



The European Social Fund

**60 Years of ESF:
Lessons for a Better Future**



Investing in people
European Social Fund

Introduction

- 2017 marks the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome and the creation of ESF: opportunity to look back what we have achieved, but also look forward to the future and try to make best out of it
- Remarkable achievements since the independence in Lithuania to build a modern and democratic society but still a lot has to be done especially as regards social issues.
- With the EU being a community of shared values of peace, of solidarity and of equal opportunities, the ESF, its main tool for investing in people, is the practical expression of these values



The ESF 1957 – 2017: investing in people



60
ROME



ESF 60
YEARS

Investing in people
European Social Fund



The ESF 1957 – 2017: Skills that matter





The ESF 1957 – 2017

A place for everyone



In Lithuania, by the end of 2014, Over 1 million participations



MAIN RESULTS

257.288

Participants gaining qualification

207.981

Participants successfully trained

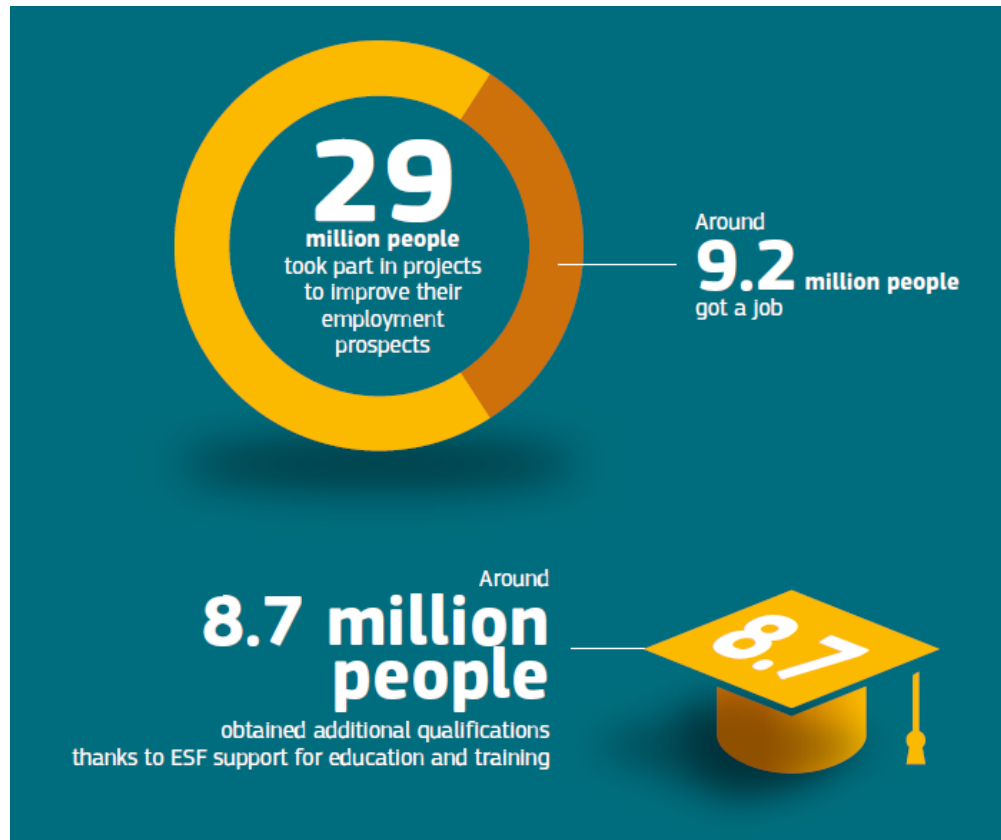
125.202

Participants entering employment



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Results of the ESF at EU Level from 2007 to 2014



Today ... delays but promising results on YEI / ESF

- 2.7 million young people have found a pathway towards employment
- more than 200 000 employment
- over 180 000 had gained a qualification upon leaving an operation
- 100 000 participants in education or training 275 000 disadvantaged participants engaged in job searching, education or training, had gained a qualification or were in employment

For a better future

- A lot has been done / remains to be done
- Strengthen social cohesion in Europe (social triple A)
- Place of the Cohesion policy and of the ESF?
 - Alignment with EU policies & European semester
 - Coordination with other instruments
 - Focus on results
 - Simplify and reduce administrative burden

For a better future: your views?

- Why is the ESF still needed after 2020? Do you think that the strategic focus (scope of the ESF on employment, education, social inclusion and administrative capacity building) is still justified?
- What are the future challenges in Lithuania that the ESF could help to answer most efficiently?
- How could the results of the ESF be more visible for the Lithuanian citizens?



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THANK YOU!

