INNOSSI
Innovative Social Investment
Strengthening Communities in Europe
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This project has received funding from the European Commission.
INNOSI asks how we can design robust social investment strategies which can deal with emerging socio-economic challenges and the aftershocks of the 2008 economic crisis.

The research identifies innovative approaches to social investment at national and regional levels in Europe with in-depth case study evaluations taking place in 10 Member States. Within the programme of research, special attention is paid to the legal and regulatory frameworks required for innovation in social welfare policy and different approaches to funding social welfare policy including the potential role for third sector and private sector organisations.

The consortium is made up of ten public universities from different countries, all of which are located in large but mostly not capital cities, lending the studies carried out by InnoSI a regional flavour. One of the main pillars of the project is the close collaboration between academic and impact partners from all over Europe.

Our academic partners are:

- AICCON (ITA)
- Forum Ideburna (SWE)
- Instituto Portugués de Sociología (ESP)
- University of Bologna (ITA)
- Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences (GRE)
- Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster (DEU)
- Université libre de Bruxelles (BEL)
- University of Debrecen (HUN)
- Karlstads University (SWE)
- The Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities (FIN)
- People’s Voice Media (UK)
- EUCJL Network

Impact partners:

- EUCLID Network
- Locality (UK)
- The Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities (FIN)
- AICCON (ITA)
- Forum Ideburna (SWE)
- Tecnalia (ESP)
- Labour institute of general confederation of Greek workers (GRE)
- Foundation Institute of Public Affairs (IPA) (POL)
- Institut für politikwissenschaft (DEU)
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THE STATE OF THE ART OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT
European welfare states were designed to offer support against 20th Century social risks. In the current and ongoing climate of political, economic and social transition EU Member States will have to adopt distinctive social welfare reforms to improve their resilience and prepare for future social risks.

In contrast to a straightforward redistributive approach to social policy, social investment considers welfare as entailing investments to improve prospects for future economic and social participation (Van Kersbergen and Hemerijck, 2012). The emphasis, in other words, is on investments in people to enhance their productive capacities and foster longer-term economic development. Social investment thus stresses the life course dimension of social policies and their long-term benefits for society.

Much of the research to date on Social Investment aims to define and promote a ‘paradigm’ or to assess the extent to which particular nation states are moving towards this paradigm (Morel et al., 2012; Hemerijck, 2013; 2015; Leoni, 2015). Social investment has however, been subject to criticism:

- In its focus on the individual, it de-emphasises the role of redistribution in macro-economic stability and lower inequality. The concept also risks becoming a productive factor.
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Innovative Social Investment: Strengthening Communities in Europe (INNOSI) asks how to design robust social investment strategies which can deal with emerging socio-economic challenges but meet the needs of individuals and communities. Many models are possible depending upon how policy, social and managerial roles are distributed between the public, private and third sectors and the specific legal frameworks that are used. Through different models, a range of innovative approaches to financing future social welfare systems can emerge. However, new innovative policies also bring risks: for example, welfare chauvinism and nationalism. Another risk, particularly where the implications of interventions are not fully considered, is that members of social groups which do not contribute to economic growth as measured by GDP may be ignored by the policy approaches to mainstreaming. However, new innovative social investment strategies which can deal with emerging socio-economic challenges but also meet the needs of individuals and communities are possible depending upon robust social investment strategies. Our investigation of innovative approaches to implement social investment covers a number of dimensions:
FROM FORESIGHT TO WELFARE PRACTICES WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS
The question
How can we understand the future and support planning and responsible decision-making? In order to plan the next steps as individuals or as communities, we need to think of the world of tomorrow. With the help of methods of futures studies we can try to visualise the possible and probable futures as well as desired and undesired development:

**Findings**

The InnoSi foresight process was based on three phases: sensing, sensemaking and seizing. The InnoSi foresight process was based on three phases: sensing, sensemaking and seizing. The InnoSi handbook “From signals to Future Stories” describes the process in detail.

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The social impact of businesses in confronted with new and unexpected challenges and opportunities. Companies are exploring innovative and ethically and socially sustainable business opportunities. The social impact of businesses is an important aspect of today’s society. The social impact of businesses is an important aspect of today’s society.

**WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS**

From Welfare to Future Stories
From foresight to welfare practices

With social investments, we refer to investments aimed at improving the prospects for future economic and social participation. The rapid growth of social media platforms that enable fast, low-cost and boundless communication facilitates global citizenship and global activism.

The stickiness of poverty persists across generations, which drives people into winners and losers. The emergence of global citizenship and global activism is polarized along ethnic lines.

Shades of inequality. The distribution of digital capabilities between citizens is fragile.

Skills. Working with learning tools and machines requires new soft skills in the next generation of working environments. Repositioning workforce education systems to face the transformation of the education sector.

Social movements. The internet-boosting and national movements capture the European political landscape and post-truth politics. The inward-looking and national movements capture the European political landscape and post-truth politics.

Impact. Decisions affecting the world of tomorrow are made every day. Future choices are already today and we can’t change them anymore. The education system is already today and we can’t change the world of tomorrow anymore. The rapid growth of social media platforms that enable fast, low-cost and boundless communication facilitates global citizenship and global activism.

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Robotization enables either fully or partly automated services. Intelligent, connected and self-learning machines pose unexpected ethical and existential challenges and threaten the protection of vulnerable groups. The over-reliance on technology takes away the aspect of human interaction.

Diverse human-centricity

Digitalization helps to increase the use of flexible working arrangements such as working from home. More people can choose to combine family and work.

Family and gender roles are transforming and affecting the labor market. Welfare services need to be adaptable to the diverse needs of the new family models. Family ties are becoming more important again but diversity is the new standard.

The rise of the silver economy changes attitudes towards older people. The elderly become excluded by digital technologies. Only 3% of enterprises in the silver economy design processes accessible to them.

Increasing globalization benefits high-performing professionals and punishes low-performing workers. Many occupations are threatened by the automation of work. Traditional employment is significantly reduced, while the sharing economy with digital platforms creates new working opportunities.

Digital crowd platforms enable new forms of organization and innovation, e.g. digital craftsmanship. Digital hobbies such as gaming and content creation become valuable assets in the labor market.

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USER VOICE

REAL TESTIMONIES FROM PARTICIPANTS AND USERS OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT
How can storytelling inform social investment? User involvement runs through the heart of the Innovative Social Investment: Strengthening communities in Europe (InnoSI) project and the core aim is to gather ‘User Voice’ on a range of social investment and innovation programmes from across Europe. The models of Community Reporting inform our programme design and can be used independently of each other or brought together (as the diagram below shows) to create multi-layered storytelling experiences.

These models of Community Reporting inform our programme to provide rich qualitative data to foster ethical research and policy making. By bringing together various points of view on a subject of digital media to present a range of perspectives on a subject, Community Reporting can help to foster dialogue between different points of view on the issues and topics that are pertinent to them. By sharing their stories on the issues and topics that are pertinent to them, people can engage in a dialogue between various points of view on a subject.

Innovation, education, and integration into society.

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Impact

Engaging people in Community Reporting activities as part of InnoSI contributes to the strong element of user involvement and voice that runs through the wider project. For the individuals who have participated in the Community Reporting activities it has also been an enabling experience. In essence, the storytelling activities were emotional and resonated strongly with the storytellers. However, in some cases, the storytellers were self-conscious and felt uncomfortable with the process. To address this, the facilitators provided some useful insights and suggestions on how to overcome these issues. One particular issue raised was the fear of speaking in front of the audience. The facilitators advised the storytellers to focus on their own experience and to speak from the heart. They emphasized the importance of connecting with the audience and sharing stories that are meaningful and authentic. In addition, the facilitators encouraged the storytellers to practice their stories beforehand to build confidence and establish a connection with the audience.

Personal Monologues:

In this type of story, people record themselves talking about a particular topic, experience, or life journey. These stories are planned in a variety of different ways such as mind-mapping exercises, story and ideas boards, and story element planning sheets. These tools enable people to gather their ideas and structure their thoughts in their own ways before they tell their story. An example of this practice is Jorge's story about unemployment in Spain.

In-person workshops:

In-person workshops are conducted to provide hands-on training and training-the-trainer programmes. These workshops are designed to empower participants to become facilitators and trainers, leading to the delivery of Community Reporting on a larger scale. The workshops cover various topics and focus on developing the skills and knowledge necessary for effective facilitation and training. The workshops also include interactive and experiential learning activities, allowing participants to practice and refine their skills in a supportive environment.

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Here is an example from the community reporters trained during the InnoSI user voice program. His name is Juan Carlos and he tells the story of Spain's lost generation. Stories such as that told by Juan Carlos can be used by researchers to gain insights to people's real experiences of social investment.

Juan Carlos feels he is part of a lost generation. He finished his studies in philosophy but couldn't find a job. He belongs to the lost generation of people with studies but without experience. After the crisis they fired lot of people with experience and it is impossible to compete with them. The situation is going to get worse because the new generation will be like them, with training, without experience, but younger. The last step is that with all this time without experience and without qualifications it is impossible to compete with them. The situation is going to get worse because the new generation will be like them, with training, without experience. After the crisis they fired lot of people without experience. After the crisis they fired lot of people. This situation makes him feel powerless because you cannot help at home, you are without a job and you can't work without working, they won't have a pension.

Juan Carlos works at a soup kitchen where he volunteers sharing his knowledge with other people and he was lucky to find the soup kitchen where he works as volunteer sharing his knowledge with other people and now he feels that he can help at home, he is without a job and you can't work without working, they won't have a pension.

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Hear his whole story at https://communityreporter.net/story/lost-generation
THE
INNO3I
CASE STUDIES
FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE TO OCCUPATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR THE ELDERLY
The INNOSI project contains a series of 20 in-depth case studies, which include a wide variety of concepts related to the social investment paradigm. These studies are designed to:

- Youth guarantee and non-stop guidance centre (Finland)
- User-driven development of public services in Kainuu (Finland)
- "Active Regardless of Age": Government Programme for Older Peoples' Social Activity (Poland)
- Assistance from "A" to "Z": Professional activation of homeless people (Poland)
- An Integrated Intervention for Connecting Vocational Schools Graduates with the Labour Market (Greece)
- Promotion and Strengthening of Women's Participation in Trade Unions and Their Representative Bodies (Greece)
- Personalised plans in Sardinia (Italy)
- The integrated system of early childhood education in the city of Monaco (Germany)
- Work and family in the frame of the reconciliation of work and family (Germany)
- The Study hall (Hungary)
- The Social Land Program in Hungary
- The resurgence of active employment policies in the city of Valencia (Spain)
- Are cooperatives a solution? Social investment and the causes of energy poverty: "Multi-Bauwirtschaft", Germany
- Social care (ECEC) in English-Konstanz (Germany)
- The integrated system of early childhood education in the frame of the reconciliation of work and family (Germany)
- Moving well (UK)
- Troubled families in Greater Manchester (UK)
- Exploring how a civil society public partnership matters for social impact (Sweden)
- Taking advantage of newly-arrived pupils' earlier experiences and knowledge – A Swedish School Reform Project
- "Tanoda": The study hall (Hungary)
- Reconciliation of Work and Family in the Frame of the "Audit Berufundfamilie" (Germany)
- MAMBA – labour market integration for refugees and asylum seekers in the city of Munich (Germany)
- Flying start (industrial neighborhood) - The Green Sticht (industrial neighborhood) in Utrecht (Netherlands)
- Urban farming in Utrecht (Netherlands)
- Urban farming in Utrecht (Netherlands)
- Youth Guarantee and Non-stop Guidance Centre (Kenya)
- User-driven development of public services in Kenya
- Social investment paradigm. These studies are designed to provide insights into various aspects of social investment, including youth guarantee programs, user-driven development of public services, and user-driven development of social investment policies.
The 'Tanoda' programme is a complex programme that helps increase the chances of disadvantaged (especially Roma) children for social integration and also strives towards the implementation of equal opportunity in education and in the everyday life. The programme aims to help students with multiple disadvantages to be more successful at school, to continue their studies and, in this way, to boost their chances in the labour market. It aims to individually develop each participant’s personality using various methods with free time and educational activities.

The 'Tanoda' programme is a complex extracurricular education program and an effective tool for social integration of disadvantaged children.
Key policy implications

Tanoda - The Study Hall

The program is based on individual needs and alternative, informal elements of experiential education.

The Tanoda's are organized by civil associations as a grassroots initiative.

Involvement of volunteering work in the process.

Networking between the people in the children's environment and the institutions.

The program features methods that assist learning.

The program focuses on developing personal competencies.

The program ensures the shared experience of the child.

The program provides a safe and inclusive environment for disadvantaged children to compensate for the lack of socialization and to prevent falling behind at school.

Involvement of volunteering work in the process.

Networking between the people in the children's environment and the institutions.

The program ensures the shared experience of the child.

The program focuses on developing personal competencies.

The program provides a safe and inclusive environment for disadvantaged children to compensate for the lack of socialization and to prevent falling behind at school.

Main findings

In respect to academic achievements, no significant effects of the program could be detected, but improvement tendencies in the case of the children taking part in the program could be observed. We concluded that 39.6% of children did not perceive any changes, they did not get better or worse school grades. 56% of children could improve their school grades due to the developmental activities, while 44% of them received worse grades from one or more school subjects. The year earlier, considering one or more school subjects, the share of children did not receive significant grades from any subject.

In the case of the children taking part in the program, the results of the study hall program could be deducted from the improvement effects of the program. Considering the fact that the target group has multiple disadvantages (socio-cultural background described above, the school environment described above, the lack of learning opportunities), the results are significant. It is possible that without the study hall program, more students would have received worse school grades, and presumably we would not see any improvement in school grades.
Although 51 children out of the 91 targeted children could improve their school grades in at least one school subject during the period examined, the outstanding impact for beneficiaries of this short-cycle program were primarily significant on the non-cognitive areas: “works independently with few errors,” “has become more reliable,” “slow development,” “has improved their average result,” “the development of these abilities,” “better academic results,” “the orientation of sense of success,” “has become cooperative and motivated,” “development of social cooperative and moderated,” “development of social responsibility,” “the orientation of success,” “has became significant,” “the orientation of success of others,” “teacher adequate,” “the development of these abilities,” “better academic results,” “the orientation of sense of success.” The analysis of the data also verifies that the results of the development were considered positive by the teachers too. They learned new methods and developed, in most cases, new relationships also with problematic children, closed by any children with positive evaluation.

During the program, it became more and more visible that there were differences in the children’s family background, their housing circumstances, their fields of interest and their development. What seems to be visible for the teachers is that success is influenced by several aspects; both the family background and the educational program are determinative. The teacher didn’t just teach but really nurtured, in the truest sense of the word, played unintentionally, but taught in a playful way during everyday activities. And what was most important, is that, as I said, the teacher taught, nurtured and loved the children. And the language of love, activities carried out through it, those will definitely stick with the children.

Interviewee No. 35 - expert

An important impact of the program is the network created between the people in the children's environment and the institutions. The program ensures the shared experience between the people in the children’s environment and the school. Although the program was successful in improving the school grades of many children, it also contributed to the development of non-cognitive areas such as teamwork, cooperation, and responsibility.

Results were achieved not only in the area of education but also in other areas of life, fostering the integration process of the children. I think in the future, this type of program will be very important.

“...I think with us in the Tanoda they did not just receive a program where they did not just receive academic knowledge, which was very important, but an environment where they did not just receive academic knowledge but also a place where they could develop their social skills and their ability to work in a team. They are more motivated, more social, excelling in their attention to detail, to everything. They do not lose any detail, even if it’s something small. They are very focused on the tasks at hand. They are very responsible, very punctual, and they have developed a sense of responsibility towards their own responsibilities as well. They are very good in coming up with solutions to problems. I think this is very important for their development.”

Children have developed in many areas because they have become wider in their thinking. These children were to much lagging behind compared to the city schools and to catch up with all those, but they still enjoyed coming... More interested. Several of them go to do sport for example. They also pay attention to healthier eating now, it has become important for them. They are more focused, more adroit, exactly because they have become wider in their thinking. These children have developed in every area.
of the child and the parent which develops parental competencies. The parent and the child can also evaluate the child's progress at school and the Tanoda.

In summary, we can state that the project has shown extraordinary success, if we consider the situation of the target group. However, the project was of a low budget, which also indicates a high risk for the program in the future, because with long-term shortage of funds, the project and its extension may not operate effectively.

Further information

For further information on InnoSI: Innovation in Social Investment: approaches to social investment from the scientific perspective, visit our website at http://innosi.eu/.
Exploring how a civil society-public partnership matters for social impact

OVERVIEW

Sweden

The case study analyses the abilities of Gothenburg municipality to address the challenge of newcomer immigrant children without parents' reception and integration through an innovative form of collaborative partnership between municipality and nine voluntary organisations (idéburna oﬀentliga partnerskap, IOP). This unique partnership – the largest and economically heaviest cross-sector collaboration (IOP) in Sweden – is explored against its ambitions to establish new patterns of more equal and long-term relations with civil society, in contrast to traditional contracts and grants. The unique IOP partnership, being the largest and economically heaviest cross-sector collaboration (IOP) in Sweden, is explored against its ambitions to establish new patterns of more equal and long-term relations with civil society, in contrast to traditional contracts and grants. This unique IOP partnership, being the largest and economically heaviest cross-sector collaboration (IOP) in Sweden, is explored against its ambitions to establish new patterns of more equal and long-term relations with civil society, in contrast to traditional contracts and grants.

Innovative civil society-public partnerships for the reception and integration of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in Sweden

A case of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children

Reception and integration in Sweden

Exploring how a civil society-public partnership matters for social impact

Innovative civil society-public partnerships for the reception and integration of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in Sweden

OVERVIEW
Civil society public partnerships and social impact

Key policy implications

How a civil society public partnership matters for social impact

Civil society public partnerships and social impact

Innovative organisational elements

IOP are innovative in a number of respects. In regards to their function and impact, IOP are innovative in regards to their function and impact. The political support truly matters for the implementation and social impact of IOP.

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Partnership Impact for Services

The study concludes that the unique partnership impact and the collective value for the targeted unaccompanied minors lies in what the partners can offer and achieve together rather than by individual services. The partnership arrangement not only enabled initiating new personalized services, coordination and responsibilities for which were placed at different organisations, but it also enabled smoother collaboration around their planning and implementation and especially their timing, tailoring and complementarity, disregarding all challenges of newly evolving partnership.

Several major factors may be highlighted for partnership success in its policies and its impact so far. Firstly, a shared understanding and commitment to the new social challenge and secondly, understanding that such a complex challenge requires collaboration across organisations where public sector actors admit their dependency on civil society and where civil society organisations see each other as collaborators rather than competitors.

Thirdly, IOP was designed in a way as to allow the unique offer of complementary services have both individually and especially cumulatively achieved positive impact in increasing newcomer children well-being and for those that are allowed to stay chances to integration.

Friend family

A majority of partnership 130-150 children (fluctuating number) have been matched with Swedish families in 2016 with the aim to establish a longer-term private relation. The interest among children has been great (ca. 99%) and almost all matched children have appreciated the friend family and support in their daily life and received the attendance possibilities for 1-1.5 year. Children especially appreciated the family activities, like going fishing, playing games, family gardening activities, or just six and talk. Some young people have been offered an own gardening plot. Yet another received friend family help with taking lessons for a driver’s license. The service had an additional impact also for the friend families who felt satisfaction with being able to give youngers possibilities to establish links with the Swedish civil society, learn more about Sweden and their city, practice language and develop new skills through a variety of leisure time services. Thus integration was approached from a holistic perspective. Overall access to more than one of services resulted in a cumulative effect. One of the most appreciated and frequently used services among the partnership youngsters was the friend family making and psychological counseling.

Partnership Impact for beneficiaries

While the youngsters did not use all of the partnership services, they have gained access to social networks and more knowledge on job practice. In short, the unique offer of complementary services have both individually and especially cumulatively achieved positive impact in increasing newcomer children well-being and for those that are allowed to stay chances to integration.
Political context matters

Even if partnership results are undeniably positive several important factors hindered more positive effects. Constant fluctuation of youngsters in and out of partnership housings and services often for reasons out of partnership control, youngsters' traumatic war and asylum experiences only worsened by the legal changes in asylum laws, procedures and increasingly harsh political climate. Thus the political context and climate truly mattered for the implementation and social impact of collective partnership action.

Economic impact

The Gothenburg IOP partnership is unique in its scale and focus although by 2017 there are ca 56 local and regional IOP partnerships on social and welfare services in Sweden. There has been a discussion in several other municipalities about applying similar model for newcomer reception but the recent changes in government newcomer policy sets new challenges for IOPs in this policy area.

As this partnership has just been initiated in May 2015 and it has taken time to define and develop the services to address children needs the study was not yet able to grasp all the positive impact and assess its economic effects. It is clear though that the services in their entirety have positive effects that are difficult to achieve by other collaboration models and organisational arrangements. The positive mid to long-term economic effects of children wellbeing and integration effects outweigh the involved public and civil society costs. However the changing political context and legal frameworks on social and welfare services in Sweden have shifted the focus from mid-to and long-term to emergency measures. As this partnership has just been initiated in May 2015 and it has taken time to define and develop the services to address children needs the study was not yet able to grasp all the positive impact and assess its economic effects. It is clear though that the services in their entirety have positive effects that are difficult to achieve by other collaboration models and organisational arrangements. The positive mid to long-term economic effects of children wellbeing and integration effects outweigh the involved public and civil society costs. However the changing political context and legal frameworks on social and welfare services in Sweden have shifted the focus from mid-to and long-term to emergency measures.

Lessons from Gothenburg IOP

As these partnerships are mainly driven by the political will rather than clear legal frameworks the importance of local and national political culture and driving actors cannot be dismissed enough. Local and national political culture and driving actors will either hinder or help frameworks the implementation of these partnerships are mainly driven by the political will.

EU are needed to educate political decision makers. Lessons from Gothenburg IOP are needed to educate political decision makers.

Further information

For further information on InnoSI: Innovation in Social Investment: approaches to social investment from the scientific perspective, visit our website at http://innosi.eu/ To access the related community reporter material, visit https://www.kau.se/innovativa-sociala-satsningar-for-nyanlanda-ensamkommande-ungas-integration-i-sverige
Labour Market Integration

In the frame of the case study we evaluated the innovativeness, implementation and impact of social investment in the field of labour market integration of refugees and asylum seekers. The investigation describes ways of implementing social investment and helps to find a strategy to adapt effective and efficient social policy instruments which can enable people to cope with their social investment needs. Over time, social policy becomes a preventative long-term strategy with social services or universal access to child care. In this view, social welfare mechanisms through education, training, social security and other instruments which can enable people to cope with the term social investment are referred to as social countermeasures.

In the context of the MAMBA-Programme, the case study of labour market integration for refugees and asylum seekers in the city of Münster (NRW), Germany, we evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of social policy instruments for different policy fields and countries. With the term 'social investment' we refer to social policy instruments which aim at enabling people to cope with future risks through education, training, social services or universal access to child care. In this view, social policy becomes a preventative long-term strategy with social welfare mechanisms through education, training, social security and other instruments which can enable people to cope with their social investment needs. Over time, social policy becomes a preventative long-term strategy with social services or universal access to child care. In this view, social welfare mechanisms through education, training, social security and other instruments which can enable people to cope with their social investment needs.
Key policy implications

Investment in intersectoral exchange and personalized services are impactful to integrate refugees and asylum seekers into the labor market.

Intensive personal support lowers barriers to institutions and helps to offer targeted services for individual problems. Therefore, counselors must be aware of the target group's needs through trainings and information.

Comprehensive case management provides hands-on support to avoid dropouts at transition points. The basis of this approach is the development of a multidisciplinary network.

However, it is evident from the interviews that MAMBA's advantages and potential for several issues (mainly the legal restrictions) have been overlooked.

The Integrationsrichtlinie Bund has been conceived at federal level by experts and politicians to integrate refugees and asylum seekers with cumulative placement obstacles into society and the labor market. Therefore, networks with specific partners (e.g., refugee and migrant organizations) are not obligatory, but the jobcenter is intended.

These should focus on the individual deficits of migrants compared to the German labor market structure, and tailor participant-focused measures that lead to enhanced employability of the participants. The regulation of measures and structures to be funded is comparatively strict with limited freedom to maneuver.

Financiers may state conditions of effectiveness and efficiency, but should let local actors adapt to their specific circumstances.

The advantage of a multidisciplinary network can also be its challenge. Different approaches and ideas of the actors led to disparities in the beginning, and the repeated adjustment of the network structure has been necessary.

MAMBA's actors with their long-term experience, local responsibilities, and individual goals are working as creatively as possible within the given regulations and funding restrictions.

Thus, they managed to focus on individual hindrances to employment and living conditions and develop solutions that are tailored to the local labor market and society. The interviews and internal documents disclose disparities at the beginning, for instance, when the GGUA tries to improve the living conditions of refugees and asylum seekers. However, it has become clear that the network structure is important to integrate refugees and asylum seekers into the labor market.
seekers and the HBZ intends to ensure a pool of skilled workers in the handicrafts branch, both focuses and targets can concur for one person. However, the network soon got aware of this problem and solved it through a process of understanding and accepting each other. Furthermore, regularly meetings and personal communication guarantee the stability of the network.

The funding insecurity is more severe and leads to a lack of planning, reduces the attractiveness of the MAMBA programme as employer, risks a high staff turnover and prevents the sustainability of services for refugees and asylum seekers. Thereby, important expertise and partnerships could get lost and must expensively be built up again when the situation gets more forcing.

Impact & Implications

The network structure of MAMBA guarantees a targeted and seamless support of refugees and asylum seekers. Low threshold access services like women cafés lower barriers for the first contact with the target group. At the same time the first contact organisations GGUA and JAZ are experts in stabilizing (young) migrants financially, socially and mentally. With personal counselling, guidance and particularly time the trustful relationship is built up.

Comprehensive case management provides hand in hand assistance at the transition points. The individual prospects are developed jointly for each participant. This calls for close relationships and low bureaucratic hindrances between the usually separated institutions. The MAMBA network was able to establish mutual respect between the members through regular meetings, short communication channels and open doors. The momentum of the HBZ friends to ensure a pool of skilled workers in the handicrafts branch, both focuses and targets can concur for one person. However, the network soon got aware of this problem and solved it through a process of understanding and accepting each other. Furthermore, regularly meetings and personal communication guarantee the stability of the network.
Further information
For further information on InnoSI: Innovation in Social Investment: approaches to social investment from the scientific perspective, visit our website at http://innosi.eu/
You can find the case study description also in German at http://www.uni-muenster.de/IfPol/InnoSI/index.html

To view the Community Reporting video with a personal experience of the case study please follow the link below:
https://youtu.be/ORzdaExt3WA?list=PL1vtHOjD7gN1wSC3qh-V9TiOq075zzP4

Already, many companies would like to hire refugees or asylum seekers, but they hesitate due to legal and practical barriers and the future uncertainty. The MAMBA counsellors reduce these obstacles by clarifying the situation and matching the needs of client and potential employer.

Since the first setup started in 2008, more than 1,400 persons participated in the MAMBA programme. In the second round, MAMBA 2 reached about 1,000 participants, of which 340 (34%) could be placed successfully into employment, vocational training or long-term qualification measures. For the ongoing third round, MAMBA 3 envisions to support 800 participants until the end of 2019 and to generate a placement rate of 40%. According to the involved organizations, MAMBA 3 is on the right track to meet this ambitious target.

For the second round of the MAMBA programme we tried to show the economic impact through calculations of the programme cost compared to savings due to earlier or more permanent labour market access. We can state an economic return of the social investment in the MAMBA project from the second year of labour market participation of €30,000 (€12,000 per successfully integrated participant). For every following year, about €12,000 of public payments can be saved through early labour market integration or vocational training. Thus, the MAMBA project can be perceived as a very impactful social investment.
The integrated system of early childhood education and care in Emilia-Romagna Region (ECEC)

· Exploring in which ways ECEC services can be beneficial to a wide array of actors – children, families, and local communities – who were directly involved in the project.

· Collecting knowledge on how quality and accessibility of ECEC services could be improved through integrated governance (partnership between public, private NFP, and local community stakeholders).

· Analysing, through a case study approach, the integrated system of ECEC services in Emilia-Romagna Region as an example of good practice of social economy initiatives that proactively engage with local actors, including children, their families, and the communities in which they are living.

OVERVIEW

The Report presents the results of an eight-month research study undertaken under the INNOSI project framework, pursuing three main objectives:

- Exploring in which ways ECEC services can be beneficial to a wide array of actors – children, families, and local communities – who were directly involved in the project.
- Collecting knowledge on how quality and accessibility of ECEC services could be improved through integrated governance (partnership between public, private NFP, and local community stakeholders).
- Analysing, through a case study approach, the integrated system of ECEC services in Emilia-Romagna Region as an example of good practice of social economy initiatives that proactively engage with local actors, including children, their families, and the communities in which they are living.
The integrated system of early childhood education and care (ECC) in Emilia-Romagna Region

Key policy implications

- The development of a collaborative vision that actively encourages participation of families and community stakeholders to improve the management of ECC institutions.
- The development of high-quality ECC is connected to the generation of innovative forms of public governance: local and regional networks, partnerships with parents, and coalitions for policy advocacy. The evidence gathered highlights that ECC quality is more likely to be the result of joint actions inscribed within a competent system rather than the direct consequence of practitioners' individual competences.
- The case study showed how high-quality ECC provision is achieved through the co-creation and sharing of knowledge and experiences generated by innovative forms of public governance, local and regional networks, and partnerships with parents.
- The provision of continuing professional development activities that are comprised in the form of "laboratories for social change" empowering ECC professionals for social change, and other relevant stakeholders.
- A strong focus on continuing professional development activities that are comprised in the form of "laboratories for social change" empowering ECC professionals and other relevant stakeholders.
Main findings

In line with the findings of the European Commission’s study ‘CoRe: Competence Requirements in ECEC’ (Urban et al., 2011), the evidence gathered from the case study analysis underline that the QUALITY of educational and care practices enacted in early childhood settings is more likely to be the RESULT OF JOINT ACTIONS INSCRIBED WITHIN A COMPETENT SYSTEM rather than the direct consequence of practitioners’ individual competences. In the cases of social innovation that were examined, the key-factors contributing to the successful development of high quality ECEC practices are connected to:

- The elaboration of a regulatory framework ensuring an even level of structural quality across ECEC services in relation to:
  - Coordination, mentoring and guidance of professionals at team level, practitioners’ joint work opportunities and non-contact time for participating in collective meetings, in-house professional development, action-research projects (approx. 80-120 hours/year) and meeting with parents;

- A shared pedagogical vision that actively encourages the participation of families and community stakeholders to the management of ECEC institutions: in this sense, the early childhood institutions are conceived as a public good (see box 1 under par. 4.4.1), and the participation of families in the running of the ECEC services is seen as a negotiation of competencies and responsibilities.

- The presence of a coordination infrastructure and participatory networks at municipal, provincial (CPP) and regional level which sustain bottom-up innovation and the scaling up of successful initiatives through the documentation and exchange of good practices...
  - In this sense continuing professional development activities are organised in the form of ‘laboratories for social change’ (Manini, 2006) –empowering ECEC professionals rather than as ‘expert led training’ aimed at the acquisition of predetermined skills.

- Inter-agency cooperation among professionals and institutions operating across different sectors (e.g. healthcare, social welfare, education) for the welfare of young children and their families at all levels of the system (from the local community level to the inter-departmental coordination of the regional government).

- Policy decision-making processes that are carried out in close consultation with ECEC professionals –such as the pedagogical coordination networks (CPP) –with community advocacy groups and with other relevant stakeholders.

- The coordination of educational initiatives with other relevant educational initiatives in order to promote and enhance the integration of young children and their families into the local community life of different ECEC services.
Impact & Implications

The lessons learnt from the case studies analysis point out that CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE NEEDED for the successful development of social innovation in the ECEC field. Such conditions encompass:

> The presence of a coherent system of public policies providing a regulatory framework according to which funding to public and private-NFP provision could be systematically provided on the basis of accessibility and quality requirement satisfaction (e.g. inclusion of children with special needs, income-related fees favoring the participation of low-income families, reasonable adult:child ratio, pedagogical coordination, amount of paid working hours without children allowing staff to participate in collegial meetings and ongoing professional development activities available for staff free of charge).

> A shared commitment to ECEC as a public good at all levels of governance – from the regional level, to the local level to the level of ECEC service providers – which encourage bottom-up policy advocacy and sustains innovation through responsive policy-making processes.

> Traditions of civic engagement and educational activism are present or emerging in the local community.

> The initiatives aimed to the development of ECEC services are driven by a commitment to children’s rights and social justice – starting from parents and communities groups – rather than from a ‘return of investment’ rationale (e.g. ECEC services viewed as profitable assets).

Further information

For further information on InnoSI: Innovation in Social Investment: approaches to social investment from the scientific perspective, visit our website at http://innosi.eu/

To view the Community Reporting video with a personal experience of the case study please follow the link below

www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL1vtHOJr7gN3zKX7Kt-0maRSDFD-v3moC
SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO SOCIAL INVESTMENT
Impact

Regional variation:
The key implication for our project is that for effective impact we will need a range of innovative ways of implementing and financing social welfare systems to appeal to a wide range of policy-makers and stakeholders in different European countries.

Wide range of potential stakeholders:
Stakeholders will include national and European-level policymakers and third and private sector organisations across Europe who currently or who might in the future be involved in implementing and financing social welfare systems.

Relevance:
There is an extensive literature on knowledge mobilisation that consistently shows that there is no guarantee that even methodologically robust and clearly documented research findings will influence policy and practice. The key implications of this for our project are that research must be translated and that translation should involve research and policy intermediaries.

Timeliness:
The social welfare policy environment is fast moving. Innovations in social welfare that look promising now may not be useful in 5 to 10 years’ time.

Fiscal consolidation/austerity:
Virtually all EU countries are to some extent affected by the need to reduce spending and tackle debt – not just at national/federal level but also and even to some extent by the need to reduce spending in regions and municipalities. This means that knowledge and evidence will be crucial.

Fiscal consolidation/policy intermediaries:
Research, evidence and policy intermediaries are important. The social welfare policy environment is fast moving. Innovations in social welfare that look promising now may not be useful in 5 to 10 years’ time.

Building new relationships between organisations in different sectors can be very challenging in terms of legal contracts and financing. This is difficult to achieve in practice.

Intermediaries:
Innovations in social welfare will need to involve intermediaries and that intermediaries should involve policy.

Research and policy intermediaries:• Intermediaries are involved in translating research into policy recommendations, but they are not always explicitly involved in the process.

Research and policy intermediaries:• Intermediaries are involved in translating research into policy recommendations, but they are not always explicitly involved in the process.

The key implications of this for our project are that research must be translated and that translation should involve research and policy intermediaries.

European countries:
European countries are facing similar challenges when it comes to implementing social welfare policies that are effective and innovative. However, the need to involve intermediaries in this process is crucial.

Regional variation:
The key implication for our project is that effective implementation of social welfare policies will require a wide range of innovative ways of implementing and financing. This means that knowledge and evidence will be crucial.
SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO SOCIAL INVESTMENT

The question

What is the current state of research and scientific debate on the 'Social Investment' policy paradigm in European countries? Why has this new paradigm and strategy of social policy been established and developed by social scientists and policymakers?

Findings

Many social scientists, who emphasize the importance of social investment, link the concept with the activation of the state and the development of social services, with an emphasis on social innovation rather than financial benefit.

Social investment is often presented as an alternative to traditional welfare state approaches. It emphasizes the need for state intervention and the control of market forces in order to improve both economic and social results of social policy actions. Defining a 'Social Investment' perspective is difficult because the literature contains different ideas about the role of the state in shaping social policy systems.

European Union institutions have had a large influence on the social investment model. Important contributions have highlighted the potential of social investment as a new perspective on or even a new paradigm for social policy in European countries.

Social investment is often presented as an alternative to traditional welfare state approaches. It emphasizes the need for state intervention and the control of market forces in order to improve both economic and social results of social policy actions.

The existing scientific literature calls for the further development of a 'Social Investment' perspective in the current academic debate and concepts widespread in the current academic debate and policy making.

The question

What is the current state of research and scientific debate on the 'Social Investment' policy paradigm in European countries? Why has the new paradigm and strategy of social policy been established and developed by social scientists and policymakers?
The social investment paradigm is a new concept, hence its criticism is based on short-term assessments of implemented solutions and possible future consequences of undertaken actions. Different approaches to social investment can be distinguished. The social investment strategy is promoted by both social democratic academics and Third Way proponents. Their analyses show many common areas of understanding and focus on the role of incentives for activation and the concept of social investment. They find many similarities in addressing social investment strategies and the welfare state and identify common directions of social investment strategies. Therefore, some critical arguments apply only to a specific approach to social investment or the entire concept.
The social economy is a more encompassing concept than the market economy. Although money may be involved in the trade of goods and services, the transaction is contextualised in the society of those who take part. The background to, and motivation of, the social economy is comprised of the strengthening of relationships, social norms and communities; the addressing of public goods; and the consideration of non-financial returns.

It follows, investors in this economy must consider social as well as financial returns.”

K. Albertson Manchester Metropolitan University
Social investment

The question

How, and to what extent, have EU member countries adopted welfare systems which incorporate aspects of social investment in the last twenty years? The quantitative and comparative study focuses on social investment strategies across 28 European member states. The aim is to map out and explore the effectiveness of different social investment strategies. An overview of macro-level welfare performance consists of a review of available macro-indicators to assess welfare performance in the light of social investment decisions.

Findings

Data confirm to some extent the interpretation of a quiet revolution (Hemerijck 2015) and challenge it for other and fundamental reasons. The thesis of a stable European welfare system proceeding in a slow but progressive way is confirmed. There are no clear trends towards more social investment. In particular, there is not a clear trade-off neither between compensatory and social investment spending, nor between social spending for elderly and social spending for childhood and youth.

By considering total social expenditure, there is an upward trend for almost all countries from 1995-2000 to 2008-2013. Support for parents’ labour market participation is the new real trend for most EU countries. By considering total social expenditure, data show an upward trend for almost all countries from 1995-2000 to 2008-2013. Support for parents’ labour market participation is the new real trend for most European countries.

European states show a small growth in public expenditure for education. The social investment core shift from activation policies for market exclusion to policies that support women to save time for work is an important insight. The idea of a convergence around the compensatory social policies could mean that the quiet revolution will slow down, giving way to a stronger trend towards austerity.

The life-course analysis shows the importance of old age education, but not a trend towards convergence. European states show a small growth in public expenditure for education.

The question

“CAPITALISM OR SHAKEN WELFARE REVOLUTION?”
Impact

The social investment core is shifting from the activation policies for market exclusion to policies that support women to free time for work. The core of activation policies is not as strong as that of time freeing.

If social investment approach advocated policy re-orientation from the "numerator" to the "denominator", the process to increase the "denominator" pertains the augment of paid workers, but not a process of human capital upgrading.

Since the crisis, things have become more complicated. Data show a double movement: a first moment of Keynesian policies that have an impact on social spending and a second period of the neo-liberal retrenchment.

The idea of a convergence around the compensatory social policies that have an impact on social spending and a second period of the neo-liberal retrenchment also forced to buy time through compensatory policies that serve to prop up the system in crisis.

The social investment approach to free time for work is not as strong as that of time freeing. The core of activation policies is not as strong as that of time freeing.

The social investment core is shifting from the activation policies for market exclusion to policies that support women to free time for work.
the question: DELIVERING OUTCOMES FROM THE SOCIAL ECONOMY

What role has the social economy played in the welfare policy areas analysed in the Innosi project? To what extent is the social economy relevant for the development, implementation and financing of social investments. What is the impact of social investment in European countries on the social economy?

Findings

All countries under observation invest in the reconciliation of work and family, with the aim of improving the social and economic situation of women and men. However, the part they play varies. In a variety of countries, the social economy is considered to be a valuable element of social policy. In others, its role is seen as more limited. The level of involvement varies across countries, with some countries having a more developed social economy than others. However, in many countries, there is a growing recognition of the importance of the social economy in achieving social and economic objectives. This recognition is reflected in the increasing number of policies and initiatives aimed at supporting the social economy. The social economy is often seen as a means of promoting social inclusion, reducing inequality and enhancing social cohesion. However, the extent to which it is able to achieve these objectives depends on a range of factors, including the level of state support, the level of private sector involvement and the degree of social innovation. Overall, the social economy has the potential to make a significant contribution to the development of a more equitable and inclusive society.
Newcomers in reconciliation policies - with incoherent policies and attempts to reform family policies to a social investment perspective with low effectiveness - are Hungary, Spain, Italy, Greece, and the UK. Spain showed efforts to reform the framework for parents’ labour market participation until the crisis took its toll. Greece introduced flexible work arrangements, which started with the ESF programme “reconciliation of work and family” and are barely used. Hungary is also promoting part-time work after maternity leave. Reforms in Italy mainly focus on company subsidies to hire women and financial support to found one’s own business. However, these reforms do not have an impact on the employment rate of women, which is still very low in Hungary, Spain, Italy, and Greece since reconciliation policies are not comprehensive, do not follow a strategy and are subject to fiscal consolidation measures. The most important threat to a coherent reconciliation policy is the lack of a long-term perspective in the integration of different policies and funding.

The greatest growth of importance of social economy organisations can be observed in most of the countries under study in the context of child care policies. In almost all member countries of the European Union the expanding of the child care sector has been the most important concern of child care policies in recent years. In contrast to other member countries of the European Union the expanding of the child care sector has been the most important concern of child care policies in Hungary. The need for action on this issue is followed by long leave periods, which are also available in Hungary. However, Hungary’s long leave periods lead to exclusion of mothers from the labour market. The most important threat to a coherent reconciliation policy is the lack of a long-term perspective in the integration of different policies and funding.

The most important threat to a coherent reconciliation policy is the lack of a long-term perspective in the integration of different policies and funding.
to the beneficiaries, child care is a generic person-based service that requires facilities and human resources.

Social economy organisations are involved in long-term care policies in all countries of observation to a highly differing extent. Where social associations, foundations or co-operations have a traditional role in the long-term care market of Germany, Hungary, Poland or the UK and are strongly present in France, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands, those organisations are rarely involved in the policy field in Finland, Sweden and Greece. Although social economy organisations are highly involved in the policy field, some are present in France, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands. However, co-operation is a traditional role in the long-term care market of Germany. Hungarian founded or the UK and are strongly present in France, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands. Although external, social associations, foundations or co-operation is a traditional role in the long-term care market of Germany. Hungarian founded or the UK and are strongly present in France, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands. Although external, social economy organisations are involved in long-term care policies in all countries of observation to a highly differing extent.