



# A more social Lithuania

## EU investments 2021-2027

2019 m. September 11th., Vilnius



MINISTRY OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY AND LABOUR  
REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA



# National Progress Plan 2021-2030

## INCREASE SOCIAL WELFARE AND INCLUSION, IMPROVE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN LITHUANIA

Increase employment opportunities for jobseekers and efficiency of employment support system



**Increase social welfare of disabled people and their families, elderly people and other disadvantaged groups, support their integration into society and labour market**



**Promote pro-family environment and support reconciliation of work and family responsibilities**



**Strengthen social participation and social responsibility in the society**

Strengthen social dialogue and improve the quality of jobs

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# National Progress Plan 2021-2030

**SUSTAINABLE AND BALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS, REDUCTION OF REGIONAL EXCLUSION**

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**Cohesive and sustainable regional economic growth**



**CLLD**



**Accessibility to jobs and services**



**CLLD**



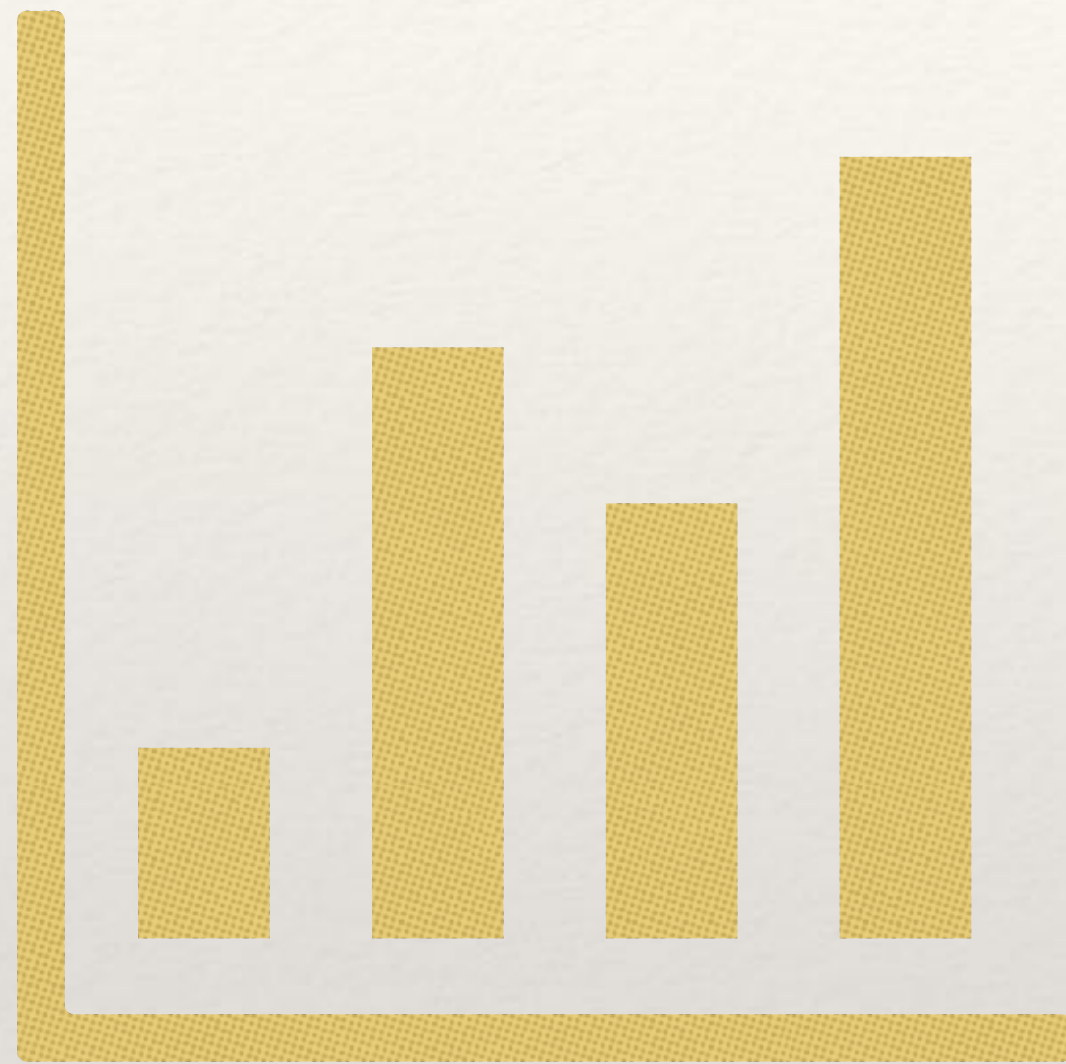
**Efficient governance and management for regional development**



**CLLD**



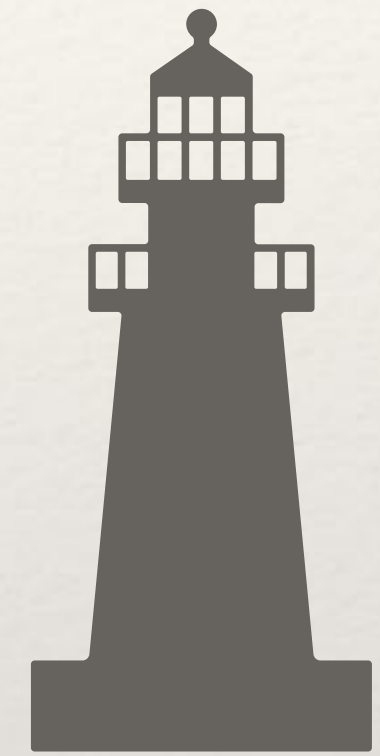
# Presentation



**situation  
analysis**

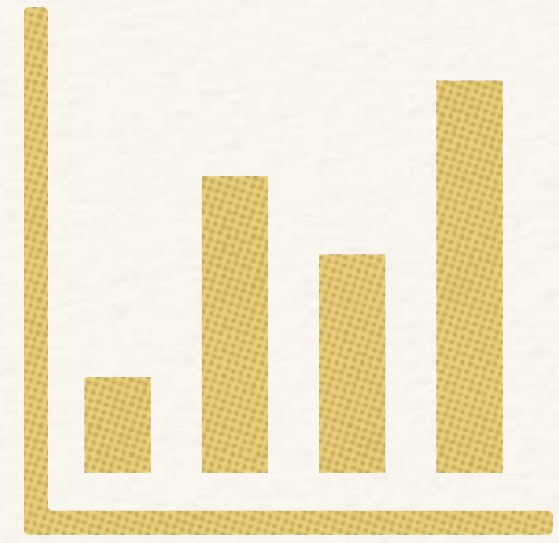


**investment  
2014-2020**



**post  
2020**





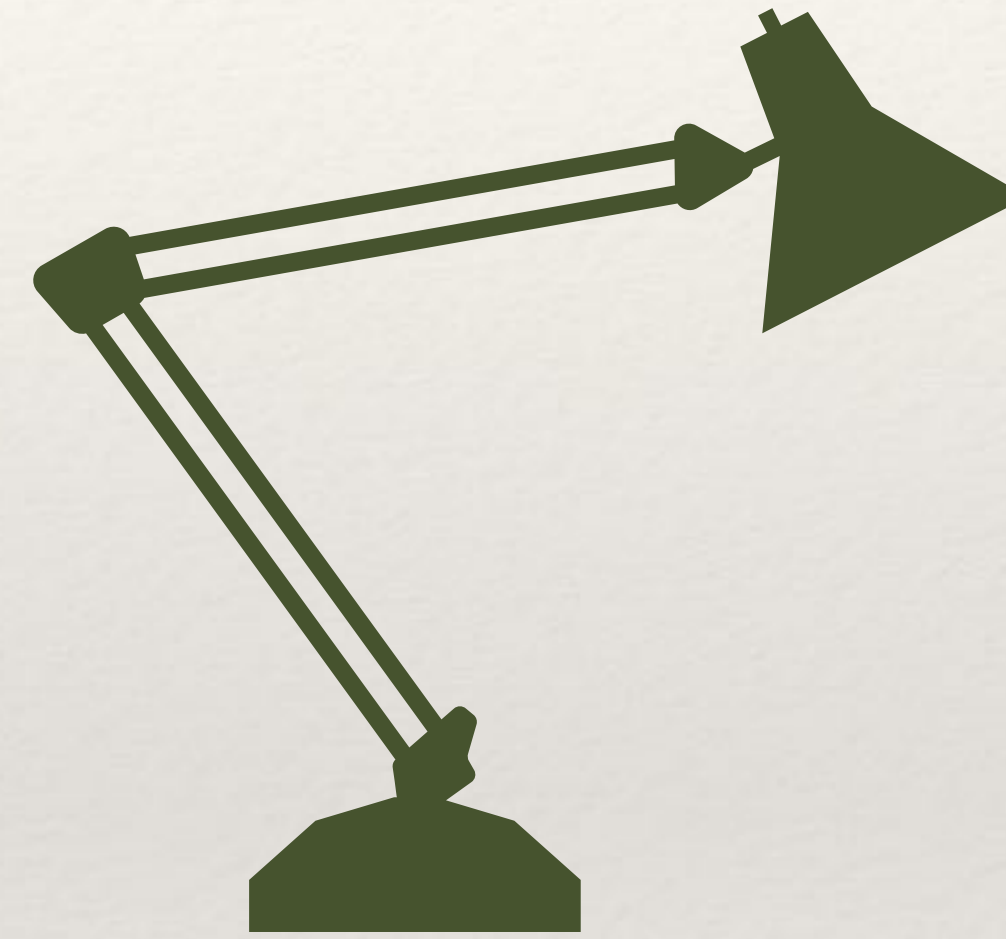
# Situation analysis



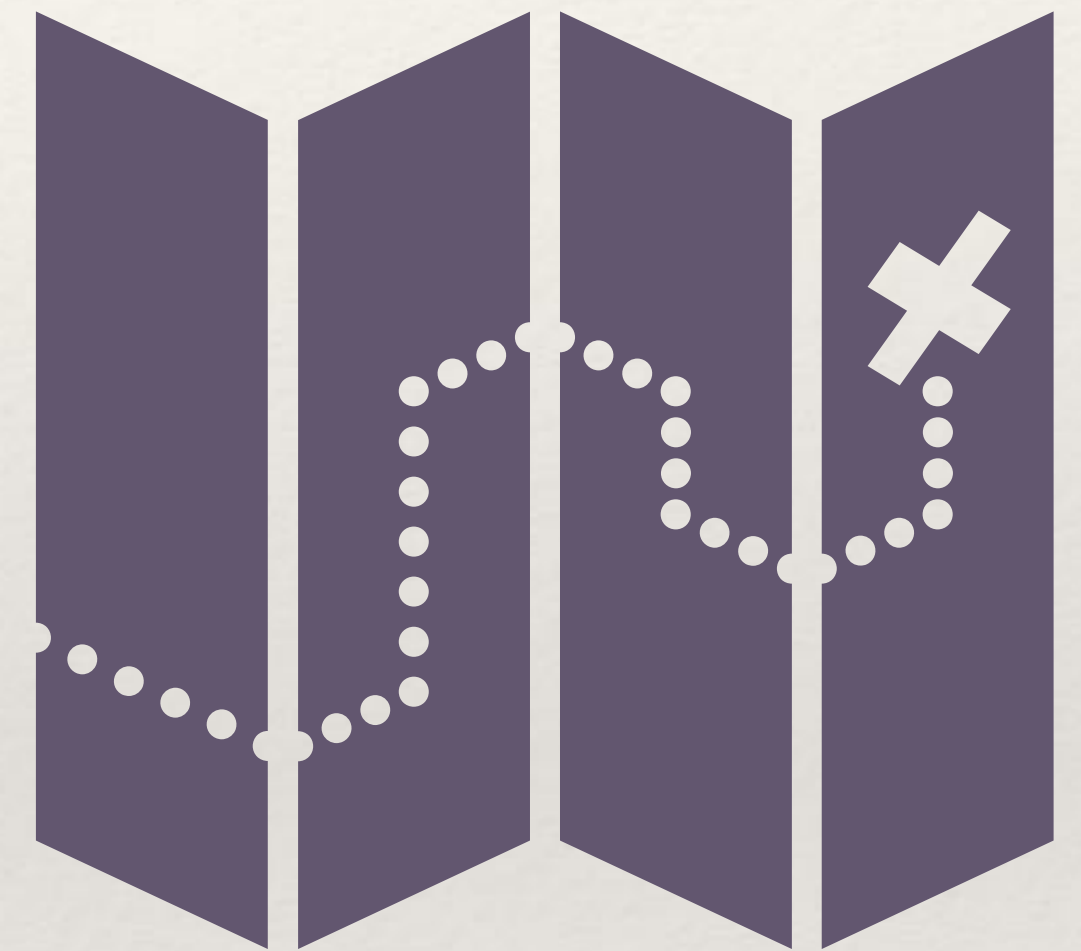
**Disadvantaged groups**



**Gender equality**



**Social Services**



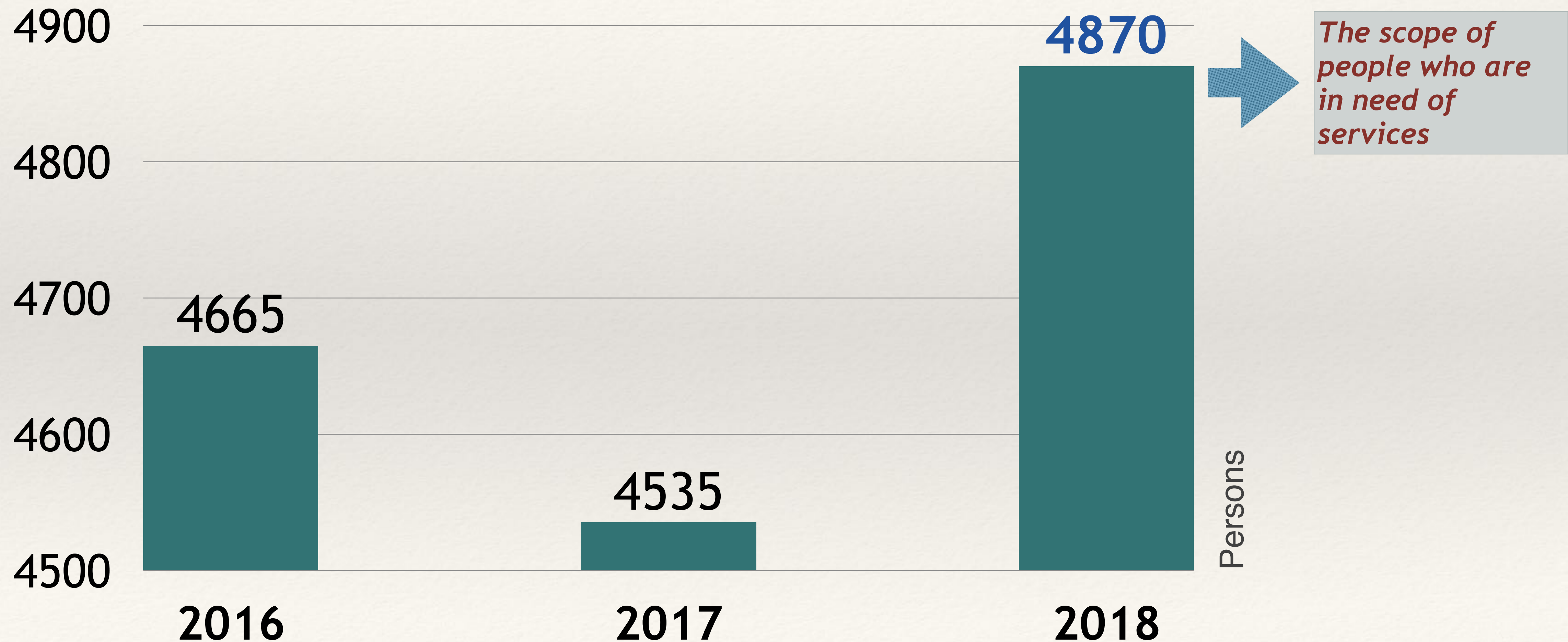
**Territorial disparities**



SOCIAL SCOREBOARD FOR LITHUANIA		
Equal opportunities and access to the labour market	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)	Better than average
	Gender employment gap	Best performers
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	Critical situation
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)	Critical situation
	Youth NEET (% of total population aged 15-24)	On average
Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions	Employment rate (% population aged 20-64)	Better than average
	Unemployment rate (% population aged 15-74)	On average
	Long-term unemployment rate (% population aged 15-74)	On average
	GDHI per capita growth	Best performers
	Net earnings of a full-time single worker earning AW	Weak but improving
Social protection and inclusion	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction	To watch
	Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare	To watch
	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	On average
	Individuals' level of digital skills	On average



# High number of convicts discharged from imprisonment institutions (persons)



# Roma people

38%

- **High unemployment rate of Roma people (persons aged 15 and over who are not working, but are looking for a job)**

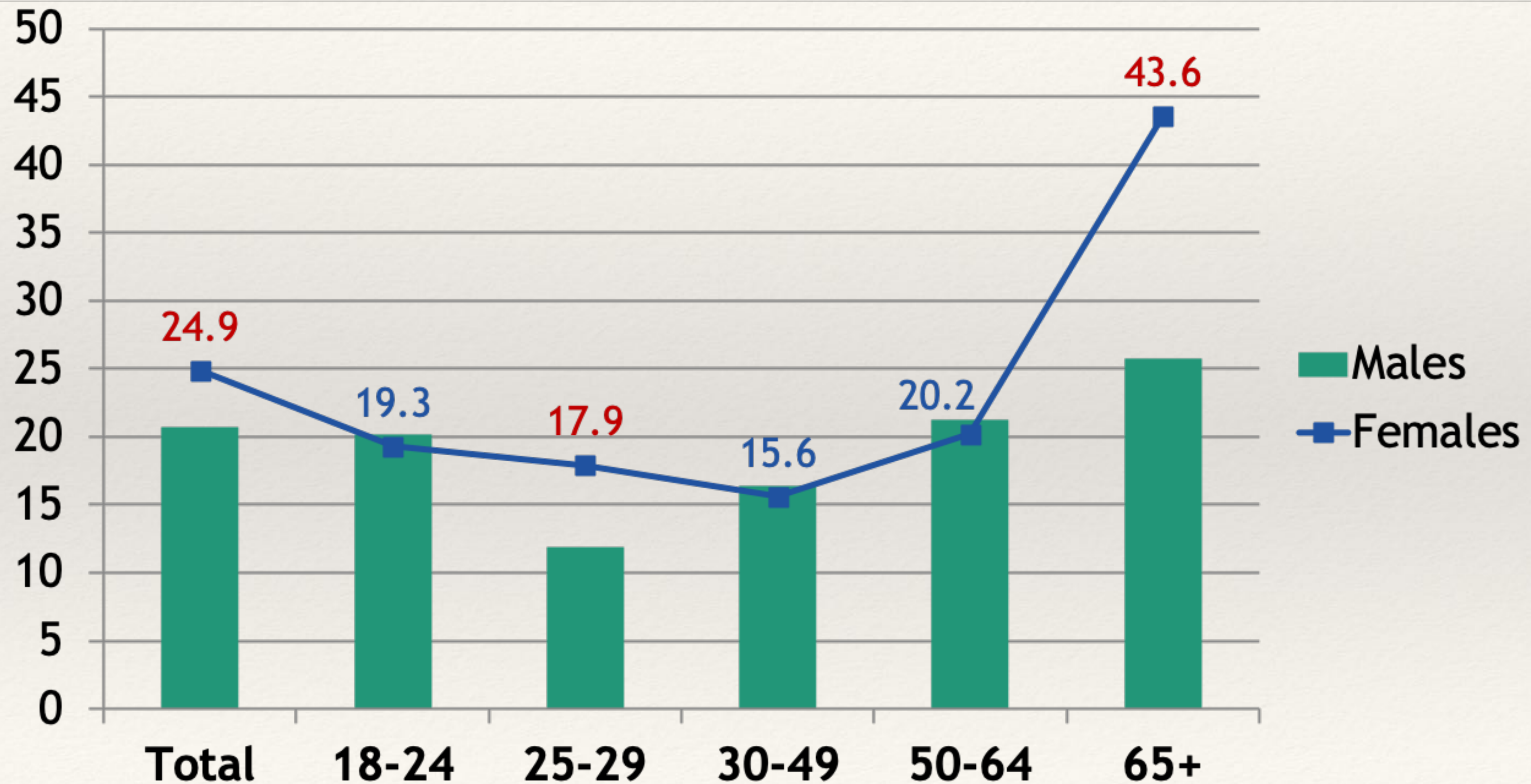
29%

- **High share of Roma people whose main income are social allowances**

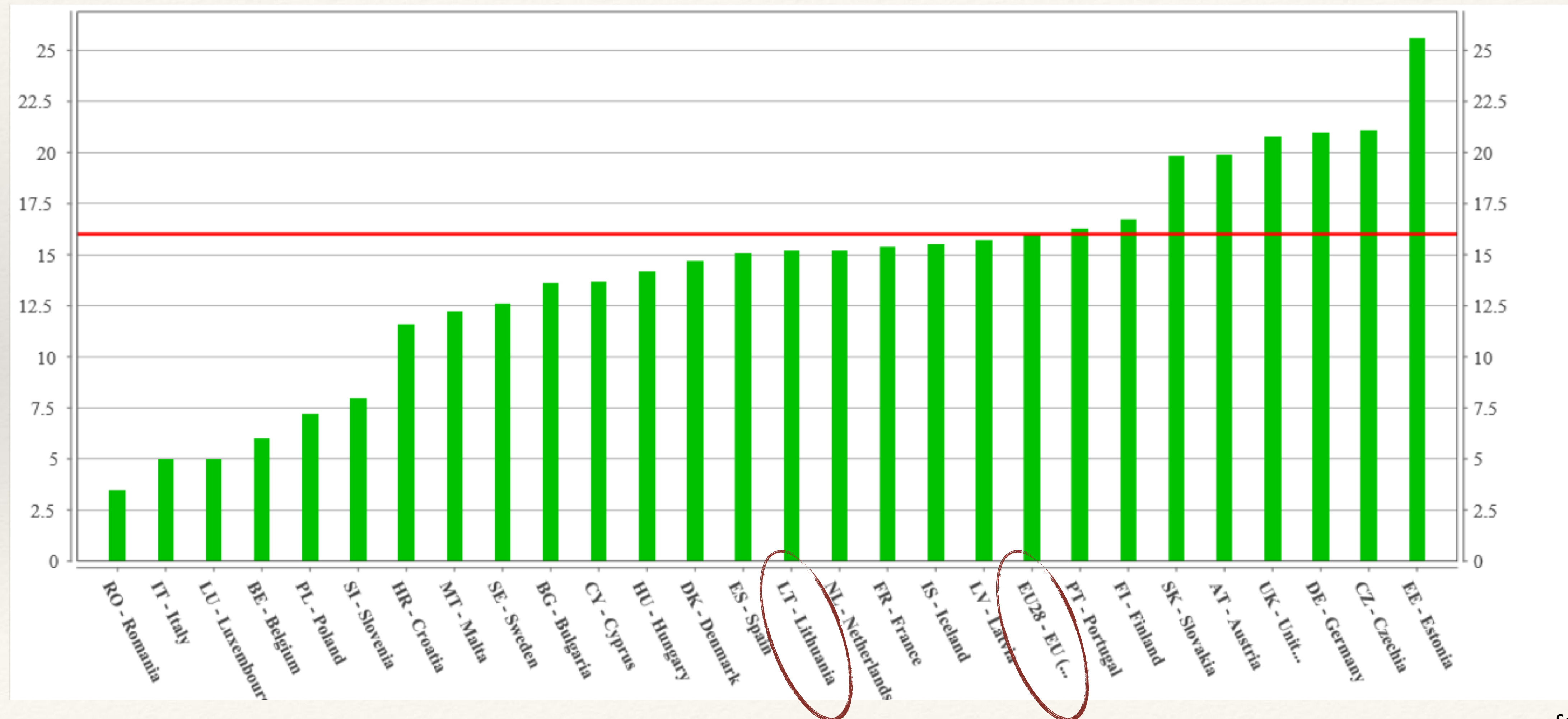
**“Roma people are looking for a ways to enter the labour market, but they rarely succeed finding and keeping the job“**



# At-risk-of-poverty rate by gender



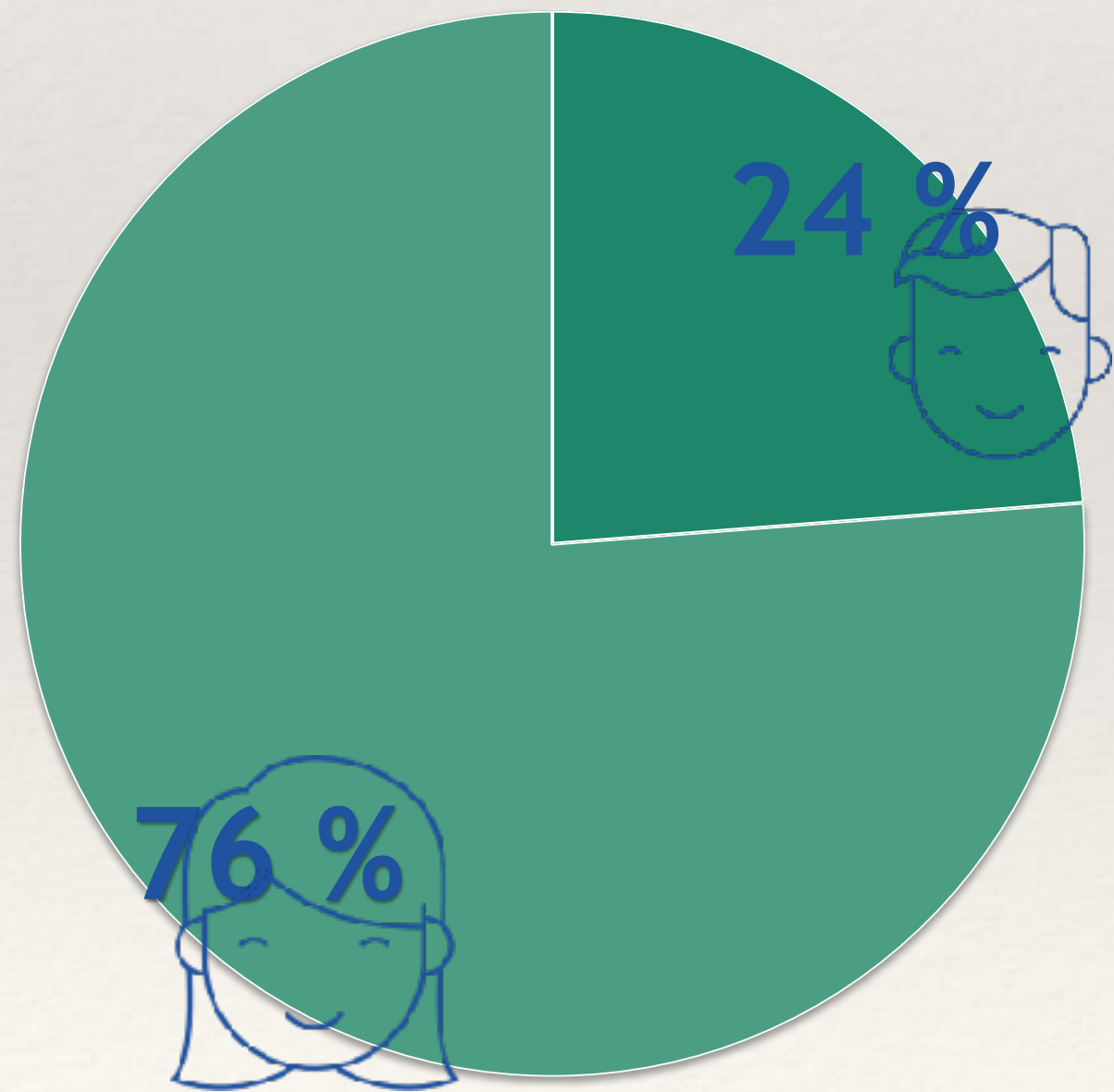
# Gender pay gap in unadjusted form



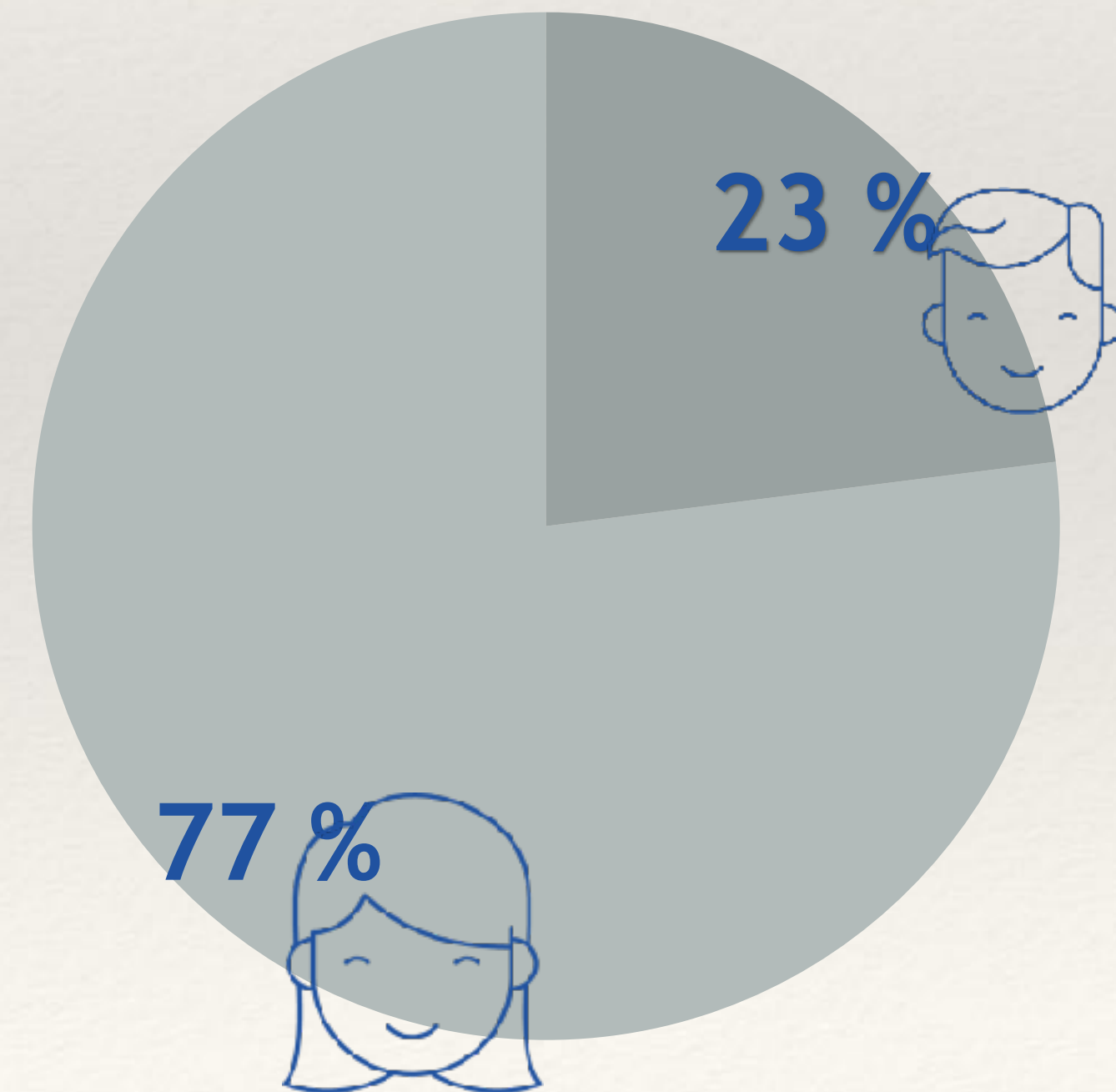


# Gender based challenges

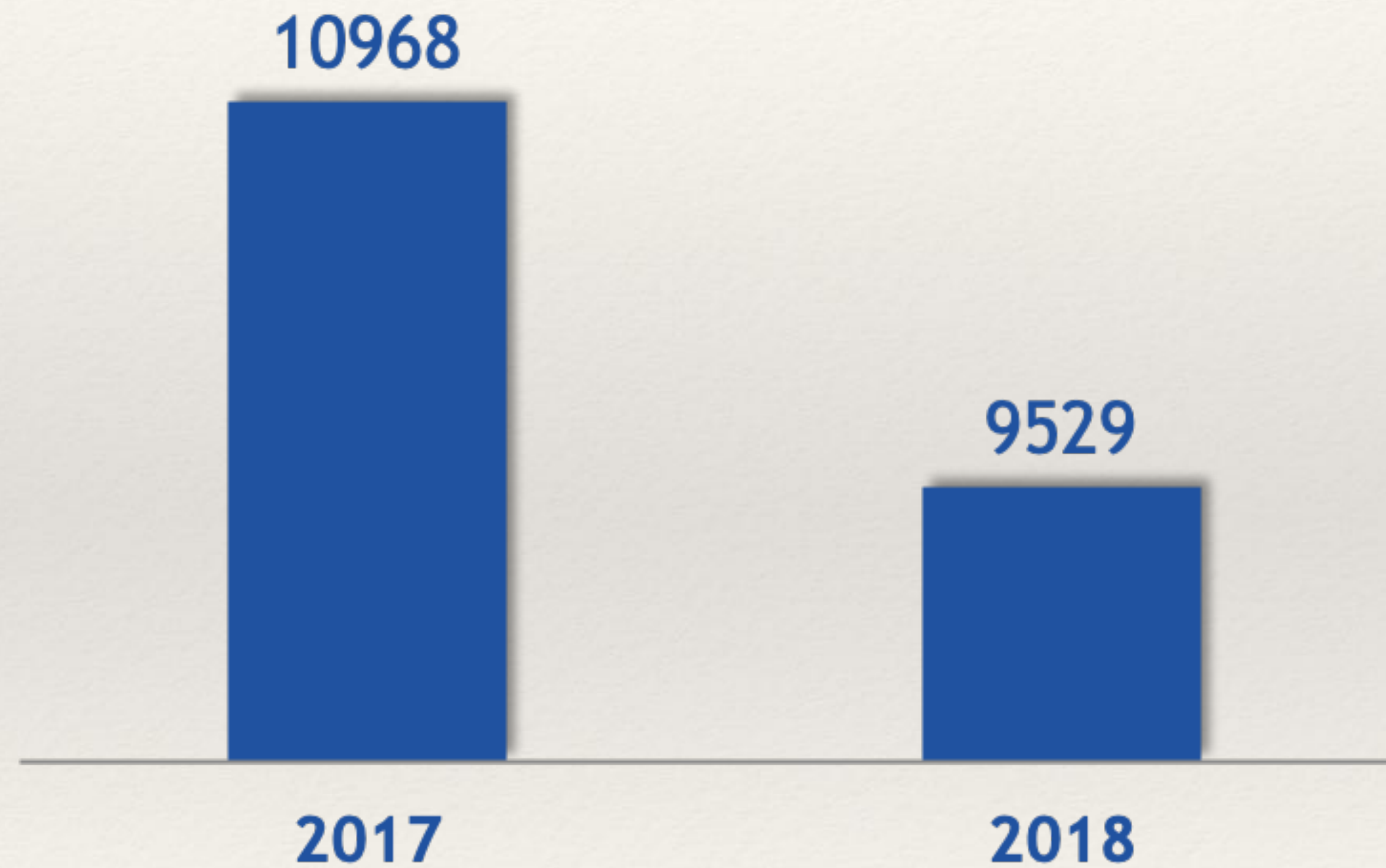
**Recipients of child care benefit by gender, 2018**



**Recipients of sickness benefit for nursing a family member by gender, 2018**



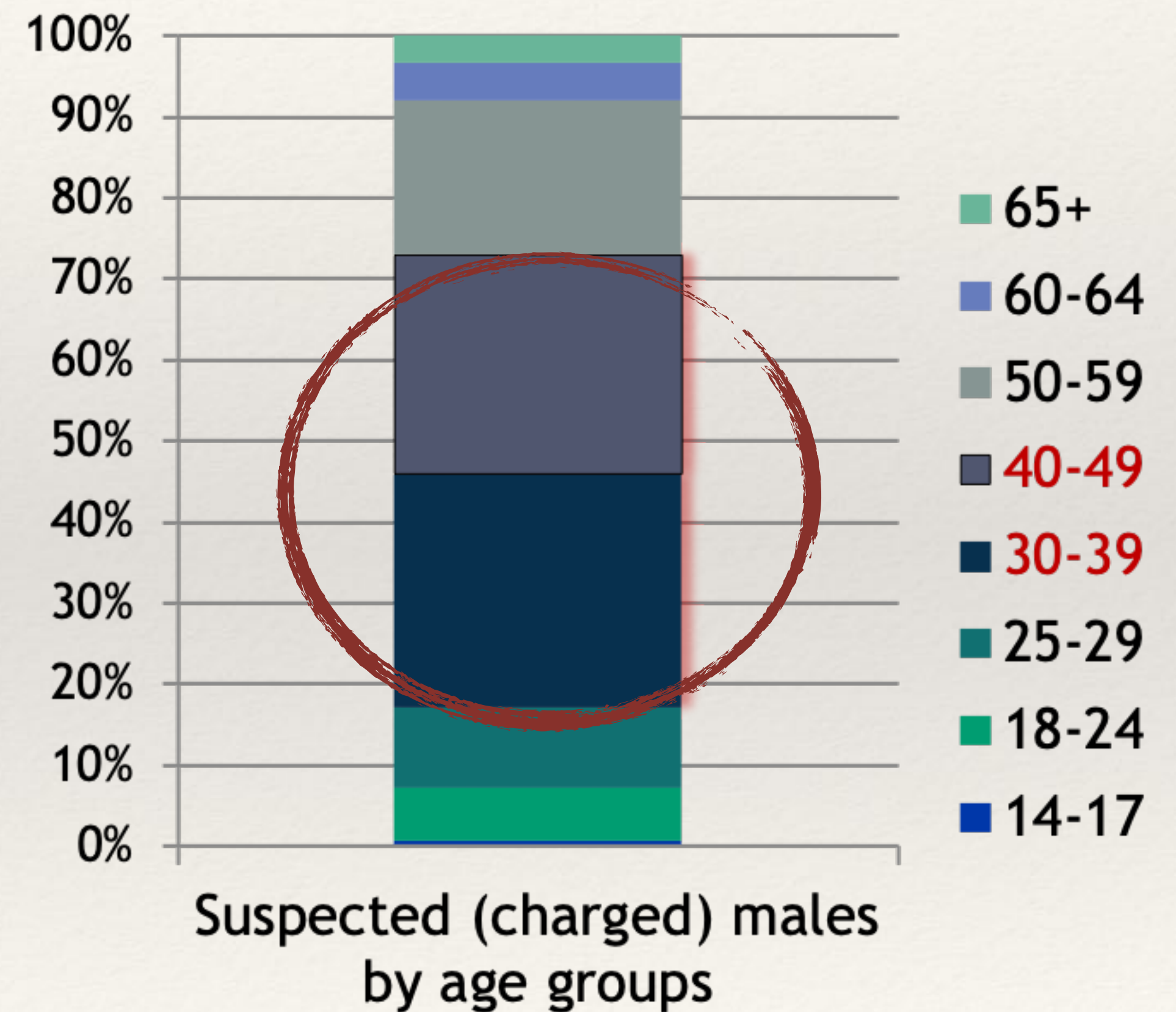
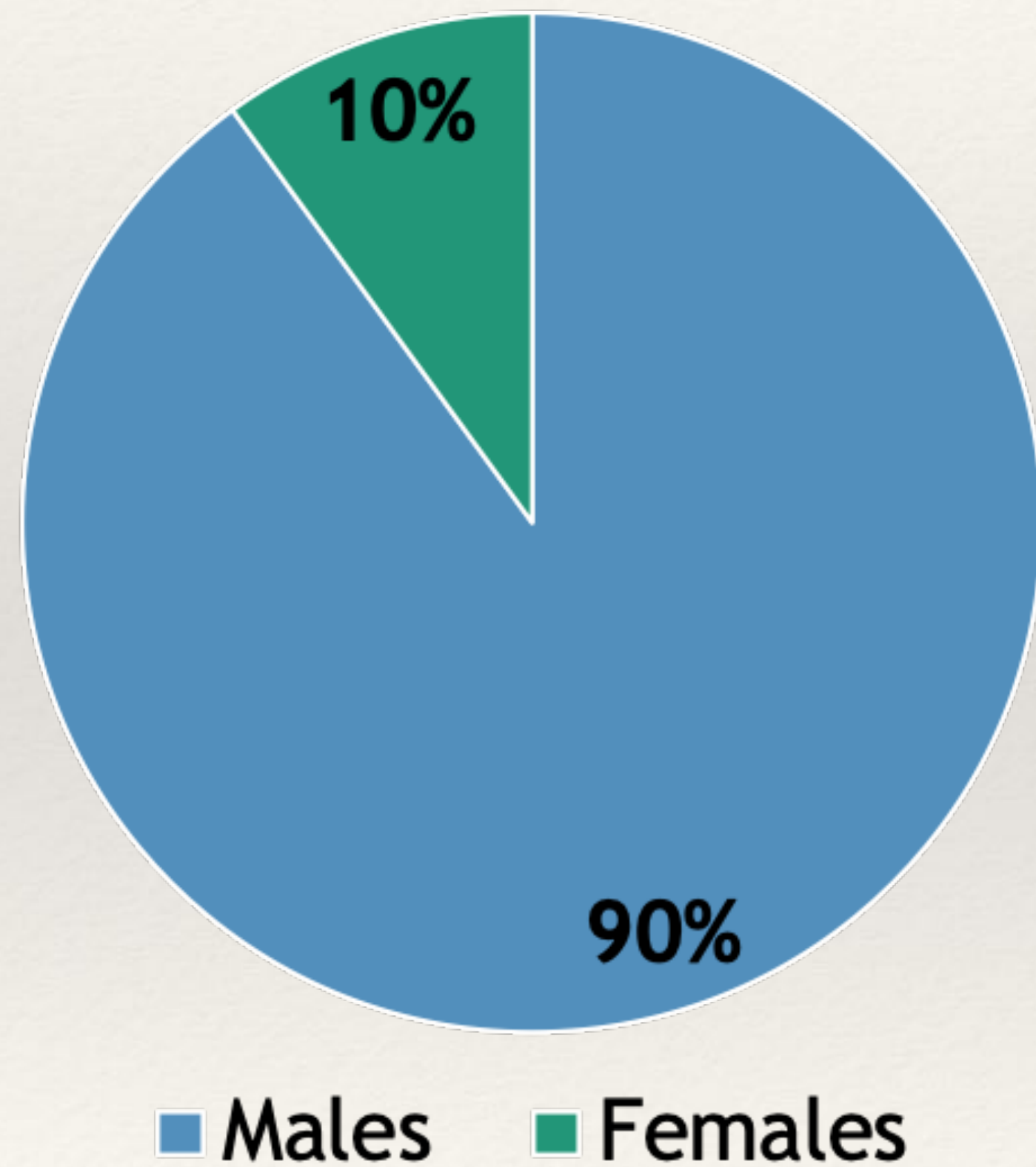
# Recorded domestic violence crimes



**Decrease by 13% compared to 2017**



# Persons suspected (charged with) domestic crimes



# Social Services statistical data

<i>total (in thousands),</i>	<i>2.797</i>
<i>of them:</i>	
<i>older than 65 years (in thousands)</i>	<i>552</i>
<i>percent</i>	<i>19,7</i>
<i>disabled (in thousands)</i>	<i>242</i>
<i>percent</i>	<i>8,55</i>
<i>working age population (18-64) (in thousands)</i>	<i>1.754</i>
<i>percent</i>	<i>62,7</i>



# Recipients of social services

(elderly and disabled)

Total	59.667	100 %
Recipients of residential care (elderly people)/ institutions	6.071/126	21,3%
Recipients of residential care (disabled children)/ institutions	156/4	
Recipients of residential care (disabled adults) /institutions	6.470/50	
Recipients of services provided in independent living homes/institutions	525/24	78,7%
Recipients of day care in day care centers	28.600	
Recipients of help at home	17.845	

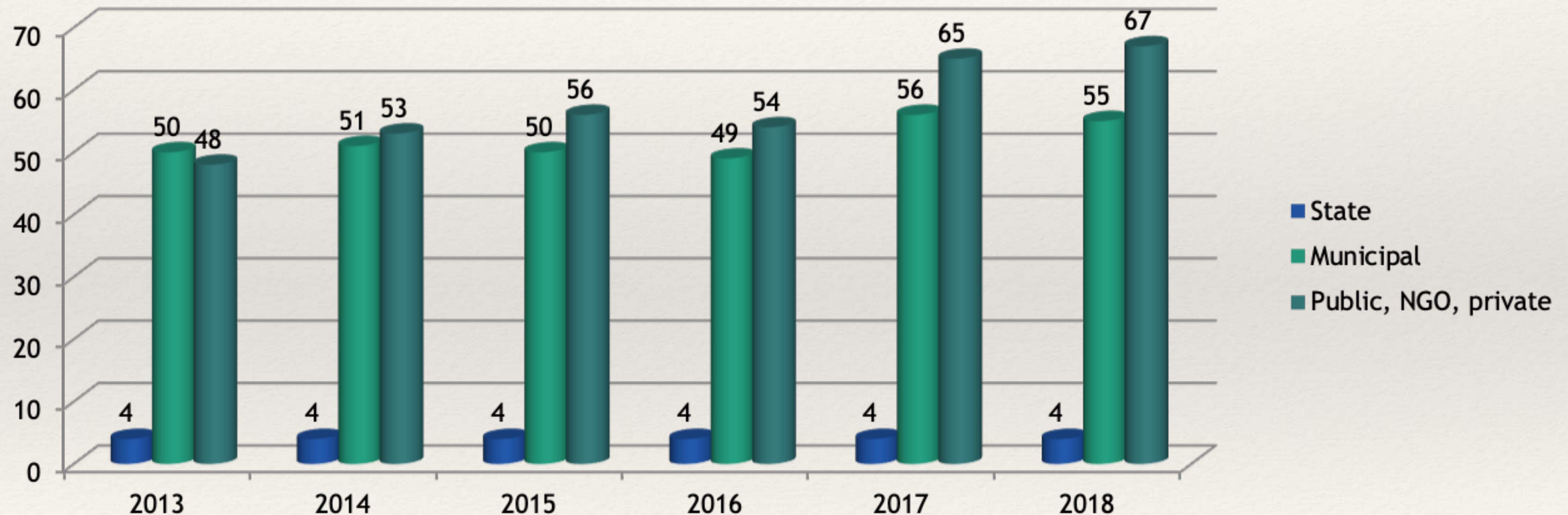


# High need of social service for disabled

	DISABLED			
	Children	Working-age adults	Senior	Total
<b><i>Special needs identified (persons):</i></b>				
- nursing	914	5.958	30.496	37.368
- care (assistance)	9.458	12.550	35.150	57.158
<b>Total (persons)</b>	<b>10.372</b>	<b>18.508</b>	<b>65.646</b>	<b>94.526</b>
<b>Services at home recipients (persons)</b>	157	3.072	14.616	17.845
<b>Share of all in need (%)</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>22,26</b>	<b>18,9</b>



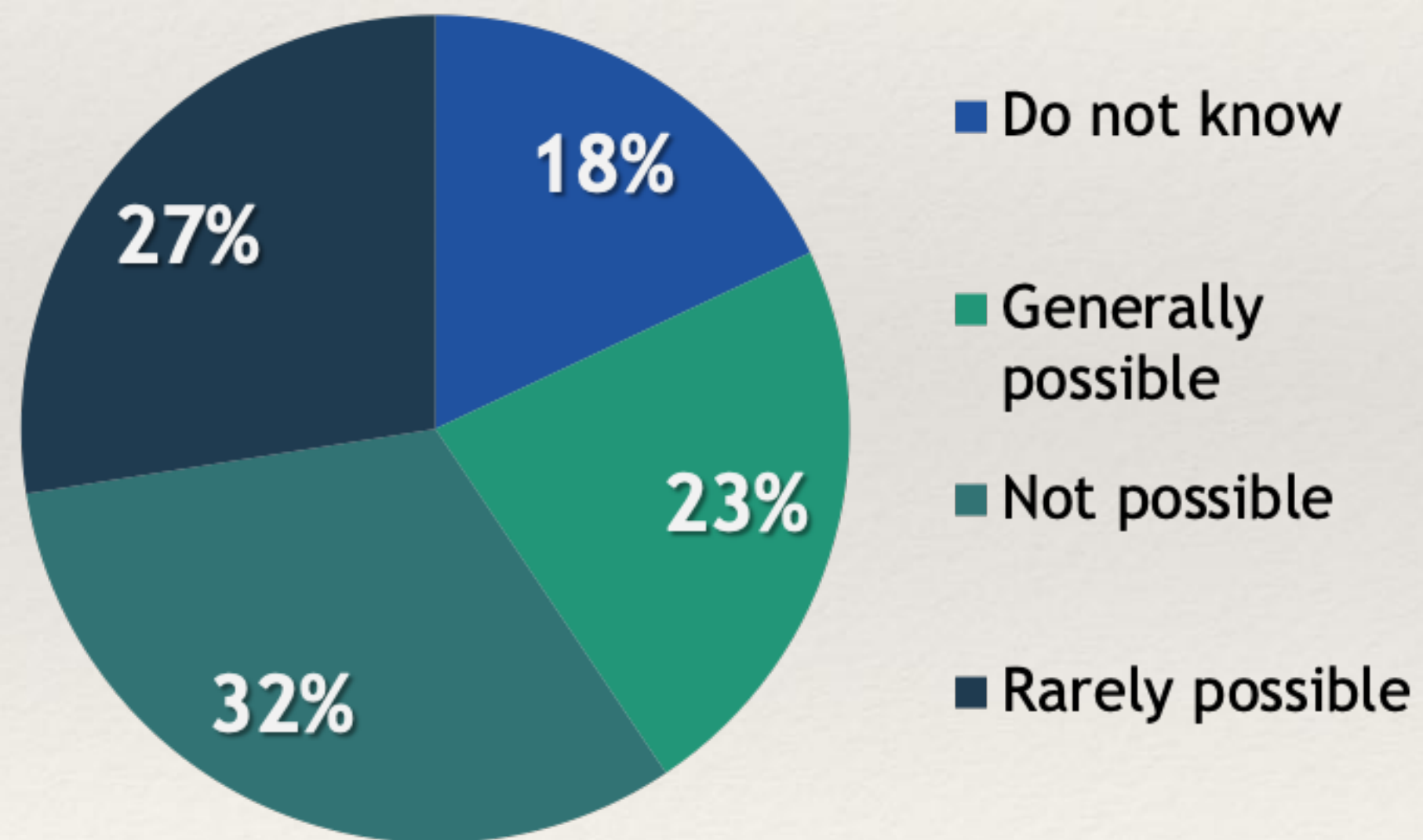
# Dynamics of number of residential care institutions for the elderly people



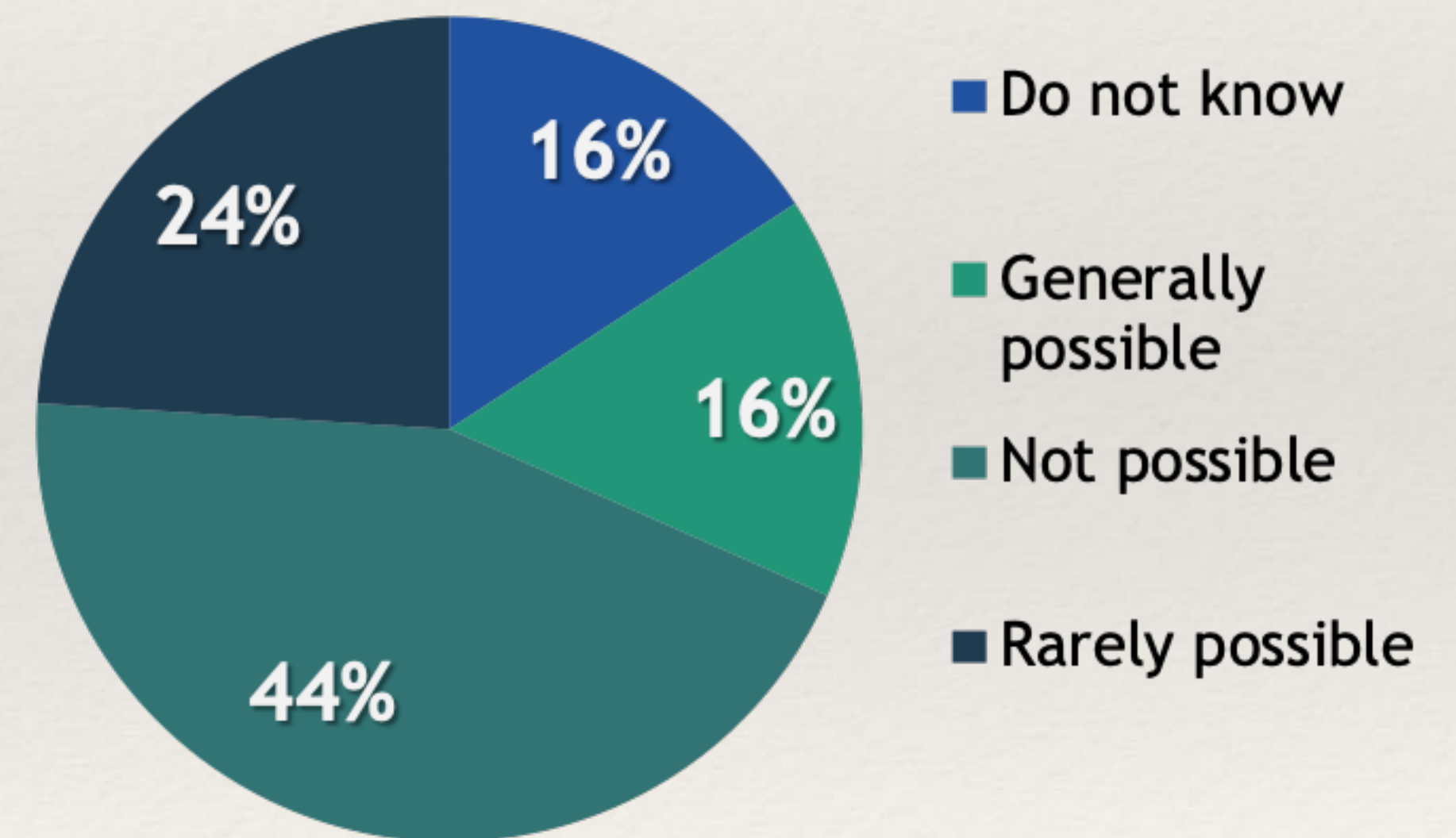


# Flexible working conditions due to care duties

*Possibility to take at least one whole day off without using the unpaid leave*

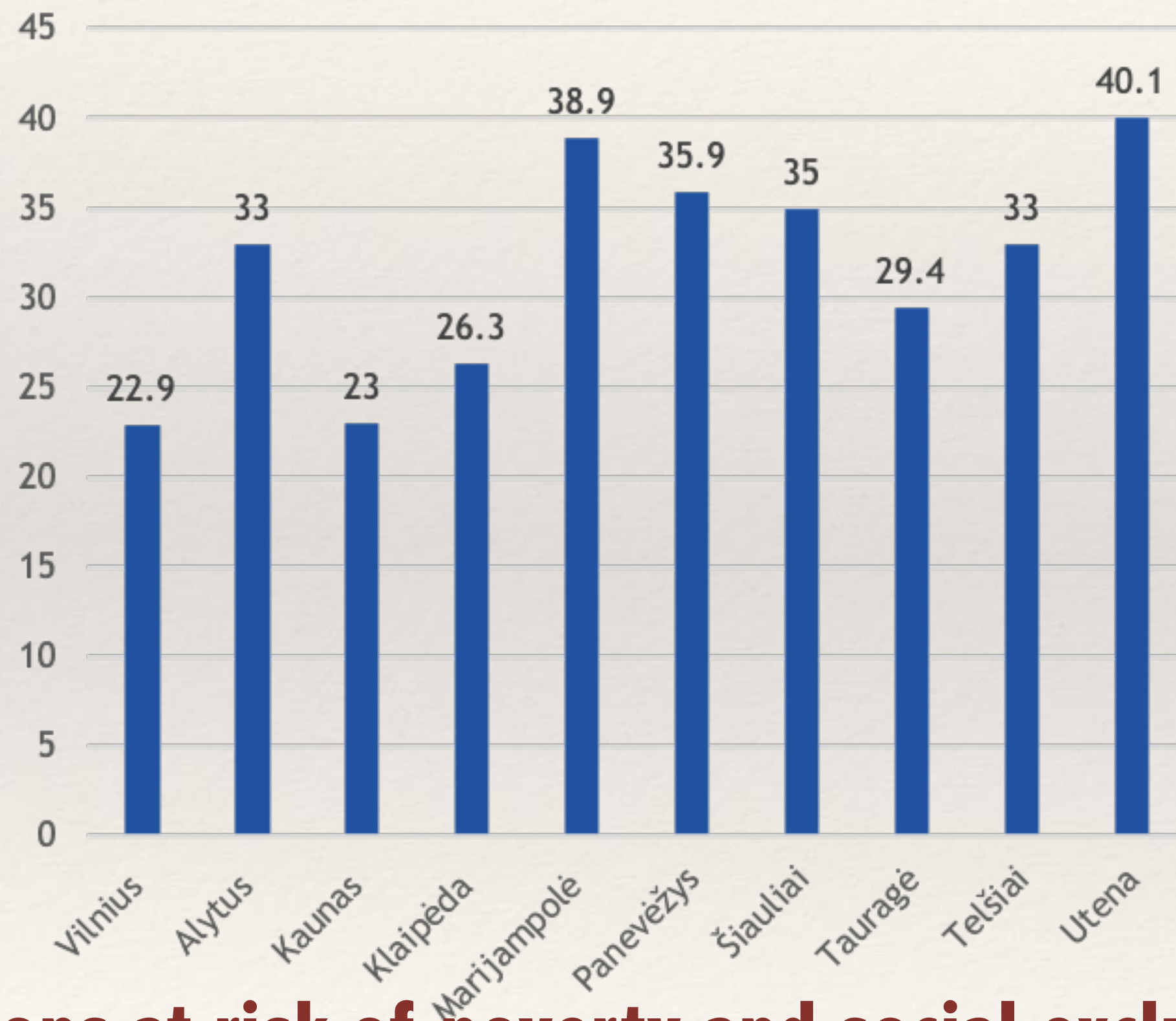


*Possibility to change the beginning or end of working time*

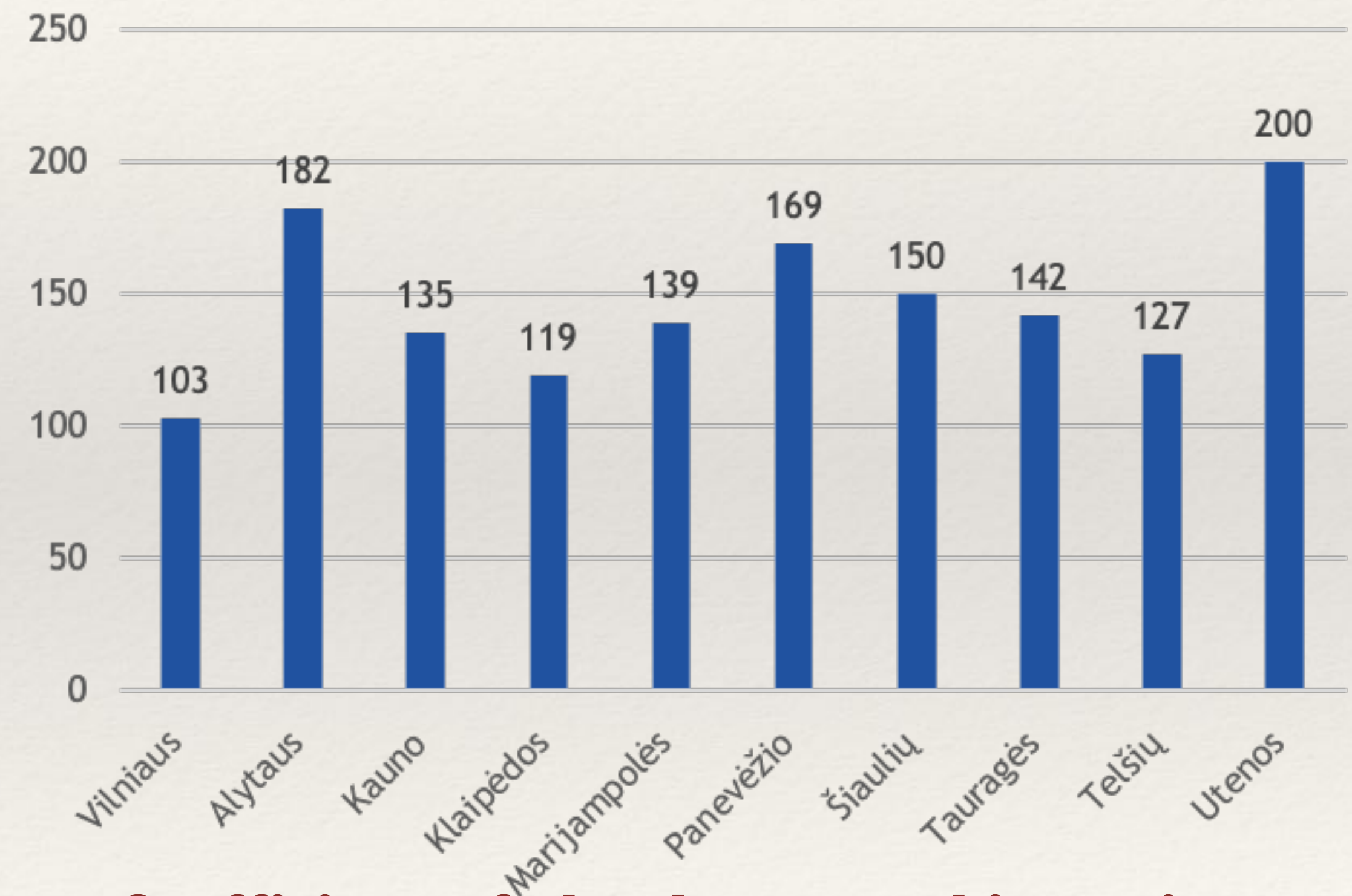




# Territorial disparities (1)



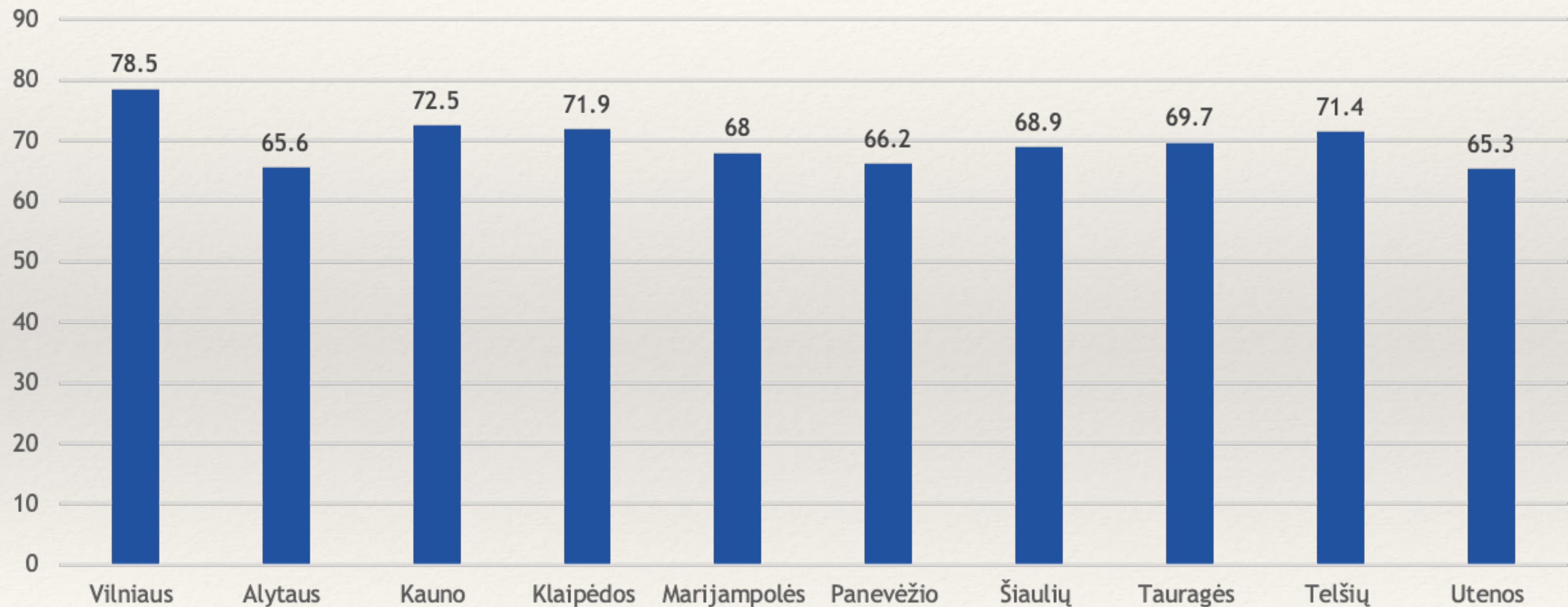
**Persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion,  
percent by NUTS 3 regions, 2018**



**Coefficient of the demographic ageing,  
percent by NUTS 3 regions, 2019**



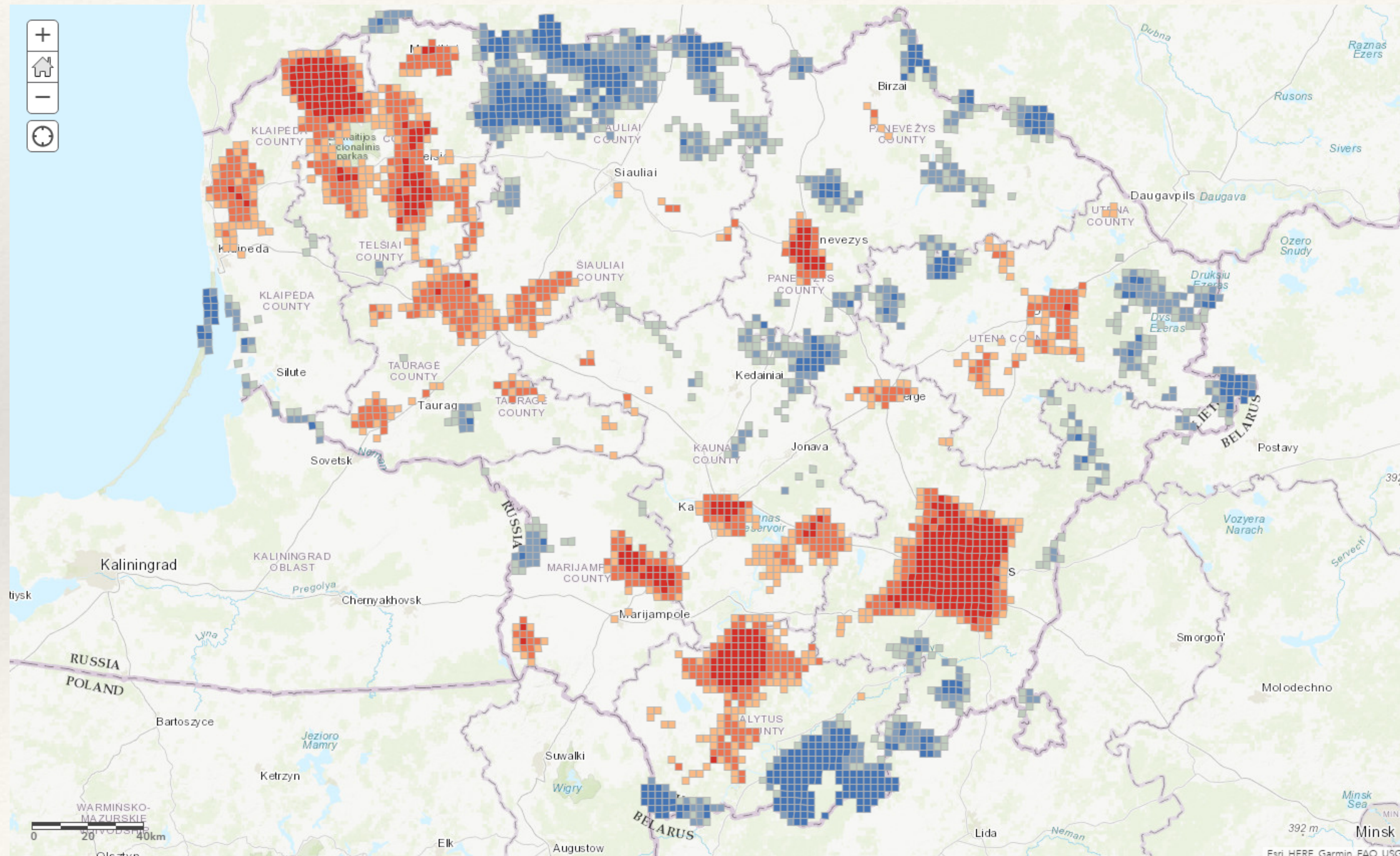
# Territorial disparities (2)



**Employment rate (15-64), percent by NUTS 3 regions, 2018**

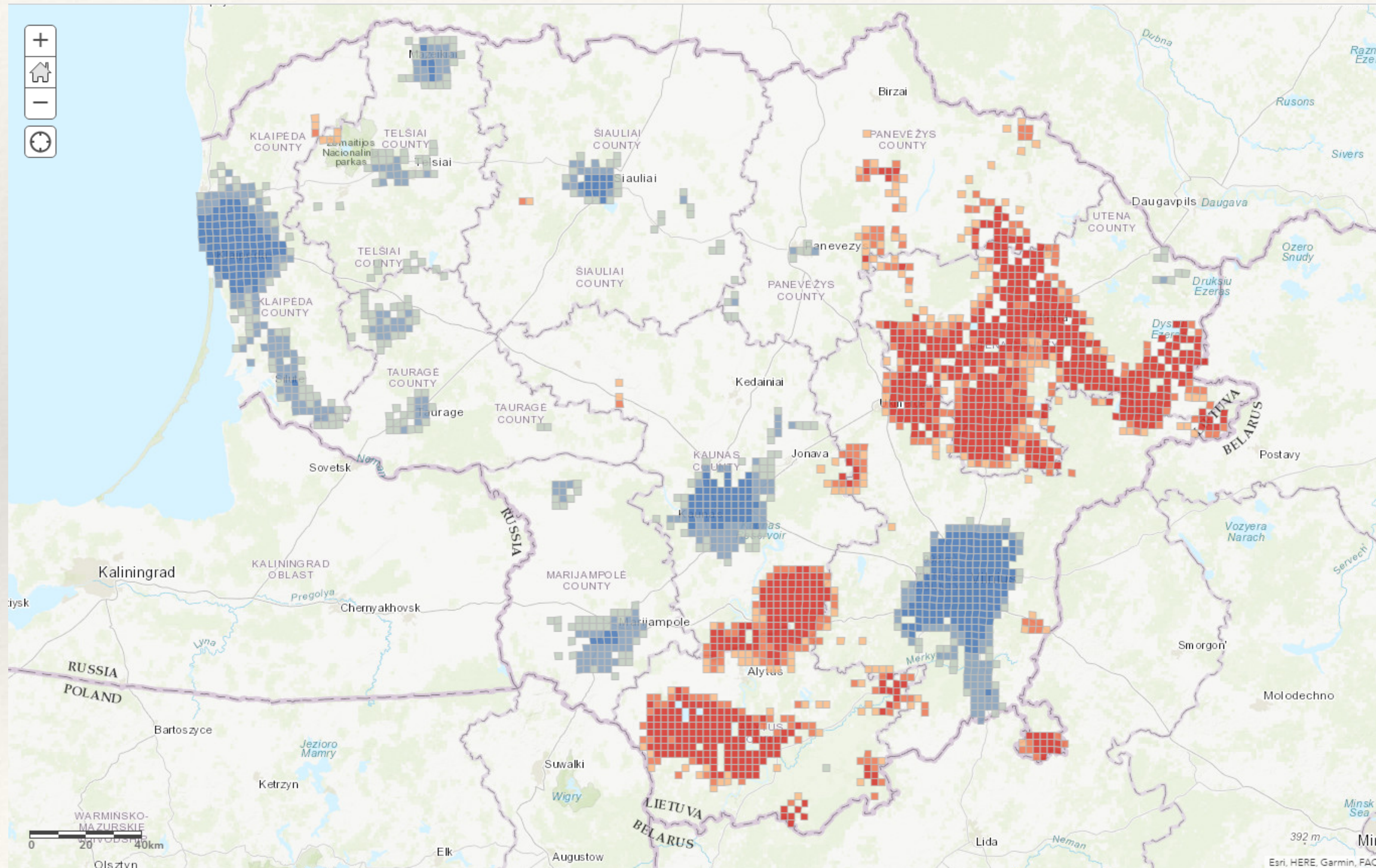


# Spatial patterns - Employment rate 2017 (hot-spot analysis)



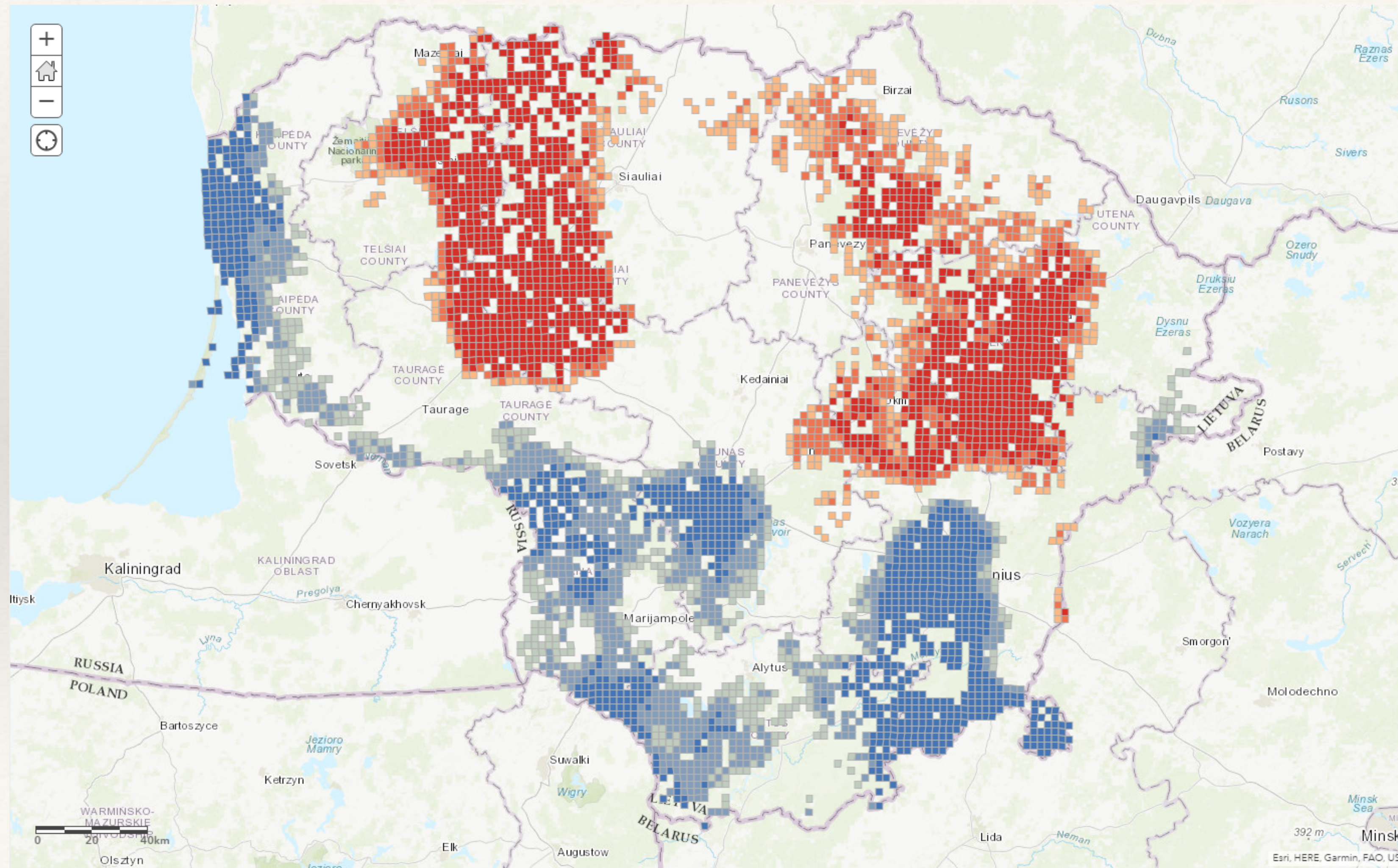


# Spatial patterns - Demographic ageing coefficient (hot-spot analysis)





# Spatial patterns - Change of demographic ageing coefficient 2011-2017 (hot-spot analysis)





# Presentation

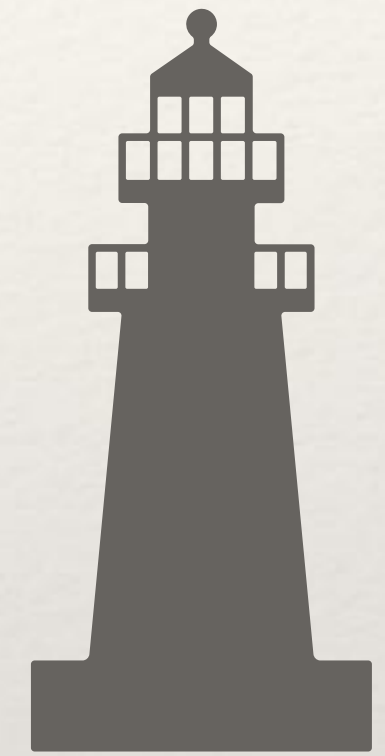
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**situation  
analysis**



**investment  
2014-2020**



**post  
2020**

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# Experience from 2014-2020: SOCIAL INCLUSION AND POVERTY

(priority axis 8)

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**High risk of  
poverty and social  
exclusion**

**Increasing share of  
older people**



# Experience from 2014-2020: SOCIAL INCLUSION AND POVERTY (priority axis 8)

## PROBLEMS



## SOLUTIONS



Growing need for social services and social care

Institutionalised social services are better developed than community-based services

A small share of the demand for social housing is currently met in Lithuania

Lack of services to help persons most distant from the labour market to restore their social competences, motivation, psychological preparedness, etc.

Services for parents to help them deal with crisis, overcome addictions, learn how to take care of themselves and other family members and enable them to successfully raise and educate their children are insufficient

Weak cooperation between employees and employers

Low involvement of the society/communities into solving poverty and social problems in the communities

Older persons inactivity, unwillingness to work full-time, negative attitude of employers to the needs of older persons, mistrust of older people, etc.

**Increase the share of community-based social services through transition from institutional to community-based services**

**Facilitate access to social housing for the most disadvantaged social groups**

**Enhance integration of persons most distant from the labour market into the labour market**

**Improve access to and quality of community-based services, develop services for families**

**Promote the emergence of initiatives enhancing social entrepreneurship and social responsibility**

**To increase involvement of the communities by solving local social exclusion and employment issues**

**Increase participation by older working-age persons in the labour market and volunteering**

Deinstitutionalisation: institutionalised children and persons with mental and/or intellectual disabilities (infrastructure + services)

Development of community-based services (infrastructure+services)

Modernisation and development of infrastructure of social care homes for the elderly in the community

Expansion of the stock of social housing

Social integration services for disadvantaged persons

Integrated services for families and children

Strengthening of the social services system

Support for the development of social dialogue

Urban communities tackling social exclusion, providing employment, entrepreneurship opportunities via CLLD

Support in the field of active ageing (*motivation, development of key competences, volunteering*)

High risk of poverty and social exclusion

Increasing share of older people



# **ACHIEVEMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS**



# ACHIEVEMENTS

## Reform of institutional care

- **Deinstitutionalization of child care institutions is being implemented throughout Lithuania** *(97 care homes)*
- **Deinstitutionalization of institutions for people with mental and psychiatric disabilities is being implemented in 6 regions** *(9 care institutions from 31)*

*18 childcare facilities operate only as community-based child care homes.*

*30 child care facilities (including disabled children) have units of community-based child care homes and group living homes*

*66 care centers and 12 mobile teams are operating (24 teams planned)*

*Prepared methodological basis, tested services, etc.*

## More and more diverse services are available

## Community services are being developed

## Preventive services are being developed

- **Integrated preventive services** for families are being developed and provided (nearly 50.000 recipients)
- More than 4.000 people receive integral care at home
- 82,3% of the recipients assessed the services positively
- Planned investments in 56 social service infrastructure facilities (community service infrastructure, care facilities for the elderly)
- The concept of long-term care services is being developed
- Basic services for families package has been approved

## The quality of social services is being increased

- *EQUASS Assurance* is planned to be installed in 120 institutions (the need is - around 400 institutions)
- More than 4.000 social workers have increased their qualifications

# RECOMMENDATIONS

**Complete the transition from institutional care to independent living community-based services**

**Invest in accessibility of social services, expand the network of social service providers.**

**Continue financing social services through measures proven as successful in 2014-2020.**

**Encourage the development of private and community services, strengthen the control of services provided and ensure systematic monitoring of services.**

**More focus on family and work responsibilities reconciliation.**

**Address the needs of careers.**

**Improve equal access to affordable and good quality long term care.**

**Support re-skilling, upskilling and retention of the long-term and social care workforce.**

**Invest in preventive measures for social problems**



# ACHIEVEMENTS

**The number of families provided with social housing is increasing**

**Services for disadvantaged groups are being developed, enhancing their social integration and employability**

**The awareness of gender equality is increasing**

**More services provided by NGOs**

It is planned to set up or purchase 2.053 social housing (during 2012-2021 social housing is planned to be leased to 10.100 persons (families) or 33,1% of those waiting for social housing at the beginning of 2012)

- More than 6.000 disadvantaged persons participated in the activities
- 11.37% started to look for work, study or work. (Roma: 23.76%; disadvantaged persons: 5.69%; people addicted to psychoactive substances: 40.86%)
- Financing model of psychosocial rehabilitation services for persons addicted to psychoactive substances has been developed

- More than 1.700 people participated in events promoting gender equality and reducing discrimination in the labour market
- It is planned that 25% of participants will apply the knowledge gained in practice

Integrated services for families, Deinstitutionalization (services and infrastructure)

# RECOMMENDATIONS

**Affordable housing**

**Increase outreach to disadvantaged groups, address barriers to social and labour market integration**

**Continue communication and educational measures on gender equality (in particular with regard to education).  
Start financing complementary measures for private companies**

**Support the social economy and start-up for social entrepreneurs;  
Support active inclusion through civil society and local communities**



# CLLD IMPLEMENTATION

## ACHIEVEMENTS

Urban communities empowered to participate more actively in addressing the social exclusion and employment-related issues

56 local action groups were established in the cities and designed local development strategies

The support is dedicated for the implementation of 39 local development strategies in the cities (population covered: *748 thousand (~ 27 % of the country)*)

estimated local development strategies investments:

- 44 % reduction of social exclusion,
- 56 % employment and entrepreneurship goals

4156 citizens participated in the CLLD project activities (99% of OP target)

170 projects being implemented by the social partners or NGOs (*80 % total projects*).

11 projects finished by the social partners or NGOs.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Consider the possibility to reduce the number of local action groups and to form larger territorial units for CLLD method

More focus on active inclusion, involving civil society and local communities

Development of private and community public services

More focus on the preventive measures

Continuous improvement of NGO capabilities, to provide services for long-term unemployed.



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# **THE LESSONS AND ISSUES OF CLLD IMPLEMENTATION IN CITIES**

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## **Lack of place-based approach for employment or entrepreneurship promotion**

### **Solutions:**

- more attention to capacity building of local action groups;
- networking of local action groups;
- encouragement of local action groups to cooperate with local authorities;
- more precise criteria for strategy selection;
- better compatibility with regional strategies (region development plans)

## **Insufficient involvement of the population and local organisations in the implementation of local development strategies**

### **Solutions:**

- focus on more active communities;
- the simplification financing process.



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# Presentation

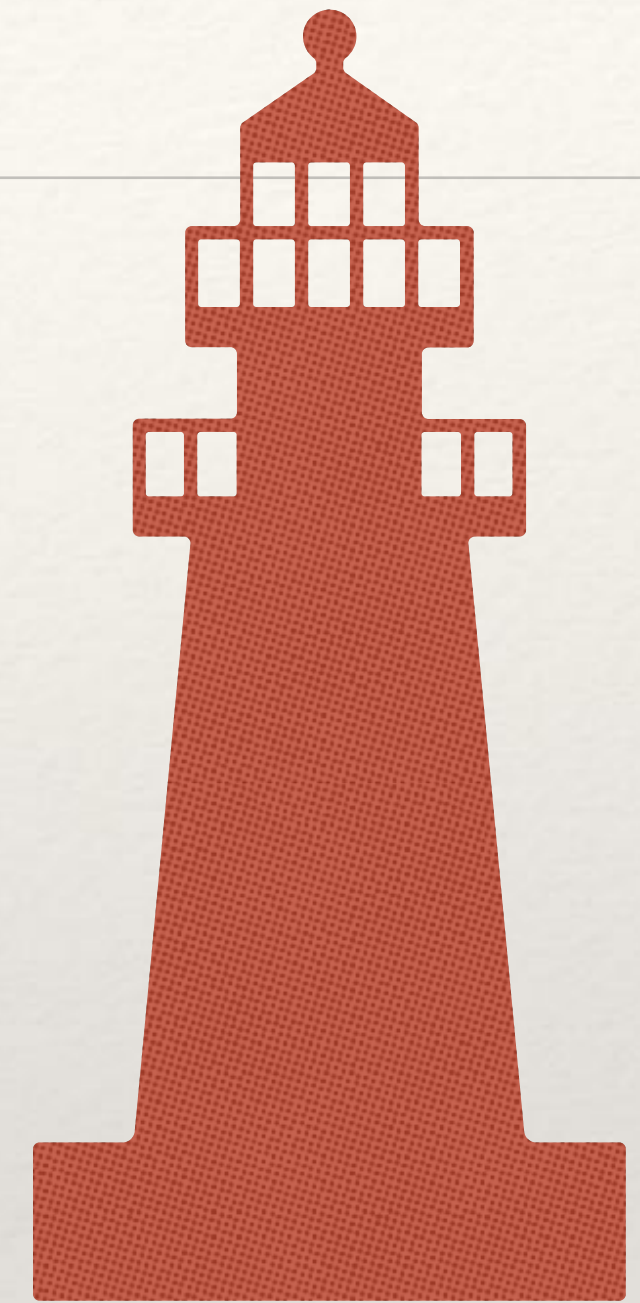
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**situation  
analysis**



**investment  
2014-2020**



**post  
2020**



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# 2021-2027: SOCIAL INCLUSION

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**High  
unemployment  
of  
disadvantaged  
groups,  
unsustainable  
employment**

**Insufficient  
social support**



# 2021-2027: SOCIAL INCLUSION

**POVERTY AND  
SOCIAL  
EXCLUSION**

*(especially children,  
disabled, elderly,  
single and  
unemployed)*

**High  
unemployment of  
disadvantaged  
groups,  
unsustainable  
employment**

**Insufficient social  
support**

Barriers to participation in the labour market (dependency, lack of motivation, lack of social skills)

Lack of competence, qualification

Negative attitude of employers

Unfavorable attitudes towards gender equality issues

Insufficiently developed community-based and home services (especially for children, disabled, elderly)

Growing need for social services and social care

Insufficiently developed preventive services

Insufficient use of innovation in social services

A small share of the demand for social housing is currently met in Lithuania

Low level of complexity of social support system (there is a need for the involvement of communities, target groups, interinstitutional cooperation)

Territorial disparities



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# 2021-2027: SOCIAL INCLUSION

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**Communities  
not empowered**



# 2021-2027: SOCIAL INCLUSION

## POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

*(especially that of  
children, people with  
disabilities, seniors,  
lonely people and  
unemployed)*

## Communities not empowered

Levels of activity, participation, social relations, culture of mutual help are too low among citizens

The network of NGOs is underdeveloped, the administrative and financial resources of NGOs are inadequate

The cooperation between NGOs, business and government authorities is underdeveloped



# ESF+ 4.9

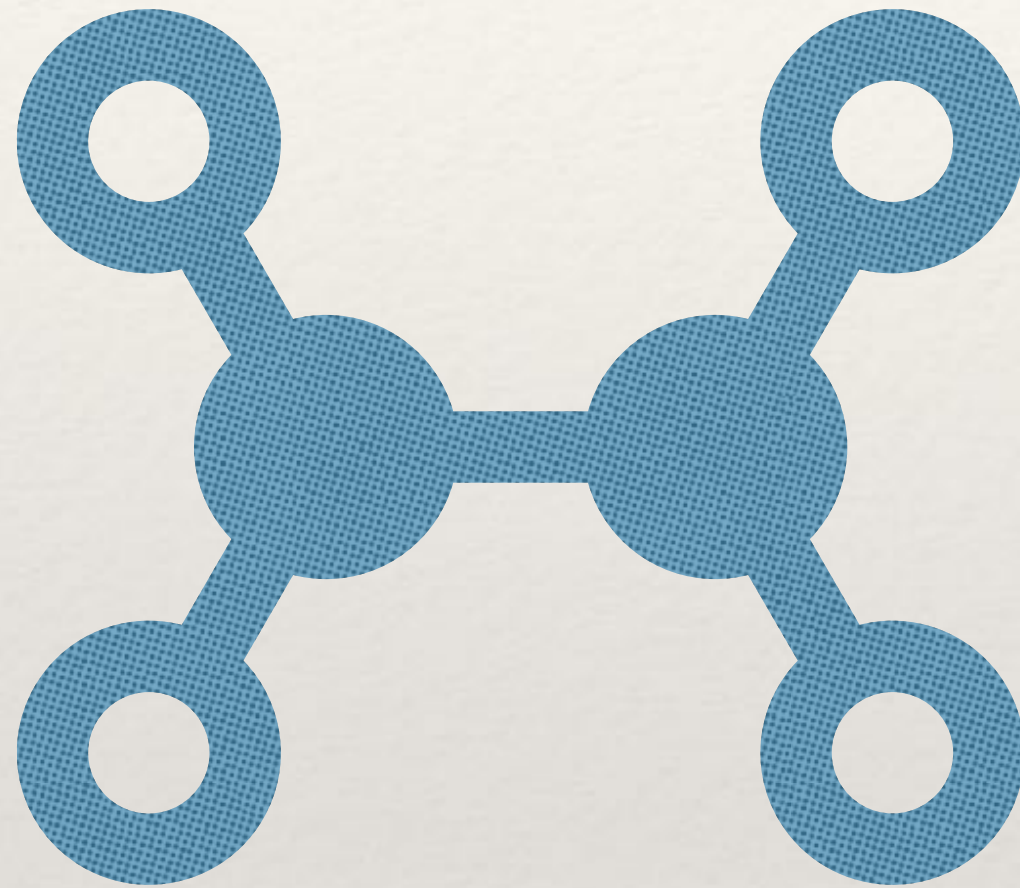
**Enhancing the equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable services; modernising social protection systems, including promoting access to social protection; improving accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems and long-term care services**



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# ESF+ 4.9

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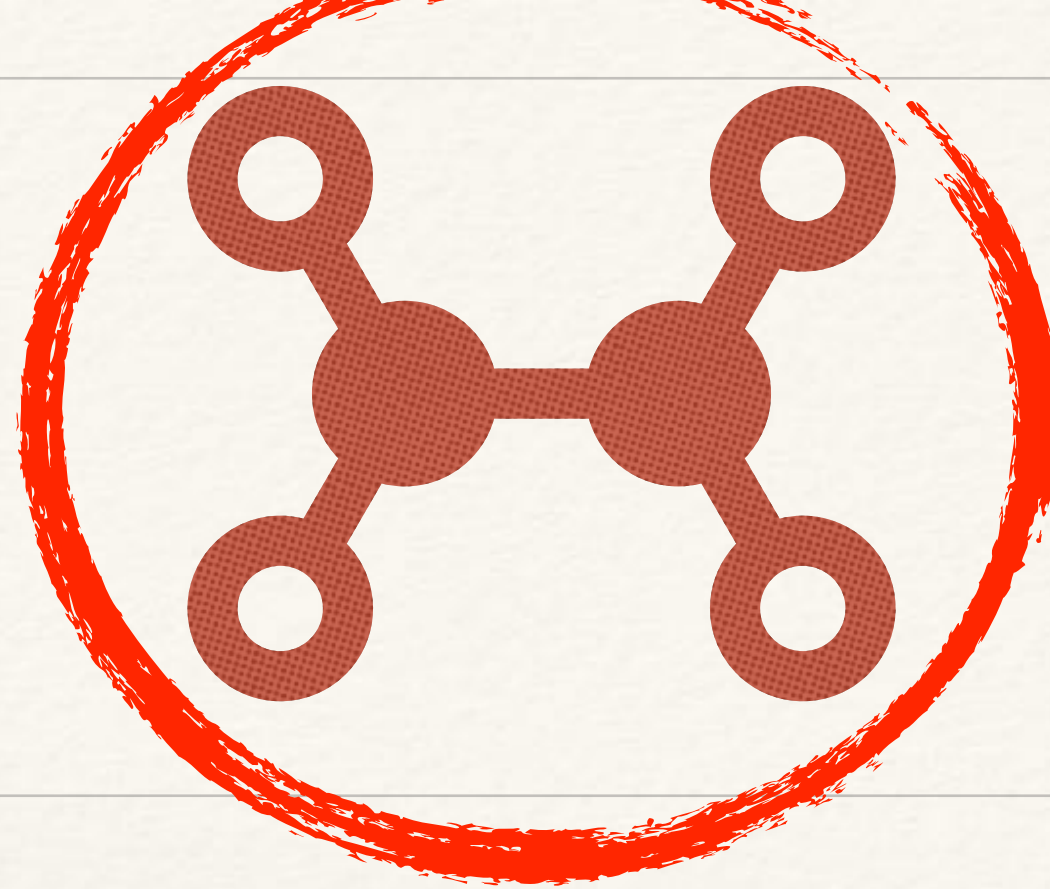


**SOCIAL SERVICE**



**WORK AND FAMILY LIFE**





### Target Group

**Families**

**People with mental and psychiatric disabilities and their families (Caregivers and Foster-Parents)**

**Children and young people aged 15-21 leaving institutional care**

**Disabled people**

**Specialists**

**Society**



**INCREASING THE  
QUALITY, DIVERSITY  
AND ACCESSIBILITY  
OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

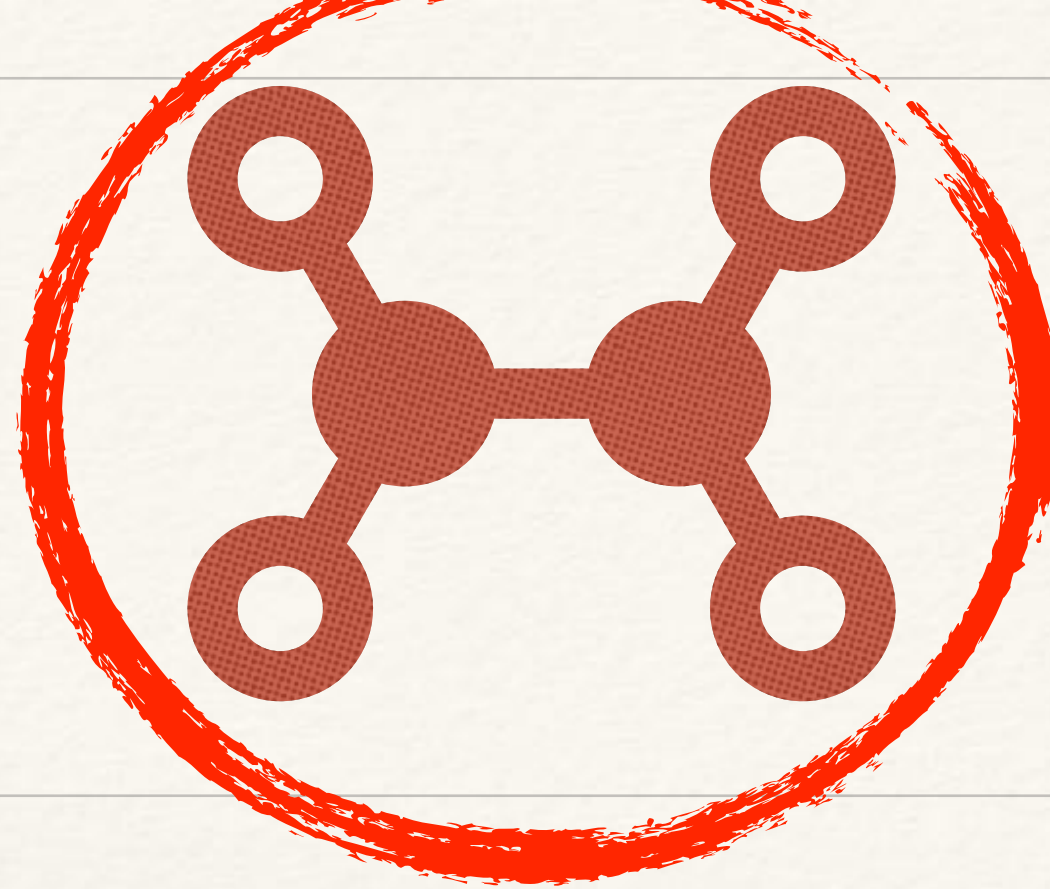
**Development of integrated preventive services for families**

**Ensuring deinstitutionalization:**

**support for the development and provision of non-institutional and community-based services; promoting family child care (adoption), activities of care centres, public awareness-raising, etc**

**Development and implementation of the system ensuring effective assistance and support in decision-making for disabled people (**reform of the disabled people's legal incapacity cancellation**)**





### Target Group

**Disabled children**

**Working-age people  
with disabilities**

**Persons addicted to  
psychoactive  
substances**

**Seniors**

**Communities**



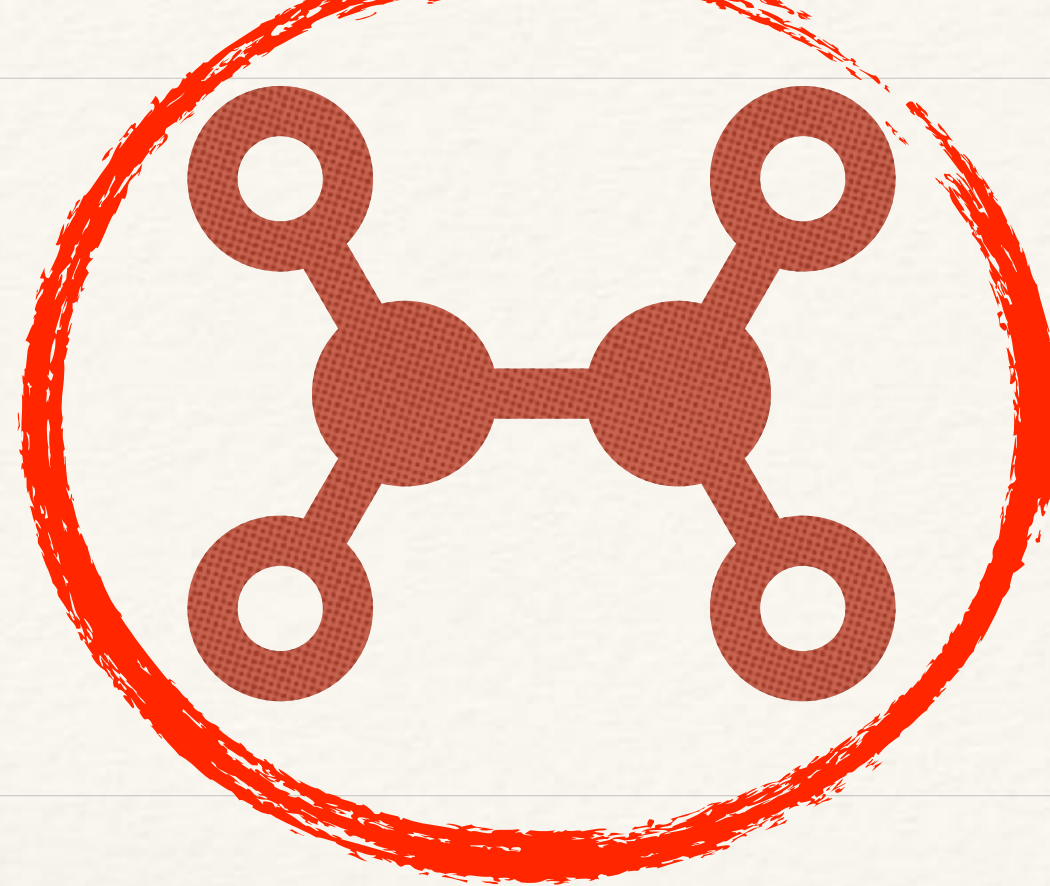
### **Development of community-based and non-institutional services for target groups not covered by deinstitutionalization**

**Integrated home care services (social and health care services), long-term care services, counseling for family members caring for children with disabilities, disabled people of working age, community care training for informal and self-assistance development, day care centres for the elderly, etc.**

### **Psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration of persons addicted to psychoactive substances**

**INCREASING THE  
QUALITY, DIVERSITY  
AND ACCESSIBILITY  
OF SOCIAL SERVICES**





## Target Group

Specialists providing  
and (or)  
administering services

Public institutions and  
NGO's



## Pilot projects on social service organizational models for social services delivery

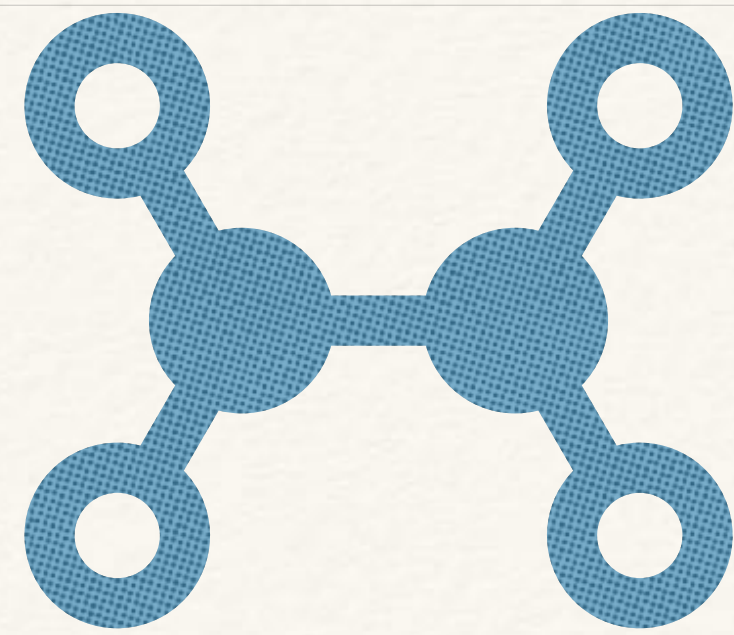
introduction and application of service standards (including further implementation of EQUASS Assurance); digitization of activities and services provided and enhancement of service innovation; measures to increase access to social assistance and support, including information to target groups; application of case management.

## Enhancement of competences of employees administering and (or) providing social services, training in skills to apply new service delivery models, methods

## Development and testing the model of the public social services transfer to NGO's

**INCREASING THE  
QUALITY, DIVERSITY  
AND ACCESSIBILITY  
OF SOCIAL SERVICES**





**CREATION OF  
FAVORABLE  
CONDITIONS FOR  
RECONCILIATION OF  
WORK AND FAMILY  
(PERSONAL) LIFE**

### **Target Group**

**Families**  
Priority will be given  
to single parents

**Employers**



**Development, implementation and dissemination of good  
practice of new forms of family and work responsibilities  
reconciliation**

**Development of competences of employers and employees in  
the field of reconciling professional and personal (family)  
responsibilities**



# ERDF 3.3

**Increasing the socioeconomic integration of marginalised communities, migrants and disadvantaged groups,  
through integrated measures including housing and social services**





### Target Group

Disabled people

Large families

People with mental  
and psychiatric  
disabilities

Target groups not  
covered by  
deinstitutionalization

Elderly people



**Development of social housing, giving priority to people with disabilities and large families**

**Modernization and development of infrastructure necessary for deinstitutionalization**

**Modernization and development of infrastructure for services for target groups not covered by deinstitutionalization**

**Modernization and development of infrastructure of social care homes for the elderly in the community**

**INCREASING THE SOCIOECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES, MIGRANTS AND DISADVANTAGED GROUPS, THROUGH INTEGRATED MEASURES INCLUDING HOUSING AND SOCIAL SERVICES**



# ESF+ 4.7

**Fostering active inclusion with a view to promoting equal opportunities and active participation, and improving employability**



# ESF+ 4.7



**SOCIAL INCLUSION AND  
THE ACCESSIBILITY**



**EQUALITY OF  
MEN AND WOMEN**



**INCLUSION OF YOUTH**



**STRENGTHENING  
OF VOLUNTEERING**



**COMMUNITIES PARTICIPATION**





**PROMOTING SOCIAL  
INCLUSION AND  
ENHANCING THE  
ACCESSIBILITY AND  
COVERAGE OF  
EMPLOYABILITY  
SERVICES FOR  
DISADVANTAGED  
PEOPLE**

**Target Group**

**Disadvantaged  
people**

**Roma people**

**People at risk of  
poverty and social  
exclusion**



**Measures reducing barriers of participation in the labour  
market**

psychosocial assistance, development and maintenance of social skills, development of general and special skills, employment intermediation and support services at workplace, practical work skills training, other services that increase skills and ability to return into society and labour market

**Development of service system for ex-prisoners**

adaptation centers, escorting those who are about to leave and left prisons, inter-institutional cooperation and other services

**Social integration of the Roma**

assessment of individual needs, development, maintenance and restoration of social and working skills, development of general skills, vocational guidance, information, counselling, vocational training, development of practical work skills at workplace, mediation or other support for entry into employment, etc.

**Debt management measures and measures for economic  
and financial literacy for persons at risk of poverty or  
social exclusion**





### Target Group

Men and women

Employers and their  
organizations

Employees and their  
organizations

Society



**Communication and (or) educational measures to change societal attitudes, increase employers' motivation to implement gender equality policies in the workplace, and measures to facilitate the formation of gender equality policies based on sound data and integrate it in all policies and public life, both at national and local level**

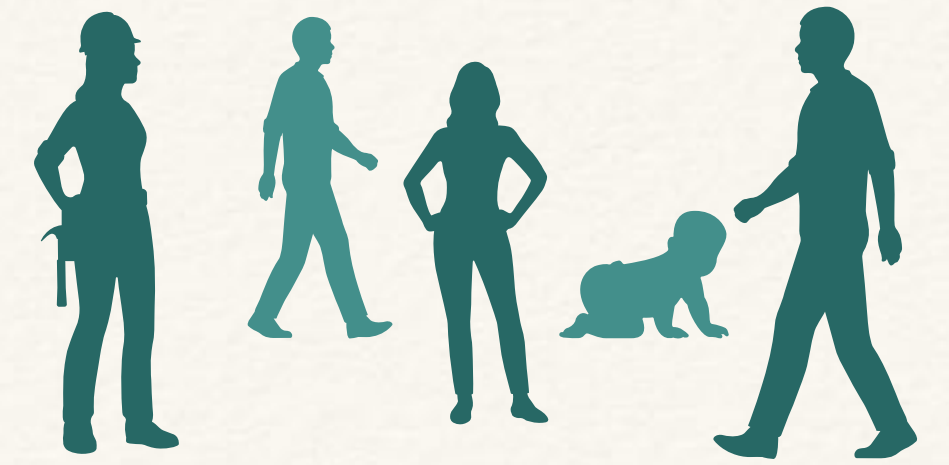
**Development of gender equality competences and capabilities**

**for civil servants and employees to ensure gender mainstreaming in all public policies**

**Violence prevention, intervention and post-intervention**

**INCREASING THE  
QUALITY, DIVERSITY  
AND ACCESSIBILITY  
OF SOCIAL SERVICES**





**PROMOTING SOCIAL  
INCLUSION OF YOUNG  
PEOPLE IN LESS  
FAVOURABLE  
CONDITIONS**

### **Target Group**

**Young people in less  
favourable conditions**



**Measures to develop the personal and social competences  
of young people in less favourable conditions,  
to help them become actively involved into community and societal  
processes and to respond flexibly and constructively to youth life  
changes (open work, mobile work, work with youth on the  
street, etc.)**





**DEVELOPMENT AND  
STRENGTHENING OF  
VOLUNTEERING**

**Target Group**

**Organizations**

**Volunteers**

**Society**



**Implementation of national voluntary service  
system:**

**development of the model; improving volunteering management,  
developing the skills and competences of volunteers and  
volunteer hosting organizations, communication and other  
measures promoting volunteering**





## INCREASING THE PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN SOLVING SOCIAL PROBLEMS

### Target Group

Citizens at risk of  
social exclusion or  
poverty

Citizens

Citizens experiencing  
difficulties related to  
employment or  
matching labour  
market needs

Local organization,  
citizens

**1. Community-led activities involvement activities for citizens at risk**

**2. Community-led prevention measures aimed at reducing the risks of poverty, social exclusion, health issues**

**3. Community-led employment promotion:**

- **employment assistance, self-employment, business start-up support for citizens**
- **assistance for local businesses or other organizations, which are employing citizens with difficulties**

**4. Design, development, upkeeping community-led cooperation networks, dedicated to solving local problems, important for communities**

**Territorial  
compleme  
ntarity**

LAG's  
address the  
gaps of  
national  
policy and  
local  
potentials





**INCREASING THE  
PARTICIPATION OF  
LOCAL COMMUNITIES  
IN SOLVING SOCIAL  
PROBLEMS**

**Target Group**

**Local action groups,  
local organizations**

**Local organizations,  
citizens**



**5. Support for the design of local development strategies**

**6. Strategy implementation support; strengthening of  
competences of local action groups; networking of  
local action groups**

**7. Enhancement of communities, promoting  
involvement in the implementation of local  
development strategies**





## **Result:**

**Participants engaged into the activities, beneficial to community and (or) themselves; 6 months after the participation in projects, %**

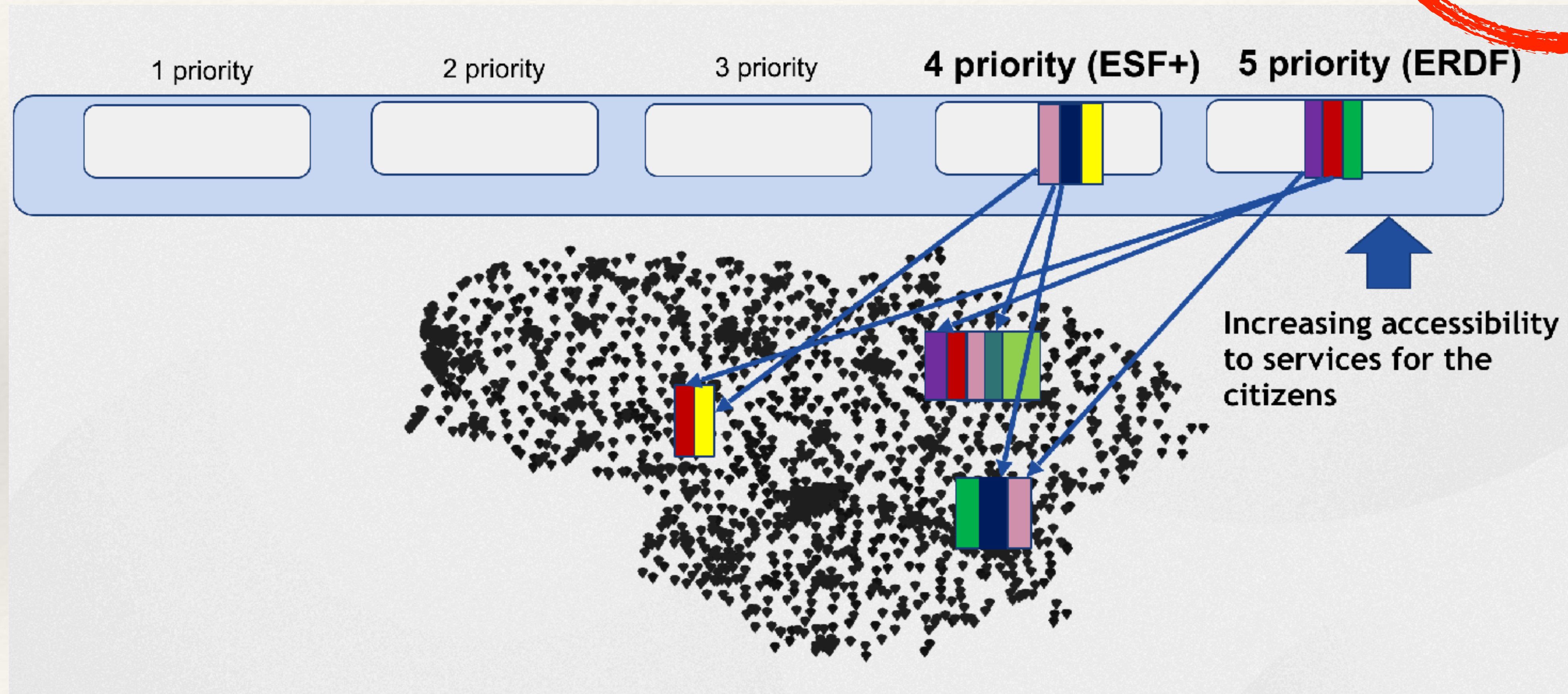
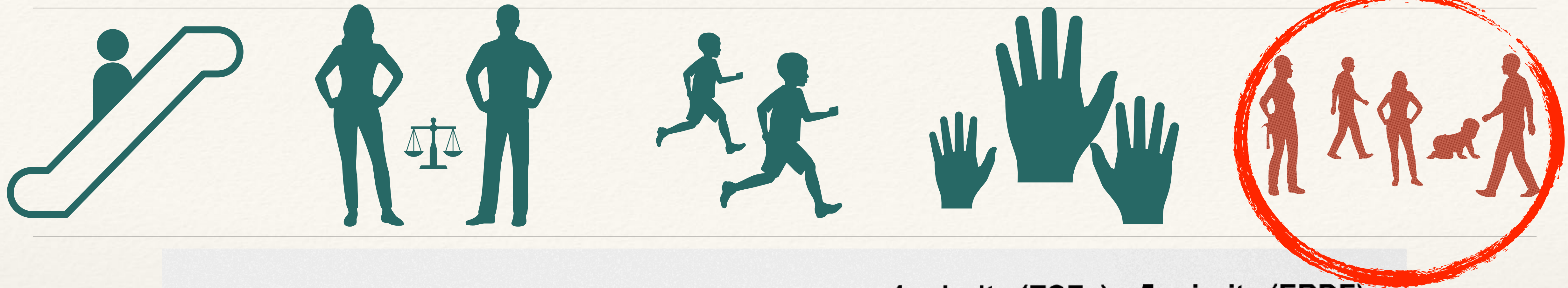
**Participants, who improved their labour market position; 6 months after participating in the project activities**

## **Product:**

**Projects that were implemented (or partially implemented) by NGOs and social partners**

**Participants of CLLD project activities**





**ITI (Integrated territorial investments) model in CLLD**



**Together  
for more  
social  
Lithuania  
and  
Europe**

