

INCLUSIVATE

SOCIAL INNOVATION FOR
DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

POLICY FRAMEWORK

- Map and benchmark public sector innovation
- Develop knowledge and application of innovation processes and methods
- Stimulate innovation leadership
- Co-creation, adopting new service delivery models, experimentation and entrepreneurship
- Community-building: network and dissemination
- Embrace creative disruption (e.g. social media)

SOCIAL INNOVATION: A DIFFUSE CONCEPT

- Social innovation is contextual
- Best ideas are not necessarily new ideas
- Actors can be NGOs and social entrepreneurs, as well as public sector itself
- Do more, do less or do different?
- Need for matching definitions of problem and solutions between actors and stakeholders (bottom-up and top-down)

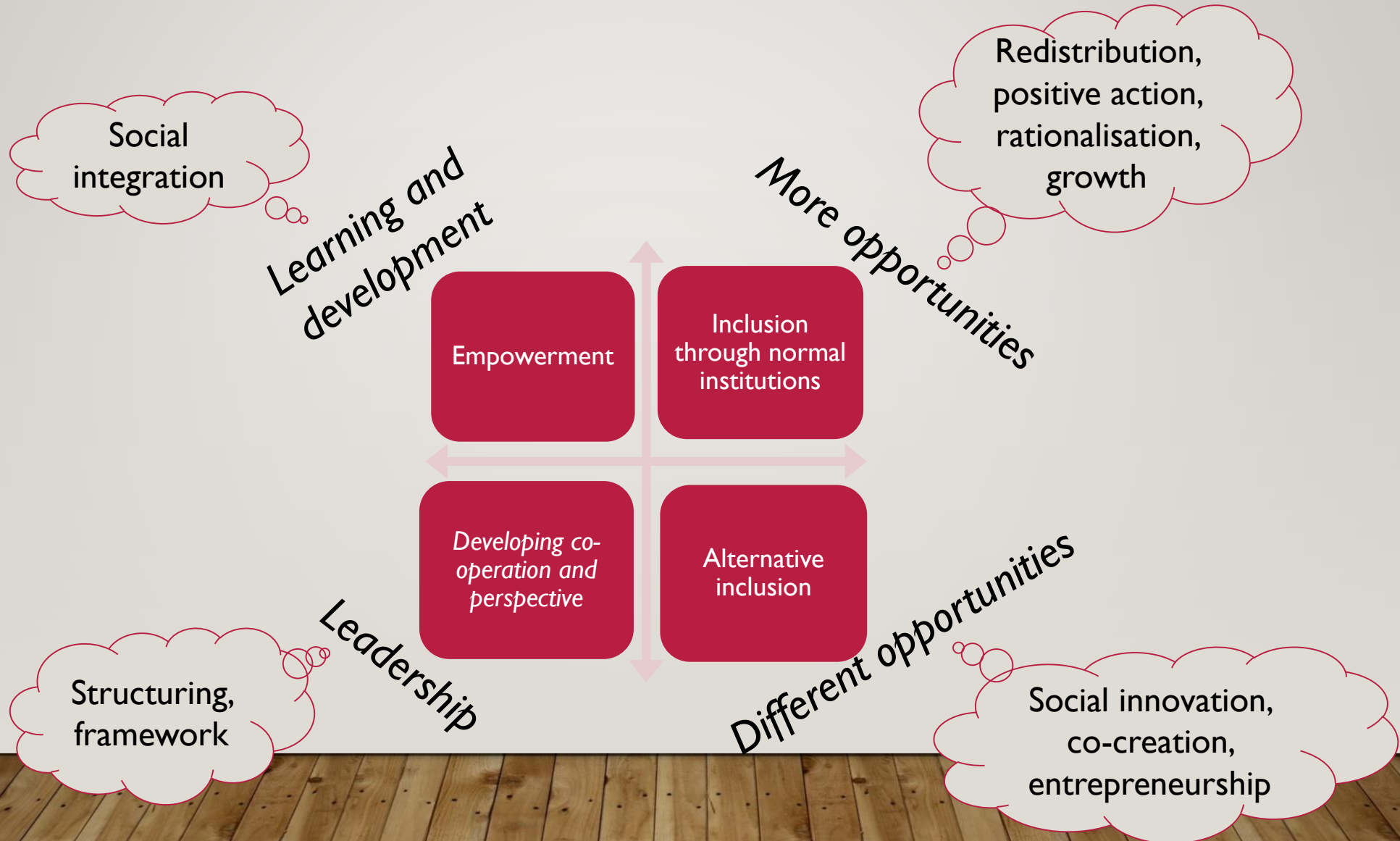
CHALLENGES OF TOP-DOWN AND BOTTOM-UP

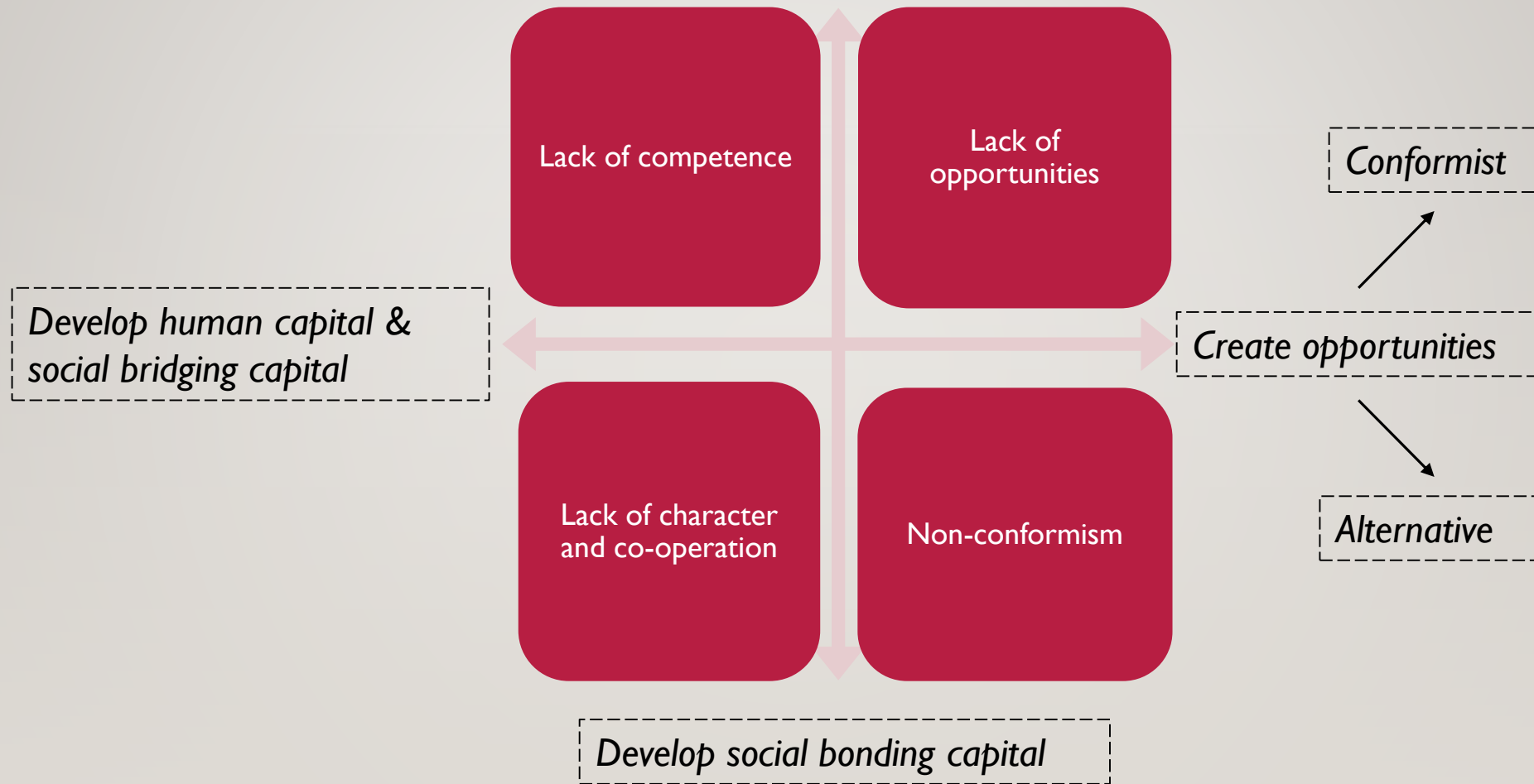
- Problems with an evidence based approach and the idea of upscaling
 - more useful for innovation followers than for innovation leaders
 - the resulting policy strategy is top-down implementation
 - how an innovation appears may not be the reason for its success
- Problems with a grass-roots approach
 - innovative practices may not be acceptable to 'the system' (innovation versus deviance)
 - grass-roots and disadvantaged groups do not automatically co-incide. How do disadvantaged groups benefit from grass-roots initiatives and how are they empowered?
 - the resulting policy strategy relies on role models

MATCHING PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Type of problem	Type of solution
Need is known, solution exists but is not available DISCRIMINATION, LACK OF MEANS	Improve availability/accessibility CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND GROWTH
New problem, no solutions available yet INCOMPETENCE	Research and development LEARNING
Problem of co-ordination LACK OF DIRECTION, CHAOS	Leadership CO-OPERATION, STRUCTURING
Unmet needs and unused potential INEFFECTIVENESS, NON-CONFORMIST SOLUTIONS	Creativity, entrepreneurship, professionalism CO-CREATION

Types of needs and types of solutions





SOCIAL INNOVATION NEEDS IN CENTRAL EU

- *Should innovation deliver direction, social integration, opportunities or change? Who are the actors and how are they experiencing/defining the problem? Is there a match between (a) the definition of the problem and (b) the ambitions and abilities of the actors? Are the gaps a problem of ambitions, of abilities or both?*
- Shrinking population and brain drain: problem of maintaining living standards (means) or of lacking competence to run institutions (social integration)? Top-down definition or bottom-up definition?
- Migration: problem of disorder, competence, discrimination or not-fitting alternative ambitions? What are the ambitions and strategies of migrant people themselves?
- Unemployment: what do unemployed people think they need for social integration – skills, ambition, opportunities or recognition of their alternative strategies?
- Stimulating social entrepreneurship: aiming for economic growth or for change?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

*QUESTIONS, COMMENTS OR
FEEDBACK ARE WELCOME!*



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