

## 4. Social Inclusion

- **previous page**

[< 3.11 Current debates and reforms](#)

- [Up](#)
- [4.1 General context >](#)

The approaches and principles concerned with social inclusion and welfare in 2016 defined at the Government level in the document [Welfare Development Plan 2016-2023 \(Heaolu arengukava 2016-2023\)](#) arise from the principles of a social and welfare state, the framework of fundamental and social rights, and social protection principles. There is no single body responsible for the social inclusion of young people as the domain covers several policy areas, which have established a different division of tasks between different ministries and between local and central level. Most notably the responsibilities in the youth field and in the field of child protection use similar division of tasks between the local level and central level, where the provision of services is generally the responsibility of local governments. See more in [Chapter 4.2](#).

There is no single document targeted to deal with social exclusion, but a set of official documents integrating major directions to be followed in the organization of policymaking and implementation in relation to the social inclusion of young people at the national level. There is a set of documents that support the development of social inclusion targeting specifically or generally also young people. There are two strategies that consider children and young people as the most relevant target group:

- the [Strategy of Children and Families 2012-2020 \(Laste ja perede arengukava 2012-2020\)](#);
- the [Youth Field Development Plan 2014-2020 \(Noortevaldkonna arengukava 2014-2020\)](#).

See more in [Chapter 4.3](#). There are/were special inclusive programs for young people, e.g. „Children and youth at risk“, which is the most wide-reaching initiative in Estonia. See more in [Chapter 4.4](#).