

Setting the Context – Introduction to Social Innovation

EAPN Social Innovation Task Force

Amana Ferro

Senior Policy Officer, EAPN Secretariat

EUROPEAN ANTI-POVERTY NETWORK RÉSEAU EUROPÉEN DES ASSOCIATIONS DE LUTTE CONTRE LA PAUVRETÉ ET L'EXCLUSION SOCIALE



Overview of the Presentation

- What is Social Innovation?
- What is the European Commission approach?
- Threats and Opportunities
- Next steps mandate of the Task Force



What is Social Innovation?

- Social innovation is commonly defined as new ideas (products, services and models) that simultaneously meet social needs and create new social relationships or collaborations
- Elements:
- the capacity to address social needs that traditional policy seems increasingly unable to tackle;
- the empowerment of groups and individuals;
- the willingness to change social relations.

 Social innovation is often presented as a way to increase the quality of social services and their costeffectiveness.



What is the European Commission approach?

- **EC definition:** developing new ideas, services and models to better address social issues. It invites input from public and private actors, including civil society, to improve social services.
- **EC policy approach**: part of the <u>Social Investment Package</u>; must be embedded in policy making, such as implementing <u>country</u> <u>specific recommendations</u>, including through the use of the <u>European Social Fund</u>).
- **EC funding**: The <u>Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI)</u> programme is a financing instrument at EU level to promote a high level of quality and sustainable employment, guaranteeing adequate and decent social protection, combating social exclusion and poverty and improving working conditions.
- Further reading: <u>Testing Social Policy Innovation (2014)</u> Guide.
- More information:

http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1022



What opportunities and threats for EAPN?

Opportunities:

- smaller / grassroot NGOs can more easily access funding, funding to improve NGO service provision and delivery
- social economy and social entrepreneurship are key areas to be supported
- possibility to create new partnerships and pilot innovative approaches, then expand them if they prove to work.

Threats:

- support for SI can undermine the large-scale commitment and role of the State as main service provider
- funding for new, small-scale initiatives may be used to justify austerity cuts to large-scale services which have actually been proven to work.
- danger of increasing privatization / liberalization of existing social services.



Next Steps – Mandate of the Task Force

1. EAPN Briefing on Social Innovation

- Clarify what EAPN understands by social innovation, looking at several definitions
- Clarify where we see it in the broader policy agenda
- Highlight opportunities and threats for anti-poverty NGOs

2. Development of criteria / checklist for good practice in social innovation

3. Based on the checklist, collect / map 10 good practices, collected from the EAPN membership.



Thank you for your attention!

For more information:

Amana Ferro, Senior Policy Officer amana.ferro@eapn.eu

or visit www.eapn.eu

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SQUARE DE MEEUS, 18 – 1050 BRUSSELS TEL: 0032 2 226 58 50 – FAX: 0032 2 26 58 69 www.eapn.eu - team@eapn.eu