la Commission rédige un rapport préliminaire de suivi qualitatif et quantitatif couvrant des périodes successives de deux ans. » Il s'agit ici du troisième rapport de suivi du programme EaSI, qui présente les résultats obtenus par le programme en 2017-2018. Il se concentre sur les produits (réalisations) du programme et les bénéfices qu'ils ont générés en 2017-2018.

En 2017 et 2018, la Commission a engagé plus de 257 millions d'euros dans la mise en œuvre des activités du programme. La mise en œuvre des programmes de travail du programme EaSI en 2017 et 2018 a respecté le règlement EaSI.

Les évolutions positives suivantes sont à noter pour la période 2017-2018 :

- les parties prenantes continuent à trouver solides et très utiles les éléments probants financés par le programme EaSI,
- les événements financés par le programme EaSI restent des plateformes très appréciées pour un partage efficace et inclusif de l'information, pour l'apprentissage mutuel et pour le dialogue dans les domaines politiques concernés,
- le soutien financier apporté par l'UE aux innovations en matière de politique sociale a gagné en visibilité,
- l'utilisation du portail EURES pour la mobilité de l'emploi est inégale d'une année à l'autre, mais le nombre d'utilisateurs inscrits est en hausse. EURES reste un catalyseur pour le recrutement et le placement efficaces des travailleurs ; il s'organise par le biais de partenariats transfrontaliers et de régimes de mobilité ciblés,
- 2017-2018 marque une période importante pour l'axe du microfinancement et de l'entrepreneuriat social. Le soutien aux microfinancements apporte toujours une réelle valeur ajoutée. En 2018, jusqu'à 27 contrats ont été signés auprès d'intermédiaires de microfinancement pour un montant de 57,4 millions d'euros, ce qui a entraîné 47 684 micro-crédits pour un montant total de 129,3 millions d'euros (le cap de 4,4 a été franchi),
- le soutien du programme EaSI aux entreprises sociales a gagné en puissance. En tout à fin 2018, 949 entreprises sociales avaient reçu des financements par le biais de la fenêtre Entrepreneuriat social du programme EaSI.

1. Introduction

1.1. EaSI programme and its policy context

The EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) is one of four EU financing instruments in the area of employment and social affairs for the period 2014-2020, together with the European Social Fund (ESF), the Fund for European Aid for the most Deprived and the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF). Since its establishment in 2013, EaSI has provided financial support to promote high-quality and sustainable employment, adequate and decent social protection, social inclusion, poverty reduction and prevention and fair working conditions.

EaSI was originally established to contribute to achieving the goals of the Europe 2020 strategy, the EU's agenda for growth and jobs for the current decade. As such, the Programme has been central to supporting the EU in fulfilling its objectives in employment and social policies endorsed by the EU economic governance processes. In addition, EaSI builds on President Juncker's Political Guidelines setting out priorities for the European Commission's five-year term (2014-19). The Political Guidelines have provided the basis for reclaiming the social dimension of the EU, especially in the process governing the implementation of the Europe 2020 and the European Semester. Against this backdrop, in November 2017, the EU institutions jointly proclaimed the European Pillar of Social Rights as one of the key initiatives to address the key social challenges we face today. Since then, the European Pillar of Social Rights has provided a comprehensive framework for actions towards fair and well-functioning labour markets and welfare systems. Since 2018, the EaSI Programme has been an essential tool supporting the implementation of this initiative and supports a number of related policy priorities.

The **EaSI programme is managed directly by the European Commission**, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion. It is structured into three axes:

- Progress axis focuses on providing support to the policymaking and implementation process through production of policy evidence, organisation of information sharing and mutual-learning activities, funding social policy experimentation projects and providing capacity-building support to EU and national organisations.
- EURES axis aims to improve geographical labour mobility in the EU through making information on placements more transparent and accessible as well as funding the actual services for jobseekers and employers.
- Microfinance and social entrepreneurship (MF/SE) axis aims to improve access to finance for vulnerable people, micro- and social enterprises by providing funding for financial intermediaries and capacity building of relevant actors.

In particular, the Programme aims to act as a catalyst for innovative solutions through social policy experimentation to assist Member States in improving their policies in employment and social affairs that respond to social needs and challenges. Another important goal of the Programme is to foster transnational partnerships and networking between public, private and third-sector actors as well as supporting their involvement in designing and implementing new approaches to cope with pressing social and economic trends. EaSI is also expected to achieve synergies with other EU financing instruments, in particular, the European Social Fund.

With a view to the **regular monitoring of the Programme**, the EaSI Regulation foresees that 'the Commission shall draw up an initial qualitative and quantitative monitoring report covering the first year, followed by three reports covering consecutive

two-year periods¹. This is the third EaSI monitoring report covering the year 2017 and 2018. It presents all EaSI-funded activities that were implemented in 2017-2018, with a particular focus on those that were completed during this time.

1.2. EaSI Work Programmes 2017-2018

EaSI is implemented based on the work programmes adopted every year². The preparation of the EaSI Work Programmes 2017 and 2018 considered major social and employment trends in the EU. Despite the progress in tackling the consequences of the economic and financial crisis of 2009, the far-reaching social ramifications have persisted. The high shares of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET), long-term unemployed and people at risk of poverty or social exclusion make the negative impacts especially visible. The migration flows and displacement crisis added new political and operational challenges for the entire EU and put assisting the integration of refugees and migrants in societies and labour markets high on the EU agenda.

In addition, the ongoing transformations in the world of work, driven by technological innovation, demographic changes and globalisation, have made the need to focus on the economic recovery, which benefits all and strengthens fairness and the social dimension of the single market, increasingly urgent. While there are encouraging signs of renewed convergence, significant disparities that pose challenges to the resilience and stability of the EU have remained. Examining abusive practices in the current forms of employment, marked by ever-increasing pressure on flexibility and adaptability, together with the disparities in the EU seems to be key to reinforcing social rights.

Against the backdrop of these major social and employment trends, the EaSI Work Programme 2017 gave a new priority to contributing to social policy initiatives. These included, for instance, the implementation of the 2013 Recommendation on investing in children, innovation for the integration of migrants and refugees, EU activities for achieving better work-life balance, social inclusion in the suburban areas and mapping of key structural shifts in the EU labour markets and their effects on social protection. In addition, the Programme aimed to support recent Commission initiatives relevant to EaSI, including the consultation process on the European Pillar of Social rights, the Council recommendation of the integration of the long-term unemployed and the Skills Agenda.

The main priority of the EaSI Work Programme 2018 was to support the political goals of the EU in the employment and social policies and further deepening of the internal market. As of 2018, the programme primarily supports the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights and the follow-up legislative and non-legislative initiatives related to work-life balance of working parents and carers, access to social protection and transparent and predictable working conditions. As illustrated, both the 2017 and 2018 Work Programmes were coherent with the EaSI Regulation.

1.3. EaSI Committee

In the management of the EaSI programme, the Commission is assisted by the Committee for the Implementation of the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation – EaSI – 2014-2020. This Committee is composed of representatives from the Member States. Also, representatives from other countries

¹ Article 12 of the EaSI Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013.

² All EaSI Work Programme can be found in the dedicated Europa.eu website: http://ec.europa.eu/social/keyDocuments.jsp?advSearchKey=EaSIannualworkprogramme&mode=advancedSubmit&langId=en&policyArea=&type=0

who participate in and contribute to the programme (i.e. EFTA/EEA countries and those Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries following conclusion of specific agreements³) are also invited but without voting rights. The EaSI Committee met seven times in 2017-2018 and discussed a series of issues, including EaSI-funded activities, preparation of the next long-term EU budget 2021-2027 and its implications for the EaSI Programme, the mid-term evaluation of EaSI, the performance monitoring reports and the update of the EaSI performance monitoring system. The Committee members deliver an opinion on the draft implementing acts before the Commission adopts the work programme.

1.4. Promotion and dissemination

In 2017-2018, the European Commission continued to pay particular attention to communicating the programme outputs and their contribution to the policy process. Disseminating the information on the projects and organisations funded by EaSI remained high on the agenda. By January 2019, nine reports monitoring the projects and organisations supported by EaSI and the predecessor programmes PROGRESS and EURES had been drawn up and are now available for the general public on the Europa.eu website. The EaSI-related web pages on Europa.eu continued to provide the most up-to-date information to the relevant stakeholders and the general public.

2. EaSI Performance monitoring system

A contractor was appointed to assist the Commission in delivering this monitoring report. This process involved updating a logical framework for the EaSI programme and establishing the system to measure EaSI performance, including qualitative and quantitative performance indicators, as well as a description of the updated baseline situation. The main aim of the monitoring exercise is to compare the outcomes of the Programme to the baseline situation (in terms of indicators). The baseline situation was described in a baseline report drafted shortly after the launch of the EaSI Programme in 2014.

The EaSI performance monitoring system consists of:

- The logical framework of the Programme. The logical framework explains how EaSI is expected to achieve the objectives of the Programme by laying out in detail the whole process from inputs, through outputs, to specific and general objectives (please see Annex 1).
- **Performance expectations**, i.e. explanations of what it means to achieve a given objective, which the programme is expected to contribute to (please see in Annex 3 short statements about the expected objectives of the programme). During the performance monitoring, performance expectations are specifically used as a tool to define measurable performance indicators.
- A set of performance indicators (a complete list is provided in Annex 2), consisting of:
 - o Outcome indicators, measuring achievement of specific and general objectives of the Programme;
 - Output indicators;
 - Input indicators;
- A system to gather and store information, presented in Annex 2;
- A methodology to analyse and disseminate information about the projects and organisations funded by EaSI (including potential good practices).

³ All EaSI axes: Iceland, Norway/Eures axis only: Switzerland/Progress and Microfinance and Social Economy axis: Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey

Among other methods, the **collection of information for this report involved two surveys**:

- 1. **The Stakeholder Survey 2019** aimed to collect overall opinions of EaSI stakeholders (including EU and national policy and decision-makers, civil society, independent experts and other relevant groups) regarding the operation of the programme and usefulness of its outputs. The survey was disseminated by email or gateway website to 15 374 selected stakeholders and received 2 325 responses. The response rate of the EaSI Stakeholder Survey was 16%.
- 2. A survey of participants in EaSI-supported events 2017-2018 aimed to assess the value of these events and the usability of their results. Three waves of the survey have been implemented between the beginning of 2017 and the beginning of 2019. Overall, 11 372 invitations were sent to participate in the survey, with replies from 2 441 respondents, thus giving a survey response rate of around 23%.

The EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019 was a web-based survey, which was conducted in January-February 2019. The Survey was available in English, French and German. It aimed to provide a representative picture of the opinions of stakeholders involved in the programme design and implementation (i.e. it basically targeted all persons involved in one or another way in the EU policy process in the area of employment and social affairs). Separate questionnaires were developed for each axis: Progress, EURES and Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship.

As a result of the specific features of the population affected by the programme (the entire population is not known), a non-probability sampling strategy was used. When using this strategy, units are intentionally selected to represent particular aspects of groups within the general sampled population. In this strategy, samples are not meant to be statistically representative; the characteristics of the population are used as the basis of candidate selection. This feature makes the non-probability sampling strategy well suited to focused, in-depth assignments.

Keeping in mind that the purpose of the survey was to gather data and information that reflect opinions of the wider population rather than to find consistencies for making statistical generalisations, application of a well-designed non-probability, criteria-based sampling strategy was highly appropriate and feasible to implement. Therefore, the survey gathered opinions of a representative sample of different types of stakeholders at EU and national level, including 1) policy and decision-makers; 2) civil society organisations, including social partner organisations; and 3) other relevant participants and stakeholders involved in the programme design and implementation. Each of the three groups constituted a separate stratum, i.e. a separate group or sub-group of the population from which it was attempted to receive a sufficient number of survey responses. The survey was continued until a sufficient number of responses were received in each stratum. The policy area of a stakeholder was added as an additional criterion for the selection of a representative sample of respondents. This criterion introduced five more categories/strata to the sampling strategy, including a) employment; b) social protection and social inclusion; c) working conditions; d) labour mobility (EURES), and e) microfinance and social entrepreneurship. Please refer to Annex 5 for a detailed presentation of the survey methodology and results.

The reconstruction of the **EaSI logical framework** (see Figure 1) was based on the interpretation of legal and policy documents governing the programme as well as regular discussions with the policy officers managing the programme implementation at the European Commission. The logical framework aimed to operationalise the ways, in which the programme will contribute to the achievement of its general policy goals⁴.

⁴ Regulation 1296/2013, Article 4.

EaSI aims to both **improve the policymaking process** in the fields of employment, social protection (SP) and social inclusion (SI) and working conditions (WC), as well as to **make a direct impact** in the areas of geographical labour mobility and microfinance/social entrepreneurship (MF/SE).

In line with the logical framework, the EaSI programme aims to achieve the following nine immediate (short-term) specific objectives:

Progress axis

- Evidence-based EU policies and legislation
- Effective and inclusive information sharing, mutual learning and dialogue
- Testing of social and labour market policy innovations
- Greater capacities of national and EU organisations to develop, promote and support the implementation of EU policies

EURES axis

- Transparent labour market information
- Effective provision of services for recruitment and placing of workers

MF/SE axis

- Better access to, and availability of, microfinance
- Better access to finance for social enterprises
- Stronger institutional capacity of microcredit providers

These immediate outcomes are expected to contribute to the achievements of **five intermediate (long-term) outcomes**:

Stronger ownership of EU objectives

Facilitation of policy reforms

Modernisation and effective application of EU law

Improved conditions for voluntary geographic mobility whilst enforcing workers' rights

Increased access to finance for vulnerable persons, micro- and social enterprises

In pursuing these objectives, in all its axes and actions, EaSI also aims to take into account the following **horizontal objectives**:

- pay particular attention to vulnerable groups, such as young people;
- promote equality between women and men;
- combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability or sexual orientation;
- promote a high level of quality and sustainable employment, guarantee adequate and decent social protection, combat long-term unemployment and fight against poverty and social exclusion.

Three of the EaSI performance indicators are included in the **broader performance** framework monitoring the objectives set by the Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) (See Table 1 for their full definition and source). For these indicators, DG EMPL regularly sets milestones

and targets to track the progress on the delivery of the Commission's priorities. The latest data for these indicators and corresponding milestones and targets are presented in this report (sections 4.1 and 4.2).

Table 1. EaSI performance indicators included in the performance framework of DG FMPI

EMPL	
Indicator	Full definition and source
Declared gain of better understanding of EU policies and legislation	Share of participants in the events declaring that they have gained a better understanding of EU policies and objectives as a result of an EaSI-funded activity (EaSI survey of participants in EaSI-supported events).
Active collaboration and partnership between government institutions of the EU and Member States	Share of officials working in national, regional and local government institutions indicating that they collaborate actively with the institutions of the EU (EaSI Stakeholder Survey).
Declared use of social and labour market policy innovation in the implementation of social CSRs and the results of social policy experimentation for policymaking	Share of EaSI stakeholders who declare that they have used or will use social and labour market policy innovations developed at the EU level for policymaking (EaSI Stakeholder Survey).
Number of visits to the EURES platform (monthly average in million)	This indicator measures the number of unique visitors to the EURES Portal and provides an indication of the appropriateness of the online service tools available on the EURES Portal (EURES Performance Measurement System).
Number of youth job placements achieved or supported under the Preparatory Action Your First EURES Job (YfEJ) as well as under Targeted Mobility Schemes (cumulative figures)	This indicator reflects the contribution of the EURES axis in terms of job placements (EURES Performance Measurement System).
Number of individual personal contacts of EURES advisers with workers and employers (partially)	The indicator estimates the total number of EURES advisers' personal contacts with workers and employers. It measures the volume of customer interaction and provides an indication of the intensity of the interaction between staff of EURES Members and Partners and workers and employers. The EaSI performance monitoring framework captures only a segment of this total: the number of individual contacts with employers and workers that were made under the scope of cross-border partnerships and targeted mobility schemes (EURES Performance Measurement System).
Number of businesses created or consolidated that have benefited from EU support (cumulative figures)	Micro-enterprises or social enterprises are often faced with the obstacle of a lack of finance during their creation or consolidation. The Commission considers the provision of microloans and social enterprise investments to be an important factor in achieving the specific objectives of increasing the access to, and the availability of, microfinance for micro-enterprises and facilitating the access to finance for social enterprises (European Commission Progress Microfinance implementation reports).
Proportion of beneficiaries that have created or further developed a business with EU microfinance	Vulnerable persons, such as those unemployed or members of a disadvantaged group often find it more difficult to access the conventional credit market. The provision of microloans to these groups helps to increase

that are unemployed or belonging to disadvantaged groups	their access to microfinance and their ability to start up or develop their own micro-enterprise (European
to dicadital naged giodape	Commission Progress Microfinance implementation reports).

This EaSI Performance Monitoring Report presents the results achieved by the programme in 2017-2018. It focuses on the delivered products (outputs) and their benefits 2017-2018, i.e. on the achievement of the specific (Chapter 3) and general (Chapter 4) objectives. Chapter 5 provides the concluding remarks on the implementation of the EaSI programme in 2017-2018 and the main comparisons to the performance during the previous years, including to the baseline situation. Chapter 6 provides consolidated information on financial inputs (indicative and individual commitments) per EaSI axes and thematic sections.

Since EaSI-supported activities run over several years, the report focuses on those completed in 2017-2018. The ongoing activities, even if launched in 2017-2018, will be reported in the future EaSI performance monitoring reports once they are finished. Whenever possible and relevant, the report compares the situation to the previous reporting period, i.e. 2015-2016 and the baseline situation established in 2014.

The following annexes are provided in addition to the main text of the report:

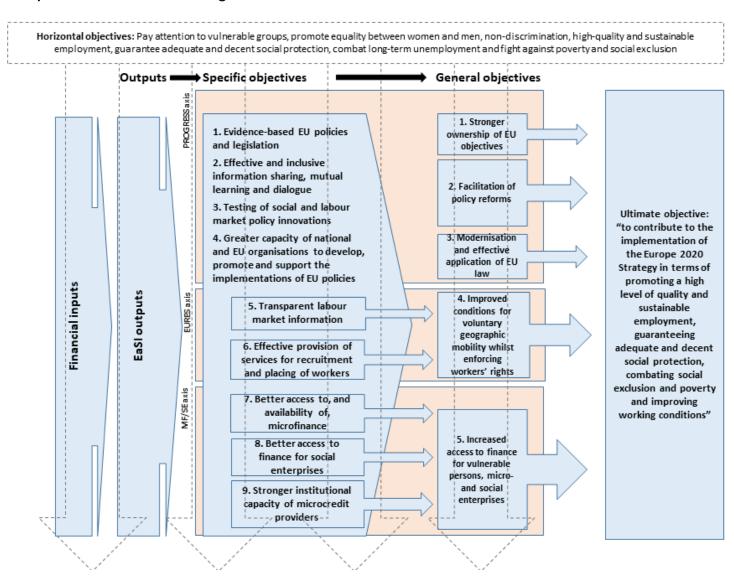
Annex 1:	presents the detailed EaSI Logical Framework;			
Annex 2:	provides the EaSI Performance Monitoring Framework, including a			
	complete list of input, output and outcome indicators and the			
	methodology to gather and store the monitoring information;			
Annex 3:	3: describes performance expectations for the EaSI Programme;			
Annex 4:	Annex 4: provides the catalogue of outputs delivered in 2017-2018 under each			
axis of the EaSI programme;				
Annex 5: presents the results of EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019 for each axis				

presents the results of the surveys of participants in EaSI-funded events

that took place in 2017-2018.

Annex 6:

Figure 1. Simplified visual presentation of the EaSI logical framework



3. Performance of the Programme

This section of the report is structured around the three axes of EaSI and nine specific objectives, to which the EaSI programme is aiming to contribute. Whenever possible, it seeks to compare the EaSI Work Programme funding priorities for 2017-2018 with the actual implementation. Each sub-chapter begins with a review of the political rationale for each axis as well as the indicative and individual commitments under three EaSI axes. It presents detailed information on activities and outputs delivered by the programme. They also provide an overview of the programme's performance against the predefined key performance indicators (see Annex 2).

3.1. PROGRESS AXIS

The Progress axis of the programme provides **financial support for the development**, **implementation**, **monitoring and evaluation of the Union instruments and policies** aimed at high-quality and sustainable employment, adequate and decent social protection, combating social exclusion and poverty and improving working conditions. This axis promotes evidence-based policymaking, social innovation and social progress, in collaboration with the social partners, civil society organisations, public and private bodies⁵.

Progress funds actions in one of its three thematic sections. The EaSI Regulation foresees the following indicative breakdown of the allocation per Progress thematic sections over the entire period of the Programme⁶:

- employment, in particular, to fight youth unemployment (minimum 20%);
- social protection, social inclusion (SPSI) and the reduction and prevention of poverty (minimum 45%);
- working conditions (WC), including labour law and health and safety at work (minimum 7%).

On 18 July 2018, the so-called *Omnibus Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union* provided that the allocation of funding foreseen in the EaSI Regulation should be seen as indicative and not binding, so that EaSI is able to 'swiftly provide adequate resources to support changing political priorities'.

In what follows, we provide an overview of key performance indicators assessing EaSI programme performance in delivering on four specific objectives related to the Progress axis. These specific objectives are the core structure of this section.

3.1.1. Financial implementation

Table 2 and Table 3 show financial implementation of the PROGRESS axis of EaSI, according to the thematic sections foreseen in the EaSI Regulation, adding also a line on funding cross-cutting issues. In 2017-2018, financial implementation of the PROGRESS axis was well in line with the minimum shares of funding to be committed per thematic section foreseen in the Regulation. The funding committed for social protection was significantly higher in 2018 (around 57%) than in 2017 (47%). For the working conditions thematic section, the situation was reversed: funding was higher than foreseen in 2017 and lower than expected in 2018.

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⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 3, 1 (a).

⁶ Any remainder shall be allocated to one or more of the thematic sections referred to above or to a combination of them (cross-cutting issues).

Table 2. Indicative and individual commitments under PROGRESS axis in 20177

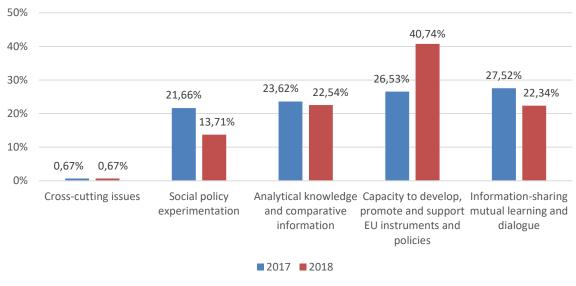
able 2. Indicative and individual committeents under 1 Rookess axis in 2017						
		Commitments				
	Planned	Individual	Global	Total	% of total	
EaSI PROGRESS total	64 489 748,00 €	38 359 727,54 €	25 351 185,90 €	63 710 913,44 €	51%	
PROGRESS thematic sections						
Cross-cutting issues	8 369 459,00 €	3 074 858,50 €	5 308 673,06 €	8 383 531,56 €	13.16%	
Employment (> 20%)	14 596 953,00 €	8 079 448,67 €	5 981 399,84 €	14 060 848,51 €	22.07%	
Social protection (> 50%)	29 634 190,00 €	18 133 502,18 €	11 840 124,30 €	29 973 626,48 €	47.05%	
Working conditions (> 10%)	11 889 146,00 €	9 071 918,19 €	2 220 988,70 €	11 292 906,89 €	17.73%	

Table 3. Indicative and individual commitments under PROGRESS axis in 20188

		Commitments				
	Planned	Individual	Global	Total	% of total	
EaSI PROGRESS total	71 849 338,00 €	40 097 270,26 €	28 042 750,31 €	68 140 020,57 €	53%	
PROGRESS thematic sections						
Cross-cutting issues	8 489 565,00 €	6 279 129,68 €	1 893 008,15 €	8 172 137,83 €	11.99%	
Employment (> 20%)	18 151 422,00 €	8 582 893,40 €	7 555 822,00 €	16 138 715,40 €	23.68%	
Social protection (> 50%)	38 844 583,00 €	21 256 348,37 €	17 328 920,16 €	38 585 268,53 €	56.63%	
Working conditions (> 10%)	6 363 768,00 €	3 978 898,81 €	1 265 000,00 €	5 243 898,81 €	7.70%	

Figure 2 shows a breakdown of the financial implementation of the PROGRESS axis in terms of specific objectives. In 2017, roughly a quarter of funding was received by each of the specific objectives of the PROGRESS axis. In 2018, around 41% was allocated for capacity to develop EU policies, while analytical knowledge and information sharing objectives received around one fifth of funding each, and 14% was devoted to social policy experimentation.

Figure 2. Share of PROGRESS commitments per specific objective in 2017 and 2018



⁷ The calculations exclude actions sub-delegated to other entities, since actual and global commitments are unknown for these actions.

⁸ The calculations exclude actions sub-delegated to other entities, since actual and global commitments are unknown for these actions.

3.1.2. Evidence-based EU policies and legislation

The first specific objective of the Progress axis is to **develop and disseminate high-quality comparative analytical knowledge** to ensure that the EU policies and legislation in the target fields are based on sound evidence and are relevant to the needs, challenges and conditions in the individual Member States and other countries participating in the Programme⁹.

EaSI-funded evidence helps policymakers, both at the European and national levels, to make decisions on employment and social issues based on sound analysis, with special attention to the impact of crises with potentially adverse social effects. Such evidence adds value to the national action by **providing the EU dimension and a possibility for comparison between countries**. EaSI funding also helps to develop statistical tools, methods and common indicators to obtain a full picture of the situation in the fields of employment, social policy and working conditions across the EU. It also ensures high-quality evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of programmes and policies with a view, *inter alia*, to reaching the targets of Europe 2020, the Juncker's Commission and the European Pillar of Social Rights.

3.1.2.1. Outputs

EaSI maintains and develops the evidence base necessary for the EU employment, social and equality policies and legislation by financing five specific types of activities: (1) qualitative and quantitative databases; (2) methodologies, classifications, microsimulations, indicators and benchmarks; (3) surveys, studies, analyses and reports; (4) monitoring and assessment reports on the transposition and application of EU law; and (5) evaluations and impact assessments. For a comprehensive list of outputs produced in 2017-2018, please refer to Annex 4.

EaSI analytical outputs have a **primary purpose to respond directly to the evidence needs of the Commission** in the fields of employment, social protection and social inclusion (SPSI) and working conditions (WC). Such evidence is either contracted directly by the Commission (procurement), funded through grants notably with international organisations carrying out research in the relevant fields (such as Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and International Labor Organization (ILO), or developed by the networks of independent experts (such as the European Employment Policy Observatory and the European Social Policy Network).

Below the report provides an overview of the financially and content-wise most important analytical outputs funded in each of the thematic sections under the Progress axis in 2017-2018.

In the area of **employment**, the major analytical activity supported by EaSI in both 2017 and 2018 (same as in 2015-2016) was the Classification of European Skills, Competences, Qualifications and Occupations (ESCO).

The European Skills, Competences and Qualifications (ESCO) database works as a dictionary, describing, identifying and classifying professional occupations, skills, and qualifications relevant for the EU labour market, and education and training. Relationships between them can then be 'understood' by electronic systems. This allows different online platforms to use ESCO for more tailored services like matching jobseekers to jobs on the basis of their skills and suggesting training to people who want to reskill or upskill.

ESCO currently provides descriptions of 2 942 occupations and 13 485 skills linked to these occupations, translated into 27 languages (all official EU languages plus Icelandic, Norwegian

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⁹ Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 15 (a).

and Arabic). Over time, it will also display the qualifications awarded in the education and training systems from Member States, as well as qualifications issued by private awarding bodies.

The aim of ESCO is to support job mobility across Europe and therefore a more integrated and efficient labour market, by offering a 'common language' on occupations and skills that can be used by different stakeholders on employment, and education and training topics.

In both 2017 and 2018, EaSI has continued to substantially support the OECD's work, namely:

- Programme for International Assessment of Adult Competences (PIAAC);
- Analysis of tax wedge and effective tax rates on labour.

The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) is a cyclical, large-scale study that was developed under the auspices of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Adults were surveyed in 24 participating countries in 2012, 9 additional countries in 2014, and 5 additional countries in 2017.

The goal of PIAAC is to assess and compare the basic skills and the broad range of competencies of adults around the world. The assessment focuses on cognitive and workplace skills needed for successful participation in 21st-century society and the global economy.

PIAAC is a complex assessment: the data collection has been conducted in multiple languages, in numerous countries with diverse populations, cultures, education and life experiences. All participating countries follow the quality assurance guidelines set by the OECD consortium, and closely follow all the agreed-upon standards set for survey design, implementation of the assessment, and the reporting of results.

In 2017 and 2018, the EaSI Programme has also continued its support for the **EU Labour Force Survey (LFS)**. The EU LFS is an important source of information about the situation and trends in the EU labour market. It is the largest European household sample survey providing quarterly and annual results on labour market participation. The following modules of the Labour Force Survey were supported in the current period:

- Ad hoc module on self-employment in 2017;
- Ad hoc module on reconciliation between work and family in 2018.

The EaSI programme has also continued its support for the analytical outputs produced by the European Employment Policy Observatory (EEPO), the European Network of Public Employment Services (PES Network) and the European centre of expertise in the field of labour law, employment and labour market policies (ECE). **EEPO** aims to improve European and national policymaking by providing information, analysis and insights on the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies. In developing its research, EEPO brings together a network of experts from across the EU. They specialise in a range of topics relating to the labour market and employment, such as unemployment, work-life balance, education systems, skills supply, and wages. EEPO produces a wide range of research, including regular country-specific research on the progress made towards the European employment strategy and Europe 2020, thematic EU-level monitoring, contributing to the day-to-day activities of DG EMPL, and the analysis of employment services.

In their studies, the **PES Network** has tackled many issues, which top the agenda for the European PES. These included outreach to inactive populations, helping the unemployed to create their own workplace, supporting refugees and asylum seekers, future of work, integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market, implementation of the Youth Guarantee, cooperation between PES and the education sector for better school-to-work transition, career guidance and lifelong learning, better cooperation among PES, combining active and passive labour market measures, among other topics.

Analysis carried out by the European centre of expertise in the field of labour law, employment and labour market policies (ECE) covers legal, regulatory, economic and policy aspects of employment and labour markets, including reforms, in the 28 Member States, EEA countries, candidate countries and potential candidates eligible for participation in the Progress axis of the EaSI programme. Its main outputs in the years covered by this report were the Labour Market Policy Thematic Reviews on the impact of reforms on inequality (2017) and the emigration of skilled labour (2018). In addition to this, the ECE network has produced an evaluation of actions taken in response to the LTU recommendation and the support to the implementation of the Youth Guarantee.

The EaSI programme has also continued its support for the well-known periodical analytical outputs, such as the **Employment and Social Developments in Europe**, **Euronews Real Economy magazine**, and Labour Market and Wage **Developments in Europe**.

In 2017, the European Commission has also provided support to the following two important studies:

- Update of the mapping of social enterprises and their ecosystems in Europe. It has three main objectives. First, the project will aim to update the country reports on 21 EU countries that were published in 2014 as a result of the first mapping study. Second, the project will result in baseline country fiches aimed at capturing key features as well as opportunities and barriers to the development of social enterprises in seven non-EU countries participating in the EaSI Programme. Third, the study will produce a synthesis report of social enterprises and their ecosystems in Europe.
- Study supporting the Evaluation of the Council Recommendation of 15 February 2016 on the integration of the long-term unemployed (LTU) into the labour market. The study has covered actions undertaken in the Members States and by the European Commission in response to the LTU Recommendation. The evaluation has assessed the extent to which the general and specific objectives of the Recommendation have been achieved, i.e. to what extent the transitions from unemployment to employment improved, how the support for the long-term unemployed has evolved and to what extent transitions to employment are sustainable.

A small amount of funding in the employment area in 2017 was also committed to analysing the replies received in the framework of the **public consultation for the establishment of a European Labour Authority** and of a European Social Security Number.

In the area of **social protection and social inclusion (SPSI)**, in 2017-2018 the EaSI programme has continued to provide funding for some longstanding and some new major EU-level analytical activities:

- **EUROMOD**, which is a microsimulation model covering the tax-benefit systems of all EU Member States and allowing the evaluation of impacts of policy changes on income distribution and poverty as well as on public finances. It is a key tool to enhance the European Commission's capacity for quantitative policy evaluation, notably in the contexts of Europe 2020, the European Semester and the work of the Social Protection Committee.
- Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC), which is a database for public authorities, professional users and European citizens, providing up-to-date information on social protection legislation, benefits and conditions in all participating countries.
- European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS), which is a common framework developed in the late 1970s by Eurostat and the Member States and provides a coherent comparison between European countries of social benefits to households and their financing, thus making an international comparison of the administrative national data on social protection possible.

- European Platform for Investing in Children (EPIC), which is an evidencebased online platform that provides information about policies that can help children and their families face the challenges that exist in the current economic climate in Europe.
- European Social Policy Network (ESPN), provides high quality and timely independent information, advice, analysis and expertise on social policy issues in the EU, in neighbouring countries and in third countries. In particular, the ESPN supports the Commission in monitoring progress towards the EU social protection and social inclusion objectives set out in the Europe 2020 strategy, including the European Pillar of Social Rights, and in the European Semester.

In 2017-2018, the ESPN analytical reports have focused a lot on issues related to health: inequalities in access to healthcare, challenges in long-term care, and access to social protection for people working on non-standard contracts and as self-employed. In addition, they have produced a study 'Investing in children: Breaking the cycle of disadvantage' and thematic reports on pension adequacy in seven non-EU countries covered by the ESPN.

The EPIC platform has devoted 2017-2018 to studying family-friendly workplaces, child and family policy developments in Europe, paternity and parental leave provisions across the EU, tackling child poverty, and policies designed to help the unaccompanied migrant children.

In addition to the analytical outputs above, which were funded directly by the Commission, the **EaSI programme has continued to support analytical activities of other major actors in the social policy area**. EaSI has provided a grant for the International Organisation for Migration to support the integration of refugees in society and in the labour market through capacity building for local authorities.

In 2017-2018, the EaSI programme has also continued its support for the key periodicals in the area of social protection: **Social Agenda**, **the Social Situation Monitor and the Pension Adequacy Reports**. The EaSI programme has also contributed to a number of awareness-raising activities about the European Pillar of Social Rights.

In the area of **working conditions (WC)**, in 2017-2018 the EaSI programme has continued to provide grants to fund some of the well-known and longstanding analytical databases, studies and other activities in the field occupational safety and health:

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs Programme, which helps to identify environmental factors that are carcinogenic hazards to humans. These include chemicals, complex mixtures, occupational exposures, physical agents, biological agents, and lifestyle factors. National health agencies can use this information as scientific support for their actions to prevent exposure to potential carcinogens.
- International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), provides scientific advice and guidance on the health and environmental effects of non-ionizing radiation (NIR) to protect people and the environment from detrimental NIR exposure.
- Eurostat's pilot project on European Occupational Diseases Statistics (EODS) and on supporting European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW), of which EODS aims to establish an administrative data collection on officially recognised cases of occupational diseases in all Member States.
- ILO's Vision Zero Fund (VZF) on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), which was initiated by the G7 and aims to prevent work-related deaths, injuries and diseases in global supply chains.
- International Programme on Chemical Safety of the World Health Organization, which aims to establish the scientific basis for the sound

management of chemicals, and to strengthen national capabilities and capacities for chemical safety.

In addition to continuous funding to the major knowledge providers listed, in 2017 and 2018 the EaSI programme has also supported the following **ad hoc studies and quides**:

- Studies to gather the information necessary to further amend Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work;
- Study to support impact assessment on the review of the Written Statement Directive 91/533/EEC;
- Surveys on the application of core labour standards/working conditions in countries covered by binding commitments in the Generalised System of Preferences+ and Free Trade and Investment Agreements;
- Study on the implementation of the autonomous agreement on workers' health protection through the good handling and use of crystalline silica and products containing it;
- European guide for risk prevention in small fishing vessels;
- Health and safety at work is everybody's business Practical guidance for employers.

In the area of **cross-cutting issues**, the EaSI programme has supported many activities necessary to technically sustain various other activities described above, for example, monitoring of the programme, hosting news on the Europa.eu website, reimbursements of various experts, communication activities, seminars about EaSI for journalists.

However, certain content-related activities were also funded from the cross-cutting budget line, for example:

- Database on Labour Market Policies and Practices, gathers practices in the field of employment submitted by European countries for the purposes of mutual learning. These practices have proven to be successful in the countries concerned, according to their national administrations.
- Direct grant to OECD to support the **Affordable Housing Database**, developed to help countries monitor access to good-quality affordable housing and strengthen the knowledge base for policy evaluation. It brings together cross-national information from OECD countries and EU Member States.
- Direct grant to the OECD's Social Benefit Recipients Database (SOCR), which presents, for the first time, comparable information on the number of people receiving cash benefits. SOCR includes data for the main income replacement programmes in the unemployment, social assistance, disability and old-age branches. It currently covers eight years (2007-2016) for most OECD and EU countries.

3.1.2.2. Outcome indicators

Headline indicator 1. Share of stakeholders acknowledging that EU employment and social policy and legislation are based on evidence

In total, a strong majority of stakeholders **(74 %) agree that EU employment and social policy and legislation are based on evidence.** This is only slightly less than in 2017 (78 %) and 2013 (80 %) which provides a baseline set by the PROGRESS Annual survey. Figure 3 provides a snapshot of the development of the values for this indicator over time.

100%
80%
71%
74%
60%
40%
20%

Figure 3. Share of stakeholders acknowledging that EU employment and social policy is evidence-based (%, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019)

Source: The PROGRESS Annual Survey 2013 and the EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2015, 2017 and 2019¹⁰.

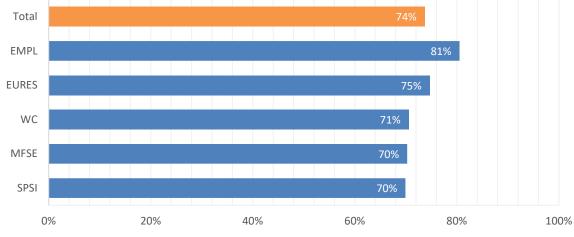
2015

2017

2019

The biggest share of stakeholders who agree with the statement works in or is the most familiar with the policy area of employment (81 %). This is slightly more than in 2017 when 79 % of stakeholders in employment agreed with the statement. Around 75 % of stakeholders in the area of EURES (job mobility) believe that EU employment and social policy and legislation is evidenced-based – slightly less than in 2017 (78 %). In the three remaining areas, the shares of stakeholders are also lower than in 2017. In the area of Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship and Working Conditions, the difference is the biggest: 11 % and 9 % respectively. See the figure below for a comparison of 2019 values by policy area: Employment (EMPL), EURES, Working Conditions (WC), Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship (MF/SE) and Social Protection and Social Inclusion (SPSI).





Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019¹¹.

0%

2013

¹⁰ The responses of all the respondents who have 'strongly agreed', 'agreed' and 'rather agreed' with the statement were used for the calculation of these values.

11 The responses of all the respondents who have 'strongly agreed', 'agreed' and 'rather agreed' with the statement were used for the calculation of these values. **Complementary indicator 1.1.** Examples of policy initiatives informed by evidence generated by the EaSI programme

Analytical outputs funded through EaSI are instrumental for the Commission to provide policy guidance for Member States, so that they reflect and support EU priorities. In general, EaSI-supported evidence contributed to programming and implementation of the EU 2020 Strategy and, towards the end of the monitoring period, the European Pillar of Social Rights. It also supported the implementation of the EU Presidencies' priorities.

In the policy area of **employment**, the evidence generated by the programme contributed to the Annual Growth Survey, the Communication on the European Semester and country-specific recommendations, the annual reviews of Employment and Social Developments in Europe, Labour Market Developments in Europe reports and Joint Employment reports. In addition, the evidence informed the implementation of the New Skills Agenda for Europe, the Youth Guarantee, the Quality Framework for Traineeships and the European Framework for Quality and Effective Apprenticeships.

The EC-ILO Action on the Youth Guarantee is a collaboration of the European Commission (EC) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) aimed at improving the implementation of national Youth Guarantee schemes and developing quality apprenticeship systems and programmes in key sectors through tripartite social dialogue. Among the components of this project were the development of policy benchmarks, guidance tools and learning resources for the use of all countries that are implementing the Youth Guarantee.

The evidence generated by the programme also facilitated intra-EU mobility and generally the implementation of the EURES Regulations. Furthermore, it informed the design and implementation of the European Solidarity Corps initiative, Your first EURES Job and the establishment of the European Labour Authority.

In the policy area of **working conditions**, knowledge produced by EaSI directly supported the enforcement of the EU law on occupational safety and health (OSH) and the terms and conditions of employment for posted workers in Member States. In addition, it contributed to follow-up initiatives of the European Pillar of Social Rights, such as the Work-life balance initiative and the initiative on Transparent and predictable working conditions.

In the area of **social protection and social inclusion**, EaSI-funded policy evidence supported Member States in the efforts to enforce the right to affordable long-term care services of good quality, in particular home-care and community-based services, as part of the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Similarly, it fed into the Pillar's follow-up on the enforcement of rights related to adequate pensions and a proposal for a Council Recommendation on access to social protection for workers and the self-employed. Moreover, the generated evidence supported the implementation of the 2013 EU Recommendation on *Investing in children: Breaking the cycle of disadvantage and other family policies*. It also contributed to policy initiatives in the field of integration of long-term unemployed into the labour market, social and labour market integration of migrants and refugees, the European Disability Strategy and related initiatives for active inclusion of people with disabilities.

Complementary indicator 1.2. Most useful (analytical) outputs funded by EaSI

Table 4 provides a list of EaSI-funded outputs that were seen by the respondents of the EaSI Stakeholder Survey as most useful in specific policy areas.

Table 4. Most helpful outputs as judged by the stakeholders

Employment Labour Force Survey	(%): 80%	
,	80%	
Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2017 and 2018 ESCO – the multilingual classification of European Skills, Competences, Qualifications and Occupations	79% 71%	18% 19% 21%
Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) - OECD	69%	27%
Social protection and social inclusion (SPSI)		
Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2017 and 2018	73%	22%
Social Agenda in 2017 and 2018	67%	28%
Social Situation Monitor in 2017 and 2016	61%	35%
Working conditions (WC)		
EUROSTAT Health and Safety at Work statistics (Eurostat)	83%	14%
Labour Force Survey	80%	18%
EURES		
EURES Job Mobility Portal	91%	3%
Microfinance and social entrepreneurship (MF/SE)		
European Code of Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision	77%	17%
Methodology to monitor the implementation of the 'European Code of Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision' by microcredit providers – Microcredit provider guidelines – Version 2.0	74%	21%

Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019¹².

3.1.3. Effective and inclusive information sharing, mutual learning and dialogue

The second specific objective of the Progress axis is to facilitate effective and inclusive information sharing, mutual learning and dialogue on the EU policies in the target fields, at the EU, national and international level in order to assist the Member States and other countries participating in the Programme in developing their policies and the Member States in implementing the EU law¹³.

The knowledge of policies applied in other countries and of their results, including those achieved through social policy experimentation at local, regional and national level, is expected to broaden the range of options available to policymakers and thereby trigger new policy developments. Practical guidance and mutual learning are expected to help the Member States in transposing and applying the EU Directives and ensuring that minimum labour standards are in place and that working conditions improve constantly in the EU, taking into account evolving work patterns and new health and safety risks.

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¹² The responses of all the respondents who have found the analytical outputs 'very helpful' and 'rather helpful' were used for the calculation of these values.

¹³ Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 15 (b).

3.1.3.1. Outputs

To achieve this objective, the programme funds five main types of activities: (1) exchanges of good practice, peer reviews, mutual learning and training; (2) Council Presidency events, conferences and seminars; (3) guides, reports and educational material; (4) information and communication activities; and (5) information systems to exchange and disseminate information.

Below the report provides an overview of information sharing and mutual learning activities funded in each of the thematic sections under the Progress axis.

Under this specific objective, (as in the previous years) most of the EaSI funding in 2017-2018 under all thematic areas supported peer reviews and mutual learning across the following policy areas:

- In the area of employment: the peer reviews of the Mutual Learning Programme (MLP) and the events organised by the PES Network;
- In the area of social protection and social inclusion: peer reviews in social protection and social inclusion;
- In the area of working conditions: European Platform Tackling Undeclared Work and peer reviews in occupational safety and health (OSH).

The Mutual Learning Programme aims to support, coordinate and encourage mutual learning between EU Member States in order to assist progress towards achieving the goals of the Europe 2020 strategy, encourage mutual learning opportunities resulting in policy influence at the EU and national levels, and disseminate the results of the MLP and their contribution to implementing policy objectives to wider audiences.

The Network of Public Employment Services (PES Network) aims to:

- enhance cooperation between Public Employment Services;
- compare PES performance through benchmarking;
- identify evidence-based good practices and foster mutual learning (individual PES practices can be found in the PES Repository and outputs from the network activities can be found in the PES Knowledge Centre);
- promote the modernisation and strengthening of PES service delivery, including
 of the Youth Guarantee;
- prepare inputs to the European Employment Strategy and the corresponding national labour market policies.

The **peer reviews in social protection and social inclusion** are key instruments of the Social Open Method of Coordination (OMC). They are hosted by one country which presents a selected good practice (e.g. a programme, policy reform, institutional arrangement) and attended by experts from the European Commission, thematic experts, peer countries and relevant stakeholders. Peer reviews contribute to upward social convergence through mutual learning and exchange of best practices. They are useful tools for assessing whether the practice discussed is effective, contributed to EU objectives and could be effectively transferred to other countries.

The **European Platform Tackling Undeclared Work** enhances cooperation between EU countries to tackle this issue more effectively and efficiently, while fully respecting national competences and procedures. The Platform helps the EU countries to better deal with undeclared work in its various forms, drives change at national level, promotes better working conditions and formal employment, and aims to increase awareness of issues related to undeclared work.

While the complete list of mutual learning events can be consulted in the Catalogue of Outputs, Table 5 provides the list of issues addressed by such events in each thematic area.

Table 5. Issues addressed by the EaSI-funded mutual learning events in 2017-2018

Employment	Social protection	Working conditions
Employment - Career guidance and lifelong learning - Engaging with and improving services to employers - PES initiatives around skills, competencies and qualifications of refugees and asylum seekers - Sustainable integration into the labour market - Making the PES business case - The future of work - Towards a more dynamic collective bargaining - Joint operation groups between public agencies — an effective tool to prevent and tackle undeclared work - The organisation, outcomes and effectiveness of social dialogue - Measuring labour market tightness to improve employment policies and reduce skills mismatches - Way to work — strengthening the links between active labour market policy measures and social support services - Work-capacity assessment and employment of persons with disabilities - The rise of precarious work (including bogus self-employment) — causes, challenges and policy options - In-work progression — approaches and challenges - Improving measures for integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market - Service differentiation — tailoring online services for the unemployed - Work 4.0 — digitalisation of the labour market - Implementing Upskilling Pathways - Enhancing support to young people through integrated services	- Social entrepreneurship to tackle unmet social challenges - Social Protection Information System (SPIS) - Single mothers facing poverty: Providing adequate financial, material and social support for sustainable social integration - Reconciling Family Life and Entrepreneurship - Furthering quality and flexibility of Early Childhood Education and Care - Minimum Income Benefits – securing a life in dignity, enabling access to services and integration into the labour market - The financial impact of maternity and paternity leave - Improving reconciliation of work and long-term care - Social inclusion, health and the equalisation of opportunities for young people with disabilities - Homelessness from a child's perspective - Social business for people with mental health difficulties - Germany's latest reforms of the long-term care system	- Improving the performance of the Slovak National Labour Inspectorate in Tackling Undeclared work - Risk Assessment for More Efficient Inspections - Use of web-based tools for Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) risk assessment - Efficient transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU OSH legislation

Source: desk research by PPMI.

In the area of **employment**, a significant share of funding in 2017-2018 has also been committed to support information sharing and mutual learning activities of the **European centre of expertise in the field of labour law, employment and labour market policies (ECE)**, the work of which was described in the previous section on EaSI support for the evidence-based policy.

In this thematic area, EaSI has also funded the Commission's activities to support the implementation of the Youth Guarantee as well as the implementation of the annual **PES Network** work programme and the meetings of the **PES Network Board** in the framework of the EU Council Presidencies.

In the area of **social protection**, the programme has supported the **Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI)**, which is an IT system that helps social security bodies across the EU exchange information more rapidly and securely, as required by EU regulations on social security coordination.

In the area of **working conditions**, the EaSI programme has continued its support for the meetings of the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) during the EU Council Presidency.

Various **communication activities** were also supported under this specific objective in different thematic policy areas:

- Support for Euronews to report about issues related to EU employment and social affairs:
- Communication activities related to entrepreneurship and job creation;
- Dissemination of findings from the Employment and Social Developments in Europe (ESDE) Report.

Finally, a number of **high-level events and Presidency conferences** in 2017-2018 were supported by the EaSI programme in all thematic areas in order to foster effective and inclusive information sharing, mutual learning and dialogue. While a few of the most notable ones are described below, others can be consulted in the Catalogue of Outputs attached as an annex to this report.

The Social Summit for Fair Jobs and Growth took place in Gothenburg (Sweden) on 17 November 2017. This was a landmark EaSI-funded event, as the European Pillar of Social Rights was proclaimed by the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. This reflects the shared responsibility and the need for joint efforts by all levels of government, social partners and civil society to deliver a strong social Europe. The Pillar expresses principles and rights that are essential for fair and well-functioning labour markets and welfare systems in 21st century Europe. Ahead of the Summit, EU-level social partners agreed on a joint statement detailing how they can contribute to fair jobs and growth in the future.

The Social Summit for Fair Jobs and Growth focused on how to boost inclusive growth, create fair jobs and foster equal opportunities for all men and women, while acknowledging common challenges and the wealth of experiences around Europe. Discussions took place in a unique, open and interactive format which resulted in different perspectives being heard and different solutions debated, all taking account of common challenges and the specificities of national context and priorities. Live streams allowed citizens all over Europe to follow the discussions in real time.

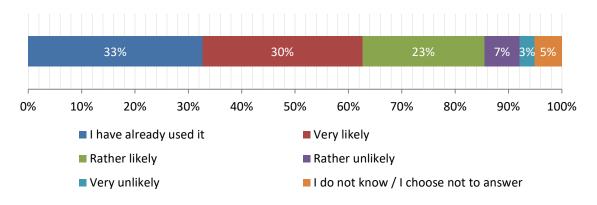
The Summit was an occasion to reaffirm a joint responsibility to tackle the challenges our labour markets face at all levels. It stressed that employment and social progress are first and foremost created on the ground. The wealth of experiences shared will serve as inspiration for governments and stakeholders on how to design and implement policies in the future. The need to promote convergence of our economies and societies should be met by efforts at all levels, including by the social partners. While taking account of the diversity of social traditions across Europe, further steps should be taken to improve access to labour markets, ensure fair employment and working conditions and support transitions between jobs.

3.1.3.2. Outcome indicators

Headline indicator 2. Share of participants declaring that they have used or intend to use the information acquired during EaSI-funded events

A third of stakeholders who participated in EaSI-funded events say that they have already used the information acquired during EaSI-funded events, while almost another third indicated that they will 'very likely' use it in the future. When adding the share of stakeholders who will 'rather likely' use the information in the future, all together, 86% of stakeholders declared that they have already used or intend to use information acquired during the events for policymaking or advocacy purposes (see Figure 5).

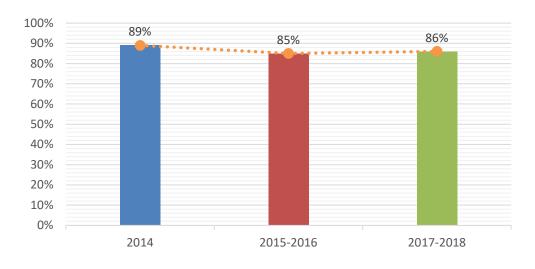
Figure 5. Share of participants who declare that they have used (or intend to use) the information acquired during the events for policymaking or advocacy



Source: Survey of participants in EaSI-funded events in 2017-2018.

In recent years, the EaSI Programme has maintained a positive performance with respect to stakeholders' perception of usefulness of the knowledge acquired during EaSI-supported events. Similarly, a large majority of stakeholders indicated this opinion in 2014, which is used as a baseline value (89 %), as did those in 2015-2016 (85 %).

Figure 6. Share of participants who declare that they have used (or intend to use) the information acquired during the events for policymaking or advocacy (%, 2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018)



Source: Survey of participants in EaSI-funded events in 2017-2018.

In 2017-2018, the EaSI programme also funded benchlearning activities of the European Network of Public Employment Services (PES Network). Benchlearning refers to the 'process of creating a systematic and integrated link between benchmarking and mutual learning activities that consist of identifying good performances through indicator-based benchmarking systems [...] and of using findings for tangible and evidence-informed mutual learning activities, including good or best practice models' 14. This process involves yearly data collection and biannual site visits feeding into an overall assessment of the progress towards modernisation and change in public employment services in the EU. Based on the results of this assessment, the PES Network organises mutual learning activities to tackle the shortcomings.

Overall, 485 and 483 people participated in 2017 and 2018, respectively, in mutual learning events organised by PES Network. Activities took the form of organising learning events (workshops, follow-up visits, seminars, webinars, conferences), production of learning resources (papers, reports, guides, toolkits, material on good practices) as well as enhancing the web presence and possibilities for online networking and collaborative exchange 15.

The evaluation of mutual learning activities of the PES Network having taken place between 2015 and 2018 suggests the extent to which public employment services apply learning from these activities to initiate change or support existing reforms. Around 70% of respondents reported that they **used knowledge from mutual learning activities**, and around 33% of respondents indicated that the knowledge **initiated a change** in their institution ¹⁶.

Complementary indicator 2.1. Examples of the actual use of information acquired during EaSI-funded events

The participants in EaSI-funded events use the information gained through EaSI-funded events in several ways. For example, depending on the participants' affiliation, the knowledge informs activities ranging from the development of strategic documents, legislation, advocacy material, design and implementation of programmes and projects at all levels, to research and teaching. The participants also tend to share the information with others, such as colleagues within their organisation, colleagues in other institutions and students.

The following are some concrete examples of how the participants of EaSI-funded events actually used the acquired information:

- Several participants of the 12th European Research Conference on Homelessness 'Changing Profiles of Homelessness: Implications for Services' (Barcelona, 22 September 2017) indicated that the research shared at the event informs their advocacy efforts in their countries, such as using and collecting data on homelessness, developing Housing First projects, including targeted measures at youth. Other participants found the information gained through this event useful for the development of the Portuguese National Strategy to Fight Homelessness and evaluation of the Housing First programme in Spain.
- A participant in the Country Exchange Visit: Approaches to Suicide Prevention and Mental Health Promotion in Stockholm and in the European Union (Stockholm, 30-31 October 2017) used the knowledge acquired during the event to prepare the Mental Health Plan in Slovenia.

¹⁵ EC (2018). European Network of Public Employment Services (PES). Annual Report 2017. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union; EC (2019). European Network of Public Employment Services (PES). Annual Report 2018. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

¹⁶ EC (2019). European Network of Public Employment Services (PES). Annual Report 2018. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

¹⁴ Decision No 573/2014/EU of 15 May 2014; OJ L 159, 28 May 2014, p. 32–39.

- Participants of the EURES Coordination Group (Brussels, 14 June and 22-23 February) noted that the information helps their institutions to better enforce the EURES Regulation in the national context.
- Participants of the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection Commission Meeting, 2017 noted that the knowledge gained during the event significantly facilitated the development of guidelines for limiting health hazards of non-ionizing radiation exposure.
- Participants of the Mutual Assistance Project event (MAP) on 'Improving the Performance of The Slovak National Labour Inspectorate in Tackling Undeclared Work' (24-26 September 2018) stated that the knowledge acquired during the event triggered cooperation of the National Labour Inspectorate and the Social Insurance Agency on tackling undeclared work.

The evaluation of mutual learning activities organised by PES Network between 2015 and 2018 found that the learning initiated the following types of operational policy changes:

- Development of new measures for young people and the long-term unemployed;
- Development and launch of evaluations of active labour market policies;
- Redesigned approaches to measuring customer satisfaction;
- Redevelopment of web-based resources;
- An increased knowledge base;
- Changes to a strategic approach;
- · Changes in priorities among senior or middle management; and
- Raised awareness of a specific topic or approach¹⁷.

Complementary indicator 2.2. Inclusive policymaking

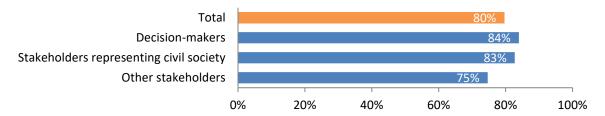
The second complementary indicator considers whether and to what extent relevant stakeholders participate in the policymaking process and EaSI-funded events. As such, the indicator considers two interrelated measures:

- 1. EaSI stakeholders' opinion on the participation of relevant policy- and decision-makers and other stakeholders in the EU debate overall;
- 2. The opinion of participants in EaSI-funded events on the involvement of relevant policy- and decision-makers and other stakeholders in EaSI-funded events in particular.

The opinion on the involvement of relevant policy- and decision-makers in the **debate** on EU employment and social policy and legislation remains positive among stakeholders. In total, 80 % of stakeholders believe that the debate on EU employment and social policy and legislation included relevant EU and national policy-and decision-makers. Decision-makers remain most positive (84 %), as in the 2017 Stakeholder Survey. The share of civil society stakeholders is also very high (83 %), showing a steady upward trend (75 % in 2017). Similar to the previous monitoring period, other stakeholders are slightly less positive (75 %; 76 % in 2017).

¹⁷ EC (2019). European Network of Public Employment Services (PES). Annual Report 2018. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

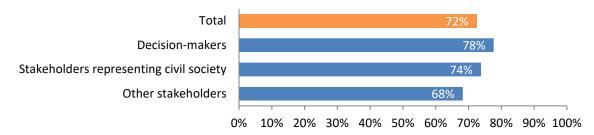
Figure 7. Share of stakeholders acknowledging that the debate on EU employment and social policy and legislation included relevant EU and national policy- and decision-makers (%, 2019)



Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019¹⁸.

A lower but still very positive share of stakeholders (72%) believes that the debate on EU employment and social policy and legislation included other relevant stakeholders (social partners, networks, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), independent experts, etc.). Decision-makers remain the most positive group of stakeholders in this regard (78 %; 81 % in 2017), followed by civil society stakeholders (74 %; 70 % in 2017) and other stakeholders (68 %; 67 % in 2017).

Figure 8. Share of stakeholders acknowledging that the debate on EU employment and social policy and legislation included other relevant stakeholders (social partners, networks, NGOs, independent experts, etc.) (%, 2019)



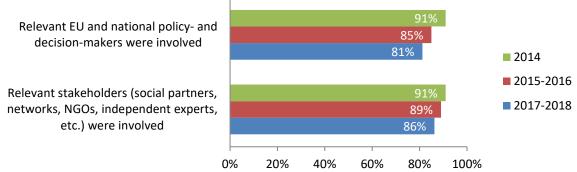
Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

Participants in EaSI-funded events were even more positive about the involvement of relevant stakeholders, both policy- and decision-makers and other relevant stakeholders (such as social partners, NGOs, independent experts) in a specific event (see Figure below). According to 81 % of respondents, the EaSI supported events, in which they participated, involved relevant EU and national policy- and decision-makers. Slightly more respondents (86 %) perceived that the events included all other relevant stakeholders. While both percentages are very high, there is a slightly decreasing trend as regards participants' perception regarding the involvement of relevant stakeholders in EaSI-funded events (see the Figure below for more detail).

policymakers (officials of an EU institution and national, regional, or local government institutions), civil society (employees and volunteers in organisations of social partners at EU and national level, European-level NGO networks, national NGOs) and other stakeholders (employees of public or private employment services, employees of a public or private organisations providing microfinance and/or funding for social enterprises, researchers, university teachers or independent experts and others).

¹⁸ The following classification has been used to group stakeholders in these categories: decion-makers and policymakers (officials of an EU institution and national, regional, or local government institutions), civil

Figure 9. Share of participants in events acknowledging that the following principles were followed during an event



Source: Survey of participants in EaSI-funded events for 2014, 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

3.1.4. Testing of social and labour market policy innovations

The third specific objective of the Progress axis is to provide financial support to test social and labour market policy innovations, and, where necessary, to build up the main actors' capacity to design and implement social policy experimentation, and to make the relevant knowledge and expertise accessible ¹⁹.

Social innovations are defined as innovations that are social both as to their ends and their means and in particular those which relate to the development and implementation of new ideas (on products, services and models) that simultaneously meet social needs and create new social relationships or collaborations, thereby benefiting society and boosting its capacity to act²⁰. Social innovations are tested through project-based social policy experimentation on a small scale, which allows policymakers and other relevant actors to gather evidence on their feasibility.

By financing social policy experimentation, the programme is expected to help Member States identify and analyse innovative solutions and scale up their practical implementation, to assist, where necessary, Member States in increasing the efficiency of their labour markets and to further improve their social protection and inclusion policies.

3.1.4.1. Outputs

To achieve this objective, EaSI funds three major types of actions: (1) support to test social and labour market policy innovations (through grants to public authorities and organisations); (2) building up the main actors' capacity to design and implement social policy experimentation; and (3) dissemination and awareness-raising at national and regional level to encourage shared interest from stakeholders.

As discussed above, this report concerns activities that were actually implemented in 2017-2018, and therefore will discuss social experimentation projects that resulted from the calls for proposals issued in previous years (note that project results take around 3 years to materialise after the publication of the call). Activities resulting from three calls for proposals in this area took place in 2017-2018 (continuing in 2019 in the case of the 2015 and 2016 calls):

¹⁹ Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 15 (c).

²⁰ Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 2 (5).

- 1. VP/2014/008, EaSI PROGRESS: **Social Policy Innovations supporting reforms in Social Services**. This call funded activities aimed at improving social security as well as social services concerned with employment, healthcare, training, social assistance, housing support, childcare and long-term care. The overall purpose of this call for proposals is to foster innovation and reforms in social services, as well as to tackle such challenges as the ageing population, women's labour market participation, post-crisis recovery and to develop innovative responses corresponding to national, regional and local realities. Projects funded under this call for proposals are described in detail in our biannual Report on Projects and Organisations funded by EaSI. Some of the notable actions are also highlighted below.
- 2. VP/2015/011, EaSI PROGRESS: Integrated social services for integration in the labour market. The eight projects awarded concerned employment and training services, housing and health, as well as the provision of minimum income. The target groups were, in general, those furthest away from the labour market, in particular, disadvantaged young people, low-skilled migrants, Roma and people living with mental disabilities. The projects covered a large number of Member States: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain and the United Kingdom.
- 3. VP/2016/015, EaSI PROGRESS: Fast track integration into the labour market for third-country nationals, targeting exclusively asylum seekers, refugees and their family members. Five projects were awarded, aimed at the integration of asylum seekers, refugees and their family members into the labour market, with a strong emphasis on women. They cover a restricted number of EU Member States such as Germany, Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Italy and Bulgaria, but include in their partnership Norway and some candidate countries, namely Turkey and Serbia.

In 2018, the Commission published two more calls for proposals on social innovation and national reforms focusing on (1) work-life balance and (2) access to social protection and national reform support.

The call VP/2018/005 focuses on innovative work-life balance strategies to facilitate the reconciliation of professional and caring responsibilities. The call aims to fund projects that will develop, test, and implement innovative work-life balance strategies in the workplace. The purpose of these strategies is to facilitate the reconciliation of work and private life through supporting a more equal share of care responsibilities between working women and men, thereby encouraging higher participation of women in the labour market.

The second call VP/2018/003 aims to support two types of activities:

- Activities that test, develop and implement innovative actions to facilitate access to individual information on social protection entitlements, with the purpose of facilitating labour market transitions and enabling people to manage their careers better.
- Activities of national authorities in preparing policy reforms to ensure access to adequate rights in social protection regardless of the form of employment, as envisaged by the Pillar. Forward-looking, evidence-based reforms are called for to modernise social protection systems and enable them to face challenges such as digitalisation and the changing world of work, population ageing and the capacity of welfare states to absorb economic shocks.

In addition to action grants, which receive most of the funding under this specific objective of EaSI, the programme funded some other actions contributing to fostering social innovation. For example, in 2017, the EaSI programme funded awareness-raising activities on work-life balance, active inclusion and social innovation.

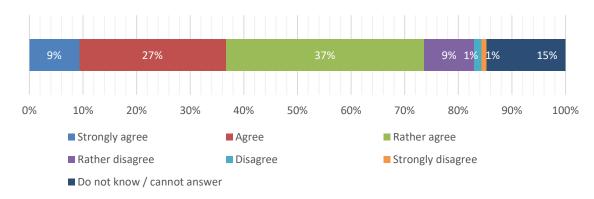
3.1.4.2. Outcome indicators

Headline indicator 3. Share of EU and national stakeholders who see the Commission as an effective source of guidance and support for social and labour market policy innovations

The headline indicator measuring progress towards this specific objective captures the extent to which EU and national stakeholders see the Commission as an effective source of guidance and support for social and labour market policy innovation. This is a new indicator, which establishes a more direct link to this specific objective.

According to the EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019, a high share of stakeholders (73 %) agrees to a different extent²¹ that the Commission is an effective source of guidance and support for social and labour innovation (see Figure 10). Since this is a new indicator, data are not available for previous performance monitoring periods.

Figure 10. Share of stakeholders who agree that the Commission is an effective source of guidance and support for social and labour market policy innovations



Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

Complementary indicator 3.1. Examples of results of social and labour market policy innovation projects funded through action grant agreements

In the period 2017-2018, six social experimentation projects supported by the EaSI Programme were successfully completed. These projects were funded within the 2014 and 2015 calls described in chapter 3.1.4.1.

In what follows, we briefly present the results of three of these projects. Detailed summaries of the first two are available in the monitoring reports on projects and organisations funded by the EaSI programme, volumes 8 and 9²².

Between 2015 and 2017, the Latvian State piloted a project called "Vouchers for the provision of flexible childminders service to workers with non-standard work schedules". The project tested a voucher scheme for the provision of flexible childcare services as a solution for better reconciliation of work and family life among parents working under non-standard work schedules. Thanks to the project, 152 workers from three Latvian municipalities working in a variety of sectors (such as transport and communication, retail, culture and art) could rely on paid childminders' services during late hours, nights and weekends. The key outcomes of the project were:

²¹ The responses of all the respondents who have 'strongly agreed', 'agreed' and 'rather agreed' with the statement were used for the calculation of these values.

²² Please visit: http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1081&langId=en&furtherPubs=yes

- better employee retention especially for specific groups of employees, such as single parents;
- increased awareness and support of the employers, state and municipal institutions and other stakeholders for the better reconciliation of work and family life; improved satisfaction of employees with working conditions;
- increased awareness among the employers, employees, NGOs, state and municipal institutions regarding childcare and safety issues, which provide favourable preconditions for the development of various work and family reconciliation initiatives particularly for the employees who work non-standard working hours;
- a greater sense of responsibility among employers for employees' childcare arrangements; increase in the qualification of childminders;
- enhanced well-being of the families and children;
- interest and commitment among employers to continue the provision of services and use different alternative solutions that were identified during the experiment.

Following the piloting, it was proposed to develop flexible childminder service subsidies financed by the state (25 %), the employer (25 %), the municipality (25 %) and parents (25%). At the same time, the project team suggested developing a flexible approach combining different, alternative solutions. Other measures such as flexible working hours, remote work possibilities, and playrooms in office space, flexible use of working hours in kindergartens or setting up small, family-like kindergarten groups should complement the voucher scheme.

A second project 'Innovative Services for fragile People In Rome (INSPIRE)' led by the City of Rome tested a reform of social care services in Rome, by empowering and activating local resources. The project addressed the demand and diversification of users' needs that rendered the system obsolete and ineffective. Using a one-stop shop approach, this project tested the implementation of an integrated system contributing to the local community's effective response to new social needs.

The innovative elements of the project included integrating a unitary vision on fragility and personalised responses to vulnerable persons' specific needs. Testing of the system focused on bringing about structural changes, by activating a network of seldom involved actors in the delivery of care services, particularly in back procedures and type of delivered services. INSPIRE also relied on the use of IT tools to activate the proximity networks for vulnerable people. For example, the project team developed a digital system SIS (Social Informative System), compatible with other social databases and regional informative systems. The municipality operators can use SIS to upload beneficiaries' data and keep track of citizens' needs assessment.

The experimentation of innovative services took place in five Roman municipalities (V, VII, IX, XII, XIV). It enabled the local health and social services to reach out to over 300 beneficiaries, to give 179 people characterised by social fragility access to the services and to assess the impact of the experimental services on 162 people through a counterfactual approach. Results have shown a significant improvement in the experimentation group. For instance, relatives of the beneficiaries of the services, who otherwise provide the bulk of informal care, reported improvement in the reconciliation of caring and social activities. In addition, there was a decline in the number of the hospitalisations and an increase in persons capable of dressing themselves, thus improving the autonomy and social welfare indicator. The project team also contributed to the organisation of 41 extracurricular internships with 15 hosting institutions to foster the social inclusion of the beneficiaries.

Some actions to be implemented with ESF (National Operational Programme Metropolitan Cities), as well as local funds will replicate the 'place-based' approach tested by Inspire. Such actions will start in 2019.

The project called 'Family STAR – Family group conferences and STudent At Risk' led by Azienda Speciale Consortile Comuni Insieme in 2015-2018 tested the use of the Family Group Conferences (FGCs) model as an early-stage intervention, with the aim of increasing the well-being and reducing the dropout rate of students at risk in lower secondary schools (LSS). In this particular context, the FGCs model is a structured process promoting collaboration among family members and social workers and supporting family involvement in childcare.

The FGCs' innovative approach consists of activating and involving families extensively in an intervention and building an alliance between families and professionals. The approach builds on sharing power and responsibilities among these usually rather divided groups in the decision-making process regarding child well-being. Secondly, the approach is designed with a high level of personalisation and tailored to the needs and resources of each case. While FGCs had been extensively used – with good results – in the social and judiciary fields, their application in the school context was very rare and their effects still unclear.

In total, more than 60 LSS located in five Italian geographic areas (Bollate, Lodi, Salerno, Milano and Sondrio) were involved in the project, with 540 students. The project supported training of around 120 facilitators and advocates and implementation of around 200 FGCs. The project showed a **positive impact** on students' well-being and support received from their parents and teachers. Moreover, FGCs likely reduced the perception of teachers' discrimination, negative emotions at school and negative and deviant behaviours such as bullying.

It is likely that FGCs will be further used in the future in the areas of intervention, as both local public and private service providers and schools were positive about their effects. The project team expects that they will be provided on demand, when teachers or school leaders find them as suitable tools to address specific needs of some students.

In 2015-2018, the 'Entry for Empowered Working & Living (E4EmPoWL)' project aimed to develop, implement and evaluate a one-stop-shop for social services for each of the districts in the region of Walcheren, the Netherlands. Rather than developing a one-stop-shop servicing specific districts, the project team eventually focused on developing an integral intake procedure servicing specific target groups.

The integral intake procedure was tested in seven pilots. The testing showed that the communication between professionals of different organisations increased. In some cases, integral solutions were found, in which an intervention in one domain lead to a sustainable reduction in social costs in another domain. One of the innovative aspects of the project, was the use of an agile development process. The use of agile principles in the development process suits changes in the public sector, as it provides the possibility to quickly react to a (political) changing environment.

The project contributed to different organisation of the intake process (in Dutch, the 'poort-proces') in social services. As a result of the testing, clients' problems are discussed in an integrated way in one meeting. Further information is collected from client's social organisations (e.g. church, school etc.).

The INNOVCare project (Innovative Patient-Centred Approach for Social Care Provision to Complex Conditions; https://innovcare.eu/) voiced the unmet social needs of people living with rare diseases (RD) and aimed at bridging the gaps in the coordination between medical, social and support services (hereinafter referred to as

integrated care). The project intended to support the European Union (EU) and its Member States (MS) in implementing structural reforms, in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights and with the recommendations from the Commission Expert Group on Rare Diseases. The project partners came from Spain, Romania, France, Slovenia, Sweden and Austria.

INNOVCare's actions targeted people with RD – 36 million EU citizens and their carers – and others with complex conditions and disabilities. Evidence from the European survey conducted within INNOVCare shows that people with RD and their carers often face disability, social exclusion, unemployment and economic hurdles: 7 in 10 respondents had to reduce or stop their professional activity and 69% faced a decrease in income. The complexity of care pathways and the lack of coordination between care providers are the two main challenges that INNOVCare aimed to address.

INNOVCare achieved the following key outcomes:

- First European survey on the unmet social needs of people with RD and their carers:
- Factsheet on why integrated care works best for people with RD;
- Case studies and good practices/strategies to implement integrated care for people with RD;
- Guidelines: 'Case managers for rare diseases: roles and training outlines';
- Piloting of case management in Romania in 2017-2018: each beneficiary received the service for 9 months with various positive outcomes (https://bit.ly/2A8Zw2R): (1) increase in beneficiaries' level of information about their disease, their rights and available services as well as in their capacity to manage their own care; (2) reduction in burden faced by caregivers; (3) improvement in coordination between care providers;
- Robust evaluation tools that can be used in other MS/projects to assess similar interventions;
- Identification of opportunities/challenges to up-scale integrated care for RD/complex conditions in European countries;
- Recommendations to the EU and MS on up-scaling integrated care for RD/complex conditions, based on key priorities identified via the up-scaling analysis and the multi-stakeholder workshops;
- Engaged group of experts, across all stakeholders, co-creating and disseminating the outcomes of the project (100 participants, 24 countries);
- Support to Romanian policy reforms on case management for people living with disabilities.

The project has demonstrated a strong and potentially lasting EU added value by establishing a European Network of Resource Centres for Rare Diseases – RareResourceNet, bringing together national one-stop-shop services. This network will work in cooperation with the European Reference Networks and with other EU and national stakeholders to advance holistic high-quality care for RD/complex conditions.

The project's robust data collection and solid evaluation methodologies provided quality evidence to support policy development. INNOVCare also involved public bodies, civil society, service providers and academics from across Europe – including an Advisory Group of representatives of national competent authorities – to ensure that the good practices/care model were co-developed with the various stakeholders, thus being more sustainable. It will be a challenge to ensure that these experts continue to learn from each other and to support the up-scaling, without the platform provided by INNOVCare.

In Romania, an Advisory Committee of national stakeholders was involved in the design and implementation of the pilot action on case management. Prospects for the

continuation of the case management service, and for its transfer to other Romanian regions, are very positive. Moreover, the project has directly contributed to the national reforms on case management for people with disability and to the formal introduction of the case management profession into the Romanian national code of occupations.

RareResourceNet wishes to continue acting as an EU-wide platform to support social services and the European Reference Networks. As a new non-profit organisation, the network is in need of funding to ensure its sustainability and hopes that existing EU funding mechanisms can be of complementary support.

The PACT project (Pro Active Case-based Targeted model for social inclusion; http://www.pact-project.eu/en/) was an initiative that aimed to design and test a new model of care for persons at risk of social exclusion, which combines two interconnected strategies: (1) the public-private partnership and (2) the proactive social investment. During the project, they have been fully tested simultaneously in 4 territories of the Spanish Castilla y León region in pilot actions.

The pilot actions have consisted of experimenting the organisational, methodological and technological innovations that were designed during the first phase of the project. The target groups of the actions were the organisations and the professionals of the social services system of Castilla y León region and the individuals and families at risk of social exclusion. The experimental sample of subjects of the intervention consisted of RGC recipients. Efforts have been made to ensure that unemployed young and long-term unemployed persons are represented.

The project has developed a series of working processes, tools and instruments that have been tested in the real-world context of social services. The most significant deliverables have been:

- Integrated model of shared information for case management (integrates the resource map and the RED-PACT software application);
- Intervention manual for comprehensive attention aimed at social inclusion:
- Multidimensional diagnostic tool for social exclusion;
- IPRO User Manual: software for the application of the population approach in social services.

PACT project coordinators claimed that the project offers innovations barely explored thus far, related to the conception of the model that is consistent with policies and seeks evidence; a network focus with a qualitative change to work with the Third Sector through shared information, the use of shared resources and tools; case management through an appreciative focus that draws out the potential in people; population approach and support for intervention; and the coherence offered by the shared tools.

The Government of Castilla y León is now reportedly considering mainstreaming the lessons, tools and working practices of the PACT project into the social service provision in the region.

3.1.5. Greater capacity of national and EU organisations to develop, promote and support the implementation of EU policies

The fourth specific objective of the Progress axis is to provide EU and national organisations with financial support to increase their capacity to develop,

promote and support the implementation of the EU instruments and policies in the areas of employment, social protection and working conditions, and relevant EU law²³.

Social partners and civil society organisations also play a key role in promoting quality employment and combating social exclusion and poverty, as well as in fighting unemployment. Therefore, the programme funding is used to involve the social partners and civil society organisations in mutual learning and in the development, implementation and dissemination of new policies.

3.1.5.1. Outputs

To achieve this objective, EaSI funds the following types of actions under the Progress axis: (1) support for the operating costs of key Union-level networks; (2) capacity building of national administrations and specialist services responsible for promoting geographical mobility and of microcredit providers; (3) organisation of working groups of national officials to monitor the implementation of Union law; (4) networking and cooperation among specialist bodies and other relevant stakeholders, national, regional and local authorities and employment services at European level; (5) funding of European-level observatories and the exchange of personnel between national administrations.

Most of the funding under this specific objective was devoted to funding projects and organisations via calls for proposals. All projects and organisations funded in 2017-2018 were described in detail in our biannual Reports on Projects and Organisations funded by EaSI.

EaSI funded the key EU-level NGO networks in 2017 and 2018 as a result of the following calls for proposals: VP/2015/010 & VP/2016/012: Call for Proposals for operating grants open to EU-level NGO networks that had signed a Framework Partnership Agreement for 2014-2017 and that are active in the promotion of social inclusion and poverty reduction or active in the promotion of microfinance and social enterprise finance.

The overall goal of the funded **organisations active in promoting social inclusion and poverty reduction** is to support the Commission's initiatives contributing to the modernisation of social protection systems and development of adequate social protection schemes as well as the implementation of the Europe 2020 Strategy, EU Structural and Investment Funds and the Social Investment Package. The organisations also contribute to the processes related to the European Semester, the OMC on social protection and social inclusion. Furthermore, their activities have paid particular attention to the key principles inscribed in the European Pillar of Social Rights, including gender equality, work-life balance, support to children, the inclusion of people with disabilities and long-term care, as well as to targets of Europe's 2020 Strategy in terms of employment and fighting poverty and social exclusion. To this end, the following types of activities were implemented in 2017-2018:

- support for the Commission in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of initiatives undertaken towards the policy objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy and the Social Investment Package and the Political Guidelines of the new Commission; support for the main EU-driven processes such as the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) on social protection and social inclusion and the European Semester;
- support for stakeholders' involvement in the policy process, including facilitating involvement of national member organisations in the implementation of the main political EU-driven processes; and encouraging cooperation with other civil society organisations and social partners' organisations both at EU, national, regional and local levels;

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²³ Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 15 (d).

- strengthening the capacity of EU-level NGO networks and the networks' members;
- providing data and a strong evidence base on policy developments and trends as well as collecting relevant information about citizens' concerns and good practices in the social policy field in the Member States, to contribute to better policymaking.

The overall goal of the funded **organisations active in the promotion of access to finance (microfinance or social enterprise finance)** is to support the Commission's efforts to promote access to microfinance, particularly to vulnerable groups and stimulate the creation, development and growth of social enterprises, on the basis of an integrated strategy, as set by the Social Business Initiative. To this end, the following types of activities were implemented in 2017-2018:

- supporting the Commission in its outreach activities at EU, national and local level towards the implementation of EU policies in the relevant area and initiatives, e.g. Programme for Employment and Social Innovation, European Social Fund, Social Business Initiative;
- expanding the capacity of the network's members, including through mutual learning;
- voicing the concerns and expectations of organisations facilitating access to finance to (potential) entrepreneurs from disadvantaged and underrepresented groups and social enterprises;
- providing data and research on developments in the field and on priority topics.

Call for proposals to support future work of the key EU-level NGO Networks were also launched in 2017-2018.

Furthermore, many different activities (projects) of national administrations, social partners and civil society organisations were provided with action grants through calls for proposals to support various projects. The following types of activities were delivered in 2017-2018:

- In the area of employment:
 - o Information sharing and outreach activities to young people about Youth Guarantee offers (VP/2015/005 & VP/2016/008);
 - Actions to boost the demand and supply side of the finance market for social enterprises (VP/2016/007);
 - Supporting mobility for professionals (VP/2015/009).
- In the area of social protection:
 - Support for the design of reform strategies for more cost-effective social protection systems (call VP/2013/013);
 - Support for social protection reforms (VP/2014/006);
 - o Promoting the contribution of private savings to pension adequacy (VP/2014/014).
- In the area of working conditions:
 - o Posting of workers: enhancing administrative cooperation and access to information (calls VP/2014/007, VP/2015/007 & VP/2016/006).

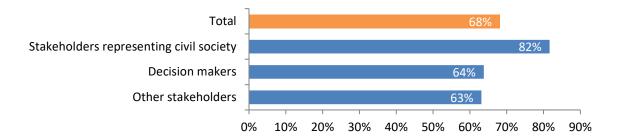
In 2017-2018 further calls for proposals were launched to support similar activities in the future. The following topics were addressed by the new calls: enhancing administrative cooperation and access to information on posting of workers, raising awareness about the proposed Skills Guarantee, tackling undeclared work, and supporting deployment of skills assessments in the implementation of the "Upskilling pathways".

3.1.5.2. Outcome indicators

Headline indicator 4. Share of stakeholders acknowledging that key EU-level NGO networks supported via operating grants are a useful source of information on EU employment and social policy

The appreciation of the key EU-level NGOs remains stable. Around 68 % of stakeholders acknowledge the key EU-level NGO networks supported via operating grants as a useful source of information on EU employment and social policy (70 % in 2017; 68 % in 2015). Stakeholders representing civil society (82 %) were the most positive in this respect (see Figure 11) compared to decision-makers (64%) and other stakeholders (63 %).

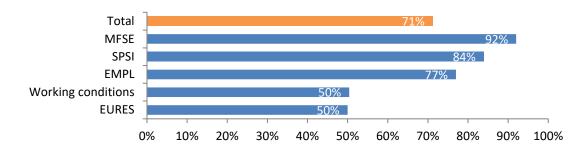
Figure 11. Share of stakeholders acknowledging that key EU-level NGO networks are a useful source of information on EU employment and social policy (by type of stakeholder)



Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

Figure 12 analyses the responses to the same question by stakeholders, who claimed that they regularly follow policy debate. The figure also provides a breakdown of responses by stakeholders working in different policy areas. Stakeholders in the field of microfinance and social entrepreneurship are particularly positive about the EU-level NGOs working in their policy field (92 %) as well as stakeholders in social protection and social inclusion (84 %) and employment (77 %). Stakeholders in the policy area of working conditions (50 %) and EURES (job mobility) (50%) are less positive.

Figure 12. Share of stakeholders <u>following policy debate</u> and acknowledging that key EU-level NGO networks are a useful source of information on EU employment and social policy (by policy area)



Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

Complementary indicator 4.1. Share of stakeholders aware of the key EU NGO networks funded by EaSI

The degree of awareness among stakeholders of key EU NGO networks varies. As in 2014 and 2017, a large share of stakeholders is aware of **Caritas Europe (61 %)** and the **European Social Network (55 %)**. In contrast, the lowest percentage of stakeholders knew about EVPA – the European Venture Philanthropy Association (8 %), EPR – the European Platform for Rehabilitation (9 %) and the ERGO Network – European Roma Grassroots Organisations Network (11 %).

Only five of the key EU NGO networks funded by EaSI increased their visibility among stakeholders since 2017. In view of the respondents to the 2019 Stakeholder Survey,

Caritas and EAPN – European Anti-Poverty Network increased their visibility the most, by 6 % and 5 % respectively, compared to the views of respondents of the 2017 Stakeholder Survey. In contrast, visibility decreased the most for ERGO Network – European Roma Grassroots Organisations Network (by 9 %) and for ENSIE - European Network of Social Integration and SOLIDAR (by 8 % and 7 % respectively). See Table 6 for stakeholder's awareness of EU-level NGO networks whose operational costs are supported by EaSI.

Table 6. A list of EaSI-supported key EU-level NGO networks and the share of stakeholders aware of each network²⁴

Title of network	Policy area	Share of stakeholders aware of this network in 2014	Share of stakeholders aware of this network in 2017	Share of stakeholders aware of this network in 2019
Caritas Europa	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	56 %	55 %	61 %
ESN - European Social Network	Local public social services	52 %	53 %	55 %
EUROCITIES	Reinforcing the role of local and municipal governments	46 %	42 %	37 %
EAPN - European Anti-Poverty Network	Fighting poverty and social exclusion	23 %	31 %	36 %
Eurochild	Improving the quality of life of children and young people	37 %	31 %	26 %
European Microfinance Network	Microfinance	17 %	27 %	22 %
EASPD - European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities	Promoting equal opportunities for people with disabilities	25 %	26 %	21 %
FEANTSA – The European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless	Tackling homelessness and its effects	29 %	23 %	21 %
ENSIE – European Network of Social Integration	Social integration economy	23 %	28 %	21 %
EuroHealthNet	Health and health equity	36 %	23 %	21 %
Eurocarers	Informal care Social policy,	16 %	22 %	20 %
SOLIDAR	international cooperation, education and migration	26 %	26 %	19 %
COFACE – Confederation of Family Organisations in the European Union	Family	20 %	22 %	18 %

The EaSI monitoring system reports on all actions finished in 2017-2018. EUCLID network received an operating grant in 2018, which finished in 2019. Therefore, EUCLID will be added in the next wave of the Stakeholder Survey.

Eurodiaconia	Poverty and social exclusion, social and health care services and the future of social Europe	19 %	19 %	17 %
MFC - Microfinance Centre	Microfinance	5 %	13 %	14 %
PICUM – Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants	Promoting respect for the human rights of undocumented migrants within Europe	13 %	11 %	13 %
ERGO Network – European Roma Grassroots Organisations Network	Roma inclusion	16 %	19 %	11 %
EPR – European Platform for Rehabilitation	Providing rehabilitation services to people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups	14 %	15 %	9 %
EVPA – European Venture Philanthropy Association	Social investment and venture philanthropy	7 %	14 %	8 %

Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2014, 2017 and 2019.

Those stakeholders who follow policy debate are overall more aware of key EU NGO networks, although the difference, when compared to responses of all stakeholders, is minor (+/- 1-4 percentage points (p.p.)) (see Table 7).

Table 7. A list of EaSI-supported key EU-level NGO networks and the share of stakeholders aware of each network, as compared to those who follow policy debate

Title of network	Share of stakeholders aware of this network in 2019	Share of stakeholders following policy debate and aware of this network in 2019	Difference between the figures
ESN – European Social Network	55 %	59 %	4 p.p.
EUROCITIES	37 %	41 %	4 p.p.
EAPN – European Anti-Poverty Network	35 %	39 %	4 p.p.
SOLIDAR	18 %	21 %	3 p.p.
ENSIE – European Network of Social Integration	21 %	23 %	2 p.p.
EASPD – European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities	21 %	23 %	2 p.p.
Eurodiaconia	17 %	19 %	2 p.p.
Eurochild	26 %	28 %	2 p.p.
COFACE – Confederation of Family Organisations in the European Union	18 %	20 %	2 p.p.
EuroHealthNet	21 %	22 %	1 p.p.
FEANTSA – The European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless	21 %	22 %	1 p.p.
PICUM – Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants	13 %	14 %	1 p.p.
EPR – European Platform for Rehabilitation	9 %	10 %	1 p.p.

ERGO Network – European Roma Grassroots Organisations Network	11 %	12 %	1 p.p.
Caritas Europa	61 %	62 %	1 p.p.
Eurocarers	20 %	21 %	1 p.p.
EVPA – European Venture Philanthropy Association	8 %	8 %	0 p.p.
European Microfinance Network	22 %	21 %	-1 p.p.
MFC - Microfinance Centre	14 %	13 %	-1 p.p.

Detailed information on the activities of all EaSI-funded NGO networks is available in the monitoring report on projects and organisations funded by the EaSI programme, volume 9²⁵. The following are examples of how the evidence produced by EaSI-supported EU-level NGO networks contributed to the development of specific policy outputs in 2017, with reference to the monitoring report on projects and organisations:

- The EAPN produced a detailed analysis of the Annual Growth Survey, Joint Employment Report, and Synthesis report ('More Social Europe in the European Semester?') on the implementation of the 2017 country-specific recommendations, and proposals for alternative country-specific recommendations for 2017. The EAPN assessed National Reform Programmes to see how Member States' policies have contributed to key social targets of Europe 2020 (poverty, employment and education).
- Caritas Europa and its member organisations generated critical inputs regarding the
 development and implementation of social policies, identified the policies' impacts,
 risks and gaps, and provided proposals on the development of the European social
 model(s) in the future. Caritas Europa proposals for recommendations on social
 rights and the European Pillar of Social Rights were adopted by the Conference of
 International Non-Governmental Organisations of the Council of Europe.
- EUROCHILD produced a flagship report in the context of the European Semester called 'Investing in children in the era of social rights'. The report provided an overview of the situation concerning child poverty and children's rights in 18 EU countries. In addition, EUROCHILD provided inputs (i.e. briefings, statements, participation in relevant events and consultations) to the European Pillar of Social Rights, and generated feedback on key EU policy developments including the future Multiannual Financial Framework, post-2020 strategy, sustainable development goals, and others.
- EuroHealthNet produced the 'Information and Advocacy Action Plan', which included four policy briefs, a report and briefing on the European Semester analysis as well as one info-sheet on the approved European Pillar of Social Rights. The plan accentuated the importance of modern, effective, and sustainable health promotion via digital and technological advances.
- FEANTSA produced a statement on the European Semester ahead of the launch of the Annual Growth Survey and a statement on the Europe 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with concrete suggestions on how to address homelessness at the EU level along the lines of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. A large share of the reports of the European Parliament related to the European Semester adopted in 2017 included a strong call to act on homelessness thanks to FEANTSA's advocacy activities. The network also collected and analysed up-to-date information on the homeless population and homelessness policies from all EU Member States which allowed FEANTSA to provide a number of political and economic entities (e.g. Social Protection Committee, OECD, etc.) with valuable inputs concerning homelessness.
- SOLIDAR network carries out the Social Progress Watch initiative a tool implemented to monitor the commitment and progress made by national governments towards a more social and cohesive Europe. The 'Social Progress Watch

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²⁵ EC (2019), Projects and organisations funded by the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) - Report 9. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8184&furtherPubs=yes

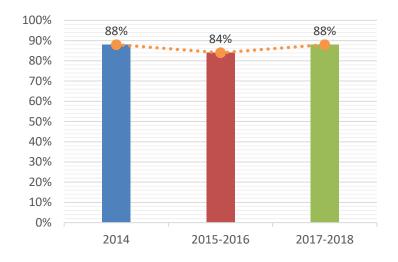
Report 2017' was developed, with particular recommendations in the areas of modernisation of social protection systems and the integration of third-country nationals.

• The key output of EASPD has been the '2017 EASPD Review of the European Disability Strategy', which analysed the impact of the European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 and its significance to disability service providers in the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The network also published an impact report of EASPD work undertaken in the context of the European Parliament Resolution on the European Pillar of Social Rights, and the 2017 European Semester Report focusing on funding policies and trends regarding the support services sector in the EU. Further results include producing a briefing paper in reaction to the launch of the European Solidarity Corps initiative.

Complementary indicator 4.2. Improved competence of participants to further develop, promote and support the implementation of EU employment and social policy and legislation

In 2017-2018, 88 % of participants reported that their participation in a specific EaSI-funded event improved their competence to further develop, promote and support the implementation of EU employment and social policy and legislation. This is slightly more than in 2015-2016 (84 %) and equal to 2014 (88 %).

Figure 13. Share of participants who agree that the event in which they participated improved their competence to further develop, promote and support the implementation of EU employment and social policy and legislation



Source: Survey of participants in EaSI-funded events in 2017-2018.

3.2. EURES AXIS

The EURES axis of the programme supports actions in the following *thematic sections*:

- transparency of job vacancies, applications and any related information for applicants and employers (minimum 32 % of funding);
- development of services for the recruitment and placing of workers in employment through the clearance of job vacancies and applications at Union level, in particular, targeted mobility schemes (minimum 30 % of funding);
- cross-border partnerships (minimum 18 % of funding)²⁶.

3.2.1. Financial implementation

The two tables below show financial implementation of the EURES axis in terms of thematic sections, including also funding for cross-cutting issues as a separate section. Taking both years together, the EURES axis was well in line with the rules of funding foreseen in the EaSI Regulation. While cross-border partnerships received a very large share of funding in 2017, the allocations of funding per thematic objectives returned to normal in 2018, with most of the funding devoted to the development of services and transparency of job vacancies.

Table 8. Indicative and individual commitments under the EURES axis in 2017²⁷

	Commitments				
	Planned	Individual	Planned	Total	% of total
EaSI EURES total	24 855 908,00 €	18 096 518,12 €	6 427 163,64 €	24 523 681,76 €	20 %
EURES thematic sections					
Cross-border partnerships					
(>18 %)	10 810 001,00 €	8 250 346,38 €	2 590 500,64 €	10 840 847,02 €	44.21 %
Cross-cutting issues	350 000,00 €	50 000,00 €	150 000,00 €	200 000,00 €	0.82 %
Development of services (>30 %)	6 617 731,00 €	3 104 997,00 €	3 350 000,00 €	6 454 997,00 €	26.32 %
Transparency of vacancies (>32 %)	7 078 176,00 €	6 691 174,74 €	336 663,00 €	7 027 837,74 €	28.66 %

Table 9. Indicative and individual commitments under the EURES axis in 2018²⁸

	Commitments				
	Planned	Individual	Planned	Total	% of total
EaSI EURES					
total	29 576 915,00 €	24 882 950,79 €	5 053 042,00 €	29 935 992,79 €	24 %
EURES thematic se	ections				
Cross-border					
partnerships					
(>18 %)	3 257 327,00 €	3 257 708,93 €	0,00 €	3 257 708,93 €	10.88 %
Cross-cutting issues	50 000,00 €	50 000,00 €	0,00 €	50 000,00 €	0.17 %
Development of					
services (>30 %)	16 871 704,00 €	13 967 449,19 €	2 889 176,00 €	16 856 625,19 €	56.31 %
Transparency of vacancies					
(>32 %)	9 397 884,00 €	7 607 792,67 €	2 163 866,00 €	9 771 658,67 €	32,64 %

Figure 14 shows the financial implementation of the EURES axis in terms of EaSI specific objectives under this axis.

²⁶ Any remainder shall be allocated to one or more of the thematic sections referred to above or to a combination of them (cross-cutting issues).

²⁷ The calculations exclude actions sub-delegated to other entities, since individual and global commitments are not followed-up for these actions.

²⁸ The calculations exclude actions sub-delegated to other entities, since individual and global commitments are not followed-up for these actions.

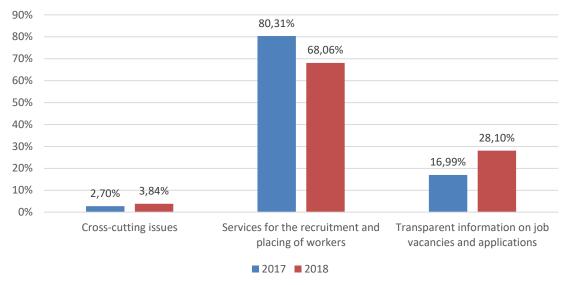


Figure 14. Share of EURES commitments per specific objective in 2017 and 2018

3.2.2. Transparent labour market information

The EURES axis of EaSI aims to ensure that job vacancies, applications, the corresponding information and advice, as well as any related information, such as that concerning living and working conditions, are made transparent for jobseekers and employers. Actions funded to achieve this contribute to promoting voluntary geographical mobility and, subsequently, to boosting employment opportunities throughout Europe.

3.2.2.1. Outputs

Transparency of labour market information is being achieved through exchange and dissemination of available vacancies and applications at transnational, interregional and cross-border level, through the use of standard interoperability forms for job vacancies and applications and through other suitable means, such as individual counselling and mentoring, especially for the low skilled. An important instrument to achieve this goal is the maintenance, hosting, translation and help desk of the EURES Job Mobility Portal for the clearance of job vacancies and applications. In addition, training on EURES services to be offered to both jobseekers and employers are being organised for the EURES advisers.

The EURES axis of EaSI is expected to contribute to making labour market information more transparent across the EU to the extent that:

- The EURES Job Mobility Portal is an increasingly relevant instrument not only for ensuring transparency of information, but also for recruitment and placement;
- EaSI-funded mutual learning events, training activities and policy evidence are improving the understanding of key actors and other stakeholders of EU policies, objectives and legislation related to geographical mobility as well as awareness about successful new practices.

In order to fulfil these expectations, the following actions were funded by the Programme in 2017-2018:

- A multilingual digital EURES Job Mobility Platform for the clearance of job vacancies and applications;
- Information and communication activities to raise awareness of the benefits of geographical and occupational mobility in general and of the activities and services provided by EURES;

 Mutual learning among EURES actors and training of EURES advisers, including EURES cross-border partnerships advisers.

3.2.2.2. Outcome indicators

Headline indicator 5. Number of unique visitors to the EURES Job Mobility Portal

Indicator of DG EMPL's Management Plan			
Milestone (2017) 0.8 million			
Target (2020)	1 million		

The number of unique monthly visitors to the EURES Job Mobility Portal in 2018 was 567 308 a decrease of 32 % compared to 2017.

Table 10. Number of unique monthly visits to EURES Job Mobility portal

	2017	2018	Change
Number of monthly visits to EURES Job Mobility portal	833 796	567 308	▼ 32 %
Source: EURES Performance Measurement System.			

Complementary indicator 5.1. Number of jobseekers and employers registered on the EURES Job Mobility Platform

In 2018, there were 337 991 jobseekers registered on the EURES portal. This marks a more than 17 % increase since 2017. Concurrently, the number of employers registered also increased by more than a quarter.

Table 11. Number of jobseekers and employers registered on EURES website

Indicator	2017	2018	Change
Jobseekers	287 850	337 991	▲ 17 %
Employers	10 726	13 231	▲ 23 %

Source: EURES Job Mobility Portal.

Complementary indicator 5.2. Vacancies posted on EURES as a portion of national vacancies

According to the latest data provided by the EU Single Market Scoreboard, on average, the share of national vacancies posted on EURES in 2017 was 59 $\%^{29}$.

²⁹ Data in 2017 was not collected for France, Italy and Malta thus affecting the overall picture.

3.2.3. Effective provision of services for recruitment and placing of workers

The EaSI programme also supports the provision of EURES services for the recruitment and placing of workers in quality and sustainable employment through the clearance of job vacancies and applications. Support for EURES services extends to various phases of placement, ranging from pre-recruitment preparation to post-placement assistance with a view to the applicant's successful integration into the labour market. Such support services may include targeted mobility schemes to fill job vacancies in a certain sector, occupation, country or a group of countries or for particular groups of workers, such as young people, with a propensity to be mobile, where a clear economic need has been identified.

Ensuring effective provision of services that could reduce the mismatch between the skills existing in local labour markets and the skills in-demand, and to help eliminate various bottlenecks for labour mobility are of key importance for **two priority areas identified by the Junker Commission:** (1) Boosting jobs, growth, and investment; and (2) Deeper and fairer Internal Market. Additionally, it is closely tied to objectives of Europe 2020 (especially in contributing to the 'Youth on the Move' and 'Agenda for New Skills and Jobs Flagship' initiatives).

3.2.3.1. Outputs

EaSI aims to contribute to effective provision of services for recruitment and placing of workers in quality and sustainable employment to the extent that:

- EURES as an overall instrument helps facilitate transnational placements;
- EURES services are accessible to every person in need.

Below the report assesses the extent to which the outputs mentioned above have contributed to making provision of services for recruitment and placing of workers more effective in terms of the key performance indicators.

3.2.3.2. Outcome indicators

Headline indicator 6. Total number of individual personal contacts of EURES advisers with jobseekers, job changers and employers made via cross-border partnerships and targeted mobility schemes

This indicator measures the total number of individual personal contacts of EURES advisers made under cross-border partnerships and targeted mobility schemes. As such, it partially falls under the indicator of a broader performance framework of DG EMPL, which measures **the number of individual personal contacts of EURES advisers with jobseekers, job changers and employers** that extend beyond cross-border partnerships and targeted mobility schemes.

Indicator of DG EMPL's Management Plan			
Milestone (2017)	1 200 000		
Target (2020)	1 400 000		

The tables below show the number of contacts with jobseekers and job changers and employers made during EaSI-supported cross-border partnerships in 2017 and 2018. It can be observed that in 2017 and 2018 *EURES Région Wallonne and Vlaams Gewest/Düsseldorf, Köln and Münster/Oost-Nederland and Zuid-Nederland (BE, DE, NL)* and *Cross-border cooperation Extremadura–Alentejo (ES-PT)* were most effective in comparison to other cross-border partnerships. It is also worth noting that a very significant drop of contacts can be observed in the cases of *EURES-T Oberrhein–Rhin Supérieur (DE-FR-CH)* and *Scheldemond (DK-SE)*. Other cross-border partnerships have fared similarly over the covered time period.

Table 12. Number of contacts with jobseekers and job changers and employers during cross-border partnerships in 2017

EURES cross-border partnerships (CBP)	Number of contacts with jobseekers and job changers	Number of contacts with employers
EURES Région Wallonne and Vlaams Gewest/Düsseldorf, Köln and Münster/Oost-Nederland and Zuid-Nederland (BE, DE, NL)	4 125	1 240
Galicia/North Portugal (ES-PT)	1 576	32
EURES-T Oberrhein (DE-FR-CH)	9 122	1 282
Scheldemond (DK-SE)	4 756	345
EURES-TriRegio (CZ-DE-PL)	6 106	2 176
Cross-border cooperation Extremadura–Alentejo (ES-PT)	264	21
EURES cross-border partnership Andalucia–Algarve (PT-ES)	471	403
EURES Euradria (IT-SI-HR)	1 345	303
EURES Grande Région (BE-DE-FR-LU)	53 500	-
EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK)	1 174	482
Total:	82 439	6 284

Source: Amalgam of individual CBPs reports from Annex II.

Table 13. Number of contacts with jobseekers and job changers and employers during cross-border partnerships in 2018

EURES cross-border partnerships	Number of contacts with jobseekers and job changers	Number of contacts with employers
EURES Région Wallonne and Vlaams Gewest/Düsseldorf, Köln and Münster/Oost-Nederland and Zuid-Nederland (BE, DE, NL)	6 803	1 250
Galicia/North Portugal (ES-PT)	1 732	33
EURES-T Oberrhein-Rhin Supérieur (DE-FR-CH)	4 189	511
Scheldemond (DK-SE)	647	839
EURES-TriRegio (CZ-DE-PL)	5 317	2 423
Cross-border cooperation Extremadura–Alentejo (ES-PT)	366	494
EURES cross-border partnership Andalucia–Algarve (PT-ES)	1 382	398
EURES Cross-border Øresund	1 800 *	
EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK)	650	
EURES in Iceland	2 427	929
Total:	22 863**	6 877**

Note: * The number of contacts for EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK) is an approximation provided in the report. Furthermore, the values for Øresund and Northern Ireland/Ireland are only reported for the total number of contacts not outlining the jobseeker/employer divide. The list is different from that of 2017 (VP/2016/005) because of the different call that the CBPs for 2018 (VP/2017/006) fall under. Source: Amalgam of individual CBPs reports from Annex II.

The tables below show the number of registered jobseekers and employers during EaSI-supported targeted mobility schemes in 2017 and 2018. The time periods are divided into semesters for the Your First EURES Job (YFEJ) programme.

Table 14. Number of registered jobseekers and job changers and employers during YFEJ targeted mobility schemes in 2017-2018

EURES Targeted Mobility Schemes (under VP/2014/013 VP/2015/006 and VP/2016/009)	registered	registered	registered
Germany-led projects	62	101	244
France-led projects	275	411	510
Italy-led projects	270	1997	2124
Sweden-led projects	2160	642	517

	Total number of registered employers 2017 Semester 1	Total number of registered employers 2017 Semester 2	Total number of registered employers 2018 Semester 1
France-led projects	253	346	354
Italy-led projects	131	195	164
Sweden-led projects	171	327	300

Note: Due to the specificities of the Germany-led project, the project does not register employers nor vacancies. Data derived from the YFEJ Progress Monitoring Reports for the period of 2017-2018. Source: YFEJ 4th Progress Monitoring Report, YFEJ 5th Progress Monitoring Report, and YFEJ 6th Progress Monitoring Report.

It can be observed that all of the YFEJ projects but one (led by Sweden), have experienced a steady increase in the number of registered jobseekers throughout the semesters. The picture is a bit less pattern-oriented with reference to employers. It should also be noted that both programmes – YFEJ and REACTIVATE – follow similar country-based trends, i.e. Italy-led projects have established the most contacts, followed by France and then Sweden.

Table 15. Number of registered jobseekers and job changers and employers during REACTIVATE targeted mobility schemes in 2017-2018

Resident title tangetea medinity contemes in Ec.	20.0
EURES Targeted Mobility Schemes (under	Total number of registered
VP/2016/011 and VP/2017/012)	jobseekers Oct '17-Sep '18
Italy-led projects	3286
France-led projects	400
Poland-led projects	16
Sweden-led projects	382
	Total number of registered
	employers Oct '17-Sep '18
Italy-led projects	598
France-led projects	249
Poland-led projects	3
Sweden-led projects	258

Source: REACTIVATE Progress Monitoring Report.

Complementary indicator 6.1. Examples of training for EURES advisers

The first complementary indicator presents the overall situation concerning training for EURES advisers as well as more specific examples. To start with, the joint training programme for all EURES staff has been overhauled so as to respond to the requirements of the new EURES Regulation (³⁰). The following two major changes have been made:

- The training scheme has been revised to ensure more flexibility, more capacity and more specific content.
- The initial training format has been replaced by a new, flexible and modular format called the 'consolidation phase'. This gives all EURES staff willing to access the European training programme a basic, common set of skills for their work in the EURES network.

The current training offer covers the following strategic areas for the network (31):

- Improvement of matching, placement and recruitment skills;
- Establishing cooperation with employers and interest groups;
- Tools and skills for communication on and promoting EURES activities;
- Development of key transversal skills including negotiation skills, project management skills at transnational level, capacity to develop cooperation projects;

³⁰https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/a311abfd-0857-11e6-b713-01aa75ed71a1/language-en

³¹ http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/scoreboard/performance_by_governance_tool/eures/index_en.htm

 Specific EURES-related information on issues such as social security, taxation and the recognition of qualification.

The aim of the overhaul is also to support more coherent training pathways and the consolidation of skills in strategic areas. Courses are available under the following competence pathways:

- Matching processes;
- Job recruitment services towards employers;
- Job placement services towards jobseekers;
- Communication.

Participation in training can be divided into seven different types:

- Consolidation Phase, which is the first training activity for EURES staff at European level. During this phase, participants broaden their knowledge of EURES and also gain the required basic set of skills and competences necessary for working at the European level within their organisation. The consolidation phase can be entered at any time via an online platform and is made up of three mandatory sequential components³²:
 - 1) self-assessment tool & motivation;
 - 2) on-site/online networking and learning workshop;
 - 3) virtual modules.
- Virtual Training, which acts as a supplementary guidance tool for those EURES advisers. The aim is to provide EURES staff with essential key information on specific topics relevant to their day-to-day work. Topics of the virtual training included services to employers, strategies and tools for matching skills, practical tools for EURES actors, EU resources for job mobility, EURES communication tools and multicultural issues as well as others (33).
- On-the-Spot Training, which, among many other things, aimed to improve the cooperation with other institutions as well as to find connections between different actors of the EURES network.
- Hands-On Communication Training, which focuses on EURES advisers in helping them implement communication and social media activities at a national level. Some of the activities included improving branding and networking skills, mastering the use of social media, etc.
- Organisational Training, which aims to improve cooperation between EURES and its stakeholders both inside and outside the network as well as to better address recruitment placement.
- Classroom Training, which encompasses lessons, case study analysis, revisiting participants' individual experiences, teamwork exercises, exchanges of good practices, etc. Much like virtual training, the purpose of classroom training is to provide EURES staff with the necessary information on specific topics relevant to their day-to-day work³⁴.
- EURES Networking Events, which emphasise the consolidation of the EURES network through information distribution, sharing of best practices and experiences, and engagement of a diversified number of key stakeholders (Members, Partners, private employment services, employers, universities, social partners, etc.)³⁵.

Figure 15 provides a visual overview of the different types of training.

^{32 &}lt;a href="https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=16518&langId=en">https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=16518&langId=en. See p. 18 for the specifics of the mandatory sequential components and other additional information.

^{33 &}lt;u>https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=16518&langId=en</u>. See **p. 29** for a more detailed explanation.

^{34 &}lt;u>https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=16518&langId=en</u>. See **p. 32** for a more detailed explanation.

http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=16518&langId=en. See p. 34 for a more detailed explanation.

10,8%

26,2%

Classroom Training

Consolidation Phase

Organisational Training

EURES Networking Events

On-the-Spot Training

Hands-On Communication Training

Figure 15. Division of participation by different types of training in 2017

Source: Call for tender VT/2016/047. Framework contract for the provision of training to the EURES network. Retrieved from: https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=16518&langId=en

Complementary indicator 6.2. Examples of successful services provided to jobseekers and employers via cross-border partnerships and targeted mobility schemes

Cross-border partnerships

In addition to job placements and individual contacts between EURES advisers, jobseekers and employers, the cross-border partnerships and targeted mobility schemes have provided other successful services. For instance, the cross-border partnership EURES-T Oberrhein—Rhin Supérieur 2017 launched a cross-border apprenticeship training programme for young people. The programme provided skill development sessions in the cross-border region that offered young people opportunities to gain international work experience and to obtain a double qualification. This cross-border partnership also designed and applied a one-stop-shop method, combining and integrating different services in cross-border countries, to service provision. The one-stop-shop optimised the treatment of cross-border workers' requests and indicated the specific needs of workers from different regions.

EURES cross-border partnership Northern Portugal and Galicia 2017 facilitated job matching, placement and recruitment processes and developed joint placement initiatives in line with the EURES recommendations. Some of these initiatives included the organisation of a 'Job day' under the umbrella of the European Job Days Portal and provision of comprehensive services that spanned the pre-recruitment and post-recruitment periods.

EURES cross-border partnership Scheldemond 2017 developed an application to assist with matching CVs and employers in the cross-border labour market. The partnership also ran a pilot training for jobseekers to increase their opportunities to find a job or apprenticeship placement.

To provide information about unique working and living conditions to jobseekers of migrant and refugee background, **EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-border Partnership 2017** implemented two targeted programmes: 'English for Employability' and 'Communicating across Cultures'.

The **cross-border cooperation Extremadura–Alentejo** established a technical network between the social security, taxation bodies and public employment services on both sides of the border. Not only does the network facilitate day-to-day labour movement in the border region it also ensures enforcement of commuters' rights and allows them to upload feedback and opinion regarding social security coordination rules and tax agreements.

Targeted mobility schemes

The Italian-led Targeted Mobility Scheme – **Your First EURES Job (YfEj 4.0)** – supported during February 2015-February 2017 offered a wide range of activities tailored to the individual needs of employers and jobless young people. The YfEj 4.0 provided financial support for language learning courses or successful placements in another EU country. Up to 1 064 young people received a relocation allowance and 225 jobseekers benefited from free language courses.

The Targeted Mobility Scheme led by Sweden, Your First EURES Job (TMS-YfEj), which was funded under the same call for the same duration as YfEj 4.0, also provided a range of successful services. In addition to the job placements, the project partners covered the expenses to travel to a job interview abroad for 633 young jobseekers; organised language courses benefiting 94 young people; issued recognition of qualifications for 127 jobseekers and offered financial assistance to 26 SMEs to hire young jobseekers and organise a job integration programme for them.

Examples from 2017 include France-led and Germany-led Targeted Mobility Schemes – YfEj – a Tool for Mobility and YfEj Germany. The France-led project placed 309 jobseekers while the Germany-led project placed 114 jobseekers. Three YfEj projects were also led by France, Italy and Sweden – YfEj – a Tool for Mobility – Second Step, YfEj TMS 5.0, and TMS-YfEj Sweden. The France-led project placed 142 jobseekers, the Italy-led project – 593, and the Sweden-led project – 616. Overall, the five projects that took place in 2017 have:

- filled 1 774 job vacancies;
- provided 1 643 relocation allowances;
- provided 14 supplementary relocation allowances;
- supported 1 115 job interviews;
- supported 263 jobseekers for language training;
- supported 84 SMES to provide integration training for YfEj job finders;
- supported 233 jobseekers regarding the recognition of qualifications.

In 2018, three YfEj projects led by France, Italy and Sweden yielded significant results. The France-led project placed 348 jobseekers, the Italy-led project – 429, and the Sweden-led project – 272. The three projects placed a total of 1 049 jobseekers. Overall, the three projects that took place in the first half of 2018 have:

- filled 1 204 job vacancies;
- provided 884 relocation allowances;
- provided 178 supplementary relocation allowances (significantly higher than in 2017);
- supported 732 job interviews;
- supported 442 jobseekers for language training;
- supported 99 SMES to provide integration training for YfEj job finders;
- supported 138 jobseekers regarding the recognition of qualifications.

Aside from YfEj projects targeting young jobseekers, there is also the REACTIVATE scheme focusing on jobseekers aged 35+. The projects led by Italy, France, Poland and Sweden have:

- filled a total of 648 vacancies:
- provided 530 relocation grants;
- provided 60 family relocation allowances;
- supported 460 job interviews in another Member State;
- supported 143 jobseekers for language training;
- supported 31 SMEs to provide integration training;
- supported 46 recognitions of qualifications for REACTIVATE job finders.

3.3. MICROFINANCE AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AXIS

The EaSI Programme aims to 'promote employment and social inclusion by increasing the availability and accessibility of microfinance for vulnerable people who wish to start up a micro-enterprise as well as for existing micro-enterprises, and by increasing access to finance for social enterprises' 36.

3.3.1. Financial implementation

The two tables below provide a breakdown of financial implementation under the MF/SE axis of EaSI in terms of thematic sections. In 2018, social entrepreneurship received relatively more funding than foreseen, compared to the microfinance thematic section. This is because the financial implementation of the social entrepreneurship thematic section had a slower start in 2015-2016 and is now catching up.

Table 16. Indicative and individual commitments under MF/SE axis in 2017³⁷

Table 10. Indicative and individual commitments under Mi / 3L axis in 2017					
	Commitments				
	Planned	Individual	Global	Total	% of total
MF/SE	35 997 770,00 €	24 293 315,62 €	11 725 784,51 €	36 019 100,13 €	29 %
MF/SE thematic sections					
Cross-cutting					
issues	52 308,00 €	25 549,13 €	26 373,00 €	51 922,13 €	0.14 %
Microfinance (>		·	·	·	
45 %)	19 205 462,00 €	9 683 472,00 €	9 543 706,00 €	19 227 178,00 €	53.38 %
Social					
entrepreneurship					
(> 45 %)	16 740 000,00 €	14 584 294,49 €	2 155 705,51 €	16 740 000,00 €	46.48 %

Table 17. Indicative and individual commitments under MF/SE axis in 2018³⁸

Table 17. Indicative and individual commitments under MF73E axis in 2018					
	Commitments				
	Planned	Individual	Global	Total	% of total
MF/SE	28 156 387,00 €	17 104 369,54 €	12 653 649,46 €	29 758 019,00 €	23 %
MF/SE thematic sections					
Cross-cutting					
issues	318 091,00 €	35 976,00 €	0,00 €	35 976,00 €	0.12 %
Microfinance (>					
45 %)	7 385 896,00 €	456 294,00 €	9 153 649,46 €	9 609 943,46 €	32.29 %
Social					
entrepreneurship					
(> 45 %)	20 452 400,00 €	16 612 099,54 €	3 500 000,00 €	20 112 099,54 €	67.59 %

3.3.2. Better access to, and the availability of, microfinance

Actions funded by the programme under the Microfinance window of MF/SE axis contributed to increasing the overall availability and access to finance for:

- vulnerable people, who wish to start up a micro-enterprise and who do not have access to a conventional credit market; and
- micro-enterprises, who employ such vulnerable persons.

The overall aim of such actions is to improve the employment situation of socially disadvantaged people and to promote their social inclusion.

³⁷ The calculations exclude actions sub-delegated to other entities, since individual and global commitments are not followed up for these actions.

³⁶ General objective e) from the EaSI Regulation.

³⁸ The calculations exclude actions sub-delegated to other entities, since individual and global commitments are not followed up for these actions.

The EaSI programme is expected to contribute to this goal to the extent that:

- Funding from EaSI creates a leverage effect. Such an effect is created by coinvestment either at the level of the Commission (e.g. by the EIB) or at the level of financial intermediaries.
- Vulnerable persons (who have lost or, are at risk of losing, their job, or have difficulty in entering or re-entering the labour market, or are at risk of social exclusion, or are socially excluded, and are in a disadvantaged position with regard to access to the conventional credit market), who wish to start up or develop their own micro-enterprises, as well as micro-enterprises in both the start-up and development phase, especially micro-enterprises which employ persons as referred to above, have an increasingly equal access to finance.

3.3.2.1. Outputs

The objectives of the MF/SE axis of EaSI are being achieved by supporting microcredit providers through financial instruments. These may include Guarantees and counterguarantees offered by the European Investment Fund (EIF) to financial intermediaries, thereby providing them with a partial credit risk protection for newly originated loans to eligible final recipients.

Table 18 provides a list of Financial Intermediaries, who have received support from the Microfinance Window of the EaSI Programme. In 2018, 27 contracts were signed in the area of microfinance with as much as EUR 57.4 million committed to supporting the 27 selected Financial Intermediaries.

Table 18. Financial Intermediaries participating in the Microfinance Window in 2018

Financial Intermediaries / Agreements	Country	Amount of legal commitment (EUR)
ALMI 2 - EaSI – MF	Sweden	9 342 611
ADIE 2- EaSI – MF	France	5 565 000
Qredits 2 - EaSi MF	Netherlands	4 950 000
Unicredit Italy - EaSI - MF	Italy	4 800 000
PerMicro 2 – EaSI MF	Italy	3 045 000
Microstart SCRL 2 – EaSI MF	Belgium	2 880 000
Laboral Kutxa 2 – EaSI – MF	Spain	2 610 000
Tatra Banka – EaSI – MF	Slovakia	2 520 000
Marginalen Bank Bankaktiebolag – EaSI MF	Sweden	1 945 052
Patria Bank 2 – EaSI MF	Romania	1 826 782
BT Microfinantare IFN – EaSI MF	Romania	1 715 854
LHV PANK 2 – EaSI MF	Estonia	1 700 000
OMA – EaSI MF	Finland	1 632 000
Altum JSC Development Finance Institution – EaSI MF	Latvia	1 608 000
Fibabanka - EaSI - MF	Turkey	1 600 000
Eurobank Ergasias 2 – EaSI MF	Greece	1 520 000
Banca Popolare Sant'Angelo – EaSI MF	Italy	1 200 000
Cooperative Bank of Thessaly – EaSI – MF	Greece	1 200 000
Opportunity Bank Serbia – EaSI – MF	Serbia	1 152 000
Komercni Banka 2 – EaSi MF	Czechia	987 074
Cooperative Bank Epirus – EaSI MF	Greece	908 000
CSOB - CZ – EaSI MF	Czechia	810 780
Capitalia – EaSI MF	Latvia	800 000
Erste & Steiermärkische Bank – EaSI MF	Austria	336 000
Cofiter – EaSI – MF	Italy	324 000
Confeserfidi – EaSI – MF	Italy	252 000
Sparkasse BankEaSI - MF	North Macedonia	168 000
	Overall:	57 398 154 €

Source: Annual reports from DG EMPL Microfinance Unit.

3.3.2.2. Outcome indicators

Headline indicator 7. Total number and volume of microloans provided, and leverage effect created (total volume of microloans/EU funding used for guarantees and other instruments)

By the end of September 2018³⁹, 47 684 microloans had been provided under the EaSI Microfinance Window. Up to EUR 570.3 million was disbursed, meaning that the average microloan amounted to around EUR 11 960.

Table 19. Cumulative number/volume of microfinance provided by EaSI for 2017-18

	2017	2018
Total number of microloans to final recipients with EU support	27 172	47 684
Volume of microloans (EUR) provided to final recipients (in millions)	333 94	570 30
Average microloan size (EUR)	12 290	11 960

Source: Annual reports from DG EMPL Microfinance Unit.

Having in mind that around EUR 129.3 million were used to provide guarantees to the Financial Intermediaries, **the leverage of 4.4 was achieved** under the Microfinance window. This means that the Financial Intermediaries have actually provided the final recipients with support, which is more than four times more than the amount of funding provided in guarantees by the EU.

Complementary indicator 7.1. Share of final recipients, who have received training and mentoring services

To ensure the highest effectiveness of the microloans, microfinance intermediaries regularly provide mentoring and training services to the final recipients. However, not all Financial Intermediaries were collecting data about the training/mentoring services provided. Out of 14 434 final recipients, who reported on this issue until the end of 2017, 75 % said that they had received training and mentoring services from the institutions providing microcredit. In 2018, the number of final recipients increased to 24 974 yet the percentage amount remained at 75 %.

Complementary indicator 7.2. Types of supported micro-enterprises per (1) sector and (2) country

Regarding the distribution of loans according to the sector of economic activity, most of the funding throughout 2017 and 2018 went to enterprises operating in the area of wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (29.9 % and 27.6 % respectively). Furthermore, a notable increase for agriculture, forestry and fishing can be observed in 2018. Interestingly enough, all five sectors from 2017 remained in 2018.

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³⁹ All operational data is generally provided until the end of September.

Table 20. Sectoral distribution of funding under the Microfinance Window of EaSI

abie 20. Costoral distribution of funding under the inferentiance trindent of 2401		
2016	2017	2018
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (33 %) Accommodation and food service activities (12.1 %)	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (29.9 %) Accommodation and food service activities (11.6 %)	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (27.6 %) Agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.6 %)
Construction (9.1 %)	Construction (8.7 %)	Accommodation and food service activities (11.4 %)
Transporting and storage (7.2 %)	Manufacturing (7.6 %)	Construction (8.9 %)
Manufacturing (7.1 %)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (7.4 %)	Manufacturing (7.1 %)

Source: Annual reports from DG EMPL Microfinance Unit.

In terms of the regional distribution throughout 2017-2018, the highest amounts of funding were disbursed to the final recipients in France (25.1 % and 18.9 % respectively). However, a decrease in the amount of funding received in France and Spain can be observed. It is also worth noting that Albania overtook Spain and the Netherlands in terms of the end-percentage distribution of funding. Overall, comparing the two programmes, it can be noted that France has historically had a leading role be it at a decreasing rate.

Table 21. Regional distribution of funding under the Microfinance Window of EaSI

2016	2017	2018
France (37.0 %)	France (25.1 %)	France (18.9 %)
Spain (15.6 %)	Spain (12.8 %)	Albania (11.4 %)
Netherlands (11.2 %)	Netherlands (10.4 %)	Spain (10.7 %)

Source: Annual reports from DG EMPL Microfinance Unit.

3.3.3. Better access to finance for social enterprises

Under the Social Entrepreneurship window of the MF/SE axis, EaSI is funding actions aimed at increasing the overall availability and access to finance for social enterprises and thus supporting the development of the European social investment market. Subsequently, this will contribute to achieving the ultimate outcome of EaSI by improving the employment situation and including vulnerable people in society. The latter aim will be achieved not only through potential employment of vulnerable persons but also via the pursuit of other measurable positive social impacts, which according to the Regulation must be the primary objective of a social enterprise.

EaSI is expected to contribute to improving access to finance for social enterprises to the extent that:

- funding from EaSI enables increasing financial support (in terms of number and volume of financial support) to social enterprises;
- supported social enterprises pursue an increasing variety of social goals (there
 is a widening coverage of needs that the social investment market aims to
 satisfy).

3.3.3.1. Outputs

This is being achieved by providing financial support to investors in social enterprises through various financial instruments, which may include guarantees (predominantly), debt instruments, equity/quasi-equity instruments.

Table 22 provides the list of Financial Intermediaries, who have received support from the Social Entrepreneurship Window of the EaSI Programme. Some of the institutions, e.g. La Nef in France and Erste Bank in Austria, participate in both microfinance and social entrepreneurship schemes. In 2018, 12 contracts were signed with Financial

Intermediaries in the area of social entrepreneurship; EUR 20 million were used to guarantee the funding provided by these intermediaries to the final recipients.

Table 22. Financial Intermediaries participating in the Social Entrepreneurship Window in 2018

Williadw III 2016		
Financial Intermediaries/Agreements	Country	Amount of legal commitment (EUR)
Microbank – EaSI SE	Spain	6 000 000
La Nef 2 – EaSI – SE	France	4 224 000
Erste Bank – Umbrella – Slovenska Sporitelna – EaSI – SE	Slovakia	1 920 000
Credal – EaSI – SE	Belgium	1 800 000
Erste Bank – Umbrella – Ceska Sporitelna – EaSI – SE	Czechia	1 440 000
Erste Bank – Umbrella – Banca Comerciala Romana – EaSI – SE	Romania	1 200 000
Hefboom – EaSI – SE	Belgium	1 200 000
OMA – EaSI SE	Finland	800 000
Erste Bank – Umbrella – Erste Bank Hungary – EaSI – SE	Hungary	600 000
Erste Bank – Umbrella – Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen – EaSI – SE	Austria	360 000
Erste Bank – Umbrella – Erste & Steiermärkische Bank – EaSI – SE	Austria	360 000
Erste Bank – Umbrella – Erste Bank Novi Sad – EaSI – SE	Serbia	120 000
	Overall:	20 024 000 €

Source: Annual reports from DG EMPL Microfinance Unit.

3.3.3.2. Outcome indicators

Headline indicator 8. Total number of social enterprises supported, and the volume of funding provided

In total, 263 social enterprises received funding through the EaSI Social Entrepreneurship Window until the end of September 2017. Together they received around EUR 24.6 million, while the single average support amounted to around EUR 98 400. In 2018, the number of social enterprises who received funding increased to 949 (threefold increase). A total of EUR 110 million was received, averaging EUR 127 300 EUR per enterprise (an almost 30 % increase over 2017). Over half of the loans were provided by the Spanish institution Microbank and French institution La Nef.

Complementary indicator 8.1. Types of supported social enterprises per (1) sector and (2) country

Similar to the distribution of loans according to the sector of economic activity in microfinance, most of the funding throughout 2017 and 2018 went to social enterprises operating in the area of wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, although to a lesser extent (18 % and 15.8 % respectively). A notable drop in manufacturing can also be observed (from 13.6 % to 10.4 %) while other service activities remained more stable. Lastly, agriculture, forestry and fishing were overtaken by human health and social work activities in the list. It is also interesting to see the diminishing level of funding for agriculture, forestry and fishing throughout 2016-2017 which finally does not feature in 2018.

Table 23. Sectoral distribution of funding in the MF/SE axis of EaSI

rubic 20. Octoral distribution of farially in the Mi / OL dais of Edol			
2016	2017	2018	
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (28.1 %)	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (18 %)	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15.8 %)	
Manufacturing (19.6 %)	Manufacturing (13.6 %)	Other service activities (12 %)	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (18.2 %)	Other service activities (11.6 %)	Human health and social work activities (11.2 %)	
Professional, scientific and technical activities (10.9 %)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (10.4 %)	Manufacturing (10.4 %)	

Source: Annual reports from DG EMPL Microfinance Unit.

As can be seen in Table 24, France continues to be the leader in terms of the amount of disbursed funding to final recipients. However, a decrease can be observed from 2017 to 2018, much like throughout 2016-2017. Conversely, the amount of funding for final recipients in Spain has increased. It should also be noted that the same pattern of regional distribution concerning funding for social entrepreneurship and microfinance can be observed – both France and Spain are in the leading positions for 2017 and 2018. On a broader scale, it should also be noted that the number of final recipient countries has increased significantly. This also explains the decrease in funding received by France.

Table 24. Regional distribution of funding in the MF/SE axis of EaSI

2016	2017	2018
France (90.8 %)	France (62 %)	France (46.1 %)
Poland (8.05 %)	Spain (16.4 %)	Spain (20.8 %)
Spain (1.15 %)	Poland (12.4 %)	Italy (14.8 %)
	Austria (7.6 %)	Poland (5.2 %)
	Slovakia (0.8 %)	Austria (3.4 %)
	Slovenia (0.8 %)	Netherlands (2.4 %)
		Belgium (2.4 %)
		Slovakia (1.9 %)
		Hungary (0.7 %)
		Serbia (0.6 %)
		Denmark (0.5 %)
		United Kingdom (0.5 %)
		Czech Republic (0.3 %)
		Slovenia (0.2 %)
		Romania (0.1 %)
		Croatia (0.1 %)

Source: Annual reports from DG EMPL Microfinance Unit.

3.3.4. Stronger institutional capacity of microcredit providers

In addition to providing loans to vulnerable persons, micro and social enterprises, EaSI also aims to build up the institutional capacity of microcredit providers. Experience with the predecessor instruments (Progress Microfinance Facility and JASMINE) showed that the capacity of the microfinance institutions needs to be further strengthened to improve the quality of services provided to final recipients. This, in turn, contributes to increasing access to finance for vulnerable people and micro-enterprises through, for instance, better-qualified staff (loan officers), ability to hire new people, and modernised internal working procedures (e.g. new IT system).

3.3.4.1. Outputs

To achieve this objective, actions funded under the MF/SE axis will not concentrate on mutual learning, training and similar activities, but on support for improvement of the microcredit providers' infrastructure. Technical assistance activities are however being offered to microcredit providers under the Progress axis of EaSI.

EaSI is expected to contribute to stronger institutional capacity of microcredit providers to the extent that:

- the institutional capacity of microcredit providers in terms of funding (which can be received from EaSI financial instruments), human resources, operational management as well as systems and infrastructure is adequate;
- microcredit providers comply with the European-level standards in terms of their institutional capacity (specifically, to the European Code of Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision).

3.3.4.2. Outcome indicators

Headline indicator 9. Examples of EaSI-funded capacity building for microcredit providers

In December 2016, the Commission launched the tool to build up the institutional capacity of the microcredit providers funded under the MF/SE axis of EaSI that have not yet reached sustainability or are in need of risk capital to sustain their growth and development⁴⁰. The scheme is called **the EaSI Capacity Building Investments Window**. The Window provides funding to microfinance institutions mainly through equity investments, such as seed financing⁴¹ and risk capital⁴². The following activities are supported by the EIF:

- Organisational development and expansion, including branch expansion, scaling-up or developing IT infrastructure (e.g. mobile banking), or investments in human resources such as recruitment and training of staff;
- Strengthening operational and institutional capabilities, including, but not limited to, investments in working capital and in improving the strategic/governance capabilities of the financial intermediary in order to maintain a balanced business, financial sustainability and social performance focus:
- Institutional capacity building to increase the indebtedness capacity of Financial Intermediaries while supporting them to retain a balanced socio-commercial orientation.

The ultimate objective of this instrument is **to build up the institutional capacity of selected financial intermediaries that have not yet reached sustainability** or are in need of risk capital to sustain their growth and development. An indicative amount of EUR 26 million has been earmarked within the EaSI Programme for this initiative.

The setting up of this scheme can be seen as a reaction to the findings of the annual implementation reports of the predecessor Progress Microfinance Facility. They have often concluded that the institutional capacity of microcredit providers was seen as insufficient. The annual reports of the predecessor programme often noted that the issue of providers' institutional capacity was acknowledged to be a bottleneck that slows down the disbursement of loans⁴³.

In October 2018, during the 4th European Microfinance Day, the first capacity building agreement in Europe was signed with the Helenos Fund under the EaSI programme to

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^{40 &}lt;a href="https://www.eif.org/what_we_do/microfinance/easi/easi-capacity-building-investments-window/index.htm">https://www.eif.org/what_we_do/microfinance/easi/easi-capacity-building-investments-window/index.htm

⁴¹ Seed financing typically goes to very young companies that have a product under development or an idea that they want to pursue but are a long way away from having an actual product and being able to earn revenues in the market.

⁴² Risk capital consists of investment funds allocated to speculative activity and refers to the funds used for high-risk, high-reward investments.

⁴³ Report on the Implementation of the European Progress Microfinance Facility 2012, 16.

support microfinance providers across Europe⁴⁴. The agreement allows launching Helenos with a targeted investment capacity of EUR 25 million for equity and quasi-equity investments to around 25 microfinance institutions and social finance providers across the EU over the next five years. The initiative is based on the evidence that inclusive finance does, in fact, provide people who are excluded from financial services with an opportunity to launch and develop micro and social enterprises, thereby creating opportunities for them to become the leaders of tomorrow⁴⁵.

Another tool developed to support the capacity of the Financial Intermediaries is the **EaSI Technical Assistance**. The EaSI Technical Assistance is the non-financial component of the programme and aims at building the European microfinance market and facilitating access to EaSI financial instruments. Building on the experience of the fi-compass, the EaSI Technical assistance was launched in 2018 and includes provision of the following services:

- targeted capacity building services to microfinance institutions through training;
- rating, institutional assessment and evaluation services to microfinance institutions;
- Exchange and dissemination of good practices in the European microfinance sector;
- targeted capacity-building services to microfinance institutions on the European Code of Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision.

The Code is a self-regulation tool promoted by the sector in order to uphold high ethical lending standards of microfinance institutions in the EU. The Code sets out good practice guidelines for microcredit providers that are expected to better enable the sector organisations to face the challenges of accessing long-term finance, maintaining and raising the quality of services and moving towards sustainability. **The objective of the Code is to outline a set of common standards in terms of the operation of and reporting by microcredit providers** for the areas of customer and investor relations, governance, risk management, reporting standards and management information system. Compliance with the Code ensures a high degree of protection of customers (many of them in a vulnerable situation) and of investors (many of them committed to social purposes).

As a pre-condition for benefiting from an EaSI Microfinance Guarantee, EaSI Technical Assistance or EaSI Capacity Building, non-bank microcredit providers have to sign up to the Code and banks (covered by regulatory requirements applicable to banks) have to endorse it.

Non-bank microcredit providers that are part of the EIF financial transactions have to comply with the Code after a grace period of 18 months (36 months in the case of Greenfield institutions). The providers have to pass a certification process, conducted by an independent rating agency.

The Code was first introduced as a pilot project in mid-2015. In February 2017, the Dutch firm Qredits received the first award certifying compliance with the provisions of the Code.

Since the beginning of the process, the Code has already achieved several important accomplishments⁴⁶:

^{44 &}lt;a href="https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/juncker-plan-new-eur-25-million-fund-benefits-first-capacity-building-agreement-europe-support-microfinance-providers-2018-oct-26_en">https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/juncker-plan-new-eur-25-million-fund-benefits-first-capacity-building-agreement-europe-support-microfinance-providers-2018-oct-26_en

⁴⁵ https://www.european-microfinance.org/news/helenos-launched-first-european-private-equity-fund

⁴⁶ See: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/easi-micpro/static/cogc_en.html

- 33 microcredit providers from 12 countries have been selected and received institutional assessment or rating, as well as tailored training to increase the quality of their internal processes.
- 39 microcredit providers have received technical assistance to implement the Code's best practice guidelines covering Governance, Strategic Planning, Risk Management, Management Information Systems and Reporting for the European Microfinance Industry.
- 35 EaSI technical assistance workshops and seminars were organised in Albania, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, the Slovak Republic and the UK. Event co-organisers were local microfinance associations, the European Parliament and Universities, and the overall audience reached more than 1 000 practitioners.

4. CONTRIBUTION TO PROGRAMME'S LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

This chapter reviews the extent to which EaSI has contributed to the achievement of its general objectives which refer to the long-term goals that the Programme is expected to achieve as enshrined in the EaSI Regulation (⁴⁷). It presents the rationale for each of the objectives, describes their links to the programme-funded activities and their results – presented in the previous chapter – and measures progress against predefined indicators. It also provides examples of policy reforms, social innovations and the improvement of EU legislation, which took place in 2017-2018, with the contribution of the programme.

This section of the report reviews the extent to which EaSI has contributed to the achievement of its five general objectives:

- 1. Stronger ownership of EU objectives;
- 2. Facilitation of policy reforms;
- 3. Modernisation and effective application of EU law;
- 4. Improved conditions for voluntary geographic mobility whilst enforcing workers' rights;
- 5. Increased access to finance for vulnerable persons, micro- and social enterprises.

4.1. STRONGER OWNERSHIP OF EU OBJECTIVES

The first general objective of the programme is **to strengthen ownership among policymakers at all levels**, and to produce concrete, coordinated and innovative actions at both Union and Member State level, in respect of the Union objectives in the target fields, in close collaboration with the social partners, as well as civil society organisations and public and private bodies (⁴⁸).

To produce concrete, coordinated and innovative actions and to sustain their implementation, policymakers at all levels should agree on the common EU objectives in the social and employment policy fields and be willing to take action to implement them. Thus, ownership of objectives implies not only a good understanding of those objectives (which is also shared with other stakeholders in the field) but also readiness to act to achieve them. Improved shared understanding and stronger ownership requires timely collection and analysis of relevant and accurate evidence and policy advice capable of withstanding detailed scrutiny and rallying EU-wide support as well as organisation of peer reviews, mutual learning activities and other types of events, which respond to the needs, concerns and expectations of EU and national policymakers and other stakeholders. It is also very important that the process in which EU objectives are defined is inclusive, i.e. social partners, civil society organisations and all other relevant public and private bodies must be involved. Such organisations must also possess a capacity to transmit the views of the societal groups that they represent.

Ensuring that policymakers at all levels feel stronger ownership of EU objectives therefore chiefly depends on the availability of comparable policy evidence, effective information sharing, mutual learning and dialogue as well as on the capacities of national and EU organisations to advocate for common actions and to support policy implementation, i.e. outputs supported by the EaSI programme.

Below the report assesses the contribution of EaSI to creating stronger ownership of EU objectives in terms of the outcome indicators.

⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 4 (a).

⁴⁸ Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 4 (a).

Headline indicator 10. Share of stakeholders who feel familiar with the main issues in the policy fields covered by EaSI

The awareness level of stakeholders with regard to the main issues in the policy fields covered by EaSI shows the extent to which common EU policy priorities have reached relevant stakeholders. According to the 2019 Stakeholder Survey results, the general stakeholder awareness level is high; it stands at 70 % (71 % in 2017, 63 % in 2015). The tables below provide an overview of the stakeholders' familiarity with the main issues in the policy fields covered by EaSI. No target for a satisfactory awareness level has been set.

In the area of SPSI, respondents to the EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019 are most familiar with fighting poverty and social inclusion (84 %), equality of treatment and opportunities regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (78 %) and gender equality (77 %) that are set in the EaSI Regulation. Less familiar issues in the policy area of SPSI concern new and more specific principles enshrined in the European Pillar of Social rights, such as access to essential services of good quality, including water, sanitation, energy, transport, financial services and digital communications (46 %), access to affordable and quality long-term care (49 %) and housing and assistance for the homeless (49 %).

Figure 16. Most to least familiar policy issues in the field of <u>social protection and</u> <u>social inclusion</u>

Social protection and social inclusion	Stakeholders familiar with the issue
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	84 %
Equality of treatment and opportunities regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation Gender equality	78 %
Housing and assistance for the homeless	77 %
Access to affordable and quality long-term care	49 %
. 5 6	49 %
Access to essential services of good quality, including water, sanitation, energy, transport, financial services and digital communications	46 %

Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

In the area of employment, respondents to the EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019 are most familiar with active support to employment (83 %), gender equality (82 %) and tackling long-term unemployment (78 %). In contrast, harnessing the potential of job-rich sectors (58 %), tackling informal and undeclared work (60 %) and integration of marginalised people in society and in the labour market (notably, integration of refugees and vulnerable migrants, homeless and Roma communities) (66 %) are the least familiar issues among stakeholders with experience and expertise in this policy area.

Figure 17. Most to least familiar policy issues in the field of employment

Employment	Stakeholders familiar with the issue
Active support to employment	83 %
Gender equality	82 %
Tackling long-term unemployment	78 %
Integration of marginalised people in society and in the labour market (notably, integration of refugees and vulnerable migrants, homeless and Roma communities)	66 %
Tackling informal and undeclared work	60 %
Harnessing the potential of job-rich sectors	58 %

Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

In the area of working conditions, stakeholders are most familiar with health and safety at work (91 %), social dialogue and involvement of workers (82 %) and transparent and predictable working conditions (81 %). The least familiar issues included adequate social protection of workers and self-employed (65 %), equality of treatment and opportunities regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (49 %) and seasonal work (68 %).

Figure 18. Most to least familiar policy issues in the field of working conditions

Employment	Stakeholders familiar with the issue
Health and safety at work	91 %
Social dialogue and involvement of workers	82 %
Transparent and predictable working conditions	81 %
Seasonal work	68 %
Equality of treatment and opportunities regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	66 %
Adequate social protection of workers and self-employed	65 %

Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

Stakeholders in the area of EURES (labour mobility) are most familiar with improving transparency of job vacancies, job applications and any related information for jobseekers, workers and employers (92 %), enhancing the matching of jobs and jobseekers across borders (91 %) and rights at work and fair working conditions (89 %). Cross-border enforcement of relevant Union law, including facilitating joint inspections (56 %), posting of workers (72 %) and cooperation of Public and Private Employment Services for intra-EU labour mobility (67 %) are the policy issues with which the stakeholders feel the least familiar.

Figure 19. Most to least familiar policy issues in the field of EURES (labour mobility)

EURES (labour mobility)	Stakeholders familiar with the issue
Improving transparency of job vacancies, job applications and any related information for jobseekers, workers and employers	92 %
Enhancing the matching of jobs and jobseekers across borders	91 %
Rights at work and fair working conditions	89 %
Cooperation of Public and Private Employment Services for intra-EU labour mobility	76 %
Posting of workers	72 %
Cross-border enforcement of relevant Union law, including facilitating joint inspections	56 %

Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

In the area of microfinance and social entrepreneurship, stakeholders feel most familiar with supporting social enterprises (89 %), increasing access to microfinance (83 %) and strengthening capacity of microfinance institutions (83 %). Less familiar issues include access to adequate social protection of workers and self-employed (49 %), inclusion of persons with disabilities (54 %) and social policy and labour market innovation (60 %).

Figure 20. Most to least familiar policy issues in the field of microfinance and social entrepreneurship

Microfinance and social entrepreneurship	Stakeholders familiar with the issue
Supporting social enterprises	89 %
Increasing access to microfinance	83 %
Strengthening capacity of microfinance institutions	83 %
Social policy and labour market innovation	60 %

Inclusion of persons with disabilities	54 %
Access to adequate social protection of workers and self-employed	49 %

Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

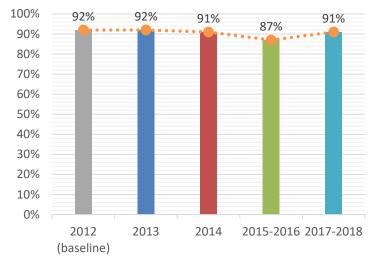
Complementary indicator 10.1. Declared gain of better understanding of EU policies and legislation

Indicator of DG EMPL's Management Plan		
Milestone (2017)	>85 %	
Target (2020)	Maintain results over 85 %	

In total, 91% of participants in EaSI-funded events, who submitted their responses in the survey, agreed that the event in which they participated helped them to gain a better understanding of EU policies and objectives of the policy field that the event addressed. This is more than reported in the 2015-2016 period (87%), the same as in 2014 and a bit lower than the value of the 2013 Annual Progress Survey (92%).

The target for this indicator was set in the DG EMPL Management Plan and the Strategic Plan 2016-2020. The Commission aims to maintain the results over 85 %. As demonstrated, **the performance of the programme per this indicator is in line with the target**. See Figure 21 for an overview of the development of the values related to this indicator over time.

Figure 21 Share of participants in EaSI-funded events who agreed that the event in which they participated helped them to gain a better understanding of EU policies and objectives of the policy field that the event addressed



Source: Annual Progress Survey 2013 and survey of participants in EaSI-funded events 2014, 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

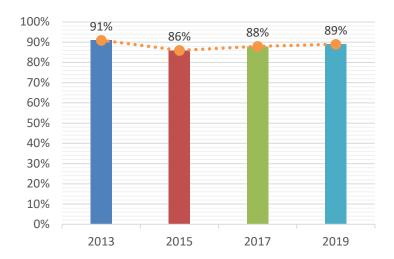
Complementary indicator 10.2. Active collaboration and partnership between government institutions of the EU and Member States

Indicator of DG EMPL's Management Plan	
Milestone (2017)	>85 %
Target (2020)	Maintain results over 85 %

A large share of officials of national, regional and local institutions (89 %) have indicated that they collaborate actively with the EU institutions. Another positive aspect is a stable increasing trend for this indicator over the past years (88 % in 2017; 86 % in 2014; 91 % in 2013 – Annual PROGRESS survey).

The target for this indicator, outlined in the DG EMPL Management Plan and the Strategic Plan 2016-2020, aims to maintain the results over 85 %. **The performance of the programme per this indicator is in line with the target.** The figure below provides an overview of the indicators' development.

Figure 22. Share of officials working in national, regional and local government institutions indicating that they collaborate actively with government institutions of the EU



Source: The PROGRESS Annual Survey 2013 and the EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2015, 2017 and 2019.

The percentage is high for all groups of stakeholders. In total, 89 % feel a sense of collaboration between their organisation and the EU institutions. It is noteworthy that officials of EU institutions (91 %) whose opinion is indicative of the state of collaboration within the EU institutional set-up are positive. A large share of employees/volunteers in European-level NGO networks and employees also feel a sense of collaboration (88 %) with EU institutions. As in 2014 and 2017, employees/volunteers in national NGOs feel a somewhat less sense of collaboration with EU institutions, in comparison with other stakeholder groups. However, the percentage is still high (71 %) and the trend has been increasing over the past few years (compared to 57 % in 2017).

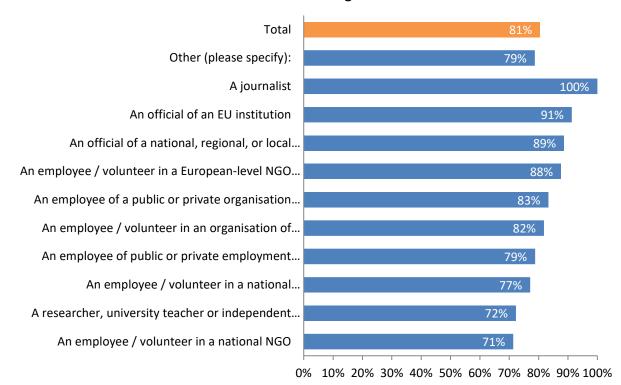


Figure 23. Share of officials working in the following organisations indicating that there is a sense of collaboration between their organisation and the EU institutions

Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

4.2. FACILITATION OF POLICY REFORMS, CONVERGENCE AND CAPACITIES FOR SOCIAL INNOVATION AND MUTUAL LEARNING

The second general objective of the programme is to support the development of adequate, accessible and efficient social protection systems and labour markets and facilitate policy reform in the target fields, notably by promoting decent work and working conditions, a prevention culture for health and safety at work, a healthier balance between professional and private life and good governance for social objectives, including convergence, as well as mutual learning and social innovation⁴⁹.

EaSI aims to facilitate policy reforms to the extent that:

- 1. EaSI-funded policy innovations contribute to facilitation of policy reforms;
- 2. Learning among the EU Member States is enhanced.

First, EaSI supports activities testing social and labour policy innovations on the ground before the possible dissemination and/or scaling-up of the most successful innovations, including further support of the ESF⁵⁰. Creating better conditions for social policy innovations has been key to testing and implementing innovative policy solutions, which, in turn, can translate into policy reforms (in particular, as concerns innovations at the systemic level relevant for strategic welfare reforms).

Making sure that the relevant knowledge and expertise gained through social policy experimentation activities are available and easily accessible is key for the second

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⁴⁹ Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 4 (b).

⁵⁰ Notably, such action was supported by the public consultation with the stakeholders before the launch of the Programme: see Impact Assessment of the ESF and related instruments, SEC(2011) 1130 final, Brussels, 6 October 2011, 7.

aspect of this objective – information sharing, mutual learning and dialogue. Effective dissemination of knowledge generated by EaSI can enhance modernisation of social and labour market systems and other policy reforms.

Headline indicator 11. Declared use of social and labour market policy innovation in the implementation of social CSRs and the results of social policy experimentation for policymaking

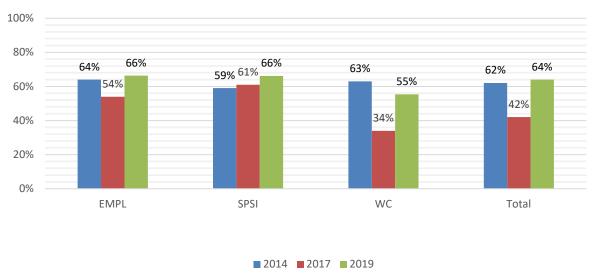
Indicator of DG EMPL's Management Plan		
Milestone (2017)	64 %	
Target (2020)	>66 %	

In total, 64 % of stakeholders declare that they have used or intend to use social policy innovations developed at the EU level for policymaking⁵¹. The result is slightly higher than the baseline set in 2014 at 62 %.

Around 66 % of stakeholders within the policy area of employment and also within the area of SPSI have used or intend to use social and labour market policy innovation. In the area of working conditions, around 55 % of stakeholders chose this answer.

The target value for this indicator was set in the DG EMPL Management Plan and Strategic Plan at over 66 % of stakeholders by 2020. **The latest total figure is in line with this target**, and the results in the policy areas of employment and SPSI have already reached the target. Nevertheless, over the past few years, the figures have fluctuated significantly, with the exception of figures related to stakeholders in the SPSI policy area where the trend is incremental. The indicators should continue to be monitored to maintain the positive trends.

Figure 24. Share of stakeholders who declare that they have used or intend to use social policy innovations developed at the EU level for policymaking or implementation



Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

Complementary indicator 11.1. Share of national, regional and local policymakers and civil society representatives who declare that they have used (or intend to use) outputs produced by EaSI-funded analytical activities for policymaking or advocacy

⁵¹ This indicator is calculated by counting only responses of those stakeholders, who said they are familiar with social and labour market policy innovations at the EU level.

According to the Stakeholder Survey 2019, around 73 % of national, regional and local policymakers and civil society representatives indicate that they have used or intend to use the major EaSI-supported policy evidence for policymaking or advocacy. This is slightly less than for the same categories of stakeholders working at EU level (75 %).

In total, 71 % of all stakeholders, regardless of their professional affiliation report that they have used or intend to use the policy evidence for policymaking or advocacy. This is less than in 2014 when around 79 % of all stakeholders declared this.

Complementary indicator 11.2. Examples of how EaSI outputs, including social and labour market policy innovations, were used for national and local policy reforms

This section provides selected examples of how EaSI-funded outputs (in particular, social policy experimentation and innovation projects) have contributed to supporting national and local policy reforms. Please note that examples provided in this section are based on the intentions to use EaSI-funded outputs stated by stakeholders. This means that while stakeholders have stated their intention to use the outputs as described, we have not analysed whether they have actually followed up on the intentions. This will be a task for the evaluation of EaSI.

Table 25. Examples of how EaSI-funded outputs were used for national and local policy reforms

Examples:

With support from the EaSI-funded project 'Review of the minimum income schemes in Spain from the perspective of cost effectiveness' (2015-2017), the Spanish Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality thoroughly reviewed the minimum income guarantee system based on records of the different responsible administrations. This review aimed: (1) to acquire better and more updated knowledge about the current minimum income guarantee system in Spain, as well as its effectiveness in preventing poverty and supporting access to employment; and (2) to identify possible improvements in terms of coverage, consistency and complementarity with various benefits and the system's adaptation to current and future needs.

On the basis of the review, the Spanish Ministry has identified reform priorities with the lowest possible budgetary cost and with the greatest possible positive impact on employment and growth in line with the country-specific recommendations. As a result of the project, the ministry has also:

- Produced sound and up-to-date evidence and an increase in knowledge among key stakeholders on the functioning of the Spanish minimum income system, including its weaknesses and strengths;
- Improved coordination of key actors' initiatives to reform the scheme.

Between 2015 and 2017, the EaSI-funded project 'SHARE wave 6 in Croatia' aimed to **enhance** data quality and data availability on ageing processes to support policy reforms by rigorous evidence. By supporting the implementation of the SHARE survey in Croatia, the project team also contributed a common European longitudinal study needed in researching the ageing process both on the individual and aggregate level. Ultimately, the data serve as a scientific base for more efficient public policies to improve the quality of life in older age and ease the adaptation to new demographic conditions.

The implementation of SHARE in Croatia has produced important impacts at both national and EU level. Panel surveys tracking individuals over a longer time period from multiple perspectives were carried out for the first time in Croatia. The data provide an innovative evidence base for effective policymaking and increased data quality. According to the project coordinator, the data will be used in answering many open questions in Croatia on health and health care, employment, retirement, working conditions, pensions, social networks etc. The data will be especially relevant for setting out pension reforms as well as employment policy for older workers – both being key tasks of the Ministry of Labour and Pension System.

In 2017, EaSI also funded the SHARE survey in Spain. The aim of the survey in Spain was to collect data on health, socioeconomic status and social and family networks of individuals aged 50 or older in Spain. The data collected during the project will contribute to a multidisciplinary and cross-national panel database of micro data called the 'Survey of Health, Ageing and

Retirement in Europe (SHARE),' which has been successful in providing support for evidence-based policymaking, both at the Union and the Member State level.

The outcome of this project is a dataset of the 6th SHARE survey in Spain, which will supplement a cross-national SHARE database. Spain joined the project from the very beginning with the aim that SHARE would become a stable and long-lasting infrastructure which provides longitudinal data of the same individuals every two years.

The SHARE survey has informed policymakers both at the Union and the Member State level. Though the policy evidence has not been generated yet with Spanish data, the project coordinator hopes the availability of this data will allow researchers to produce scientific results and policymakers to design fact-based social policies and reforms.

The EaSI-funded project 'Policies for an Aged Workforce in the EU – PAWEU' (2015-2017) aimed to assess the challenges faced by EU countries with ageing workforces and the policies that could help them cope with these challenges. Focusing on individuals aged 50–69, the project aimed to:

- review the features of national policies and welfare systems that could affect older workers' employability and their well-being;
- identify the main factors limiting or favouring older workers' employability.

The final report, which contains a review of the national policies targeting ageing workers, a detailed assessment of the Italian and Romanian cases, and an empirical analysis of older individuals' workability, were the main results of the project. The project results are expected to have an impact on national policies regarding pension systems and labour market policies geared toward an ageing workforce.

The research report concluded that gender, marital status, education and perceived health have a different impact in different European country clusters on one's likelihood of being active at an older age or continuing to work after retirement. Therefore, the project partners claimed that multiple policy strategies and employer initiatives should be considered in order to improve economic efficiency, working conditions and the well-being of aged workers.

Some of the measures to be considered should include pension policies, passive and active labour market policies devoted to older workers, as well as age-management strategies implemented by employers. Measures related to pension policies might include flexibility of retirement ages, introducing actuarial penalties for early retirement, considering individual health when defining requirements for early retirement, and establishing partial pension schemes, which could combine reduced working hours with the provision of a share of the pension. Passive and active labour market policy measures might feature retraining programmes and public jobs for older workers who are unable to continue performing their previous job tasks. Good age-management practices might touch upon areas such as health care, flexibility, training and redeployment.

A 'Labour market policy thematic review 2017: in-depth analysis of the impact of reforms on inequality' was published by the network of external experts – the European Centre of Expertise (ECE) in the field of labour law, employment and labour market policy. The experts were asked to select a limited number of reforms to report on, prioritising them in terms of their impact on inequalities and not to present an exhaustive discussion of reforms in 2015 and 2016. This review and the country reports therefore do not seek to provide a comprehensive picture of all relevant reforms implemented in recent years. Particular attention is given to reforms triggered by country-specific recommendations. If certain systems/policies had already been reformed before 2015, such reforms are not included in the scope of this review.

The EaSI-funded 'Study on integrated delivery of social services (IDSS) aiming at the activation of minimum income recipients in the labour market – success factors and reform pathways' was published in 2018. It examined the reform processes focused on the integration of employment and social services aimed at the activation of minimum income recipients in the labour market. The study was based on a detailed description of reform processes in 12 selected countries (Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia). Through a comparative analysis of these reform processes as well as analysis (where possible) of the cost effectiveness of the reforms, the study has identified the determinants for reform success (and failure) and elaborate reform pathways towards successful service integration.

The EaSI-funded Peer Review on 'Germany's latest reforms of the long-term care system' took place in Berlin, Germany, on 11-12 January 2018.

Increased longevity, medical advances, shrinking working-age population and changing family patterns mean that Member States of the European Union, while diverse, face a common challenge of growing needs for long-term care. Improving access to quality and affordable long-term care services, in particular to community-based care, provided by adequately qualified professionals, is therefore crucial across Europe.

Germany has responded to these challenges with three 'Long-Term Care Strengthening Acts' that entered into force during the past legislative period from 2013 to 2017. The legislative changes redefine long-term care needs and aim to strengthen community-based care by support and counselling opportunities in municipalities and enhanced support for informal and formal carers.

This Peer Review thus provided an occasion to compare the German reforms to other Member States' policies in the area of long-term care. German stakeholders presented an overview of their latest reforms and good practices to other Member States, while these presented their responses to similar challenges. The event focused on the following key areas:

- How to define long-term care needs and how to assess individual care needs;
- How to strengthen long-term care at home and in the community via local counselling and support structures;
- New types of (semi-)residential arrangements;
- Better coordination between health and social care services.

The German Federal Ministry of Health hosted this event and exchanged lessons learned, good and innovative practices with participants from Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, France, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.

4.3. MODERNISATION AND EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF EU LAW

The third general objective of the programme is to **ensure that Union law on matters** relating to the target fields is effectively applied, and, where necessary, **contributes to modernising Union law**, in line with decent work principles and taking into account the Smart Regulation principles⁵².

In order to create a level playing field and guarantee a common level of EU legal protection to all people and organisations, effective application of EU law throughout the EU must be ensured. Through funding various activities, EaSI supports monitoring, effective application and enforcement of EU legislation developed in the fields of employment, social protection and social inclusion and, especially, working conditions (in the areas of labour law, and health and safety at work).

The effectiveness of EU law is largely determined by its implementation at national, regional and local levels. The substantial number of infringement cases and complaints of non-compliance with EU law illustrates that problems with the application and enforcement of EU law persist. **The need for better implementation of EU law has therefore been repeatedly recognised as a key priority.** Furthermore, many respondents of the public online consultation organised before the launch of EaSI (in particular, public authorities) emphasised the importance of monitoring the application of EU legislation in the Member States and underlined that this objective should be a key priority for EaSI ⁵³.

While the primary aim of EaSI in this area is to ensure that EU law is effectively applied, actions funded by the programme also seek to improve its quality. Better law making and the need to ensure implementation, application and enforcement are closely linked. Previous experience shows that only a limited number of Member States experience delays in the timely transposition of directives, while application problems for the Member States are more common and arise primarily as a result of the political will of national administrations to invest themselves in the EU's decisions 54. This implies that improvements are necessary in specific areas, such as guaranteeing administrative capacity, screening domestic rules and procedures, a systematic discussion between relevant authorities across the EU, ex-post evaluations and accountability of national administrations towards their counterpart authorities in other Member States, involvement of sub-national authorities with autonomous legislative powers, supporting networks of public authorities and NGOs, systematic assessment of their performance and the identification and spread of best practices, as well as extension of training programmes for judges and public administrations. To address these challenges, a 'cultural' change is also required, which includes a shift from increasing new EU law to an emphasis on effective application.

EaSI aims to contribute to the modernisation and effective application of EU law to the extent that:

- Legal proposals and the new legislation are of high quality, i.e. implementation and interpretation of rules are clear for public authorities, citizens and businesses, legislation responds to, *inter alia*, the emergence of new risks for human health and safety in the workplace, and unnecessary administrative burden is reduced:
- EU law in the areas of a) labour law and b) health and safety at work is correctly transposed into national law and effectively applied by the Member States;

⁵² Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 4 (c).

⁵³ Impact Assessment of the ESF and related instruments, SEC (2011) 1130 final, Brussels, 6 October 2011,

⁵⁴ Ex-ante evaluation of the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI), SEC(2011) 1134 final, Brussels, 6 October 2011, 7.

 The European Commission acts as an effective and efficient guardian of the EU law, effectively monitoring its transposition and implementation in all Member States.

Headline indicator 12. Examples of how EaSI-funded outputs contributed to the improvement or review of EU legislation

In 2017-2018, a number of EaSI-supported outputs were instrumental in contributing to the improvement and better application of EU law. Table 26 lists the notable examples.

Table 26. Examples of how EaSI-funded outputs contributed to the improvement, review or application of EU legislation

Examples:

In 2017, EaSI funded a study to support the impact assessment on the review of the Written Statement Directive. This study was the **key evidence base to inform the Commission's Proposal for a Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions**, which is a direct follow-up to the proclamation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. The new Directive will aim to set new rights for all workers, particularly addressing insufficient protection for workers in more precarious jobs, while limiting burdens on employers and maintaining labour market adaptability. The EaSI-funded study was instrumental in carrying out an in-depth comparison of all possible policy options and selecting the most effective and efficient one.

In 2017, the EaSI programme funded a study to gather the information necessary to further amend Directive 2004/37/EC, which has informed the related impact assessment. The study was the major analytical report that supported the Commission's Proposal to amend Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work. The amendment of the Directive will improve workers' health protection by reducing occupational exposure to five carcinogenic chemical agents, provide more clarity for workers, employers and enforcers, and contribute to a level playing field for economic operators.

In 2017-2018 the **EaSI programme continued funding the plenary meetings and thematic days of the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee** (SLIC). The SLIC committee has a mandate to provide its opinion to the Commission on all problems relating to the enforcement by the Member States of the EU law on health and safety at work. The following topics were discussed during Presidency meeting of the SLIC committee in 2017-2018:

- New forms of work and occupational safety and health;
- Safeguarding the occupational health and safety of labour inspectors;
- Fine-tuning interventions through better targeting of labour inspection;
- Carcinogenic substances old and new challenges.

In 2017-2018, the European Commission continued to fund the **meetings of the Committee of Experts on Posting of Workers**. This group of experts, *inter alia*, supports and assists Member States in identifying and exchanging experience and good practice, promotes the exchange of relevant information, examines any questions and difficulties which might arise in the practical application of the posting of workers legislation, as well as its enforcement in practice.

On 19-20 June 2018, an **EaSI-funded Peer Review meeting on the transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU occupational safety and health (OSH) legislation** was hosted by the Danish Working Environment Authority and the Danish Ministry of Employment. The event was attended by Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Ireland, Malta, Slovenia and Sweden as well as representatives from the European Commission, the Senior Labour Inspectors' Committee (SLIC) and the social partners. The host country, Denmark, presented its model of 'orchestration' where different actors operate in a fully integrated system to ensure the most effective cooperation at all levels. The Danish Implementation Committee and Implementation Council presented their working method in guaranteeing that EU OSH legislation is effectively transposed and implemented, taking into account the national context and avoiding unnecessary administrative burdens. Participants in the Peer review discussed

their OSH governance systems and presented different practices in transposing, implementing and enforcing (EU) OSH legislation. The discussion also focused on sharing examples and good practices on different enforcement practices and the use of new data-driven models underpinning inspection strategies.

EU OSH legislation consists of a Framework Directive and almost 30 related directives, which together guarantee minimum safety and health requirements for workplaces throughout Europe. The importance of enforcement and efficient transposition and implementation of OSH legislation at the national level was also stressed in the 2017 OSH Communication and by the results of the ex-post evaluation of the EU Framework Directive and 23 related directives.

In 2017-2018, the EaSI programme continued to fund the **European centre of expertise in the field of labour law, employment and labour market policies (ECE)**. Among other matters considered, the ECE centre provides the Commission with a stable and continuous capacity in legal analysis, in the form of a network of labour law experts. In 2017-2018, the network of labour law experts has continued to produce **flash reports on labour law as a regular evidence base** for the Commission and other players in the area.

Furthermore, the 2017 Annual Conference of ECE was devoted to labour law issues and called 'The Personal Scope of Labour Law in Times of Atypical Employment and Digitalisation'. The conference took place on 28 April 2017 in Frankfurt, Germany.

In 2017-2018, the EaSI programme has also continued to fund projects through calls for proposals in the area of 'Posting of workers: enhancing administrative cooperation and access to information'. These projects are funded with the view to enhancing the implementation, application and enforcement of Directive 96/71/EC on the posting of workers. The projects are expected to promote the exchange of information, best practices and training among the officials of competent public authorities and relevant social partners, as well as to increase the accessibility and transparency of relevant information. They address the following issues:

- Strengthening transnational administrative cooperation between national competent bodies and social partners;
- Increasing the accessibility and transparency of relevant information to support posted workers in need;
- Improving knowledge and building the capacity of employees, employers and trade unions, on issues related to posting of workers and the legal frameworks, European directives:
- Contributing to the development of posted workers' directives (96/71/EC and 2014/67/EU) and their correct application.

All projects completed in 2017-2018 were presented in separate biannual reports on EaSI-funded Projects and Organisations.

4.4. IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR FREE MOVEMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY WHILST ENFORCING WORKERS' RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE EU

Free movement of workers is one of the four freedoms established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). One of the ideas behind Articles 45 and 46 of TFEU is to enable workers from Member States with a high level of unemployment to move to other states where there is a demand for jobs, i.e. geographical labour mobility should contribute to promoting a high level of quality and sustainable employment throughout Europe. Geographical labour mobility in Europe is limited, however, due to a number of obstacles. Aside from uncertainty over the advantages of being mobile, individuals face a number of other hurdles to free movement. These can range from legal and administrative obstacles, housing costs and availability, employment of spouses and partners, and portability of pensions to linguistic barriers and issues on transparency of job vacancies, and missing support from the employment services for matching CVs with job offers⁵⁵.

Through its various activities under the PROGRESS and EURES axes described earlier in this report, EaSI aimed to contribute to the development of high quality and inclusive EU labour markets to the extent that:

- adequate information, advice and services are available for workers and employers wishing to benefit from the principle of the free movement of workers;
- EU citizens are aware of their rights (such as how they can benefit from EU social security coordination rules while moving within Europe), which are being defended and promoted.

On 15 March 2016, the Council adopted the Commission's proposal to reinforce EURES⁵⁶. As a result of the reform, the EURES network will be open to more partners, such as private employment services, and more jobs will be advertised on its job portal. In addition, the regulation aims at a better online matching between candidates and vacancies.

Activities at both national and EU level concerning EURES reform resulted in the following immediate effects⁵⁷:

- The focus shifted even more towards matching, placement & recruitment activities:
- The national services catalogues and practices were finalised;
- New EURES member organisations in the EU countries were selected (partners and associated partners).

Headline indicator 13. Number of placements facilitated by (1) cross-border partnerships and (2) targeted mobility schemes

Number of job placements achieved or supported under cross-border partnerships

This is a new indicator, which was not measured previously. The data for this indicator come from the Annex II attached to the EURES grant agreements. Table 27 shows the number of placements facilitated in 2017 by the supported cross-border partnerships.

⁵⁵ Ex-ante evaluation of the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI), SEC(2011) 1134 final, Brussels, 6 October 2011, 10.

⁵⁶ Regulation 2016/589 of 13 April 2016 on a European network of employment services (EURES), workers' access to mobility services and the further integration of labour markets, and amending Regulations (EU) No 492/2011 and EU) No 1296/2013. See: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2016:107:FULL&from=EN.

Similarly, Table 28 presents the picture for the year 2018. EURES in den Grenzregionen Belgien, Deutschland, Niederlande (BE-DE-NL); Cross-border cooperation Extremadura—Alentejo (ES-PT); EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK) have had more success while the remaining CBPs facilitated fewer placements. It is also vital to outline the fact that different CBPs have participated under different calls. As such, some of the CBPs that were present in Table 27 are not present in Table 28 and vice versa.

Table 27. Placements facilitated in 2017 by EURES Cross-border partnerships

Table 27. I lace ments facilitated in 2017 by Lokes of 033-bolder partnerships			
EURES cross-border partnerships	Number of placements facilitated in 2017		
EURES in den Grenzregionen Belgien, Deutschland, Niederlande (BE-DE-NL)EURES in den Grenzregionen Belgien, Deutschland, Niederlande (BE-DE-NL)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Galicia/North Portugal (ES-PT)	35 20 outgoing, 15 incoming		
EURES-T Oberrhein (DE-FR-CH)	508 144 outgoing, 364 incoming		
Scheldemond (BE-NL)	54 29 outgoing, 25 incoming		
EURES-TriRegio (CZ-DE-PL)	206 51 outgoing, 155 incoming		
Cross-border cooperation Extremadura– Alentejo (ES-PT)	3 Not indicated		
EURES cross-border partnership Andalucia–Algarve (PT-ES)	0		
EURES Euradria (IT-SI-HR)	16 16 outgoing, 0 incoming		
EURES Grande Région (BE-DE-FR-LU)	2,262 1,356 outgoing, 906 incoming		
EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK)	51 4 outgoing, 47 incoming		
Total	3,404		

Source: Amalgam of individual CBPs reports from Annex II.

Table 28. Placements facilitated in 2018 by EURES Cross-border partnerships

EURES cross-border partnerships	Number of placements facilitated in 2017
EURES in den Grenzregionen Belgien, Deutschland, Niederlande (BE-DE-NL)EURES in den Grenzregionen Belgien, Deutschland, Niederlande (BE-DE-NL)	568 439 (outgoing jobseekers) + 129 (incoming jobseekers)
Galicia/North Portugal (ES-PT)	39 22 outgoing, 17 incoming
EURES-T Oberrhein (DE-FR-CH)	238 80 outgoing, 158 incoming
Scheldemond (BE-NL)	9 9 outgoing, 0 incoming
EURES-TriRegio (CZ-DE-PL)	84 1 outgoing, 83 incoming
Cross-border cooperation Extremadura– Alentejo (ES-PT)	6 6 outgoing, 0 incoming
EURES cross-border partnership Andalucia–Algarve (PT-ES)	N/A*
EURES Cross-border Øresund	128 23 outgoing, 105 incoming
EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK) 120 (no indication about outgoing/inco	
Total	1,192

Note: * The number of outgoing/incoming jobseekers was not provided in the report for EURES cross-border partnership Andalucia—Algarve (PT-ES). The list is different to that of 2017 (VP/2016/005) because of the different call the CBPs for 2018 (VP/2017/006) fall under. Source: Amalgam of individual CBPs reports from Annex II.

Table 29. Number of youth job placements achieved or supported under the Preparatory Action Your First EURES Job (YfEj) as well as under Targeted Mobility Schemes (cumulative figure).

Indicator of DG EMPL's Management Plan		
Milestone (2016)	7 000	
Target (2020)	15 000	

Between 2011 and 2013, Your First EURES Job Preparatory Action facilitated nearly 4 300 placements and achieved around 90 % of its overall placement goal. Drawing on experience from the implementation of Your First EURES Job Preparatory Action, Your First EURES Job (YFEJ) and REACTIVATE continue in the EU 2014-2020 budgetary period as Targeted Mobility Schemes (TMS) financed under the EURES axis of the EaSI programme. Between 2015, when the scheme started, and June 2018, the programme

facilitated a total of 6 225 placements⁵⁸. More precisely, the number of placements can be divided into the following sections:

Table 30. Number of placements by EURES targeted mobility schemes

Time frame	Placements (YFEJ)
February 2015 – June 2017	3 098
June 2017 – December 2017	1 163
December 2017 – June 2018	1 204
Time frame	Placements (REACTIVATE)
Nov 2016–September 2018	760

Source: The YFEJ 4th/5th/6th Monitoring Reports and the REACTIVATE Monitoring Report.

The time frame between February 2015–June 2017 could be divided into four semesters to match the two latter time frames. This would result in an estimated 775 placements per semester. However, the number of placements remains an estimation. It is evident that for the latter periods covering 2017-2018, the number of placements stabilised.

Complementary indicator 13.1. Share of placements resulting from contacts made with jobseekers and employers via EURES cross-border partnerships and targeted mobility schemes

Cross-border partnerships

Table 31 and Table 32 present the share of placements covering each cross-border partnership. It is important to remember that the cross-border partnerships that were present in 2017 might not have been present in 2018 and vice versa due to the different calls they fall under. Interestingly enough, if one were to compare the two tables, it could be noted that apart from EURES-TriRegio (CZ-DE-PL) all other comparable CBPs had more success in 2018⁵⁹, especially EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK). It is also important to acknowledge the fact that for the year 2018, the share of placements for EURES Cross-border Øresund and EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK) were obtained by dividing the number of placements facilitated by the number of total contacts with both jobseekers and employers. The reports of the respective CBPs do not indicate the division between employer and jobseeker contacts and as such identical calculations could not be performed.

⁵⁸ The YFEJ 4th/5th/6th Monitoring Reports report a total of 5 465 placements between February 2015 and June 2018. REACTIVE Monitoring Reports that a total of 760 placements have been made since the beginning of the REACTIVE monitoring, i.e. November 2016 to the end of September 2018.

⁵⁹ EURES cross-border partnership Andalucia–Algarve (PT-ES) was not included since data is not available for 2018 and the placements were indicated to be 0 in 2017.

Table 31. Share of placements facilitated by cross-border partnerships in 2017 in relation to the number of contacts

EURES cross-border partnerships	Number of contacts with jobseekers and job changers	Number of placements facilitated	% of contacts resulting in placements
EURES in den Grenzregionen Belgien, Deutschland, Niederlande (BE-DE-NL)	4 125	269	6,52 %
Galicia/North Portugal (ES-PT)	1 576	35	2,22 %
EURES-T Oberrhein (DE-FR-CH)	9 122	508	5,57 %
Scheldemond (BE-NL)	5,101	64	1,25%
EURES-TriRegio (CZ-DE-PL)	6 106	206	3,37 %
Cross-border cooperation Extremadura–Alentejo (ES-PT)	264	3	1,14 %
EURES cross-border partnership Andalucia– Algarve (PT-ES)	471	0	0,00 %
EURES Euradria (IT-SI-HR)	1 345	16	1,19 %
EURES Grande Région (BE-DE-FR-LU)	53 500	2262	4,23 %
EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK)	1 174	51	4,34 %

Source: Amalgam of individual CBPs reports from Annex II. When calculations were done, data were only partially available and therefore should be treated with caution. However, it provides a good overview on the relative effectiveness of cross-border partnerships.

Table 32. Share of placements facilitated by cross-border partnerships in 2018 in relation to the number of contacts

EURES cross-border partnerships	Number of contacts with jobseekers and job changers	Number of placements facilitated	% of contacts resulting in placements
EURES in den Grenzregionen Belgien, Deutschland, Niederlande (BE-DE-NL)	6 803	568	8,35 %
Galicia/North Portugal (ES-PT)	1 732	39	2,25 %
EURES-T Oberrhein-Rhin Supérieur (DE-FR-CH)	4 189 ⁶⁰	238	5,68 %
Scheldemond (BE-NL)	252	9	3,57 %
EURES-TriRegio (CZ-DE-PL)	5 317	84	1,58 %
Cross-border cooperation Extremadura–Alentejo (ES-PT)	366	6	1,64 %
EURES cross-border partnership Andalucia– Algarve (PT-ES)	1 382	N/A	N/A
EURES Cross-border Øresund	1 800*	128	7,11 %
EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK)	650*	120	18,46 %

Note: * the share of placements for EURES Cross-border Øresund and EURES Northern Ireland/Ireland (IE-UK) were obtained by dividing the number of placements facilitated by the number of total contacts with both jobseekers and employers. The reports of the respective CBPs do not indicate the division between employer and jobseeker contacts. Source: Amalgam of individual CBPs reports from Annex II. When calculations were done, data were only partially available and therefore should be treated with caution. However, it provides a good overview on the relative effectiveness of cross-border partnerships.

Targeted Mobility Schemes

According to the Monthly Reports of EURES advisers, in 2015-2016, there were 52 282 placements resulting from their consultations with jobseekers. Roughly 60 % of these

⁶⁰ As indicated by the CBP in the EaSI reporting Annex to the final report, the figure of 4,189 does only refer to the time from January to May 2018.

consultations were with outgoing jobseekers, while 40 % were with incoming jobseekers. As seen from the table below, both the total number of placements and the share of placements from all consultations have increased quite substantially since the first Performance Monitoring Report in 2014.

Table 33. Number of placements facilitated

	Value in 2014	Value in 2016	Change
Total Number of placements	31 056	52 282	▲ 68 %
Share of placements from all contacts	3 %	6 %	▲100 %

Source: EURES Advisers Monthly Reports.

For the later period covering 2017 and 2018, a large increase in the share of placements can be observed for YFEJ in Table 34. More than a third of the jobseekers that registered throughout June 2017–December 2017 and December 201– June 2018 were placed. Note that in contrast to the table above, the number of placements is not cumulative but rather corresponds to the respective time frame. Lastly, the number of placements for REACTIVATE appears to be lower in comparison to YFEJ.

Table 34. Share of placements facilitated by EURES targeted mobility schemes by time frame

Time frame	Number of registered jobseekers	Number of placements facilitated (YFEJ)	% of contacts resulting in placements
February 2015-June 2017	11 704	3 098	26.47 %
June 2017-December 2017	3 151	1 163	36.91 %
December 2017-June 2018	3 395	1 204	35.46 %
Time frame	Number of registered jobseekers	Number of placements facilitated (REACTIVATE)	% of contacts resulting in placements
Nov 2016 – September 2018	6 267	760	12.13 %

Source: The YFEJ 4th/5th/6th Monitoring Reports and the REACTIVATE Monitoring Report

The number of registered jobseekers was adopted as equivalent to the number of contacts used for cross-border partnerships. This is because the framework for YFEJ and REACTIVATE Monitoring Reports differs from that of the individual cross-border partnership reports.

Complementary indicator 13.2. Customer satisfaction with (1) online help desk for the users of the EURES Portal and (2) the functionalities and information on the EURES Portal

Information on the satisfaction of users with the EURES Job Mobility Portal was not collected in 2015-2018. However, satisfaction levels were recorded for YFEJ and REACTIVATE programmes.

Table 35. Level of satisfaction among YFEJ and REACTIVATE participants

	•	• •
Satisfaction	YFEJ (from February 2015 to	REACTIVATE (from
	June 2018)	November 2016 to
		September 2018)
Jobseekers'	86 % (very high)	82 %* (high)
Employers'	67.5 % (high)	88 %** (high)

Note: */** This number was derived by combining the amount of either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' correspondents. Source: YFEJ 4th Progress Monitoring Report, YFEJ 5th Progress Monitoring Report, and YFEJ 6th Progress Monitoring Report; REACTIVATE Monitoring Report.

4.5. INCREASED ACCESS TO FINANCE FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS, MICRO AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

Boosting jobs, growth and investment is one of the main priorities of the new Commission. In line with this goal, entrepreneurship and self-employment can be powerful tools in getting Europe growing again and increasing the number of jobs without creating new debt. A significant share of new jobs in the EU is created by newly established firms. Access to finance, however, remains one of the most important problems faced by business starters across Europe, in particular those established by vulnerable groups of people.

The EaSI programme aims to increase access to finance for vulnerable persons as well as micro- and social enterprises through provision of support to microcredit providers and investors in social enterprises in the form of guarantees, funded instruments, equity, quasi-equity as well as support for capacity building of microcredit intermediaries. Achievement of this goal is also supported by activities funded under the Progress axis, namely, policy evidence produced in the areas of microfinance and social entrepreneurship, information sharing and mutual learning activities in the latter thematic areas, support for the main actors operating in the field (European Microfinance Network, European Venture Philanthropy Association and the Microfinance Centre), including EaSI Technical Assistance for microcredit providers.

EaSI is expected to contribute to the increased access to finance for vulnerable persons, micro- and social enterprises to the extent that:

- final recipients, who are unemployed or belong to vulnerable groups (as well as micro-enterprises, which may employ such persons), are being reached by programme-supported funding mechanisms;
- unemployed and otherwise socially and economically vulnerable persons are able to create or further develop their businesses as a result of the programme support;
- impact of the EU microfinance and social entrepreneurship support is sustainable, i.e. the supported enterprises are economically active for an unlimited duration after receiving the EU support;
- access to finance for social enterprises is increasing.

Headline indicator 14. Proportion of final recipients that have created or further developed a business with EU microfinance support that are unemployed or belonging to vulnerable groups

Indicator of DG EMPL's Management Plan		
Milestone (2017)	45 %	
Target (2020)	50 %	

This indicator aims to assess the extent to which EU microfinance and social entrepreneurship support reaches persons who are in a disadvantaged position to access the conventional credit market. Such vulnerable persons include women, the unemployed, those with no or only primary education, young and older people.

As was already noted by the Interim Evaluation of the predecessor Progress Microfinance Facility⁶¹, data such as age, gender, education level, etc. are collected only for natural persons applying for the EU microfinance funding. This results in an incomplete picture, since a large number of applicants are legal persons (enterprises) and therefore their social data (e.g. the social data of a representative) are not being collected. For legal persons, only data on their employees are being collected and not on the owner or a

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⁶¹ Ramboll, Interim Evaluation of the European Progress Microfinance Facility, November 2014, p. 84.

legal representative. However, the data collected on the natural persons are also telling regarding the overall direction of the programme.

Table 36. Vulnerable groups supported by the EaSI financial instrument, cumulative (%)

Vulnerable group	2016	2017	2018
Women	34.9 %	32.8 % ▼	31.5 % ▼
Unemployed or inactive ⁶²	19.3 %	17 % ▼	15.7 % ▼
Long-term unemployed	8.3 %	31.7 %	28.1 % ▼
No or only primary education	13.9 %	13.8 % 🔺	17.6 % ▲
People aged 51 years and above	15.9 %	16.9 % 🔺	19.5 % ▲
Persons aged less than 25 years	8.1 %	8.0 % 🔺	6.9 % ▼
Disabled	1.3 %	1.1 % ▼	1.1 % 🔺
Non-EU country as country of origin	9.1 %	11.2 % 🔺	11.9 % 🔺

Note: Changes are marked in comparison to the previous year, i.e. from 2016 to 2017, and from 2017 to 2018. A change of -0.1 % to +0.1 % is marked as \triangle . Source: Annual reports from DG EMPL Microfinance Unit.

The following are important conclusions on the persons supported by the Microfinance Window of EaSI in 2018:

- The number of women has slightly decreased.
- The number of individuals reported being unemployed slightly decreased. A more significant drop can be observed in the number of long-term unemployed persons.
- The number of individuals with no or only primary education increased the most out of all the vulnerable group indicators.
- More people above the age of 51 were supported in 2018 than in the previous year.
- Contrarily, the number of persons aged less than 25 slightly decreased.
- Only 1.1 % of the supported individuals were disabled.
- The number of final recipients with a non-EU country as their country of origin slightly increased.

Complementary indicator 14.1. Number of jobs created or maintained as a result of MF/SE funding

Enterprises, supported by the MF/SE axis of EaSI, employed 46 151 employees in 2017: 3 129 of them were employed in social enterprises, while the remaining ones – in microenterprises supported under the Microfinance Window. **The number more than doubled to 94 155 persons in 2018**: 17 481 of these were employed in social enterprises and 76 674 in micro-enterprises.

Table 37. Number of persons employed at micro-enterprises under the MF/SE axis of the EaSI programme

	2016	2017	2018
Number of persons employed	22 328	46 151	94 155

Source: Annual reports from DG EMPL Microfinance Unit.

⁶² The definition 'Unemployed or inactive' encompasses final recipients that have been unemployed for less than a year.

Complementary indicator 14.2. Number of businesses (final recipients) that have benefited from the EU support

Indicator of DG EMPL's Management Plan (cumulative)				
Milestone (2017) Target (2020)				
EaSI	21 000	41 000		
Social enterprises (EaSI in final recipients)	500 social enterprises	1 350 social enterprises		

A total of 26 079 enterprises have benefited from the EaSI MF/SE support until the end of September 2017, which helped them to either consolidate an already established business or to set up a new business: 250 of them benefited under the social entrepreneurship window, while the remaining ones were supported under the microfinance window. In **2018**, the number of enterprises **nearly doubled to 45 629** – 864 of them benefiting under the social entrepreneurship window (a threefold increase over the 2017 figure) with the remaining 44 780 under the microfinance window.

Table 38. Number of enterprises that have received support from the MF/SE axis of the EaSI programme (cumulative)

•	2016	2017	2018
Number of businesses	12 804	26 079	45 629
Social enterprises	-	250	864

Source: Annual reports from DG EMPL Microfinance Unit.

4.6. HORIZONTAL OBJECTIVES

Horizontal objectives of the EaSI Programme include promoting gender equality (including through gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting), paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, such as young people and ensuring non-discrimination on all grounds, promoting fair working conditions and sustainable work and combating long-term unemployment, ensuring adequate and decent social protection, and fighting social exclusion and poverty.

According to the EaSI Regulation⁶³, the Programme should pursue these objectives in all its axes and actions. Furthermore, the EaSI Regulation stipulates that the monitoring of the EaSI Programme should include an assessment of how gender equality principles, gender mainstreaming and anti-discrimination measures, including accessibility issues, were integrated and applied into all EaSI activities. In order to identify to what extent EaSI has been succeeding in mainstreaming horizontal principles in EaSI-supported activities, the following indicators are assessed:

Headline indicator 15. Share of stakeholders stating that the EU contribution to the integration of the horizontal objectives in the EaSI-relevant policy areas is moderate or high

According to the stakeholders responding to the EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019, the EU contributes to the integration of some horizontal objectives more than to others. The largest share of stakeholders reported that the **EU contribution is moderate or high** to the integration of these horizontal objectives: paying particular attention to vulnerable groups (78 %), promoting equality between women and men (76 %) and combating discrimination (68 %). In contrast, the smallest share of stakeholders indicated that the EU contribution is moderate or high to combating long-term unemployment (64 %), guaranteeing adequate and decent social protection (66 %) and fighting poverty and social exclusion (66 %).

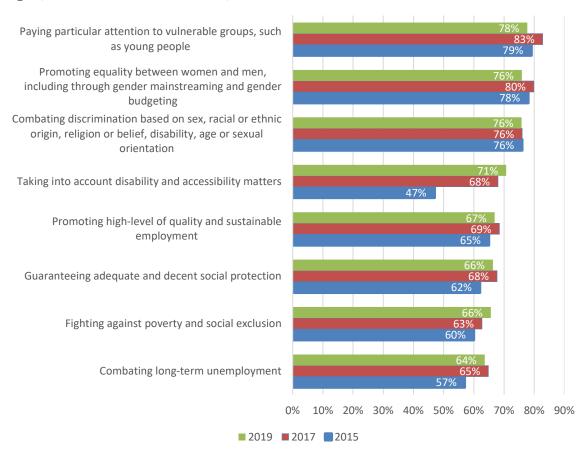
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⁶³ Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, Article 4.2.

In comparison to the results of the 2015 Stakeholder Survey, **values for most of the horizontal objectives show increasing or stable trends**. This is particularly true of the share of respondents who thought that the EU has contributed to taking into account disability and accessibility matters, which has grown significantly, from 47 % to 71 %.

Compared to the 2017 Stakeholder Survey results, the shares decreased to a slight extent for five out of seven EaSI horizontal objectives: paying particular attention to vulnerable groups (by 5 %) and promoting equality between women and men (by 4 %). Slightly more stakeholders are positive about the EU's contribution to the integration of fighting against poverty and social exclusion and taking into account disability and accessibility matters (by 3 % for both).

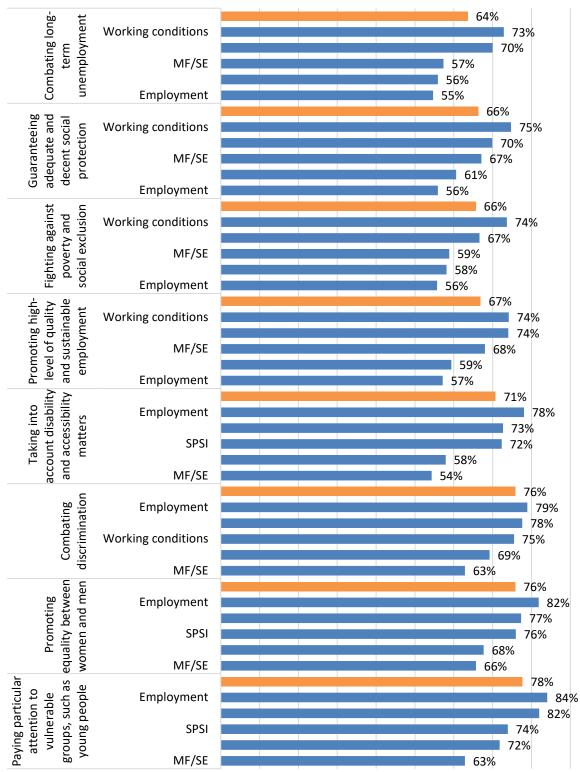
Figure 25. Share of stakeholders stating that the EU contribution to the integration of the following horizontal objectives into their respective policy area is moderate or high (total, %, 2015, 2017, 2019)



Stakeholders in the policy area of working conditions are the most positive about the EU contribution to the integration of the horizontal objectives, which overall stakeholders find the least supported by the EU (combating long-term unemployment, guaranteeing adequate and decent social protection and fighting poverty and social exclusion). In contrast, the most negative about the EU contribution regarding the integration of these objectives are the stakeholders in the area of employment. At the same time, the stakeholders in employment are the most positive regarding the integration of the remaining horizontal objectives (taking into account disability and accessibility matters, combating discrimination, promoting equality between women and men and paying particular attention to vulnerable groups). Stakeholders in the area of MF/SE see the EU contribution to the integration of these horizontal objectives of EaSI the most negatively. For more details see Figure 26.

Figure 26. Share of stakeholders stating that the EU contribution to the integration of the following horizontal objectives into their respective policy area is moderate or high

Working conditions



Source: EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019.

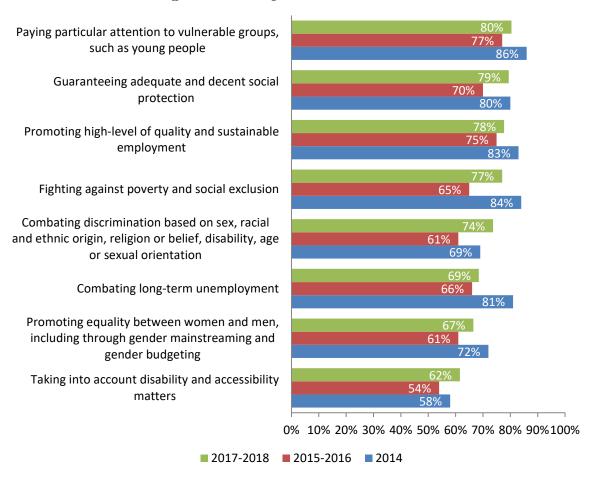
Complementary indicator 15.1. Share of participants stating that the event, which they participated in, took into account horizontal objectives

In general, fewer participants in EaSI-supported events indicated that horizontal objectives were taken into account in the event, which they participated in, compared

to 2014. Only for two horizontal priorities (taking into account disability and accessibility matters and combating discrimination based on the grounds covered by EU legislation), are the values of 2017-2018 higher than the baseline values set in 2014. However, the comparisons to 2015-2016 show a more positive picture. The values of all horizontal priorities have increased, especially for combating discrimination (13 % higher) and fighting against poverty and social exclusion (12 % higher).

Most participants in EaSI-funded events that took place in 2017-2018 noticed that the events paid particular attention to vulnerable groups, such as young people (80 %), guaranteeing adequate and decent social protection (79 %) and promoting high-level of quality and sustainable employment (78 %). In contrast, the lowest share of participants consistently report that the events take into account disability and accessibility matters; although the figures have been linearly increasing over time: from 54 % in 2014 to 58 % in 2015-2016 and 62 % in 2017-2018. Promoting equality between women and men, including through gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting and combating long-term unemployment are other horizontal priorities that, according to the participants in EaSI-funded events in 2017-2018, received less attention (67 % and 69 % of participants, respectively). In both cases, the percentages are higher than in 2015-2016 but remain under the baseline values set in 2014. See Figure 27 for more details.

Figure 27. Share of stakeholders stating that the event, which they participated in, took into account the following horizontal objectives



Source: Survey of participants in EaSI-funded events 2014, 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

Complementary indicator 15.2. Examples of integration of horizontal objectives in the EaSI programme

The second complementary indicator provides examples of how EaSI horizontal principles have been considered and operationalised in selected EaSI-supported activities, namely projects and operational activities of EU-level NGO networks.

In the final implementation reports, the project teams of the supported actions and EU-level NGO networks are systematically required to reflect on how their projects addressed horizontal objectives. In 2017-2018, the most common ways used to integrate horizontal objectives into the technical implementation and content of actions and NGOs' operational activities were the following:

- Paying attention to diversity of the project team and involving members of targeted groups in the implementation of the project (such as young people);
- Paying attention to diversity and vulnerabilities of participants and recipients during the organisation and implementation of project activities (considering a variety of social positions along the lines of gender, age, household type, work organisation, disabilities;
- Integrating horizontal objectives into the analytical framework of the project, research process and policy recommendations;
- Some of the projects constitute targeted actions aimed at supporting specific groups (such as young people) and/or tackling challenges these groups systematically face (as in the case of posting workers);
- Supporting social enterprises that further advance these (and other) social goals;
- Taking into account accessibility considerations of different kinds, such as language and childcare needs (not many project coordinators mention disability);
- Some involved organisations apply specific equality and non-discrimination policies, tools and organisational structures (e.g. gender mainstreaming, women's committees, guidelines for posting job vacancies free of stereotypes).
- Providing equality and non-discrimination training and producing specific information material raising awareness on these topics;
- Organisation of project and organisation activities focused specifically on these topics (e.g. events, policy briefs, advocacy and social media campaigns).

The following table provides specific examples of integration of horizontal objectives into activities of selected projects and organisations. Detailed summaries are available in the monitoring reports on projects and organisations funded by the EaSI programme, volumes 8, 9 and 10 (forthcoming)⁶⁴.

Table 39. Integration of horizontal objectives into activities of projects and organisations

organisations			
Name of the project or organisation	Short description of the project or organisation	Integration of horizontal objectives	
Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-border Partnership 2017 (VS/2016/0315)	The EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland cross-border partnership aimed to offer services to actual and potential cross-border workers and employers by increasing the visibility of cross-border labour mobility benefits in the border region.	In all of the events women and men were represented almost equally, with women slightly outnumbering men in most cases. Moreover, all EURES advisers received equality training and engaged with the designated equality authorities. Lastly, a newly established website has a specific section dedicated to information and guidance on equality and discrimination issues.	
Vouchers for the provision of childminder services to workers with	Through a social experiment, the action aimed to support the development of flexible childcare	The project team paid special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. While workers with non-	

⁽⁶⁴⁾ Please visit: http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1081&langId=en&furtherPubs=yes

non-standard services for children up to seven standard work schedules already work schedules years of age whose parents work represent a non-normative group of (VS/2015/0206) non-standard hours. workers, the project also focused on in-group vulnerabilities. The project team considered concerns of single parents, parents of children with special needs, families with both adult working earners non-standard working hours and parents returning to the labour market after parental leave. On-site provision of childcare services to the participants of the final conference is regarded as a good example of proactive gender equality measures. Overcoming challenges The main objective of the action The project contributed to the in the field of posting of was to improve provision and promotion of fair working conditions workers through the access to information on the rights and adequate social protection of joint cooperation of and obligations of posted workers posted workers. The project team social partners from the and their employers and improve highlighted in its findings the existence of social dumping and sector transnational cooperation among (VS/2016/0231) relevant stakeholders as well as breach of minimum wage levels, work their skills and competencies. and rest periods, minimum annual leave, conditions of safety and hygiene at work, etc. This project was a specific youth Jamstvo na poti The goal of the project was to Guarantee on the move improve the economic and social initiative, targeted at young people. (VS/2016/0057) position of youth in Slovenia. The The project team focused particularly project team carried out a campaign on unemployed young people in in the 12 regions of Slovenia, with designing its content and activities. As the aim to promote and raise for the technical implementation, the awareness on the measures and project team proactively sought employment opportunities for young possibilities to involve youth as people provided by the Youth partners in the implementation of the Guarantee. The campaign also project. They engaged 48 youth ambassadors – selected unemployed aimed to promote decent work and young people - in the creation and raise young people's awareness of labour rights and remedies for implementation of the campaign. The violations of labour rights. team also issued a call for proposals targeting young designers to create an image for the project. Tο promote high-quality sustainable work, the project team integrated activities on raising awareness on the rights at work, fair working conditions and remedies for labour rights violations into the content of the project. information was shared with young people during events as well as via social media and other online channels. Around 10 Facebook posts were dedicated to issues related to these topics. The project team also paid the local ambassadors for their work on the campaign. Make 'Make the Future... Today' was This project represents a targeted future... reinforce Today! designed action at young people, especially to (VS/2016/0373) implementation those not in education, employment of Youth or training while recognising the Guarantee in Portugal. plurality and heterogeneity of the NEET condition. For instance, the project team paid attention to gender relations in the context of NEETs. While diagnosing the situation of NEETs in Portugal, they considered findings of other studies that reveal

predominance of women among young NEETs in the EU. They also

FEANTSA – The European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless (VS/2017/0059)

The FEANTSA is a European nongovernmental organisation to
prevent and alleviate the poverty
and social exclusion of people
threatened by or living in
homelessness. It is the only major
European network that focuses
exclusively on homelessness.

invited a researcher to present a paper on 'Young, Female and Forgotten? An insight into the lives of young women in England who are NEET and economically inactive' (Sue Maguire, University of Bath, United Kingdom) to the international seminar. In their recommendations, the project partners suggest linking young employability measures with measures promoting gender equality and reconciliation of work and family life.

In 2017, for the very first time, the network organised a European round table discussion on women's homelessness with members and partners. It gave FEANTSA's work on the gender aspects of homelessness a boost. The efforts of the network throughout 2017 helped put women's homelessness on the European agenda. FEANTSA also engaged in transnational projects to deliver concrete outcomes with the wealth of expertise of its members and partners on the gender dimension of homelessness.

European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) (VS/2017/0091) The European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) is the largest European network of national, regional and local networks, involving anti-poverty non-governmental organisations and grassroot groups as well as European organisations, active in the fight against poverty and social exclusion.

EAPN includes the objectives of gender equality and nondiscrimination in all its areas of work. In 2017, the EAPN's Women and Poverty Informal Working Group published a paper on 'Gender and Poverty,' which made a distinguishing contribution to the promotion of gender equality. It also took part in the discussions convened by the Social Platform concerning gender in the workplace. equality Furthermore, EAPN established an internal Task Force on Migration, which is specifically looking at vulnerable groups, notably refugees and asylum seekers.

The network's participation in various dialogues (e.g. Roma Inclusion Structured Dialogue) provides the opportunity to challenge specific issues of discrimination. Its Task Force on Poverty and Human Rights argues that poverty is a human rights violation, and therefore makes a strong case for combating poverty on human rights grounds.

Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) (VS/2017/0064)

PICUM is a network of individuals and organisations working to ensure social justice and human rights for undocumented migrants.

PICUM continued to promote realisation around the intersectional discrimination faced by migrant women and men, and how an irregular migration status intersects with the gender-related aspects of age, health, sexual orientation, disability, precarious employment and insecure housing. Recognising that violence against women is a manifestation of gender inequality and gender-based discrimination, and in response to the Commission's key focus to combating violence against

women in 2017, PICUM filled a vital gap in the debate. PICUM continued to draw attention to immigration laws that perpetuate inequality by making women's status and rights heavily dependent or derivative and advancing positive practices that promote gender equality for migrant women.

To bring visibility to the wider public about how irregular status exposes women to discrimination, exploitation and abuse, PICUM authored 'The Women Who Fear Saying #MeToo' published on Al Jazeera.com and shared on Al Jazeera's social media channels, including their Facebook page which has over 10 million followers.

Source: Projects and organisations funded by the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI), volumes 8, 9 and 10.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions regarding the EaSI performance monitoring 2017-2018 are presented below.

Evidence generated by EaSI contributed to the key EU policy objectives and initiatives. Much of EaSI-funded evidence fed directly into the key EU policy processes such as the European Semester, including its Annual Growth Survey, country-specific recommendations, employment guidelines and joint employment reports. The evidence generated by the programme also contributed to many other policy initiatives in employment and social affairs, for instance: the New Skills Agenda for Europe, Youth Guarantee, the establishment of the European Labour Authority, Work-life balance initiative, the 2013 EU Recommendation on Investing in children, the integration of long-term unemployed into the labour market, social and labour market integration of migrants and refugees and active inclusion of people with disabilities, etc.

National, regional and local policymakers as well as other stakeholders considered EaSI-supported evidence as sound and highly useful for policymaking and advocacy purposes. A strong majority of stakeholders (74 %) regarded the EU employment and social policy and legislation as strongly evidence based. This is only slightly less than in 2017 (78 %) and 2013 (80 %). The biggest share of stakeholders who thought that the EU policy was grounded in strong evidence were involved in the policy area of employment (83 %).

According to the EaSI stakeholders, the most useful outputs were the following:

- EURES Job Mobility Portal;
- EUROSTAT Health and Safety at Work statistics;
- Labour Force Survey;
- Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2017 and 2018;
- European Code of Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision.

More stakeholders than previously declared that they have personally used or intend to use EaSI outputs. While in 2017 around 70 % of the surveyed EaSI stakeholders said that they are going to use the familiar policy outputs, the share has increased to 73 % in 2019.

In 2017-2018, the EaSI Programme remained strong in facilitating effective and inclusive information sharing, mutual learning and dialogue on the EU policies in the target fields. Perception of the usefulness of knowledge acquired during the EaSI-supported events remained very high. Overall, 86 % of stakeholders declared that they have already used or intend to use information acquired during the events for policymaking or advocacy purposes (85 % in 2015-2016; 89 % in 2014).

The opinion on the involvement of relevant policy- and decision-makers in the debate on EU employment and social policy and legislation remained positive among stakeholders. In total, 80 % of stakeholders believe that the debate on EU employment and social policy and legislation included relevant EU and national policy- and decision-makers in 2017-2018. Even more positive where participants in EaSI-funded events: 81 % of them said that the EaSI supported events, in which they participated, involved relevant EU and national policy- and decision-makers.

The Commission's goal to support social policy innovations gained more visibility. A high share of stakeholders (73 %) agree that the Commission is an effective source of guidance and support for social and labour innovation. In addition, the reported use of social and labour market policy innovation has increased. Overall, 64 % of stakeholders said that they have personally used or intend to use EU-funded social policy innovation for policymaking or implementation (49 % in 2017; 62 % in 2014).

EaSI continued to provide EU and national organisations with financial support to increase their capacity to develop, promote and support the implementation of EU policies and law in the area of employment and social affairs. **EaSI-funded events increased stakeholders' capacity for policymaking even more** than in the previous monitoring period. In 2017-2018, 88 % of participants reported that their participation in a specific EaSI-funded event improved their competence to further develop, promote and support the implementation of EU employment and social policy and legislation (84 % in 2015-2016; 88 % in 2014).

In 2017-2018, EaSI continued to fund the operating costs of the key EU-level NGO networks active in the area of employment and social affairs. **The appreciation of the key EU-level NGOs stayed stable.** The share of stakeholders acknowledging the key EU-level NGO networks supported via operating grants as a useful source of information on EU employment and social policy was 68 % (70 % in 2017; 68 % in 2015). The most well-known of these networks were Caritas Europa (61 % of stakeholders were aware of this network), European Social Network (55 %), Eurocities (37 %) and the European Anti-Poverty Network (36 %).

With a view to contributing to stronger ownership of EU objectives, the EaSI-funded events continued to provide a better understanding of EU policies to their participants. More than 91 % of participants in EaSI-funded events gained a better understanding of EU policies and objectives as a result of participating in an EaSI-funded event (87 % in 2015-2016; 91 % in 2014).

The sense of collaboration between the national governments and EU officials remained high and stable. As many as 89 % of EaSI stakeholders working at national, regional or local government institutions said that they feel a sense of collaboration between their organisation and the EU institutions (88 % in 2017; 86 % in 2015). The percentage is high for all groups of stakeholders. In total, 81 % feel a sense of collaboration between their organisation and the EU institutions.

In 2017-2018, EaSI improved transparency of labour market information. Even though the use of the EURES Job Mobility Portal was rather uneven from one year to another, the number of registered users increased. According to the latest data, the EURES Job Mobility Portal attracted around 0.83 million monthly users in 2017 and more than 0.56 million monthly users in 2018. The number of both registered jobseekers and employers also increased by more than a quarter. On average, around 60 % of all national vacancies are posted on EURES.

EURES acted not only as a catalyst for providing transparent labour market information, but also for effective recruitment and placing of workers. Crossborder partnerships reported 105 302 contacts with jobseekers and 13 161 contacts with employers in 2017-2018. Targeted mobility schemes (Your First EURES Job and REACTIVATE schemes), in comparison, provided services to several hundreds of jobseekers per year/ per scheme, but were more targeted and customised. While a cross-border partnership translated 4 % of contacts, on average, into placements, a targeted mobility scheme facilitated, on average, more than 30 % of contacts into an actual placement.

2017-2018 marked a strong period for the Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship axis. Microfinance support kept providing real added value. Up to 27 contracts worth EUR 57.4 million were signed with microfinance intermediaries, which resulted in 47 684 microloans worth EUR 129.3 million (the leverage of 4.4 was achieved).

Support for social enterprises has gained momentum. In total, 949 social enterprises received funding through the EaSI Social Entrepreneurship Window by the end of 2018. Approximately EUR 49.4 million of EU support was used to provide EUR 110

million of funding for social enterprises, averaging EUR 127 300 per enterprise. The leverage of around 2.2 was achieved.

Finally, when implementing all activities, the EaSI programme took into account the horizontal objectives established in the EaSI Regulation:

- paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, such as young people;
- promoting equality between women and men;
- combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability or sexual orientation;
- promoting a high level of quality and sustainable employment, guarantee adequate and decent social protection, combat long-term unemployment and fight against poverty and social exclusion.

The integration of all EaSI horizontal objectives has slightly increased since 2015. Paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, such as young people was seen as the most mainstreamed issue by EaSI stakeholders (78 % said that it is taken into account). Equality between women and men and non-discrimination also remained well-integrated (76 % agreed with this opinion). The data also indicated a strong increase in mainstreaming disability and accessibility matters. The share of stakeholders thinking that the latter issue is taken into account has increased from 46 % in 2015 to 71 % at the beginning of 2019.

6. CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INPUTS

Table 40 (for 2017), Table 41 (for 2018) present the financial information on performance of the EaSI programme in terms of indicative and individual commitments per EaSI axes and thematic sections. The following financial information is presented in each table:

- Indicative commitments, i.e. the funding planned per axis each year at the level of DG EMPL;
- Individual (actual) commitments (accepted amount) present the financial amount of legal commitments (contracts or agreements), when the beneficiary and the amount of the expenditure are known. Please note that there are several activities delegated to other entities, where the Commission does not have an automated process to track down commitments made by them. Since actual and global commitments are unknown for such actions, they are also not taken into account in the indicative commitments. In this way, it is possible to see the realistic execution rate of the EaSI budget, which is very high;
- Global commitments (GC accepted amount) are made on the basis of a Financing Decision and allow for the conclusion of one or more legal commitments up to 31 December of year N+1, in the cases where the procedure for concluding the legal commitments was not possible to have it finalised at the end of year N. There is a final date of implementation for using the global commitments, which in principle is 31 December of the financial year following the one in which it was validated: N+1. Within this deadline, the individual legal commitments must be awarded and signed;
- Total commitments indicate the sum of individual and global commitments;
- The last column shows the **share of budget devoted to each specific thematic section**. The minimum shares to be spent per axis were established in the EaSI Regulation.

The overall conclusion stemming from the analysis of the financial data are that the implementation of EaSI Work Programmes in 2017 and 2018 was well in line with the EaSI Regulation. The commitment rate was very high under all axes.

Table 40. Indicative and individual commitments by axes and thematic sections for 2017^{65}

Axis and thematic section	Planned commitments	Individual commitments	Global Commitments	Total commitments	Share in total commitments of axis
EURES	24 855 908,00 €	18 096 518,12 €	6 427 163,64 €	24 523 681,76 €	
Cross-border partnership (min 18 %)	10 810 001,00 €	8 250 346,38 €	2 590 500,64 €	10 840 847,02 €	44,21 %
Cross-cutting issues	350 000,00 €	50 000,00 €	150 000,00 €	200 000,00 €	0,82 %
Development of services (min 30 %)	6 617 731,00 €	3 104 997,00 €	3 350 000,00 €	6 454 997,00 €	26,32 %
Transparency of job vacancies (min 32 %)	7 078 176,00 €	6 691 174,74 €	336 663,00 €	7 027 837,74 €	28,66 %
MF/SE	35 997 770,00 €	24 293 315,62 €	11 725 784,51 €	36 019 100,13 €	
Cross-cutting issues	52 308,00 €	25 549,13 €	26 373,00 €	51 922,13 €	0,14 %
Microfinance (min 45 %)	19 205 462,00 €	9 683 472,00 €	9 543 706,00 €	19 227 178,00 €	53,38 %
Social Entrepreneurship (min 45 %)	16 740 000,00 €	14 584 294,49 €	2 155 705,51 €	16 740 000,00 €	46,48 %
PROGRESS	64 489 748,00 €	38 359 727,54 €	25 351 185,90 €	63 710 913,44 €	
Cross-cutting issues	8 369 459,00 €	3 074 858,50 €	5 308 673,06 €	8 383 531,56 €	13,16 %
Employment (min 20 %)	14 596 953,00 €	8 079 448,67 €	5 981 399,84 €	14 060 848,51 €	22,07 %
Social protection (min 50 %)	29 634 190,00 €	18 133 502,18 €	11 840 124,30 €	29 973 626,48 €	47,05 %
Working conditions (min 10 %)	11 889 146,00 €	9 071 918,19 €	2 220 988,70 €	11 292 906,89 €	17,73 %
Support EaSI	3 558 593,00 €	3 447 704,92 €	0,00 €	3 447 704,92 €	
Admin Support	3 558 593,00 €	3 447 704,92 €	0,00 €	3 447 704,92 €	
Grand Total	128 902 019,00 €	84 197 266,20 €	43 504 134,05 €	127 701 400,25 €	

⁶⁵ The calculations exclude actions sub-delegated to other entities, since actual and global commitments are unknown for these actions.

Table 41. Indicative and individual commitments by axes and thematic sections for 2018⁶⁶

Axis and thematic section	Planned commitments	Individual commitments	Global Commitments	Total commitments	Share in total commitments of axis
EURES	29 576 915,00 €	24 882 950,79 €	5 053 042,00 €	29 935 992,79 €	
Cross-border partnership (min 18 %)	3 257 327,00 €	3 257 708,93 €	0,00 €	3 257 708,93 €	10,88 %
Cross-cutting issues	50 000,00 €	50 000,00 €	0,00 €	50 000,00 €	0,17 %
Development of services (min 30 %)	16 871 704,00 €	13 967 449,19 €	2 889 176,00 €	16 856 625,19 €	56,31 %
Transparency of job vacancies (min 32 %)	9 397 884,00 €	7 607 792,67 €	2 163 866,00 €	9 771 658,67 €	32,64 %
MF/SE	28 156 387,00 €	17 104 369,54 €	12 653 649,46 €	29 758 019,00 €	
Cross-cutting issues	318 091,00 €	35 976,00 €	0,00 €	35 976,00 €	0,12 %
Microfinance (min 45 %)	7 385 896,00 €	456 294,00 €	9 153 649,46 €	9 609 943,46 €	32,29 %
Social Entrepreneurship (min 45 %)	20 452 400,00 €	16 612 099,54 €	3 500 000,00 €	20 112 099,54 €	67,59 %
PROGRESS	71 849 338,00 €	40 097 270,26 €	28 042 750,31 €	68 140 020,57 €	
Cross-cutting issues	8 489 565,00 €	6 279 129,68 €	1 893 008,15 €	8 172 137,83 €	11,99 %
Employment (min 20 %)	18 151 422,00 €	8 582 893,40 €	7 555 822,00 €	16 138 715,40 €	23,68 %
Social protection (min 50 %)	38 844 583,00 €	21 256 348,37 €	17 328 920,16 €	38 585 268,53 €	56,63 %
Working conditions (min 10 %)	6 363 768,00 €	3 978 898,81 €	1 265 000,00 €	5 243 898,81 €	7,70 %
Support EaSI	2 970 000,00 €	2 159 262,27 €	0,00 €	2 159 262,27 €	
Admin Support	2 970 000,00 €	2 159 262,27 €	0,00 €	2 159 262,27 €	
Grand Total	132 552 640,00 €	84 243 852,86 €	45 749 441,77 €	129 993 294,63 €	

⁶⁶ The calculations exclude actions sub-delegated to other entities, since actual and global commitments are unknown for these actions.

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Annex 1. EaSI Logical Framework

Figure 1. Detailed presentation of the EaSI logical framework

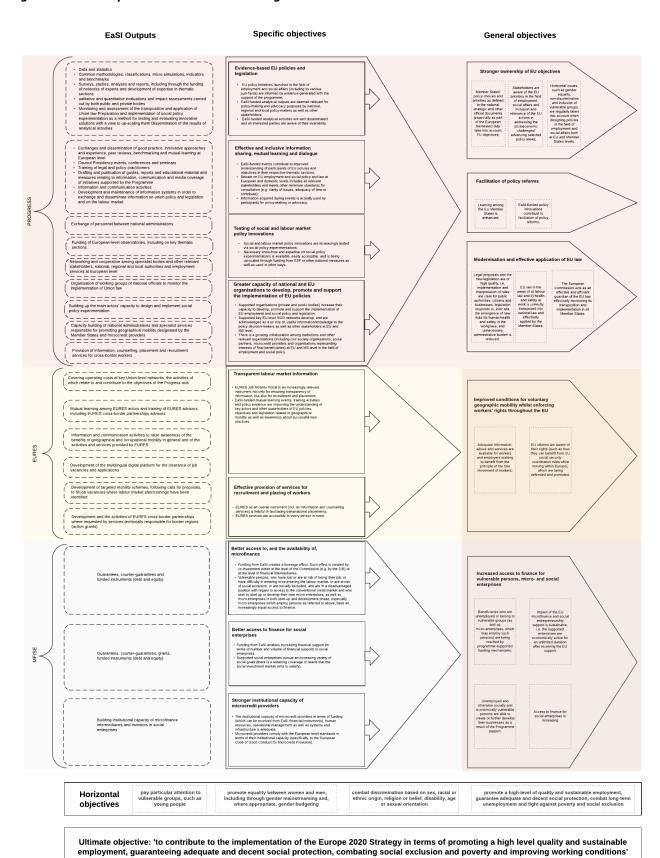
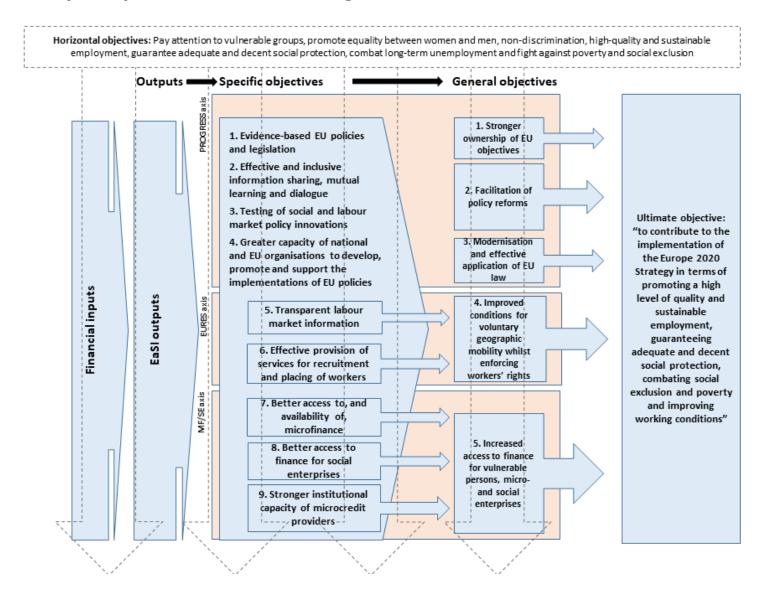


Figure 2. Simplified presentation of the EaSI logical framework



Annex 2. EaSI Performance Monitoring Framework

1. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Indicators in the tables below are classified according to the specific and general objectives of EaSI, as provided in the EaSI Regulation. Text in bold in the brackets indicates data sources that will be used to measure each of the indicators. The list and the presentation of indicators were simplified since the last monitoring period. Now each of the EaSI objectives has one headline indicator and up to two complementary indicators.

Objective	Headline indicator	Complementary indicator 1	Complementary indicator 2		
	Specific objectives				
Evidence-based EU policies and legislation	1. Share of stakeholders acknowledging that EU employment and social policy and legislation is based on evidence (EaSI	1.1. Examples how policy initiatives launched by DG EMPL were informed by evidence generated by the EaSI programme (Desk research and	1.2. List of most useful analytical outputs funded by EaSI (Desk research & EaSI Stakeholder Survey)		
Effective and inclusive information sharing, mutual learning and dialogue	Stakeholder Survey) 2. Share of stakeholders who declare that they have used (or intend to use) the information acquired during EaSI-funded events (Survey of participants in events)	feedback from the Commission) 2.1. Examples of the actual use of information acquired during EaSI-funded events (Survey of participants in events)	2.2. Inclusive policy-making: Share of (1) EaSI stakeholders and (2) participants in events acknowledging that the (1) overall debate on EU employment and social policy and legislation, and (2) discussions during events include all relevant stakeholders (EaSI Stakeholder Survey & Survey of participants in events)		
Testing of social and labour market policy innovations	3. Share of EU and national stakeholders who see the Commission as an effective source of guidance and support for social and labour market policy innovations (EaSI Stakeholder Survey)	3.1. Examples of results of social and labour market policy innovation projects funded through action grant agreements (Reports on EaSI-funded projects and organisations)			
Greater capacity of national and EU organisations to develop, promote and support the implementation of EU policies	4. Share of stakeholders acknowledging that key EU-level NGO networks supported via operating grants are a useful source of information on EU employment and social policy (EaSI Stakeholder Survey)	4.1. Share of stakeholders aware of the key EU NGO networks funded by EaSI (EaSI Stakeholder Survey)	4.2. Share of participants involved in EaSI-funded capacity building events who declare the increase in capacity to further develop, promote and support the implementation of EU employment and social policy and legislation (Survey of participants in events)		

Objective	Headline indicator	Complementary indicator 1	Complementary indicator 2
Transparent labour	5. Number of unique visitors to the	5.1. Number of jobseekers and	5.2. Vacancies posted on EURES Job
market information	EURES Job Mobility Portal (EURES Performance Measurement	employers registered on EURES Job Mobility Platform (EURES Job	Mobility Platform as a proportion of national vacancies (EURES Performance
	Performance Measurement System)	Mobility Platform (EURES Job Mobility Portal)	vacancies (EURES Performance Measurement System)
Effective provision of	6. Total number of individual personal	6.1. Examples of training for EURES	6.2. Examples of successful services
services for recruitment	contacts of EURES advisers with	advisers (EURES Job Mobility	provided to jobseekers and employers via
and placing of workers	jobseekers, job changers and	Portal)	cross-border partnerships and targeted
	employers made via cross-border		mobility schemes (Reports on projects
	partnerships and targeted mobility		and organisations)
	schemes (EURES Performance		
Dottor access to and	Measurement System)	7.1. Share of final beneficiaries, who	7.2 Types of supported migra enterprises
Better access to, and availability of,	7. Total number and volume of microloans provided, and leverage	have received training and mentoring	7.2. Types of supported micro-enterprises per (1) sector and (2) country (Annual
microfinance	effect created (total volume of	services (Annual reports from DG	reports from DG EMPL microfinance
meronnance	microloans / EU funding used for	EMPL microfinance unit)	unit)
	guarantees and other instruments)	,	
	(Annual reports from DG EMPL		
	microfinance unit)		
Better access to finance	8. Total number of social enterprises	8.1. Types of supported social	
for social enterprises	supported, and the volume of funding	enterprises per (1) sector and (2)	
	provided (Annual reports from DG EMPL microfinance unit)	country (Annual reports from DG EMPL microfinance unit)	
Stronger institutional	9. Examples of EaSI-funded capacity	EMPL micronnance unit)	
capacity of microcredit	building for microcredit providers		
providers	(Desk research)		
	<u> </u>	General objectives	
Stronger ownership of	10. Share of stakeholders who feel	10.1. Share of participants in (large)	10.2. Share of officials working in national,
EU objectives	familiar with the main issues in the	events declaring that they have	regional and local government institutions
	policy fields covered by EaSI (EaSI	gained a better understanding of EU	indicating that they collaborate actively with
	Stakeholder Survey)	policies and objectives as a result of	government institutions of the EU (EaSI
		participating in EaSI-funded event (by thematic section) (Survey of	Stakeholder Survey)
		participants in events)	
Facilitation of policy	11. Share of EaSI stakeholders who	11.1. Share of national, regional and	11.2. Examples how EaSI outputs, including
reforms	declare that they have used or will use	local policy-makers and civil society	social and labour market policy innovations,
	social and labour market policy	representatives who declare that they	were used for national and local policy
	innovations developed at the EU level	have used (or intend to use) outputs	reforms (Desk research, EaSI
	for policy making or implementation,	produced by EaSI-funded analytical	Stakeholder Survey, Survey of

Objective	Headline indicator	Complementary indicator 1	Complementary indicator 2
•	e.g. to implement or to advocate	activities for policymaking or	participants in events)
	policy reforms (EaSI Stakeholder	advocacy (EaSI Stakeholder	
	Survey)	Survey)	
Modernisation and	12. Examples how EaSI-funded		
effective application of	outputs contributed to the		
EU law	improvement or review of the EU		
	legislation (Desk research, EaSI		
	Stakeholder Survey)		
Improved conditions for	13. Number of placements facilitated		13.2. Customer satisfaction with (1) online
voluntary geographic	by: (1) cross-border partnerships and	from contacts made with jobseekers	help desk for the users of the EURES Portal,
mobility whilst enforcing	(2) targeted mobility schemes	and employers via EURES cross-	and (2) the functionalities and information
workers' rights	(EURES Performance	border partnerships and targeted	on the EURES Portal (EURES Performance
throughout the EU	Measurement System)	mobility schemes (EURES	Measurement System)
		Performance Measurement	
Increased access to	14 December of boneficionics that	System)	14.2 Number of businesses (final
Increased access to finance for vulnerable	14. Proportion of beneficiaries that have created or further developed a	14.1. Number of jobs maintained as a result of MF/SE funding (DG EMPL	14.2. Number of businesses (final beneficiaries) that have benefitted from the
finance for vulnerable persons, micro- and	business with EU microfinance support	MF/SE unit)	EU support (DG EMPL MF/SE unit)
social enterprises	that are unemployed or belonging to	WIF7 3E UTIIT)	EO Support (DO EIVIPL IVIP/ 3E dilit)
30ciai critci priscs	other vulnerable groups (DG EMPL		
	MF/SE unit)		
Horizontal objectives	15. Share of stakeholders stating that	15.1. Share of participants stating	15.2. Examples of integration of horizontal
	the EU contribution to the integration	that the event, which they	issues/ objectives in the EaSI programme
	of the horizontal issues (each will be	participated in, took into account	(Desk research and reports on projects
	listed separately) into their respective	horizontal issues (each will be listed	and organisations)
	policy area is moderate or high (EaSI	separately) (Survey of participants	
	Stakeholder Survey)	in events)	

2. Input and output indicators

2.1. The following input indicators will be estimated:

Element of the Logical	Indicators	Data source	
Framework			
Financial inputs	1. Amount (in EUR) and share (%) of operational expenditure allocated (planned) and		tables
	committed (= individual + global commitments) by:	of EaSI	
	- Axes;		
	- Thematic sections under the axes;		

- Specific objectives of the EaSI programme.	
- Specific objectives of the East programme.	1

2.2. The following output indicators will be estimated:

Outputs of the Programme (based on EaSI Regulation)	Indicators	Data sources
on East Regulation,	Progress axis	
Output 1: Gathering of data and statistics	Number of quantitative and qualitative databases developed or maintained.	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Quantitative/qualitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; Annual Work Programme.
Output 2: Common methodologies, classifications, micro-simulations, indicators and benchmarks	Number of methodologies, classifications, microsimulations, indicators and benchmarks produced (by thematic section; distinction between those commissioned by the Commission/produced under grant agreements)	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Quantitative/qualitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts.
Output 3: Surveys, studies, analyses, reports and expertise in thematic sections	Number of surveys, studies, analyses and reports (by thematic section; distinction between those commissioned by the Commission/produced under grant agreements).	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; Annual Work Programme.
Output 4: Qualitative and quantitative evaluations and impact assessments	Number of evaluations and impact assessment reports (by thematic section; distinction between those commissioned by the Commission/produced under grant agreements).	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; direct contact with DG EMPL (only if necessary); Annual Work Programme.
Output 5: Monitoring and assessment reports on the transposition and application of EU law	Number of monitoring and assessment reports on the transposition and application of EU law (by thematic section; distinction between those commissioned by the Commission/produced under grant agreements).	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; contact with DG EMPL (only if necessary); Annual Work Programme.
Output 6: Preparation and implementation of social policy experimentation as a method for testing and evaluating innovative solutions with a view to up-scaling	Number of social policy experimentation projects (action grants; by thematic section).	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; Summaries on action grants beneficiaries from the DEFIS database.

Outputs of the Programme (based on EaSI Regulation)	Indicators	Data sources
them		
Output 7: Dissemination of the results of the analytical activities	 Number of activities aimed at disseminating the results of the analytical activities; Number of reports produced as an output of the above-mentioned analytical activities and disseminated. 	Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; website monitoring information provided by the DG EMPL IT unit; Annual Work Programme.
Output 8: Exchanges and dissemination of good practice, innovative approaches and experience, peer reviews, benchmarking and mutual learning events	1. Number of exchanges of good practice, peer reviews, mutual learning events (by thematic section; distinction between those commissioned by the Commission/produced under grant agreements); 2. Number of participants in the events (of which: women/men; public/private/NGO sector).	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; Annual Work Programme.
Output 9: Council Presidency events, conferences and seminars	 Number of Council Presidency events, conferences and seminars (by thematic section; distinction between those commissioned by the Commission/produced under grant agreements); Number of participants in the events (of which: women/men; public/private/NGO sector). 	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website; websites of the Presidencies); Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; Annual Work Programme.
Output 10: Training of legal and policy practitioners	1. Number of trainings (by thematic section; distinction between those commissioned by the Commission/produced under grant agreements); 2. Number of participants in the events (of which: women/men).	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website; Academy of European Law); Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; Annual Work Programme.
Output 11: Drafting and publication of guides, reports and educational material and measures relating to information, communication and media coverage of initiatives supported by the Programme	Number of guides, reports and educational material (by thematic section; distinction between those commissioned by the Commission/produced under grant agreements).	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; Annual Work Programme
Output 12: Information and communication activities	1. Number of activities aimed at disseminating the results of peer reviews, exchanges of good practice, mutual learning events and guides and educational material (by thematic section; distinction between those commissioned by the Commission/produced under grant agreements);	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; Annual Work Programme; website monitoring data from DG EMPL IT unit.

Outputs of the Programme (based	Indicators	Data sources
on EaSI Regulation)		
	2. Number of reports produced as an output of the above-mentioned activities and disseminated.	
Output 13: Development and maintenance of information systems in order to exchange and disseminate information on EU policy and legislation and on the labour market	Number of information systems developed and maintained (by thematic section; distinction between those commissioned by the Commission/produced under grant agreements).	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts; Annual Work Programme.
Output 14: Covering operating costs of key EU-level NGO networks	 Number of EU-level NGO networks established and maintained (by thematic section); Number of members of each network (by country). 	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); DG EMPL internal data on the number of framework partnership agreements signed (info from COLI database); Quantitative monitoring data from operating grants; Annual Work Programme.
Output 15: Capacity building of national administrations and specialist services responsible for promoting geographical mobility designated by the member states and microcredit providers	 Number of capacity building activities organised (by thematic section); Number of participants in these capacity building activities (of them: women/men). 	Annual Work Programme; Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts.
Output 16: Building up the main actors' capacity to design and implement social policy experimentation	 Number of capacity building activities organised (by thematic section); Number of participants in these activities (of them: women/men). 	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Annual Work Programme; Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts
Output 17: Organisation of working groups of national officials to monitor the implementation of EU law	 Number of working groups organised (by thematic sections) Number of participants in the working groups (of them: women/men). 	Annual Work Programme; Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts
Output 18: Networking and cooperation among specialist bodies and other relevant stakeholders, national, regional and local authorities and employment services at European level	 Number of networking and cooperation activities organised (by thematic section); Number of participants in these activities (of them: women/men; by target groups). 	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Annual Work Programme; Quantitative monitoring data on grant agreements and contracts.
Output 19: Funding of European-level observatories, including on key thematic sections	Number of European-level observatories launched and maintained (by thematic section).	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website); Annual Work Programme.
Output 20: Exchange of personnel	1. Number of exchanges organised (by country; by	Annual Work Programme; Quantitative monitoring

Outputs of the Programme (based	Indicators	Data sources
on EaSI Regulation)		
between national administrations	organisation; by thematic section);	data on grant agreements and contracts.
	2. Number of participants in the exchanges (of them:	
	women/men).	

Outputs of the Programme (based on EaSI	Indicators	Data sources
Regulation)		
	EURES axis	
Output 21: Development and the activities of EURES	1. Number of projects carried out by public	DEFIS database; EURES PM system;
Cross-border partnerships	employment services at national, regional or	Reporting annex to cross-border
	local level in a border region (action grants);	partnerships
	2. Number of countries participating in	
	projects (by role: leading/partnering).	
Output 22: Provision of information, counselling,	Number and types of information, counselling,	DEFIS database; EURES PM system;
placement and recruitment services for cross-border	placement and recruitment services provided	Reporting annex to cross-border
workers	for cross-border workers	partnerships
Output 23: Development of the multilingual digital	Description of the multilingual digital platform	, ,
platform for the clearance of job vacancies and	for the clearance of job vacancies and	website and extranet
applications	applications and its functionalities	
Output 24: Development of targeted mobility schemes to	1. Number of projects carried out (by thematic	DEFIS database; EURES PM system; reports
fill job vacancies where labour market shortcomings	section; by target group);	on the achievements of targeted mobility
have been identified	2. Number of countries participating in	schemes
	projects (by role: leading/partnering);	
Output 25: Mutual learning among EURES actors and	Number of mutual learning events	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu
training of EURES advisers, including EURES cross-	organised;	website); Quantitative monitoring data on
border partnership advisors	2. Number of trainings for EURES advisers	grant agreements and contracts; Annual
border partitership advisors	organised;	Work Programme.
	3. Number of participants who took part in	
	mutual learning and training activities	
Output 26: Information and communication activities to	1. Number of information and communication	Publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu
raise awareness of the benefits of geographical and	activities organised (by communication tool,	website); Quantitative monitoring data on
occupational mobility in general and of the activities and	by target audience);	service contracts; Annual Work Programme.
services provided by EURES	2. Number of participants in these activities;	

Outputs of the Programme (based on EaSI Regulation)	Indicators	Data sources
	3. Number of printed outputs of this information and communication activities (e.g. booklets, posters).	

Outputs of the Programme (based	Indicators	Data sources
on EaSI Regulation)		
	MF/SE axis	
Output 27: Support to microfinance	1. Number of guarantees and counter-guarantees	Administrative data/annual implementation reports
intermediaries	disbursed to microcredit providers;	submitted by the European Investment Fund (EIF).
	2. Number of funded instruments disbursed to	
	microcredit providers (by type);	
	3. Number of microcredit providers supported (by	
	country).	
Output 28: Support to social enterprises	1. Number of guarantees and counter-guarantees	Administrative data/annual implementation reports
	disbursed to investors in social enterprises;	submitted by the European Investment Fund (EIF).
	2. Number of funded instruments disbursed to	
	investors in social enterprises (by type);	
	3. Number of grants disbursed to investors in	
	social enterprises;	
	4. Number of investors in social enterprises	
	supported (by country; by area of expertise).	
Output 29: Building up institutional	Number of capacity building activities;	Administrative data/annual implementation reports
capacity of microcredit providers	2. Number of microcredit providers supported (by country).	submitted by the European Investment Fund (EIF).

3. Gathering and storing the monitoring information: data collection plan

Below we present the practical steps that we took to collect the monitoring information on EaSI inputs, outputs and outcomes for the EaSI Performance Monitoring Report 2017-2018.

Collecting information on inputs

The following steps have been taken to collect the monitoring data on (financial) inputs:

- 1. **Planned commitments**: the EaSI programming table (Annual Work Programme) was analysed in order to produce a full list of activities that were planned to be funded (including the EUR amount planned to be committed to each activity);
- 2. **Individual and global commitments**: An updated EaSI programming table, including additional information on the individual and global commitments (in EUR), was analysed after the end of the funding period.
- 3. A table based on the Annual Work Programme representing both planned and individual global commitments was produced. Both annual and biennial tables were produced to facilitate different perspectives for analysis.

Collecting information on outputs

We took following steps to collect the monitoring data on outputs:

- A number of monitoring data on outputs were collected via the common monitoring template (final technical implementation reports) attached to action grant agreements, operating grant agreements and contracts. Some data was still collected from the old-generation final technical implementation reports of the predecessor PROGRESS and EURES programmes.
- 2. Beneficiaries of the action and operating grant agreements complete the final technical implementation reports (including quantitative monitoring data) online, with data being directly stored in the DEFIS database. Then PPMI asked the IT unit of DG EMPL to extract the aggregate data from the DEFIS database and to provide the data to PPMI in PDF (qualitative information) and Excel (quantitative information) formats. Together with this information, PPMI has also asked for an updated summary on the beneficiaries of grants awarded under EaSI from the DEFIS database, including the list of call owners.
- 3. Monitoring data on the outputs produced by the **contractors** was first indicated in EaSI Annual Work Programmes and then collected via desk research in external sources (DG EMPL website, websites of the networks of experts and other contractors, etc.). For this, a catalogue of outputs produced during 2017-2018 was developed. In addition, final technical implementation reports produced by the contractors were collected by the operational units of the Commission, which the Commission has provided to PPMI.
- 4. Regarding the EaSI-funded events, final technical implementation reports attached to the contracts foresee that organisers must provide DG EMPL with the lists of participants of the events that they have organised. PPMI has requested the Commission to collect these lists of participants and forward them to PPMI in order to carry out the surveys of participants in EaSI-funded events for 2017-2018. During the kick-off meeting, the Steering Group has ensured PPMI that the process of providing PPMI with the contact details will be in line with the GDPR.
- 5. Other sources used to collect information on outputs included the **implementation** reports of EaSI-supported financial instruments (in the area of microfinance and social entrepreneurship), reports from EURES advisers, an internal EURES Job Mobility Portal database, the Single Market Scoreboard and Annex II attached to the EURES grants.
- 6. Additionally, PPMI has carried out desk research in other relevant sources in order to collect the exhaustive amount of information on EaSI outputs. Such sources have

included publicly accessible information (e.g. Europa.eu website, websites of the key EU-level NGO networks, European-level observatories and other relevant bodies).

Collecting information on outcomes: specific and general objectives (key performance indicators)

At the level of outcome indicators, the following data collection tools were employed:

- Gathering of the data collected via the templates and other reporting means attached to the contracts and grant agreements (often such data was stored in the official DG EMPL databases, e.g. DEFIS, COLI, but in some cases it was also extracted directly from the templates; such a situation might arise in the case of contracts, as this data is not currently entered into the databases mentioned above), reports on the implementation of the EaSI-funded financial instruments in the area of microfinance and social entrepreneurship (provided by the entrusted entity, the European Investment Fund), EURES Performance Monitoring System as well as information from the EURES Job Mobility Platform (provided by DG EMPL IT unit), since this data is currently not entered into the above-mentioned databases (such as DEFIS);
- Desk research in other primary and secondary sources. Among the key primary sources for the desk research were the legal documents governing the implementation of the EaSI programme, the official website of the EU (europa.eu), EU-level NGO networks, Commission staff working documents, communication from the Commission, proposals for Directives, Impact Assessment Reports, etc. As data from primary sources was not always sufficient for estimating all performance indicators, some secondary sources were analysed, e.g. data collected by other outside organisations and reports by independent experts;
- EaSI Stakeholder Survey and survey of participants in EaSI-funded events.

The biennial EaSI Stakeholder Survey was launched in January 2019, whereas the survey of participants in events was carried out at least twice a year, i.e. approximately 2-3 months after each event.

The stakeholders surveyed under the EaSI Stakeholder Survey involved the following groups: a) EU and national-level policy and decision-makers, who work in the employment and social policy fields; b) civil society organisations (NGOs), including social partners; c) other relevant participants and stakeholders involved in the programme design and implementation (including employees in public and private employment services; employees in public or private organisations providing microfinance and/or funding for social enterprises; researchers, university teachers or independent experts; journalists).

Respondents of the EaSI Stakeholder Survey were invited to answer the questionnaire using one out of two methods:

- Direct email invitations to participate in the survey were sent to the lists of respondents. Separate lists for each of the EaSI axes were compiled. Double use of respondents' email addresses was avoided;
- Respondents were also able to reach the questionnaire via the survey gateway website (hosted by PPMI). In the gateway, a respondent was able to identify the axis and thematic area he/ she is involved in and then he/ she was able to take part in the survey. We asked the Commission to advertise the Survey gateway through DG EMPL website and social media tools (Facebook and Twitter) in order to attract additional respondents to the survey (this has worked very well in the past).

Respondents of the events questionnaire were invited to the survey with direct and personal email invitations. As already explained above, the list of respondents was compiled using lists of participants in the events provided by the relevant staff of DG EMPL to the monitoring team at PPMI. All Stakeholder Survey questionnaires were available in three languages – English, French and German. The survey of participants in events was also available in Spanish and

Italian. The results of both surveys are presented in separate Annexes to the Performance Monitoring Reports in the detailed information notes.

Annex 3. Performance expectations for each objective of the Programme for Employment and Social Innovation

Performance expectations are short statements about the impact which is expected from the Programme under each of its objectives. They are a necessary link between the specific and general objectives of EaSI. During performance monitoring, performance expectations are specifically used as a tool to define measurable key performance indicators. Performance expectations are formulated as measurable hypotheses on what it means to achieve the objectives of EaSI, while indicators provide concrete quantitative and qualitative values to measure the extent to which performance expectations are satisfied. A complete list of performance expectations that were developed after a number of discussions with the Commission officials responsible for the relevant fields is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Performance expectations for each of the EaSI objectives

	Specific objectives	
Evidence-based EU policies and legislation	Effective and inclusive information sharing, mutual learning and dialogue	Testing of social and labour market policy innovations
 EU policy initiatives launched in the field of employment and social affairs (including its various sub-fields) are informed by evidence generated with the support of the programme; EaSI-funded analytical outputs are deemed relevant for policymaking and advocacy purposes by national, regional and local policy-makers as well as other stakeholders; EaSI-funded analytical activities are well disseminated and all interested parties are aware of their availability. Greater capacity of national and	 EaSI-funded events contribute to improved understanding of participants of EU policies and objectives in their respective thematic sections; Debate on EU employment and social policy and law at European and domestic levels includes all relevant stakeholders and meets other minimum standards for consultation (e.g. clarity of issues, adequacy of time to contribute); Information acquired during events is actually used by participants for policy-making or advocacy. Transparent labour market 	 Social and labour market policy innovations are increasingly tested via social policy experimentations; Necessary know-how and expertise on social policy experimentations is available, easily accessible, and is being upscaled through funding from ESF or other national measures as well as used in other ways. Effective provision of services for
 Supported organisations (private and public bodies) increase their capacity to develop, promote and support the implementation of EU employment and social policy and legislation; Supported key EU-level NGO networks develop, and are acknowledged as a source of, useful information/knowledge to the policy decision-makers as well as other stakeholders at EU and MS level; There is a growing collaboration among institutions and other relevant organisations (including civil society organisations, social partners, microcredit providers 	 EURES Job Mobility Portal is an increasingly relevant instrument not only for ensuring transparency of information, but also for recruitment and placement; EaSI-funded mutual learning events, training activities and policy evidence are improving the understanding of key actors and other stakeholders of EU policies, objectives and legislation related to geographical mobility as well as awareness about successful new practices. 	 EURES as an overall instrument (incl. its information and counselling services) is helpful in facilitating transnational placements; EURES services are accessible to every person in need.
and organisations representing interests of final beneficiaries) at EU and MS level in the field of employment and social policy. Better access to, and the availability of, microfinance Funding from EaSI creates a	Better access to finance for social enterprises • Funding from EaSI enables	Stronger institutional capacity of microcredit providers • The institutional capacity of

- leverage effect. Such effect is created by co-investment either at the level of the Commission (e.g. by the EIB) or at the level of financial intermediaries.
- Vulnerable persons, who have lost or are at risk of losing their job, or have difficulty in entering re-entering the market, or are at risk of social exclusion, or are socially in a excluded, and are disadvantaged position with regard to access to the conventional credit market and who wish to start up or develop their own micro-enterprises, as well as micro-enterprises in both start-up and development phase, especially microenterprises which employ persons as referred to above, have an increasingly egual access to finance.

workers:

EU citizens are aware of their rights (such as how

they can benefit from EU social security coordination rules while moving within Europe),

which are being defended and promoted.

- increasing financial support (in terms of number and volume of financial support) to social enterprises;
- Supported social enterprises pursue an increasing variety of social goals (there is a widening coverage of needs that the social investment market aims to satisfy).
- microcredit providers in terms of funding (which can be received from EaSI financial instruments), human resources, operational management as well as systems and infrastructure is adequate;
- Microcredit providers comply with the European-level standards in terms of their institutional capacity (specifically, to the European Code of Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision).

by programme-supported funding mechanisms;

Programme support:

Unemployed and otherwise socially and economically

vulnerable persons are able to create or further develop their businesses as a result of the

Impact of the EU microfinance and social entrepreneurship support is sustainable, i.e. the supported enterprises are economically active for an unlimited duration after receiving the EU support; Access to finance for social enterprises is increasing.

General objectives Stronger ownership of ΕU Facilitation of policy reforms Modernisation effective objectives application of EU law Learning among the I Member States is enhanced; Member States' policy choices Legal proposals and the new and priorities as defined in the legislation are of high quality, i.e. national strategic and other EaSI-funded policy implementation and interpretation official documents (especially as innovations contribute of rules are clear for public part of the European Semester) facilitation of policy reforms. authorities, citizens duly take into account EU businesses, legislation responds objectives; to, inter alia, the emergence of new risks for human health and Stakeholders are aware of the EU priorities in the field of safety in the workplace, and employment, social affairs and unnecessary administrative burden is reduced; inclusion and relevance of the EU actions in addressing the EU law in the areas of a) labour law and b) health and safety at socioeconomic challenges/ advancing selected policy areas: work is correctly transposed into horizontal issues, such as national law and effectively applied by the Member States; equality, discrimination and inclusion of The European Commission acts as vulnerable groups, are regularly an effective and efficient guardian into account when of the EU law, effectively monitoring its transposition and taken designing policies in the field of employment and social affairs implementation in all Member both at EU and Member States States. levels. Improved conditions for voluntary geographic labour mobility whilst enforcing workers' rights Increased access to finance for vulnerable persons, micro- and social enterprises Adequate information, advice and services are Beneficiaries who are unemployed or belong to available for workers and employers wishing to vulnerable groups (as well as micro-enterprises, benefit from the principle of the free movement of which may employ such persons) are being reached

Source: Performance expectations were developed by PPMI after a careful review of the relevant policy documents (including, first and foremost, EaSI Regulation) and a number of discussions with responsible Commission officials.

Annex 4. Catalogue of outputs produced with the financial support from the Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) in 2017-2018

This catalogue is a collection of all tangible outputs (e.g. reports, databases, events) of the EaSI programme produced in 2017 and 2018. Outputs, which were initiated in 2017-2018, but not delivered before the end of 2018, are not included. They will be included in the catalogue of outputs of the next performance monitoring report. Outputs are structured according to programme's axes and different types of activities. The catalogue was developed by using EaSI Annual Work Programmes 2017-2018, financial information (Finap) on the implementation of the EaSI Work Programmes, publicly accessible sources (e.g. Europa.eu website), data on grant agreements and contracts. **This annex includes outputs funded directly by the Commission (via procurement) or produced as a result of grants to regular knowledge providers of DG EMPL** (like OECD, ILO, IOM and similar). The annex does not include outputs produced as a result of action and operating grants funded through calls for proposals. The latter outputs are described in separate reports – biannually published Reports on Projects and Organisations funded by EaSI.

1. LIST OF OUTPUTS

PROGRESS AXIS: EMPLOYMENT

Policy evide	ence		
Databases	Classification of European Skills, Competences, Qualifications and Occupations (ESCO): https://ec.europa.eu/esco/home		
	Labour Force Survey ad-hoc modules on:		
	- 2017: self-employment		
	- 2018: reconciliation between work and family life		
Work with	Database on Labour Market Policies The contribution of migration to the dynamics of the Jahour force in OECD.		
the OECD	The contribution of migration to the dynamics of the labour force in OECD countries: 2005-2015, (OECD Social, employment and migration working		
tile occi	paper), 2018		
	Support for the Programme for International Assessment of Adult Competences (PIAAC)		
	A framework description of OECD labour market policy data for non-EU		
	countries compared with data for EU countries, 2018		
	Assessing the role of migration in European labour force growth by 2030		
	(OECD Social, employment and migration working paper), 2018		
	Benefit generosity and work incentives for disability benefit recipients in 12 EU Member States (OECD), 2018		
	OECD report on 'Getting Skills Right', 2017-2018		
	Direct grant to OECD: Tax Wedge and Effective Tax Rates on Labour		
	The Better Entrepreneurship Policy Tool:		
	https://www.betterentrepreneurship.eu/		
	Policy brief on Women's Entrepreneurship		
	The Missing Entrepreneurs 2017 - Policies for Inclusive Entrepreneurship		
	Report 'Boosting social enterprise development – Good Practice compendium'		
European	Funding for the PES Network		
Network of Public	Assessment Report on PES Capacity 2017		

Employment	The Pole of DES in Outroach to the Inactive Population Study report 2017
Employment Services	The Role of PES in Outreach to the Inactive Population Study report, 2017 Helping unemployed creating their own work in the new economy PES
(PES)	support to start ups, 2017
(= =)	Public Employment Services (PES) initiatives around skills, competencies
	and qualifications of refugees and asylum seekers, 2017
	PES Network Newsletters
	Annual Report of the European Network of Public Employment Services -
	January 2018 - December 2018
	PES Network working paper - The future of work: Implications and
	responses by the PES Network (2018)
	Implementation of the Council Recommendation on the integration of the
	long-term unemployed into the labour market in PES – Survey report (2018)
	PES Network Benchlearning Manual (2018)
	Annual Report of the European Network of Public Employment Service -
	January 2017 - December 2017
	Report on PES Implementation of the Youth Guarantee (2017)
	Position Paper: Proposal for a structured cooperation between PES and the education sector for better school-to-work transitions (2017)
	Annex to the Position Paper: Proposal for a structured cooperation between
	PES and the education sector for better school-to-work transitions (2017)
	Report on enhanced cooperation between Public Employment Services
	(2017) Practitioner's toolkit for DES Building Career Guidenes and Lifeleng Learning
	Practitioner's toolkit for PES Building Career Guidance and Lifelong Learning presents concepts and tools
	2019 Evaluation of PES Decision
	Combining active and passive labour market measures
	Practitioner's toolkit to assist the implementation of the LTU
	recommendation
	Sustainable integration of Jobseekers
	Being smart with data, using innovative solutions
	Disability and labour market integration
	Integration of the long-term unemployed
	Modernising PES through supportive data and IT strategies
European	Labour Market Policy Thematic Reviews for Member States 2018
Employment	Other EEPO ongoing work such as Review Synthesis, Review of national
Policy	articles, EEPO Regular reports Catalogue of Measures
Observatory	
(EEPO)	Charles as Food and Start Secretary and association and association 2010
Other studies and	Study on Early activation and employment promotion, 2018
analyses	Towards a methodology to estimate the social costs and benefits of the
anaryses	Youth Guarantee: A background paper (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017
	Mapping outreach practices to support inactive young people in re-entering
	education or gaining employment (EC-ILO action on youth employment
	policies), 2017
	Evaluation of actions taken in response to the LTU Recommendation
	Data collection in view of monitoring the LTU Recommendation
	Analysis and summary of the replies received in the framework of the public
	consultation for the establishment of a European Labour Authority and of a
	European Social Security Number
	Report: Activation measures for young people in vulnerable situations -
	Experience from the ground
	Report: Employment and entrepreneurship under the Youth Guarantee -
	Experience from the ground

	Impact assessment accompanying the proposal for a regulation establishing
	a European Labour Authority
	Comparative Analysis of the EQF and the NZQF: Joint Technical Report
	Study on the movement of skilled labour
	Stocktaking report on the application of the EU Quality Framework for
	anticipation of change and restructuring
	Research note: Labour market adjustments during the crisis and the role of
	flexibility
	Robots at work - A report on automatable and non-automatable employment
	shares in Europe
	Labour shortages and surpluses 2017
	2017 annual report on intra-EU labour mobility
	Study: Business cooperating with vocational education and training
	providers for quality skills and attractive futures
	European Alliance for Apprenticeships - Assessment of progress and
	planning the future - Final Report
	Study: Feasibility and Added Value of a European Unemployment Benefits
Other	Scheme Manitaring the performance of Youth Guarantees: A learning peakage (EC)
	Monitoring the performance of Youth Guarantees: A learning package (EC-
publications	ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017 Guide for developing national outreach strategies for inactive young people
	(EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017
	Assessing the quality dimensions of youth employment offers (EC-ILO action
	on youth employment policies), 2017
	Developing quality traineeships for young people (EC-ILO action on youth
	employment policies), 2017
	Guide to monitor the performance of national Youth Guarantees (EC-ILO
	action on youth employment policies), 2017
	Guide to Profiling youth labour market disadvantage: A review of approaches
	in Europe (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017
	Blueprint for Sectoral Cooperation on Skills in a Nutshell
Communicat	ESCO Handbook
ion outputs	ESCO: Connecting education and training with the labour market
about ESCO	ESCO: connecting people and jobs
	ESCO: harnessing the power of big data analysis for a functional labour
	market
	ESCO: improving career guidance services
Flagship	Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2017 and 2018
Publications	Euronews Real Economy magazine, 2017 and 2018
of DG EMPL	Labour Market and Wage Developments in Europe 2017-2018
Furonces	Supporting the work of the centre
European centre of	Supporting the work of the centre
expertise in	Summary and country reports
the field of	Monthly Flash Reports on Labour Law
labour law,	Evaluation of actions taken in response to the LTU recommendation and the
employment	support to the implementation of the Youth guarantee
and labour	Labour Market Policy Thematic Review 2017: An in-depth analysis of the impact of reforms on inequality
	Impact of reforms on mequality

market policies (ECE)	Labour Market Policy Thematic Review 2018: An in-depth analysis of emigration of skilled labour
Other	Support to the implementation of the Youth Guarantee
outputs	Technical assistance to microfinance providers Update of the mapping of social enterprises

Events	
	Presidency events in 2017 and 2018: Public Employment Services (PES) network board
	PES Network Seminar on 'Career Guidance and Lifelong Learning', 28 June 2017
European Network of	Thematic Review Workshop on 'Engaging with and improving services to employers', 13 June 2017
Public Employment	Thematic Review Workshop on 'PES Initiatives around Skills, Competencies and Qualifications of Refugees and Asylum Seekers', 27 April 2017
Services (PES	Follow-up visit on 'Sustainable integration into the labour market', 23 January 207
network)	PES Network Conference on 'Making the PES business case', 17 January 2017
	PES Network Stakeholder Conference: The future of work, 12 November 2018
	Meetings of the Heads of PES and AFEPAs
	Peer Review 'Towards a more dynamic collective bargaining', Lisbon, Portugal, 23-24 October 2017
Peer reviews (Mutual Learning Programme)	Peer Review on 'Joint operation groups between public agencies – an effective tool to prevent and tackle undeclared work', Oslo, Norway, 25-26 September 2017
	Peer Review on "The organisation, outcomes and effectiveness of social dialogue", Brussels, Belgium, 23-24 October 2018
	Peer Review on "Measuring labour market tightness to improve employment policies and reduce skills mismatches", Paris, France, 15-16 October 2018
	Peer Review: Way to work – strengthening the links between active labour market policy measures and social support services
	Peer review on 'Work-capacity assessment and employment of persons with disabilities', Riga, Latvia, 26-27 April 2018
	Peer Review on 'The rise of precarious work (including bogus self-employment) – causes, challenges and policy options', The Hague, The Netherlands, 19-20 April 2018
	Peer review on 'In-work progression – approaches and challenges', Manchester, UK, 26-27 March 2018
Learning	Learning Exchange on 'Improving measures for integration of the long-term
exchanges	unemployed into the labour market', Zagreb, Croatia, 9-10 November 2017
(Mutual	Learning Exchange on 'Service differentiation – tailoring online services for
Learning Programme)	the unemployed', Manchester, United Kingdom, 4-5 December 2017
Other	Seminar on Work 4.0 – digitalisation of the labour market
events	Seminar on work 4.0 – digitalisation of the labour market
(Mutual	
Learning	
Programme)	

	High-Level Conference – Future of work: A Lifecycle Approach, 21-22 March
	2018, Sofia (Bulgaria)
	Digitalisation of Work Conference, 19 September 2018, Vienna (Austria)
	Mutual Learning Workshop: Implementing Upskilling Pathways, 11-13 April
	2018, Rome (Italy)
	Youth Guarantee Coordinators Meeting and Meeting with coordinators of
	EaSI projects on Youth Guarantee information sharing and outreach, 13-14
	March 2018
	Seminar "Quality Traineeships in the EU", 10 November 2018
	Long-term unemployment contact point seminars I and II, 28 June 2018 and 19 March 2018
	Youth Guarantee mutual learning seminar Tracking and mapping young
	people not in education, employment or training (NEETs), 14 June 2018
	Mutual learning seminar, 'Enhancing support to young people through
	integrated services', 8-9 October 2018
	EU Japan Working Group + visits in preparation of the 17th Symposium
	ERPs conference on Improving employment and social outcomes in the
Other	Western Balkans and Turkey, 31 January 2018
conferences	17th EU-Japan Tripartite Symposium, 4 July 2018
and other	ILC Preparatory Meeting 2018 - Social Dialogue, 2 May 2018
events	ILC Preparatory Meeting 2018 - Violence and harassment against women
	and men in the world of work, 3 May 2018
	ILC Preparatory Meeting 2018 - ILO development cooperation, 4 May 2018
	High Level Working Group on Employment and Labour, 21-22 March 2018
	Business Breakfast for SMEs – DEASP, 28 September 2017
	EU China CASS Dialogue, 9 October 2017
	EU China MoHRSS Dialogue meeting, 25-26 September 2017
	Expert Meeting: Enforcement of (EU) Labour Law, 13 October 2017
	ILC preparatory meeting 2017 - Decent work for peace, security and disaster
	resilience, 27 April 2017
	ILC preparatory meeting 2017 - Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work,
	26 April 2017
	ILC preparatory meeting 2017 Labour Migration, 25 April 2017
	Annual Conference: The Personal Scope of Labour Law in Times of Atypical
	Employment and Digitalisation, 28 April 2017
	Annual Convention for Inclusive Growth, 24 April 2017
	Seminar 'Sectoral skills for the future', 15 November 2018
	Social convergence in Europe: research seminar, 26 November
	Codial convergence in Europe. Tescaren seminar, 20 November

PROGRESS AXIS: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Policy evidence	
Electronic	Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI) is an IT system
Exchange of	that helps social security bodies across the EU exchange information more
Social	rapidly and securely, as required by EU regulations on social security
Security	coordination. (http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=869)
Information	
(EESSI)	
European	Inequalities in access to healthcare – a study of national policies, 2018
Social Policy	Challenges in long-term care in Europe - a study of national policies, 2018
Network	Access to social protection for people working on non-standard contracts and
(ESPN)	as self-employed in Europe - A study of national policies, 2018

	Description of the 2012 FIL Description of
	Progress in the implementation of the 2013 EU Recommendation on
	"Investing in children: Breaking the cycle of disadvantage": A study of
	national policies (2017)
	ESPN Thematic Reports on Inequalities in access to healthcare, 2018
	ESPN Thematic Reports on Challenges in long-term care, 2018
	ESPN Thematic Reports on pension adequacy in EU Member States, 2017
	Thematic Reports on pension adequacy in the 7 non-EU countries covered by
	the ESPN, 2017
	ESPN Flash Reports
EUROMOD	EUROMOD – Tax-benefit microsimulation model for the European Union:
	https://www.euromod.ac.uk/
	18 research publications in 2017
	20 research publications in 2018
	In 2018, preparations preparation of EUROMOD transfer to the European
	Commission were carried out
Mutual	Mutual Information System on Social Protection is database for public
Information	authorities, professional users and European citizens, providing up-to-date
System on	information on social protection legislation, benefits and conditions in all
Social	participating countries: https://www.missoc.org/
Protection	
(MISSOC)	
The	The European system of integrated social protection statistics is a common
European	framework developed in the late 1970s by Eurostat and the European Union
system of	(EU) Member States providing a coherent comparison between European
integrated	countries of social benefits to households and their financing, thus making
social	an international comparison of the administrative national data on social
protection	protection possible: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-
statistics	and-guidelines/-/KS-GQ-16-010
(ESSPROS)	
Other	Benefit generosity and work incentives for disability benefit recipients in 12
studies,	EU Member States (OECD), 2018
analyses	Behavioural study on the effects of an extension of access to social protection
	for people in all forms of employment, 2018
	Access to social protection for workers and the self-employed: Best practice
	examples from EU Member States, 2018
	Study on Minimum Income Schemes of EU Member States, 2018
	Study on integrated delivery of social services aiming at the activation of
	minimum income recipients in the labour market - success factors and reform
	pathways
	Study: The EU-wide income distribution: inequality levels and
	decompositions
	Access to social protection for all forms of employment - Assessing the
	options for a possible EU initiative
	Publication: Assessing Social Investment Synergies
Work with	OECD Affordable Housing Database
the OECD	The OECD's Social Benefit Recipients Database (SOCR)
	The OECD tax-benefit model
Work with	Direct Grant to International Organisation for Migration: Supporting the
International	integration of refugees in society and in the labour market through capacity
Organisation	building for local authorities
U Gallisation	
_	
for Migration	
for Migration Work with	Direct grant to Council of Europe: Building capacity at local level for the
for Migration Work with Council of	
for Migration Work with Council of Europe	Direct grant to Council of Europe: Building capacity at local level for the integration of Roma
for Migration Work with Council of	Direct grant to Council of Europe: Building capacity at local level for the

Investing in	Regular round-ups on child and family policy
Children	Yearly thematic report on child and family policy developments in Europe
(EPIC)	Policy memo on effective implementation of evidence-based programmes
	Policy memo on current paternity and parental leave provisions across the
	EU
	Policy memo on using EU funding sources to tackle child poverty
	Country profiles on current policies for children and their families
	Policy memo on education for unaccompanied migrant children in Europe
Periodicals	Social Agenda, 2017-2018
	Social Situation Monitor
	Pension Adequacy Reports
Other	Direct grant to UNHCR to support the integration of refugees in society and
outputs	in the labour market through the establishment of municipal integration
	centres providing information and training
	Awareness raising activities on work-life balance, active inclusion and social
	innovation (2017)
	Communication about the Pillar of Social Rights
	Leaflet: The European Pillar of Social Rights: For a fairer and more social
	Europe

Events	
Conferences	EU/Commission-Council of Europe high-level conference on the Turin
and other	process
events	Partnership workshop on Inequalities in Europe, 2018
	Social investment in Europe: research seminar, 13 December 2018
	CEQUA Network meeting, 4 October 2018
	Alternative Finance Forum: Fin-tech, social finance and more, 5 October 2017
	Workshop: New financial instruments for EU MFIs, 25 May 2017, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
	Workshop: Is the grass really greener on the other side of the fence?, 26 May 2017, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
	12th European Research Conference on Homelessness "Changing Profiles of Homelessness: Implications for Services", 22 September 2017
	2017 General Assembly, Executive Committee/EU Inclusion Strategy Group Meetings and Capacity Building, 19-21 October 2017
	5th meeting of the Working Group on Ageing Issues of the Social Protection Committee, 29 June 2017
	6th meeting of the Working Group on Ageing Issues of the SPC, 20 September 2017
	7th meeting of the Working Group on Ageing Issues of the Social Protection Committee, 27 October 2017
	Mental health promotion in the workplace – A multi stakeholder dialogue", 11 October 2017
	Mental Health: Addressing Challenges Through Better Services and Inclusion, 26-27 April 2017
	Seminar "Towards an equitable and sustainable pension system: Lessons from the Belgian case", 21 September 2017
	Side meeting: Global strategy meeting on advocating rights-based labour migration, 28 June 2017
	ILO/EC Conference - Inequalities and the World of Work: What Role for Industrial Relations and Social Dialogue?, 14 February 2017
	Presidency events on Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC), 2017 and 2018

Peer reviews	Peer Review on 'Social entrepreneurship to tackle unmet social challenges',
in social	Oslo, Norway, 12 and 13 December 2017
protection and	Peer Review in Lithuania: Social Protection Information System (SPIS)
social inclusion	Peer Review on 'Single mothers facing poverty: Providing adequate
Social inclusion	financial, material and social support for sustainable social integration',
	Genk, Belgium, 5th and 6th October
	Peer Review in Belgium: Reconciling Family Life and Entrepreneurship
	Peer Review on "Furthering quality and flexibility of Early Childhood
	Education and Care", Copenhagen, Denmark, 13-14 December 2018
	Peer Review on "Minimum Income Benefits – securing a life in dignity,
	enabling access to services and integration into the labour market", Berlin,
	15-16 November
	Review on 'The financial impact of maternity and paternity leave', Prague
	(Czech Republic), 8-9 October 2018
	Peer Review on 'Improving reconciliation of work and long-term care'
	Berlin, Germany, 24-25 September 2018
	Peer review on 'Social inclusion, health and the equalisation of
	opportunities for young people with disabilities' in Zagreb (Croatia), 13-14
	September 2018
	Peer review on 'Homelessness from a child's perspective', Brussels
	(Belgium), 27-28 June 2018
	Peer Review on 'Social business for people with mental health difficulties',
	Nicosia (Cyprus), 19-20 June 2018
	Peer Review on 'Germany's latest reforms of the long-term care system',
	Berlin, Germany, 11-12 January 2018

PROGRESS AXIS: WORKING CONDITIONS

Policy evidend	ce
Data and	Development of European statistics on occupational diseases
statistics	Database on transnational company agreements (cooperation with the
	ILO)
	EUROSTAT Health and Safety at Work statistics
Studies,	Study to support impact assessment on the review of the Written
analyses,	Statement Directive, 2017
reports	An evaluation of the scale of undeclared work in the European Union and is structural determinants: estimates using the Labour Input Method, 2017 Study to gather the information necessary to further amend Directive
	2004/37/EC
	Surveys on application of core labour standards/working conditions in
	countries covered by binding commitments in GSP+ and in Free Trade and
	Investment Agreements
	Health and safety at work is everybody's business - Practical guidance for employers, 2017
	Carcinogens evaluation study (Study to assess impact of possible revision of CMD 4 wave nickel)
	Final report of the HazChem@Work project
	Study on the implementation of the autonomous agreement on workers'
	health protection through the good handling and use of crystalline silica
	and products containing it
Contributions	Contribution to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
(grants) to	Monographs Programme 2017 and 2018
other actors	Contribution to the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) 2017 and 2018
	riotostion (rottina / 2017 and 2010

working in this	Contribution to the International Programme on Chemical Safety of WHO
policy area	2017 and 2018
	Direct grant to International Labour Office (ILO) to support Vision Zero
	Fund (VZF) on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)
Guides	European guide for risk prevention in small fishing vessels
	Health and safety at work is everybody's business - Practical guidance for
	employers

Events	
Conferences,	Presidency event: Committee Senior Labour Inspectors-Thematic Days-
events	Plenary meetings, 2017-2018
	72nd Meeting of the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee and Thematic
	Day, 8-9 June 2017
	73rd Meeting of the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) and
	Thematic Day and occupational safety and health (OSH) conference "NEW
	FORMS OF WORK AND OSH", 6-7 November 2017
	74th SLIC Plenary Meeting with a Thematic Day: "Fine-tuning
	Interventions through Better Targeting of Labour Inspection", 22-23 May
	2018
	75th meeting of the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) and
	Thematic Day focusing on "carcinogenic substances - old and new
	challenges", 8-9 October 2018
	OHSA – Tripartite Conference on OHS, 26-27 April 2017
	Peer review meeting on the use of web-based tools for OSH risk
	assessment on 2-3 October
	Meetings of the Advisory Committee for Safety and Health at Work 2017-
	2018
	Meetings of the Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits to
	Chemical Agents 2017-2018
	Peer Review meeting on the efficient transposition, implementation and
	enforcement of EU OSH legislation on 19-20 June 2018
	Meetings of experts' groups in the field of labour law
European	UDW Platform Dissemination Seminar on Communicating Effectively, 11
Platform	September 2018
tackling	UDW Platform Staff Exchanges
undeclared	MAP, Improving the performance of the Slovak National Labour
work	Inspectorate in Tackling Undeclared work, 24-26 September 2018
	UDW Platform Follow Up Visit: Risk Assessment for More Efficient
	Inspections, 28 September 2018
	UDW Platform Working Group: Visibility and common information
	campaign
	Supporting the overall work of the EU platform tackling undeclared work
Information	European campaign 2017-2019 safe and healthy work for temporary jobs
campaigns	

PROGRESS AXIS: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Policy evidence	
Databases	Database on Labour Market Policies (LMP): Public expenditure on LMP interventions, Participants in LMP interventions, LMP indicators, Persons registered with Public Employment Services
Studies and	Monitoring the performance of EASI 2017-2020
reports	Reports on Projects and Organisations funded by EaSI, 2017-2018
	Studies for job creation and entrepreneurship
	Pilot on Business development services for refugees

Direct grant to International Labour Office (ILO) to study trade, supply
chains and labour
EaSI Performance Monitoring Report for 2015-2016
Evaluation of Eurofound, Cedefop, ETF and EU-OSHA
Study supporting the impact assessment of human capital investments
Mid-term evaluation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund
Developing 'Off-the-Shelf' Simplified Cost Options (SCOs) under Article
14.1 of the European Social Fund (ESF) regulation – Final Report
Study: Support of ESI Funds to the implementation of the Country Specific
Recommendations and to structural reforms in Member States
External Evaluation of the European Training Foundation

Events							
	External meetings organisation of EMCO in 2017 and 2018						
	External meetings organisation for SPC in 2017 and 2018						
	ESDE Report Annual Conference: Dissemination and discussion of findings						
	of the Report 2017						
	The Social Summit 2017						
	Employment occasional seminars and meetings						
	Enlargement: Economic Reform Programmes / Employment and Social						
	Reform Programmes High Level meeting on Structural reforms in Labour Market and Social Policies						
Conferences	European Neighbourhood Policy: Euromed Social Dialogue Forum (UfM) and High-Level Working Groups following Ministerial Meeting; Eastern Partnership Structured Dialogue Youth employment and employability						
and other	Meetings to foster EU coordination with the ILO (preparatory meetings for						
events	the ILC, High Level Meeting, EU - ILO workshop on Violence against women						
	and men at work) in Brussels April, July, October 2017						
	Bilateral seminars & tri-partite visits with EU strategic partners (US, Japan, India) US seminar- Spring 2017, Japan, November 2017, India tbc depending EU-India summit; EU-China seminars (SAWS, CASS & MoHRSS) July & October 2017						
	EaSI Committee meetings 2017-2018						
	Meetings of experts: platform on undeclared work and TREND-meetings						
	High-level Group on Pensions in 2018: 2 meetings of the full group and 3 separate meetings of the members who are independent experts						
	Conference 'Pension adequacy in a changing society', 2 July 2018, Brussels (Belgium)						
	Information and awareness activities, seminars, meetings, workshops						
Information	Direct grant to Euronews for reporting on employment and social affairs related issues via Real Economy Magazine						
and	Communications activities related to entrepreneurship and job creation in						
communication	2017						
activities	Communication activities on 10-year anniversary of PROGRESS						
	Publication: What's in it for me? - EU action on employment, social affairs and inclusion						
	and inclusion						

EURES AXIS

Policy evidend	ce					
EURES Job	Supporting EURES Job Mobility Portal					
Mobility Portal						
European Job	European Job Days online					
Days						
Awareness	Leaflet: The European jobs network in 2017					
raising outputs						
	The practitioner's guide to EURES					
	_eaflet: Drop'pin@EURES is for education providers					
	Leaflet: Drop'pin@EURES is for organisations					
	Leaflet: Drop'pin@EURES is for young people					
	Leaflet: Get started with Drop'pin@EURES					
	Reactivate - Targeted mobility scheme (leaflet)					

Events				
DROPPIN@EURES - promotion and communication activities				
Communication activities	Other EURES communication activities			
activities	EURES Helpdesk			
EURES	EURES-Network support activities - governance and communication			
Network	EURES network meetings: Organisation of conferences, catering and			
Network	logistic services			
Other activities	Support for the European Solidarity Corps			

MICROFINANCE AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AXIS

Policy eviden	Policy evidence						
Methodologies	Methodology to monitor the implementation of the 'European Code of						
	Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision' by microcredit providers - Microcredit provider guidelines - Version 2.0						
	Methodology to monitor the implementation of the 'European Code of Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision' by microcredit providers - Microcredit provider guidelines						
Other	EaSI - Better access to finance for a more social Europe						
publications	EaSI case studies on microfinance on europa.eu						
	EaSI Technical Assistance for microfinance leaflet						
	Boosting social enterprise development - Good practice compendium						
Capacity	EaSI-MicPro Application Tool website						
building	(https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/easi-micpro/application)						

Events							
Communication	Communications	activities	related	to	microfinance	and	social
activities	entrepreneurship	finance sup	port				

Annex 5. EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019

The EaSI Stakeholder Survey 2019 is a web-based survey, which was conducted by the contractor in January-February 2019. The Survey was available in English, French and German. The survey aimed to provide a representative picture of the opinions of stakeholders involved in the programme design and implementation (i.e. it basically targeted all persons involved in one or another way in the EU policy process in the area of employment and social affairs). Separate questionnaires were developed for each axis: Progress, EURES and Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship. This Annex summarises the results of the EaSI Stakeholder Survey for all axes.

As a result of the specific features of the population affected by the programme (the entire population is not known), a non-probability sampling strategy was used. When using this strategy, units are intentionally selected to represent particular aspects of groups within the general sampled population. In this strategy, samples are not meant to be statistically representative; the characteristics of the population are used as the basis of candidate selection (1). This feature makes the non-probability sampling strategy well suited to focused, in-depth assignments (2).

Keeping in mind that the purpose of the survey is to gather data and information that reflect opinions of the wider population rather than to find consistencies for making statistical generalisations, application of a well-designed non-probability, **criteria-based (or purposive)**, **the sampling strategy** was highly appropriate and feasible to implement. As required by the Terms of Reference of this assignment, the survey gathered the opinions of a representative sample of different **types of stakeholders** at EU and national level, including 1) policy and decision-makers; 2) civil society organisations, including social partner organisations; and 3) other relevant participants and stakeholders involved in the programme design and implementation. Each of the three groups constituted a separate stratum, i.e. a separate group or sub-group of the population from which it was attempted to receive a sufficient number of survey responses. The survey was continued until a sufficient number of responses were received in each stratum. The **policy area of a stakeholder** was added as an additional criterion for the selection of a representative sample of respondents. This criterion introduced five more categories/strata to the sampling strategy, including a) employment; b) social protection and social inclusion; c) working conditions; d) labour mobility (EURES), and e) microfinance and social entrepreneurship.

To ensure that the respondents are selected so as to cover the whole range of subgroups, selections were based on two key principles. The first principle relied on a careful mixing and matching of respondents in the different groups, making sure that **each subgroup is represented by the minimum number of respondents** (e.g. about 20-30 respondents). The second principle ensured that the overall distribution of answers across the two selection criteria remained similar to that of the previous EaSI Stakeholder Survey. Table 1 summarises the pre-defined targets and 'quotas' for the number of respondents reached for each of the nine strata. The table shows that we have generally received more responses than planned in all the policy areas.

⁽¹) Davies, C., (2008), Reflexive Ethnography: A guide to researching selves and others, 2nd edition. New York, NY: Routledge.

⁽²⁾ Mason, J., (2002), *Qualitative Researching*, 2nd edition, London: Sage; Holloway, I. and Wheeler, S. (1996) *Qualitative Research for Nurses*, Oxford: Blackwell Science.

Table 1. Number of respondents reached by the survey for Progress axis

Policy area/type of stakeholder Employment (about 35-40% of all	Policy and decision makers (expected to comprise about 30% of all respondents) Estimated number of responses to be	civil society organisations, including social partners (expected to comprise about 30% of all respondents) Estimated number of responses to be received in	Other relevant stakeholders (expected to comprise about 40% of all respondents) Estimated number of responses to be	Overall: Estimated: 360
respondents will fall within this group)*	received in this stratum: 108	this stratum: 108	received in this stratum: 144	
	Number of respondents reached: 206	Number of respondents reached: 132	Number of respondents reached: 356	Reached: 694
Social inclusion (about 35-40% of all respondents will fall within this group)*	Estimated number of responses to be received in this stratum: 108	Estimated number of responses to be received in this stratum: 108	Estimated number of responses to be received in this stratum: 144	Estimated: 360
	Number of respondents reached: 216	Number of respondents reached: 390	Number of respondents reached: 350	Reached: 956
Working conditions (about 20-25% of all respondents will fall within this group)	Estimated number of responses to be received in this stratum: 54	Estimated number of responses to be received in this stratum: 54	Estimated number of responses to be received in this stratum: 72	Estimated: 180
	Number of respondents reached: 106	Number of respondents reached: 37	Number of respondents reached: 90	Reached: 233
			In total:	Estimated: 900 Reached: 1,883

It was expected to approach around 450 stakeholders in the area of EURES and to receive around 68 responses. However, PPMI was able to increase these numbers significantly by updating the contact details of the EURES stakeholders. In the area of EURES, 6,865 invitations were sent, and 396 responses were received.

In the area of Microfinance and social entrepreneurship, it was expected to approach around 100 stakeholders and to receive around 30 responses. In this area, 386 invitations were sent, and 46 responses were received.

Overall, the survey was disseminated by email or gateway website to 15,374 selected stakeholders and received 2,325 responses. The response rate of the EaSI Stakeholder Survey was around 15.8% (1.40 percentage points higher than the response rate of the Stakeholder Survey 2017). Please note that the number of replies does not always add up to 2,325 since most of the questions were not mandatory. The respondents might have chosen to skip some questions, which were not relevant to them. All in all, the survey managed to receive 2,325 responses in comparison to the expected 998.

The detailed summary of responses to each of the survey questions is provided below.

2. You are:

Response	Count	Percentage
An official of a national, regional, or local government institution	562	24.17%
An employee of public or private employment services	550	23.66%
An employee / volunteer in a national NGO	288	12.39%
A researcher, university teacher or independent expert	279	12.00%
Other (please specify):	170	7.31%
An employee / volunteer in a national organisation of social partners (business association or trade union)	138	5.94%
An employee / volunteer in a European-level NGO network	119	5.12%
An employee of a public or private organisation providing microfinance and/or funding for social enterprises	97	4.17%
An official of an EU institution (e.g. European Parliament, European Commission, etc.)	66	2.84%
An employee / volunteer in an organisation of European social partners	51	2.19%
A journalist	5	0.22%
Total	2,325	

3. Which country do you represent?

Response	Count	Percentage
Germany	180	8.45%
Spain	163	7.65%
Italy	151	7.09%
Belgium	116	5.44%
Greece	104	4.88%
Romania	96	4.50%
Sweden	75	3.52%
France	74	3.47%
Portugal	73	3.43%
Ireland	70	3.28%
Netherlands	68	3.19%
Poland	68	3.19%
Serbia	65	3.05%
Bulgaria	57	2.67%
United Kingdom	57	2.67%
Austria	49	2.30%
Czech Republic	49	2.30%
Slovenia	46	2.16%
Finland	42	1.97%
Slovakia	42	1.97%

Response	Count	Percentage
Denmark	41	1.92%
Hungary	40	1.88%
Norway	40	1.88%
Croatia	38	1.78%
Malta	37	1.74%
Latvia	34	1.60%
Cyprus	32	1.50%
Luxembourg	23	1.08%
Lithuania	21	0.99%
Estonia	20	0.94%
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	16	0.75%
Albania	13	0.61%
Iceland	11	0.52%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	0.47%
Kosovo ³	8	0.38%
Turkey	8	0.38%
Montenegro	7	0.33%
Liechtenstein	1	0.05%
Other	86	4.04%
Grand Total	2,131	

4. How would you describe your involvement in the formulation and implementation of the EU policies in the area of employment and social affairs?

Response	Count	Percentage
I regularly take part in the EU policy process (e.g., participate in consultations, drafting of legislation and policy documents, policy implementation, etc.)	333	15.20%
I follow policy debate and occasionally provide policy suggestions (on an adhoc basis only)	497	22.68%
I follow policy debate, but do not take part in the EU policy process	779	35.55%
I do not follow policy debate at the EU level	477	21.77%
Other	105	4.79%
Total	2,191	

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 $^{^3}$ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

5. Please assess the extent to which the following principles have been followed during the policy debate at the EU level on law, policies and objectives in the area of employment and social affairs.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
Relevant EU and national policy- and decision- makers were involved.	159	640	439	93	23	17	184	1,555
	10.23%	41.16%	28.23%	5.98%	1.48%	1.09%	11.83%	
Other relevant stakeholders (social partners, networks, NGOs, independent experts, etc.) were involved.	112	489	519	166	48	29	182	1,545
	7.25%	31.65%	33.59%	10.74%	3.11%	1.88%	11.78%	

6. To what extent would you agree that the European Union policy and legislation in the area of employment are grounded in a thorough analysis of the situation and are responsive to conditions in the Member States, i.e. based on evidence?

	Strongly	Agree	Rather	Rather	Disagree	Strongly	Do not	Total
	agree		agree	disagree		disagree	know /	
							cannot	
							answer	
Count	95	495	602	186	65	24	139	1,604
Percentage	5.80%	30.86%	37.53%	11.60%	4.05%	1.50%	8.67%	

7. How helpful (i.e., responsive to your needs and useful for policy making or policy advocacy) are the following types and specific examples of policy evidence produced at EU level in the fields of employment/social protection and social inclusion/working

Employment

	· •		Rather Not helpfu unhelpful at all			•	Do knov	Total		
	Count Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %		vare Row %	Count
Surveys, studies, analyses, monitoring and assessment reports (in general)	218 56.6%	114	29.6%	5	1.3%	0	%	48	12.5%	385
Common methodologies, classifications, micro-simulations, indicators, benchmarks and statistical data (in general)	187 50.1%	121	32.4%	7	1.9%	1	0.3%	57	15.3%	373
Labour Force Survey	246 55.0%	112	25.1%	8	1.8%	2	0.4%	79	17.7%	447
Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2017 and 2018	227 51.8%	121	27.6%	5	1.1%	0	%	85	19.4%	438
Good practice guides, reports, educational material and measures related to information, communication and media coverage	175 46.2%	110	29.0%	14	3.7%	3	0.8%	77	20.3%	379
ESCO - the multilingual classification of European Skills, Competences, Qualifications and Occupations	169 38.1%	144	32.5%	28	6.3%	7	1.6%	95	21.4%	443
Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) - OECD	178 40.1%	130	29.3%	15	3.4%	3	0.7%	118	26.6%	444
Labour Market Policy Thematic Review 2018: An in-depth analysis of emigration of skilled labour	176 40.5%	118	27.1%	12	2.8%	1	0.2%	128	29.4%	435
A framework description of OECD labour market policy data for non-EU countries compared with data for EU countries, 2018	145 33.3%	143	32.9%	18	4.1%	3	0.7%	126	29.0%	435
OECD report on 'Getting Skills Right', 2017-2018	149 34.5%	135	31.3%	13	3.0%	1	0.2%	134	31.0%	432
Assessment Report on PES (Public Employment Services) Capacity 2017	150 35.3%	111	26.1%	15	3.5%	2	0.5%	147	34.6%	425
Study on Early activation and employment promotion, 2018	137 31.6%	128	29.5%	16	3.7%	2	0.5%	151	34.8%	434

	Very helpful	Rather helpful		Rather unhelpful		Not helpful at all		Do knov av	Total	
	Count Row %	Coun	t Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %			Count
Towards a methodology to estimate the social costs and benefits of the Youth Guarantee: A background paper (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017	121 27.8%	141	32.3%	18	4.1%	4	0.9%	152	34.9%	436
Helping unemployed creating their own work in the new economy - PES (Public Employment Services) support to start ups	134 31.5%	122	28.6%	24	5.6%	3	0.7%	143	33.6%	426
Mapping outreach practices to support inactive young people in re-entering education or gaining employment (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017	129 30.1%	126	29.4%	13	3.0%	4	0.9%	157	36.6%	429
Guide for developing national outreach strategies for inactive young people (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017	134 31.2%	119	27.7%	14	3.3%	1	0.2%	162	37.7%	430
Developing quality traineeships for young people (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017		115	26.9%	16	3.7%	1	0.2%	159	37.2%	427
Monitoring the performance of Youth Guarantees: A learning package (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017	139 32.6%	111	26.0%	19	4.4%	2	0.5%	156	36.5%	427
Public Employment Services (PES) initiatives around skills, competencies and qualifications of refugees and asylum seekers, 2017	138 32.1%	111	25.8%	16	3.7%	4	0.9%	161	37.4%	430
Assessing the quality dimensions of youth employment offers (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017	120 28.0%	127	29.7%	15	3.5%	1	0.2%	165	38.6%	428
Guide to Profiling youth labour market disadvantage: A review of approaches in Europe (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017	138 32.5%	107	25.2%	12	2.8%	1	0.2%	167	39.3%	425
The Role of PES (Public Employment Services) in Outreach to the Inactive Population Study report, 2017	131 30.6%	113	26.4%	16	3.7%	4	0.9%	164	38.3%	428

	Very helpful	<u> </u>		Rather Not helpful unhelpful at all			Do know aw	Total		
	Count Row %	Count	t Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %			Count
Assessing the role of migration in European labour force growth by 2030 (OECD Social, employment and migration working paper), 2018	128 29.6%	116	26.9%	14	3.2%	2	0.5%	172	39.8%	432
The contribution of migration to the dynamics of the labour force in OECD countries: 2005-2015, (OECD Social, employment and migration working paper), 2018	114 26.3%	129	29.7%	17	3.9%	1	0.2%	173	39.9%	434
Guide to monitor the performance of national Youth Guarantees (EC- ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017	126 29.5%	111	26.0%	16	3.7%	2	0.5%	172	40.3%	427
Benefit generosity and work incentives for disability benefit recipients in 12 EU Member States (OECD), 2018	98 22.7%	116	26.9%	26	6.0%	3	0.7%	189	43.8%	432
Euronews Real Economy magazine, 2017 and 2018	67 15.8%	119	28.0%	29	6.8%	1	0.2%	209	49.2%	425

Social protection and social inclusion

	he	ery Ipful Row %	he	ther Ipful Row %	unh	ther elpful Row %	No help Count	ful r	not a		Total Count
Surveys, studies, analyses, monitoring and assessment reports (in general)	290	51.2%	173	30.6%	11	1.9%	1	0.2%	91	16.1%	566
Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2017 and 2018	306	44.8%	194	28.4%	25	3.7%	8	1.2%	150	22.0%	683
Good practice guides, reports, educational material and measures related to information, communication and media coverage	254	42.7%	170	28.6%	23	3.9%	4	0.7%	144	24.2%	595
Common methodologies, classifications, micro-simulations, indicators, benchmarks and statistical data (in general)	225	35.6%	202	32.0%	18	2.8%	6	0.9%	181	28.6%	632

	Very helpful Count Row %		Rather helpful 6 Count Row % C		-		helpful		not know / not aware Count Row%		Total Count
Social Agenda in 2017 and 2018	252	36.5%	209	30.2%	35	5.1%	4	0.6%	191	27.6%	691
Social Situation Monitor in 2017 and 2016	224	32.7%	193	28.1%	23	3.4%	7	1.0%	239	34.8%	686
Challenges in long-term care in Europe - a study of national policies, 2018	241	35.2%	159	23.2%	19	2.8%	5	0.7%	261	38.1%	685
Inequalities in access to healthcare – a study of national policies, 2018	238	34.7%	162	23.6%	30	4.4%	8	1.2%	248	36.2%	686
Access to social protection for workers and the self-employed: Best practice examples from EU Member States, 2018	219	32.4%	170	25.2%	20	3.0%	11	1.6%	255	37.8%	675
Access to social protection for people working on non-standard contracts and as self-employed in Europe - A study of national policies, 2018	228	33.6%	148	21.8%	25	3.7%	10	1.5%	268	39.5%	679
Behavioural study on the effects of an extension of access to social protection for people in all forms of employment, 2018	181	26.7%	171	25.2%	26	3.8%	11	1.6%	289	42.6%	678
The European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS)	202	29.5%	145	21.2%	19	2.8%	10	1.5%	309	45.1%	685
Benefit generosity and work incentives for disability benefit recipients in 12 EU Member States (OECD), 2018	152	22.4%	182	26.8%	35	5.2%	14	2.1%	295	43.5%	678
Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC)	196	28.7%	137	20.1%	20	2.9%	12	1.8%	318	46.6%	683

	he	ery Ipful Row %	he	ther Ipful Row %	unh	ther elpful Row %	No helpi Count	ful i	not a		Total Count
The OECD's Social Benefit Recipients Database (SOCR)	145	21.5%	162	24.0%	30	4.4%	7	1.0%	331	49.0%	675
OECD Affordable Housing Database	139	21.0%	157	23.7%	37	5.6%	11	1.7%	319	48.1%	663
Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI)	144	21.1%	145	21.2%	22	3.2%	9	1.3%	363	53.1%	683
The OECD tax-benefit model	119	17.5%	163	24.0%	36	5.3%	11	1.6%	351	51.6%	680
EUROMOD, tax-benefit model to calculate the effects of taxes and benefits on household incomes and work incentives in the Member States and the EU	119	17.4%	157	23.0%	30	4.4%	16	2.3%	360	52.8%	682

Working conditions

		ery Ipful		her pful		her elpful		elpful all	knov	not v/not are	Total
	Count	Row % C	ount	Row % (Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count
Surveys, studies, analyses, monitoring and assessment reports (in general)	67	49.6%	52	38.5%	1	0.7%	0	%	15	11.1%	135
Common methodologies, classifications, micro-simulations, indicators, benchmarks and statistical data (in general)	68	46.6%	59	40.4%	2	1.4%	0	%	17	11.6%	146
Good practice guides, reports, educational material and measures related to information, communication and media coverage	67	47.2%	52	36.6%	2	1.4%	0	%	21	14.8%	142
EUROSTAT Health and Safety at Work statistics (Eurostat)	79	48.8%	56	34.6%	5	3.1%	0	%	22	13.6%	162

	Very helpful		Rather helpful		Rather unhelpful		Not helpful at all		Do not know/not aware		Total
	Count	Row % C	ount	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %			Count
Labour Force Survey	80	48.2%	53	31.9%	3	1.8%	0	%	30	18.1%	166
European campaign 2017-2019 safe and healthy work for temporary jobs of the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee	64	39.5%	53	32.7%	2	1.2%	1	0.6%	42	25.9%	162
Access to social protection for workers and the self-employed: Best practice examples from EU Member States, 2018	64	39.3%	46	28.2%	5	3.1%	1	0.6%	47	28.8%	163
Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2017 and 2018	50	30.7%	58	35.6%	5	3.1%	. 1	0.6%	49	30.1%	163
Access to social protection for people working on non-standard contracts and as self-employed in Europe - A study of national policies, 2018	50	31.1%	54	33.5%	5	3.1%	1	0.6%	51	31.7%	161
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs on occupational carcinogens	68	42.8%	34	21.4%	8	5.0%	, 2	1.3%	47	29.6%	159
An evaluation of the scale of undeclared work in the European Union and is structural determinants: estimates using the Labour Input Method, 2017	50	31.6%	49	31.0%	7	4.4%	1	0.6%	51	32.3%	158
Behavioural study on the effects of an extension of access to social protection for people in all forms of employment, 2018	43	26.9%	45	28.1%	6	3.8%	1	0.6%	65	40.6%	160
Assessing the quality dimensions of youth employment offers (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017	32	20.4%	48	30.6%	5	3.2%	1	0.6%	71	45.2%	157
Developing quality traineeships for young people (EC-ILO action on youth employment policies), 2017	36	22.8%	43	27.2%	4	2.5%	1	0.6%	74	46.8%	158
Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) - OECD	29	18.5%	44	28.0%	6	3.8%	0	%	78	49.7%	157
Euronews Real Economy magazine, 2017 and 2018	17	10.9%	45	28.8%	9	5.8%	1	0.6%	84	53.8%	156

Labour mobility (EURES)

	Very helpful		Rather helpful		Rather unhelpful		Not helpful at all		Do not ul know / not aware		Total	
	Count	Row %	Coun	t Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	
EURES Job Mobility Portal	192	59.4%	103	31.9%	15	4.6%	5	1.5%	8	2.5%	323	
ESCO - the multilingual classification of European Skills, Competences, Qualifications and Occupations	109	34.3%	142	44.7%	27	8.5%	6	1.9%	34	10.7%	318	

Microfinance and social entrepreneurship (MFSE)

	Very helpful		Rather helpful		unhelpful		Not helpful at all		Do not know / not aware		Total
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count
European Code of Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision	17	48.6%	10	28.6%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	6	17.1%	35
Methodology to monitor the implementation of the 'European Code of Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision' by microcredit providers - Microcredit provider guidelines - Version 2.0	12	35.3%	13	38.2%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	7	20.6%	34
EaSI-MicPro website	10	29.4%	13	38.2%	3	8.8%	0	%	8	23.5%	34
Helping unemployed creating their own work in the new economy - Public Employment Services' (PES) support to start ups	9	26.5%	7	20.6%	4	11.8%	0	%	14	41.2%	34

8. How likely it is that you will use the familiar policy evidence mentioned in the previous question for policy-making or advocacy?

Response	Count	Percentage
I have already used it	314	18.65%
Very likely	374	22.21%
Rather likely	501	29.75%
Rather unlikely	174	10.33%
Very unlikely	89	5.29%
I do not know / I choose not to answer	232	13.78%
Total	1,684	

9. How do you usually learn about such policy evidence? Please indicate how often you rely on the following sources:

	Very often		Often		Sometimes		Never		Total
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Coun t	Row %	Count
European Commission website	301	18.9%	435	27.3%	658	41.3%	199	12.5%	1,593
European Commission newsletters	187	11.9%	329	21.0%	634	40.4%	420	26.8%	1,570
Referrals from colleagues, partners, etc.	360	22.2%	627	38.7%	552	34.0%	83	5.1%	1,622
Conferences, seminars and other events related to the topic	267	16.4%	572	35.2%	676	41.5%	112	6.9%	1,627
Bi-annual Performance Monitoring Reports of the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation	91	5.9%	234	15.2%	629	40.9%	583	37.9%	1,537

10. Would you agree that there is a sense of collaboration and partnership between your organisation and the following actors?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Rather agree	Disagree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know/ cannot answer	Total
EU institutions	334	552	438	118	67	43	92	1,644
	20.3%	33.6%	26.6%	7.2%	4.1%	2.6%	5.6%	
National government(s)	349	551	399	172	60	41	64	1,636
gerenmente	21.3%	33.7%	24.4%	10.5%	3.7%	2.5%	3.9%	
Regional and local government(s)	315	511	430	155	57	41	125	1,634
3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	19.3%	31.3%	26.3%	9.5%	3.5%	2.5%	7.6%	
EU-level NGOs networks	223	438	443	194	81	45	211	1,635
	13.6%	26.8%	27.1%	11.9%	5.0%	2.8%	12.9%	
National/regional/loc al level NGOs and networks	257	510	440	155	50	36	168	1,616
11011101110	15.9%	31.6%	27.2%	9.6%	3.1%	2.2%	10.4%	
EU level social partners	199	435	451	224	92	48	175	1,624
	12.3%	26.8%	27.8%	13.8%	5.7%	3.0%	10.8%	

	Strongly agree	Agree	Rather agree	Disagree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know/ cannot answer	Total
National/regional level social partners	290	572	409	153	42	36	126	1,628
	17.8%	35.1%	25.1%	9.4%	2.6%	2.2%	7.7%	
Public employment services	417	443	328	176	78	47	133	1,622
	25.7%	27.3%	20.2%	10.9%	4.8%	2.9%	8.2%	

11. The Commission supports a number of EU-level NGO networks in the field of employment and social affairs in order to increase their capacity to develop, promote and support the implementation of EU policies and legislation. Please tell us which of the following networks you are aware of:

Response	Count	Percentage
Caritas Europa	832	61%
ESN - European Social Network	751	55%
EUROCITIES	506	37%
EAPN - European Anti-Poverty Network	488	36%
Eurochild	355	26%
European Microfinance Network	294	22%
EASPD - European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities	285	21%
FEANTSA – The European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless	282	21%
ENSIE - European Network of Social Integration	282	21%
EuroHealthNet	280	21%
Eurocarers	277	20%
SOLIDAR	253	19%
COFACE - Confederation of Family Organisations in the European Union	249	18%
Eurodiaconia	238	17%
MFC - Microfinance Centre	196	14%
PICUM - Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants	178	13%
ERGO Network – European Roma Grassroots Organisations Network	145	11%
EPR - European Platform for Rehabilitation	128	9%
EVPA - European Venture Philanthropy Association	110	8%
Total checks	6,129	
Total responses	1,365	

12. Regarding those networks that you are aware of, would you agree that they are a useful source of information on EU employment and social policy in their respective subfields?

Response	Count	Percentage
Strongly agree	294	18.44%
Agree	461	28.92%
Rather agree	333	20.89%
Disagree	86	5.40%
Rather disagree	30	1.88%
Strongly disagree	15	0.94%
Do not know / cannot answer	375	23.53%
Total	1,594	

13. To what extent do you feel familiar with the following policy issues in the field of: Employment

	Very familiar	Familiar	Rather familiar	Rather unfamiliar	Unfamiliar	Not familiar at all	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
Stepping up job creation								
across the economy	52	128	119	50	25	14	26	414
	12.6%	30.9%	28.7%	12.1%	6.0%	3.4%	6.3%	
Harnessing the potential of job-rich sectors	27	80	127	72	43	22	35	406
	6.7%	19.7%	31.3%	17.7%	10.6%	5.4%	8.6%	
Investing in skills and better skills strategies ensuring anticipation, validation and visibility								
of skills	75	113	124	50	17	11	22	412
	18.2%	27.4%	30.1%	12.1%	4.1%	2.7%	5.3%	
Supporting self- employment, social enterprises and business								
start-ups	60	111	131	65	19	8	20	414
	14.5%	26.8%	31.6%	15.7%	4.6%	1.9%	4.8%	
Active support to employment	116	129	99	33	12	5	19	413
	28.1%	31.2%	24.0%	8.0%	2.9%	1.2%	4.6%	
Tackling informal and undeclared work	53	89	108	79	47	12	26	414
	12.8%	21.5%	26.1%	19.1%	11.4%	2.9%	6.3%	
Social protection and working conditions in new forms of flexible								
employment	66	108	111	80	21	6	19	411
	16.1%	26.3%	27.0%	19.5%	5.1%	1.5%	4.6%	

	Very familiar	Familiar	Rather familiar	Rather unfamiliar	Unfamiliar	Not familiar at all	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
Integration of marginalised people in society and in the labour market (notably, integration of refugees and vulnerable								
migrants, homeless and Roma communities)	58	101	113	72	30	17	22	413
	14.0%	24.5%	27.4%	17.4%	7.3%	4.1%	5.3%	
Modernising and strengthening public employment services	94	111	91	59	26	14	21	416
Equality of treatment and opportunities regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	22.6% 81 19.6%	26.7% 130 31.5%	21.9% 97 23.5%	14.2% 56 13.6%	6.3% 20 4.8%	3.4% 10 2.4%	5.0% 19 4.6%	413
Gender equality	96	136	109	40	13	2.4 %	14	416
Gender equality	23.1%	32.7%	26.2%	9.6%	3.1%	1.9%	3.4%	410
Youth Guarantee	105	113	92	52	20	13	20	415
	25.3%	27.2%	22.2%	12.5%	4.8%	3.1%	4.8%	
Inclusion of persons with disabilities	67	108 26.3%	120 29.2%	65 15.8%	23 5.6%	11 2.7%	17 4.1%	411
Access to adequate social protection of workers and self-employed	58 14.0%	111	113 27.4%	67 16.2%	30 7.3%	11 2.7%	23	413
Tackling long-term			27.470	10.270	7.370	2.770	3.070	
unemployment	106	129	91	40	17	12	21	416
Social and labour	25.5%	31.0%	21.9%	9.6%	4.1%	2.9%	5.0%	
market policy innovation	69	138	111	47	17	11	21	414
Et lat	16.7%	33.3%	26.8%	11.4%	4.1%	2.7%	5.1%	
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	64	103	120	70	24	12	18	411
	15.6%	25.1%	29.2%	17.0%	5.8%	2.9%	4.4%	
Fair labour mobility in the EU	70	116	100	70	30	9	17	412
	17.0%	28.2%	24.3%	17.0%	7.3%	2.2%	4.1%	712
Rights at work and fair working conditions	86	113	96	74	23	8	13	413
	20.8%	27.4%	23.2%	17.9%	5.6%	1.9%	3.1%	

	Very familiar	Familiar	Rather familiar	Rather unfamiliar	Unfamiliar	Not familiar at all	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
Social dialogue and involvement of workers	77	116	93	68	22	14	18	408
	18.9%	28.4%	22.8%	16.7%	5.4%	3.4%	4.4%	

Social protection and social inclusion

	Very familiar	Familiar	Rather familiar	Rather unfamiliar	Unfamiliar	Not familiar at all	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
Childcare and support to								
children	122	150	131	84	53	63	46	649
Adequate social protection of workers and self-employed	18.8%	23.1%	20.2%	12.9% 96	8.2%	9.7%	7.1%	646
	10.2%	25.4%	30.3%	14.9%	8.4%	5.9%	5.0%	
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	177 26.7%	225	153 23.1%	52 7.9%	20	12	23	662
Adequate unemployment benefits	74	133	190	111	67	33	34	642
Social protection and working conditions in new forms of flexible employment	11.5%	20.7%	29.6%	17.3% 125	10.4%	5.1%	5.3%	646
, 3	9.1%	20.6%	29.9%	19.3%	10.5%	5.9%	4.6%	
The right to an adequate minimum income	112	147	197	87	51	24	35	653
Old aga income and	17.2%	22.5%	30.2%	13.3%	7.8%	3.7%	5.4%	
Old age income and pensions	81	114	161	135	69	49	37	646
Access to affordable, preventive and curative health care of good quality	12.5%	17.6%	24.9%	20.9%	10.7% 74	7.6%	5.7%	646
	8.2%	18.7%	26.8%	22.1%	11.5%	6.8%	5.9%	
Access to affordable and quality long-term care	65	100	152	151	82	48	48	646
Inclusion of persons with disabilities	10.1%	15.5% 138 21.1%	23.5% 186 28.4%	23.4% 107 16.4%	12.7% 53 8.1%	7.4% 24 3.7%	7.4% 31 4.7%	654
Tackling long-term unemployment	91	139	182	109	64	26	36	647

	14.1%	21.5%	28.1%	16.8%	9.9%	4.0%	5.6%	
Housing and assistance for the homeless	86	104	129	141	86	54	45	645
	13.3%	16.1%	20.0%	21.9%	13.3%	8.4%	7.0%	
Access essential services of good quality, including water, sanitation, energy, transport, financial services and digital								
communications	38	85	178	137	101	60	50	649
	5.9%	13.1%	27.4%	21.1%	15.6%	9.2%	7.7%	
Rights at work and fair working conditions	97	148	192	87	63	32	30	649
	14.9%	22.8%	29.6%	13.4%	9.7%	4.9%	4.6%	
Social and labour								
market policy innovation	95	177	179	101	43	25	30	650
	14.6%	27.2%	27.5%	15.5%	6.6%	3.8%	4.6%	
Gender equality	143	197	165	72	28	18	29	652
	21.9%	30.2%	25.3%	11.0%	4.3%	2.8%	4.4%	
Equality of treatment and opportunities regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	150	191	156	63	34	12	35	641
	23.4%	29.8%	24.3%	9.8%	5.3%	1.9%	5.5%	

Working conditions

	Very familiar	Familiar	Rather familiar	Rather unfamiliar	Unfamiliar	Not familiar at all	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
Transparent and predictable working conditions	31	55	36	15	3	3	8	151
	20.5%	36.4%	23.8%	9.9%	2.0%	2.0%	5.3%	
Secure employment	27	43	39	24	3	4	9	149
	18.1%	28.9%	26.2%	16.1%	2.0%	2.7%	6.0%	
Fair and decent wages	26	36	46	14	8	5	11	146
J	17.8%	24.7%	31.5%	9.6%	5.5%	3.4%	7.5%	
Social protection and working conditions in new forms of flexible employment	25	47	44	16	7	2	8	149
	16.8%	31.5%	29.5%	10.7%	4.7%	1.3%	5.4%	
The right to information about employment	25	33	44	23	10	4	9	148

conditions and protection in case of dismissals								
	16.9%	22.3%	29.7%	15.5%	6.8%	2.7%	6.1%	
Fixed-term and part- time work	30	32	45	24	5	3	9	148
	20.3%	21.6%	30.4%	16.2%	3.4%	2.0%	6.1%	
Temporary agency work	29	35	39	20	14	3	9	149
	19.5%	23.5%	26.2%	13.4%	9.4%	2.0%	6.0%	
Seasonal work	16	40	45	25	12	2	9	149
Contabilitation of	10.7%	26.8%	30.2%	16.8%	8.1%	1.3%	6.0%	
Social dialogue and involvement of workers	44	48	31	12	4	3	8	150
	29.3%	32.0%	20.7%	8.0%	2.7%	2.0%	5.3%	
Tackling informal and undeclared work	29	30	39	24	10	4	12	148
	19.6%	20.3%	26.4%	16.2%	6.8%	2.7%	8.1%	
Work-life balance	27	52	41	15	3	3	9	150
	18.0%	34.7%	27.3%	10.0%	2.0%	2.0%	6.0%	
Integration of marginalised people in society and in the labour market (notably, integration of refugees and vulnerable migrants, homeless and Roma communities)	7	16	43	43	21	7	11	148
,	4.7%	10.8%	29.1%	29.1%	14.2%	4.7%	7.4%	
Health and safety at work	87	35	16	5	3	0	5	151
	57.6%	23.2%	10.6%	3.3%	2.0%	%	3.3%	
Inclusion of persons with disabilities	15	40	53	23	7	3	9	150
	10.0%	26.7%	35.3%	15.3%	4.7%	2.0%	6.0%	
Tackling long-term unemployment	10	27	43	37	12	6	10	145
	6.9%	18.6%	29.7%	25.5%	8.3%	4.1%	6.9%	
Social and labour market policy innovation	10	36	50	27	9	6	10	148
,	6.8%	24.3%	33.8%	18.2%	6.1%	4.1%	6.8%	
Well-adapted work environment to workers' professional needs	28	36	46	20	8	2	8	148
	18.9%	24.3%	31.1%	13.5%	5.4%	1.4%	5.4%	
Data protection at work	31	32	48	19	6	2	9	147
	21.1%	21.8%	32.7%	12.9%	4.1%	1.4%	6.1%	
Fair labour mobility in the EU	16	28	46	29	13	6	9	147
	10.9%	19.0%	31.3%	19.7%	8.8%	4.1%	6.1%	

Adequate social protection of workers and self-employed	20	35	41	23	13	6	9	147
	13.6%	23.8%	27.9%	15.6%	8.8%	4.1%	6.1%	
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	10	18	44	41	14	7	13	147
	6.8%	12.2%	29.9%	27.9%	9.5%	4.8%	8.8%	
Gender equality	30	37	37	24	7	2	12	149
	20.1%	24.8%	24.8%	16.1%	4.7%	1.3%	8.1%	
Equality of treatment and opportunities regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	24	35	38	26	9	2	12	146
	16.4%	24.0%	26.0%	17.8%	6.2%	1.4%	8.2%	

Labour mobility (EURES)

	Very familiar	Familiar	Rather familiar	Rather unfamiliar	Unfami liar	Not familiar at all	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
Enhancing the matching of jobs and job-seekers across borders	113	110	44	13	7	4	2	293
					-			273
Mutual recognition of professional qualifications across the EU	38.6%	37.5%	15.0%	4.4%	2.4%	1.4%	0.7%	
the Lo	58	123	77	25	7	2	3	295
	19.7%	41.7%	26.1%	8.5%	2.4%	0.7%	1.0%	
Improving transparency of job vacancies, job applications and any related information for job seekers, workers and employers	114	115	44	6	9	4	4	296
	38.5%	38.9%	14.9%	2.0%	3.0%	1.4%	1.4%	270
Rights at work and fair working conditions	79	108	72	20	7	5	2	293
Removing legal and practical obstacles to the free movement of workers	27.0%	36.9% 96	24.6%	6.8%	2.4%	1.7% 8	0.7%	293

	Very familiar	Familiar	Rather familiar	Rather unfamiliar	Unfami liar	Not familiar at all	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
	20.1%	32.8%	29.0%	11.3%	2.7%	2.7%	1.4%	
Social security								
coordination	78	91	73	34	6	10	4	296
	26.4%	30.7%	24.7%	11.5%	2.0%	3.4%	1.4%	
Seasonal work	70	100	76	25	9	8	7	295
Cross-border enforcement of relevant Union law, including facilitating joint inspections	23.7%	33.9%	25.8%	8.5%	3.1%	2.7%	2.4%	
January mopeoniana	29	55	77	81	23	16	7	288
5 6	10.1%	19.1%	26.7%	28.1%	8.0%	5.6%	2.4%	
Posting of workers	44	72	93	45	12	11	12	289
	15.2%	24.9%	32.2%	15.6%	4.2%	3.8%	4.2%	
Integration of marginalised people in society and in the labour market (notably, integration of refugees and vulnerable migrants, homeless and Roma communities)								
communities)	14	35	91	77	33	28	12	290
Cooperation of Public and Private Employment Services for intra-EU labour mobility	50	103	68	37	10	9.7%	4.1%	290
Social and labour	17.2%	35.5%	23.4%	12.8%	3.4%	4.8%	2.8%	
market policy innovation		, -	100		4.0		_	
	26	65	100	61	18	10	7	287
Gender equality	9.1%	22.6%	34.8%	21.3%	6.3%	3.5%	2.4%	
	43	70	91	53	15	12	7	291
Equality of treatment and opportunities regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or	14.8%	24.1%	31.3%	18.2%	5.2%	4.1%	2.4%	
sexual orientation	57	81	86	35	11	9	10	289
	19.7%	28.0%	29.8%	12.1%	3.8%	3.1%	3.5%	

Microfinance or social entrepreneurship

	Very familiar	Familiar	Rather familiar	Rather unfamiliar	Unfamiliar	Not familiar at all	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
Increasing access to microfinance	15	13	2	4	0	1	1	36
	41.7%	36.1%	5.6%	11.1%	%	2.8%	2.8%	
Ethical standards for microcredit provision	14	7	8	4	0	2	1	36
	38.9%	19.4%	22.2%	11.1%	%	5.6%	2.8%	
Strengthening capacity of microfinance institutions			_	_	•			0.5
	13	9	7	4	0	1	1	35
Supporting social	37.1%	25.7%	20.0%	11.4%	%	2.9%	2.9%	
enterprises	9	15	8	4	0	0	0	36
	25.0%	41.7%	22.2%	11.1%	%	%	%	
Access to adequate social protection of workers and self-								
employed	2	3	12	9	4	3	2	35
	5.7%	8.6%	34.3%	25.7%	11.4%	8.6%	5.7%	
Rights at work and fair working conditions	1	5	15	8	1	3	2	35
	2.9%	14.3%	42.9%	22.9%	2.9%	8.6%	5.7%	
Enabling environment for social entrepreneurship	7	13	9	4	1	0	1	35
	20.0%	37.1%	25.7%	11.4%	2.9%	%	2.9%	33
Fighting poverty and social exclusion								25
	9	7	12	3	1	1	2	35
Inclusion of persons	25.7%	20.0%	34.3%	8.6%	2.9%	2.9%	5.7%	
with disabilities	4	6	9	12	1	2	1	35
	11.4%	17.1%	25.7%	34.3%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	
Social policy and labour market innovation	2	8	11	8	3	1	2	35
	5.7%	22.9%	31.4%	22.9%	8.6%	2.9%	5.7%	33
Tackling long-term unemployment								25
. •	3	3	16	9	2	0	2	35
Integration of marginalised people in	8.6%	8.6%	45.7%	25.7%	5.7%	%	5.7%	
society and in the	8	6	10	5	3	0	3	35

	Very familiar	Familiar	Rather familiar	Rather unfamiliar	Unfamiliar	Not familiar at all	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
labour market (notably, integration of refugees and vulnerable migrants, homeless and Roma communities)								
	22.9%	17.1%	28.6%	14.3%	8.6%	%	8.6%	
Gender equality	3	11	14	3	3	0	1	35
	8.6%	31.4%	40.0%	8.6%	8.6%	%	2.9%	
Equality of treatment and opportunities regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	4	10	10	7	2	0	1	24
	4	10	10	7	2	0	1	34
	11.8%	29.4%	29.4%	20.6%	5.9%	%	2.9%	

14. To what extent, in your opinion, has the EU contributed to the integration of the following horizontal issues into the policy area of employment and social affairs?

	of the	ibution e EU is igh		ibution oderate		ibution mited	-	No ibution	/ ca	et know annot swer	Total
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count
Paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, such as young people	673	43.5%	529	34.2%	160	10.3%	23	1.5%	162	10.5%	1,547
Promoting equality between women and men, including through gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting	677	43.8%	496	32.1%	163	10.5%	22	1.4%	188	12.2%	1,546
Combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	657	42.5%	515	33.3%	170	11.0%	21	1.4%	182	11.8%	1,545
Taking into account disability and accessibility matters	519	33.7%	570	37.0%	182	11.8%	24	1.6%	244	15.9%	1,539
Promoting high-level of quality and sustainable employment	430	28.0%	597	38.9%	280	18.2%	37	2.4%	191	12.4%	1,535
Guaranteeing adequate and decent social protection	411	26.8%	606	39.5%	300	19.6%	39	2.5%	178	11.6%	1,534

	of th	ribution e EU is iigh				ribution mited	-	No ibution	/ ca	ot know annot swer	Total
Combating long-term unemployment	381	24.7%	599	38.9%	294	19.1%	60	3.9%	207	13.4%	1,541
Fighting against poverty and social exclusion	442	28.7%	568	36.9%	308	20.0%	52	3.4%	168	10.9%	1,538

15. In the programming period 2014-2020, the Commission attaches particular importance to providing financial support to test social and labour market policy innovations through social policy experimentation projects. While a social and labour market policy innovation can be described as a change in a social and labour market policy that 'simultaneously meets social needs and create new social relationships or collaborations, thereby benefiting society and boosting its capacity to act', social policy experimentation is a method to test social and labour market policy interventions on a small scale, which allows determining the impact of changes in the social and labour market policy. Social and labour market policy innovation means developing new ideas, services and models to better address social issues. To what extent do you feel familiar with EU-supported social and labour market policy innovations in the field of social protection and social inclusion?

Response	Count	Percentage
Very familiar	59	4.70%
Familiar	243	19.40%
Rather familiar	348	27.80%
Rather unfamiliar	288	23.00%
Unfamiliar	119	9.50%
Not familiar at all	75	6.00%
Do not know / cannot answer		
	118	9.40%
Total	1,250	

16. To what extent would you agree that the Commission is an effective source of guidance and support for social and labour market policy innovations?

Response	Count	Percentage
Strongly agree	115	9.30%
Agree	338	27.30%
Rather agree	458	37.00%
Rather disagree	115	9.30%
Disagree	17	1.40%
Strongly disagree	12	1.00%

Response	Count	Percentage
Do not know / cannot answer		
	182	14.70%
Total	1,237	

17. How likely it is that you will use social policy innovations developed at the EU level for policy making or implementation, e.g. to implement or to advocate policy reforms?

Response	Count	Percentage
I have already used it	19	6.20%
Very likely	62	20.30%
Rather likely	115	37.60%
Rather unlikely	38	12.40%
Very unlikely	13	4.20%
I do not know / I choose not to answer		
	59	19.30%
Total	306	

18. When planning future programme and policy priorities, the Commission aims to regularly take the needs of the stakeholders into account.

As regards programme priorities, please assess the level of effort the EaSI Programme should put into funding the outputs listed below to meet your policy-making or policy-advocacy needs:

	Current effort is sufficient		More effort is needed		Substantially more effort is needed		Total
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count
Development and dissemination of comparative analytical knowledge and policy evidence (studies, databases, methodologies, etc.)	502	35.7%	730	51.9%	174	12.4%	1,406
Information-sharing, learning and dialogue among the national policy-makers (mutual learning events, peer reviews, exchanges of good practices)	318	22.6%	791	56.2%	298	21.2%	1,407
Testing social and labour market policy innovation (via social experimentation) and building capacity to design and implement social and labour market policy innovation	272	19.6%	786	56.6%	330	23.8%	1,388

	Current effort is sufficient		More effort is needed		Substantially more effort is needed		Total
Capacity building of the EU and national organisations to develop, promote and implement EU policies and law	317	22.6%	737	52.5%	351	25.0%	1,405
Ensuring that job vacancies and applications, as well as any related information, are made transparent for the potential applicants and the employers	490	35.2%	648	46.5%	256	18.4%	1,394
Supporting the provision of services for recruitment and placing of workers in employment	432	31.1%	694	50.0%	262	18.9%	1,388
Increasing access to, and the availability of, microfinance for vulnerable persons and microenterprises	326	23.6%	710	51.4%	345	25.0%	1,381
Facilitating access to finance for social enterprises	324	23.5%	666	48.4%	386	28.1%	1,376

19. Please select the three main policy issues, which, in your opinion, should be regarded as policy priorities in the coming year. The last line allows you to suggest an additional policy issue.

Response:	Count	Percentage
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	477	32.43%
Promoting adequate social protection and fair working conditions in atypical work and new forms of flexible employment	444	30.18%
Integration of marginalised people in society and in the labour market (notably, integration of refugees and vulnerable migrants, homeless and		
Roma communities)	383	26.04%
Stepping up job creation across the economy	341	23.18%
Supporting self-employment, social enterprises and business start-ups	336	22.84%
Tackling long-term unemployment	330	22.43%
Tackling informal and undeclared work	318	21.62%
Investing in children	309	21.01%
Investing in skills and better skills strategies ensuring anticipation, validation		
and visibility of skills	301	20.46%
Ensuring active support to employment	273	18.56%
Modernising and strengthening public employment services	271	18.42%
Enforcing the right to fair and decent wages	241	16.38%
Advancing the right to work-life balance	233	15.84%

Response:	Count	Percentage
Enforcing equality of treatment and opportunities regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	227	15.43%
Enforcing the right to adequate minimum income	219	14.89%
Promoting social and labour market policy innovation	217	14.75%
Advancing gender equality	214	14.75%
Delivering on the Youth Guarantee	213	14.48%
Ensuring a healthy and safe working environment	200	13.60%
Ensuring mutual recognition of professional qualifications across the EU	196	13.32%
Supporting social enterprises	190	12.92%
Safeguarding the right to old age income and pensions	186	12.64%
Promoting access to affordable, preventive and curative health care of good quality		
Ensuring access to adequate social protection of workers and self-employed	184	12.51%
Enhancing fair labour mobility in the EU	175	11.90%
Enabling environment for social entrepreneurship	174	11.83%
Encouraging secure employment	172	11.69%
Promoting social dialogue and involvement of workers	163	11.08% 10.67%
Removing legal and practical obstacles to the free movement of workers	157	
Facilitating access to affordable and quality long-term care	157	10.67%
Safeguarding access to adequate housing and assistance for the homeless	155 154	10.54% 10.47%
Ensuring transparent and predictable working conditions	145	9.86%
Increasing access to microfinance	139	9.45%
Ensuring access to essential services of good quality, including water, sanitation, energy, transport, financial services and digital communications		
Harnessing the potential of job-rich sectors	137	9.31%
Enhancing the matching of jobs and job-seekers across borders	136	9.25%
Cross-border enforcement of relevant Union law, including facilitating joint	126	8.57%
Inspections Promoting adequate unemployment benefits	123	8.36%
Promoting adequate unemployment benefits	115	7.82%
Cooperation of public and private employment services for intra-EU labour mobility	110	7.48%
Strengthening capacity of microfinance institutions	99	6.73%
Promoting ethical standards for microcredit provision	84	5.71%
Total responses	1,471	

20. Your views on the scope, priorities and added value of EU action for new initiatives, or evaluation of existing policies and laws are key to the Commission. To support the performance of the EaSI Programme in the current monitoring period, PPMI is setting up ad-hoc stakeholder panels for timely policy advice to the Commission on the most pressing EaSI-related policy and management issues that would swiftly feed into actual policy making. Stakeholders with relevant experience and expertise will be approached by our monitoring team with short ad hoc surveys covering pressing questions of the Commission. Do you agree to be involved in future ad-hoc stakeholder surveys set up by PPMI to provide ad hoc EaSI-related policy advice to the Commission?

	Count	Percentage
Yes	986	71.30%
No	396	29.70%
Total	1,382	

21.Please, select in which thematic ad-hoc stakeholder panels representing the major policy areas of the EaSI Programme you agree to participate considering your experience and expertise.

	Count	Percentage
Employment	473	48.40%
Working conditions	320	32.80%
Social protection and social inclusion	475	48.60%
Labour mobility (EURES)	296	30.30%
Microfinance and social entrepreneurship	206	21.10%
Total	977	

Annex 6. Survey of participants in EaSI-supported events

Survey of participants in EaSI-funded events was carried out every half a year since the beginning of 2017 until the beginning of 2019, i.e. approximately 3-4 months after each event. Events covered by the three waves of the survey are listed in Table 1.

Overall, 11,372 invitations were sent to participate in the survey, out of which 10,655 reached the respondents. The remaining resulted in bounced or unsubscribed emails. In total, 2,441 respondents submitted their replies. The response rate of the survey was around 23%. Please note that the number of replies does not always add up to 2,441, since the questions were not mandatory (this means that the respondents might have chosen to skip some questions, which were not relevant to them).

Table	1. List of EaSI-supported events covered by the survey of participants
No	Event: title, city/country, date
1	Annual Conference, 6-7 April 2017
2	Business Breakfast for SMEs – DEASP, 28 September 2017
3	DGIR subgroup meeting on Working Time, 19 October 2017, Brussels-Zaventem, (Belgium)
4	EaSI TA TSML - Deva - Risk and Credit Management, 25 September 2017,
5	EaSI TA WS (2), 22 June 2017, Venice (Italy)
6	EaSI TA WS, 14 March 2017, Belgrade (Serbia)
7	EaSI TA WS,, 21-22 June 2017, Venice (Italy)
8	EaSI-funded seminars and meetings, February – October 2017
9	English for Employability BURC – Hotel and Hospitality, 24 May, 30 May, 6 June, 13 June, 20 June, 27 June 2017
10	English for Employability BURC – Job Club, 22 June, 29 June, 6 July 27 July, 3 August, 10 August 2017,
11	ESCO Project List of Experts – ESCO Board (BOA), 2017
12	ESCO Project List of Experts – ESCO Maintenance Committee (MAI), 2017
13	ESCO Project List of Experts – ESCO Member States Working Group (MSWG), 2017
14	EU China Cass Dialogue, 9 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
15	EU China MoHRSS Dialogue meeting, 25-26 September 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
16	EURADRIA 2017
17	EURES Crossborder Andalusia – Algarve Coordination Meeting with CCDR Algarve and Euroregion AAA, 22 May 2017, Faro (Portugal)
18	EURES Crossborder Andalusia – Algarve Coordination Meeting with Directors Of Territorial Areas of Employment – Algarve Border Area, 26 May 2017, Faro (Portugal)
19	EURES Crossborder Andalusia – Algarve Coordination Meeting with EURES National Coordination Office Portugal, 25 August 2017, Faro (Portugal)
20	EURES Crossborder Andalusia – Algarve Coordination Meeting With IEFP – Vacancies Working Group, 27 July 2017, Huelva (Spain)
21	EURES Crossborder Andalusia – Algarve Coordination Meeting With Partners In Algarve, 10 March 2017, Faro (Portugal)
22	EURES Crossborder Andalusia – Algarve Kick-Off Meeting, 9-10 February 2017, Huelva (Spain)

23	EURES Crossborder Andalusia – Algarve Partnership Follow-Up Meeting, 17 October 2017, Vila Real Santo António (Portugal)			
24	EURES Crossborder Andalusia – Algarve Training Sessions For Employment Officers, 27 April 2017, Ayamonte, Huelva (Spain)			
25	EURES Crossborder Andalusia – Algarve Training Sessions For Employment Officers, Isla Cristina, 27 June 2017, Huelva (Spain)			
26	EURES Cross-border Information and Guidance Services after II Job Fair of Loulé, 2017, Loulé (Portugal)			
27	EURES Crossborder Steering Committee, 4 October 2017			
28	EURES events, 2017, Germany			
29	EURES IE/NI Cross Border Partnership – High Level Meeting to exchange information on Employer Engagement Strategies, 8-9 February 2017			
30	EURES Lunch Bellingham Castle - Tax and Social Security Seminar, 9 March 2017			
31	EURES Managers Meeting, 11 January 2017			
32	EURES Seminar for SMEs – LCOC, 24 August 2017			
33	EURES Seminar on Tax for Workers and Employers LCOC, 25 May 2017			
34	EURES-T Partner Meeting, 31 March 2017			
35	Expert Meeting: Enforcement of (EU) Labour Law, 13 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
36	ILC preparatory meeting 2017 - Decent work for peace, security and disaster resilience, 27 April 2017			
37	ILC preparatory meeting 2017 - Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 26 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
38	ILC preparatory meeting 2017 Labour Migration, 25 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
39	Youth Guarantee Coordinators' Meeting, 26 October 2017			
40	Youth Guarantee Coordinators Meeting, 13 March 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
41	Joint Working Group Meeting "Employment Bodies", 7 April 2017			
42	Letterkenny Jobsfair – DSP, 30 March 2017			
43	Lunch & Learn - DEASP, 15 September 2017, Cavan (Ireland)			
44	Meeting of Directors General for Industrial Relations, 19 May 2017, Tallinn, Estonia			
45	Meeting of the Advisers for European PES Affairs (AFEPAs), 12-13 October 2017			
46	PES Seminar for Key Account Managers, 23 August 2017			
47	Portraits of LM, 8 June 2017			
48	Tax Breakfast DCOC, 13 June 2017			
49	UDW WG IMI - E-pass, 17 May 2017			
50	UDW WG IMI, 14 September 2017			
51	UDW WG success stories - E-pass, 11 May 2017			
52	UfM HLWG meeting, 28-29 March 2017, Barcelona (Spain)			
53	UfM Social Dialogue Forum, 10-11 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
54	VI Meeting Between Officers and Technicians of the Border Work Centers in the North of Portugal and Galicia, 26 April 2017,			
55	Workshop EURES-Berater, 4 October 2017			
56	WS One-Stop-Shop, 17 October 2017			
57	"INSPIRE" Project, February - October 2017			
58	"PACT" Project Working meeting, 8 February 2017			
59	"SIPA" Project Seminar "Ensemble, pour mieux accompagner les publics à la formation", 5 October 2017			
60	12th European Research Conference On Homelessness "Changing Profiles of Homelessness: Implications for Services", 22 September 2017, Barcelona (Spain)			

61	2017 General Assembly, Executive Committee/EU Inclusion Strategy Group Meetings and Capacity Building, 19- 21 October 2017
62	5th meeting of the Working Group on Ageing Issues of the Social Protection Committee, 29 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
63	6th meeting of the Working Group on Ageing Issues of the SPC, 20 September 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
64	7th meeting of the Working Group on Ageing Issues of the Social Protection Committee, 27 October 2017
65	Ad Hoc EURES Coordination Group, 24-26 October 2017, Luxembourg
66	Ad hoc working group on Apprenticeships and Traineeships under the EURES Regulation, 11 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
67	Ad hoc working group on Apprenticeships and Traineeships under the EURES Regulation, 25 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
68	Administrative Council 2, 11 May 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
69	Administrative Council, 9-10 March 2017, Madrid (Spain)
70	Advocacy Learning Path, 3-6 April 2017, Valletta (Malta)
71	Af meeting project "Social experiments of different kinds of counselling for newly unemployed", 18 October 2017, Stockholm (Sweden)
72	Alternative Finance Forum: Fin-Tech, Social Finance and More, 5 October 2017, Warsaw (Poland)
73	Annual Conference: The Personal Scope of Labour Law in Times of Atypical Employment and Digitalisation, 28 April 2017, Frankfurt (Germany)
74	Annual Convention for Inclusive Growth, 24 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
75	Away Days - Strategic Planning Meeting, 27-28 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
76	Belgium Country Meeting, 19 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
77	Berlin Country Exchange Visit: Health Equity and the 'Prevention Law' in Germany – the Berlin Experience, 10-11 October 2017, Berlin (Germany)
78	Board Meeting, 6 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
79	Board of Directors, 17 March 2017, Nancy (France)
80	Caritas CARES reports Task Force – meeting 1, 16-17 February 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
81	Caritas Development Fund (CDF), Vienna (Austria),, 20-21 February 2017
82	Caritas Europa Knowledge Management task force (KMTF) meeting, 15 February 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
83	Caritas Europa Leadership Forum, 10-11 May 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
84	Caritas Europa SIE Action Group – meeting 1, 8-9 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
85	Caritas Poverty Observatory Task Force, 2-3 May 2017, Paris (France)
86	Caritas Poverty Observatories Task Force – meeting 1, 15 February 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
87	CE Social Economy task Force - meeting 1, 20-22 March 2017, Vienna (Austria)
88	CE Welcome Societies Brainstorming meeting, 23 March 2017, Brussels (Belgium)
89	Child Participation Strategy Advisory Group Meeting, 4-6 April 2017, Brussels(Belgium)
90	Childonomics – Measuring the long term social and economic value of investing in children Consultation in Malta (Foundation for Social Welfare Services Centres / Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity), 14-17 February 2017, Malta
91	Childonomics – Measuring the long term social and economic value of investing in children Consultation in Malta (NGOs Dianne), 13 February 2017
92	Childonomics – Measuring the long term social and economic value of investing in children Consultation in Malta, 14 February 2017
93	Childonomics – Measuring the long term social and economic value of investing in children Consultation in Malta, 6 February 2017, Bucharest (Romania)
94	Childonomics – Measuring the long term social and economic value of investing in children Consultation in Malta, 7 February 2017, Bucharest (Romania)
95	Childonomics – Measuring the long term social and economic value of investing in children Consultation in Malta, 13-17 February 2017, Valletta (Malta)
96	Childonomics Advisory Group Meeting & High-level Experts' Meeting, 20 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)

97	Coaching Workshop, September 2017			
98	Co-Diagnostic Social Workshop, 9 September 2017, Altsasu (Spain)			
99	COFACE-Disability GA, 30-31 March 2017, Lisbon (Portugal)			
100	Conference Families on the Move, 12 May 2017			
101	Country Exchange Visit: Approaches to Suicide Prevention and Mental Health Promotion in Stockholm and in the European Union, Stockholm (Sweden),, 30-31 October 2017,			
102	Country meeting with MFIs, 12 September 2017, Belgrade (Serbia)			
103	Country meeting with MFIs, 15 September 2017, Podgorica (Montenegro)			
104	Country meeting with MFIs, 19 September 2017, Tirana (Albania)			
105	EAPN Bureau Meetings, 8-9 May, 4-5 September 2017			
106	EAPN Executive Committee (ExCo) Meetings, 6-8 April, 15-17 June, 19-21 October 2017			
107	EaSI TA TSML - Bucharest - Product Development & Distribution Channels, 19 October 2017			
108	EASPD Belfast Interest Group on Arts and Culture, 16 June 2017, Belfast (Northern Ireland)			
109	EASPD General Assembly Meeting, 17 June 2017, Belfast (Northern Ireland)			
110	EASPD IG on Early Intervention,, 2017, Belfast (Northern Ireland)			
111	EASPD IG Workforce Development & Human Resources, 16 June 2017			
112	EASPD Membership visit Italy, 27 September 2017, Rome (Italy)			
113	EASPD Provider Forum Romania Signature, 16 March 2017			
114	EASPD Study Visit Refugees, 29 September 2017, Rome (Italy)			
115	Education Working Group, 10-12 May 2017, Antwerp (Belgium)			
116	EMIN National Coordinators Meeting, 27 March 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
117	EMIN Steering Committee Meeting, 22 May 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
118	EMIN Steering Committee Meeting, 31 January 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
119	EMN Annual Conference, 21–23 June 2017, Venice (Italy)			
120	EMN P2P Visit, 13 March 2017, Serbia			
121	EMN Research Committee, 2017			
122	EMN Webinar - 3rd EMD Introduction session (2), 7 of September 2017			
123	EMN Webinar - 3rd EMD Introduction session, 24 of August 2017			
124	EMN Webinar - MFIs and FinTech, 13 September 2017			
125	EMN Webinar - Microfinance Defintion, 20 September 2017			
126	EMN Webinar - SPM #2 - Not harming clients, 23 October 2017			
127	EMN Webinar - The Adie Experience, 31 May 2017			
128	EMN Working Group Fundraising, 25 September 2017			
129	EMN Working Group SPM, 20 April 2017			
130	ESTI@ "Exypireto" Database Presentation (Information & Referral System), 13 July 2017			
131	ESTI@ (EASI-VS/2016/0210) Briefing on MoA's Social Services, 23 March 2017			
132	ESTI@ (EASI-VS/2016/0210) Communication & Dissemination meeting, 13 March 2017			
133	ESTI@ (EASI-VS/2016/0210) Monthly Meeting, 17 February 2017			
134	ESTI@ (EASI-VS/2016/0210) Monthly meeting, 23 June 2017			
135	ESTI@ Case Handlers Meeting, 10 April 2017			
136	ESTI@ Patissia SEP Staff Meeting, 4 October 2017			

127	FCTI@ Warking Craum A Contamber 2017		
137	ESTI@ Working Group, 4 September 2017		
138	EU ISG Meetings, 17-18 March, 15-17 June 2017		
139	EU Webinar #10: The Sustainable Development Goals & VP/SI,, 19 June 2017		
140	EURES Committee, 15 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
141	EURES Coordination Group, 14 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
142	EURES Coordination Group, 22-23 February 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
143	EURES InterOperability Contacts Working Group, 23 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
144	EURES InterOperability Contacts Working Group, 29 March 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
145	Eurocarers Annual General Assembly, 20 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
146	Eurocarers Board meeting, 7 February 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
147	EUROCITIES Roma Inclusion Working Group Meeting, 28-29 September 2017, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)		
148	EUROCITIES Social Affairs Forum – Meeting of the Task Force on Roma Inclusion, 5-6 April 2017, Lisbon (Portugal)		
149	EUROCITIES Social Affairs Forum – Steering Committee meeting, 2 April 2017, Lisbon (Portugal)		
150	EUROCITIES Social Affairs Forum "Deep Seated Urban Poverty: Preventing and Responding to Poverty and Inequalities", 3-4 April 2017, Lisbon (Portugal)		
151	EUROCITIES Social Affairs Forum "Cities for a more social Europe: delivering on the European Pillar of Social Rights, 25-26 October 2017, Gothenburg (Sweden)		
152	EUROCITIES Working group Employment meeting, 23-24 October 2017, Gothenburg (Sweden)		
153	Eurodiaconia Annual General Meeting, 20-22 June 2017, Oslo (Norway)		
154	European Week of Regions and Cities Workshop, 10 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
155	Ex. Com. meeting, Belfast (Northern Ireland), 14 June 2017, Belfast (Northern Ireland)		
156	Executive Board Meeting, 3-4 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
157	FEAD Study Visit, 3-4 July 2017, Vaxjo (Sweden)		
158	FEANTSA Annual Policy Conference "The Fight Against Homelessness: Solidarity in Action, 18-19 May 2017, Gdansk (Poland)		
159	Fundraising Workshop, 14-16 June 2017, Bratislava (Slovakia)		
160	General Assembly and Members Day, 5-6 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
161	General Assembly Meeting, 15 June 2017, Ghent (Belgium)		
162	General Assembly, 11 May 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
163	German Country Meeting, 25 September 2017, Munich (Germany)		
164	Healthy Aging and Long Term Care Network Meeting, 11-12 May 2017		
165	Helsinki Seminar and General Council Meeting, 31 May - 2 June 2017, Helsinki (Finland)		
166	Homelessness Among Migrants in Transit: Roundtable at the EP (Hosted by MEP Brando Benifei), 21 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
167	Impact Management: the fundamentals and advanced training, 16-17 March 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
168	Implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights, Obstacles and Opportunities, 12 July 2017, Brussels (Belgium)		
169	Individual meetings conducted by MFC staff, 2017		
170	Individual Meetings held during the MFC country visit to Albania, February-March 2017, Albania		
171	Individual Meetings held during the MFC country visit to Montenegro,, September 2017, Montenegro		
172	Individual Meetings held during the MFC country visit to Serbia, September 2017, Serbia		
173	Initial Training, September 2017, Tudela (Spain)		
174	Institutional Advocacy Forum, 16-17 January 2017, Bratislava (Slovakia)		
175	International Conference on Investing in children & promoting wellbeing for all children, 12 October 2017, Belgrade (Serbia)		

176	International Young Carers Conference, 29-31 May 2017, Malmö (Sweden)			
177	International Seminar, 15-16 June 2017			
178	Launch of Campaign, 21 March 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
179	Marginalisation and Exclusion Network Meeting, 23-24 March 2017, Budapest (Hungary)			
180	Meeting of Civil Society Organisations Working on Long Term Care and Integrated Care, 6 April 2017			
181	Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Posting of Workers, 2 March 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
182	Meeting of the Eurocarers Policy Working Group, 11 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
183	Meeting of the European Parliament Interest Group on Carers, 11 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
184	Meeting of the European Platform Undeclared work, 9-10 March 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
185	Meetings at the Occasion of Alternative Finance Forum, 5 October 2017, Warsaw (Poland)			
186	Meetings of the Committees on Free Movement of Workers (Preparatory & Advisory), 27-28 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
187	Meetings of the Committees on Free Movement of Workers (Technical & Advisory), 27-28 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
188	Membership Induction Session, 4 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
189	Mental health promotion in the workplace – A multi stakeholder dialogue", 11 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
190	Mental Health: Addressing Challenges Through Better Services and Inclusion, 26-27 April 2017			
191	MFC Board Members Meeting, 24 April 2017, Bulgaria			
192	Migration & Integration Working Group, 5-6 April 2017, Lisbon (Portugal)			
193	National Coordinators Meeting, 2017			
194	National Partner Network Group Meeting, 11 October 2017, Belgrade (Serbia)			
195	National Partner Network Group meeting, 18-19 May 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
196	Network Meeting on Migration, 3-4 May 2017			
197	Opening Doors for Europe's Children meeting, 19-20 April 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
198	Opening Doors for Europe's Children meeting, 22 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
199	Organisational Development Forum, 3-5 October 2017, Belgrade (Serbia)			
200	Organisational Development learning path - Evaluation meeting, 7 June 2017, Sofia (Bulgaria)			
201	Partnership Committee Meeting, 16 February 2017, Altsasu (Spain)			
202	Peer Review Meeting Regarding the Project "Social Experiments of Different Kinds of Counselling for Newly Unemployed", 7 June 2017, Aarhus (Denmark)			
203	Peer Review, Athens (Greece), 14-15 September 2017,			
204	PICUM Exchange for migrant youth activists, Paris (France), 23-24 September 2017,			
205	PICUM General Assembly, 12-13 May 2017, Brussels, Belgium			
206	PICUM Legal Seminar EU Law and undocumented migrants: Defending Rights in the Context of Detention and Deportation, 7-8 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
207	PICUM Working Group on Labour Rights, 16 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
208	Plenary meeting Undeclared Work Platform, 19-20 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
209	Policy Conference, 15 June 2017			
210	Policy Task Forces Meeting – Migrants, Refugees, Asylum-seekers Task Force, 3 April, 11 September 2017,			
211	Policy Task Forces Meeting – Poverty & Human Rights Task Force, 15 May, 21 September 2017,			
212	Presentation of SIPA (UE Project), 16 March 2017			
213	Riga Country Exchange Visit - Health in all Policies: Challenges and achievements, 24-25 April 2017, Riga (Latvia)			
214	Roma Netwok Meeting,, 19-20 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			

215	SC EMPL, 2017, Belfast (Northern Ireland)			
216	Seminar "Towards an equitable and sustainable pension system: Lessons from the Belgian case", 21 September			
217	2017, Brussels (Belgium) Side meeting: Global strategy meeting on advocating rights-based labour migration, 28 June 2017, Berlin			
	(Germany)			
218	Social Impact Management Course, 19-20 September 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
219	Standing Committee Inclusive Living, 2017, Belfast (Northern Ireland)			
220	Steering Committee Meeting, 4 April - 3 October 2017			
221	Study Visit from Czech Republic to Brussels, 10-11 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
222	Study Visit on Promoting Social Entrepreneurship and Social Inclusion, 23-24 February 2017, Milan (Italy)			
223	Study Visit to Brussels from Federatia Filantropia, 17-18 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
224	The Fundamental Course on Venture Philanthropy and Impact Investing, 14-15 September 2017, Barcelona (Spain)			
225 226	Third meeting of the ISG working group on developing practical guidance for the second step analysis of the Joint Assessment Framework in the Area of Health, 16 May 2017, Brussels (Belgium) Third meeting of the Working Group on Ageing Issues of the Social Protection Committee, March 2017,			
227				
	Towards a Sustainable Model for Migrant Domestic and Care Work, 17 October 2017, Brussels (Belgium			
228	Webinar "Foundations & Social Impact Investing: Going beyond grant-making", 22 March 2017,			
229	WG Homelessness Meeting, 1-2 June 2017, Ljubljana (Slovenia)			
230	WISEs going forward, 16 June 2017, Ghent (Belgium)			
231	Work Life Balance Meeting, 8-9 June 2017, Helsinki (Finland)			
232	Working Group Migration, 28-29 September 2017, Helsinki (Finland)			
233	Working Group Smart Social Inclusion, 1-2 June 2017, Brno (Czech Republic)			
234	Working Group Smart Social Inclusion, 25-26 September 2017, Twente (Netherlands)			
235	Working Group Urban Ageing, 19 May 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
236	Working Group Urban Ageing, 23-24 October 2017, Gothenburg (Sweden)			
237	Workshop "Delivering higher effective retirement ages", 28 June 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
238	Workshop "Is the grass really greener on the other side of the fence?", 26 May 2017, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)			
239	Workshop "New financial instruments for EU MFIs", 25 May 2017, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)			
240	Workshop on Supplementary pensions, 3 May 2017, Brussels (Belgium)			
241	Workshop performance measurement system, Brussels (Belgium), 29 September 2017,			
242	Iberian Campaign for the Prevention of Work Accidents, 27 April 2017			
243	ICNIRP Commission Meeting, 2017			
244	ICNIRP PG Cosmetics Meeting, 2017			
245	ICNIRP PG HF Meeting, 2017			
246	OHSA Tripartite Conference on OHS, 26-27 April 2017, St Julian's (Malta)			
247	SLIC Thematic Day / Plenary, 8-9 June 2017			
248	EURES þjálfun, Iceland, 13 October 2017			
249	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Breakfast Briefing for Employers, Donegal (Ireland), 29 September 2017			
250	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Lunch and Learn Seminar on Employment Incentives and Other Supports available to Businesses in the Cross-Border Region, Cavan (Ireland), 15 September 2017			
251	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Letterkenny Jobs Fair, Letterkenny (Ireland), 30 March 2017			
252	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Newry Job Fair, Newry (Ireland), 23 March 2017			

253	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Armagh Cross Border Job-Fair, Armagh (Ireland), 28 September 2017			
254	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Employer Incentives and Support available in the Cross-Border Region, Burt (Ireland), 24 August 2017			
255	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Employment Incentives Lunch for SME's, Dundalk (Ireland), 9 March 2017			
256	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership, Ireland, 19 September 2016			
257	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Breakfast Briefing seminar on Tax Implications for the Cross-Border Employer and Worker, Dundalk (Ireland), 13 June 2017			
258	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Seminar on Tax and Social Security implications for the Cross-Border Worker and Employer, Derry (Ireland), 25 May 2016			
259	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Seminar on tax and social security for Cross Border worker and employers, Letterkenny (Ireland), 10 October 2017			
260	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - English for Employability 2017, Ireland, 13 December 2017			
261	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - Key Account Teams - Public Employment Services, Dundalk (Ireland), 23 August 2017			
262	EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross Border Partnership - High Level Meeting to exchange information on Employer Engagement Strategies, Ireland, 8-9 February 2018			
263	74th SLIC Plenary Meeting with a Thematic Day:, Sofia (Bulgaria), 22-23 May 2018			
264	"Fine-tuning Interventions through Better Targeting of Labour Inspection", ,			
265	Youth Guarantee Coordinators Meeting and Meeting with coordinators of EaSI projects on Youth Guarantee information sharing and outreach, Brussels (Belgium), 13-14 March 2018			
266	Seminar "Quality Traineeships in the EU", Brussels (Belgium), 10 November 2017			
267	ReadinESS : un accompagnement dédié à l'investment readiness des entreprises sociales, France, 14 December 2016, 13 March 2018			
268	Alternative Finance Forum: Fin-tech, social finance and more, Warsaw (Poland), 5 October 2017			
269	Long-term unemployment contact point seminar II, Brussels (Belgium), 28 June 2018			
270	Long-term unemployment contact point seminar I, Brussels (Belgium), 19 March 2018			
271	Youth Guarantee mutual learning seminar Tracking and mapping young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs), Zagreb (Croatia), 14 June 2017			
272	EURES-T Upper Rhine - Annual conference in Basel, Basel (Germany), 6-7 April 2017			
273	EURES-T Upper Rhine - event "Governance", Strasbourg (France), 23 September 2017			
274	EURES-T Upper Rhine - event "Steering Committee", Basel (Germany), 7 April 2017			
275	EURES-T Upper Rhine - Annual conference, 22 August 2017			
276	EURES-T Upper Rhine - Call 2018, Strasbourg (France), 11 August 2018			
277	EURES-T Upper Rhine - Workshop for EURES an INFOBEST Advisers, Freiburg (Germany), 4 October 2017			
278	EURES-T Upper Rhine - OSS, Strasbourg, 17 October 2017			
279	EURES Crossboarder Galicia – North Portugal - Fórum de Emprego EURES-Universidades, Braga (Portugal), 24-26 October 2017			
280	EURES Crossboarder Galicia – North Portugal - Workshop EURES Empresarial, Portugal, 5 September 2017			
281	EURES Crossboarder Galicia – North Portugal - Workshop EURES Empresarial, Portugal, 17 October 2017			
282	EURES Crossboarder Galicia – North Portugal - Rede de Colaborationes EURES-T, Portugal, 21 September 2017			
283	EURES Crossboarder Galicia – North Portugal - Mercado Europeu / Empresários Locais, Portugal, 4 October 2017			
284	EURES Crossboarder Galicia – North Portugal - Reclutamiento Galicia Norte De Portugal, Tui (Spain), 28 April 2017			
285	EURES Crossboarder Galicia – North Portugal - Reunião de parceiros "Convocatória de Propostas 2018", Portugal, 31 March2017			
286	EURES Crossboarder Galicia – North Portugal - Reunião de Grupo de trabalho "Bacías de Emprego", Portugal, 7 April-6 May 2017			
287	EURES Crossboarder Galicia – North Portugal - Reunião Comité Diretivo EURES-T, Portugal, 1 February 2018			

288	Encontro entre Directores e Tecnicos das Oficinas De Emprego Fronteirizas do Norte de Portugal e de Galicia, Portugal, 26 April 2017
289	EURES Crossboarder Galicia – North Portugal - Workshop Prevenção de Acidentes de Trabalho no Setor da Construção Civil, Portugal, 27 October 2017
290	EURES Cross-border Galicia – North Portugal - Reunion Colaboradores EURES-T, Spain, 27 June 2017
291	EURES Cross-border Galicia – North Portugal - Fiscalidad de trabajadores y empresarios españoles con actividad en Portugal, Santiago de Compostela (Spain), 27 October 2017
292	Cross-border Cooperation Extremadura-Alentejo - La raya sin frontera – A raia sem frontera, Badajoz (Spain), 6 February – 15 March 2017
293	Cross-border Cooperation Extremadura-Alentejo - Reunión Preliminar Socios Potenciales Proyecto Transfronterizo, Spain, 22 May 2017
294	Cross-border Cooperation Extremadura-Alentejo - Reunión Centro Transfronterizo, Elvas (Spain), 21 March-17 November 2017
295	Cross-border Cooperation Extremadura-Alentejo - Reunión Final del Proyecto Transfronterizo, Spain, 20 December 2017
296	Cross-border Cooperation Extremadura-Alentejo - Reunión Centro Transfronterizo, Évora (Spain), 2 June 2017
297	EURES Cross-Border Partnership Andalucía-Algarve, Huelva (Spain), 9-10 February 2017
298	EURES Cross-Border Partnership Andalucía-Algarve - Reunión Técnica Del Partenariado, Vila Real de Santo António (Portugal), 17 October 2017
299	EURES Cross-Border Partnership Andalucía-Algarve - Encuentro de clausura, Huelva (Spain), 19 December 2017
300	EURES Cross-Border Partnership Andalucía-Algarve - Formación de los Técnicos de Enlace EURES-T, Huelva (Spain), 27-28 April, 27 June 2017
301	EURES Cross-Border Partnership Andalucía-Algarve - Formación de los Técnicos de los Puntos de Enlace EURES- T, Castro Marim (Portugal), 7 November 2017
302	EURES Cross-Border Partnership Andalucía-Algarve - Training – Electronic management tool, Seville (Spain), 11 December 2017
303	EURES Cross-Border Partnership Andalucía-Algarve - Loulé Job Fairs, Faro (Portugal), 1-2 19-29 September, 29-31 August 2017
304	EURES Cross-Border Partnership Andalucía-Algarve - Workshop for employers and businesses, Aracena (Spain), 9 November 2017
305	EURES Cross-border partnership Scheldemond - Workshop HOA, 13 March 2017
306	EURES Cross-border partnership Scheldemond - ABC van de Grensarbeid, 25 November 2017
307	EURES Cross-border partnership Scheldemond – Crossborder Seminar, 7-8 December 2017
308	EURES Cross-border partnership Scheldemond - IVR Schelde-Kempen 25 jaar in dienst van de Grensarbeid, Turnhout (Belgium), 7 October 2017
309	EURES Cross-border partnership Scheldemond – WWZ, 20 April 2017
310	EURES Cross-border partnership Scheldemond – Grensnetwerking, Brugge (Belgium), 16 May 2017
311	EURES Cross-border partnership Scheldemond
312	Workshop: New financial instruments for EU MFIs, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), 25 May 2017
313	Workshop: Is the grass really greener on the other side of the fence?, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), 26 May 2017
314	Individual Meetings held during the MFC country visit to Albania, Albania, 27 February – 2 March 2017
315	MFC Board Members Meeting in Bulgaria, Sofia (Bulgaria), 24 April 2017
316	Individual Meetings held during the MFC country visit to Serbia, Belgrade (Serbia), 11-12 September 2017
317	Individual Meetings held during the MFC country visit to Montenegro, Podgorica (Montenegro), 13-15 September 2017
318	Country and individual meetings during MFC country visit to Macedonia, Skopje (Macedonia), 20-27 October 2017
319	EMPL D3 – EU Japan Working Group + visits in preparation of the 17th Symposium, Osaka Tokyo (Japan)
320	EMPL D3 – ERPs conference on Improving employment and social outcomes in the Western Balkans and Turkey, Belgrade (Serbia), 31 January 2018
321	EMPL D3 – 17th EU-Japan Tripartite Symposium, Brussels (Belgium), 4 July 2018
322	EMPL D3 – ILC Preparatory Meeting 2018 - Social Dialogue, 2 May 2018

323	EMPL D3 – ILC Preparatory Meeting 2018 - Violence and harassment against women and men in the world of work, 3 May 2018			
324	EMPL D3 – ILC Preparatory Meeting 2018 - ILO development cooperation, 4 May 2018			
325	EMPL D3 – High Level Working Group on Employment and Labour, Brussels (Belgium), 21-22 March 2018			
326	UDW Platform Dissemination Seminar on Communicating Effectively, 11 September 2018			
327	UDW Platform Staff Exchange Visit LV to NO, 4-6 September 2018			
328	UDW Platform Staff Exchange Visit GR to BE, 5-7 September 2018			
329	UDW Platform Staff Exchange Visit FR to PT, 12-14 September 2018			
330	UDW Platform Staff Exchange Visit FI to BE, 26-27 September 2018			
331	UDW Platform Staff Exchange Visit PL to FR, 17-21 September 2018			
332	UDW Platform Staff Exchange Visit CY to GR, 24-26 September 2018			
333	UDW Platform Working Group on Working Programme, 12 September 2018			
334	MAP, Improving the performance of the Slovak National Labour Inspectorate in Tackling Undeclared work, 24-26 September 2018			
335	UDW Platform Follow Up Visit: Risk Assessment for More Efficient Inspections, 28 September 2018			
336	UDW Platform Working Group: Visibility and common information campaign, 12 December 2018			
337	Job Day organised by Cresem of EURES Cross-border Extremadura-Alentejo Partnership 2018, 27 November 2018			
338	an event of EURES CROSS-BORDER ANDALUCÍA – ALGARVE between August and December 2018,			
339	Studiedag werkhervatting na afwezigheid wegens medische redenen – Cross-border Partnership EURES Scheldemond, 8 November 2018			
340	Cross-border Event VOKA of EURES Crossborder Partnership Scheldemond, 14 November 2018			
341	Expert session of EURES Cross-border Partnership Scheldemond, 14 September 2018			
342	Expert session of EURES Cross-border Partnership Scheldemond, 18 September 2018			
343	Grensnetwerksessie of EURES Crossborder Partnership Scheldemond, 10 December 2018			
344	Benego informatie bijeenkomst ABC van de Grensarbeid, EURES Crossborder Partnership Scheldemond, 17 December 2018			
345	Studiedag IVR Schelde Kempen, EURES Cross-border Partnership Scheldemond, 17 December 2018			
346	IVR - Het ABC van de grensarbeid of EURES Cross-border Partnership Scheldemond, 20 November 2018			
347	an event of EURES Cross-border Partnership Scheldemond between August and December 2018,			
348	the EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-Border Partnership Steering Meeting, 12 October 2018			
349	the EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-Border Partnership Steering Meeting, 7 December 2018			
350	the EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-Border Partnership Adviser/Managers Meeting, 25 October 2018			
351	PES Seminar of the EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-Border Partnership, 17 December 2018			
352	Employer Incentives Lunch - Derry of the EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-Border Partnership, 20 November 2018			
353	Donegal Employer Incentives Breakfast of the EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-Border Partnership, 20 September 2018			
354	Donegal Jobfair, EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-Border Partnership, 8 November 2018			
355	Cavan Jobfair EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-Border Partnership, 20 September 2018			
356	Newry Jobfair EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-Border Partnership, 17 October 2018			
357	Employer Recruitment Event of the EURES Ireland/Northern Ireland Cross-Border Partnership, 28 September 2018			
358	Workshop on shared statistics and monitoring, EURES-T Rhin Supérieur, 20 August 2018			
359	Workshop on communication strategy, EURES-T Rhin Supérieur, 2 October 2018			
360	Workshop on shared statistics and monitoring, EURES-T Rhin Supérieur, 21 September 2018			

361	Steering committee, EURES-T Rhin Supérieur, 12 November 2018
362	EURES-T Network meeting EURES-T Rhin Supérieur, 17 October 2018
363	Workshop on EURES-T and Services for cross-border placement,
364	WS Cross-border Experts - EURES-T Rhin Supérieur, 5 October 2018
365	WS Cross-border Experts - EURES-T Rhin Supérieur, 23 October 2018
366	WS Cross-border Experts - EURES-T Rhin Supérieur, 28 August 2018
367	German-Polish-Czech Seminar of the EURES-Triregio Labor and Social Law, 10 October 2018
368	German-Czech Counselling Day - EURES-Triregio, 13 September 2018
369	Workshop 'Bewerbungscoaching' - EURES-Triregio, 14 November 2018
370	EURES-TriRegio Information and Consultation Day, 20 August 2018
371	EURES-TriRegio Information and Consultation Day, 17 September 2018
372	EURES-TriRegio Information and Consultation Day, 15 October 2018
373	EURES-TriRegio Information and Consultation Day, 17 December 2018
374	German-Czech Counceling Day - EURES-Triregio, 17 October 2018
375	EURES-TriRegio Information and Consultation Day, 6 September 2018
376	EURES-TriRegio Polish-German Consultation Day, 18 October 2018
377	EURES-TriRegio Polish-German Advisory Day, 23 November 2018
378	EURES-TriRegio Polish-German Advisory Day, 28 November 2018
379	EURES-TriRegio Polish-German Advisory Day, 6 December 2018
380	EURES in the Grande Région Belgium-Germany-Netherlands, 27 November 2018
381	EURES in the Grande Région Belgium-Germany-Netherlands, 11 December 2018
382	EURES TriRegio: IC TEAM Personaldienste GmbH, 20 August 2018
383	EURES in the Grande Région Belgium-Germany-Netherlands, 20 March 2018
384	EURES in the Grande Région Belgium-Germany-Netherlands, 28 August 2018
385	Steering Group meeting of EURES in dem Grenzregionen, 1 October 2018
386	MISOC Network meeting, 29-30 November 2018
387	CEQUA Network meeting, 4 October 2018

The detailed summaries of responses to each of the survey questions are provided below.

1. You are:

Response	Percentage	Count
An official of national, regional, or local government institutions		640
An employee of public or private employment services	18.2%	431
An employee / volunteer in a national NGO	15.2%	359
An employee / volunteer in a European-level network / NGO	8.1%	192
A researcher, university teacher or independent expert	7.6%	180
An employee / volunteer in a national organisation of social partners (business association	4.9%	117
or trade union)		

Total	100%	2,365
Other (please specify):		207
A journalist	0.1%	3
An employee / volunteer in an organisation of European social partners		58
An official of EU institutions (e.g., European Parliament, European Commission, etc.)	2.9%	68
social enterprises		
An employee of public or private organisation providing microfinance and/or funding for		110

2. Which country do you represent?

Response	Percentage	Count
Spain	10.3%	227
Belgium	7.9%	174
Germany	6.3%	140
Ireland	5.6%	123
Portugal	5.1%	112
Italy	4.7%	103
the Netherlands	4.3%	96
Sweden	4.1%	90
United Kingdom	4.1%	90
France	3.7%	81
Romania	3.1%	69
Greece	3.0%	66
Serbia	2.8%	62
Poland	2.7%	60
Bulgaria	2.0%	45
Malta	1.8%	40
Austria	1.6%	36
Denmark	1.6%	35
Czech Republic	1.5%	34
Croatia	1.5%	33
Slovakia	1.5%	33
Norway	1.4%	32
Slovenia	1.4%	32
Finland	1.4%	30
Latvia	1.3%	29
Hungary	1.2%	27
Lithuania	1.1%	25
Iceland	1.0%	22
Estonia	1.0%	21
Cyprus	0.9%	20

Other country	5.3%	117
Liechtenstein	0.1%	2
the Kingdom of Morocco	0.1%	3
Republic of Moldova	0.1%	3
Georgia	0.1%	3
Montenegro	0.2%	4
Ukraine	0.2%	5
Armenia	0.2%	5
Kosovo	0.3%	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3%	7
Albania	0.4%	9
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.5%	12
Switzerland	0.5%	12
Turkey	0.6%	13
Luxembourg	0.9%	20

3. Would you agree or disagree that the event you participated in:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not applicable	Total
Matched your needs	750	1076	329	46	28	6	26	2,261
	33.17%	47.59%	14.55%	2.03%	1.24%	0.27%	1.15%	100%
Provided you with	874	1026	289	40	13	7	23	2,272
information and knowledge that you find relevant for your work or other activities	38.47%	45.16%	12.72%	1.76%	0.57%	0.31%	1.01%	100%
Helped you gain a better	624	991	443	99	28	12	75	2,272
understanding of EU policies and objectives in the field of employment and its sub-field that the event specifically addressed	27.46%	43.62%	19.50%	4.36%	1.23%	0.53%	3.30%	100%
Improved your	447	735	396	103	34	5	68	1,788
competence to further develop, promote and support the implementation of EU policy and legislation in the policy field and its sub- field that the event specifically addressed	25%	41.11%	22.15%	5.76%	1.90%	0.28%	3.80%	100%
Improved your	20	39	31	9	3	1	3	106
competence to provide quality services to final beneficiaries of microfinance	18.87%	36.79%	29.25%	8.49%	2.83%	0.94%	2.83%	100%

4. How likely it is that you will use the information acquired during the event for policy-making or advocacy?

Response	Percentage	Count
I have already used it	32.6%	652
Very likely	30%	601
Rather likely	22.8%	456
Rather unlikely	6.6%	132
Very unlikely	2.8%	57
I do not know / I choose not to answer	5.1%	103
Total	100%	2001

5. Please assess the extent to which the following principles have been followed during the event:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know / cannot answer	Total
Discussed policy	574	1103	401	63	25	8	89	2,263
issues were clear	25.4%	48.7%	17.7%	2.8%	1.1%	0.4%	3.9%	100%
Relevant EU and	496	873	461	134	75	26	189	2,254
national policy- and decision- makers were involved	22.0%	38.7%	20.5%	5.9%	3.3%	1.2%	8.4%	100%
Relevant	583	961	405	94	37	19	161	2,260
stakeholders (social partners, networks, NGOs, independent experts, etc.) were involved	25.8%	42.5%	17.9%	4.2%	1.6%	0.8%	7.1%	100%
Results of the	705	915	385	81	35	11	126	2,258
event were adequately disseminated	31.2%	40.5%	17.1%	3.6%	1.6%	0.5%	5.6%	100%

6. Were the following issues addressed in the event?

	Yes	Yes, but only to a limited extent	No	Do not know / cannot answer / it does not apply	Total
Paying particular attention to vulnerable	1232	573	159	282	2,246
groups, such as young people	54.9%	25.5%	7.1%	12.6%	100%
Promoting equality between women and men,	894	589	319	425	2,227
including through gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting	40.1%	26.4%	14.3%	19.1%	100%
Combating discrimination based on sex, racial	1072	579	236	353	2,240
and ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	47.9%	25.8%	10.5%	15.8%	100%
Taking into account disability and accessibility	724	636	369	480	2,209
matters	32.8%	28.8%	16.7%	21.7%	100%
Promoting high-level of quality and sustainable	1111	618	196	301	2,226
employment	49.9%	27.8%	8.8%	13.5%	100%
Guaranteeing adequate and decent social	1115	653	180	279	2,227
protection	50.1%	29.3%	8.1%	12.5%	100%
Combating long-term unemployment	858	666	313	387	2,224
5 5	38.6%	29.9%	14.1%	17.4%	100%
Fighting against poverty and social exclusion	1126	585	223	287	2,221
	50.7%	26.3%	10.0%	12.9%	100%

7. You were aware that this event was supported by the Programme for Employment and Social Innovations (FaSI)

	Percentage	Count	
Yes	65.6%	1,484	
No	34.4%	779	
Total responses	100%	2,263	

8. Before attending the event, you were aware of the EaSI Programme

	Percentage	Count
Yes	54.3%	1,183
No	45.7%	997
Total responses	100%	2,180

9. How did you learn about the EaSI Programme?

	Percentage	Count
Referrals from colleagues, partners, etc.	19.3%	639
Websites of the European Commission	19.2%	634
Conferences, seminars and other events related to the topic	18.2%	602
Publications of the European Commission (reports, brochures, etc.)	10.4%	345
Websites of national/local/regional authorities (Ministries, employment services, etc.)	6.8%	226
European Commission newsletters	6.7%	220
Publications of national/local/regional authorities (Ministries, employment services, etc.)	5.6%	184
Social media channels of the European Commission	4.8%	158
Social media channels of national/local/regional authorities (Ministries, employment services, etc.)	1.2%	41
Other	7.7%	254
Total responses	100%	3,303

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