

PROJECT

**ENHANCING THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL
INCLUSION THROUGH SERVICE INTEGRATION
(ERSISI)**

**VICEPRESIDENCY OF SOCIAL RIGHTS
GOVERNMENT OF NAVARRA**

*Kick off meeting
Brussels
12 January 2017*



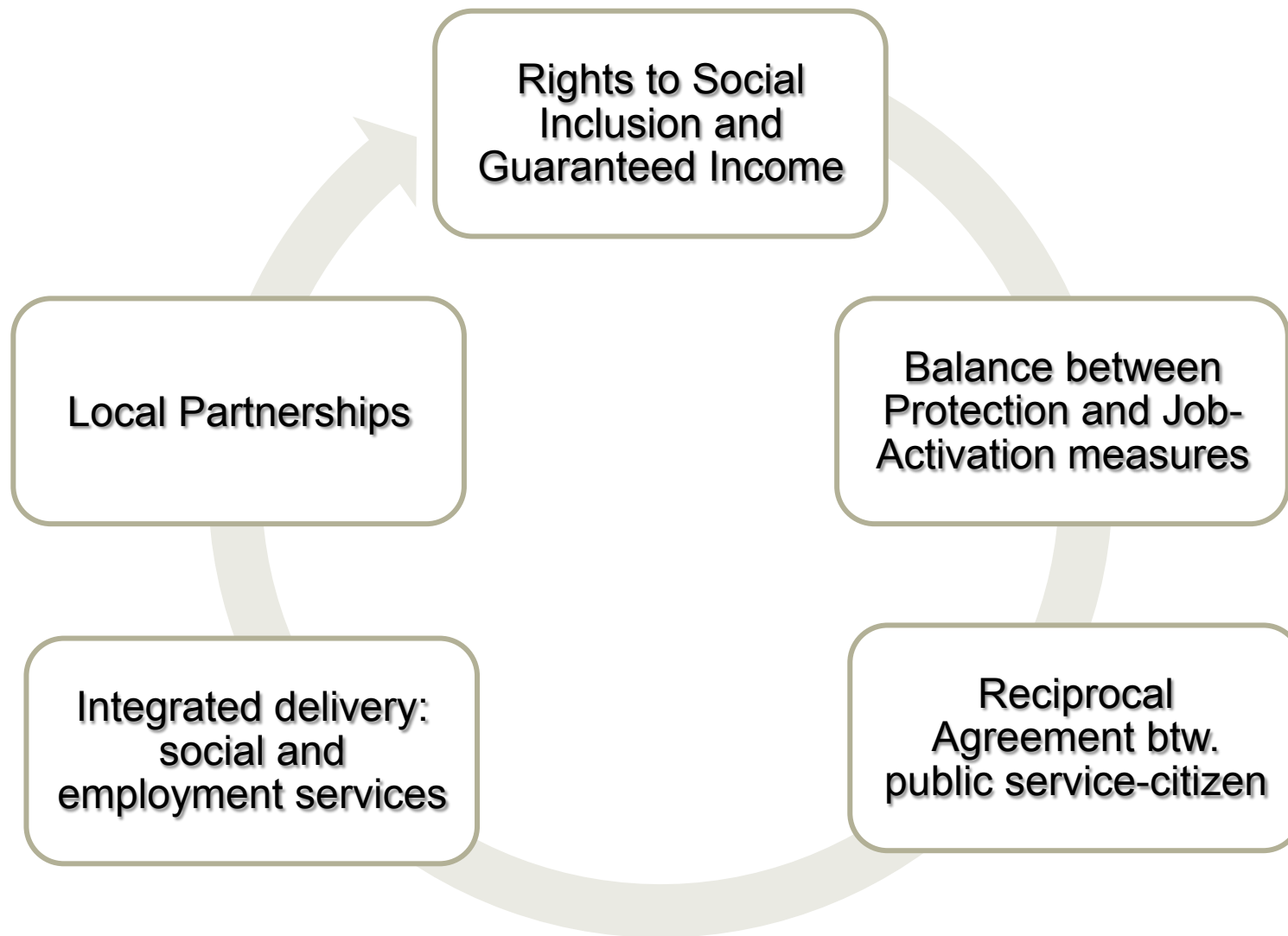
- Social policy experiment in a selected territory of the Region of Navarra focused on the **integrated delivery of social services and employment services** aiming at providing individualised support to citizens at risk of social exclusion.
- **Mixed teams** of experienced **case-handlers** will be the liason between social services and employment services.
- Piloting the **reform of the regional minimum income scheme**.
- New mechanism for **active employment policy planning through local partnerships** formed by public, private and civil society stakeholders.
- A **counterfactual evaluation** (DiD) will allow to draw conclusions to inform the Government.
- The ultimate goal is to gather evidence for subsequent **scaling up** or replication of the model region-wide.

Applicant	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RIGHTS. GOVERNMENT OF NAVARRE
Co-Applicants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NAVARRE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE• PUBLIC UNIVERSITY OF NAVARRE• MUNICIPALITY OF TUDELA• ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES OF WEST SAKANA (3 municipalities)
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY• TRADE UNIONS• EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATIONS• DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES• NGOs
Third Parties	BANKING FOUNDATIONS

2 PILOT AREAS FOR EXPERIMENTATION

- High rates of unemployment and long-term unemployment after crisis
- Growth of poverty and risk of social exclusion (2008-14)
- Huge increase of minimum income beneficiaries.
- Poor cooperation between social services and employment services and insufficient effective responses.





NAVARRRE GUARANTEED INCOME REFORM UPDATE!

- The reform of the regional Guaranteed Income scheme (formerly Social Inclusion Income) has been addressed since the end of 2015 (after submitting the ERSISI proposal to the call).
- Adoption in November 2016 of the Regional Act 15/2016, that regulates **THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL INCLUSION AND THE RIGHT TO A GUARANTEED INCOME.**
- The piloting of this new act in the project's areas will allow to develop appropriate regulations, operating procedures and tools and evaluate them.

Main objective

To improve social protection from the perspective of a rights-based approach, guaranteeing both the right to inclusion (e.g. the right to professional counseling and vocational training, the right to receive a job offer, incentives for job integration...), as well as the right to access to sufficient economic benefits to combat severe poverty (reinforcing social protection for children, elderly or foreigners).

Grounds

- Article 25.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Strategy Europe 2020
- Regional Law 15/2006, of social services

Double right: Two independent, though interlinked and complementary rights are regulated

- Right to social and / or occupational inclusion of persons in situations of vulnerability
- Right to a guaranteed income so that people without sufficient economic resources can meet their basic needs

TWO DIFFERENT BUT INTERLINKED RIGHTS

For exercising the right to social inclusion, the Act foresees the sequence:

Co-diagnosis →
Tailored programme →
Social Inclusion Agreement

- From the entry into the programme (on demand by recipients)
- After 1 year the Social Inclusion Agreement is obligatory
- After 2 years: the right to receive an offer of an adequate job and the obligation to accept it

NEW REGIONAL GUARANTEED INCOME SCHEME**Three requirements:**

- Age: 18 or more y. (and emancipated minors with children); Special regimes for: a) between 18-24 y.; b) over 65 y, with minimum pensions.
- Residence in Navarra: 2 years
- Insufficient Economic Means (below threshold).

New scale of amounts:

New scale of economic amounts to be received by family units.

Fighting child poverty is prioritized and equity is improved.

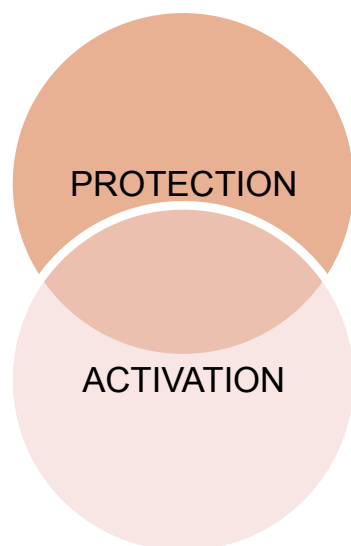
Stimuli to employment:

- The law establishes measures to encourage job integration and retention (to be developed in subsidiary regulations).
- It includes the possibility of temporarily suspending the guaranteed income when accessing a job, and restoring it in case of job termination (without having to go through the administrative procedure of a new application if eligibility requirements continue being met).
- For the purpose of determining the amount of Guaranteed Income, an amount of income from work will be exempted from the calculation of the family units means.

Family unit members	Scale	
	Equivalence	Amount
1	1,00	600
2	1,35	810
3	1,60	960
4	1,75	1.050
5	1,90	1.140
6 or more	2,00	1.200

For the joint exercise of both rights the Act foresees the sequence:

- Information and guidance on the rights →
- Access to the Guaranteed Income →
- Access to the Right to the Social Inclusion →
- Offer of employment activities and / or training.



Balance between protection and activation

In contrast to approaches based on negative stimuli (i.e. less rights, less benefits) our hypothesis is that **a streamlined more generous system of guaranteed income, accompanied by enhanced care and support, may encourage and not discourage the reintegration into work.**

Social Inclusion Agreement

The SIA will detail an individualised offer comprising rights and responsibilities of both the public service and the citizen.

Reciprocity is based on the assumption that the beneficiaries must undertake their responsibility by participating in the offered programmes, and the public service has to guarantee opportunities for the former to do so.

Integrated service delivery through case-handlers

Mixed teams of case-handlers will undertake a co-diagnosis and will be key counterparts of beneficiaries in implementing the social inclusion agreement.

This will ensure support offered by the different agencies involved in the agreement (public employment services, social services, municipalities,) is provided in a consistent way avoiding discontinuation.

Local Partnerships for ALMP Planning

Establishment in the two pilot areas of functional partnerships bringing together employment services, social services, municipalities, unions, employers, NGOs, and local development agencies.

Based on periodical diagnoses on a) the prospective jobs in the area, b) labour force needs and c) beneficiaries' training needs, the objective is to design more tailored and adequate measures, notably vocational training, adapted to the real needs of the economic environment and beneficiaries' potential.

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TARGET GROUP

- ✘ 500 unemployed persons (some 100 in West Sakana and 400 in Tudela).
- ✘ Primarily registered unemployed persons receiving the minimum income, or state non-contributory unemployment allowances close to expiration (therefore predictable minimum income claimants).
- ✘ Willingness to adhere to the social inclusion agreement.
- ✘ Basic employability conditions.

Segmentation criteria will include:

Time receiving public income support; Time in unemployment; Gender; Age; Nationality (National/Foreign); Level of education.

1 Preparatory Phase
(9-12 months)

**WP 1. SERVICE
INTEGRATION**

2 Phase
Experimentation
(24 months)

**WP 2. PILOTING MINIMUM
INCOME REFORM**

36
months

5 WORK
PACKAGES
(plus WP 0.
Management)

**WP 3. LOCAL PLANNING OF
ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT
POLICIES**

3 Phase
Evaluation results and
Dissemination
(aprox. 8 months)

WP 4. EVIDENCE BUILDING

WP 5. DISSEMINATION

- ✘ The policy experimentation of articulating social and employment interventions generates evidence to scale up/replicate the model,
- ✘ The piloting of the new Law on guaranteed income allows developing appropriate subsidiary regulations and operating procedures.
- ✘ A new planning Active Employment Policy method is experimented and local level, proves to be effective and serves as a model for the rest of the region.
- ✘ The support beneficiaries who sign the social inclusion agreement receive is tailored and enables them to access jobs.
- ✘ Beneficiaries' need for financial compensation is reduced.

At Regional Level

Based on the outcome evaluation the project will produce an indicative scaling-up and replication plan for the region.

Opportunities of transposing the model at National Level

- In Spain social assistance and ALMPs are exclusive competence of Autonomous Communities (regions).
- Key project's topics such as Integrated delivery of social services, minimum income reform, or social services reforms are currently at stake in the policy debate in Spain (present with different orientations in political parties' programmes and union's proposals).
- There are fora and spaces of horizontal dialogue between regions. The project plans to actively disseminate information and results of the project in these fora as well as in *ad hoc* events (e.g. final conference).
- Previous dynamics of replication of successful regional models exist (e.g. Navarre was one of the first regions to adopt a minimum income scheme in the 90s and the rest of regions subsequently replicated it).
- Yet, due to regional economic disparities, some regions may find difficult to enlarge the coverage and increase the amounts of minimum income schemes.

Thank you!

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