

European Semester Reference Group Meeting

Brussels, 27-28 June 2019

Integrated pathways out of poverty: linking social inclusion and benefits

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Bruxelles, 27 giugno 2019

Integrated pathways out of poverty: linking social inclusion and benefits.

Italian case: CITIZENS' INCOME

Tobias Voltan – National Council of Social Workers



A BRIEF HISTORY OF ANTI-POVERTY SCHEMES IN ITALY

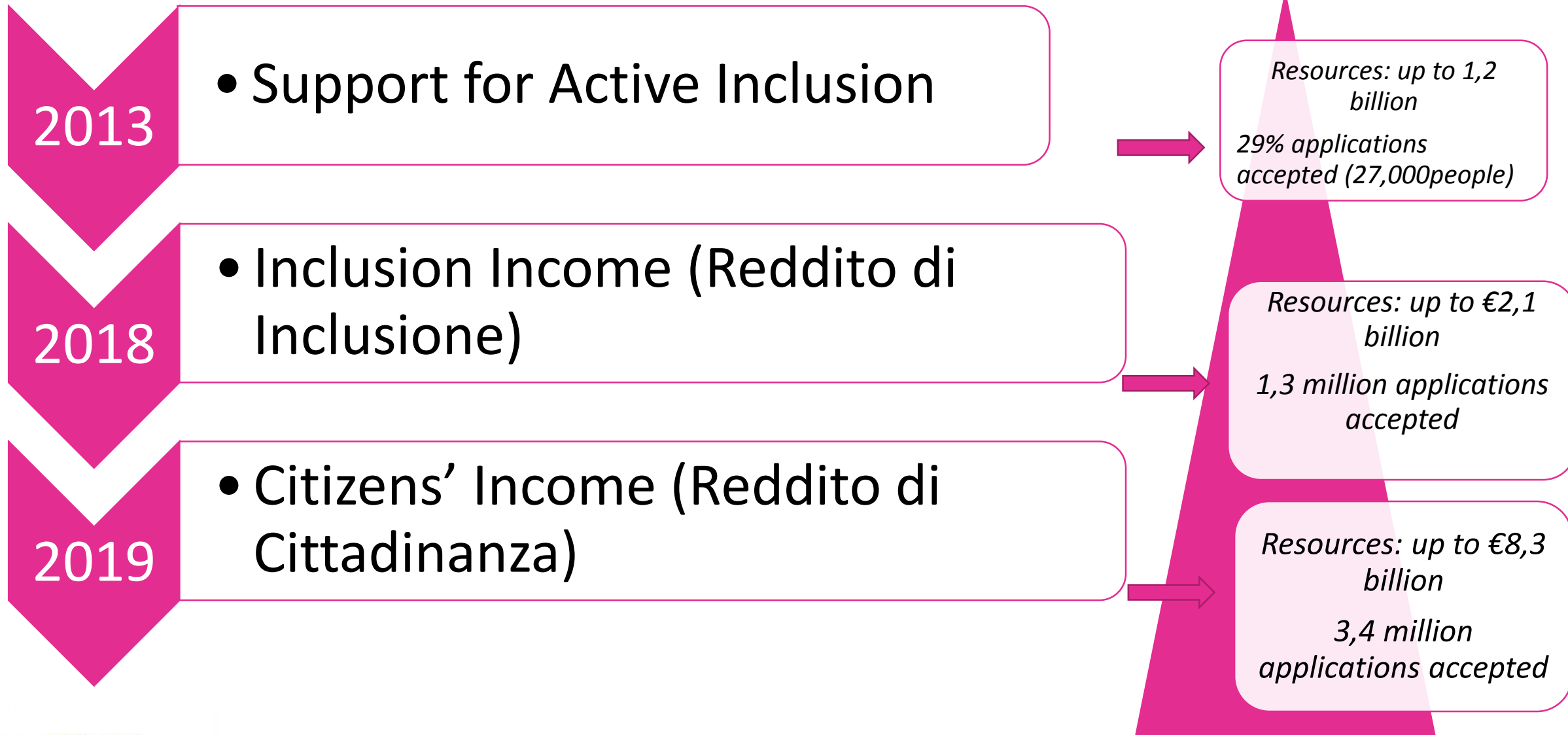
1978 → 1989 Experimental minimum income scheme in big cities

2000 : LAW No. 328: for the implementation of the integrated system of social interventions and social services

2001 → 2012



A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF ANTI-POVERTY SCHEMES IN ITALY



CITIZENS' INCOME

Decree 28 January 2019, n. 4
Law 28 March 2019, n. 26

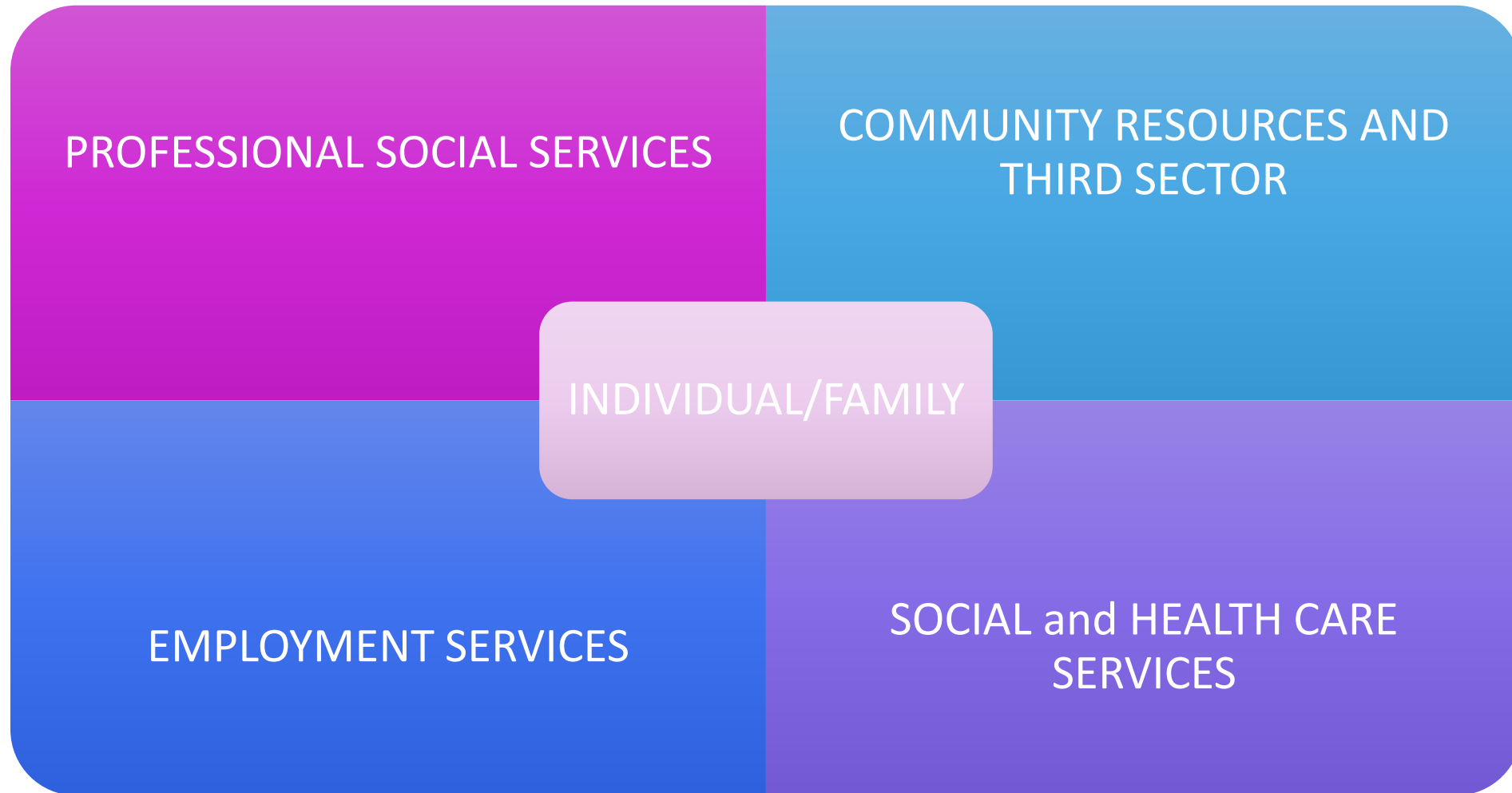


- The Citizens' Income is a measure of active labour policy and a scheme against poverty, inequality and social exclusion. It is an economic support to supplement family incomes (provided by INPS – National Institute of Social Security).
- The Citizens' Income is associated with a work and social reintegration path: beneficiaries sign a Pact for work or a Pact for social inclusion

ELEGIBILITY



CITIZENS' INCOME AND SOCIAL SERVICES INVOLVEMENT



ORGANISATION AND GOVERNANCE

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

- JOB MATCH
- SKILLS' BALANCE
- ORIENTATION
- TRAINING
- PUBLIC UTILITY WORKS

Reinforcement:
i.e.: 11.600 new workers

INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF SOCIAL SERVICES

- MULTIDIMENSIONAL ASSESSMENT
- MULTILEVEL AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATED INTERVENTION
- ATTENTION TO PERSONAL VULNERABILITY AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES
- EMPOWERMENT (PERSONALIZED PROJECT)

Reinforcement:
i.e.: 347 milion in 2019 for a national level standardisation

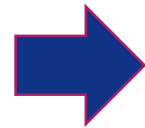
POVERTY PARADIGM: JUMPING IN THE PAST ?

POVERTY



Lack of work

POVERTY



Poverty as a phenomenon made up of many variables that interact with each other in infinite ways

CITIZENS' INCOME AND SOCIAL SERVICES INVOLVEMENT

- How should the social service be reorganised to respond to the new directives on the citizens' income?
- the first point of access
- the pre-assessment
- conditionality
- dedicated service or tool within the service system?
- specialisation in poverty?
- what are the intervention settings?
- where is the role of the community?

CITIZENS' INCOME AND SOCIAL SERVICES INVOLVEMENT

- Rigid system established by the law VS professional autonomy and time dedicated to people.
- What are the possible links with other measures to support the anti-poverty schemes and support services for vulnerable people?
- how to reconcile individual interventions and collective interventions (Poverty Plan?)

CITIZENS' INCOME : IMPACT AND OUTCOMES?

1.252.148 applications for Citizenship Income submitted on May 30th

Average benefit of € 540

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES:

Decrease from 5 milion people to 2,4 milion people

EQUIVALENT SCALE PARADOX:

Better single than single mother. Families will receive 32,9% of total resources

24% Pact for Work, 40,8% Pact for Social Inclusion, 35,2% Economic benefit
(INAPP - Istituto Nazionale per l'Analisi delle Politiche Pubbliche)

More time needed to organise services and evaluate outcomes



1
4

THANK YOU

Integrated pathways out of poverty:
linking social inclusion and benefits

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Councillor*

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Integrated pathways out of poverty: linking social inclusion and benefits

Josée Goris

POD MAATSCHAPPELIJKE INTEGRATIE
BETER SAMEN LEVEN
SPP INTÉGRATION SOCIALE
MIEUX VIVRE ENSEMBLE



Structure

- Federal Plan fight against poverty 2016-2019
- Individualized project for social integration
- Social activation



- Federal coalition agreement 2014

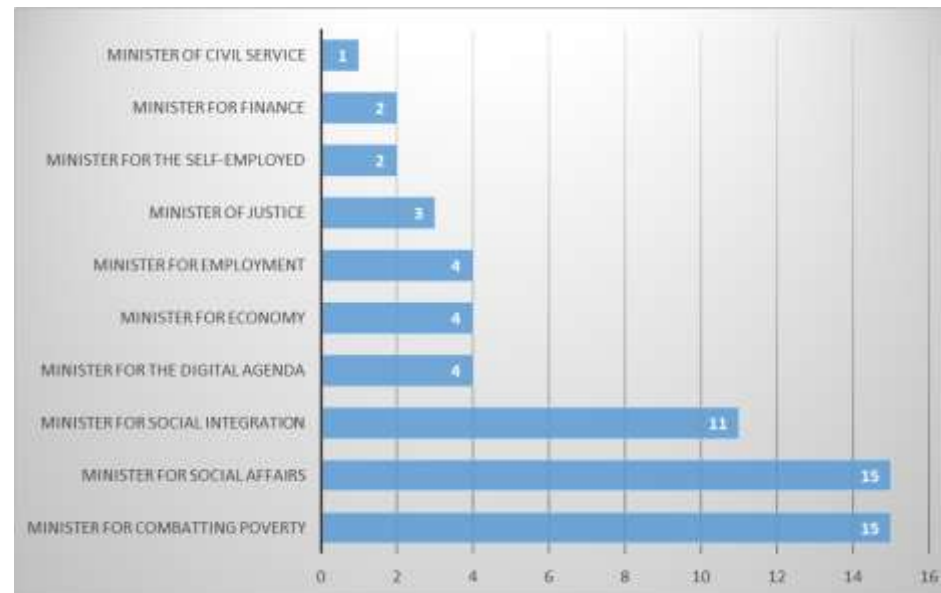
The government will make a multi-year federal poverty reduction plan. Each competent minister will be asked to propose and implement sufficiently targeted, specific and structural measures in his or her policy domain to design and monitor the fight against poverty.

=> Role PPS Social Integration : preparation, drafting, organise participation, monitoring, organisation of the evaluation.



Third federal plan against poverty : Six strategic objectives

1. To assure the social protection of the population
2. Reduce child poverty
3. Improve access to the labor market through social and professional activation
4. To step up the fight against homelessness and poor housing
5. Guarantee the right to health
6. Making public services accessible to everyone



Individualised project for social integration

Law of May 26th, 2002 on the right to social integration

- employment
- social integration income = minimum income scheme
- individualised project for social integration

PPS Social Integration = central authority 'social integration' legislation

Public Social Welfare Centers => implementation on local level

- Individualised : The project takes into account the expectations, skills, capacities and needs of the concerned person and of the possibilities of the center.
- Project
 - Written contract with rights and obligations,
 - Mutual agreement
 - Step-by-step approach
 - Regularly evaluated (at least 3 times a year)
 - Dynamic
 - Sanctions
- Obligatory for everybody who is younger than 25 and for everybody who did not benefit the right to social integration in the three months before his application for this right



Social Activation

Profession activation towards employment is not (yet) realistic for many because of other difficulties => so called groups further away from labour market

- Need for a holistic, integrated approach adapted to their needs
- Empowerment

- ✓ Increase self-confidence, autonomy, defensability, social involvement
- ✓ To give them a positive self-image
- ✓ Break out isolation
- ✓ Upgrade capacities and skills

“augmenting participation in society and breaching social isolation by undertaking socially meaningful activities, as a goal in itself, or first step in a trajectory for socio-professional insertion, or as a first step towards (later) gainful employment”



Program “Participation and social activation”

- 3 priorities:
 - A. Promote social integration
 - ⇒ through participation to socio-cultural activities (individual or collective)
 - B. Organising collective trajectories ‘social activation’
 - C. Combating child poverty



Collective trajectories

- Specific target group (with same needs)
- Theme (that respond to peoples need)
- Clear objectives linked to a time frame
 - ⇒ Under the guidance of an expert (social worker or partner organization)
 - ⇒ Possible themes: healthy food, communication, mobility, personal development, energy, budget control,...
 - ⇒ Added value:
 - ✓ group dynamics
 - ✓ share experiences, building social networks
 - ✓ cost effective

Evaluation starts end 2019

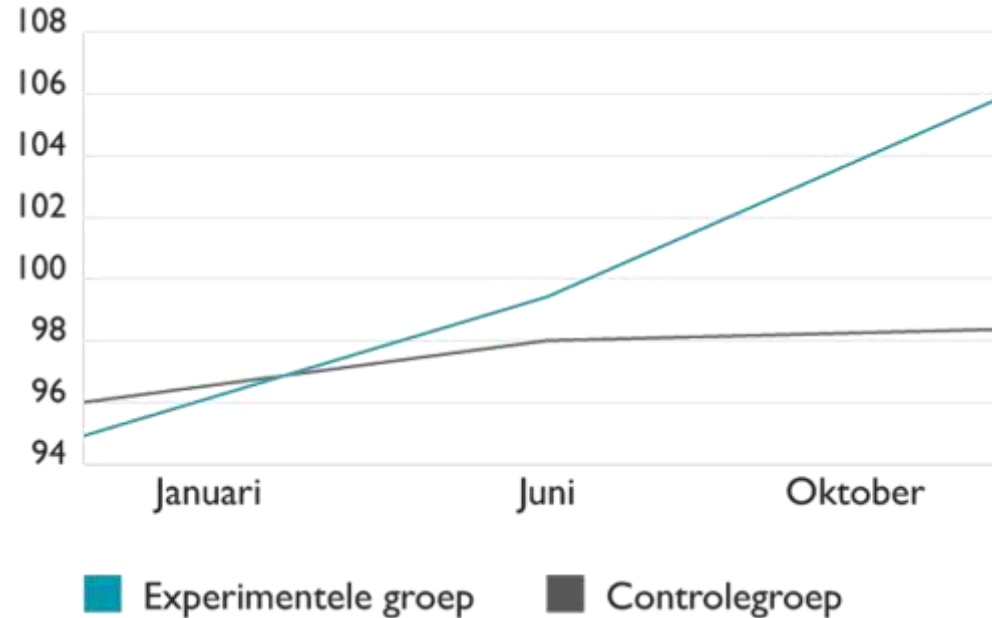


As example



Integrated approach for single parents (mothers)

- Case management
- Group work





EU funds and the MFF

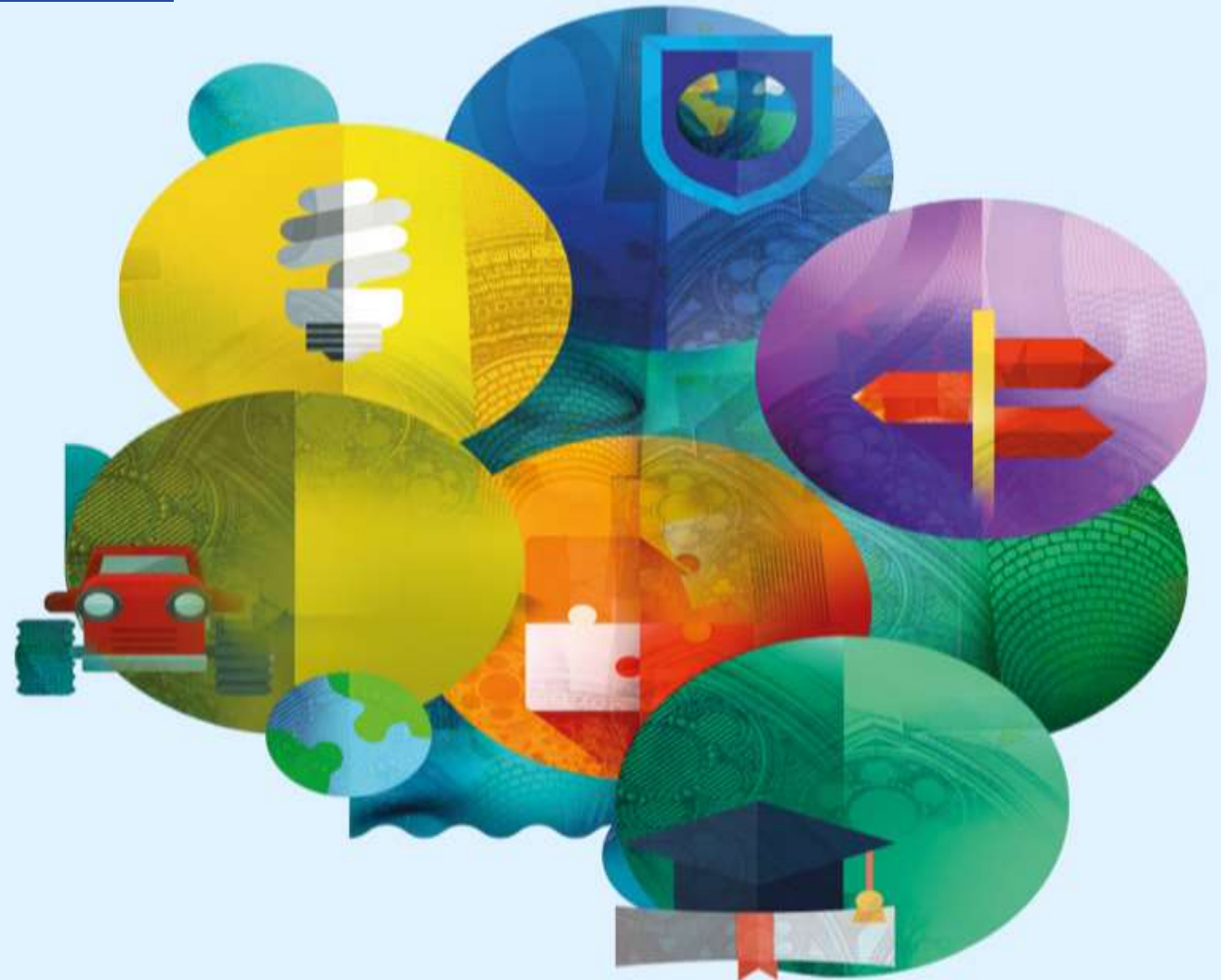
Andrea Leruste

Deputy Head of Unit “European Social
Fund”, DG EMPL

European Commission

EU Funds and the new MFF

- ESN's Reference Group
on the European
Semester
 - 28/06/2019
- Andrea Leruste, DG
EMPL





Structure

Part I: ESF+ funding for the Pillar

Part II: Alignment between policy and funding

Part III: State of play of the negotiations



Part I

ESF+ funding for the Pillar of Social Rights

Policy challenges



European Pillar of Social Rights

A reference
framework for
upwards
convergence

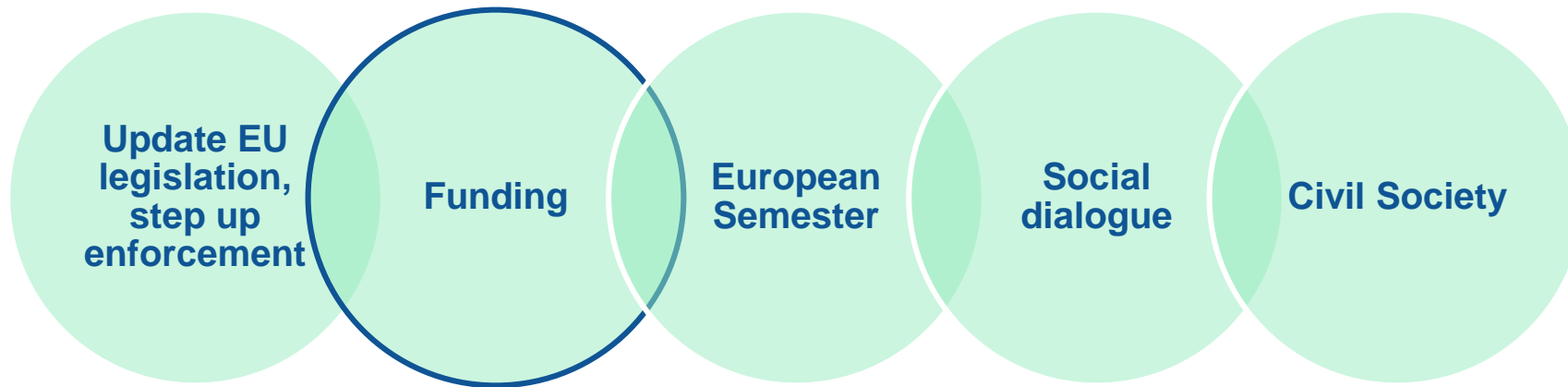
20 principles and
rights

Building on the
existing EU social
law

A scoreboard of
employment and
social indicators

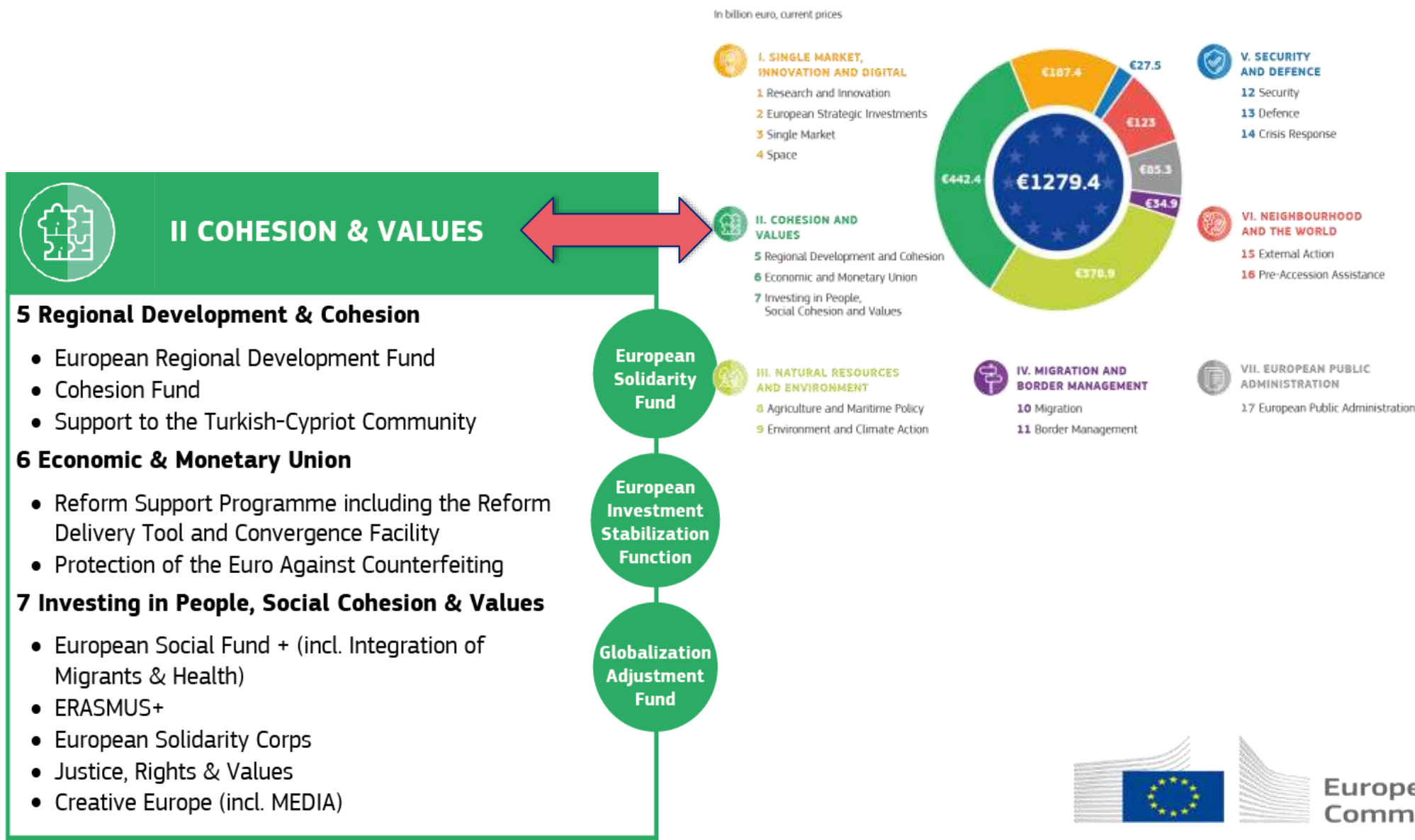
Several concrete
initiatives

Putting the pillar into action



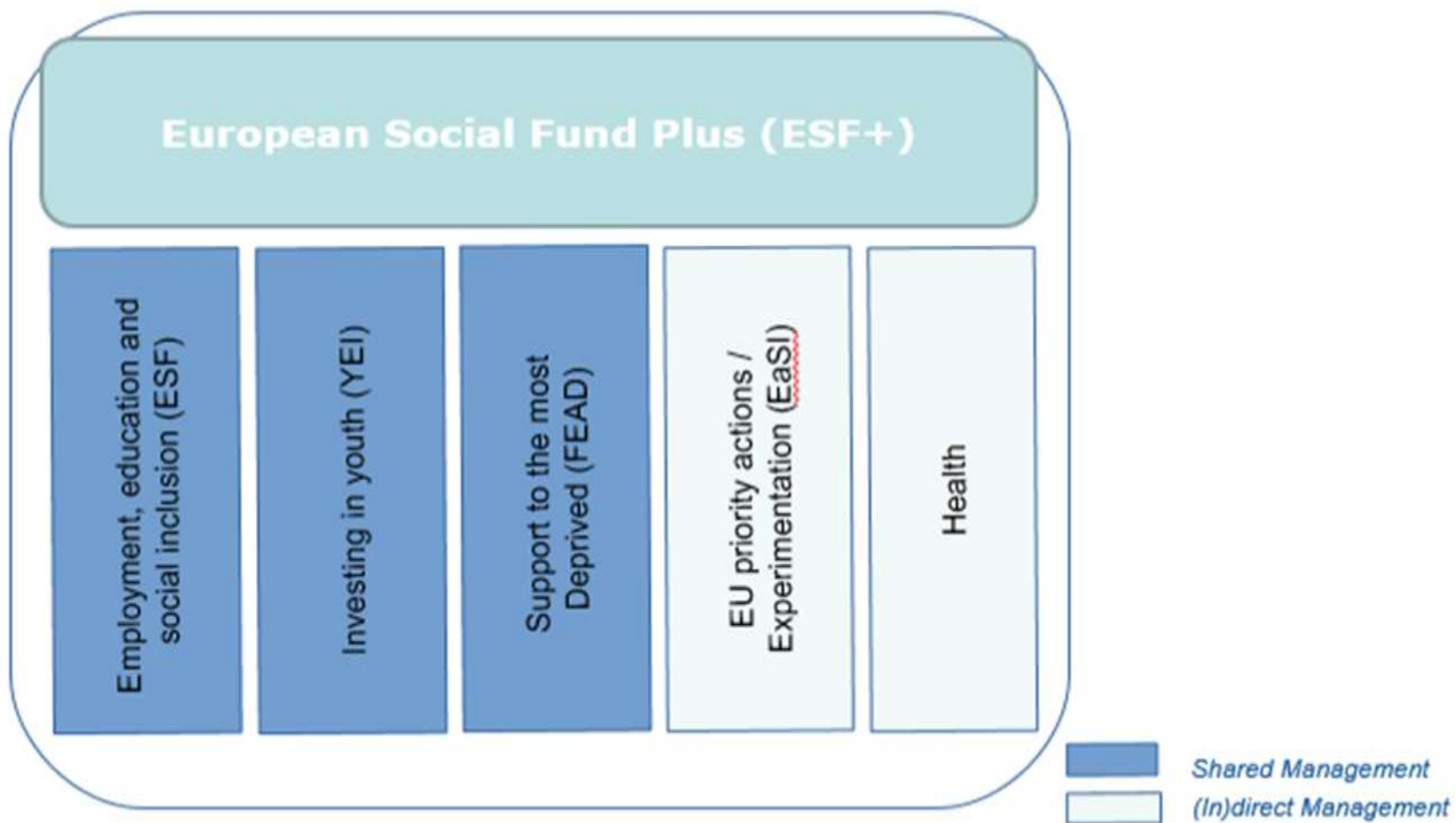


Support for the Pillar in the MFF 2021-2027





The ESF+ : 5 funds coming together



ESF+ OBJECTIVES

General objectives

- All strands: Support the implementation of the **European Pillar of Social Rights**
- **Shared management strand:** also the Employment Guidelines and Country-specific recommendations under the **European Semester**
- **Employment and Social Innovation strand:** special focus on employment, skills, social protection, social inclusion and working conditions.
- **Health strand:** ensure a high level of health protection in the Union

Specific objectives

- **11 specific objectives** under the **CPR policy objective “a more social Europe”** in the policy areas of employment, education and social inclusion, including health
- Wording closely follows the **principles of the Pillar**
- Specific references to **migrants** and **basic material assistance**
- ESF+ also contributes to **other CPR policy objectives**





ESF+ SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

A more social Europe (European Pillar of Social Rights)

EMPLOYMENT

- Access to employment
- Modernising labour market
- Women's labour market participation, work/life balance, childcare, working environment, adaptation of workers, active and healthy ageing

EDUCATION TRAINING

- Quality and inclusive education and training
- Labour market relevance of Education and training systems
- Lifelong learning, upskilling, anticipating change and new skills requirements

SOCIAL INCLUSION

- Active inclusion
- Integration of migrants and marginalised such as Roma
- Access to services; social protection healthcare systems and long term care
- Social integration of people at risk of poverty;
- Addressing material deprivation

Horizontal principles: Gender, Equal opps. Non-discrimination

Contribution to Smarter Europe; Greener, low-carbon Europe

Health



European
Commission

ESF + 2021-2024

€101,2 Billion

ESF+ Shared management

€100 billion

Concentration requirements

- CSR implementation
- at least 25% Social inclusion
- at least 2% material deprivation (4% EU-level target)
- at least 10% in Member States with high NEET rate

Outermost Regions/NSRF €400 million

Transnationality

€200 million

ESF+

(in)direct management

- Employment and Social Innovation strand
- Health strand

€1.2 billion

€761 million

€413 million





Part II

Alignment between policy and funding

Link between the pillar and the funding

Enabling conditions (former "ex ante")

= Prerequisite conditions
for the effective and
efficient implementation
of the ESF+

EU Governance: European Semester



ESF+ thematic concentration

- Appropriate amount of ESF+ resources for challenges identified in European Semester and CSR
- Min.25% dedicated to social inclusion
- Min.2% support to the most deprived
- Min.10% to youth employment (outermost regions: 15%) in MS with high NEET rates

Link with the European Semester

- **Strong link in two directions**
 - Policy analysis guides Funds' investments
 - Funds' investments deliver policy results
- **Expected benefits**
 - More consistency between different policies
 - Higher impact and better outreach to stakeholders
 - Transparency and accountability
- **Implications for European Semester deliverables**
 - Stronger focus of the 2019 EC country analysis (CRs) on regional and territorial disparities
 - Investment needs and guidance to be derived from this analysis

Enabling conditions

- Two types: **horizontal** (e.g. public procurement, Charter of Fundamental Rights) and **thematic** (linked to specific objectives)
- To be fulfilled **throughout the whole programming period**
- No expenditure can be declared to the COM if the enabling condition is not fulfilled (COM proposal)

Part III

State of play of the negotiations

European Parliament (1st reading)

- Increases the ESF+ budget to €120.5 billion
- **Dilutes** the obligation for MS to **concentrate funding on CSRs**
- **Increases and adds** new **thematic concentration** requirements:
 - **27% to social inclusion actions**, including **5% dedicated to child poverty** and targeted actions to support (a future) **Child Guarantee**
 - **3% to ex-FEAD measures**, in addition to social inclusion;
 - **youth measures** (3% for all MS; 15% for MS with high NEET rate and whenever the NEET rate spikes above the EU average
 - **2% for capacity building of social partners and civil society**





Council

Partial mandate for negotiations(except MFF issues):

- ❖ Dilutes the obligation for Member States to use the ESF+ for addressing relevant CSRs
- ❖ The obligation to allocate an **appropriate amount to capacity building for social partners and civil society organisations**, only applies “where relevant”
- ❖ Reduces reporting obligations for Member States

*Key elements of the COM proposal (except CSR).
Proposals from some MS to widen the scope of the ESF+ to social infrastructure were rejected by majority of MS.*





Next Steps

- Trilogues to begin in autumn with the new EP. Key diving issues:
 - **Child Guarantee**
 - **ESF+ budget**
 - **Capacity building of partners and civil society and partnership**
 - **New enabling conditions on the Pillar and partnership (CPR)**
- Preparations for negotiations with Member States (informal dialogue)

Thank you for your attention!

Lise Plougmann Willer, Association of Social
Services Directors, Denmark

Pavel Caslava, Association of Social Care
Providers, Czech Republic

Quality of social services in Denmark

Lise Willer, Director
Municipality of Esbjerg



Esbjerg
Kommune

Municipality tasks

The municipalities are

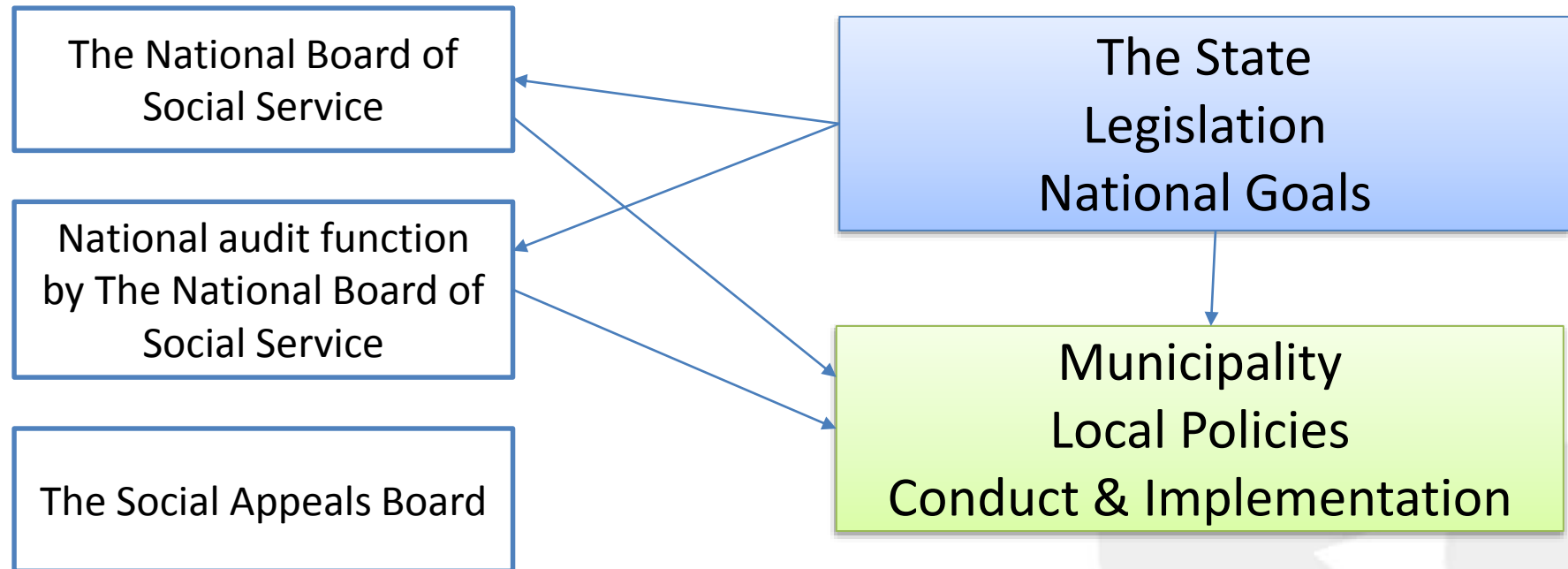
- Responsible for conducting social services
- Responsible for allocation of social benefits
- Authority concerning social services
- Provider of social services

Social services are funded by taxes

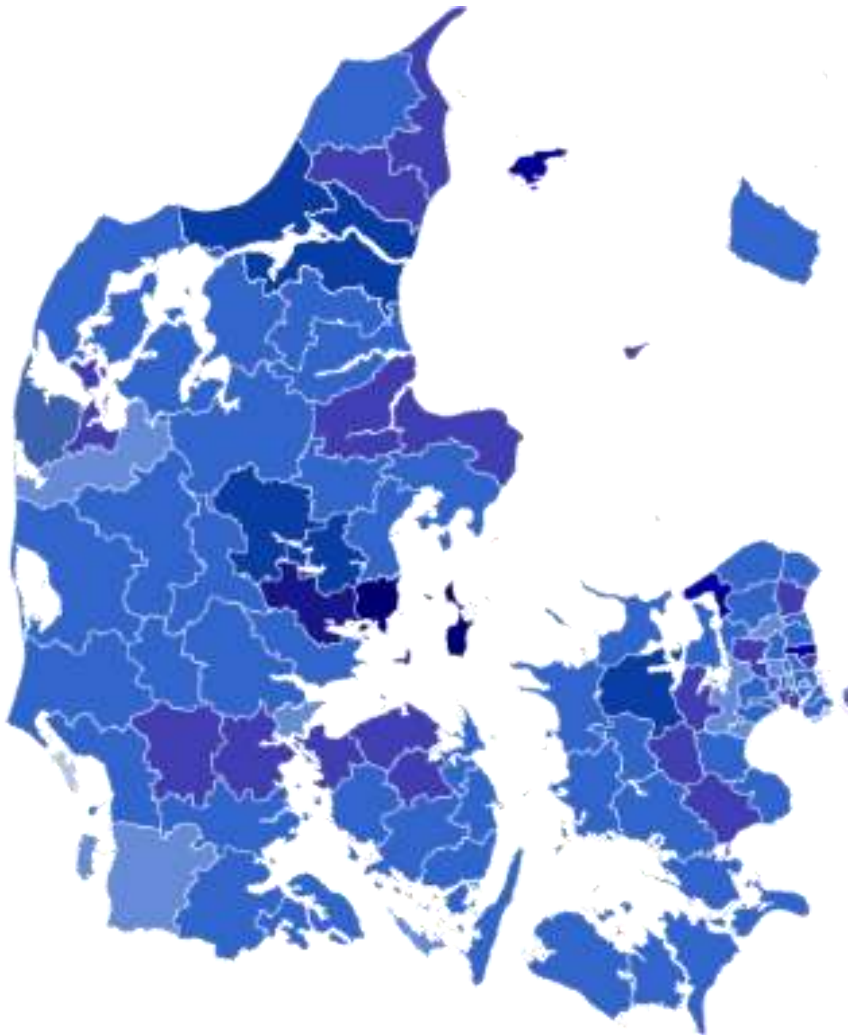
Social benefits and social security are free for the citizens



Quality system in Denmark



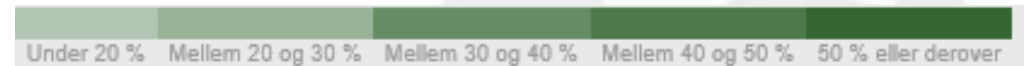
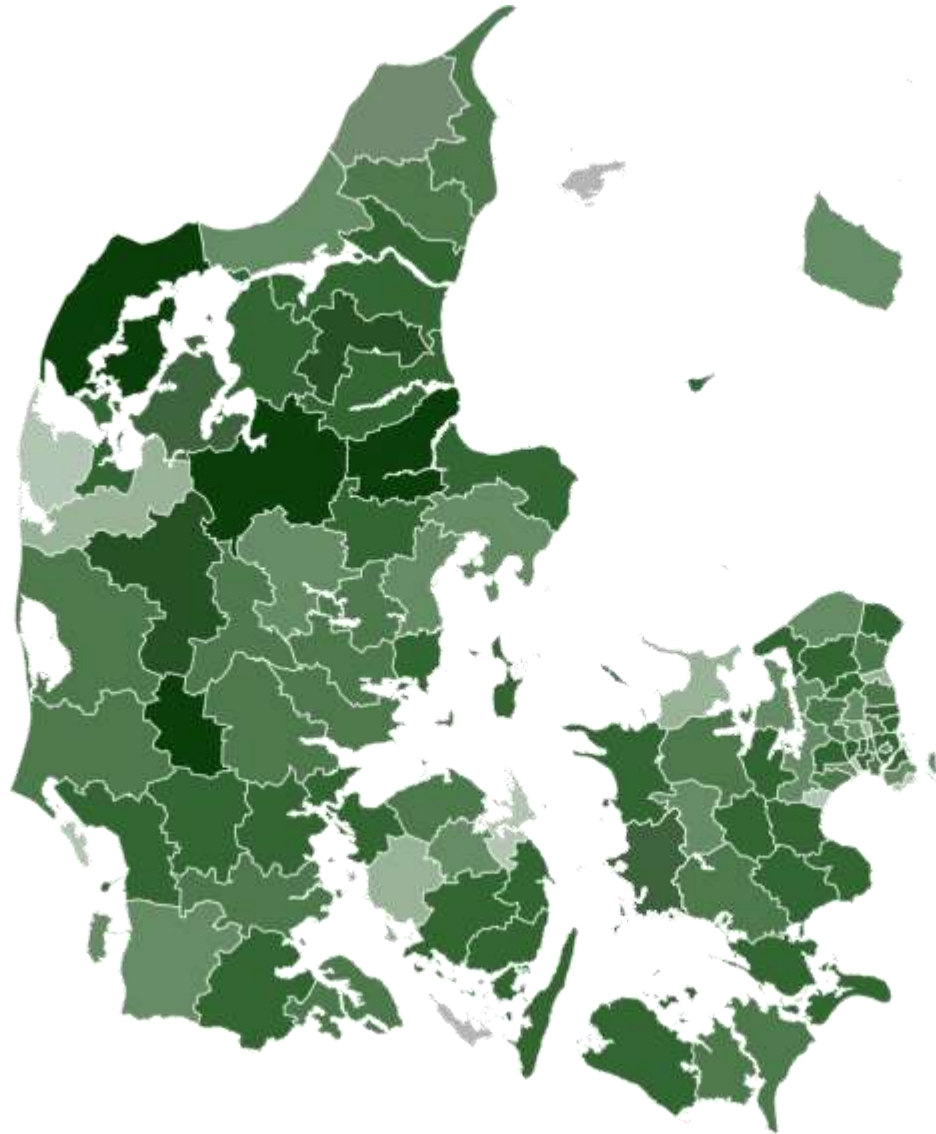
Change of ruling in social cases



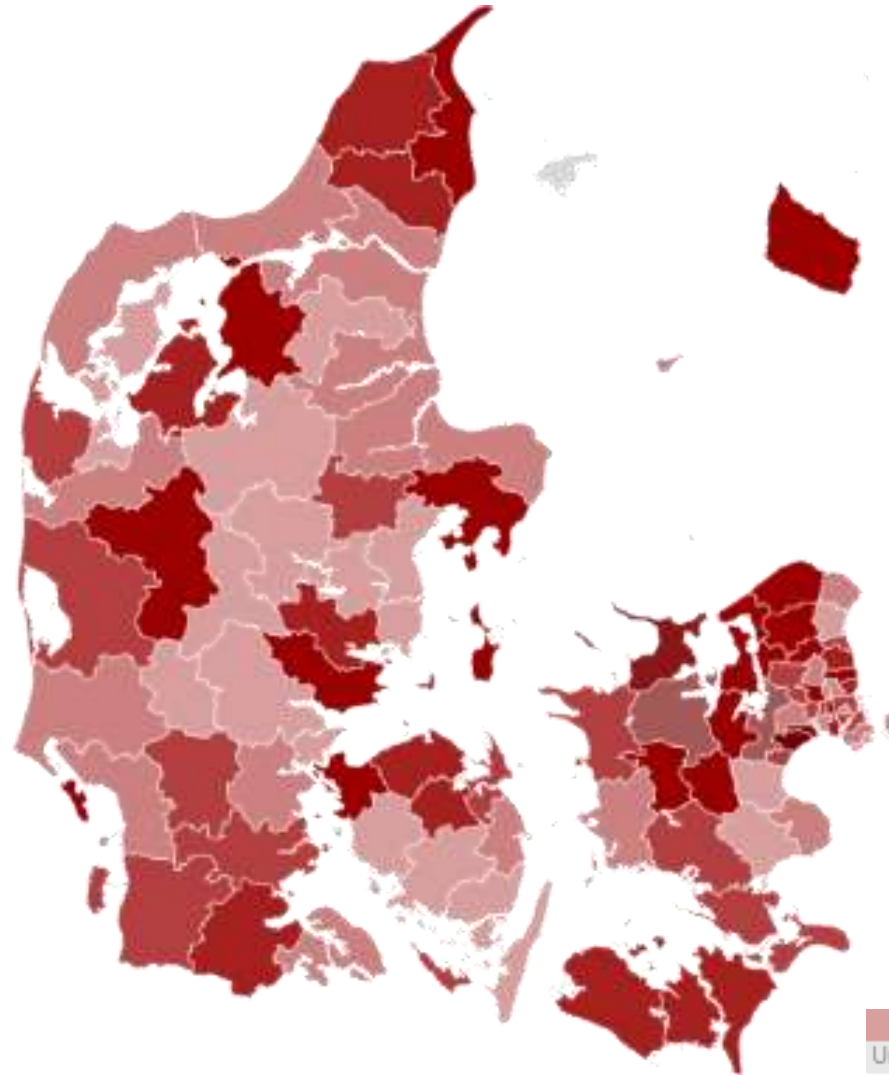
2018	Social Services cases	Children with disabilities' cases	Adults with disabilities' cases
Change of ruling	36 %	47 %	32 %
Cases sent back	27 %	33 %	25 %
Ruling reversed	9 %	14 %	7 %



Children with disabilities' cases



Adults with disabilities' cases



Summary

10 goals for social mobility



Goals 1-5
More people in the labour force



1. Improved proficiency levels for disadvantaged children and young people in primary and lower-secondary school



2. More disadvantaged young people to complete upper-secondary education



3. More people with disabilities to enter education and employment

4. More people with mental disorders or social problems to enter education and employment

5. More victims of domestic violence to enter education and employment



Goals 6-10
Fewer marginalised people



6. Fewer disadvantaged young people to commit crime



7. Fewer homeless



8. More effective treatment of drug abuse



9. More effective treatment of alcohol abuse



10. More people outside the labour force to be involved in voluntary activities



Goals 1-5

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Esbjerg
Kommune

Strengths and weaknesses

Strengths

- External supervision
- Dissemination of knowledge and best practice
- Competency development and consultancy

Weaknesses

- Control
- Standardisation

Benchmarking =
transparency > < exposition



Quality assessment system in the Czech Republic

Pavel Čáslava
APSS CR

Standards

- what a quality social service should look like
- a set of measurable and verifiable criteria
- universality – applicable to all kinds of social services

Main mission:

- to remain equal member of society and using its common resources, living independently, in touch with other people, and in their natural social settings
- underline the achievement of personal goals and reflect human rights

PROCEDURAL STANDARDS

1. **PURPOSE AND WAYS OF SERVICE DELIVERY (4 criteria)**
2. **PROTECTION OF SOCIAL SERVICES USERS' RIGHTS (3 criteria)**
3. **DEALING WITH A PROSPECTIVE SERVICE USER (3 criteria)**
4. **AGREEMENT ON THE PROVISION OF SERVICE (3 criteria)**
5. **PLANNING AND ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES PROVISION (5 criteria)**
6. **DOCUMENTATION ON SOCIAL SERVICE PROVISION (3 criteria)**
7. **COMPLAINTS ABOUT QUALITY OR WAY OF SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY**
8. **LINKS TO OTHER RESOURCES**

PERSONNEL STANDARDS

- 9. PERSONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES (4 criteria)**
- 10. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYEES AND WORK TEAMS (5 criteria)**

OPERATIONS STANDARDS

- 11. LOCATION AND TIME AVAILABILITY OF A SERVICE (1 criterion)**
- 12. AWARENESS ABOUT THE SERVICE (1 criterion)**
- 13. SETTINGS AND CONDITIONS FOR DELIVERY OF SERVICES (2 criteria)**
- 14. EMERGENCIES AND ACCIDENTS (3 criteria)**
- 15. SERVICES QUALITY ASSURANCE (4 criteria)**

Inspection of Social Services

- part of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs,
- two types of inspections:
 - a) a full inspection to check compliance with all standards. These inspections are planned.
 - b) an inspection that responds to a complaint or notice is mostly focused only on the area that was the subject of the complaint,
- final score, a report

Strengths

- standards as a framework for delivering all social services, all providers have to deal with quality,
- standards identified and unified the topics that the services need to focus on,
- focus on the individuality of the client and his rights,
- standards bring order and form to service delivery,
- standards act as a service development tool. The introduction of standards has brought conceptual thinking about the process of work with clients

Weaknesses

- standards are not sufficiently adapted to different types of services and target groups
- too much emphasis on written rules, formalism
- the questionable “measurability” of the standards
- unclear definition of criteria requirements
- unpredictability
- too complicated standards
- high administrative burden on providers

Expected development

Project „**Development and Support of Quality Models for the Social Services**“

- seeking consensus of all stakeholders
- development and methodological support in the area of quality
- search for innovative solutions and their piloting in practice
- reform and modernization of the system