

The European Social Fund and Early-School Leaving (ESL)

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What is the ESF?

The EU's key instrument for investing in people and systems:

- To improve employment opportunities
- To promote education and life-long learning
- To enhance social inclusion and combat poverty
- To improve efficiency of public administration

→ An expression of European solidarity

Shared management



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★ **Member States**



programming

agreeing on priorities, setting budgets,
defining actions (7-year cycle)

monitoring
implementation
reimbursing
expenditure
accountable
for the budget

delivery of
planned actions
selection of
concrete projects
payments to
project organisers



Partnership

Civil society



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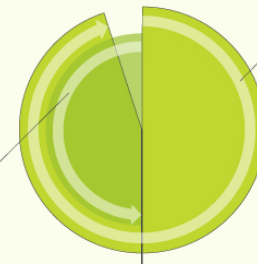
Member States

Social partners



Co-financing

National co-funding
(+ private contribution
in some cases)



EU-share
50% > 95%

50% > 85%

Employment

€28,2 bn EUR - EU
€40,6 bn EUR - Total

Social inclusion

€21,3 bn EUR - EU
€31,4 bn EUR - Total

Education

€27,1 bn EUR – EU
€39,2 bn EUR - Total

Administrative capacity building

€3,7 bn EUR – EU
€4,7 bn EUR - Total



Early-school leaving: EUR 8 billion

ESF to early-school leaving

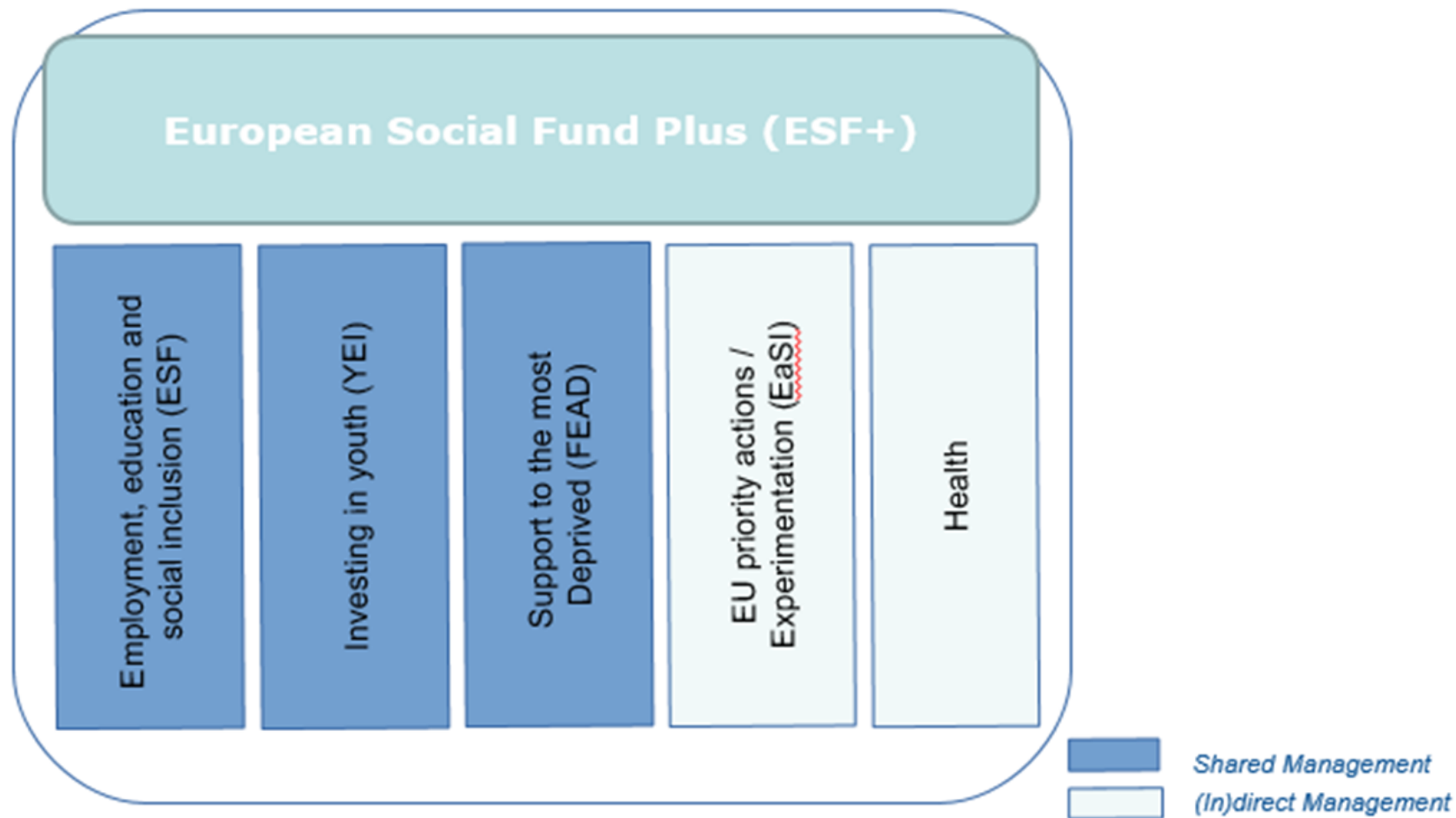
Examples of actions that can be supported:

- Support to develop policies to reduce early school leaving such as second-chance schools, and to foster participation in non-segregated public education facilities;
- Capacity building of teachers, trainers, school leaders and staff;
- Addressing obstacles in access faced by children from disadvantaged families, in particular during the very first years of early-childhood (0-3);
- Support the transition from specialised schools for disabled persons to mainstream schools

**Looking forward:
European Social Fund Plus
(ESF+) post 2020 and early-
school leaving**



The ESF+: 5 funds coming together



ESF + €101,2 billion

ESF+ shared management

€100 billion

Concentration requirements

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

Outermost Regions/NSRF €400 million

Transnationality

€200 million

ESF+ (in)direct management

€1,2 billion

- Employment and Social Innovation strand
- Health strand

€761 million

€413 million





ESF+ SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

A more social Europe (European Pillar of Social Rights)
Policy Objective 4 (CPR)

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

Health promotion and disease prevention

Health

Also contributes other policy objectives, in particular, to a Smarter Europe; Greener, low-carbon Europe



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Overview of Key Changes compared to 2014 – 2020

New:

- The new specific objectives are more **streamlined**.
- They are aligned with the **principles of the Pillar**
- **No specific objectives linked to former TO 11**
- New specific objectives due to the integration of the FEAD

Not New:

- They focus on **investments in people**, but also in **systems**
- Reflect **current social challenges** (e.g **integration of TNC, anticipating change and new skills**)



ESF+ SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

(iv) improving the quality, effectiveness and labour market relevance of education and training systems, to support acquisition of key competences including digital skills;

(v) promoting equal access to and completion of, quality and inclusive education and training, in particular for disadvantaged groups, from early childhood education and care through general and **vocational education** and training, and to tertiary level, as well as **adult education and learning**, including facilitating learning mobility for all;

(vi) promoting lifelong learning, notably flexible upskilling and reskilling opportunities for all taking into account digital skills, better anticipating change and new skills requirements based on labour market needs, facilitating career transitions and promoting professional mobility;



ENABLING CONDITIONS POST 2020

- Enabling condition in the Common Provisions Regulation
- Pre-conditions for funding
- A national and/or regional strategic policy framework for the education and training system

