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Abstract Booklet

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Name	Rachel Christensen
Institution	University of San Diego
Title	Social Entrepreneurship Competitions: Hoping for Funding and Gaining Valuable Experience in the Process - An Exploratory Study
Authors	Moriah Meyskens, Rachel Christensen, Patricia Márquez
Abstract	<p>The purpose of this study is to better understand the role of social entrepreneurship competitions in the start-up process through implementation of pre and post surveys. Our exploratory research suggests that many students join these competitions seeking mentors and funding, but during the process of the competition self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions are actually reduced as a result of participation. Since competitions enable participants to experience first-hand the different layers of complexity of starting a venture, participants realize the variety of steps and challenges inherent to building a start-up, and thus might have less confidence or interest in starting a venture. Our exploratory results also show that competitions help participants better understand the needs of the society they are focusing on. Finally, participants suggest that the mentorship gained through the competition is apparently more valuable than funding. In summary, although individuals might join competitions motivated by funding opportunities, they finish the process actually saving resources in the long term because through experiential learning they experience how difficult it is to actually start a venture. This insight can be used by competition organizers to better design social entrepreneurship competitions, so that participants might experience during the competition cycle even more of the complexities of starting a venture. At the same time, academics and doctoral students might conduct future research to better understand other types of knowledge gained through the competition as well as which competition activities lead to the greatest levels of transformation and learning in participants.</p>

ISIRC ID: I005

Name	Jay Friedlander
Institution	College of the Atlantic, Maine
Title	Leveraging the UN Sustainable Goals to Build a Solutions Focused Curriculum
Authors	Jay Friedlander
Abstract	<p>Studies have shown that people believe in sustainable development but are often unclear as to how to achieve their goals, and academic institutions are no different. In this session we'll explore a methodology helping higher education institutions move towards a solutions focused curriculum built around the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to bring about curricular and institutional change. In 2017, Tec de Monterrey in Mexico partnered with College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor, Maine to conduct an interdisciplinary faculty seminar to provide a toolkit and methodology for implementing the SDGs. With a growing interest in moving from sustainability theory to practice, similar seminars have taken place in over a dozen countries as far flung as Denmark, Greenland, Japan, the United States, as well as online. This session will explore how these institutions are leveraging the UN SDGs to create social innovators in the classroom, as part of a center, and across the institution.</p>

ISIRC ID: I006

Name	Jay Friedlander
Institution	College of the Atlantic, Maine
Title	Bridging the Skills-Passion Gap to Increase Impact
Authors	Jay Friedlander
Abstract	<p>Impact investors frequently lament that they had capital to deploy, but there was a dearth of social entrepreneurs possessing the skills they needed to build their organization and scale impact. Essentially the social entrepreneurs are long on passion, but short on fundamental skills needed to build and scale their organizations.</p> <p>What are these essential skills and how should they be taught? Moving beyond theory of change, design thinking and other "standard practices" of social entrepreneurship curricula, how do you embed hard business skills into a curriculum so students can accelerate venture growth and maximize impact?</p> <p>Learn about a program that provides these essential skills with remarkable results. The curriculum is built on a decade of experiences both in industry and academia. The enterprises that have gone through the program are growing at six times their peer group and raised on average nearly \$300,000. This session will explore the structure and content of this program in multiple formats to accelerate ventures and fill the skills/passion gap.</p>

ISIRC ID: 1009

Name	Alissa Bilfield
Institution	The University of Arizona
Title	Decolonizing Tea and Brewing Sustainability: Producer and Supply Chain Perspectives
Authors	Alissa Bilfield
Abstract	<p>In Sri Lanka, a growing number of small holder tea farmers are members of agricultural cooperatives, a dynamic shift in economic organization from previous colonial and post-colonial structures. In some contexts, innovative cooperative organizations have adopted a range of certification programs including fair trade, organic, and biodynamic. These certification programs require social and environmental standards that are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and theoretically promote greater economic justice, social equity, and environmental stewardship for producers. Further along the supply chain, these certifications signal to importers, retailers, and consumers the value of social and environmentally conscious procurement. However, there has been limited research to date that has explored the actual impact of cooperative organizations and the certifications that they adopt for the producers, and the implications further up the supply chain. The main objective of this research is to better understand how these organizational shifts in the modern tea industry in Sri Lanka have contributed to achieving social and environmental improvements along the supply chain, from producer to consumer. Qualitative interviews were conducted to explore the perspectives of tea cooperative members and representatives from their domestic and international supply chain. Understanding the perceptions and valuations of these varied stakeholders can provide key insights into how collective forms of economic organization such as cooperatives can catalyze more equitable and sustainable systems of production through certification schemes that are linked to emerging social procurement practices.</p>

ISIRC ID: I010

Name	Fadwa Chaker
Institution	Toulouse Business School
Title	Expanding social impact in Africa: A conceptual model for scaling-up social innovation “inspirers”
Authors	Fadwa Chaker, Mohamed Wail Aaminou
Abstract	<p>Our world is torn between rapid economic transitions and deep social fractures, with poor and emerging countries being the most severely hit by the externalities of social transformations and environmental threats. In Africa, where the youths represent 60% of the total population, social innovation (SI) can be a significant driver of sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Face to the few social incubators, and even fewer social innovation “inspirers”, the need to scale up social impact in the continent is pressing.</p> <p>In this paper, we argue that scaling-up SI <i>inspirers</i> in Africa will multiply social impact down the value chain. We present a conceptual framework for scalability under two modes: concentrated vs. fragmented. Then, we construct a system dynamics simulation model that describes the two scenarios and measures the social impact created under each of them. Results suggest that while fragmented scale-up generates higher impact in the first few years thanks to agility and adaptability factors, concentrated scale-up yields the highest impact in the medium and long terms due to the positive loop created through synergy and collaboration between the players. We conclude that conglomerate –or concentrated– mode is the most preferred scalability approach for SI inspirers in Africa. Implications for SI management and policy making are discussed.</p>

ISIRC ID: I011

Name	Jo Barraket
Institution	Swinburne University of Technology
Title	How do social enterprises influence health equities? A comparative case analysis
Authors	Jo Barraket, Roksolana Suchowerska, Perri Campbell, Gemma Carey, Chris Mason, Jane Farmer, Andrew Joyce
Abstract	<p>Contemporary approaches to public health demand that we address ‘upstream’ social, economic and political factors to achieve meaningful changes in population health. Health equity is driven by the social determinants of health (SDOH); that is, the social and economic factors that constitute the ‘causes of the causes’ of health inequities (Marmot, 2005). Social enterprise is currently receiving increased policy attention as one upstream social innovation that may redress the SDOH.</p> <p>Current literature suggests that social enterprises address the SDOH inequities by: generating pathways into education and employment for people who are socio-economically disadvantaged (Ferguson & Xie, 2008); addressing sources of health inequity, such as food insecurity, for particular population groups (Gibson-Graham & Cameron, 2007); addressing intermediary factors by increasing social capital between people from diverse groups (Cheng, 2015; Evans & Syrett, 2007); revitalising local economies in locationally disadvantaged areas (Berkes & Adhikari, 2006; Eversole, Barraket, & Luke, 2013); and reconfiguring public and private spaces to improve participation of marginalised people (Barraket & Archer, 2010). Yet, as has been noted in the recent literature, there has been very limited focus in these studies on how these outcomes are achieved and, specifically, the social business mechanisms through which social enterprises produce SDOH equity outcomes (Agafonow, 2018; Roy, Donaldson, Baker, & Kerr, 2014).</p> <p>Based on an Australian Research Council funded comparative case study of four social enterprises in the Australian states of Victoria and New South Wales, this paper considers whether and how social enterprises produce health equity outcomes among young people. Drawing on workshops, interviews and participant observation, we explore how organizational culture, systems, governance and networks inform young people’s subjective experience of wellbeing and the implications for SDOH equity. Our early findings suggest that the strongest effect of social enterprise on SDOH occurs in relation to intermediating factors and that organizational culture plays a significant causal role in determining SDOH outcomes. This paper extends knowledge of the social business mechanisms that inform health equity and contributes to understanding the micro foundations of social enterprise impacts.</p>

ISIRC ID: I013

Name	Rita M. Gallardo
Institution	Office of Senator Francis N. Pangilinan, Senate of the Philippines and Asiapro Multipurpose Cooperative and Colegio de San Juan de Letran
Title	Social Innovation and Access to Health Services and Programs: Case Studies in Selected Provinces in the Philippines (2006-2013)
Authors	Rita M. Gallardo
Abstract	<p>Social innovation refers to the generation and implementation of new idea/s about how people should organize interpersonal activities resulting to new products or processes or a combination of new social practices that is socially desirable. Social innovation is aimed at the common good and addresses social needs. In most cases it leads to the formation of other new forms such as new institutions, policies, and forms of social interaction. This study asks the following: How did social innovation, as contextualized in access to health in selected local government units (LGUs) in the Philippines, develop? Did social innovation contribute to the goal of the three LGUs to improve accessibility of health services and programs? What are the contributions of social innovation to the general health concern?</p> <p>Subsequently, the findings of the study are the following: (1) The selected LGUs reveal that social innovation developed by going through stages with constant feedback, various forms of participation and constant engagement between and among actors in the different stages were present, and drivers and indicators were observed. (2) The study as well concludes that social innovation contributed to the goal of the three LGUs to improve accessibility of health services and programs, and (3) outcomes could be manner of engagements such as participation, cooperation, collaboration, increase in income of the health facilities and patients' preference to the public facilities. The findings of this study can hopefully contribute to both theory and practice of social innovation in health.</p>

ISIRC ID: I014

Name	Éva Berde
Institution	Corvinus University of Budapest
Title	Platform economy as a working opportunity for older adults, The case of the Hungarian car pool company, Oszkár
Authors	Éva Berde, László Tőkés
Abstract	<p>The ageing of the European (and many other countries’) population burdens the social security system, mainly the retirement funds of the European welfare states. Politicians and researchers try to find the solution for managing this situation. One possible way – unfortunately undeniable – the increase of the retirement age. We have some ideas how it works, but do not exactly know what could be the effects if everybody stays longer on the labour market. We do not know either how the new technology will influence the working opportunities of the older people. Matching labour supply and demand via internet is a new phenomenon, which probably will result in new form of jobs.</p> <p>The so called gig economy (or on-demand economy) continually attracts more and more people. However, as for example Huws et al. (2017) find, actors of the gig economy are mostly younger people, below 55. Using data of the Oszkár (Hungarian carpooling company) we contradict their findings. The proportion of older (age of 55 and above) drivers has increased between 2013 and 2017. Meanwhile, the absolute number of Oszkár drivers has also shown a highly positive trend. Slee (2015) and Prassl (2018) emphasize the negative effects of the changes, but they also recognize the positive consequences, as well. In our paper we not only show how the trend of the number of older drivers has developed in Oszkár, but also try to find the blurring borders between being gig labourer or just finding a passenger. Finally, we analyse what these blurring borders generally mean in the labour market of older people, and how could this way of working contribute to staying longer on the labour market.</p>

ISIRC ID: I015

Name	Mike Bull
Email	m.bull@mmu.ac.uk
Institution	Manchester Metropolitan University
Title	Social innovation or social responsibility? Voice, engagement and identity. A case study of Arsenal Football Club.
Authors	Mike Bull, Kate Lewis, Geoff Whittam and Simon Adderley
Abstract	<p>Professional football in England is 130 years old. A popular assumption reflected in the revenues generated by both the English Premier League and their Member Clubs, is that English football is thriving. However, a more critical assessment suggests that modern English football is a 'battlefield' between consumerism and the community, typified by a recent supporter's protest banner which hailed "Football without fans is nothing". Discontent is fuelled by the global marketisation of football as an entertainment product. Yet, it is not just the fans that have concerns about the future of the sport. UEFA stated that; "The supporters are the lifeblood of professional football – they are the identity of the clubs. Owners, coaches and players change but supporters always remain" (Michel Platini, UEFA, 2011, p. 9). In action they introduced the Club Licensing and Financial Fair Play Regulations (2011). Within these regulations they stipulate that every professional Club in Europe has to show 'meaningful' engagement with their supporters.</p> <p>To what extent this social innovation has provided supporters, the co-creators, of football, a voice is open to question. This potentially dichotomous value equation is one that typifies organisations that exist in a space where social and economic imperatives are equally desirable, yet often exist in parallel worlds (or what Polanyi (1957) terms the 'double movement'; commodification and a profit maxim versus community asset and a utility maxim). As a lens to exploring this contentious relationship the paper uses the case of Arsenal Football Club. Similar to other Clubs across Europe, Arsenal enact UEFA's regulation through Fans Forums. In examining the publicly available Forum minutes as textual artifact, analysis is underway to explore a number of themes. These include: characteristics of the relationship dynamic; the viability of mandated formal interaction to stimulate engagement; how competing value priorities are articulated; and, how discourse is used by Club and supporters to advance their respective agendas.</p>

ISIRC ID: I016

Name	Estelle Peyrard
Institution	I3-CRG, Ecole Polytechnique, France
Title	Toward Inclusive Innovation : differentiated approach and challenges
Authors	Estelle Peyrard, Cécile Chamaret, Thierry Rayna
Abstract	<p>While innovation is often a promise of a better life and in a context where companies enable users to participate in the design of products and services (von Hippel, 1986; Chesbrough, 2003), some groups of people are generally excluded from it, both because they do not have access to the output of innovation and because innovation is systematically designed without them. Yet, those excluded groups, be they disabled, ill, aged or on low-incomes, have unanswered needs and could be a source of inspiration for innovation for the general public (Hannukainen & Hölttä-Otto, 2006). Inclusive innovation has highlighted this stake of innovating for and with excluded groups (Foster & Heeks, 2013; George et al., 2012; van der Merwe & Grobbelaar, 2016) but a lot needs to be done to precise the different modalities of Inclusive Innovation, considering all excluded groups. What are the different ways of doing inclusive innovation in companies and institutions? What are the associated challenges for companies and institutions? Building on previous literature, a new framework is presented with a typology of inclusive innovation outcomes and processes. Each stage of these typologies are then detailed and associated challenges depicted.</p>

ISIRC ID: I017

Name	Sharon Zivkovic
Institution	University of South Australia
Title	Improving the value equation by adding a network science feature to a tool for transitioning complex adaptive systems
Authors	Sharon Zivkovic
Abstract	<p>To be successful an innovation's value to society must outweigh its cost (Martin and Osberg, 2015, p. 133). One recognised approach for increasing this value equation is to enable an asset already in hand to generate move value without incurring more cost (Martin and Osberg, 2015, pp. 137-138).</p> <p>This paper will investigate the potential to increase the value equation for an online tool that is informed by complex adaptive systems theory. The tool's value is in its ability to assist communities to transition solution ecosystems of initiatives and organisations to a new state that has increased system functioning and performance when addressing wicked problems (Zivkovic, 2015).</p> <p>The current cost of using this online tool includes licensing, training and staff time to gather and enter data. Users of the tool need to enter into the tool all of the initiatives in the targeted solution ecosystem and all of the organisations that are partnering on those initiatives. They also need to identify if each of the entered initiatives contain any of thirty-six system change characteristics, and for each initiative characteristic that the initiative does contain, a comment needs to be entered into a field.</p> <p>This paper will explore if the value of the online tool can be increased by adding a new feature that uses the already entered data. This new feature will be based on network science. While complex adaptive systems theory and network science belong to the same intellectual tradition (Castellani, 2018), their potential value to systems change is different. Whereas complex adaptive systems theory informs the transition of a complex system (Lichtenstein & Plowman 2009, p. 618; Gillis 2005, p. 10) such as a solution ecosystem, network science provides insights into the underpinning structure of complex systems (Barabási, 2003, p. 42).</p>

ISIRC ID: I018

Name	Sharon Zivkovic
Institution	University of South Australia
Title	A Systemic Innovation Approach to Social Entrepreneurship: integrating five traditionally separate schools of social entrepreneurship thought
Authors	Sharon Zivkovic
Abstract	<p>While the term social entrepreneurship has existed for close to forty years (Sen, 2007, p. 536), a unifying paradigm for the social entrepreneurship field has never been found (Bacq and Janssen, 2011, p. 374). Instead, there are at least five separate and distinct social entrepreneurship schools of thought: the social innovation school, the social enterprise school, the EMES approach, the UK approach (Hoogendorn et al., 2010) and the complexity approach (Goldstein et al., 2010).</p> <p>It will be argued in this paper that if these five traditionally separate schools of thought were integrated, the social entrepreneurship field could be unified, and the field would be able to live up to its claim of addressing society's most pressing social problems (Elkington and Hartigan, 2008; Leadbeater, 1997). By referring to the complexity and social entrepreneurship literature (Goldstein et al., 2008; 2010), it will be shown that the complexity approach to social entrepreneurship can provide a systemic frame that supports interactions, interconnections and innovation between the enterprises and innovations of the other four schools of thought while they address a specific global challenge at the local level.</p> <p>Since the characteristics of this integrated social entrepreneurship approach align to the characteristics of systemic innovation, the approach has been coined a systemic innovation approach to social entrepreneurship. A systemic innovation is 'a set of interconnected innovations, where each is dependent on the other, with innovation both in the parts of the system and in the ways that they interact' (Davies, et al., 2012, p. 4). Systemic innovation is considered to be the most appropriate form of social innovation for addressing wicked problems (Davies, et al., 2012, p. 17) and practitioners can be assisted to take a systemic innovation approach if they have an 'understanding of complexity and complex adaptive systems' (Davies, et al., 2012, p. 8).</p>

ISIRC ID: I020

Name	Donna Vaughan
Institution	Partners in Micro-development Inc. (PIMD)
Title	Social enterprise and sustainability in the nonprofit sector: A theoretically grounded approach
Authors	Dr. Mahesan Kandaiya (deceased) to be presented by Dr. Donna Vaughan
Abstract	<p>This paper provides an overview of a Doctoral research project completed in May 2018. The objective of the research has been to develop a theoretically grounded strategy for the financial <i>sustainability</i> of small-to-medium nonprofit organisations (NPOs) engaged in social enterprise (SE) strategies in the South Asia region, specifically India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Eleven organisations were selected as the sample base for the research, most of whom were at an early stage in the life cycle development of the SE model. Despite the significant growth in the nonprofit sector in this region, the literature does not adequately deal in a theoretical or empirical manner with this specific social, cultural, economic, and institutional context. The aim of the research has been to bridge this gap in the literature and to contribute to formulating practical solutions to achieving financial sustainability across the spectrum of the target organisations, with due consideration of their specific regional and national socio-economic context.</p> <p>The research methodology is an adaptation of Strauss and Corbin’s (1998) pragmatic approach to grounded theory method (GTM). <i>Performance</i> has been identified as the core category. Performance is multi-dimensional and consequently each organisation must develop its own metrics based on strategy and then focus on performance-related processes. This core category or concept, working as a central theme and logically integrated with other categories and subcategories, has then been used as the foundation for the development of a <i>performance-based management action framework to achieve financial sustainability</i> for small-to-medium NPOs. The theory is presented as a five-phase management action framework and a set of practical, practitioner guidelines for operationalising the framework.</p> <p>A core capability required of the executive management team is cognition of the contextual factors – external, operational and social – influencing performance and of the stimuli that require interpretation in order to shape managerial action. This management cognition is key to establishing accountability and legitimacy both internally and externally, and ultimately for both short- and long-term financial viability of the organisation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I021

Name	Elaine L Ritch
Institution	Glasgow Caledonian University
Title	To buy or not to buy: At what price do consumers consider the societal cost?
Authors	Elaine L Ritch, Julie McColl
Abstract	<p>Retail brand competition is increasing, global competition coupled with the economic crisis of 2008 has impacted on the UK high street and many well-known retailers have gone into administration. Other well-known retailer brands are streamlining efficiencies, such as John Lewis, M&S and Debenhams. The expansion of discount retailers may appeal to price sensitive consumers, but this has incurred allegations of exploiting producers. In the past, research has found that consumers consider that workers in developing countries cannot expect the same salaries and working conditions as western-workers but more recently there have been allegations that UK employees are exploited with low pay and poor working conditions. This has resulted in a new phenomenon of 'working poor' and food poverty households who struggle to provide for families. With discount retailers appearing to grow their market-share in this price sensitive climate, it seems that retailers who have attempted to install stronger brand identity through better quality products, superior customer service and stable employment are suffering from applying integrity to their business practice. Simultaneously, there also seems to be a backlash against businesses that focus on the 'race to the bottom' and the impact this has on society, particularly for the implications for the so called gig economy with reduced workers' rights, working conditions and salaries. This research seeks to explore the tensions that exist between consumers focusing buying decisions on managing their household budget, and their perceptions around retail pricing, and how they view retailing as contributing to wider notions around societal well-being. Focus groups questioned perceptions of four retail brands: middle-market retailers John Lewis and M&S that communicate customer service, product quality and enhanced employee conditions will be contrasted against Primark and Sports Direct, which both focus on low pricing. Early analysis indicates that such tensions exist and consumers construct creative narratives to appease their contribution to practice that is considered detrimental.</p>

ISIRC ID: I022

Name	Diego Antonio Bittencourt Marconatto
Institution	Unisinos, Federal University of Pelotas
Title	Informal cooperatives: governance and social impact
Authors	Diego Marconatto, Marcelo Dias, Douglas Wegner, Claudia Bitencourt
Abstract	<p>Social cooperatives are hybrid organizations designed by disfranchised communities themselves to improve their standards of living. However, only a minority of social cooperatives proved to be capable of producing consistent social impact. The lack of a sound governance is mentioned as one of the largest causes of the failure of cooperatives that try to create social value. Thus, understanding which governance configurations of social cooperatives are conducive to social impacts is a key question in the field of hybrid organizations.</p> <p>We contribute to this debate by analysing the governance design and the social outcomes of 1.740 social cooperatives located in Brazil. The governance aspects considered are the following: democracy, documentation of rules (formalization), specialization, and member selection policies. The gender of the cooperatives' members is also taken into account in our analyses. We used the following criteria to indicate the social outcomes of those hybrid organizations: improvement on local habitation, improvement on local levels of education and improvement on local infrastructure.</p> <p>Using the qualitative comparative analysis (QCA), we found that only 2 governance configurations out of a total of 16 existing configurations are highly likely to impact positively the local communities of those cooperatives (see table below).</p> <p>Each configuration is composed by three elements. The first configuration combines Democracy, Specialization and Formalization and the second combines Democracy, Specialization and Member Selection Policies. <i>Both</i> primary conditions and <i>either</i> one of the secondary conditions are present in the governance of effective social cooperatives. Interestingly, the gender of their members did not appear as one causal condition which contributes to positive outcomes to the communities.</p>

ISIRC ID: I025

Name	Manfred Perlik
Institution	Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern
Title	Hosting Refugees in Mountain Areas as a new Form of Social Innovation
Authors	Manfred Perlik
Abstract	<p>This presentation deals with (a) the question whether migrants by force or by poverty, coming from the global South to peripheral areas in European, might be an opportunity for their hosting regions. Furthermore, (b), how migration can support the efforts of social actors in marginalized areas to develop social innovation with the aim to resist to socio-economic decline. It presents experiences from the H2020 project “Social Innovation in marginalized rural areas” (SIMRA), the COST action EMPOWER-SE and the network “Foreigners in the Alps” (FORALPS). The presentation starts with the question “Why should we host refugees at all?” beyond the moral humanitarian aspect and beyond international conventions in order to find supplementary reasons for welcoming migrants. The rationale in the contested debate on refugees might be: Hosting refugees is derived from the normative aim of social inclusion which can become a practice of social innovation towards the standards of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Hereby it is assumed, that inclusive societies are more sustainable than excluding societies. Hosting migrants in mountain areas is under several aspects a social innovation and contributes for cohesive societies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking the responsibility for the colonial post-colonial exploitation of the Global South • residents’ consciousness on their own role in the context of global migration • universalistic perspective against a partial interest strategy • enlarging the demographic potential of marginalized peripheral areas • national and supra-national solidarity to cope with common problems (the counter-model is an identity-dominated ethnically purified Europe) • mountain areas: benefitting from the solidarity of the wealthy urban areas by getting attention, visibility, qualified jobs etc. • for the migrants: benefitting from another model of better life which might be less exposed to individual competition <p>The presentation will explain the options and opportunities for mountain regions with up to five short case studies: In Italy we will present two examples from Alpine valleys in Lombardy and Piedmont. In Germany we see in Bavaria the paradox between rejection on the governmental level and acceptance on the local level. In Eastern Norway we present an example of hosting refugees which has become a case study in the SIMRA project. In France, we show a project at the fringes of the Pyrenees initiated by an artist who brought together refugees with migrant-friendly and migrant-hostile people.</p>

ISIRC ID: I026

Name	Manfred Perlik
Institution	Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern
Title	Social Innovation is not neutral – The normative question of SI at the examples of two peripheral regions in Switzerland
Authors	Manfred Perlik
Abstract	<p>We base on two cases studies and the experiences within the H2020-project SIMRA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>marginal areas</i> (b) <i>social</i>: to be distinguished from economic/technical innovations but also from any questions of salary relations. This is easy to distinguish. (c) <i>innovation</i>: What is really new? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It depends on, how basic or radical innovation is defined. This problem we can resolve with adding an attribute: <i>adaptive</i> or <i>transformative</i>. <i>Transformative</i> means a change of regime, <i>adaptive</i> means reducing regional disparities by implementing external knowledge to mitigate regional disparities. 2. It also depends on, whether innovation is regarded to be <i>neutral</i> or not. If not seen, it must be regarded as progressive; because if not, it would not be “new”. As it is doubtful that there exists a real “neutral” position, I estimate SI always as a normative denomination. <p>If we agree on c2: What kind of normativity do we accept? And especially when considering that the majority of SIMRA case studies is rather adaptive than transformative, we have to ask carefully what is an SI and what is not. In SIMRA, the acceptance of conscious normativity was highly contested. Finally, we had a compromise by focusing on <i>societal wellbeing</i> and the <i>important role of civil society</i>. It kept open whether success is measured only according short-term economic sustainability or holistic as in the UN SDGs.</p> <p>Empirically the presentation bases on case studies in the Swiss Alps and Jura. In both cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The innovators came from the young generation of individuals (=civil society), but they were integrated in public or entrepreneurial milieus; • they reacted on a regional crisis (a previous change of regime), benefitting from a potential for adaptive innovation; • the SIs had a similar trajectory with ascendance and decline • all types of institutions (public, private, civil society) were strongly intertwined • knowledge gain was different: (a) imported external knowledge, by remigration; (b) acquired in the professional milieu of regional planning. <p>The decline of SIs as well as the ongoing peripherality of the portrayed regions allows to conclude that social innovation cannot solve the general problem of spatial hierarchies and disparities. The necessity for effective cohesion policies on national/supra-national level remains. However, the efforts of the innovators were not useless: They raised the potential that made these regions visible on a national scale, which, again, could raise the acceptance for cohesion policies.</p>

ISIRC ID: I027

Name	Ali Mollinger-Sahba
Institution	University of Western Australia
Title	Ethical limitations of impact investing: a market shaping perspective
Authors	Ali Mollinger-Sahba, Paul Flatau, Daniel Schepis, Sharon Purchase
Abstract	<p>Impact investing crosses traditional boundaries of sectoral concern, attributing to the private sector responsibility for social and environmental problems traditionally addressed by the welfare state and third sectors. For this reason, impact investing is frequently theorised as a form of cross-sector partnership, and lauded for its ability to address complex problems by generating systemic innovation (Zivkovic, 2017) through inclusion of a diversity of ethical and other concerns. Knowledge of cross-sector partnerships has evolved from assumptions that the diverse ethical concerns of partners can be simplified into linear models of innovation which predict and plan towards the outcomes of the partnership. Instead, studies of such partnerships increasingly take into account theories of organisational complexity and the dynamics of Complex Adaptive Systems, with their attendant focus on maintaining diversity and adaptive ability in the face of unpredictability (van Tulder & Keen, 2018). However, there remains a gap in our knowledge of how the dynamics of economic markets as Complex Adaptive Systems affects the ethics of involvement in cross-sector partnerships. We address this gap by framing the Australian social impact investment market as a Complex Adaptive System in the tradition of the performative market shaping literature (Geiger, Kjellberg, & Spencer, 2012; Nenonen & Storbacka, 2018; Storbacka & Nenonen, 2011) and the ethical concerns of market partners through the lens of the social innovation literature (Ayob, Teasdale, & Fagan, 2016). Using an embedded case study of Australian social impact bonds, we explore how partners' diverse perceptions of social innovation shaped the emergence of this impact investing product on the Australian social impact investment market. We find that there are limits to the ability of impact investing to simultaneously meet the ethical concerns of business, public and third sector partners and consider the ethical implications of pursuing such partnerships in the face of these limitations.</p>

ISIRC ID: I028

Name	Ioana Ramia
Institution	Centre for Social Impact, UNSW and yourtown
Title	Your job your way – an innovative approach to address long-term youth unemployment in Australia
Authors	Ioana Ramia, Salote Scharr, Abigail Powell, John Dalgleish
Abstract	<p>Long-term unemployed young people are at high risk of permanent welfare-dependence and detachment from the labour market. Employers are often resistant to hiring people with no work history or significant gaps in their resume and perceive those who have been unemployed long term as unemployable. For the individual job seeker, extended periods of unemployment may erode self-esteem and confidence, and lead to poor mental and physical health, low family and life satisfaction, lower wages across a lifetime, and a higher propensity to engage in criminal activity (Carvalho 2015).</p> <p>Given the complexity of the problem, long-term unemployed young people represent a cohort that requires a specific suite of interventions and intensive support to make a sustainable transition to employment. However, the existing Jobactive employment service in Australia is insufficiently resourced to provide the intensity of support and engagement necessary to address barriers and improve the life chances of long-term unemployed young people. your job your way is a 24-month pilot program funded by not-for-profit organization yourtown to deliver intensive, concurrent services and support to this high-needs cohort (15-21-year olds, unemployed for 52 weeks or more). The pilot program was implemented in June 2018 in two locations and uses a targeted, intensive and client-centred support model.</p> <p>We present first-year evaluation findings that draw on quantitative client data from over 70 clients and qualitative interviews with service providers and clients. Process and outcomes evaluation questions were formulated prior to implementing the program, as well as the theory of change and logic model which are tested in the evaluation. An economic analysis also presents the costs of the program against benefits in the first year of implementation. In addition to reducing long-term youth unemployment, the program contributes to the evidence base for effective policy and program approaches to reducing long-term unemployment amongst young people.</p>

ISIRC ID: I030

Name	Diane Holt
Institution	University of Essex
Title	An accidental solar cooker experiment - exploring experiences amongst women farmers in subsistence farms in Kenya
Authors	Diane Holt, Laurel Steinfield
Abstract	<p>Across the developing world many subsistence households rely on highly-polluting fuels such as charcoal. Solar cookers are seen as important innovations in the transition to a more sustainable society and as a way to address the health, environmental, economic and social costs of using charcoal and fossil fuels for heating water and cooking food.</p> <p>In this paper we explore an ‘accidental’ experiment that promoted the use of solar cookers occurring during fieldwork in Kenya in 2016-18 and the resultant impacts at household level. During fieldwork with two women self-help groups (comprising of 41 subsistence farms in rural areas near Mount Kenya) the researchers noted the use of a simple cardboard/foil solar cooker (similar to the Cook-It model) being used on one of the farms. Resultant discussions during one of these visits noted how it might be reproduced. On their departure the researchers purchased glue and foil and donated this to these groups. Without prompting these groups then elected to hold two training events to reproduce their own solar cookers. During subsequent fieldwork it then emerged that some group members had successfully reproduced these cookers and were using these on their own farms whilst others had not. The researchers were then able to extend their data collection to also capture the impact of these cookers on these households and the women in the groups.</p> <p>This fieldwork opened up a series of interesting questions that are explored in this paper</p> <p>Why did some group members but not others adopt this technology and what factors determined whether they successfully replicated their own cooker?</p> <p>What was the impact at a household level on the women that adopted the use of the solar cooker?</p> <p>What are the implications of the findings for the co-production, diffusion and adoption of this, and other, social innovations in subsistence contexts?</p>

ISIRC ID: I031

Name	Per Forsberg
Institution	Örebro University
Title	Integration of social innovation and process of bricolage as conditions for alternative economies
Authors	Per Forsberg
Abstract	<p>This paper seeks to contribute to the discussion under what conditions social innovations can facilitate and sustain 'alternative' economies. Through a theoretical perspective combining the commons-literature and 'processes of bricolages' the focus is putted on social innovation as being developed through a process involving abstract principles as well as local actors. Through a self-reflective-interventionist method an 'implementation' of a social innovation is analysed as integrated with process of bricolage.</p> <p>The social innovation, underlying this paper, concern facilitation of <i>membership-based-democracy; cooperation and engagement</i> among members in a horse club that runs a 'riding school' in where 1100 members cooperate and take turns in caring and riding 50 riding-horses. ('Riding school' is a unique form of organizing in Sweden, where totally 10000 horses and ponies are cared for by 500 different horse schools.) The riding school is owned by a non-profit horse club, that is governed by its members. The school has paid staff but do also rely on voluntary work. The innovation consists of an accounting technology that makes possible 'money of accounts', distributed planning and local democracy. The project highlights the bricolage process as a way to avoid falling into the trap of neglecting contextual factors as well as marginalize certain actors, as younger people as well as 'value technologies' and horses (as local actors/bricolages with their special demands). The social impact is the capability of younger ones to nurture and take part in democratic decision around what matter; what value is; how different contributions and rights to use horses and facilities should be balanced. The paper highlights the need for processes of bricolage as condition for alternative economies and that flexible and inclusive (accounting-) technologies can support such processes.</p>

ISIRC ID: I033

Name	Cheryl Hiu-kwan Chui
Institution	The University of Hong Kong
Title	The role of technology in reconfiguring volunteer management in nonprofits: Lessons from Hong Kong
Authors	Cheryl Hiu-kwan Chui, Chan Chee Hon
Abstract	<p>There is plenty of evidence demonstrating that volunteering generates benefits for individuals and society at large. However, the role of technology used in recruiting, managing, and retaining volunteers in nonprofits, as an emergent form of social innovation in volunteer management, is underexplored in East Asia. Drawing from in-depth interviews with representatives of nineteen nonprofits, we examine how technology reconfigured volunteer management in nonprofits, identify its limitations and shortcomings, and discuss strategies in which technology can be utilized to enhance the effectiveness of volunteer management. We found, through this study, that the use of technology reconfigured key aspects of volunteer management: improving recruitment by enlarging and diversifying the volunteer pool; improving precision and speed of volunteer matching; enhancing nonprofits' ability to recruit professionals; and enhancing overall volunteer management efficiency. However, challenges in volunteer management resulting from technology uptake were also observed, including resistance among frontline staff to adopt technology, and volunteer accountability and quality assurance. Specifically, it was found through this study that the extent to which nonprofits are able to effectively utilize technology in volunteer management is contingent on how well volunteer managers are able to actualize the notion of capacity optimization, create a friendly volunteer environment, and build rapport with volunteers. Implications for enhancing organizational capacity in volunteer management vis-à-vis the role of technology in the third sector are further discussed.</p>

ISIRC ID: I035

Name	Murad Canbulut
Institution	Altinbas University, Istanbul/Turkey
Title	Social entrepreneurship projects for multiple vulnerable individuals: The case of Turkey
Authors	Murad Canbulut
Abstract	<p>Turkey is hosting about 3,6 million refugees, and Turkish citizens' attitudes towards Syrian refugees are getting more negative day by day. The government and international organizations spend billions of euros to cover refugee expenses. However, being unsustainable, those attempts are short term. To prevent social and economic problems, in the fields of employment, education, and health, long term actions should be taken by different organizations.</p> <p>This ongoing research is going to be held in the district of Bagcilar, Istanbul (Turkey), which is hosting more than 30 thousand refugees from different countries. The municipality is corporating with NGOs for refugee integration, and it is also successful to support disabled citizens by empowering them through different training organizations. What takes my attention is that the organizations focus on a specific vulnerable group; e.g.; refugees, disabled individuals, or women. What happens to people with multiple vulnerabilities? Can organizations/institutions understand their needs? The target group of this project will be individuals with multiple vulnerabilities - disabled refugees. The ultimate aim of the project is creating social innovation labs and bringing together entrepreneurs and individuals who would like to socialize, earn money, and be part of society, and create social impact. As disabled refugees work and earn money, they would be able to integrate into society and overcome prejudice.</p> <p>Financially supported by state organization TUBITAK, "the leading agency for management, funding, and conduct of research in Turkey" the preliminary project is aimed to be extended to national dimension (refugee camps in the south-eastern part of Turkey where most refugees live now).</p> <p>The stakeholders of the project will be the academicians, the municipalities, the state, NGO's and international organizations. Due to word limit, the role of those stakeholders and the extent of the project will be shared in the conference (if I had a chance to present). The feedback from the conference participants is welcome to improve the value of the projects.</p>

ISIRC ID: I039

Name	Asad Ghalib
Institution	Liverpool Hope Business School, Liverpool Hope University
Title	Assessing the Effectiveness of Social Enterprises in Improving Well-Being: Developing Indicators and Variables to Measure Social Impact
Authors	Asad Ghalib
Abstract	<p>Assessing the social impact of social business enterprises aims at gauging its 'wider impacts' on the lives of its beneficiaries. Such wider impact can be taken to be a 'public good' that benefits the sector in its entirety, including internal and external stakeholders.</p> <p>The question that arises is how can we assess such impact? What methods, tools, concepts, principles, underlying theories, approaches and procedures are adapted to reach such conclusions that are truly representative of the manner and extent by which social enterprises affect the lives of both primary and secondary stakeholders? This paper reflects on the concept and practice of Social Impact Assessment (SIA), by looking at the social dimension of relevant theory and practice, the key components of analyses, the conceptual framework of such an assessment and the principles that underlie the entire process. The paper explores a number of models that have been proposed by a number of organizations to assess social impact and calculate the social return on investment. Given the significance of developing and arriving at a set of pertinent variables that form the basis of a robust and valid impact assessment, the primary focus of this paper, is to identify the typical indicators and variables that underlie any such model. A set of indicators and corresponding variables are proposed and it is envisaged that these will be beneficial to anyone embarking on a journey to gauge social impact.</p>

ISIRC ID: I041

Name	Lucia Corsini
Institution	University of Cambridge
Title	Using systems thinking to investigate the sustainability of digital fabrication projects in the humanitarian and development sector
Authors	Lucia Corsini, James Moultrie
Abstract	<p>The demand for humanitarian and development aid has increased rapidly in recent years. With an urgency for new solutions, the humanitarian and development sector have become interested in how digital fabrication can solve global problems. There have been a number of attempts to use digital fabrication tools - 3D printers, CNC mills, and laser cutters - to create medical equipment, prosthetics, shelters and spare parts. However, there is concern that these projects are not being sustained and that they are failing to achieve their goals of social impact. In response, this study investigates the sustainability of digital fabrication for humanitarian/development (DF4D) projects. It adopts a systems thinking approach, conducting semi-structured interviews with twenty-seven practitioners working on fourteen unique DF4D projects. Causal loop diagrams are created to reveal systems archetypes that are advancing and limiting sustainability. Overall, there is a tendency in the humanitarian and development sector to seek short-term solutions. The causal loop diagrams make explicit how these quick fixes and other behaviours are undermining the goal of sustainability as well as revealing leverage points for improving the current system. This study builds on theories of participatory development and cosmopolitan localism to show the potential for digital fabrication to promote more local, participatory and ultimately sustainable solutions. It also demonstrates the value of causal loop diagrams for analysing multiple projects. This much-needed study provides valuable insights for organisations who are concerned about the sustainability of their DF4D projects.</p>

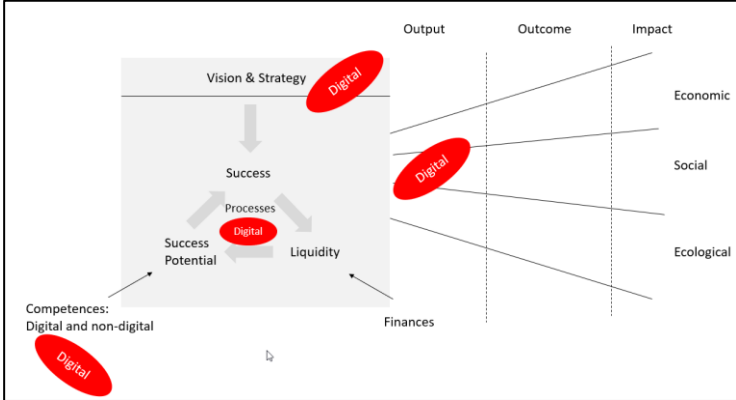
ISIRC ID: I042

Name	Lucia Corsini
Institution	University of Cambridge
Title	Social innovation in humanitarian makerspaces
Authors	Lucia Corsini, James Moultrie
Abstract	<p>There is a growing demand for humanitarian aid around the world as the number of displaced people has reached an unprecedented level. At the same time, the number of makerspaces have been growing exponentially. Recently the humanitarian sector has become interested in how these spaces can help crisis-affected populations, including migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (MRAs). It is believed that these humanitarian makerspaces will advance social innovation, however there is little research that documents their outcomes and impacts to date. This study responds to this gap in knowledge, by analysing three makerspaces that support MRAs in Greece. Ethnographic studies are conducted of user-projects at these humanitarian makerspaces. Using Max-Neef's theory of fundamental needs, these projects are analysed to provide evidence of how humanitarian makerspaces can promote social innovation. It is shown that social innovations vary in the humanitarian makerspaces, suggesting that their different identities can influence user-projects. Based on our findings, humanitarian makerspaces are conceptualised not just as a sites for social innovation, but as social innovations themselves. This study underlines the value of studying user-project analysis as a way of giving a voice to vulnerable populations. For practitioners, it provides much-needed evidence of the impact of humanitarian makerspaces. It also suggests the need for more open and democratic approaches to support social innovation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I043

Name	LE Thi Kim Yen
Institution	Icam, Toulouse Campus, France
Title	Vulnerability and social innovation in hybrid organizations: Socio-professional integration of young migrants
Authors	LE Thi Kim Yen
Abstract	<p>Today, forced migrations are a central point of societal concerns because migrants are often in "vulnerable" situations related to their departure country, the route, the host country conditions and also their own identity. We wish to identify the elements of a training model adapted to the socio-professional integration of young migrants (15-18 years old) who seem to be particularly affected by vulnerability. Our field of research is the model of the « production school » that places students in actual working conditions. Our research method is qualitative and combines semi-structured interviews with participating observations.</p> <p>If vulnerability is synonymous with "potentiality to be hurt", it also means the ability to recover (Genard, 2014). Recognizing a person's vulnerability is to believe that it can be turned into positive performance through social innovation. (G. Danroc, M.C. Monnoyer et al., 2018). Social innovation is not the monopoly of social economy. The market has its emancipatory potential for individuals too (L. Fontaine, 2014). Hybrid organizations such as "production schools" that incorporate multiple logics (Battilana J, Lee M., 2014) carry many social innovations. Such "school-enterprise" uses the market mechanism to promote the socio-professional integration of young people in vulnerable situations. These young people are supported in a global approach and are actors of their own learning.</p> <p>Our research shows the power of hybridity to transform the vulnerability of young migrants into societal performance. The intrinsic vulnerability of this model forces the organization to develop social innovations. Because the young migrant's vulnerability takes multiple forms, solutions have to be global, personalized and adapted to the local socio-economic and political context.</p>

ISIRC ID: I044

Name	Wilfried Lux
Institution	FHS St.Gallen, University of Applied Sciences
Title	Measuring Digital Social Innovations
Authors	Wilfried Lux, Regula Flisch
Abstract	<p>Digital Social Innovations make use of digital technologies in various parts: Strategy, processes, success potentials, and the output itself. The theoretical framework consists of a closed loop with the elements “success potential”, “liquidity”, and “success”. They are embedded and guided by the vision and the strategy. The effects can be economical, ecological, and social on one dimension and can be categorized into output, outcome, and impact, depending on how direct and target group oriented they are. The business model determines at which points digitalization comes into play. The success potential includes capabilities, social competences and personal characteristics of the key people involved. As indicator, the digital readiness of the key people can be measured. The process may contain digital elements. The most obvious case is when the product or service itself is digital. The following graph shows the generic impact model.</p>  <p>A concrete project of a digital social innovation, in which our university is involved, is the knowledge transfer from the UNO Children's rights to the children. Currently, this is mainly done through classical media (books, print-media) and targeted towards adults. Since digital technologies are part of the children’s living environment today, the goal is to create and design a modern and attractive mediation tool to teach and educate children regarding their rights. The target group is between 6 and 12 years old. With their participatory support a suitable app-concept is developed and implemented. The idea is to transform a “dry” topic, the 54 articles of the UN, into an illustrative and attractive content for the smartphone. This project involves all digital touch points of the impact model: Vision, competences, processes, and the product.</p>

ISIRC ID: I046

Name	Youngbin Kwon
Institution	Centre of Excellence in Research on Ageing and Care, University of Jyväskylä (Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy)
Title	The third sector and care for older people: A comparative analysis on home care policy in Finland, the UK and South Korea
Authors	Youngbin Kwon
Abstract	<p>The objective of this paper is to explain the differences through the condition for the involvement of third sector and policy networks in home care services for older people in three different country.</p> <p>Amidst cuts to social and public spending, the role of private and third sector actors in the funding and control of delivering care services for older people has elevated new degrees of complexity into the mix model of welfare. Although there are ongoing heated debates on efficiency and service quality control issue on the outsourcing of public services, care transformation from the public to private sector is rapidly progressing under the concept of 'consumer's choice'. In care of older people, this phenomenon accentuates with regard to rising care recipient by demographic changes, and states provision and financial burden of care.</p> <p>Home care services for older people is referred to as one of the prominent transformed care market widely opens to the private and third sector service providers. And the scope and dimension of care provision differs by state's welfare state regime and the goals of care policy. It should be essential to understand interaction of policy actors and policy dynamics in care provision and being required interpretation of complex policy setting in international context, relatively little has been written on this topic. To investigate third sector commitment to home care policy for older people in international settings, this paper seeks to analyse policy process and networks focusing on the role and impact of third sector actors. Then the study will compare the outcome of analysis within sample countries.</p> <p>This paper employs 'qualitative comparative analysis' (QCA) for the explanation and comparison of complex set of conditions for third sector involvement in each country's home care policy for older people. Data is obtained from official policy documents in each country and semi-structured expert interview will be conducted. The study will provide the broader understandings on the shape and dynamics of third sector involvement in ongoing home care policy for older people, and it also shows different outcomes of policy implementation in different country background. The result will incorporate the explanation on the demanding factor of successful home care policy with proposing a way to design more efficient and sustainable home care service models by mobilising third sector actors.</p>

ISIRC ID: I047

Name	Marcelo Dionisio
Institution	Coppead Business School, Rio de Janeiro
Title	Internationalization of Social Enterprises: Cases from Ashoka's Globalizer in Brazil
Authors	Marcelo Dionisio, José Carlos Pinho
Abstract	<p>Significant changes have recently occurred in the World, with emphasis in the global financial crisis that produced an economic recession that affected a vast number of developed and developing countries causing numerous social and environmental costs, leading to the emergence of Social Enterprises (SE) as a solution to minimize persistent social problems, improving the overall well-being of societies and communities around the world.</p> <p>In order to accomplish their missions, SE's must leverage their resource-base (RBV) by combining different types of social, human and financial capital in order to reach both social and economic value (Zahra et al.; 2009), especially considering that they are more likely to operate in institutionally-challenging contexts and scarce environments, leading to a constant need to attract resources to perform their activities.</p> <p>This study explores the type and nature of resources that SE's need to develop their activities with focus on international organizations, as this concept has been mostly focused on single country studies, making it relevant to discuss it as a global phenomenon (Kerlin, 2010, 2013; Zhara, Newey and Li, 2014). Consistent with Westhead, Wright and Ucbasaran (2001) we consider the following resources: general human capital resources, founder's management know-how, specific industry know-how and capability of the founder to obtain financial resources. From a methodological perspective we will conduct case studies through several in-depth interviews to understand which resources and capabilities are relevant in different stages of internationalization. We will focus on the Ashoka's Globalizer Program in Brazil, a global initiative, created in 2010 with the objective to support the internationalization of social enterprises, connecting them with experts, supporters and investors.</p> <p>Findings expect to show challenges, objectives, and strategies in social enterprises' process of internationalization, and address a new relevant topic - the nature of resources in the internationalization process of social enterprises.</p>

ISIRC ID: I048

Name	Sébastien Damart
Institution	Université Paris Dauphine
Title	Social innovation and management innovation: the flip side of the coin
Authors	Sébastien Damart
Abstract	<p>The process of social innovation is motivated by the goal of meeting a social need (Mulgan, 2006). The organizations that initiate it, structure themselves in the perspective of this strategic objective and implement aligned management practices (Lettice & Parekh, 2010). The nature of social innovation and its context lead some organizations to design or adopt innovative management approaches to support the social innovation. Of a varied nature, these management breaks can relate to the structure of the organization, its processes, its human resources management practices, its partnerships, its business model (Birkinshaw et al., 2008; Volberda et al., 2013). These management innovations are intrinsically linked to the underlying social innovation and its structuring values.</p> <p>In addition to the beneficial effects of these management innovations, attention must be paid to their hidden (induced) effects that are likely to alter in the long term the foundations of social innovation itself.</p> <p>The article highlights the management philosophies hidden behind social innovations and analyses their effects. We study them in a critical perspective from two theoretical fields: social innovation and management innovation.</p> <p>Using a methodology based on case studies (Eisenhardt & Graebner, 2007), we emphasize the managerial effects that question the foundations of social innovation. The case of a company that innovates in its relations with local populations to help solve malnutrition, questions the line between disinterested philanthropic practices and strategic innovation to access difficult markets. The case of a cooperative that practices equal salary questions the sustainability of a management model presented as socially innovative. The case of a social business fighting social exclusion highlights the paradoxes of a management focused on processes (the learning process of people in a situation of failure), which weakens the organization. These and other cases allow us to show the perverse effects of managerial breaks induced by some processes of social innovation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I049

Name	Isabel Urbano
Institution	Sinnergiak, social innovation, Basque Country, Spain
Title	ETXEAN: facing a local challenge through the networked government approach
Authors	Xabier Barandiarán, Isabel Urbano
Abstract	<p>ETXEAN (At Home) is an experimental project that aims to set up a system of integrated health care at home through the co-creation of a new portfolio of socio-health services. This project is the citizen's response to the call that The Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa (Basque Country, Spain) made in 2016, in order to face one of the main strategic challenges identified within the framework of The Etorkizuna Eraikiz program (Building the Future). The Etorkizuna Eraikiz initiative is a long-term action-research process that is trying to move towards more collaborative forms of governance in Gipuzkoa. Currently a system that is based on homecare exposes many limitations due to the lack of integration between social and health services, changes in family structures and bureaucratic barriers. Besides this, another major concern is sustainability of health system care due to the increase in the elderly population. This project adopts a government by network approach, where the public institutions produce public value by building and activating the multigovernmental relationships that constitute the named "modern government". The methodology utilised in the stage of contextualization, were a series of interviews to obtain exhaustive knowledge of good practices. The Design Thinking methodology has been applied in the model design stage. Finally, in the piloting stage, the control panel has been designed to measure the degree of achievement of its objectives and to implement continuous improvement. The main contribution of this paper is to unveil how public and private agents have been coordinated around the elderly and The Health System in Gipuzkoa, and what actions have been addressed. In addition, it contributes to the economic sustainability of the Basque Public Health System and it eases the empowerment of an economic sector through the revitalization of the area.</p>

ISIRC ID: I050

Name	Vladislav Valentinov
Institution	Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies, Halle, Germany
Title	Corporate social responsibility as hypocrisy avoidance: a conceptual framework
Authors	Johanna Jauernig, Vladislav Valentinov
Abstract	<p>The theoretical understanding of CSR is caught on the horns of the dilemma between the ethical and instrumental approaches. The strategic turn in CSR has brought the dilemma to a new head. The purpose of this paper is to develop a novel argumentative strategy to address the dilemma. The paper weaves together the insights from the literatures on sociological institutionalism, organization theory, business ethics and institutional economics to elaborate the distinction between CSR communication and CSR action that is actually undertaken and visible to stakeholders. This distinction is at the core of the proposed “hypocrisy avoidance” approach which puts the above dilemma in a new light.</p> <p>According to this approach, the CSR communication constitutes a competitive arena where corporations are looking for reputational gains. Competitive pressures give rise to an inflationary dynamics of the CSR communication which consequently runs up against credibility problems. These problems are addressed by the real CSR policies which legitimate the corporate employment of the CSR communication as an instrument of competition.</p> <p>Thus we argue that the theoretical dilemma between the ethical and instrumental approaches manifests itself in the justification of skepticism toward CSR communication. This skepticism, which may be to the detriment of a corporation’s license to operate, may turn out to be a driving force of CSR action. The novel implication of the “hypocrisy avoidance” approach is that CSR actions present credible commitments or “hostages” enabling the productive interaction between corporations and their stakeholders. This implication integrates some of the components of the ethical and instrumental approaches, while drawing inspiration from the institutional economics and institutional ethics literatures.</p>

ISIRC ID: I053

Name	Alex Murdock
Institution	London South Bank University & Northumbria University
Title	Social Innovation and Older Demographics: Viewing Ageing Positively
Authors	Alex Murdock, Roger Spear
Abstract	<p>The substantial literature on older demographics sees it as a 'challenge' akin to responding to an epidemic or an emerging environmental crisis. (Zaidi 2008, Harper & Hamblin 2014) The explicit (and implicit) assumption is that an ageing demographic is a potential threat and challenge. (Dean 1998, Cann & Dean 2009, Kinsella & Phillips 2005, Gordon, M., 2001). However, there is a literature around 'active ageing' which posits an alternative morbidity scenario. (Powell & Edwards 2002, Roberts 2012)</p> <p>There is a growing literature which examines both longer working lives and the phenomena of entrepreneurship. (Collie 2015, Kurek & Rachwal 2011, Beckett and Frederick 2011) . This highlights a phenomena of a growing level of entrepreneurship amongst people who are, in demographic terms, presumed to be 'retired' and no longer economically active. (Tornikoski & Kautonen 2009). There is a growing research literature which focuses upon social enterprise and social entrepreneurial activity amongst this older demographic. (Hoogendoorn et al 2018, Mui, A.C., 2010, Murtagh, B., 2017). There are several recent PhD's completed which have focused on this area. (Stumbitz 2013, Knott 2014). However much of the work has focused on social entrepreneurship aimed at services and support for an older demographic. The concept of researching older (ie post 65 years) social entrepreneurs is arguably at an early stage. (Pitt-Catsouphes 2014. Dragusin at al 2015)</p> <p>This paper will develop this emerging research trend and also reach beyond this to look at trends in older lifestyles and behaviors (some through choice and some through circumstance) which may tend to support a different and more positive ageing paradigm which, for example may view social investment as way forward (Morel, N. and Palier, B. eds., 2011)</p>

ISIRC ID: I054

Name	Diego Marconatto
Institution	Unisinos
Title	The Role of Social Accelerators in Helping Social Businesses to Maintain Their Hybrid Institutional Logic
Authors	Elisângela Dalpiaz, Diego Marconatto
Abstract	<p>Although scholars have been studying the coexistence of conflicting institutional logics within organizations (e.g., Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Pache & Santos, 2013), including how forces from the outside affect the balance between such logics (e.g., Kent & Dacin, 2013), little has been said about the enterprises whose institutional logics are directly informed by external actors.</p> <p>This is the case for social (hybrid) businesses incubated by social accelerators. Social accelerators and their incubatees offer a unique context of research because the former occupy a privileged position which allows them to directly infuse the latter with their values and beliefs (Roundy, 2017).</p> <p>In this study, we analyze how five prominent Brazilian social accelerators assist their incubatees in maintaining the balance between their social and for-profit institutional logics. So far, we have found that the success of incubatees is largely motivated by how well accelerators align the business model, mindset and goals of social entrepreneurs inside a hybrid logic at the very beginning of the acceleration process. This alignment occurs through the mobilization of three strategies. 1. Selection of prospects with business models which offer an acceptable level of integration between social and the for-profit logics; 3. Improvement of the business models through mentoring; and 3. Creating and Implementation of social and financial KPIs.</p> <p>Our research contributes to the literature on institutional logics by showing how hybrid organizations (such as social businesses) can have their institutional logic not only influenced, but also practically <i>constituted</i> by the actions of external agents (social accelerators). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first work in such a context. We also contribute to social businesses and, especially, social accelerators by stressing the relevance of acceleration programs in striking a healthy balance between social and for-profit.</p>

ISIRC ID: I055

Name	Bonno Pel
Institution	Université Libre de Bruxelles
Title	Paradoxes of Transformative Social Innovation: From Critical Awareness towards Strategies of Inquiry
Authors	Pel, B., Wittmayer, J., Avelino, F. & Bauler, T.
Abstract	<p>Society is transforming through a whirlpool of innovations, including technological innovations and a wide array of social innovations such as new modes of governance or ways of working and living together. As researchers and practitioners are trying to make sense of transformative innovations, they run into various paradoxes: Despite being revolutionized or transformed, society remains all too familiar; or whilst being framed as something new and apparently breaking with the past, many innovations seem rather attempts to restore it. Various strands of research have documented such paradoxes of transformative innovation including social innovation research, sustainability transitions research, critical social theory, 'diverse economies' scholarship, social movement theory, and political sciences. Through these social-theoretical studies, but also through work in innovation studies and Science and Technology Studies, these and other paradoxes have become widely acknowledged as an inherent dimension of transformative innovation phenomena. The question that remains is, how to move from this critical awareness towards appropriate strategies of inquiry? This contribution seeks to bridge the divide between rigorous but sterile methodological know-how, and critical-reflexive theorizing lacking methodological concreteness. While advances in this direction have been made, they remain rather dispersed over the various pockets of critical scholarship on transformative innovation phenomena. Inspired by the systematic distinctions by Poole & van de Ven (1989), we formulate elements of paradox-acknowledging strategies of inquiry. Strategies of inquiry integrate considerations of ontology, epistemology and methodology. Drawing on various case study experiences and mobilizing methodological advances from a range of disciplines, we seek to open up a critical epistemological-methodological debate on how to study paradoxical phenomena in transformative social innovation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I056

Name	Bob Doherty
Institution	Hybrid Models and Organising
Title	Inclusive Value Chain Development - The role of social enterprise hybrid's in smallholder agrifood value chains
Authors	Bob Doherty, Pichawadee Kittipanya-ngam
Abstract	<p>This study contributes to the growing interest in both inclusive value chain development (IVCD) and hybrid organizations. Despite smallholder farmers playing an important role in global food production, the value retained by smallholders in agrifood supply chains has declined over the last 20 years making them increasingly vulnerable. This paper makes a new contribution to the IVCD literature by showing that hybrid business models in the form of social enterprises provide novel approaches to profit distribution and investment, power and governance and purpose to deliver development goals for smallholder farmers. Hybrids are able to meet the challenges identified in the IVCD literature to support smallholders in accessing both credit and markets via premium segments, coupled with addressing power imbalances via novel approaches to governance and capacity building by incorporating empowerment into their purpose. Moreover, we offer new insights into how hybrids manage resulting trade-offs and create opportunities for symbiosis in IVCD. A hybrid driven IVCD management tool is developed to support the creation and management of more inclusive value chains.</p>

ISIRC ID: I058

Name	Marcelo Dionisio
Institution	Coppead Business School, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Title	A framework for measuring Corporate Social Innovation processes and social impact
Authors	Marcelo Dionisio, Eduardo Raupp de Vargas
Abstract	<p>The concept of Corporate Social Innovation (CSI) was created in 1999 and proposed the development of strategic alliances between companies and the social sector, producing profitable and sustainable changes for both sides, based on the principle that solving chronic social problems stimulates business' own development (Kanter, 1999), So this concept aims to address gaps not fulfilled by key players (e.g.: government, enterprises, NGO's and the civil society) by creating both shareholder and social value with the potential to alter the structure of innovation systems, improve employee motivation, and change corporate identities and strategies to increase competitive advantage at the same time it brings solutions to societal needs (Canestrino, Bonfanti, & Oliaee, 2015; Herrera, 2015; Mirvis, Herrera, Googins, & Albareda, 2016).</p> <p>There is a growing interest in this field, but the literature on CSI is still under-explored because of: its understanding, once this is a concept that overlaps with many existing theoretical backgrounds (CSR, Hybridism, etc.), and its management, given the sparse literature on institutional mechanisms for integrating social innovation in strategy and operations, (Canestrino et al., 2015; Herrera, 2015; Porter & Kramer, 2006) what in practical terms allow firms to claim as CSI different activities and results.</p> <p>The objective of this study is to fill this gap and propose a framework to measure CSI, with focus on understanding and explaining the ways CSI happens and interacts with processes and strategies and what types of social impact they generate, so this work will perform a qualitative case study (Yin, 2009) with in-depth interviews of several businesses in Brazil - local and multinationals companies, to explore the internal and external elements of its CSI activities, compare and classify these results, and with the framework analyse and interpret the different findings offering an overall measurement of its processes and social impact.</p> <p>This study has important implications as it explores social innovation implementation and presents a conceptual framework that companies can use to improve their CSI activities.</p>

ISIRC ID: I060

Name	Erica LEE
Institution	Hong Kong Baptist University
Title	Building Social Impact Measurement into Programme Design
Authors	Kim Man Erica LEE, Ho LEE, Chi Hing KEE, Chi Hong KWAN, Chui Ha NG
Abstract	<p>Building social impact measurement framework to assess the effectiveness of programmes plays an important role in the third sector. Research has studied the practical benefits and challenges of social impact measurement (Ebrahim and Rangan, 2014; Elkington and Hartigan, 2008; Kroeger and Weber, 2014; Nicholls, 2009; Short, et al., 2009), but relatively little research has focused on considering how and what to measure in the assessment of programme effectiveness during the programme design stage.</p> <p>This study attempts to fill this gap by proposing Kirkpatrick's (1976) framework of four 'levels' of criteria that is good to measure social impact. It covers all of the effects of empowerment, including changes at the affective level (reaction), cognitive level (learning), and behavioural level (change) of the beneficiaries. Also, its fourth level covers cost-effectiveness (results) from the perspectives of funders and policy-makers. Therefore, it provides adequate information about the measurability, transparency and comparability of programmes (Kee et al., 2016).</p> <p>Using Kirkpatrick's framework, this study aims to showcase how and what to measure when designing and evaluating the programme, thus helping foster a better understanding of intervention outcomes. Also, it examines how the founders/senior management of the third-sector and funders view the measurement of social impact on the proposed framework.</p> <p>A qualitative methodology is used to study a case in Hong Kong. The third sector is identified using snowball sampling. Data is collected through interviews with the founders/senior management and funders, document analysis and observations.</p> <p>The study shows that building Kirkpatrick's framework into programme design is an effective and efficient way to meet stakeholder expectations. This framework helps the founders/senior management of the third-sector prove how successful an intervention is in meeting its objectives. It not only supports funders to select a proper programme for investments but also enables policy-makers to allow greater transparency of public policies.</p>

ISIRC ID: I061

Name	Dmitri Domanski
Institution	TU Dortmund University
Title	Bridging the Gap between Universities and Non-Academic Actors: Social Innovation through Knowledge Exchange
Authors	Mark Majewsky Anderson, Dmitri Domanski, Sabrina Janz
Abstract	<p>As the global mapping of the SI-DRIVE project has shown, lack of knowledge is one of the biggest barriers for successful development of social innovations (Howaldt et al. 2016). This is also because usually knowledge exchange among academic and non-academic actors is not systematically supported in a regional ecosystem. Using the approach of the SIKE project (“Social Innovation through Knowledge Exchange”), the purpose of this paper is to explore how universities can use their knowledge by developing new paradigms and tools for targeted exchange among actors from all societal sectors and also explicitly learn from other organisations more experienced in supporting social innovation.</p> <p>Through the concept of SIKE Units, which specifically develop and adapt knowledge exchange tools and processes to the needs of social innovators, the SIKE approach argues that universities should support social innovation in a systematic way beyond single initiatives and activism. A SIKE Unit is the next step towards institutionalisation of social innovation through universities. Moreover, the explicit notion of knowledge – often a disregarded issue in social innovation research despite its enormous importance in the Innovation Studies – places universities as conscious actors within the social innovation ecosystem: they proactively assume the task of facilitating the exchange, flow and co-creation of knowledge.</p> <p>There are many ways how SIKE Units can contribute to knowledge exchange within the social innovation ecosystem: e.g. boosting innovation within the participating institutions, helping to develop socially entrepreneurial mind-set and skills, opening up new learning opportunities, jointly developing solutions for challenging issues. Hence, SIKE’s approach not only sees universities in their role as facilitators, moderators or brokers within the ecosystem, but also as social innovators. SIKE directly involves non-academic actors who have more experience in both supporting and developing social innovations. In this paper, we show how this approach helps universities enabling social innovation.</p> <p>References: Howaldt, J., Kaletka, C., Schröder, A., Rehfeld, D. and Terstriep, J. (2016): Mapping the world of social innovation. Key Results of a Comparative Analysis of 1.005 Social Innovation Initiatives at a Glance. Dortmund: TU Dortmund.</p>

ISIRC ID: I064

Name	Giulia Parola
Institution	Munich Business School
Title	Explaining and linking political trust to job search self-efficacy in three disadvantaged regions in Europe: a cross-sectional study
Authors	Giulia Parola
Abstract	<p>The recent financial crisis has left a significant mark on the European labour market, especially in disadvantaged regions characterized by an endemic problem of unemployment (Gallie & Paugam, 2000). Social cognitive career theory (SCCT) acknowledges the importance of interventions and employment programs which intend to improve individuals' job search self-efficacy (JSSE) (Lent, Brown & Hackett, 1994; Lent et al., 2001). However, no previous research has integrated trust into the SCCT model as an antecedent to self-efficacy and investigated the link between political trust and JSSE. To fill this research gap, this empirical analysis aims at exploring if and how political trust shapes an individual's JSSE. Additionally, this research intends to cast a new light on how political trust could be enhanced by social innovation in the public sector.</p> <p>Thereby, this study explores two factors influencing political trust: sociotropic perceptions (perceived unemployment rates) and egotropic ones (experience of and satisfaction with public employment services) (Kumlin, 2002). Collective economic judgments have significant political effects and, specifically, they seem to affect trust and support in the political system as a whole (Kumlin, 2002). Regarding egotropic perceptions, research has shown how experience and especially satisfaction with public services can increase political trust (Christensen & Lægheid, 2005). However, some scholars have also suggested that citizens of countries with high quality of service provision might take good performance for granted, thus minimizing the effects of satisfaction with public services on political trust (Bouckaert & Van de Walle, 2001).</p> <p>For this purpose, this cross-sectional study employs data collected from 200 unemployed individuals. It focuses on job seekers' experience of and satisfaction with public employment services (PES) in three low performing European regions (according to the European Quality of Government Index in 2017), where egotropic perceptions could prove to be a fundamental entry point to enhance political trust. This research adds to social cognitive career theory by providing insights into the association between JSSE and political trust. On the practical side, it shows how political trust provides policymakers, and society in general, new leverage for assisting job seekers in disadvantaged regions. The existence of a long-lasting issue in job depressed regions implies the need for innovative societal instruments such as collaborative governance, for instance, to improve experiences with PES and possibly increase political trust which, in turn, could have beneficial effects on an individual's JSSE and the job recovery process as a whole.</p>

ISIRC ID: I066

Name	Suwen Chen
Institution	University of Edinburgh
Title	From misfortune to fortune? How solar energy empowers the BOP through social innovation and entrepreneurship
Authors	Suwen Chen, Richard T Harrison
Abstract	<p>Since Prahalad & Hart (1999) introduced the base/bottom of the pyramid (BOP) concept, one of the ways identified to improve life prospects at the BOP is through social innovation. There is, however, no consensus on the definition of social innovation, and there are fundamental differences between the top-down approach (Corporate Social Innovation) which is more transactional and profit-seeking in nature, and the bottom-up approach (Grassroots Social Innovation) which is more relational and community centric (Van der Have and Rubalcaba, 2016). This poses a fundamental question: if/how can these be reconciled?</p> <p>In this paper we address this issue through a case study of solar energy solutions in two contexts - Democratic Republic of Congo (Case A), and Zimbabwe (Case B) - which allow us to demonstrate two different organisation forms (for-profit business vs. social enterprise) and business models (OEM vs. buy-one-give-one) adopted to deliver a common purpose – empowering the BOP.</p> <p>The African context was chosen because its energy security discussions tend to focus on the resource curse, governance and energy poverty (Green, Sovacool and Hancock, 2015) rather than social innovation. This research gap and the fact that DRC (only 9% population has access to electricity) and Zimbabwe (63% population live in poverty) are less-well studied countries make the case more valuable (USAID, 2018).</p> <p>Through semi-structured interviews with various stakeholders and in-person fieldwork and observation, we found that the perceived dichotomy between top-down and bottom-up approach is a myth. We advance an alternative conceptualisation: bottom-up and top-down approaches are mutually enhanced if driven by a commitment to deliver shared value. We conclude that social innovation in BOP markets follows a different (even opposite) logic from that in developed markets, and that energy transition could lead to social, economic and political transition with profound impact on life chances and economic and social development.</p>

ISIRC ID: I067

Name	Gudrun-Christine Schimpf
Institution	Heidelberg University, Centre for Social Investment
Title	The Perils of Success – organisational trajectories of social innovation between problem solving and societal change
Authors	Georg Mildenberger, Gudrun-Christine Schimpf
Abstract	<p>Many social innovations start from social movements but they are confronted with certain traditions how to organise for social issues. Depending on country and context, this could be e.g. a social enterprise, a cooperative or a foundation. However what might have been a perfect fit in the past can feel uncomfortably today. New situations, interests, or constellations ask for new forms of organisation.</p> <p>The transformative power of social innovation in many cases stems from its origin and it is not by coincidence that many definitions of social innovation include a change in social arrangements or power relations.</p> <p>Especially the success of social innovations endangers their transformational power. The processes that are part of social innovations easily get lost in replication. Only the functional part of them is transferred and the participatory processes behind them are crippled. Professionalization sets in with the process of growth. Organisational structures develop and create their own momentum. All this is well known from organisational studies. Economisation sets in and causes mission drift.</p> <p>It seems there is a certain paradox at work in the success of social innovation: Stay small and beautiful or grow and lose your soul.</p> <p>We discuss this paradox following a few newer developments in the German housing sector. The Miethaeuser Syndikat gives a blueprint for other innovative examples how property can be brought under the control of the people and protected against remarketing. The Holzmarkt in Berlin is another example of such an idea.</p>

ISIRC ID: I068

Name	Catherine Trudelle
Institution	University of Quebec at Montreal
Title	Towards an analysis of the regional and geographical aspects of social innovation
Authors	Catherine Trudelle, Marie J. Bouchard, Damien Rousselière, Juan-Luis-Klein, Valérie Michaud, Louise Briand and Alexandre Duchesne-Blondin
Abstract	<p>Social innovation (SI) has so far been studied mainly through qualitative approaches, such as at CRISES, as well as in large research projects such as those carried out under the Social Innovation Europe program, funded by the European Commission (www.siresearch.eu) (see Jenson and Harrisson 2013; Moulaert et al. 2017). Cartographic and quantitative synthesis tests were carried out, albeit with a case study approach (Howaldt et al. 2018). This methodological choice is explained by the uniqueness of innovations, at least upon their emergence (Yin 1994), by the diversity of the disciplines that are interested in them (Van der Maren 1995), and by the fact that the concept of SI is still poorly codified (Howaldt and Schwartz 2010). Indeed, it is difficult to analyze SI in a quantitative way so as to be able to obtain numerical data. The information thus collected on SI remains isolated from one another, limiting the macro-sociological analysis of the social transformations that accompany them. This observation led a team of researchers from CRISES (Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales) to build a relational database on social innovation (RDSI) based on a large number of case studies. The overall objective of the database is to increase knowledge on SI by allowing for cross-sectional, longitudinal, sectoral and spatial analyses of SI in a given geographical, regional and social context. Our project, in turn, aims to conduct a meta-analysis of the territorial aspects of SI in the context of Quebec. Using a relational database designed specifically for this project, we perform several types of analysis by selecting the desired variables. Our database contains 71 cases directly related to territorial governance out of a total of 113 cases recorded. In this way, we seek to better understand how social innovations emerge and spread over time and across territories.</p> <p>The conceptual framework of the RDSI took into account the theoretical approaches that have inspired the work of CRISES since its creation in 1986 and, consequently, the case studies carried out by its researchers, in particular institutionalist and neo-institutionalist theories, theories of regulation as well as the approaches to conventions, social movements and innovation systems. The work of CRISES puts SI in perspective with trajectories or development paradigms, allowing for an analysis of SI in terms of social or territorial transformation. It should be noted, moreover, that social transformations can lead to social innovations, as was the case in Quebec during the crisis of the 1980s.</p>

ISIRC ID: I069

Name	Igone Guerra
Institution	Sinnergiak Social Innovation
Title	Design thinking in 25 secondary schools in order to foster participation of young people in democratic life. The case of Gazteen Gipuzko
Authors	Igone Guerra, Xabier Barandiaran, Isabel Urbano
Abstract	<p>Societies are undergoing great socio-economic, cultural and political transformations. The nature of these wicked problems requires the deployment of a new model of governance based on contemporary relationships between government and the citizenry. In this framework, it is mandatory to educate a new generation in participation and democratic values. Schools have a critical function as regards developing skills and abilities related to democracy but the old ways of teaching are no longer useful for this end.</p> <p>In the framework, Design thinking has the potential to improve problem definition and to develop the required innovations within the educational system. This article evaluates the experiences of the implementation of design thinking in 25 schools in Gipuzkoa as a tool to help identify current challenges of the territory. With this article, we seek to respond to some questions regarding, first the role of design thinking in the promotion of youth participation in democratic life. Second, the utility of design thinking in developing innovative competencies in students. Finally, questioning the value of the design thinking as an effective tool for developing a critical citizenry.</p> <p>The article concludes by considering how design thinking might be more broadly applied in schools to involve young people in the socio-political system.</p>

ISIRC ID: I071

Name	Michael B. Marks
Institution	Groundswell Research Associates
Title	Opportunities and Challenges in Utilizing Social Finance Investments to Support Social Innovations
Authors	Michael B. Marks, Paul M. Weaver, Gabriella Spinelli
Abstract	<p>Social Finance Investments are innovative financial instruments that enable service providers or collaborations of service providers, including non-profits and charitable organizations, to access flexible, reliable, up-front and multi-year funding to tackle critical social problems. Alternatively referenced as Social Impact Bonds (Europe), Pay for Success (US), Social Benefit Bonds (Australia) or Development Impact Bonds (poor nations or communities), these financial instruments bring together statutory and private sector actors and service providers in a contractual agreement to finance an initiative by which investors provide up-front funding and receive a return if agreed outcomes are reached. Since the first successful Social Impact Bond project was launched in the UK in 2010, over a dozen countries have developed social finance investment initiatives, with 78 projects in place or under development in the US alone. Over the next decade it is projected that over \$1 trillion will be invested in social-finance-related projects worldwide.</p> <p>This paper explores the opportunities and challenges facing social innovation (SI) organizations in accessing and utilizing social finance private investment funding to support innovation. It introduces social financing models and instruments including adaptations and new tools. Using a recently-developed conceptualization of strategies employed to foster sustainability of social innovation initiatives, the paper assesses the goodness-of-fit between existing social finance models/instruments and emergent business models of SI organizations. We will identify the financial models and instruments that are most amenable to social innovation inclusion and under what circumstances including the organizational configuration of the initiative, the role of SI organization and the degree of organizational readiness to participate. The paper concludes with a call for assessing the viability of using social finance methods and tools to support the launch of social innovation initiatives as well as ways in which social finance investments can help sustain initiatives over time.</p>

ISIRC ID: I072

Name	Marta Pappalardo
Institution	Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, Sciences Po Grenoble, France
Title	Collective energy self-consumption in buildings: community rules definition and privacy in a shared space as a social innovation
Authors	Marta Pappalardo, Gilles Debizet
Abstract	<p>The imperatives of energy transition are leading to the emergence of “collective energy self-consumption” projects, where a community of consumers shares an on-the-spot renewable production. For economic and environmental issues, the rate of this self-production in the whole consumption of community should be maximized and, therefore, dynamic rules of energy share have to be defined. Our research aims to question collective self-consumption as a social innovation, as it leads to new ways of organizing the collective action (Welck, Yates, 2018) of energy community actors in a shared space (Hewitt et al., 2018). Collective self-consumption involves a twofold challenge: on the one hand, optimizing, and, therefore, controlling energy consumption; on the other hand, respecting the privacy of individual practices (Naus et al., 2015) of the community members. Within cooperative housing, community governance defines the rules of electricity share. These rules are intertwined with the sharing of space (Launay, 2018) and lifestyle (Brusadelli et al., 2016). Through an ethnographic qualitative method, we analyse two collective self-consumption electricity projects in cooperative housing (in France and Switzerland). By mobilizing the theory of practices and the interactionist approach, we aim at questioning the modalities of control of consumption - and, actually, of individual practices - and their articulation with the collective definition of rules. The articulation of these two dimensions reveals a range of socio-material solutions that actors identify in order to reach compromises between the collective and the individual in the optimization of self-consumption.</p> <p>These socio-material solutions are embodied in the daily practices of two types of space, common laundries and private apartments, and are investing scenes of formal or informal deliberation. Thus, our research opens up perspectives for energy transition (Hoppe, de Vries, 2019) by analysing the dynamic rules of on-the-spot energy production, at the scale of residential buildings, as a social innovation that meets local and national regulations (Lavrijssen, Carrillo Parra, 2017).</p>

ISIRC ID: I073

Name	Nadeen Purna
Institution	Abertay University
Title	Mapping for Local Social Innovation: The Case of Dundee City
Authors	Nadeen Purna, Dr. Iain Donald, Dr. Stefano De Paoli, Jan Law
Abstract	<p>Social Innovation (SI), with its focus on transformative change (Nicholls and Murdock, 2012) is often anchored to local contexts (MacCullum et al., 2009; Van Dyck and Broeck, 2013). Understood largely by its social need-meeting and social relations-shifting dimensions (Ayob et al., 2016), SI can be organised via local initiatives and actors catering to territorially-embedded needs and dynamics (Moulaert et al., 2010). Owing to such regional specificity, there is a call for more understanding on how territorial logics and spatially-embedded entities guide SI processes (Moulaert, 2016).</p> <p>The city of Dundee in Scotland contains promise of breeding SI, as it experiences multiple deprivation (SIMD, 2012), owing largely to de-industrialisation (Dundee City Council, 2015). Dundee also has a growing third sector, suggesting there is locally, high potential for developing bottom-up SI initiatives to mitigate locally-emerging issues. This paper's objective is thus to explore the relation between Dundee's local context and needs, co-shaping the design of SI solutions answering these needs, as part of a 4-years SI project. This research is inspired by the perspective of participatory design (Ehn, 1989) to facilitate better uptake of solutions, and support community emancipation. The project is currently undertaking an extensive mapping of needs and potentials of the city, before entering a phase of co-design of SI solutions; this requires zooming into the specific territorial context. A qualitative research method is at present used for obtaining a rich picture on how and to the extent which the socio-geographical context of Dundee can support the future co-design and incubation of SI. A preliminary mapping will be presented at the conference, offering insights for the theme on the relationship between fulfilment of community's needs and its empowerment via fostering of socio-territorial capital by local organisations. Unearthing such local solutions can facilitate subsequent examination on transposing and upscaling the ideas.</p>

ISIRC ID: I074

Name	Kathi Kaesehage
Institution	University of Edinburgh
Title	The Circular Economy: How Entrepreneurs Shift Local Belief Systems Creating a Communities for the Future
Authors	Kathi Kaesehage, Michael Leyshon, Deanna Han
Abstract	<p>Climate change paired with an ever increasing population pressurizes societies to transition to more circular systems to minimize and re-use resources across actors. Such circular economy approaches are increasingly implemented by entrepreneurs because they deliver an opportunity to exploit niche markets based on free, formerly labelled as waste, resources. These circular initiatives have been highly celebrated, but practical implementation remains considerably low. Entrepreneurs struggle to implement circular activities due to the need for complex information sharing and feedback-rich systems across multiple actors to access the necessary resources. A small number of entrepreneurs nevertheless manage to make the circular economy a reality. We examined 20 circular economy entrepreneurs and their associated stakeholders through qualitative research methods. The research demonstrates that entrepreneurs overcome the need for complex information sharing and feedback-rich systems through establishing trusted relationships rewarding those actors with a sense of place/community. In so doing, the entrepreneurs inspire belief systems around other socio-economic actors setting new local rules and norms that stimulate behaviour which is not normally found in the current neo-classical socio- economic system and creating Communities which are more resilient for the future. We propose that to enable system change across localities policies should be created by which actors receive local/community-based recognition for donating their waste resources to the circular economy activities of entrepreneurs and other businesses.</p>

ISIRC ID: I075

Name	Mary Conway Dato-on
Institution	Crummer Graduate School of Business at Rollins College
Title	Application of client consultant system infrastructure to mission-based organizations
Authors	Gianna Hernandez and Mary Conway Dato-on
Abstract	<p>Research applying entrepreneurial action to intractable problems that advance solutions and system change abounds (e.g., Mair and Marti, 2006; Short, Moss, and Lumpkin, 2009). Similarly, Bottom of the Pyramid (BoP 3.0) studies present value-propositions of sustainable co-creation as a development strategy for the near-subsistence markets (Kolk, Rivera-Santos, and Rufin, 2013). Together, these approaches set fertile ground for social enterprises, encouraging cross-sector partnerships and promoting entrepreneurship-based development frameworks through hybrid solutions (Cieslik, 2016). Such frameworks operate in ecosystems influenced by socio-cultural context as “complex web[s] of reciprocal interactions between culturally embedded actors closely connected to each other” (Lindgren and Packendorff, 2006: 211; Lumpkin, Moss, Gras, Kato, and Amezcua, 2013).</p> <p>Taking these viewpoints together with systems and complexity theories (Dooley, 1996; Olson and Eoyang, 2001), Katzenstein and Crispin (2011) developed the client consultant system infrastructure (CCSI) model and proposed its use in social entrepreneurial endeavors. The present research applies CCSI to a social enterprise in Naivasha, Kenya: Panua Partners in Hope. Selecting Panua to examine CCSI is appropriate because Panua works in Kenya on the wicked problem of multi-generational poverty affecting a marginalized, vulnerable group – orphaned youth families. The location and systematic complexity of the problem matches Katzenstein and Crispin’s (2011) suggested setting for the model. Second, with its origins in a church-based organization, Panua has transitioned its approach to tackling the wicked problem similarly to how traditional aid agencies implement social enterprise initiatives through the use of hybrid models. Finally, the Panua leaders have engaged in continuous organizational adaptation that enables comparison across time. The use of such cases effectively weaves theory with practice to generate actionable recommendations (e.g., Eisenhardt, 1989; Siggelkow, 2007). The Panua case is theoretically grounded in systems theory (Katzenstein and Chrispin, 2011) and the theory of change (Weiss, 1995).</p>

ISIRC ID: I076

Name	Loren M. Stangl
Institution	Massey University, New Zealand
Title	Mobilising identity for global change: Youth social entrepreneurs
Authors	Loren M. Stangl, Anne de Bruin
Abstract	<p>The youth-social activism nexus is a well-recognised. Ranging from group activism (e.g. the 1960s Vietnam War protests, the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations, and the recent gun control #NeverAgain movement), to individual activism (e.g. Nobel peace laureate Malala Yousafzai), youth are a visible catalyst for social change. Unsurprisingly, younger people appear to be more disposed toward social entrepreneurship and the search for solutions to social problems (Lepoutre et al., 2013). However, strategy matters more for youth-led initiatives to achieve positive social change because youth lack resources (Ho, Clarke & Dougherty 2015).</p> <p>This paper aims to understand youth identity capital mobilisation as a strategy for scaling solutions to social problems. It examines the dynamic process of building and utilising identity capital by youth social entrepreneurs including compensation for capital depreciation that arises from aging.</p> <p>Theoretical underpinning of our paper draws on identity economics (Akerlof & Kranton 2000; 2010) and an extended Bourdieusian capital framework – economic, social, cultural and symbolic capital (Bourdieu 1984, 1986, 1991; Pret, Shaw & Dodd 2016), that includes identity capital or identity-based resources (Côté 1996; 2016; Lewis 2016). While we build on the small body of literature on youth social entrepreneurship, identity and social change (e.g. Ho et al. 2015; Lewis, 2016), the social entrepreneurship-identity economics relationship has remained unexplored. Further research on identity is also necessary (de Bruin & Teasdale 2019).</p> <p>We support a qualitative, contextualised and narrative approach for research on social entrepreneurial and identity capital development (Drakopoulou-Dodd et al. 2014). Following a theoretical sampling method, we interview young people who received global recognition as The Queen’s Young Leaders (2018) for activism in transforming lives in their communities.</p> <p>We provide a novel contribution on how youth social entrepreneurs strategically manage identity to develop and scale innovative solutions to social challenges beyond their local communities.</p>

ISIRC ID: I078

Name	Michael Leyshon
Institution	University of Exeter
Title	Rethinking the platform
Authors	Michael Leyshon, Catherine Leyshon
Abstract	<p>In this paper, we provide a critical analysis of the geographies of social innovation with a particular focus on the 'platform' as a widely used concept which has hitherto had little analytical scrutiny. We examine the emergence of the platform as a popular model for social innovation, unpacking its use as a heuristic as well as a practical site for brokering different kinds of social innovation. Drawing upon an example of social innovation in Cornwall, UK, we argue that the current conception of the platform privileges only one of its functions: its operation as a generative space of innovation. What is overlooked are the antecedents of any platform and the operational contexts in which the resulting innovations are practiced, modified, and possibly fail – all of which are fundamentally linked to the social, economic, cultural and political characteristics of the place in which the social innovation happens. We thus offer an expanded reading of platforms as intermediation spaces with antecedental, generative and operational phases. Recognising this expanded notion of platforms is important not only to explain their success but also to make them more effective spaces of social innovation. Such a rethinking contributes to a more nuanced understanding of geographies of social innovation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I080

Name	Jane Gibbon
Institution	Newcastle University
Title	Social enterprise within public sector prisons in NE England
Authors	Jane Gibbon, Philip Angier, Natalie Watson
Abstract	<p>The research explores social enterprise (SE) activity within prisons around desistance, successful resettlement and the facilitation of possible future employment. The promotion of desistance in prison is likely to be successful when informed through understandings of crime and rehabilitation. The high prison population demonstrates the importance of understanding how service users (SUs) experience the process of desistance.</p> <p>Imprisonment for some SUs offers a period of reflection on past attitudes and values (Healy, 2012). We argue that the defining features of a SE model based on values can support this change for individuals through engagement and practical understanding. Social innovations provide opportunities to build relationships between individuals and organisations. This enables SE within a prison to provide these opportunities and drive innovative practices, promote successful resettlement, facilitate possible employment and support in the process of desistance.</p> <p>We consider possible organisational and societal culture change as these SEs developed within prisons in NE England. These provided possible employment for those involved, through skill development and challenged the current prison regime to develop successful and meaningful employment opportunities. The SE activity is evaluated to demonstrate the contribution in supporting rehabilitation and reducing reoffending. Relatively simple measurements are used to evaluate the impact on the SU, partner engagement and working environments. A variety of approaches were used to capture social value added in a 'theory of change' model that produced an impact map of activities.</p> <p>The regional working relationships across the North East prison estate have also enabled developments of SE activities. The wider culture change demonstrates a move away from the punitive values and aims of imprisonment, recognised as having negative consequences for SUs. Our evidence suggests SE can support positive relationships 'at the heart' of prison life (Liebling, 2011) whilst facilitating integration into wider society through employment, promoting successful resettlement and desistance.</p>

ISIRC ID: I081

Name	Ursula Holtgrewe
Institution	ZSI – Centre for Social innovation
Title	Institutionalising and interconnecting social innovation research: can its future be roadmapped?
Authors	Ursula Holtgrewe
Abstract	<p>This contribution presents a roadmap for social innovation research in Europe been developed in the context of the H2020-funded SIC project (www.siceurope.eu) and its series of interactive sessions, workshops and expert consultations. I argue that SI research in the view of the SI community around SIC, develops in two directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As a distinct, interdisciplinary research field of "social innovation studies", and• In a more transdisciplinary way to support and enhance both SI practice and SI policy in the direction of solving social problems, addressing societal challenges and bringing about favourable social change. <p>Obviously, these two objectives are not mutually exclusive and should not be considered as alternatives. The development of the research field takes place <i>within</i> social science or the "inside" of the SI research domain. The development of its connectivity with social innovation practice and policy looks at the networked "outside", at interfaces, networks and boundary-spanning capabilities.</p> <p>Both directions represent two distinct logics of modernity and late/reflexive modernity respectively: specialisation and institutionalisation in the field of science, specifically social science, on the one hand, comprehensive and networked social progress on the other. This is an empirically grounded distinction: developments and plans for the SI research community can be sorted under these two headings, while paying attention to their interfaces. The paper outlines the implications of both developments in the short, mid and long term. It considers a possible synthesis in social innovation applied to social innovation research itself: creating new research practices, roles and social relationships that overcome the distinctions of research and practice, science and society etc. while retaining the powers of engagement, experience, reflection and rigour.</p>

ISIRC ID: I082

Name	Michael Marshall
Institution	Glasgow Caledonian University
Title	Supporting community safety & security and social inclusiveness through endogenising social development: A social enterprise approach
Authors	K'adamawe K'nife, Michael Marshall
Abstract	<p>The May 2010 security force incursion into Tivoli Gardens to apprehend a reputed Don provides a useful reminder of the social and economic costs associated with hard policing approaches including the loss of life and productivity wrought on the community and country. The concomitant spike in crime and violence demonstrated the migratory tendencies of violence-producers and intricacy of the crime networks across the country. The meso-level response (Farrall et.al, 2010; Maguire and Raynor, 2006) favoured cross-sector collaborations led by external stakeholders and research on the policing strategies to promote community safety and security and professionalization of the police force.</p> <p>Using a social interactionist theoretical lens, the paper examines the efficacy of an internal-led strategy (Laub and Sampson, 2001; Weaver, 2019) supported by external partners which utilise a social enterprise model as the most effective and sustainable approach (Cosgrove and O'Neill, 2011; Haugh, 2005) to building community safety and security whilst bolstering social inclusion and youth mainstreaming within Jamaica and the Caribbean.</p> <p>The paper uses a two-pronged approach which first, examines the findings from empirical research conducted in Jamaica (Knife 2012, 2013, 2014a and b, 2016 a and b) and secondly, two cases of organisations that have employed social innovation, using social enterprise models, in their engagement of at-risk youth in inner city communities in St Catherine. The cases provide insight into community-based organisations' use of innovative engagement approaches for youth in contact with in the law, ex-offenders or deported migrants with criminal backgrounds.</p> <p>The findings have implications for policy and practice, illustrating that youth engagement is best achieved through proximate and sustained engagement of youth and community, and that the process is led by capacitated organisations who have secured strong partnerships with both internal and external stakeholders (Weaver, 2014).</p>

ISIRC ID: I083

Name	Sujeetha Selvakkumaran
Institution	Chalmers University of Technology
Title	System Dynamics (SD) perspective of social innovation in local energy transitions
Authors	Sujeetha Selvakkumaran, Erik O. Ahlgren
Abstract	<p>Local energy transitions are gaining widespread attention through their contribution to sustainability [1–8]. Here, ‘local’ is used to indicate a sub-national scale. Selvakkumaran and Ahlgren [9] posit that local energy transitions are different to general energy transitions, since they entail characteristics which are not replicated among broader scale energy transitions, such as actor interactions being disproportionately important, prioritizing sub-optimal goals such as higher social good over economic profitability etc., and lead to different complexities. As such, social innovation in local energy transitions have been scrutinized in works such as [10,11]. But, as [12] points out, social innovation and its impact in different domains suffers from being difficult to measure. Thus, the objective of this study is to put forward a method to model social innovation in local energy transitions. This is done using System Dynamics modelling (SDM) of the local energy transitions processes, which are aided by the municipality actors (MAs). The SDM is a modelling method to capture the endogenous factors which underpin the transition processes.</p> <p>This study is based on two cases; solar PV panel diffusion in Skåne, and transition to alternative fuel vehicles (AFV) in Dalsland, Sweden. The transition processes in both these cases are modelled using SD, with the MAs providing input on the structure of the model. The co-creation actions which were carried out between 2016 and 2018 are modelled explicitly. Two scenarios were run, namely the Base run and No Co-creation, and preliminary results show that the Base run scenario, with the MAs’ co-creation actions have a significant increase in the case of AFVs in Dalsland and the diffusion rate in the case of solar PV. Ultimately, we hope to contribute to rigorous research methods of quantitatively measuring the impact of social innovation, in the domain of energy transitions.</p>

ISIRC ID: I084

Name	Phillip Motley
Institution	Elon University (Elon, North Carolina, USA)
Title	An Immersive Semester in Social Innovation & Design Thinking
Authors	Phillip Motley
Abstract	<p>The Design Thinking Studio in Social Innovation is a unique curricular offering for undergraduate students at Elon University. The program runs for a full 15-week semester and requires participating students commit to taking four courses (16 credits), which is a typical academic load for our students. The program uses innovation strategies such as design thinking, systems thinking, design sprints, and agile project management to immerse students in the process of creating social change with community partners. To date, the program has been offered twice as a pilot program. In both semesters, students from a variety of academic majors engaged in empathy-based problem finding, potential solution ideation, and hands-on prototyping centered on the broad topic of wellness in the local community.</p> <p>The program provides students with a unique approach to teaching and learning by removing or minimizing some of the more rigid structures typically built into higher education (multiple concurrent classes, standard grading systems, 2 or 3 class meetings per week, etc.). Though students registered for four discrete courses, the program ran as a single studio-based learning experience. Students met daily in the studio for a three-hour session where they established shared objectives based on information from community organizations. Within this structure, students were challenged to identify problems that their groups could address given their majors, prior knowledge, and skills, encouraged to think iteratively about solutions, asked to prototype possibilities within the community, and pushed to take independent initiative in making connections with key community stakeholders.</p> <p>This session will share lessons learned in the design of the program, the most beneficial takeaways for instructors, students, and the community, and the ongoing concerns of creating spaces for sustainable and meaningful social change through the core competencies generated in a liberal education.</p>

ISIRC ID: I087

Name	Michael Marshall
Institution	Centre of Entrepreneurship Teaching and Practice, University of the West Indies, Mona
Title	Supporting Reintegration and Social Inclusiveness of IRMs within the English-speaking Caribbean: The Case of two IRM NGO Service Providers in Jamaica.
Authors	Michael Marshall, Edward Dixon
Abstract	<p>Despite Jamaica consistently receiving Involuntarily Returned Migrants (IRMs) from the United States, United Kingdom and Canada over the years - with figures reaching over 45,000 between 2000 and 2014- there is a paucity of research on the efforts to reintegrate these individuals (Charles, 2010) when compared to those which focus on criminal justice issues such as recidivism and involvement in deviance (King and Christou, 2011; Reynolds, 2011; Wickramasinghe and Wimalaratana, 2016). Moreover, there has been an increased attention on the absence of a coherent policy response to the reintegration of IRMs into the labour market (Grace et.al, 2017). Some progress has been made in the drafting of a deportation policy in Jamaica; however, there remains a gap in the sustainable livelihoods support for IRMs, which is due, in part, to the absence of resources and legal framework to implement. This is exacerbated by the levels of saturation in the job market which would militate against preferential treatment offered to the IRMs in the labour market.</p> <p>The research employs Ruben et.al (2009) notion of Embeddedness – economic, social network and psychosocial embeddedness to examine the work of two NGOs who have become central to the (re)-integration eco-system of IRMs through their provision of intermediary services and preliminary labour market support. In particular it examines the potential use of Social Enterprise (SE) models by the NGOs and the IRMs as a means of entry into the labour market (Bloch, 2007; Lee, 2018; Ruiz and Vargas-Silva, 2015).</p> <p>The paper contributes to our knowledge of the (re)-integration of IRMs in context in which there is little to no policy and labour market support for IRMs reintegration; and exploring the sustainability challenges of the NGOs as service providers and the social and economic inclusion of the IRMs through the use of SE and MSME clustering strategy.</p>

ISIRC ID: I088

Name	MariaOlivella Rizza
Institution	Università di Catania – Italia
Title	A (failed) case of accumulation by dispossession in Sicily: what happens when you expose people to the ideas and practices of social innovation.
Authors	Gianni Petino, MariaOlivella Rizza, Luca Ruggiero
Abstract	<p>Our research is part of an ongoing transdisciplinary study project which started in 2014, on the area of Siracusa and its oil industry. Following some discussion of processes of urban neo-liberalization and land consumption in Italy, the paper focuses on a controversial case concerning the Reserve of the <i>Penisola della Maddalena</i>, on the Sicilian coast south of Siracusa. Following new urban planning in 2007, a protest movement arose in opposition to the project of constructing a resort on the coast. In a context dominated by widespread corruption, persistent unemployment, economic crises, and a wounded community with no history of participation in institutional life, the mere fact of organizing embryonal forms of active citizenship was revolutionary. How could this happen? Our analysis shows that it was possible through a process of cultural re-signification regarding the political participation of citizens. Gathering people in an unusual way, i.e. outside the usual patterns of consumeristic/power representation of self, groups and land, it was possible to foster a widespread, unprecedented sense of belonging and citizenship. Thanks to this bottom-up mobilization, the president of the Sicilian Region conferred the status of Nature Reserve on the <i>Penisola della Maddalena</i>.</p> <p>If we adopt an interpretation of social innovation that features notions of discontinuity and reaction to marketization, the Reserve of <i>Penisola della Maddalena</i> is a case in point. Our case study combines the theoretical frameworks of “new enclosure” (Hodkinson 2012; Harvey 2006; De Angelis 2001; Tilley, Kumar and Cowan 2017) and “appropriation by dispossession” (D. Harvey 2006) to describe the process of expansion of capitalism under the disguised rhetoric of land marketization for tourism. It provides cartographic evidence of land use which has no respect for the human right to landscape (European Landscape Convention 2000) or for the natural and archaeological heritage. It uses in-depth interviews and first-hand documents to reconstruct the controversial case of the Reserve of <i>Penisola della Maddalena</i>.</p>

ISIRC ID: I089

Name	Michael J. Roy
Institution	Glasgow Caledonian University
Title	Polanyi, the Social Economy and the Democratic Organization of Society
Authors	Michael Roy, Simon Teasdale, Pascal Dey
Abstract	<p>In today's 'market society' (Polanyi, 1944), the capacity (or willingness) of many states to serve as a counterbalancing function to the worst effects of <i>laissez faire</i> capitalism has been severely curtailed. The aim of our theoretical paper is to show how the social economy can be conceptualised as a form of counterbalancing force to dominant markets and weak states (Defourny and Nyssens, 2006; Roy and Hackett, 2017), but also has the potential to serve as the basis for a 're-embedded' economy. We highlight the need for a normative account of the broader role that the social economy plays in the interplay between economy and society. We utilise Karl Polanyi's work, and particularly his core concept of 'embeddedness' (Polanyi, 1957; see also Beckert, 2011) to emphasise that the economy needs to be immersed in socio-political relations to effectively contribute to the expression of the public interest and facilitate the democratic organisation of society. We argue that the social economy must not 'merely' act as an economic space, but also as a political space that arrogates to itself the function historically held by states (viz Hussain and Moriarty, 2014) and ideals such as the promotion of economic democracy (Cumbers and McMaster, 2012). We infer three broad ways in which the social economy can work to promote democracy and the protection of social rights: a) the provision of public goods guided by the principles of reciprocity and redistribution (as opposed to private profit); b) collective decision-making; and c) public deliberation. We discuss the challenges involved in bringing about the wider institutional conditions through which such a social economy could flourish and suggest some ways that these might be overcome.</p>

ISIRC ID: I090

Name	Akos Demuth
Institution	Abertay University
Title	Mapping Social Innovation Needs with Data Visualisation
Authors	Mr. Akos Demuth, Dr. Iain Donald, Dr. Stefano De Paoli
Abstract	<p>A fundamental phase of conducting Social Innovation is associated with the identification of needs and gaps within social groups or communities. Much of existing approaches to this phase of social innovation are related to the use of qualitative social research, for example in form of interviews or observations. The usage of digital tools for addressing social needs remains an area within social innovation that requires further exploration (Maiolini, 2016).</p> <p>This paper will bring to the conference an experience of the use of data analysis and visualisation for the conduction of social innovation, with particular focus on the quantitative identification of needs. This is part of a social innovation project which focuses on the city of Dundee in Scotland. As part of the project there is a need to obtain a “birds-eye” general and extensive view of what could be the needs and gaps within the entire city area.</p> <p>To be able to identify indicators and metrics empirically on a large scale, we utilise digital tools that allow visualisation of large datasets and aim to allow not just members of the third sector but also the public to consume and engage with the project (Hutter et al. 2011).</p> <p>The approach utilises several strategies for data collection. For instance, the “scraping” of social media data, the identification of relevant open datasets (e.g. from census), the development of collaborations with relevant organisations operating within the city, which own relevant data sets (e.g. Citizens Advice Bureau).</p> <p>The project’s goals include assessing which kind of visualisations are most beneficial for conveying the results which are identified within the data analysis, and the publication of some of these visualisations on a web platform, in order to inform a variety of actors which may be interested in the findings.</p>

ISIRC ID: I091

Name	Andres Morales
Institution	Centre INGENIO, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Spain
Title	Indigenous-Hybrid Organisations in Colombia: A Multi-Level Analysis within The Buen Vivir Model
Authors	Andres Morales
Abstract	<p>There has been a recent increase in the number of publications about the indigenous philosophy of Buen Vivir (BV) as an alternative paradigm to mainstream development theory. However, there is a dearth of theoretically grounded empirical research that interrogates the impact of BV as an alternative development model within the social and solidarity economy (SSE) in Latin America. Therefore, this paper aims to address this research gap by illustrating the development of indigenous community based organisations (ICOs) that are located within the SSE in Colombia, examining to what extent their experiences embody key tenets of the BV model. By drawing upon insights from post-development (BV) and postcolonial theories (Bhabha's mimicry and hybridity), this paper develops and critically explores a multi-level model for understanding the development of ICOs in Colombia, considering the micro, meso and macro levels.</p> <p>Using participatory video research, this paper draws upon evidence from a multiple case study research with five indigenous communities (Curripaco, Puinave, Yanacona, Misak and Wayuu) in three geographic regions (the Amazons, Cauca and Guajira). The paper uses the following types of data collection: secondary data sources, video focus groups, video semi-structured interviews, observations and fieldnotes. The analysis of the multiple case study using NVivo, discovers that ICOs operate as hybrid organisations that are influenced by their indigenous cultural practices, as well as the dominant Western forms legitimised by the SSE norms (mimicry). Overall, this paper reveals that the ICOs' experiences are consistent with the values and pillars that embody the key tenets of the BV model. The findings demonstrate that the current policy discourse provides little scope for engagement for ICOs in Colombia, even though evidence shows their contribution to the national economy. In doing so, this paper offers an opportunity for policy makers to rethink and re-evaluate the existing policies in relation to indigenous communities and the SSE sector, to provide a pathway consistent with some elements of the BV model to contribute to the national development plan.</p>

ISIRC ID: I093

Name	Chantal Hervieux
Institution	Saint Mary’s University, Halifax Nova Scotia, Canada
Title	Mapping the path of impact through UN SDGs
Authors	Chantal Hervieux, Margaret McKee, Soheil Ahmadi
Abstract	<p>The United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have the potential to promote innovation, catalyse transformational change, and redefine outcomes in terms of the health of societies and civil liberties rather than simply economic growth. Focused on issues such as hunger, climate change and poverty, the SDGs address “wicked problems” in that they lack agreed upon definitions, are complex with cause and effect unclear, and often involve stakeholders with conflicting views. Wicked problems also involve multiple actors in social innovation initiatives.</p> <p>Given the complexity and the interrelated nature of the social issues and SDGs, we advocate that impact assessment of initiatives be done in relation to other SDG initiatives to maximize impact and prevent unintended consequences. For this exploratory study, we downloaded text from the “news” section of each SDG home page on the UN website in January 2018 and 2019, and then sourced the internally referenced documents from UN institutions and partners. Using AtlasTi, researchers coded this material for relationships between SDGs at the macro level. Gephi network analysis software was then used to map the existence and strength of interrelationships between SDGs. Preliminary results (see below) testing this approach suggest it is effective for distinguishing the activities of institutions that lead to stronger impact. Organizations wanting to make strategic, high-impact investments in SDG-related sectors may also benefit from this approach.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>

ISIRC ID: I096

Name	Praphaphan Wunsuk
Institution	University of Nottingham
Title	Hybrid social enterprise and governance in multi-stakeholder partnerships for contributing sustainable development in Thailand
Authors	Praphaphan Wunsuk
Abstract	<p>Although the social enterprise has been considerable growth in both theoretical and empirical research, the empirical evidence in particular social enterprise in Thailand is limited. This paper examines the involvement of multi-stakeholders to develop hybrid social enterprises and how multi-stakeholder partnerships affect social enterprise governance to contribute activities aiming to social, environmental, and economic values. The paper utilises a qualitative research method using document analysis and interviews. Empirical data is analysed from 77 social enterprises in Thailand, and semi-structure interview questions are examined through data collection from face-to-face interviews with 47 dominant stakeholders from 4 case studies. Social enterprises have formed as hybrid organisation forcing from the governmental policy with multi-stakeholder partnerships approach. A hybrid business framework has been developed as a mechanism for ensuring proper stakeholders' involvement in their operations and supporting social enterprise ability to respond to the triple goals. It creates synergies in five capabilities of business process; with different degrees of involvement and success. The governance framework has declared a defined stakeholders orientation engaging into governance structure. The governing board face challenges in directing the hybrid organisation and balancing all triple goals. Responding to these challenges, three governance models have been deployed: the multi-stakeholder model, the stewardship model, and the agency model. The prominent governance model is appeared as the hybrid of multi-stakeholder and stewardship model. The use of these case study could be considered as the first attempts in understanding hybrid business model in multi-stakeholder partnerships of Thailand social enterprises and conveys new insights into the governance framework to determine a balance between the multiple organisational interests and different stakeholders, which are benefit to both policy makers and practitioners.</p>

ISIRC ID: I098

Name	Hugues Jeannerat
Institution	University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland
Title	Social innovation as multi-local problem and solution settings
Authors	Anna Butzin, Hugues Jeannerat
Abstract	<p>In the last years, social innovation studies and studies on the geography of social innovation have mainly emphasised on how social innovations (SI) emerge as place-based solutions to local and global social problems. Such emphasis still leaves widely open the questions, of how such solutions may diffuse or up-scale across space to tackle global challenges, and how localised social innovations may drive broader social change.</p> <p>This paper analyses diffusion mechanisms from a theoretical and empirical perspective beyond a growth- or impact-oriented approach to scaling. It argues that spatial diffusion of SI is not about producing local solutions to be globally exported, but about co-elaborating problems and solutions and their multi-local implementation through territorial dynamics of up- and down-scaling.</p> <p>Three strands of literature frame the theoretical discussion of the paper. These are innovation diffusion in innovation studies, in sustainability transitions and in social innovation studies. Their specific features are depicted, compared and put into a geographical perspective. The empirical part builds upon data generated in an EU-funded research project on social innovation. Various illustrative cases such as urban gardening, transition towns, or sharing initiatives are examined in the light of socio-economic change and territorial development. Along with these empirical cases, the paper draws out four ideal types of spatial patterns of SI diffusion: regional social innovation milieus, up-scaled solution adoption, user-based territorial broadening, and transitionary up and down-scaling. New research and policy avenues are finally advocated to foster SI diffusion at local as well as global scales.</p>

ISIRC ID: I101

Name	Sabrina Tabares
Institution	Université de Neuchâtel
Title	Corporate Social Innovation Capabilities as a driver of Social Sustainability Performance: a theoretical insight
Authors	Sabrina Tabares
Abstract	<p>This study addresses two research questions: What are the interpretations of Corporate Social Innovation (CSI) in strategic management? And, how organizations take advantage of Corporate Social Innovation Capabilities (CSIC) in order to achieve successful social innovation outcomes?</p> <p>By taking as reference organizational microfoundations such as skills, procedures, structures and processes, according to the dynamic capabilities approach, this research provides a framework to understand CSIC, its characteristics and dimensions as a mean to obtain social innovation outcomes. For measuring social innovation outcomes, this study considers Social Sustainability Performance (SSP) as a construct for analyzing how firms bring solutions to complex social problems.</p> <p>Regarding the methodology, I partake the research questions under an inductive content analysis in an interpretative paradigm, by using inclusion and exclusion criteria of a systematic literature review. As main contribution, I propose an argumentative framework of reference to drive a better understanding of the subject. I will present a model that explains the relationship between CSI outcomes and SSP indicators in business organizations. This work will serve as a theoretical basis for future empirical measurements of CSIC. This research will give theoretical support about the relation between the constructs and will contribute to the idea of social innovation as a force to drive sustainable development within business organizations.</p>

ISIRC ID: I103

Name	Pia Piroschka Otte
Institution	Ruralis – Institute for Rural and Regional Research
Title	Local climate crowdfunding – a social innovation to tackle climate change?
Authors	Pia Piroschka Otte, Rob Burton, Alexander Zahl-Thanem
Abstract	<p>Climate change presents a global challenge and research on the barriers to climate communication suggests that behaviors to mitigate climate change are often not undertaken because the impacts of climate change are distant in space and time (Stoknes, 2014). Thus, local relevancy is key to communicating climate change issues.</p> <p>Conventional carbon offset programs enable travelers to compensate for their emissions through supporting climate projects in distant countries. These programs have experienced limited uptake due to issues related to their limited transparency and uncertainty. This could be improved through implementing instruments that focus on local carbon offset projects. Crowdfunding is such an instrument, enabling people to pool small amounts of money together to support a common cause. The approach has gained wide popularity through the digital shift, allowing entrepreneurs to share their crowdfunding campaigns to a wide audience via the internet.</p> <p>In this study, we investigate the feasibility of a local crowdfunding scheme for Norway that would make it possible for travelers to compensate for their emissions by paying Norwegian farmers to adopt more climate friendly practices. Farmers are being encouraged to move towards more climate friendly agricultural practices but many of these measures are costly. Local crowdfunding could represent a social innovation that assists farmers and empowers travelers who want to compensate for their emissions and invest in sustainable local food production.</p> <p>This paper assesses the farmer’s side. We apply a mixed-method approach consisting of semi-structured interviews, focus groups and a representative survey conducted with Norwegian farmers. Results indicate that farmers have very limited knowledge of crowdfunding and are hesitant to be publicly visible. Younger and organic farmers are more likely to participate, while co-financing from the government would be likely to increase participation in such a program.</p>

ISIRC ID: I105

Name	Susanne Freund
Institution	Catholic University Eichstätt-Ingolstadt
Title	Measuring the impact of universities: An expanded psychological perspective
Authors	Susanne Freund, Judith Prantl, Daniel Zacher, Laura Pollack, Elisabeth Kals
Abstract	<p>The paper adopts a psychological perspective on impact measurement and combines psychological research methods with other kinds of (mostly online) data. The main objective of the paper consists in developing innovative ways to determine the impact of knowledge, skill, and idea transfer among universities and their rounding society.</p> <p>Hereby, we are less interested in social impact expressed in money terms. Instead, we focus on effects that idea, knowledge and skill sharing activities of a university which is mainly to humanities oriented can have on the development of the regional society. This development we explore with respect to current global challenges, for example in terms of civil volunteering, citizen participation, digitalization, and sustainability. In addition to this first outcome-oriented question, we would like to uncover how this impact comes about. Therefore, we develop a psychological model that intends to explain the specific consequences of these knowledge transfer activities on individual level. Among these consequences, we examine the intention to engage oneself in knowledge and idea sharing processes as well as reflected attitudes regarding the above mentioned global challenges.</p> <p>To reach these multifaceted aims, we combine different views and measurement approaches. On the one hand, we conduct an empirical multimethod study, combining qualitative and quantitative data. On the other hand, we draw on internet based data of mostly online behaviour. Hereby, we apply a longitudinal design including different stakeholder groups.</p> <p>We discuss what universities can contribute to societal developments and how their impact can be measured. Thereby, we take up the challenges that go along with this initiative and analyse potential solutions. From this we derive practical recommendations on how the transfer of knowledge and ideas between science and society can be effective.</p>

ISIRC ID: I107

Name	Ronald Macintyre
Institution	Open University
Title	Learning Design as Speculative Design: Designing Learning Materials in Partnership with Third Sector organisations
Authors	Ronald Macintyre
Abstract	<p>Drawing on work with Third Sector organisations to develop education and outreach materials, the paper sets out the different ways speculation shapes learning design. It focuses on a partnership with a national volunteering charity looking to improve the volunteer experience through developing a suite of learning resources aimed at those supporting volunteers. Working in partnerships to improve practice presents a series of challenges, not least that the beneficiary is not the learner, but the person the learner supports.</p> <p>Typically the organisation drew on the experience of those managing volunteers to map “best practice”. Based on participatory design (Macintyre 2016) the design process looked to bring in a range of voices. They were asked to speculate about what constitutes an ideal volunteer experience. Design often starts with who, however in learning design you are interested in who they are at the end of the learning journey, not the beginning. This involves thinking what the learner will become and what they will enable, then tracing how they might get there.</p> <p>Here we see how imagining future selves condition decisions in the present (Di Salvo 2012). However, the paper also explores the issues with using speculation in learning design, in particular how our present also conditions our speculations. For example, the partnership decided to write the materials from the volunteers’ perspective. The challenge is shaping the practitioners “personal theory of practice” (Jarvis 2006) means balancing the voice of the volunteer with the voice of the practitioner. For those creating the materials it is difficult for them to hold onto an imagined future as they are writing to and for those supporting volunteers in the present. The paper will share these and other dilemmas over the use of speculation in learning design.</p>

ISIRC ID: I109

Name	Svenja Christina Schütt
Institution	Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt
Title	Intergenerational Volunteering: Intergenerational learning processes, underlying motives and perceived value
Authors	Svenja Christina Schütt, Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Kals
Abstract	<p>In society, people get older and for most, the active lifespan increases beyond their retirement. Elderly people can share a lot with others, due to their knowledge, life and practical experiences and their spare time. Intergenerational volunteering projects, which support the contact of different generations outside their families in order to keep elderly people involved in social life, are getting more popular.</p> <p>This study focusses on older generations and their volunteering as a chance for society. Furthermore, the theoretical concept of intergenerational learning (Meese, 2005) is empirically tested. The study deals with psychological questions, such as: Why do elderly people commit to volunteering, especially in intergenerational projects? To what extent does intergenerational learning take place in the three forms of learning - from, with and above each other - in voluntary work? What is the outcome of intergenerational projects, especially for older generations?</p> <p>The questions are answered on the basis of questionnaires and expert interviews. The data was collected in various innovative volunteer projects in Germany. The first study includes $N = 399$ samples. The survey of the second study is currently running.</p> <p>Several investigation models are developed to answer the research questions. The results confirm the pluralism of motives for engaging in intergenerational volunteering, as described by Snyder and Clary (1991). The motives differ between younger, middle aged and older generations. The theoretical concept of intergenerational learning can be confirmed for intergenerational volunteering activities. The results show mainly positive outcomes on volunteers: e.g. perceived sense of life, wellbeing, reduced prejudice, empathy and knowledge transfer.</p> <p>The data provides insights into the psychological background of intergenerational extra-familial exchange. The results show a reciprocal enrichment of intergenerational volunteer projects for everyone involved. Models including classic theoretically based variables of volunteering are expanded by specific generational variables. Limitations and implications are discussed.</p>

ISIRC ID: I110

Name	Işıl Sevilay Yılmaz
Institution	TED University
Title	Financing Social Enterprises in Turkey: Opportunities and Barriers
Authors	Burze Yasar, Isil Sevilay Yilmaz, Aslihan Salih Altay
Abstract	<p>Social entrepreneurship is a relatively new phenomenon in Turkey with a growing interest from academics, policy makers, funders and practitioners. Research on the funding and financing mechanisms is limited and this study addresses the knowledge gap in the field by identifying current funding and financing mechanisms, opportunities and barriers for social enterprises in Turkey. In this study, a social enterprise is defined as a business that has a clear social and/or environmental mission, generates income through trading products and services, and reinvests the majority of its profits in the mission. We collect data through 60 semi-structured interviews with the representatives of social enterprises in 15 target cities. In addition, 9 age and gender-sensitive focus groups are conducted with social enterprises, policy makers and support institutions in three major cities of Turkey (Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir) where most of the social entrepreneurship activity is concentrated. Detailed quantitative data is collected through an online survey regarding enterprise characteristics, funding and financing all over Turkey. The questionnaire is sent to over 500 potential social enterprises and over 100 have completed the survey so far. Semi-structured interviews and focus groups transcripts are being analyzed with SAS Contextual Analysis as well as by two researchers. Preliminary quantitative analysis reveals that the main source of financing is personal funds followed by funds from friends and family, grants, donations, awards and sponsorships. Only a limited number has access to traditional sources of financing such as commercial loans, bonds and stocks. Alternative sources like crowdfunding seem to be emerging as an alternative option. Majority of the respondents state that they will be seeking additional financing next year. Although social enterprises are optimistic about their growth potential, they consider the main barriers as access to financing, economic instability and lack of common language between themselves and fund providers.</p> <p>*This study benefits from two research projects funded by British Council in Turkey and European Research Commission.</p>

ISIRC ID: I111

Name	Marleen Fluit
Institution	University of Groningen, the Netherlands
Title	The interplay between formal and informal structures in a public service context
Authors	M Fluit, H Broekhuis
Abstract	<p>Public and private organizations are facing access and efficiency challenges in the provision of preventive and care & support services to citizens. There is a growing interest in the ways informal structures such as community enterprises can contribute to the delivery of these services. These informal structures are deliberately developed and run by citizens, often with only initial and restricted support of local government (Bailey, 2012; Kleinhans, 2017; Somerville & McElwee, 2011) aiming to strengthen community ties (Grady & Chen, 2006; Obrist et al., 2007), enlarge citizens' social network and ease the access to formal public services when professional care and support is needed. On the other hand, these informal structures aim to provide care and support in collaboration with formal professional structures and thus providing integrated support (see Ponzoni, 2015). So, while both formal and informal structures have their own aims, their interplay should substantiate the preventive task of the local government. Yet, it remains unclear how to support and strengthen this (Ponzoni, 2015). This research draws upon insights from organization research where the interplay between formal and informal social structures has received recent scholarly attention. Studies have shown under what conditions the consistency between formal and informal social structures can help or harm performance (Soda & Zaheer, 2012), to what extent formal structures influence the emergence of informal social structures (Rank et al., 2010) and how informal social structures can increase the efficiency of formal structures (Gulati & Puranam, 2009). Through case-study research we aim to provide an in-depth insight in the interplay between formal and informal structures within a public service context. In doing so, we will examine the conditions and mechanisms underlying the interplay and how formal and informal structures influence (e.g. weaken, compensate, strengthen) each other, and how this interplay substantiates the prevention task of councils.</p>

ISIRC ID: I113

Name	Adélie RANVILLE
Institution	Grenoble Ecole de Management
Title	The social goals of social enterprises: toward normative theories
Authors	Adélie RANVILLE
Abstract	<p>Defining social enterprises/entrepreneurship (SE) and their social mission is a political task (Cho, 2006; Lyon & Sepulveda, 2009). The paper aims at identifying the different underlying political ideas existing in SE research, and question the role of normativity in SE research.</p> <p>As social enterprises aim at changing social structures (Mair & Marti, 2006), I choose a body of literature able to cope with normative ideas concerning society as a whole: political philosophy. In this article, I use deductive content analysis (Seuring & Gold, 2012) on a sample of 88 influential publications in the field of SE to identify the different normative assumptions behind concepts and theories. I use eight contemporary schools of thought in political philosophy as a template for analysis: utilitarianism, liberal egalitarianism, libertarianism, marxism, communitarianism, citizenship theory, multiculturalism and feminism.</p> <p>I find three main philosophies reflected in SE conceptualizations: utilitarianism-libertarianism, egalitarianism and democracy. These 3 categories help describing the different societal challenges that a social enterprise may address. I argue that political philosophy provides solid ground to theorise what constitute a social impact and how we can evaluate it, and to assess the relevance of theories explaining the potential role of SE in society. We also make suggestions about how political philosophy can inform the trade-off between 'economic' and 'social' values.</p>

ISIRC ID: I114

Name	Jude Ortiz
Institution	NORDIK Institute, affiliated with Algoma University
Title	Creativity, Community and Resilience: Rural Communities as Innovators
Authors	Jude Ortiz, Gayle Broad
Abstract	<p>The vastness of Northern Ontario, Canada, combined with a colonial policy framework that fostered cultural isolation, community competition, and resource extractive economies, has severely challenged the region in building adaptive capacity to address globalization and transition to knowledge economies. NORDIK Institute, a community-based interdisciplinary research institute affiliated with Algoma University, has been enabling Northern, Indigenous and rural communities across the region to achieve greater community resilience for the past fifteen years. The research, including social enterprise eco-system development, strengthening the arts and cultural sector, and food security initiatives, suggests integral linkages between creative practices and the arts, social innovation, community development and community resilience. The authors reflect on the dynamic and emergent nature of their processes, and identify four key learnings: first, they illustrate how creativity sparks the ‘adaptive’ components of complex adaptive systems and explores its influence on continuous innovation and renewal; second, they explore the creative elements of relationship-building and social capital development— between and among individuals, communities, organizations and cultures, business/economic developers and social enterprises and entrepreneurship, and between community and university partners; third, they suggest that community resilience is a highly complex interrelated framework for understanding cultural perspectives/norms that foster environments conducive to its development, and a method of measuring how and when adaptation is taking place i.e., that when communities are adaptive then increased resiliency results; and finally, the paper suggests that understanding the interconnection between and among the four pillars of community resilience (cultural, social, environmental, economic) supports continuous system wide adaptation in addressing persistent community problems and responding to new stressors. The authors conclude that encouraging a culture of broad based community creativity and entrepreneurial spirit supports social innovation and resilience, and is instrumental in transforming the region’s identity from one of resource-dependency, to one of greater self-sufficiency and cultural cohesion.</p>

ISIRC ID: I115

Name	Adélie RANVILLE
Institution	Grenoble Ecole de Management
Title	Causal pathways to participation in energy cooperatives
Authors	Adélie RANVILLE
Abstract	<p>Energy cooperatives are a form of social innovation enabling community-owned energy provision and production. Energy cooperative encourage the energy transition and defend a vision of a democratic management of the energy. However, citizens' adhesion and participation in this project is not self-evident. This paper thus aims at identifying the drivers of citizens' participation. Diverse theoretical have been used to understand participation in community energy: collective action dilemma and innovation diffusion (Bauwens, 2016), social capital (Radtke, 2014), social movement theory (Bomberg & McEwen, 2012)... Previous research have identified that the motivations behind member's participation in community energy are diverse, and that participants form heterogeneous groups (Bauwens, 2016; Radtke, 2014). The drivers of participations, collective identity, social networks, social norms, trust or financial incentives, are interacting in a complex way (Hoffman & High-Pippert, 2010). Some factors like social capital are both antecedent and consequences of participation, this suggest complex causal loops rather than a linear cause-effect relationship.</p> <p>The paper aims to propose a framework and a method accounting for this complexity. The study relies on original data collected through a survey with a French energy cooperative. (France is an understudied country concerning community energy.) The questionnaire was sent to all members (around 4000) and 395 questionnaires were completed. The level of participation was evaluated in a fine-grained way through self-reported behaviours. Data will be analysed through a fuzzy set Qualitative Comparative Analysis, QCA (Ragin, 2008). This method allows to cope with the equifinality and the complex interactions between the factors identified in the literature. The expected results are the identification of different profiles of participants corresponding to different complex causal paths. The results will contribute to explain stakeholders' engagement (clients in this case) in social innovations and the role of social networks in this dynamic.</p>

ISIRC ID: I118

Name	Carmen Rodríguez Fernández-Blanco
Institution	European Forest Institute / Forest Science and Technology Centre of Catalonia
Title	Building a fire resilient society through social innovation: the example of Forest Defence Groups in Catalonia
Authors	Carmen Rodríguez Fernández-Blanco, Elena Górriz, Irina Prokofieva, Bart Muys, Constanza Parra
Abstract	<p>Resilient communities have been described as the basis for building sustainable places. By looking at the Catalan Forest Defence Groups (ADFs, in the Catalan acronym), this paper aims at increasing the understanding of how social innovation can lead to the construction of more resilient communities. ADFs are local organizations that perform activities to fight and prevent wildfires across Catalonia (Spain). They were created by the Catalan government after the wildfire in the iconic Montserrat Mountain in 1986, and are formed by forest owners, volunteers and municipalities.</p> <p>We analyse the ADFs to look deeper into the dual relationship that exists between the social and ecological dimensions. The main objective of this analysis is twofold. First, to identify the ecological and social factors enhancing and/or constraining the development of this social innovation, and second, to examine and evaluate how the outcomes of this bottom-linked social innovation affect the territory where they occur. Our research consists of a series of structured and semi-structured interviews, a focus group and content analysis of the main policy documents affecting the ADF's functioning. Results show that the trigger for the civil society to organize themselves and build these social networks of mutual help was the need to protect each other's properties in a context where firefighters were not prepared to combat wildfires. On the other hand, the trigger for the institutionalization of the ADFs in 1986 was the Montserrat wildfire. Results show that an important factor for the ADFs to survive successfully for over 30 years is the fact that the groups created by the Catalan government, were based on pre-existing social networks. They also show the geographical differences between these groups, as well as their potential to contribute to more resilient socio-ecological systems in the Mediterranean, where wildfires are increasingly becoming an important threat to society.</p>

ISIRC ID: I119

Name	Flor Avelino
Institution	Dutch Research Institute for Transitions (Erasmus University of Rotterdam)
Title	Power reconstructions: reconstructing the power dynamics of social innovations in sustainability transitions (the case of decentralised energy)
Authors	Flor Avelino
Abstract	<p>Discourses on social innovation and sustainability transitions share an underlying notion of change and innovation as drivers for societal improvement, and an (implicit or explicit) belief in human knowledge and agency to change the world for the better. In this ‘enthusiasm-for-social-change’, the ‘dark’ and ‘unintended’ effects of social change and innovation often tend to be underemphasised, as well as the fierce power struggles and inequalities that come with it. These tendencies demonstrate various challenges for integrating power theoretical insights into research on social innovation and sustainability transitions. This paper discusses these challenges and sets out to broaden and deepen the theoretical basis for studying the implications of power in processes of social innovation and sustainability transitions. Power is one of the most contested concepts in social and political theory; definitions are manifold and highly diverse. This paper presents a meta-theoretical power framework that distinguishes six prevailing points of contestation in academic debates on power: (1) Power ‘over’ vs. power ‘to’, (2) Centred vs. diffused; (3) Consensual vs. conflictual; (4) Constraining vs. enabling (i.e. structure vs. agency); (5) Power = knowledge vs. power ≠ knowledge, (6) Empowerment vs. disempowerment. For each of these points of contestations, the meta-theoretical framework synthesises how different scholars (e.g. Arendt 1969, Clegg 1989, Parsons 1967, Lukes 1974, Foucault 1977,1980,1982, Giddens 1984, Thomas & Velthouse 1990, Flyvbjerg 1998, Haugaard 2002) have dealt with the abovementioned points of contestation and what this implies for understanding and empirically investigating power issues in social innovation and sustainability transitions. This paper applies the meta-theoretical power framework to reconstruct power dynamics of social innovations in energy transitions. More specifically, the paper looks at case-studies of decentralised energy production and unpacks these in power terms by asking questions on the unintended reproduction of power inequalities and the ‘recentralisation’ of power hierarchies in processes of decentralisation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I120

Name	Flor Avelino
Institution	Dutch Research Institute for Transitions (Erasmus University of Rotterdam)
Title	Alternative economies and transformative social innovation. How alternative economy narratives challenge existing socio-economic relations.
Authors	Flor Avelino, Noel Longhurst, Julia Wittmayer, Adina Dumitru, Sabine Hielscher, Paul Weaver, Carla Cipolla, Rita Afonso, Iris Kunze, Jens Dorland, Morten Elle, Bonno Pel, Tim Strasser, Tom Bauler, René Kemp, Alex Haxeltine, Bálint Balázs, Julia Backhaus, Saskia Ruijsink
Abstract	<p>There are numerous social innovation networks and initiatives worldwide with the ambition to contribute to transformative change towards more sustainable, resilient and just societies. Many of these have a specific vision on the economy, often involving narratives on new or alternative economies. This paper addresses alternative forms of (new) economies from the perspective of <i>transformative social innovation</i>. We conceptualise social innovation as <i>changes in social relations, involving new ways of doing, organizing, knowing and framing</i>. With <i>transformative social innovation</i>, we refer to the process by which social innovation challenge, alter and /or replace dominant institutions in the social context.</p> <p>This paper seeks to address the following two research questions: (1) What are the explicit and implicit narratives about (alternative/ new) economies amongst social innovation initiatives and networks and (2) What is ‘socially innovative’ and potentially ‘transformative’ about these alternative economy narratives in terms of how they challenge, alter and/or replace existing socio-economic relations?</p> <p>We answer these questions by drawing on empirical analysis of 20 transnational social innovation networks, based on a retrospective analysis of embedded case-studies of these 20 social innovation networks. In our analysis, we distinguish four prominent clusters of alternative economy narratives: (1) social entrepreneurship, (2) green local economy, (3) collaborative economy and (4) solidarity economy. For each of the 20 networks and for each of the 4 clusters, we discuss how (1) narratives of change on alternative economies are co-produced and 2) how existing socio-economic relations are being challenge, altered and/or replaced by the social innovation cases.</p>

ISIRC ID: I123

Name	Sally Kah
Institution	Liverpool John Moores University
Title	Evaluation of social impact measurement tools and techniques; a systematic review of literature.
Authors	Sally Kah, Temidayo Akenroye
Abstract	<p>The social enterprise sector is increasingly facing pressure from the government and funders to demonstrate social impact. Although there are various types of impact tools for measuring impact, it can be difficult for organisations to select the tools that fit their precise needs. Therefore, there is a need for a framework to help social enterprise select the most appropriate tool. This paper provides a systematic review of the literature regarding social impact measurement tools, using the legitimacy theory as the point of departure.</p> <p>Based on our discussion of social enterprises, we categorise our review on the three dimensions of sustainability (i.e. economic, social and environmental) and by size of enterprise. Then, we searched top five journal databases in social sciences to identify articles published in peer-reviewed journals, over the past decade (from 2009-2018), using the following phrases, “social impact measurement or social evaluation tools or impact measurement techniques”.</p> <p>The initial search yield 113 articles, which we filtered further to exclude conference papers, books, monographs, working papers were excluded. Ultimately, our literature search yielded 26 studies/articles, which were considered relevant for analysis with reference to the research aim. We read all articles and followed a thematic coding process. A framework was developed from synthesis of the literature, which formed the basis for discussing the findings in line with key dimensions conceptualised <i>a priori</i>.</p> <p>The findings show that various tools and techniques have been developed for social impact measurement, but there is insufficient evidence to conclude that they have indeed been integrated into practice. In addition, most tools focus on common characteristics shared by all social enterprises.</p> <p>This paper improves our understanding of the importance of context in social impact measurement through a framework that can help organisations in selecting the appropriate tools to embark on a social impact measurement exercise.</p>

ISIRC ID: I125

Name	Burze Yasar
Institution	TED University
Title	Crowdfunding: Stretching the Success
Authors	Nurullah Hatipoglu, Burze Yasar, Isil Sevilay Yilmaz, Aslihan Salih Altay
Abstract	<p>Obtaining early-stage funding process is a critical step for social entrepreneurs in order to be able to realize their initiatives. Crowdfunding is a promising funding source for social entrepreneurs who seem to have difficulty in obtaining traditional financing. However, research about the inner workings of crowdfunding is limited and this study contributes to this knowledge gap by examining the success factors of project funding in an online rewards based crowdfunding platform, Kickstarter. Founded in 2009, Kickstarter, is one of the oldest and popular crowdfunding platforms. On this platform, individuals who support a project typically receive a reward such as a final product/tangible asset or service in return for their funds. Normally, funding stops if initial funding goal for the project is achieved. If the project creator sets stretch goals which are financial targets above an initial goal and offers additional rewards to backers, he/she may get additional funds. We analyse the effect of stretch goals on the total funding amount controlling for a number of project characteristics that are shown to affect funding success rate. The data for the analysis is collected by scraping publicly available information such as basic project information like funding goal, project description, pledged amount, backer count, project rewards etc. on Kickstarter website. The data includes 500 projects that are successfully funded until December 2018. Initial findings imply that using stretch goals may be a good tool for social entrepreneurs to attain additional funding above their initial targets.</p>

ISIRC ID: I126

Name	Jamie Brassett
Institution	Social Design Institute, University of the Arts London
Title	Anticipating Assemblages of Concern
Authors	Jamie Brassett
Abstract	<p>In the relational ethics developed by Spinoza and carried further by Deleuze, there is a fundamental requirement that good action accounts for the impacts it has on others. For this, Deleuze calls ethics the 'immanent typology of modes of existence'. Thought this way, ethics is deeply social insofar as it relates, responds to and regards beings in networks, affecting each other. In other work, Deleuze and Guattari describe the swarm-like entity produced through these affective relations as an assemblage. This concept has played a part in both sociological and ontological studies of the social (Latour, DeLanda) but has yet to be fully developed into either social design or social innovation, even though it has entered into organization studies and innovation management in a wider sense.</p> <p>It is within this context that this paper will operate and follows from work presented at the ISIRC 2016 and since published. While there are three main concepts providing a basis for considering a differently ethical, design-intensive, social innovation – assemblage, concern and anticipation – time will only allow for focus upon one: anticipation; with a little mention of concern (as used by Whitehead and Latour). Anticipation is a growing disciplinary off-shoot of futures studies and takes an attitude to the future as a way of creating a different present. This becomes significant for our audience, as it enables us to bring together a sense of the social as a relational, ontological ethics and a future-oriented creation of the present. The question that this paper puts into motion – itself as an anticipatory gesture towards a future-pressured present – will be: how might we anticipate a differently constituted concept of the social with an innovation inflected by creative practices?</p>

ISIRC ID: I128

Name	Fernanda Golbspan Lutz
Institution	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul – UFRGS, Brazil
Title	Investments in Businesses with Social Impact: a combination of resources
Authors	Fernanda Golbspan Lutz, Maira Petrini
Abstract	<p>For decades, philanthropy has been the main source of funding for social investments. However, recently, problem-solving investments have become more popular and new options, considering risk, reward and impact, have emerged in the markets (Bugg-Levine & Emerson, 2011). Individuals, governments, retirement funds or foundations, may manage assets and capital for purposes other than purely financial performance. As they adopt a long-term view rather than a short settlement approach (Pandey et al., 2017), profitability and social inclusion are not seen as opposite goals in value creation, but opportunities to finance social innovations, create global positive effects, catalyze new markets and encourage entrepreneurship for the benefit of society (Kapur et al., 2015; & Kozanoglu, 2014). However, to deal with all these actors, entrepreneurs must realize the importance of cooperation and seek the proper capital that suits their needs. Each operation has a set of stakeholders, who demand different strategies and business models. The support for an enterprise with a social objective may require greater commitment by the parties involved, to reconcile their divergent perspectives (Cetindamar & Kozanoglu, 2014).</p> <p>This study aims to understand how impact investors make their decisions and to approach the paths with social entrepreneurs. It sought to comprehend the contextual elements of their environments and develop a descriptive research of qualitative approach. Interpretive techniques were used to describe, translate and apprehend the meaning of the phenomena, the behaviors and motivations occurring in the social world. Thus, studying the different relationships (training, mentoring, incubation, financing, etc.) between among investors and entrepreneurs is justified by the fact that it brings key benefits to both sides, contributing to the improvement of their decision-making, exchange of experiences and awareness of market opportunities.</p>

ISIRC ID: I129

Name	Fernanda Golbspan Lutz
Institution	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul – UFRGS, Brazil
Title	Hybrid Organizations: the perspective of distinct actors
Authors	Fernanda Golbspan Lutz, Luis Felipe Nascimento, Maira Petrini
Abstract	<p>New organizations, driven by the resolution of social problems, are arising and playing an increasingly prominent role in the global sphere, facing challenges that require new thinking, collaboration, and ideas. This social emphasis reflects the public awareness of often neglected social issues, as consumers are holding businesses accountable for the impact of their operations (Dees, 1998; Porter & Kramer, 2006).</p> <p>It expresses the contemporary shift in societies' attitudes and purpose-driven organizations. Hybrid models became alternatives of economic development, incentives to entrepreneurship and improvement of the quality of life of low-income population and vulnerable groups (Peredo & Mclean, 2006). This study intends to contribute to the examination of the growing interest in the subject through the explanation of concepts and analyses of the actors involved in social change around the globe. There are a variety of actors with the power to act in favour of these markets, and this exploratory qualitative approach aims to discuss their roles and perspectives in changing the world economic scenario. It offers a broad perspective of the field of hybrid organizations, analysing the networks between these players and understanding the ecosystems they are in. It was designed to raise the opinions, perceptions and expectations of representatives of distinct groups of this ecosystem: investors, entrepreneurs, representatives of NGO's, consultants and public policy professionals in countries such as: Brazil, Argentina, United States, England, India, Puerto Rico and Australia. The field research was conducted through semi-structured interviews, and secondary data was obtained by the collection of documental data and participant observations. They were categorized according to the technique of content analysis. The results allowed us to identify the constituent elements of hybrid businesses models, to map existing initiatives and describe differences in their point of views.</p>

ISIRC ID: I130

Name	Deon Cloete
Institution	Centre for Complex Systems in Transition
Title	Frontline Health Workers as Systems Change Co-curators: Leveraging mHealth technologies and Peer-learning to enable African Health Systems Entrepreneurship
Authors	Deon Cloete
Abstract	<p>Social innovators advance mobile health (mHealth) technologies as a way to address complex health systems challenges in African public health. In contrast, scholars and practitioners often neglect the importance of Frontline Health Workers (FHWs) in implementing mHealth technologies at the expense of other pressing needs. The WHO has no community health experts, and only recently decided to release guidelines for the field. Consequently, governments and funders do not prioritise FHWs as a key systems innovation for mHealth programmes. Recent systems innovations have called into question the minimised role of FHWs in Health Systems Entrepreneurship (HSE) and on closer inspection, mHealth technologies without intentional complexity-informed systems innovations are limited to achieve successful Maternal and Child Health (MCH) outcomes.</p> <p>The research explored the role of FHWs in leveraging mHealth technologies in combination with a variety of peer-learning initiatives of all actors to enhance HSE and improve healthcare service delivery. Six African SIOs were selected to receive grants to implement systems innovations. The SIO's were from Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, and Rwanda. Following open-ended non-structured interviews, the study explored the role of peer-learning in fostering systemic change in mHealth programmes amongst FHWs, SIO's, government and Bertha Centre for Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship (BCSIE).</p> <p>The findings challenge the funders, WHO, NGO's and governments to re-imagine the role of peer-learning and complexity-informed approaches to mHealth technology implementations with FHWs. It also highlights the catalytic role of FHWs as Systems Change Co-curators (SCCs) and the Sytems Innovations Framework in HSE.</p> <p>The study contributes to applied complexity thinking in local public health systems innovations. It also confirms the important role of FHWs as SCCs as they offer cross-cutting systems innovations that cultivate HSE by combining various social technologies like peer-learning with mHealth technologies in MCH service delivery.</p>

ISIRC ID: I131

Name	Alessandra Bazzano
Institution	Tulane University
Title	Reporting Design Research: proposed checklist for reporting on health research involving human centred design (REDR)
Authors	Alessandra N. Bazzano, Shirley Yan, Jane Martin, Emma Mulhern, Anne LaFond
Abstract	<p>Publications reporting on health interventions or other health research that involves design thinking often omit detailed information related to methodology, ethical considerations, and evaluation details. These omissions make it difficult to assess, review, and catalogue such research across disciplines of health and biomedicine. This dearth of information in a research area that is increasingly funded by public agencies, and carried out by and with health stakeholders, presents a problem in that it hinders the ability for building an evidence base, inhibits the opportunity to diffuse innovations, and reduces dissemination of critically important information back to the public. Many issues have resulted in this absence, including barriers of disseminating interdisciplinary research in public health and biomedical journals, lack of incentive for organizations conducting such work to publish it in the scholarly literature (many of whom exist in the private or non-academic sectors), unfamiliarity of the wider health community with the process of research grounded in design, and a lack of rigorous guidance appropriate for scholarly work in this field. The proposed draft set of guidelines is intended to support researchers and practitioners with reporting on the planning, writing, reviewing, and interpretation of research that has used human centred design or design thinking. A draft checklist is intended to serve as a jumping off point for collaborative development of conclusive guidelines that would represent a thorough overview of consensus-based best-practices for utilising design in research to improve health outcomes. Without more frequent reporting and documenting of transparent and evaluable design-based practices in the scholarly literature, such research will not fulfil its potential to complement existing approaches and take further the goal of global health equity. Draft guidance would provide an initial step in a consensus-building process for development of a more definitive set of guidelines for conduct and review of health research using design.</p>

ISIRC ID: I132

Name	Claire Carpenter
Institution	The Melting Pot, Good Ideas
Title	Taking a holistic approach to supporting social entrepreneurs and supporting good ideas
Authors	Julie Ellam, Naomi Johnson
Abstract	<p>This presentation notes the importance of taking a holistic approach to incubation, developing strong social innovators and building a sustainable community working for social change.</p> <p>Coming from a practitioner perspective this presentation highlights the benefits and results in taking a broad approach in supporting new and emerging social entrepreneurs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● A thriving social innovation environment requires strong innovators as well as strong ideas. This presentation highlights the need to provide support for the individual and not just the social outcome in order to best achieve success.● The challenges of the social innovator are wide and outside of mainstream business support there is still a need to manage capacity, stress, anxiety and the isolation of starting a new venture.● Using examples and case studies from our 'Good Ideas' programme we will note how by combining the design tools, practical knowledge and mental skills we can create a stronger innovator who is less likely to burn out and will demonstrate how this can then lead to a stronger pool of innovators in our communities.

ISIRC ID: I133

Name	Claire Carpenter
Institution	The Melting Pot
Title	Growing and scaling social impact: a practical case study exploring the rationale, challenges and rewards of social enterprise growth.
Authors	Naomi Johnson, Claire Carpenter
Abstract	<p>This presentation discusses the practitioner perspective, The Melting Pot (TMP) for scale and growth, paying particular consideration to how the organisation sought to balance social and financial goals from a strategic perspective while managing finite resources and understanding risk from an operational point of view.</p> <p>The presentation will note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why TMP sought to grow and the approach in took to doing this (social and financial objectives)• How we sought to do this (financial resources, staff and other organisational resources) and the challenges we faced• How we considered risk and decision-making moving forwards. <p>In addition, we will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider the lessons learnt for growth in the context of social enterprise and,• Analyse the similarities and differences between social enterprise and mainstream SME growth

ISIRC ID: I135

Name	Ronald Mellado Miller
Institution	Utah Valley University
Title	Resolving Challenges to NGO Success: A model with solutions
Authors	Ronald Mellado Miller, David N. McArthur, Andre L. R. de Oliviera, Cray D Rawlings, and Andrew S. McArthur
Abstract	<p>Building on the work of Thrandardottir and Ebrahim, we present a model of NGO challenges and solutions. From studies we conducted in Ghana, the Philippines, Mexico, Tonga, India, and Fiji, we found a series of recurring themes and potential solutions. For structure, NGOs are often run as businesses competing with other NGOs for funds and personnel. When good ideas arise, communication becomes a problem as NGOs rarely share information/best practices; these seen as being a competitive edge for attracting people and donations. This leaves most new NGOs "reinventing the wheel" as there are few mentors willing to grow a potential competitor and many NGOs are led to discover local laws, customs, pathways to success etc., alone. This leads to redundancy as NGOs with the same goals, but unwilling or unable to coordinate their efforts, seek to address the same issues. With many layers of administration, some focused on fundraising, others on the stated goals, funding is often diluted as each organizational layer takes a portion of the overall funding. Inertia exists, as NGOs often wait to for their infrastructure [offices, computers, etc.] to be in place before they feel they can/should start helping. This delay creates an environment where short term funding goals can become primary. This creates a non-sustainable model that makes the NGOs donor and grant dependent and much effort is sidetracked from the intended goals as a result. Indeed, in hundreds of interviews with local community members, concerns were often raised about NGOs having little lasting or noticeable long term impact. Lastly, NGOs rarely have a culture of measurement and self-assessment as fear of performing badly and losing funding leads to a lack transparency. Thus, self improvement efforts are dampened. Possible solutions for each difficulty are outlined.</p>

ISIRC ID: I137

Name	Kiaras Gharabaghi
Institution	Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada
Title	Social Innovation for Social Justice: A Critical Analysis of Context and Purpose
Authors	Kiaras Gharabaghi, Melanie Panitch, Asher Alkoby
Abstract	<p>Our perspective is not one set against social innovation as narrative. It is instead a perspective driven by deep analysis of some aspects of the social innovation industry that have quietly emerged but not yet named. While speakers at social innovation conferences and gatherings are increasingly diverse, and the rhetoric pays homage to issues of inclusion and equity, those attending the conferences and gatherings are still predominantly white, based in mostly white-run institutions, and living the privilege of whiteness. This observation illustrated a deeper concern, namely that solutions to chronic social problems rarely adequately address existing relations of power, influence, wealth, and opportunity. Almost universally, the narrative of social innovation is not a narrative of sharing and caring, but one of action and impact. Furthermore, the social innovation narrative mirrors both masculine and patriarchal as well as liberal and fetishist dynamics in its valorization of the individual innovator, the Changemaker, or the heroic and gritty Superman. Even the way a social problem is defined often unfolds largely through the eyes of the innovator rather than the lived experiences of real people in real communities. Innovation in the disability sector, for example, often defines the problem as the disability itself, rather than the problems of accessibility and ableism that are at the core of lived experiences of persons impacted by disability. In this presentation, informed by our review of literature, our involvement in social innovation networks around the globe, and our current projects in this space, we seek to critically address the narrative of social innovation in its current form and propose a narrative driven by a commitment to social justice. The impact measure of consequence, we argue, is not the economic growth generated by start-ups or social enterprises, but the extent to which innovation raises the dignity and the capacity for self-determination for people impacted adversely by social structure and power.</p>

ISIRC ID: I138

Name	Susan Rooney-Harding
Institution	The Story Catchers, Australia
Title	'Stories for Purpose' transforming the use of documentary film, participatory media and participatory forums in social impact measurement, monitoring and evaluation to create evidence based visual (documentary style) reports.
Authors	Susan Rooney-Harding
Abstract	<p>Looking at how we use documentary story and stakeholder participation in measuring social impact, monitoring, and evaluation to create visual reports.</p> <p>We use qualitative data collection methodologies, participatory media (audience can play an active role in the process of collecting, reporting, analysing and sharing media content) and documentary videographers to collect stories for the creation of a series of Documentary films to be used in the participatory forums in the monitoring, evaluation and reporting process</p> <p>Working with monitoring and evaluation specialists we use a variety of evidence-based methodologies including a film Most Significant Change process to produce visual project case studies and monitoring and evaluation reports.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation specialists conduct participatory forums to unpack the documentary films produced to produce a traditional written report, this report and media previously collected is then used to create a short visual documentary (approx. 8-10min) report to accompany the written report.</p> <p>We will look at the participatory monitoring and evaluation process that we used in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands in South Australia with the 'One the Right Track Remote' drivers licencing program and show the final documentary and discuss it uses from communications and how it can shape program direction and policy change, to help change legislation and for refunding programs.</p> <p>A lot of our work is with government agencies working with indigenous programs that are looking to implement more inclusive and culturally appropriate evaluation and reporting methodologies.</p> <p>We will discuss to process used to measure the impact of the 'On the Right Track Remote' program and how the documentary piece can and has be been used.</p>

ISIRC ID: I140

Name	James M. Mandiberg
Institution	Hunter College, City University of New York
Title	Complex Organizational Forms as a Hybridity Response to the Mismatch between Social Innovation and the Three-Sector Economy
Authors	James M. Mandiberg
Abstract	<p>Through a Kuhnian lens (Kuhn, 1962), the three-sector economy is losing its paradigmatic power. That lens would predict that as three discrete sectors fail to capture economic activity, the responses would be to label nonconforming activity as illegitimate; to make the three sectors more elastic (e.g., creating hybrid for-profit social purpose forms such as CICs, L3Cs); and if those fail, the three-sector paradigm would eventually be replaced. An underrecognized hybridity response, different than more elastic incorporation forms, has been the development of complex organizational forms. Complex organizational forms are when two or more incorporation statuses are used by the same stakeholders (e.g., through board interlocks and interorganizational agreements) to contend with the disadvantages/limitations of a single incorporation form, or to take advantage of opportunities that arise from multiple different incorporation forms, in order to meet social and market objectives. For example, a for-profit/non-profit/sole proprietorship consortium.</p> <p>This paper is based upon the author's case study, CBPR, and ethnographic research projects over many years, mostly through on the emergence of new organizational forms as a strategic response to legal, economic, and normative limitations.</p> <p>The paper will present arguments and evidence for a Kuhnian view of the three-sector paradigm, including increasing violations of three-sector norms (e.g., competition between organizations in all three sectors; government & military-owned corporations); reasons for rejection of the "three failures theory" (Steinberg, R (2006) in favour of a coevolutionary (Lewin, Long, & Carrol) view of organizational emergence; and examples of social purpose complex organizational forms in North America, Japan, and Europe as hybridity strategy and response.</p>

ISIRC ID: I141

Name	Anna Johnson
Institution	Mount Royal University
Title	The Challenge with Challenges: Moving from Student-Centred Social Entrepreneurship to Community-Centred Systems Leadership
Authors	James Stauch, Anna Johnson
Abstract	<p>Much of the co-curricular learning in university-based social innovation education worldwide is in the form of social entrepreneurship competitions, where students identify a challenge and focus on a solution (through a hackathon, design sprint or equivalent), usually taking the form of a new social enterprise that they then ‘pitch’, typically to an audience of entrepreneurs. This approach has been the subject of recent critique (Papi-Thornton, 2016; Ganz, Kay and Spicer, 2018), as it honours a ‘solutionary’ or ‘heropreneur’ form of leadership divorced from community accountability or social understanding. The Oxford Map the System Challenge is one attempt to incentivize, reward and recognize students willing to critically explore a social problem at depth, mapping the system underlying a problem, and surveying a wide range of promising and/or failed solutions. Leveraging our experience hosting on-campus and Canada-wide versions of this competition, drawing also from our experience developing a Student Guide (Johnson, Papi-Thornton and Stauch, 2018), we describe the strengths and limitations of the “challenge” model. Drawing from practical insights, as well as from a range of social innovation and leadership development theories, including transformational (Bass and Riggio, 2010), adaptive (Heifetz and Linsky, 2017), servant (Greenleaf, 2002), social change (Komives and Wagner, 2016), self-organizing (Wheatley, 1994; Ganz and Lin, 2018) and especially systems leadership (Senge, Hamilton and Kania, 2016), we outline a student systems leadership initiative that we are prototyping, which places a series of community-defined complex social problem at the centre (as contrasted with student-identified). We query other possibilities for how systems leadership and problem-based social innovation learning (Thompson and Couto, 2016) can bridge liberal arts education (Guthrie and Callahan, 2016), the needs of Indigenous learners (who comprise a growing proportion of advanced learning on social innovation in Canada) (McGowan, 2018), and emerging notions of “21st century skills” (Soffel, 2016).</p>

ISIRC ID: I142

Name	Anna Stevenson
Institution	Lund University School of Economics and Management
Title	Negotiating the 'social' in social entrepreneurship: A multi-voiced story of the good organization
Authors	Anna Stevenson
Abstract	<p>This study treats the apparent paradox in the fact that citizens oppose a project with an underlying social purpose, that of bringing life into a declining society for the benefit of its residents. The conflict between citizens and initiators of a social enterprise is used to explore the power structures present in the interaction between different interest groups existing on the Danish island that sets the empirical context. This study is based on a longitudinal case study of a rural society in decline, which, as an attempt to bring back life to the island community, endeavours to transform into a fully sustainable model. I regard the organization of this transition as a social enterprise. The empirical material is constructed through interviews with various societal members of the island between 2016 and 2018. Using postcolonial theory (Bhabha, 1994; Ahmed, 2004), I explore narratives of the self and the other and how such constructions have implications for matters of inclusion and exclusion in societal development. I argue that the social entrepreneur needs an other to maintain its identity. In this case, the process of othering created a beneficiary, that is, a purpose of the social enterprise, as well as an antagonist, providing the necessary struggle needed to reach the bar of success granted to the 'overcomer'. Such power, achieved through narrative representation, travels and materializes in objects whereby it becomes <i>felt</i> and gives rise to resistance. I further highlight that the 'social' in social entrepreneurship, while its content is taken for granted, in reality is an object of negotiation, as 'the common good' created by the organization may have different implications for different societal groups. The findings of this paper are intended to bring a more nuanced perspective of social entrepreneurship, as we tend to accept its <i>goodness</i> without much reflection.</p>

ISIRC ID: I143

Name	Romy Winter
Institution	Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, University of Tasmania, Australia.
Title	Neoliberalism as trauma: A case study of intergenerational disadvantage in an Australian community
Authors	Ron Frey, Romy Winter, Roberta Julian
Abstract	<p>Vinson (2015) characterises some communities as ‘chaos attractors’ where the intricacy and complexity of disadvantage constitutes a wicked problem. In this paper, we draw on complexity theory to provide a critical analysis of a series of interventions in an Australian community characterised by entrenched disadvantage. We argue that focus on risk factors in an attempt to reduce complexity to its component parts fails to account for cumulative impact and non-linear relationships that characterise organic and dynamic systems such as communities.</p> <p>We propose that the constitutive and interconnected systems in a community can be likened to a brain. Those communities where there are defaults of executive and frontal lobe neurological functions (usually due to an excessive load of traumatic events) will have impaired capacity to respond to programs according to the rational actions and logics imposed by funding bodies. The gaps in the neural networks of different communities will be unique and thus require different approaches. The collective impact approach (Kania & Kramer 2011) will be examined as a way to mimic a neural net for the community, where the backbone organisation operates as executive function, building a specialised team to support community members. The brain analogy helps us explore why current interventions under neoliberalism often fail and suggests alternatives to address disadvantage in the example community.</p>

ISIRC ID: I144

Name	Annuska Rantanen
Institution	Tampere University, School of Architecture, Finland
Title	Emergent agencies and hybrid structures: Envisioning and guiding urban settlements into evolutionary trajectories
Authors	Annuska Rantanen, Maija Faehnle, Panu Lehtovuori, Pasi Mäenpää
Abstract	<p>Tackling wicked problems such as climate change requires embracing citizens' initiatives and informal self-organised processes beyond formal planning and decision-making systems. City governments try to deal with wicked problems using local strategies to involve citizens in various ways. However, it remains unclear, how such approaches actually succeed in combining civic and governmental action potentials in directing cities toward more resilient paths. We claim that instead of steering, planning needs to catalyse the constant emergence of novel qualities and social innovations, guiding the urban system to evolutionary trajectories. Drawing on the literature of complex adaptive systems and evolutionary resilience theory, cross-fertilised by theories of social innovations and hybridization, we'll set out to study, how urban planning practices harness the potential of self-organization for resilient urban futures.</p> <p>Brownfield areas are particularly interesting while serving as living laboratories for social innovation and self-organization. We'll observe the development vision for a brownfield area of Hiedanranta in the city of Tampere, Finland, which envisioned the area as a model for future sustainable city, embracing circular economy and smart citizen-led urban production (Lehtovuori <i>et al.</i> 2016). We'll reflect the vision against current activity in the area, paying attention to systemic synergies and path-dependencies, emerging agencies and possible evolutionary trajectories sustaining resilient urban processes. Second, using data from planning documents and local actors' websites, we'll explore other recent development cases to identify how self-organization is acknowledged in the Finnish context. After elaborating a typology of methods used, we'll explore alternative pathways linked to the different approaches of self-organization. Conclusively, we'll outline how the planning system can be fixed to better guide continuous evolution in urban areas considered as self-organizing systems, and propose key questions for future research.</p>

ISIRC ID: I145

Name	Michaela Haase
Institution	Marketing-Department, School of Business and Economics, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Title	Social and economic value (co-)creation in social enterprises: an analysis based on marketing and institutional perspectives
Authors	Michaela Haase
Abstract	<p>The combination of commercial and social objectives is essential to the understanding of social enterprise(s) (SE). Using the lens of the service-dominant logic for marketing (Vargo and Lusch 2004), the paper addresses these objectives and their understanding in terms of value (co-) creation on the one hand and (axiological) values on the other. How can SE (co-) create value with (or for) their stakeholders including customers, communities, or society in large? How are economic value and social value understood in SE studies and beyond? How does the understanding of economic and social value influence the design of SE business models and SE's interactions or activities in fields, networks, or economies? Does the creation of economic value piggy-back the creation of social value or vice versa (Sigala 2018)?</p> <p>The paper's analysis draws on the discussion of value, values, and value creation in marketing studies. The pursuit of the commercial objectives of SE as well as the interplay of commercial and social objectives can be improved by the use of marketing knowledge. The paper further refers to sociological neoinstitutionalism, in particular institutional logics and institutional work to highlight the role meaning and meaning work play in and for SE. In marketing studies, scholars have highlighted the role of shared understandings for the identification and analysis of markets and, with it, of action opportunities and actual or potential fields of interaction. SE need to translate their commercial and social objectives and strategies into value propositions which their stakeholders can understand and based on which they are willing to cooperate with the respective SE.</p>

ISIRC ID: I146

Name	Judith Prantl
Institution	Catholic University Eichstaett-Ingolstadt
Title	Willingness of researchers and students to engage in knowledge transfer, social innovation, and economic innovation
Authors	Judith Prantl, Susanne Freund, Elisabeth Kals
Abstract	<p>Increasingly, universities have become conscious of their important role in driving innovations and development processes of the society. In the context of growing societal demand, universities need to prioritize these transfer activities and balance them against core functions like teaching and research. The aim of this engagement in transfer is to close the gap between society, industry, and academia. Through the transfer activities universities support social and economic innovation in their locality. However, to succeed in this endeavor, an active involvement of researchers and students is fundamental. This requires an analysis of factors that shape the willingness of researchers and students to support knowledge transfer into the society.</p> <p>Therefore, we conducted a psychological study to explore how individual and organizational factors impact the willingness to engage in knowledge transfer, social innovation and economic innovation of students and employees at universities. The study was carried out with two higher education institutes taking part in a comprehensive project to strengthen their regional impact. Data was collected via questionnaire of 1685 students and employees.</p> <p>The study reveals that especially researchers have a high willingness to engage in social and economic innovation. The individual attitudes toward knowledge transfer and organizational factors of the university were found to contribute greatly towards the researchers' and students' willingness to engage in knowledge transfer.</p> <p>The results have implications for the development of higher education institutions. They prove that consideration of psychological factors is crucial when implementing projects to strengthen the regional impact of universities. Based on the psychological model, guidelines for an implementation of transfer strategies are developed and theory and practice implications are discussed.</p>

ISIRC ID: I148

Name	Mara Willemijn van Twuijver
Institution	Cork University Business School (CUBS), University College Cork
Title	The practised strategies of rural community-based social enterprises
Authors	Mara Willemijn van Twuijver, Mary O'Shaughnessy
Abstract	<p>Rural community-based social enterprises (rural cbses) can be characterized as hybrid organisations, meaning that they blur the boundaries between private, public and non-profit organisations (Doherty et al., 2014; Saebi et al., 2019). Even though this hybridity provides them with innovative capacity, it can also cause challenges in meeting the needs and expectations of a diversity of internal and external stakeholders (Jay, 2013; Doherty et al., 2014). Within the process of developing and practicing the organisational strategy, the values and norms held within the organisation, the expectations of those around the organisation, and factors from the environment all need to be combined (Johnson et al., 2005), thus making the process of strategizing a complex matter for rural cbses (Moizer and Tracey, 2010). This raises the first question explored in this paper, namely if, and how, hybridity shapes the way in which rural cbses develop and practice their organisational strategy. In analysing this, it seems essential to connect organisational activity to broader developments outside the organisation (Whittington, 2006; 2011). Both the inner context of the organisation (e.g. the organisational structure and organisational norms and values) and the outer context of the organisation (e.g. the social, economic, sectoral and political environment in which an organisation operates) shape the process of strategizing (Jarzabkowski et al. 2007; Pettigrew, 1985). Therefore, the second question raised in this paper is concerned with how these different levels of context are of influence on the way in which rural cbses develop and practice their organisational strategy.</p> <p>Based on insights from the field of strategy-as-practice (Jarzabkowski et al. 2007; Pettigrew, 1985; 1997; Whittington, 2006) and the morphogenetic approach developed by Margareth Archer (Archer, 1995; Herepath, 2010), a conceptual lens is proposed to investigate these questions. Furthermore, this paper argues the potential of a research methodology that combines historical and real-time data in utilizing this conceptual lens (Ericson, Melin and Popp, 2015; Vaara and Lamberg, 2016).</p>

ISIRC ID: I149

Name	Erik Lindhult
Institution	Mälardalen University, Sweden
Title	Models for value co-creation in sustainable social innovation
Authors	Erik Lindhult; Camilla Dahlin-Andersson
Abstract	<p>Social innovation as generally less revenue financed require a stronger focus on approaches to value creation that is less based on commercial resource mobilization. Value co-creation approaches, instead of one party delivering value to another, focus on creation of value where both enablers (e.g. product or service providers), beneficiaries (e.g. users, customers, target groups) and other supporting actors (e.g platform developers or mediators) are active in reciprocal, mutual and common creation of value, forming value co-creation systems (Normann, 2002). Research on system of value co-creation has recently been developed on service innovation and business ecosystem development (Vargo et al, 2015), but has also considerable potentials in the field of social innovation and sustainability. Co-creation can aid in discovering creative ways to leverage synergistic value with other parties yet explored only to a limited extent. Value co-creation require a consideration of systemic innovation (Midgley & Lindhult, 2017) in transforming the conditions for innovating particular social values. The research purpose is to clarify the way value cocreation can play important roles in innovation of social value. Developing and implementing cocreative models on social value co-creation require the reconsideration of appropriate indicators, measures and KPI for guiding management, communication and control of transformed, co-creative practice. A particular focus is given to indicator and KPI development in models of cocreation. Research is performed through case studies, with data gathering and analysis through multiple, interactive methods (Svensson et al, 2007) focused on co-creative approaches of two socially innovative organizations, the online news company Newstag and Save the Children center for Child Rights & Business (CRB) in producing social sustainability value. The particular area of social innovation focused on is improving human rights of children, supported by nested co-creating systems or value network of actors. Research thus contributes with new knowledge concerning models of co-creation in social innovation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I150

Name	Cleo Goodman
Institution	Coworking Accelerator
Title	How coworking can help build resilient communities and deliver social change
Authors	Naomi Lillie, Claire Carpenter
Abstract	<p>We seek to share awareness and contribute knowledge to the Social Innovation ecosystem, regarding the impact of collaborative coworking worldwide. The Melting Pot fosters and supports collaboration of Social Innovation entre/-intrapreneurs, and the Coworking Accelerator builds resilient coworking businesses to support communities around the world.</p> <p>This presentation will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Consider how coworking is socially innovative in itself, and can kick-start social innovation as well as build upon existing initiatives● Demonstrate how coworking enhances and aids longer-term resilience, including through combating loneliness and maximising the power of individuals and social capacity within community● Explore how coworking spaces operate in both rural and urban environments● Include the possibilities of addressing social inequality by providing places for people of different paths and economic status to collaborate, and retain key talent in local areas● Provide evidence of collaboration through coworking that strengthen the network and peer support arena● Consider the role of local and regional governance in support and accountability <p>In support of this, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Share our understanding through our new research, in the form of data and information from our recent Social Impact report, based on direct feedback and input from users of the coworking space at <u>The Melting Pot</u>● Highlight case studies from around the world, particularly in rural areas, looking at where a 'one size fits all' approach does and doesn't work smoothly● Present how our early experience and learning is now being used to support and establish coworking spaces across the globe through <u>the Coworking Accelerator</u> <p>While presented from the perspective of practitioners, the learning will be applicable to all those interested in: coworking itself; strengthening community through collaboration; practical social innovation in rural areas; and scalable opportunities across regions.</p>

ISIRC ID: I151

Name	Malin Gawell
Institution	Södertörn University
Title	Inclusive Social Innovation for Sustainable Development. A Study of Transformation Dynamics from Poverty to Prosperity in Rwanda.
Authors	Malin Gawell, , Tomas Kjellqvist, Herman Musahara
Abstract	<p>Rwanda is among few countries in Africa that have experienced significant economic growth in the last 15 years. There is a shared hope that this development also leads to transformation of the economy from levels of poverty to levels of prosperity. It is however acknowledged by scholars, government, society and international community that poverty is still a major challenge and a threat to sustainable development of the economy in spite of various tools and methodologies for inclusion, such as job creation, income generating, uplifting livelihoods and challenging all forms of deprivations.</p> <p>There is still dearth of diagnostics of poverty dynamics that can be operationalized in interventions as well as dearth of systematic knowledge of how different types of initiatives and/or mechanisms affect the possibilities for poor to significantly take part of the economic development.</p> <p>In this paper, the Capability Approach by Amartya Sen is used to contribute to the development of multidimensional poverty analysis that looks critically at existing models of poverty reduction based merely on financial measures. Amartya Sen's Capability Approach is furthermore related to an entrepreneurship and innovation approach aiming to create pathways to sustainable development. The aim of the paper is to analyze and further develop the theoretical understanding of social innovations in relation to inclusive sustainable development.</p> <p>Empirically, this paper is based on a pilot study of 15 innovation projects in which University of Rwanda collaborates with public and private for- and nonprofit actors to foster innovation for sustainable development. This diverse project portfolio is part of a national policy initiative and supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.</p>

ISIRC ID: I153

Name	Malin Gawell
Institution	Södertörn University
Title	Social Innovation Initiatives against Segregation.
Authors	Malin Gawell, Malin Lindberg, Truls Neubeck
Abstract	<p>In 2017, two years after the big influx of refugees from Middle East and other conflicts in the world, Swedish Innovation Agency (Vinnova) launched a call for initiatives to develop social innovation labs with aim to combat segregation and stimulate integration. This call was a part of Vinnova's transformation from a focus on technical innovation for growth, towards more challenge driven innovations for sustainable development. Ten projects were granted support for two years work. These initiatives were constituted by cross sectoral partnerships in which first and foremost local public authorities and civil society organizations. Private enterprises also participate to a certain extent.</p> <p>These initiatives are supported by a team of scholars and integrated with this support also studied through an action research approach. In focus of this study is the process of emergence, the innovative aspects, the participation and management of the initiatives as well as these initiatives' role in society.</p> <p>In this paper, an account of these projects' endeavour will be given emphasizing perception of social innovation's role for integration, social innovation in relation to established views of development in different spheres in society as well as perceptions on social innovation terminology. The theoretical framework draws on social entrepreneurship and social innovation as well as civil society literature. It furthermore relates to literature on social innovation labs as initiatives to promote change.</p> <p>The aim of the paper is to further the understanding of social innovation's role in development of societies, by combatting segregation and stimulating integration.</p>

ISIRC ID: I154

Name	Andres Morales
Institution	Centre INGENIO, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Spain
Title	Cities, Citizens and Grassroots Social Innovations in Spain
Authors	Alejandra Boni Aristizábal, Victoria Pellicer Sifres, Sergio Belda Miquel, Andres Morales
Abstract	<p>There is no doubt that guaranteeing a sustainable development for present and future generations is one of the greatest challenges our societies face. However, debates on sustainability point to a number of limitations of current dominant approaches, which would be in the bases of its failure. Many authors suggest that mainstream approaches do not consider a holistic vision of sustainability (as they mainly focus on environmental issues, in detriment of social, cultural or political dimensions); they are almost exclusively focused on regulations, policies and changes in behaviour; they are based on a top- down approach; lye on the idea that the climate system and society can be controlled through proper policies (Adger, et al. Al, 2006), and do not face the underlying structural causes that are at the environmental crisis. These perspectives exclusively value solutions coming form the state or form the market, and only recognise the legitimacy of scientific-rational knowledge.</p> <p>In this context, it seems relevant to search for alternatives in the perspectives and solutions coming from the bottom-up, to pay attention to sources of non-expert knowledge, to the perceptions and strategies produced in the action of groups, communities and individuals, in order to advance multidimensional transitions to more sustainable models (O'Brien et al, 2010). This paper addresses this gap by exploring grassroots social innovations following Seyfang and Smith (2007), who claimed that there exist processes of grassroots innovations which are articulating alternative technologies and societal arrangements, generating new “bottom-up” solutions for sustainable development, responding to local perspectives, aspirations and challenges. They argue that these are multidimensional processes based in values of social justice and other linked to sustainable human development, as equity, diversity, participation or empowerment. This paper uses a multiple case study approach by exploring grassroots social innovations in four cities of Spain (Valencia, Oviedo, Barcelona and Madrid).</p>

ISIRC ID: I155

Name	Carla Barlagne
Institution	The James Hutton Institute
Title	Social innovation pathways to sustainability in Food Systems: foresight workshops as the precursors of transition arenas - an application to Guadeloupe (FWI)
Authors	Carla Barlagne, Jean-Louis Diman, Olivier Mora, Marie-Béatrice Galan, Claude Hoton, Olivier Mora, Thierry Noglotte, Arsène Vinglassalon, Harry Ozier-Lafontaine
Abstract	<p>Transitioning from current unsustainable food systems is required if Sustainable Development Goal #15 is to be met. Shifting the focus away from science and technology as the traditional solutions to address sustainability problems, social innovation comes as an alternative means to reframe food systems and the way they are operated. But the question remains as how to efficiently manage sustainability transitions by enhancing and supporting social innovation. We explore the role of social innovation in food systems' transition towards sustainability. We build upon the theory of transformative social innovation to review the role of social innovation in five scenarios about the future of the food system in Guadeloupe (French West Indies) and to bring about transformation by enabling new ideas to emerge and develop. Transformation is achieved when social innovation leads local actors to reframe the purpose of the food system and orient its trajectory towards increasing positive outcomes for the population (healthy local food, local employment, valorisation of the local agrobiodiversity) while supporting social values such as solidarity and social justice. Underpinning processes such as social learning and experimentation enable the reconfiguration of social practices amongst actors. Building upon the multi-level perspective, we argue that social innovation challenges established food systems and that in order to emerge, it requires the creation of a protective space or 'transition arenas' – that allow risk and uncertainty. Scenario workshops can be then be seen as ideal precursors of those transition arenas where transformative processes occur since they enable the identification of unsustainability problems, the framing of alternative solutions and the pre-reconfiguration of social practices amongst actors. We finally propose a role for science and policy in enabling and providing for the transformative capacity of social actors to be enhanced.</p>

ISIRC ID: I157

Name	Tim Walker
Institution	University of Exeter
Title	Digitising person centred conversations: methodological and theoretical reflections
Authors	Tim Walker
Abstract	<p>In this paper we discuss one particular social innovation tool, the guided conversation, and the practices of developing and using it with third sector organisations in rural South West UK. The guided conversation is a person-centred conversation tool which enables participants to navigate to local wellbeing opportunities. Funded by a European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) digital innovation project (called Smartline) the tool was co-produced with three third sector organisations; a Housing Association, a mental health crisis charity and a community orchard delivering back to work schemes. Data was collected through a series of design and user testing workshops with the three organisations. We reflect on the practical challenges of developing the tools digital architecture which needed to be flexible for a variety of places and different communities. We also reflect on the conceptual implications of being attentive to place and argue that social innovation is fundamentally spatial. Rather than a product or solution to be delivered, successful social innovation requires bespoke approaches for different organisations and places. This is particularly important in order to develop and deliver social and digital innovation for the third sector.</p>

ISIRC ID: I158

Name	Julien Kleszczowski
Institution	University of Nantes
Title	Social impact assessment in the context of results-based financing: the case of a French Social Impact Bond
Authors	Adrien Baudet, Mathias Guérineau, Julien Kleszczowski
Abstract	<p>The Social Impact Bond (SIB), which appeared in the early years of 2010, is a tripartite partnership (private, public & social operator) constructed on results-based financing. The SIBs were designed to finance social innovation (SI) programmes. The literature has focused particularly on understanding the nature of these tripartite partnerships and their relevance (Fox & Albertson 2011, Ragin & Palandjian 2013, Butler and al. 2013, Warner 2013, Van Es and al. 2016) as well as more critical reflections from an ideological point of view (Joy & Shields 2013, Mchugh and al. 2013, Dowling and al. 2016, Michelucci 2016) but provides few empirical studies. Our work focuses on Social Impact Assessment (SIA) implemented in the SIBs which are in fact consubstantial to the entire partnership. Indeed, the evaluation of the programme results is crucial because it determines the reimbursement (or not) of private investors by the public authorities. We are interested in the design and the underlying logic of SIA in these new results-based financing tool.</p> <p>This paper analyses the construction of a SIB's social impact assessment framework and study the different issues and stakes in this process. To do so, this research relies on an interventionist-research led by one of the researchers implied in one of the first SIBs in France. He participated as social impact evaluators in the construction of the SIA framework. This research narrates the entire process of a SIB's construction from the initial idea to its official contractualisation. We show that the evaluation framework and tools are largely influenced by the context of the SIB, which ultimately reinforces the tension between the logic of financial innovation (new method for financing social action) and the logic of social innovation (financing innovations). Finally, in light of these results, we propose to conceptualise the role of the evaluator in the context of SIB and clarify the choices of possible evaluation tools.</p>

ISIRC ID: I159

Name	Antoine RIEU
Institution	Université Paris Diderot / ESSEC Business School
Title	Hybrid valuation within Social Joint-Ventures in France. An exploration of economic sites of dissonance at the root of innovation processes.
Authors	Antoine Rieu
Abstract	<p>This proposal intends to shed light on a relatively new form of cross-sector social collaboration: Social Joint-Ventures (SJVs). SJVs can be first defined as subsidiary entities created and owned by organizations that mutually recognize themselves are complementary in terms of core resources. In general, SJVs are created by a capitalist enterprise and a SSE organization – mostly nonprofits (“associations” in France). They have tended to develop for the past twelve years in France under the impulse of Work Integration Social Enterprises (WISEs) and have now been part of the national strategy for SSE and decent work for two years (since 2017).</p> <p>Within SJVs, the conceptions of value are potentially dissonant (Stark, 2009), between monetary market value principles and pluralistic socio-economic logics (monetary and non-monetary, market and non-market) that foster hybridization towards solidarity. Behind these principles, different conceptions of what is valuable and tensions of valuation power, management methods and policies, are at play. In light of socioeconomic and socio-political valuation studies and theories, we address the general question of innovation generation: how does economic dissonance succeed in creating social innovation rather than fails and falls towards market institutional isomorphism?</p> <p>The methodology is mainly qualitative –aside from descriptive statistics. A 28-months ethnography using participant observations has been conducted within the main SJV promoters in France. A total of 8 SJVs are studied. These observations (internal / external / public / informal meetings, all with a variety of actors) are combined with 40 semi-structured interviews and the analysis of confidential and public documents.</p> <p>This is the first systematic study of SJVs; therefore our main contribution to knowledge is to provide key structuring elements to understand the dynamics of this model that is a hybrid <i>per excellence</i>, especially documenting how social innovation may emerge from value and valuation power dissonance.</p>

ISIRC ID: I160

Name	Antoine Rieu
Institution	Université Paris Diderot / ESSEC Business School / Campus de la transition
Title	“We do what we say and say what we do”. The case of an experimental and participative action-research in France aiming at transforming education towards social-ecological transition.
Authors	Antoine Rieu
Abstract	<p>This contribution intends to share a concrete experiment led by researchers from all sciences, civil society, economic and political actors locally in the Paris suburb: the Campus for Transition. It is the first higher education and research institution of its kind in France (and one of the first in the world) – as well as a social and solidarity economy actor territorially embedded. It radically addresses ecological and social transition, by designing new ways of doing research and teaching, especially by trying to embody this transition and articulate “the living and the thinking”.</p> <p>Addressing today’s energy, climate, environmental and societal challenges requires unprecedented novelty (IPCC 2018): new business models, indicators of quality and performance, ways of producing and consuming, of managing resources and of relating to time (integrating the long term) and space (from local to global), criteria for discerning what is good for humanity and the planet and what is not, processes of deliberation, coordination and decision.</p> <p>Yet, there was no academic venue in France bringing together emerging thoughts and concepts on these issues and ensuring their dissemination to the new generations and organizations destined to be major players in achieving a systemic transition of our societies (Shift 2018).</p> <p>Looking back at the first two years of this scientific, entrepreneurial and civic adventure, this contribution proposes to articulate how such a new action-research is conducted, with its “fruitful disagreements” (Viveret 2005), its “compromises” (Boltanski & Thévenot 1991), its shared images (Lavigne Delville 2016) together with a large variety of stakeholders. The purpose is to provide tentative answers to a twofold question: (i) what can higher education and research institutions do to contribute to the transitions and (ii) what new roles, new interactions and transformations of institutions can fruitfully engage in such a social, ecological and democratic path?</p>

ISIRC ID: I163

Name	Carina Veeckman
Institution	Imec-smit-VUB
Title	Moving beyond the traditional food bank model: a testimony from the SavingFood project.
Authors	Wim Vanobberghen, Carina Veeckman
Abstract	<p>Community driven food redistribution organisations are moving beyond the traditional food bank model by freeing up storage capacities and making direct food exchange possible between local food donors and recipient organisations. However, many of these organisations often face difficulties in managing efficient communication flows, and in scale and capacities for handling donations of smaller donors (shops, farmers) (Teron & Tarasuk, 1999). The EU-funded project SavingFood tried to tackle these challenges by developing a collective awareness platform for three food redistribution organisations - the Hungarian Food Bank Association (HFA), Boroume (Greece) and Feedback (UK) supporting small donations and gleaning. The paper will present the project's three main outcomes in terms of (i) platform development, (ii) behavioural change interventions for recruiting volunteers, and (iii) the integration of new food surplus redistribution models with food banks operations.</p> <p>Inspired by socio-constructivism, SavingFood followed a Living Lab approach (Pierson & Lievens, 2005) that gradually involved all actors in the co-creation and deployment of its platform. This highlighted that despite the theoretical capacity of ICT, a human factor in the form of a coordinator remains key in the donation process and in sustaining collaborations in the long term. Technology can support the process, but food redistribution organisations should also be made aware about the limitations of digital social innovations.</p> <p>Secondly, following the principles of social marketing and the 7E-model (Bambust, 2015), a behavioural change strategy was deployed that used various interventions to catalyse a volunteering effect in the local community. Besides volunteering in food saving events, citizens could, become ambassadors, sign pledges or participate in crowdsourcing actions. It allowed the food redistribution organisations to involve new citizens and expand their network.</p> <p>Finally, the experiences show that new forms of food surplus redistribution, such as gleaning and farmer markets, do not compete with the traditional food bank model, but rather reinforce each other.</p>

ISIRC ID: I164

Name	Laura Temmerman
Institution	Imec-SMIT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)
Title	Digital Social Innovation in the context of Air Quality: citizen empowerment through low-cost sensors
Authors	Laura Temmerman, Carina Veeckman
Abstract	<p>Air pollution is posing an environmental and a social challenge, as it is leading to global warming together with higher rates of health issues (Ramanathan and Feng, 2009; World Health Organization, 2013). However, while studies show an increased level of awareness of citizens over the years, behavioural responses regarding the issue stay relatively low (Thornton, 2009). This value-action gap can be explained by a lack of knowledge, distrust of information and material restrictions among others (Whitmarsh et al., 2011), leading citizens to feel disempowered. Within the framework of the hackAIR project, a behavioural change study was conducted, where low-cost air quality (PM) sensors were used by citizens to monitor and consult their local air quality data. A web platform and mobile application was also available for them to access general information about air pollution. The aim of these digital tools was to empower citizens by giving them the resources they need to be able to act upon the air pollution issue in their city. During the behavioural change intervention, a quasi-experimental study was conducted with 58 citizens in Brussels, as well as interviews with citizens in Brussels, Oslo and Berlin (N=20). The data was analysed through statistical and a thematic analysis, and led to the creation of three personas: "Helen the health concerned", "Simon the science devotee", and "Tom the tech enthusiast". Results show that citizens felt more empowered to raise their voice about air pollution since they had now the proof of their actual level of exposure. Citizens also felt more knowledgeable about the topic and more prone to seek information. However, they acknowledged that their behaviour did not change. Indeed, they stated to feel blocked in undertaking more "air quality friendly" behaviours than what they were already doing, calling policy makers to act upon the issue.</p>

ISIRC ID: I165

Name	Christine Bachner
Institution	IMC University of Applied Sciences Krems, Austria
Title	Civil Society and Energy Transition - The contribution of bottom-up driven social innovations to tackling climate change
Authors	Christine Bachner, Roman H. Mesicek
Abstract	<p>As the energy concepts of the old industrialized world no longer work under current conditions, new solutions have to be found quickly. This also means that people become an active part of the energy transition. Indeed, the bottom-up movement is particularly important to promote efforts such as decentralized generation of renewable energy. Social innovations, understood as a normative model of a specific form of social change, are also primarily perceived as bottom-up processes. The aim of this paper is therefore to identify the contribution that bottom-up driven social initiatives can make to complement conventional top-down instruments. For this purpose, an inventory of social innovations in the Austrian energy sector with a focus on bottom-up designed initiatives is made and socially innovative approaches are presented in the form of good practice examples. In this context, bottom-up actors and organizations are also to be identified.</p> <p>Stocktaking occurred through literature and desktop research as well as interviewing experts. The collection of initiatives was supplemented by sending out online questionnaires to stakeholders. After analysis and evaluation of innovativeness, replicability and the nature of participation, 30 bottom-up driven social initiatives that were judged to be particularly innovative and worthy of imitation were selected.</p> <p>The collection of good practice cases serves as recommendations to generate and guide new socially innovative approaches and stronger civic involvement in energy transition. As important bottom-up bearers of social innovations, classically self-organized movements make a valuable contribution to the energy transition. At the local and regional level, the energy transition also takes the form of energy cooperatives, local energy self-sufficiency or regional partial decoupling. Some of these groups operate independently of (or even contrary to) political decision-makers and profit-oriented market logics. With their activities, however, they directly contribute to climate protection and, in addition, generate awareness for climate and energy-relevant behaviour.</p>

ISIRC ID: I166

Name	Dieter Rehfeld
Institution	Institute Work and Technology, University of Applied Science Gelsenkirchen
Title	Reflecting the normative base of social innovation
Authors	Dieter Rehfeld
Abstract	<p>The paper reflects the often-implicit debate in social innovation between analytical and normative approach. It argues that most social innovation studies base on implicit normative assumptions and there is need to make these assumptions explicit.</p> <p>The paper starts by presenting two ways to cope with the normative question. The procedural way is about integrating the normative discourse into the research process for instance by integrating actors from civil society and correspondents with the concept of responsible research and innovation. The substantial way has different points of reference like moral philosophy or social anthropology, normative orders, moral expectations or judgements, political frames, social and political history, or critical realism.</p> <p>The conclusions argue for a pragmatic approach to cope with the normative base combining procedural and substantial methods. This approach follows a middle range way and aims at balancing the unsolved debate between moral relativism and global values. Further on, it argues that the normative base is not about simple “good” or “bad” judgements but helps to make decisions and explicit and reflect dilemmas between contrasting values.</p>

ISIRC ID: I170

Name	Mehwish Sultan
Institution	Business School, University of Edinburgh
Title	Social Innovation in Mental Health
Authors	Mehwish Sultan
Abstract	<p>Mental health is considered as one of the most significant components of human health. The cumbersome effects of mental health problems remained unidentified until the end of the 20th century and later recognised as a severe cause of Global Burden (Murray & Lopez, 1996). Despite the evidence, this area still faces grave difficulties of enormous treatment gaps with consistent unmet needs (Becker & Kleinman, 2012); discernible stigmatisation (Organization, 2005); ill-managed services (Eaton et al, 2011) and above all, insufficient research contributions from low and middle income countries (Becker & Kleinman, 2012) which are the supreme hub of mental health ailments (Jacob et al, 2007).</p> <p>Following these discourses, it was suggested that a more innovative and social solution be proposed to this grave problem which not only follows a technological stance but also encompasses a social attitude towards mentally ill individuals (Gardner et al, 2007; Patel & Saxena, 2014). The Global Mental Health (GMH) proposed a more psychosocial approach towards these issues, thus turning away from the ideology of mere medicalised practices towards more social and contextualised community-based interventions (Kirmayer & Pedersen, 2014).</p> <p>On account of the above discussion, it can be argued that Social Innovation possesses the appropriate attributes to realise the identified gaps in the field of mental health similar to it being pre-identified as health system modifier in global health (Gardner et al, 2007). Social Innovation focusses on meeting the unmet needs of deprived (Moulaert et al, 2005), following the stance of re-integrating the vulnerable population (Westley & Antadze, 2010) by transforming the institutionalised culture (Westley et al, 2014) which is critical to supporting the social and cultural rights of mental health patients.</p> <p>The evidence-based research following a psychosocial approach in this area is still in its immature stage (Tomlinson et al, 2013) and I aspire to reduce this research gap with this study.</p>

ISIRC ID: I171

Name	Bálint Balázs
Institution	Environmental Social Science Research Group (ESSRG)
Title	Invisible Citizen Scientists in Hungary: Applying civic technologies in city-level sustainability transitions
Authors	Bálint Balázs, Le Marietta
Abstract	<p>In most Central and Eastern European countries, the term Citizen Science does not even exist/mentioned. Decisionmakers hardly acknowledge values of efficiency, early warning, awareness and active citizenship that such civic technologies can deliver. In this regard, we can record an unequal knowledge production between East and West EU and may as well trace different perceptions of social innovation and valuable collection of data from urbanite citizens. This "absence" of Citizen Science triggers questions, such as what provides a replacement for Citizen Science (also in a way that institutions make use of it). This new citizen social science research agenda, putatively named "Invisible Citizen Science" seeks to identify societal and scientific research needs through need assessment workshops with actually existing practices, and social innovation efforts in Hungary. Our case study, Járókelő is a digital volunteer platform for reports malfunctioning public services in the city. Launched in 2012, Járókelő, a "fix my street" (or "letter to the mayor") type of application through which citizens can report malfunctioning public services in the city. It is a civic technology that holds power accountable and relies on 20 volunteers who transfer reports to the authority. Circa 50-100 reports per day grow up to an overwhelming level of engagement that averages 20,000 visitors per month. Reporting back from the administration can take 30 days, and luckily instead of handling this a complaining tool, municipalities started to consider it as an urban planning tool. How it can prove beneficial for municipalities, an enabler for municipal innovation that improves city life and urban governance? How the concept of „commons-based peer production" or „better use of data from local populations" is understood by stakeholders? How authorities understand citizen sensing and collective mapping? Could such platforms be used to engage participants in co-creating social scientific questions and research agendas? How can we learn about- and improve urban living conditions with the help of peer production of a public knowledge base? Our empirical research builds on authors own personal cooperative inquiry on the users' statistics of the platform, focus group data on the volunteers' involvement pathways and main use patterns of the civic technology (March 2018), interviews with municipalities and relevant authorities, urban service providers shading light on interaction patterns of communities and local governance institutions (March-Dec 2018). Based on our preliminary studies, for the users, the most valued component is the trust-building with the state and local authorities. In our case example citizen science appears as a sign of "absence"; as a reaction to the lack of government activity in a special area of knowledge. Citizens - the volunteers of Járókelő - are engaged in a kind of "substitute knowledge production" because the state/academia cannot or does not want to produce a specific kind of knowledge.</p>

ISIRC ID: I173

Name	Rory Ridley-Duff
Institution	Sheffield Hallam University
Title	The coming of age of the social solidarity economy through internet-based hybrid organizational forms
Authors	Rory Ridley-Duff, Mike Bull
Abstract	<p>Theories of organizing are still dominated by a choice between public service and private sector business models. At the margins, this hegemony has been disrupted by social enterprise research that challenges this dichotomous view of economy and society. Drawing on Polanyi's distinction between redistribution, reciprocity and market we outline three types of hybrid social purpose organizations (SPOs) and their contribution to the growing social solidarity economy (SSE). Utilizing Elinor Oström's common pool resource (CPR) design principles as our theoretical framework, we deconstruct six case studies of internet-based SPO hybrids to highlight their business model innovations (BMIs). Taken together, they represent a paradigm shift in rethinking complex economic systems towards sustainable development. Our analysis suggests that the SSE is a desirable discourse that should no longer be presented as a marginal BMI given the increasing influence it has on communities globally.</p>

ISIRC ID: I175

Name	Sujeetha Selvakkumaran
Institution	Chalmers University of Technology
Title	Social Innovation in energy transitions: what questions are we asking?
Authors	Sujeetha Selvakkumaran, Erik O. Ahlgren
Abstract	<p>Social innovation (SI) in energy transitions is an important topic, not least because of its implications in the deep and sustained transformation that is needed to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Often, SI in energy transitions has been studied in the context of citizen-lead energy initiatives [1] or public sector initiatives [2], [3]. Hewitt et al. [4] review the evidence of social innovation in community energy in Europe, and point out that the last wave of SI in community energy is strongly focused around democratization of energy and citizen empowerment. Selvakkumaran and Ahlgren [5] present a case for systematically studying the impact of SI in energy transitions.</p> <p>However, the essential question we are posing is whether we are cognizant of the many challenges in the conceptualization and practice of SI, such as presented by [1][6][7][8], among others, in the context of energy transitions. Through the empirical experience and corpus of information gathered through the project of 'Co-creating local green transitions' we posit that certain questions need to be posed in the praxis of SI in energy transitions. These questions are: 1. What is the additionality of SI in energy transitions? 2. Can this additionality be measured scientifically? 3. How are we allocating agency and power in SI in energy transitions processes? 4. How are we allocating resources to the various agent groups in SI in energy transitions processes? and finally, 5. Are we creating transformative social change? These questions can be arranged within four key focus areas of 1. Knowledge, 2. Organization and democratization, 3. Financing and 4. Competence [9]. The measurement of impact and additionality falls within the critical area of knowledge creation; the allocation of agency and power falls within the area of organization and democratization, which is critical for social inclusion and empowerment; and the question of resource allocation falls within the purview of finance. The creation of transformative change is a cross-cutting question, which falls within the area of competence and competence-building in SI in energy transitions.</p>

ISIRC ID: I177

Name	Katharine McGowan
Institution	Mount Royal University
Title	Idling Social Innovation: Complexity and the need for Systems Transformation to address Reconciliation in Canada.
Authors	K. McGowan, A. Kennedy, M. el Hussein, R. Bear Chief, D. Spence
Abstract	<p>Reconciliation between Indigenous peoples and the wider Canadian plurality has idled or stalled: while it is still the subject of much conversation, action is painfully elusive. Yet it is possible that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC, 2015) Calls to Action could trigger a cascade of social innovations; similar cascades have been observed around trigger events such as the Second World War (Westley, McGowan & Tjornbo, 2017), where a confluence of available resources, needs and opportunities allow innovators to experiment with and reimagine current relationships, rules and structures of legitimation (Giddens, 1984). We see similar but smaller coalescing of interest, social capital and investment in decolonization and Indigenization within many Canadian universities; the proliferation of professorships, programs, projects, installations and statements give the casual observer an impression that these institutions are exploring the innovative possibilities that could fundamentally shift authority and resource flows, as social innovation is often characterized (Moore & Westley, 2011).</p> <p>These initiatives have yet to transform institutions, and while transformation is rarely rapid (Moore, Olsson, Nilsson, Rose & Westley, 2018), for these potential innovations to grow, they need to be sustainable beyond a brief window of opportunity. Scaling up or deep within the academy seem to remain stubbornly elusive despite the attention to the TRC (Westley & Antadze, 2010; Moore, Riddell & Vocisano, 2015). This paper will discuss how micro social processes inhibit potentially transformative innovations from scaling beyond individual niches and moments in time; these micro social processes have been derived from examining the barriers and facilitators of incorporating the TRC into a health faculty in a Canadian university. These insights can inform conversations about social innovation in institutional settings, and the current systems barriers to change, particularly when exploring place-based and land-based solutions to national/international questions.</p>

ISIRC ID: I178

Name	Fanni Bársony
Institution	Institute for Sociology and Social Policy, Corvinus University of Budapest
Title	Learning in urban community gardens in Hungary
Authors	Fanni Bársony
Abstract	<p>The global phenomenon of urban community gardening has been extensively studied in social sciences. Most of the empirical findings however are derived from countries of the Global North, only a few case studies focused on urban community gardening in post-socialist contexts (Bende and Nagy, 2016, 2017, Spilkova, 2017, Butisikova 2017). Urban gardening is a relatively novel urban agricultural phenomenon in Hungary, but the number of the gardens, as well as the importance of other alternative food networks are increasing. Community gardens are perceived in the international literature as multifunctional socially innovative sites that have the potential to renew food access, food justice, social relations, urban land use, food production and consumption (McClintock, 2010). The innovation potential of the gardens is also associated with the social learning that is taking place in the gardens. Social movement learning (Walter, 2013) and the concept of community of practice (Krasny and Tidball, 2009; Krasny et. al, 2009) are two theoretical lenses that the knowledge generation in the gardens have been studied through. This paper is applying these concepts and explores what type of knowledge is being produced and exchanged in the gardens and argues that both theoretical approaches have some limitations to explain the practices of the Hungarian gardens. It will be argued that the gardens in Hungary are less social change-oriented than some of their “Western” counterparts, and that the projects are often managed by loose networks of hobby gardeners and not by cohesive communities. Nevertheless, qualitative data gathered through investigative site visits and interviews in the Hungarian capital revealed that beside the practical know-how of food growing, environmental knowledge is produced and shared among the socially diverse group of gardeners. Beside, the collective organisation of the gardens can improve gardeners’ participatory and civic skills.</p>

ISIRC ID: I181

Name	H. Thomas R. Persson
Institution	Kristianstad University, Faculty of Business
Title	The role of the social entrepreneur in relation to the triple bottom line and sustainability in sport clubs
Authors	H. Thomas R. Persson
Abstract	<p>This paper is discussing the role of the social entrepreneur in the context of pressure on Nordic sport clubs (Bjärsholm, 2017). Small and large sport clubs, in big cities and on the countryside, need to respond to external pressure from their social, financial and environmental contexts to act according to an idea of social responsibility. This pressure may come from commercial, community, NGO and/or political stakeholders (Persson, 2008; 2014). In line with Ratten (2010), it is argued that sport has an entrepreneurial nature as it is constantly, voluntarily and involuntarily, adapting to suit its own and society's changing needs. Hence, one way of framing the response from within sport is through the lens of entrepreneurship. More specifically, this paper will focus on the role of the entrepreneur in relation to the triple bottom line and sustainability, commonly associated with corporate social responsibility and corporate governance (Hernández-Perlines & Ibarra Cisneros, 2018). Although these entrepreneurs might be viewed as either sport entrepreneurs (Ratten, 2012) or just simply entrepreneurs, this paper will make a case of the social entrepreneur. Therefore, it is important to distinguish between CSR and social entrepreneurship in terms of primary goals and handling of profits (Persson, 2018: 201). Examples are drawn from the Swedish Premier League football clubs. The findings indicate the <i>social</i> entrepreneurship characteristics of the entrepreneurs and show that the development of a grounded social responsibility by the sport clubs suggest a gain in social capital, important in terms of local and national political capital much needed for future assurance of financial and social support.</p>

ISIRC ID: I182

Name	Victoria L Payton
Institution	The Glasgow School of Art
Title	Traces of design: enabling participatory spaces
Authors	Victoria L Payton
Abstract	<p>Public Interior spaces, whether consciously designed, or evolved, are the physical containers used to hold many of the actions and interactions our communities make. In this paper I discuss the Interior as a relational object¹, a place which individuals/groups 'make' or 'do' rather than as a concrete form in itself. Interior Design here becomes a time based practice with the interior viewed not purely as a thing, but as a dynamic representational object. A product not only of client and designer, but also an ongoing representation of the interactions within it.</p> <p>While we are familiar with reading a historical space to discern the uses, users and activities that it was formed for, or that shaped it², what my research examines is the extent to which contemporary interiors can be designed to make visible the ongoing evolution of the actions that happen within them, by inviting and recording participation, becoming an evolving physical representation of group or community identity³.</p> <p>This paper takes aspects of my current AHRC funded Doctoral⁴ research on participatory and representational Interior Design, and expands on my AHRC-funded MPhil (UoG - 2012)⁵ which examined rules/structures that prompt or place barriers within participatory public art.</p> <p>During the course of this paper I proceed from how society itself can be understood as relational⁶ through to how this concept can be applied to the design of the shared physical spaces that house community activity. It examines the effect of the mismatch between representation and internalised understanding of self on a sense of belonging in relation to interiors, and concludes with suggestions for the testing of ways that would allow these concepts of the relational and representative interior to be embedded within the design process from commissioning onwards to allow communities to create and recreate spaces that allows evolution and growth.</p>

ISIRC ID: I183

Name	Alice Borrello
Institution	Politecnico di Milano
Title	Water in a bottle: setting the boundaries of impact investing
Authors	Bengo Irene, Borrello Alice, Chiodo Veronica
Abstract	<p>Nowadays, Social Impact Investing (SII), a strategy of assets allocation that aims to get financial and social return, is still an emerging industry at worldwide. Beside the increase of its potentiality, the definition of this phenomenon has been delineated in very different ways. Indeed, in academic literature on SII there is not a common and well-established definition (Nicholls et al., 2015; Rizzello et al., 2016). The different definitions of SII have as core characteristics the expectation of a <i>financial return</i>, the generation of <i>social impact</i>, the <i>intentionality</i>, <i>measurability</i>, and <i>additionality</i>. Furthermore, other issues emerged with the implementation of these concepts in the daily practice of investors. In that sense, the research question is: <i>How are the elements of SII delineated in the investment process?</i></p> <p>To this aim, we use an empirical analysis of the Italian SII industry to test our initial assumption applying focus group methodology with Italian social impact investors.</p> <p>The preliminary results show that intentionality is typically related with the perception of the investors: they do not declare in a standard way their investment intention. In many cases, SII could be used as a branding exercise by intermediaries to grab investors' attention. Although the measurement is present in all the definitions, many investors raise the concerns about the difficulties in applying the measurement activity, especially due to a non-standard methodology between investors and among the different typology of investments. Lastly, also the additionality has different interpretations: not all investors agree that a social impact investment should be in undercapitalized areas. Some practitioners sustain that the additionality is the creation of an impact on a beneficiary's life that otherwise would not have happened without the investment.</p> <p>This study contributes to the limited academic literature on SII by improving the understanding of the key elements of the definition of SII.</p>

ISIRC ID: I184

Name	Héctor Barco Cobalea
Institution	University of Deusto and Fundació Espigoladors
Title	Espigoladors: best practice on food waste reduction and sustainable promotion of the territory.
Authors	Héctor Barco, Olatz Ukar, Alba Cánovas, Mireia Barba, Marta Enciso, Antonia Caro
Abstract	<p>Currently about 1.3 billion tons of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted globally [1]. This waste is not limited to the decrease in the total amount of available food for people, but the impact is even greater, covering aspects such as economic, environmental, social and ethical issues.</p> <p>The European project FUSIONS (<i>“Food Use for Social Innovation by Optimising Waste Prevention Strategies”</i>) highlights the necessity of stimulating a policy environment that enables social innovation solutions to address the food waste issue [2].</p> <p>Based on the FUSIONS Evaluation Framework [2] and EC recommendations [3], this paper analyses the social, economic and environmental impact of a case-study, the nonprofit <i>Espigoladors</i>. This internationally recognized good practice has been one of the finalists for the <i>European Prize of Social Innovation EUSIC</i> and part of the European project REFRESH and other international food waste related projects such as EcoWaste4Food and Urban Wins .</p> <p><i>Espigoladors</i> is dedicated to rescue food surpluses from the production sector that otherwise would end up on the garbage or would be left rotting in the fields. Thanks to this initiative, part of the total amount of the collected food surpluses are donated to food banks and local NGOs (approximately 90%), and another part is processed into products with high added value, generating additional positive environmental, social and economic impacts.</p> <p>In line with the identified conference theme, this paper analyses the contribution of this best practice to the environmental and social sustainability of its territory and the challenges to be addressed through social innovation solutions in order to generate a solid policy environment stimulating and enabling the continuity of this initiative, or even its expansion to other territories.</p>

ISIRC ID: I185

Name	Alina Kadyrova
Institution	Manchester Institute of Innovation Research, Alliance Manchester Business School, The University of Manchester
Title	Role of the metropolitan level ecosystem for emergence and sustainability of social innovations— evidence from five European cities.
Authors	Alina Kadyrova
Abstract	<p>The paper investigates the variability of the metropolitan social innovation ecosystems in five cities (Manchester, Stockholm, Utrecht, Budapest and Sofia) and how its elements boost or create barriers for the emergence and development of social innovations. Agents involved in social innovation activity (government, universities, third sector, the private sector, civil society) and the relationship among them form an ecosystem aimed at boosting social innovation growth. Numerous case studies have attempted to understand the roles of these actors across different policy fields (for example, Schroder & Kuschmlerz, 2017) and in different geographical areas inside and outside Europe (for example, Howaldt, Kaletka, Schröder, & Zingiebl, 2018; Moulart et al., 2013). The geographical coverage of the case studies and the roles played by different agents spans from Chile to Russia, and outlines different types of social innovations projects based on the degree of engagement of the government and civil society (Amanatidou, Cox, & Gagliardi, 2018; Celi, Deserti, & Rizzo, 2015; Misuraca & Kucsera, 2017). While the overview of the national level social innovation ecosystems is useful for building a general landscape of the field, much variability exists between different regions in one country, and between rural and urban areas. Previous research has considered ecosystems in separate policy field (e.g. education, housing, environment, etc.) or analysed the roles of different agents in a single project regardless its relation to the city or a region where it is located. There is a lack of evidence of the roles of agents for several social innovation projects located in one area and the differences in the ecosystem’s modes across the different areas. The research considers five European cities prominent in social innovation activity (Manchester, Utrecht, Stockholm, Sofia and Budapest), and the roles of local, national and the European government, civil society, third sector, private sector and universities in the social innovation development. The research is based on semi-structured interviews with social innovation project teams carried out documentary analysis. The current research poses the following research questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are the roles of civil society, government, third sector, universities and private organisations for social innovation development vary across selected areas? 2. What are the factors ensuring fertile environment for social innovations emergence and growth in selected metropolitan areas? 3. How do social innovation projects influence metropolitan, regional or national social innovation ecosystem? <p>The current research presents evidence of the role of geography for social innovation emergence and development and what factors contribute to social innovation growth in selected cities.</p>

ISIRC ID: I187

Name	David Parks
Institution	The Skill Mill
Title	Social Investment Bonds: friend or foe?
Authors	David Parks, Katri-Liis Reimann
Abstract	<p>This paper discusses the development of a Social Investment Bond (SIB) by a provider as a solution to youth re-offending; SIBs are usually led by Commissioners. The research will analyse the advantages and disadvantages of this a-typical approach based on the preparation phase for launching a SIB.</p> <p>An interesting dynamic of a SIB is the collaboration of public, private and academic organisations with juxtaposed values. Traditionally, Commissioners claim to have a holistic understanding of the problem and know the ideal solution(s). SIBs introduce the opportunity to test and scale ideas normally with commissioners as primary stakeholder. The Cultural theory of risk addresses this tension and we attempt to deconstruct the inter-relationships when the provider is driving the process. We will examine this process in the context of complexity theory and how ideas can be shaped and developed freely within a SIB structure.</p> <p>We draw upon existing evidence from government sources both in UK and internationally which underpins outcome-based commissioning in the youth justice sector. Primary sources of in-depth interviews with stakeholders who represent all elements of the SIB model are used. In particular this research provides the results of the assessment with participants on how complex ideas are managed across all stakeholders and how the power dynamic and cultural tensions are managed.</p> <p>SIBs have become an increasingly popular commissioning model. However, little evidence exists of the merits and demerits of the approach. It is particularly true of the youth justice sector where there are few examples of SIBs. Moreover, SIBs which are driven by a provider rather than a commissioner are rare. This research offers an insight into this developing area through the lens of emerging practice and be of interest to those involved in commissioning, delivering or evaluating innovative services for young people at risk and innovative finance models.</p>

ISIRC ID: I188

Name	Laura Gomez
Institution	University of Deusto
Title	Socially innovative tackling digitalisation challenges in EU labour market
Authors	Gomez Urquijo, L., Caro Gonzalez, A., Almeida Escondrillas, A., Enciso Santocildes, M, Irizar Arriera, A.
Abstract	<p>We are currently witnessing how technological innovations like Big Data, Blockchain, Internet of Things or Artificial Intelligence entail disruptive substantial changes in the economic model which deeply affect at social level. At this turning point, we deal with the impact of digitalisation on the European labour market; in particular, our research question refers to the <i>design of socially innovative answers to emerging challenges in this field from a multilevel perspective</i>.</p> <p>Our theoretical framework is based on previous analysis on <i>risks, challenges and opportunities of digitalisation in the labour market</i>; specifically, we focus on its possible impacts on people and organizations in the field of employment and how this interacts with social innovation. In order to reach a multilevel perspective of the possible answers and good practices, we examine public policies at EU and regional level and a case- study of an innovative private institution.</p> <p>In this vein, the revision of EU actions and initiatives allows us to identify <i>employment as a cross-cutting topic</i>. Consequently, we can systematize connections between employment and digitalization and compare them with a regional policy approach. For this purpose we have chosen the Basque Country region, in Spain, as especially significant area due to its socially innovative environment and its commitment in the fight against unemployment particularly in vulnerable groups. The European and regional policy analysis is completed with a case-study of the Urbegi company. Born in 2002, Urbegi Group is a highly social commitment project providing competitive outstanding solutions to companies and institutions. Its dynamic combination of social and technological innovations chrysalises in integrated strategies and projects, which combine a triple objective: communities development, territorial competitiveness and creation of jobs for people with difficulties in entering the labour market.</p>

ISIRC ID: I189

Name	Laura Murphy
Institution	Tulane University
Title	Design Capabilities for social innovations in a world of “everyone a changemaker”
Authors	Laura Murphy
Abstract	<p>I introduce a trans-disciplinary approach that I call “Design Capabilities”, applying the normative capabilities approach (Sen, 1999) to a consideration of the meaning and value of design thinking for social impact (e.g. Brown and Wyatt, 2010) in a context of “everyone a changemaker” (Ashoka.org). The Capabilities Approach is an evaluative framework for assessing social policies in terms of “expanding freedoms to do more and be more, in ways we have reason to value”. Meanwhile, design thinking has been spreading design mindsets and methods aiming to achieve better outcomes for end-users; this mainstream view sees design thinking as instrumental—a technical tools for achieving pre-determined outcomes for beneficiaries (i.e., for health, education, energy) more efficiently and quickly. A Design Capabilities lens sees ordinary people as designers able to envision and craft “a life worth living”, address deprivations, and be meaningful participants in social change. Cultivating design capabilities builds freedoms for health, knowledge, material basis of life, affiliation, etc. via design literacy, agency, leadership, creativity. This is consistent with a human rights approach: citizen engagement in public and everyday problem-solving is an intrinsic good and a part of human flourishing. My paper joins several conversations about design thinking for social innovation. These are bringing attention to power dynamics (i.e. Cairns, 2017) and recognize that “everyone designs” (e.g., diffuse design, Manzini, 2015). Design Capabilities also acknowledges the complexity –based worldview that has entered international development (e.g., Burns, 2012; Ramalingan, 2013). Interdependence, feedback, and nonlinear change are key to understanding the systemic deprivations and resilience; this calls for a “prototyping paradigm” and more widespread designerly abilities. I illustrate Design Capabilities by sharing a project improve food access for low-income seniors in New Orleans working with “opportunity youth” as lay designers.</p>

ISIRC ID: I191

Name	Julia Wittmayer
Institution	University of Sussex
Title	Towards an analytical framework for capturing the role and impact of social innovations in energy transitions
Authors	Sabine Hielscher, Julia Wittmayer, Karoline Rogge
Abstract	<p>Social innovations in the energy sector (SIE) such as energy cooperatives and prosuming have attracted increased interests both as a source of enabling sustainable energy transitions and as a relevant field of experience and learning. While their diversity is widely recognised, the success, contributions and future potential of SIE are not self-evident nor predetermined (e.g. automatically leading to greater social acceptance of energy transitions). Hence, what is needed is a better understanding of the diversity, processes and contributions of social innovation in the energy sector, and a critical evaluation and assessment of their success and future potential towards supporting sustainable transitions of energy systems.</p> <p>Integrating insights from sustainability transitions, energy studies and social innovation literatures, this paper outlines an analytical framework that can be used to investigate how, to what extent and under which enabling conditions diverse types of SIE may result in new breakthroughs to overcome transition barriers, such as limited citizen engagement or slow adoption of new technologies. Focusing on 'processes of social innovation' allows investigating the dynamic interactions between social innovation initiatives and broader institutional dynamics towards transformative change. Social innovation initiatives interact with these dominant institutions (e.g. existing regulations, practises, ways of thinking) through institutional work (e.g. creating novel ways of thinking about energy) to further energy transitions. This framework can be used to increase our understanding of the diversity and processes of SIE; and to assess -critically and reflexively- the success, contributions and future potentials of SIE towards sustainable energy transitions in Europe.</p> <p>In doing so, the paper synthesizes its findings in an integrated knowledge framework for a socio-economic, socio-cultural (incl. gender) and socio-political understanding of enabling and impeding conditions for SIE and SIE contributions when working towards accelerating sustainable energy transitions in Europe. We illustrate our argument with empirical insights from collective prosumerism and community energy.</p>

ISIRC ID: I192

Name	Julia Wittmayer
Institution	Dutch Research Institute for Transitions (Erasmus University of Rotterdam)
Title	Unpacking social innovations in the energy transitions: practices, contributions and challenges
Authors	Julia Wittmayer, Flor Avelino, Tessa de Geus, Sem Oxenaar
Abstract	<p>An increasing number of policymakers, academics and civil society actors agree that energy transitions need to further accelerate to meet the Paris Agreement. To enable necessary energy transitions, all actors - from corporate energy suppliers to private citizens - may have to undergo fundamental changes concerning not only their role but also their routine practices and attitudes towards how to produce, transport, store, trade and consume energy. In this regard, social innovations are considered as a necessary source for enabling sustainable energy transitions. Such social innovations include alternative ways of organizing, thinking and doing; ranging from energy cooperatives, decentralized 'energy prosumption' and smart grid technologies, to governance innovations to increase inclusivity and transparency in energy democracy and to enable citizen engagement in ongoing energy transitions.</p> <p>While their diversity is widely recognized, the success, contributions and future potential of social innovations for energy transitions are not self-evident nor predetermined. This paper unpacks the phenomenon of social innovation in energy transitions, with a focus on the following three research questions: (1) How do social innovations in the energy system manifest themselves; (2) What are the potential contributions of social innovations to enable and accelerate transition processes towards more sustainable energy transitions, and how can we evaluate these; and (3) What are the challenges of social innovations in energy transitions and what are the power and political struggles to be considered?</p> <p>The paper is based on a critical and systematic literature review as well as the results of an inter- and transdisciplinary expert workshop to be held in April 2019. In this workshop, we gather a mixed group of researchers, practitioners and policymakers who are working on energy transitions, and we challenge them to critically examine the practices, contributions and challenges of social innovations as a driving factor for energy transitions.</p>

ISIRC ID: I194

Name	James Andrew Dixon
Institution	CHASM
Title	The Community Health and Social Medicine Incubator (CHASM): A Pilot of Student Led Social Change
Authors	Brianna Cheng, Andrew Dixon, Anne Xuan-Lan Nguyen, David-Dan Nguyen, Kacper Niburski, Julie De Meulemeester
Abstract	<p>Objectives Health outcomes improve with greater proximity to systematic health and community services (Prasher et al.). In recognition of upstream factors associated with distance to community care, medical schools across Canada have incorporated service-learning into their curricula (Speck). Service-learning allows students to dismantle the perceived separation of work and civic contributions at the root of many health inequities. We adopt a corporate incubator model for community health needs as a novel approach to innovative service learning.</p> <p>Method We adopt a corporate incubator model for community health needs as an approach to innovative service learning. CHASM helps students partner with a community organization, form an interprofessional team, and develop a project to address the population’s self-identified social determinants of health. Recruited projects are given a framework to scale their ideas that includes mentoring, a social entrepreneurship curriculum, and seed funding.</p> <p>Impact Through establishing key partnerships with McGill Global Health Programs, McGill Social Accountability and Community Engagement Office, and the McGill Faculty of Medicine since 2017, CHASM has supported 5 student-led projects, hosted 10 workshops, and dispersed over \$3000 seed funding to scale student-led initiatives.</p> <p>Implication and Relevance CHASM is a tangible model of an institutional-based initiative that is trying to strengthen community-campus relationships. Prior to CHASM, there was no support structure for student initiatives that directly addressed the social inequities studied in class. CHASM allows students to develop their advocacy and project development skills, providing them with an unprecedented educational opportunity and the necessary community network to transform their ideas into concrete actions. As we continue to strengthen our network of grassroots organizations and student innovators, we hope our novel incubator program will empower socially conscious interprofessional healthcare students to respond in innovative ways to Montreal health disparities.</p>

ISIRC ID: I195

Name	Rolf F.H. Schroeder
Institution	Independent Researcher
Title	Complementary currencies as a key component of alternative economic spaces
Authors	Rolf F.H. Schroeder
Abstract	<p>This paper challenges the view that money is the centrepiece of complementary currencies. A survey of the literature shows that during the 1980s and 1990s, most scholars embedded their work about the newly emerged time banks or LETS (Local Exchange Trading Systems) in the alternative economy discourse. This, however, has changed over the years. Scrip and, more recently, cryptocurrencies brought the issue of money to the fore. Presently, alternative monetarists discuss fully convertible private and complementary currencies without considering that the latter aim to constitute economic structures beyond capitalism.</p> <p>Based on this overview, this contribution discusses the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to overcome barriers like high transaction costs?• What are the interfaces of complementary currencies to other elements of an alternative economic structure like micro-finance etc.?• In how far were theoretical frameworks, such the ‘Diverse Economy’ approach, helpful to address the questions mentioned above and what potential do they have in facilitating future research? <p>A central argument of this paper is that socio-economic relations in complementary currencies are qualitatively different from the capitalist economy. In order to maintain their specific characteristic these systems need to restrict the convertibility of their currencies.</p>

ISIRC ID: I196

Name	Ela Callorda Fossati
Institution	Collège L. H. Dupriez
Title	Transformative social innovation and sustainable transitions: Toward a dialogue between the CRISES and the MLP approaches
Authors	Ela Callorda Fossati, Florence Degavre, Benoît Lévesque
Abstract	<p>Our aim in this article is to bring transformative social innovation (TSI) as developed by the Centre de Recherche sur l'Innovation Sociale (CRISES) from Québec (1-2) into dialogue with Multi-Level Perspective (MLP) which is one of the main approaches within the field of transition studies (TS) (3-4-5-6). Both TSI and MLP focus on the dynamics of innovation in relation with broader societal change and sustainable development, but differ regarding their object, analytical and normative framework. The MLP's pioneering work focused on radical environmental innovation rather than on the dominant socio-technical paradigm (7-8-9). Socio-technical transitions are deep transformations that affect systems (i.e. the agri-food system) at different levels (niches, regimes and landscapes). These changes concern certainly technology but also science, markets, policy, culture, etc. (8). Notably, this approach has zoomed in on diverse actors (3-5-6), but the innovating potential of the third-sector remains understudied (3-4). For the early TSI literature, innovation mainly questions the societal paradigm. Research focused on grassroots social initiatives, reconfiguration of welfare states and new services organized within the third-sector on a territorial basis (10, 11) (i.e. care related services). Despite of these fundamental differences, both approaches share some theoretical affinities (such as the influence of evolutionary economics). Most importantly, we suggest that they are currently experiencing some sort of convergence. On one hand, recent developments within the CRISES framework tend to adopt generational lenses and point the emergence of a new generation of TSI articulated to the ecological crises and the transition movement. This new generation seems to affect the previous ones in an unprecedented way. On the other hand, recent developments in ST/MLP studies, are considering TSI as a key concept in order to understand sustainable transitions (idea of "transition through social innovation").</p> <p>The article is essentially theoretical in nature. It is based on literature review, including pioneering and most recent work from both approaches.</p>

ISIRC ID: I197

Name	Regina Frank
Institution	De Montfort University
Title	Uniting the University around the UN SDGs to grow the social innovators of tomorrow - a UK case study
Authors	Mark Charlton, Regina Frank, Andrew Reeves
Abstract	<p>Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) across the globe are increasingly engaging with the United Nations' 2030 agenda expressed through the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that were agreed in September 2015. During the 2017/18 academic year, it became apparent to senior leaders of De Montfort University (DMU), United Kingdom, that the institution had much to offer towards the progress of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, and also much to gain from focusing on these. This paper offers an account of how this university has been strengthening its commitment to Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in particular over the past year, culminating in the UN SDGs having become the focus of the university's new strategic plan for 2018-2023, announced in July 2018. This has enabled the social innovators of tomorrow grow as students within the university and support the 17 SDGs by testing ideas in their studies and in community-based projects. The paper presents areas of existing good ESD practice at DMU drawing upon the university's diverse student and staff body and its inclusive and collaborative ethos; this is formalized in the university's vision and current strategic framework, revealing particular strengths in learning and civic contribution via real-world experiences. The paper adds to the literature on the assessment of sustainability activities of HEIs and factors affecting the take-up of sustainability as a priority in HEIs. It reveals the impact of leadership by the university's executive and top down management, when merging with existing bottom-up activities of staff engaged at grassroots level, and documents areas of successful practice within the university, the locality and beyond that are that may have value in similar institutions.</p>

ISIRC ID: I199

Name	Tsung-hsi Fu
Institution	National Taiwan University
Title	Comparing pension automatic balancing mechanism: lessons for Taiwan's pension reform
Authors	Tsung-hsi Fu
Abstract	<p>Pension reform is one of the most challenging issues for social security in developing and developed countries. Although most high-income countries have conducted major reforms to improve the sustainability of public pension during the last three decades, further reforms are needed due to continuous population ageing. Pension reform often encounters severe political resistance as they generally result in retrenchment of pension entitlement. In many cases, pension reform has resulted in partisan transition as ruling parties conducting pension cuts were punished by voters in the following elections. Politicians are under the pressure of developing effective strategies to avoid political blame for conducting pension reform. Many countries have established a pension automatic balancing mechanism to depoliticize pension adjustments and avoid political cost for reform. Under such mechanism, pension benefits are automatically adjusted to demographic and/or financial conditions. This paper compares pension automatic balancing mechanism in Sweden, Germany and Japan. The rationale and designs of the mechanism in these countries are analysed. In addition, this paper uses Taiwan's civil pension as a case study to explore the possible impacts of pension benefits if such a mechanism is adopted. The study shows that such a mechanism can achieve the Taiwanese government's policy goals for pension adjustments. This paper concludes by emphasising the value of automatic balancing mechanism as an effective policy design to improve pension sustainability under the pressure of population ageing.</p>

ISIRC ID: I201

Name	Cristiana Dias de Almeida
Institution	Universidade de Coimbra (Portugal)
Title	Local intervention based on logics of governance: social innovation or process innovation?
Authors	Cristiana Almeida, Cristina Albuquerque
Abstract	<p>As a consequence of economic, political and social changes, the Local Social Intervention Network (RLIS in Portuguese) was created in 2013, an archetype of decentralization (integrated intervention, sharing of responsibilities with different actors), proximity, flexibility and social innovation (new mechanisms of action and different strategies of action to combat poverty and social exclusion, adequate to current social needs and territorial specificities).</p> <p>Social innovation is a new solution to a social problem (Phills, Deiglmeier, & Miller, 2008), the creation and implementation of new ideas about how people should organize interpersonal activities or social interactions in order to achieve common goals (Mumford, 2002), strategies, concepts, ideas and organizational patterns that aim to expand and strengthen the role of civil society in responding to diverse social needs (OECD, 2011); which is more effectively, efficiently and sustainably, creating value for society as a whole, satisfies social needs and creates new relationships or common social collaborations (Murray, Caulier-Grice, & Mulgan, 2010); the concept of social innovation appears in the context of social policies, associated with a process innovation (Moulaert, Martinelli, Swyngedouw, & Gonzalez, 2005) (new responses to complex and multidimensional social problems). Indeed, the major challenge of current social policies is to create innovative approaches, both in form and in substance, that meet national objectives and at the same time the specific needs of each territory. It is presented as a "daring and risky mission" (André & Abreu, 2012, p. 125), insofar as it involves a deliberate action aimed at social change (it may even imply a break with the instituted).</p> <p>In this article, we intend to focus on the impact of social innovation in combating complex social problems. In this sense, based on theoretical references, results of similar investigations and preliminary data of the current research, we intend to critically discuss the social innovation assumptions of local interventions based on logics of governance.</p>

ISIRC ID: I204

Name	Isabella Gomati de la Vega
Institution	Pontificia Universidad Javeriana – Bogotá, Colombia
Title	The rise of a new episteme: methodological approaches to understanding epistemically hybrid organisations
Authors	Mónica Ramos Mejía, Sebastián Dueñas Ocampo , Isabella Gomati de la Vega
Abstract	<p>Increased social fragmentation and continued stress on ecological systems indicate that current socio-economic systems have not created a safe and just operating space for humanity (Raworth, 2012; Rockstrom et al., 2009).</p> <p>Radical transformations of current production-consumption systems (Grin et al., 2010), and questioning the ability of capitalism to fulfil human needs and wants across regions and cultures (Escobar, 2012, 2015) are therefore key topics when talking of an interplay of logics; the need of combining social and commercial objectives in new and transformative ways.</p> <p>This paper attempts to address the combination of logics. It suggests that an epistemic analysis of the configuration of production-consumption systems could inform the potentiality of these systems to transition into more socially responsible ones. An epistemic analysis links metaphysics, ontology and knowledge, and, provides detail relating to the theoretical and practical consequences of any one episteme in a given period. (Birkin and Polesie, 2013:144-145).</p> <p>This paper also focuses on systems and companies in the food industry in Colombia, as food is a central pillar of impact and demand of human civilization and of our socio-economic system embedded in the biosphere (Rockström et al., 2009).</p> <p>On one hand, we aim to look at those actors who create and re-create the food industry, and look for characteristics that could exemplify the existence of a new episteme. On the other, we believe in the potential of doing so by using games as tools for research as they provide information accordingly with the existence of value, in safe and experimental environments (den Hoogen, Lo & Meijer, 2016).</p> <p>We are inspired by a scenario, in which companies driven by commercial objectives, co-exist with companies driven by social ones. We wonder, therefore, if this reflects the co-existence of two epistememes, bringing about evidence of the emergence of a new era.</p>

ISIRC ID: I205

Name	Bonno Pel
Institution	Université Libre de Bruxelles
Title	The institutionalization of Transformative Social Innovation; A comparative case study on institutional bricolage and mainstreaming
Authors	Bonno Pel, Flor Avelino
Abstract	<p>Social innovation, understood as changes in social relations, involving new ways of doing, organising, framing and/or knowing, is increasingly believed to have a great potential for addressing persistent societal challenges such as sustainability, social inclusion, democratization and deprivation. Initiatives towards such transformative social innovation (TSI) tend to be weakly institutionalized, however, typically lacking the financial resources, credibility and network alignments through which ensure to ensure mainstreaming of their alternative practices and discourses. Selectively drawing on the prevailing institutional constellations that they are seeking to change, they display a particular 're-constructive' approach, revolving around institution-building rather than critique or protest. This institutional bricolage has often been criticized for the associated reproduction of prevailing rules (e.g. the notorious commercialization tendencies in the Sharing Economy). We propose to appreciate these transformation attempts as insightful confrontations with the paradoxes of institutional change.</p> <p>This contribution aims to specify the particular institution-building strategies and conditions through which new social relations become institutionalized, i.e. becoming more widely embedded as regular, normalized practices and discourses. Building on various literatures of (social, institutional, governance) innovation and on relational strands of institutional theory and sociology, we synthesize a conceptual framework that articulates the particular range of institutional bricolage at issue here. Empirically, we build on extensive evidence gathered on a diverse array of SI initiatives (e.g. Timebanks, Slow Food, Basic Income, Ecovillages, Hackerspaces). Comparing how these SI initiatives challenge, alter, or replace dominant institutional constellations, or develop parallel institutional structures, generic institutionalization patterns are developed. These patterns articulate the concrete institutionalization processes that allow situated SI initiatives to have transformative impacts.</p> <p>Taking an interdisciplinary approach to social innovation and firmly grounding our SI research in contemporary social theory, we hope to contribute to the wider issue of Theoretical and Methodological Futures for Social Innovation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I206

Name	Elaine L. Ritch
Institution	Glasgow Caledonian University
Title	Design thinking in social innovation: unlocking the enterprising student
Authors	Jenny Flinn, Elaine L. Ritch
Abstract	<p>Higher Education Institutions are facing increasing pressure from government, employers and students to ensure that graduates are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to succeed in the 21st century workplace. In the context of contemporary competitive and economic pressure, HEIs have a key role to play in developing graduates with the skills, knowledge and attitudes for any work situation and render them able to adapt as the external environment requires (Melhuish, 2017). Adopting design thinking as a tool to develop problem solving skills and deepen critical thinking (Liedtka, 2014) offers a framework for social innovation (Tschimmel, 2012). Social innovation has particular relevance as HEIs seek to demonstrate their commitment to civic awareness (Hallet, 2019).</p> <p>HEIs can adopt numerous methods to enhance the employability of their students by allowing them to transfer their learning into the ‘real world’; Guide and Van Wassenhove (2007) indicate that collaborative projects between academia and industry can provide students with real life relevance. However, as Hurn (2016) points out while the role of industrial partnerships within HEIs as a whole has been well documented, less well documented is industrial engagement in live collaborative projects. This paper attempts to fill this gap in the research by examining the ways in which design thinking is integrated into modules on the BA (Hons) International Events Management and BA (Hons) International Marketing programmes at Glasgow Caledonian University.</p> <p>This paper will offer an insight into the ways in which industry cannot only be <i>engaged</i> within HE but can be <i>embedded</i> within teaching and learning to the mutual benefit of both the organisation and students. Drawing upon our experiences at Glasgow Caledonian University of working with a range of industry partners, we will examine the ways in which partnerships can be developed, managed and maintained to enhance graduate employability and offer unique benefits to the organisation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I207

Name	Liz Ellis
Institution	Division of Rural Health and Wellbeing, Division of Health Research, University of the Highlands and Islands, Inverness
Title	Co-producing Data Sharing for Health and Wellbeing
Authors	Liz Ellis, Sarah-Anne Muñoz, Sara Bradley
Abstract	<p>This presentation reports on the process and outcomes of a co-production workshop to design a data-sharing platform to support the health, wellbeing and independence of 'FitHome' residents.</p> <p>FitHomes have a range of unobtrusive monitoring systems in place ranging from movement sensors to 'Internet-of-Things' with the aim of ultimately predicting falls, illness and reducing hospital admissions and length of stay. The next stage of the project was to integrate data produced within the FitHomes, with the personal health data of residents. In order to ensure that the final data-sharing platform meets the needs of healthcare professionals, carers and tenants, we held a workshop in order to co-produce a 'blueprint' for the digital platform.</p> <p>The workshop was carefully structured following the process used by Crone, Ellis, Bryan, Ford, Pearce (forthcoming). The workshop consisted of two guided discussions, the first of which had stakeholders discussing how, why and with whom data might be shared in groups of their own peers. In the next discussion, the stakeholders were in mixed groups and had to share the findings from their peer groupings before thinking about what would be the key specifications of the proposed data-sharing platform.</p> <p>This process was developed was to ensure that all participants had the opportunity to make their voices heard in order to mitigate how more powerful, professional voices often dominate discussion. The presentation critically reflects on this approach in terms of supporting people to be heard in co-production and what changes can be made to improve active participation in health research.</p>

ISIRC ID: I209

Name	Sara Herald
Institution	University of Maryland
Title	Making Entrepreneurs: Does Engagement with Innovation & Entrepreneurship Increase Confidence and Self-efficacy Among College Students?
Authors	S. Herald, D. Kirsch, C. Stevens
Abstract	<p>In 2013 the University of Maryland’s President, Wallace Loh, established a new Academy for Innovation & Entrepreneurship with a mission of “engaging all 35,000+ of our students in innovation & entrepreneurship (I&E) experiences.” In 2016, as part of its annual survey of incoming students, the University of Maryland Campus Assessment Working Group (CAWG) sampled the incoming freshman class on entrepreneurial concepts such as creative problem solving, forward thinking, willingness to take action, design thinking, and growth mindset.</p> <p>As this cohort moves toward graduation, the university will resurvey the students to assess changes in their mindsets. In partnership with CAWG, we have designed questions in the second survey that will inform our understanding of how undergraduate engagements with innovation and entrepreneurship affect beliefs about entrepreneurship. Paredes, Paserman & Pino (2019) find that exposure to certain subjects (economics) increases reported biases. Will the graduating seniors be more or less likely to manifest creative problem solving, forward thinking, and other entrepreneurially-oriented attitudes, relative to the baseline orientations that they brought to campus in 2016? Is our commitment to engaging undergraduate students with innovation and entrepreneurship working? How, and for whom?</p> <p>While we anticipate generating insights that will inform education policy for all undergraduate students, we are especially interested in learning whether engagement with innovation and entrepreneurship during college differentially affects specific subgroups of students. If so, which groups are being encouraged and which groups discouraged? Might these changes explain some of the observed “gender gap” in entrepreneurship (Ross & Shin, 2018)?</p> <p>Insights from this research will be directly applied to University of Maryland’s Ladies First initiative, a unique curricular and co-curricular program that has increased the number of women engaging in entrepreneurship from 25% to 40% in 2 years. Additional beneficiaries of this knowledge will include every educational institution that is working to increase engagement with innovation and entrepreneurship. The findings and recommendations will help institutions seeking to simultaneously maximize student engagement and lower barriers to entrepreneurship among historically underrepresented populations.</p>

ISIRC ID: I210

Name	Antonia Caro-Gonzalez
Institution	University of Deusto
Title	Social impact valorisation as a prerequisite for its measurement in higher education institutions
Authors	Antonia Caro-González
Abstract	<p>An increasing demand to link research and innovation with societal impact is posing a number of challenges to research institutions (Hansson & Polk, 2018). These are embedded in Science, Technology and Innovation systems anchored, on one hand, in traditional ways of recognising research efforts and results (ex. scientific impact in indexed journals, disciplinary evaluation panels), and, on the other, compelled to deliver to society and to generate more and more interactions with socio-economic and political agents (e.g. university-business).</p> <p>EU policy makers, international universities and stakeholders gathered in September 2018 to debate the challenge of capturing and measuring societal impact resulting in a position paper which agreed that '<i>A culture of social impact needs to be enhanced in all spheres, integrating a myriad of perspectives</i> (such as societal needs, an integrated value chain, inter- and transdisciplinary research, institutional impact monitoring and measurement) <i>in a nested system</i> (Caro-Gonzalez, et al., 2018).</p> <p>This paper focuses on the <i>case-study of an institutional response to the challenges posed to universities when measuring social impact</i>. It will analyse the work carried out at the University of Deusto, Basque Country (Spain), as an example of the achieved progress at university level in the valorisation and measurement of societal impact, in line with the Basque Smart Specialisation Strategy (RIS3) and Europe 2020 Strategy.</p> <p>Measuring social impact should go hand in hand with the current challenges associated to academic life and research staff career development (recognitions, accreditations, awards, mobility, stability, dependence of multiannual competitive financing, labor precariousness and effective quality time for doing research). How can universities introduce valorisation and measurement mechanisms that take into consideration social impact beyond scientific impact and results? How to align research questions with local challenges? What needs to be recorded? Which indicators should be developed?</p>

ISIRC ID: I211

Name	Carmen Parra
Institution	Abat Oliba CEU University
Title	Aging and Smart City: Comparative study Spain, United Kingdom and Italy
Authors	Carmen Parra, Chiara Civera, Alex Murdock
Abstract	<p>The world is rapidly ageing: the number of people aged 60 and over as a proportion of the global population was 11% in 2006 and will be 22% by 2050. By then, there will be older people than children (aged 0–14 years) in the population for the first time in human history.</p> <p>At the same time, our world is a growing city: as of 2007, over half of the global population will live in cities. Mega-cities, that is, cities with 10 million inhabitants or more, increased tenfold from 2 to 20 during the 20th century, accounting for 9% of the world’s urban population. The number and proportion of urban dwellers will continue to rise over the coming decades and particularly in cities with fewer than five million inhabitants. By 2030, about three out of every five people in the world will live in cities.</p> <p>Have these countries have the same levels of aging?, are we prepared to respond to the aging of the population?, do all countries have the same tools to deal with this situation?. To answer these questions we will analyze the impact of the ageing population in Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom in relationship with the issues concerns voiced by older people and those who serve older people in each of eight areas of urban living: outdoor spaces and buildings; transportation; housing; social participation; respect and social inclusion; community support and health services.</p> <p>Next, we will analyze the impact of the new technologies applied to ageing people in each of these countries to see if indeed the cities are prepared to respond to their needs.</p>

ISIRC ID: I212

Name	Marina Novikova
Institution	ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal
Title	Promoting social innovation through local development initiatives: evidence from two rural regions
Authors	Marina Novikova
Abstract	<p>In both academia and practice, social innovation is seen as a promising solution to existing challenges as well as a mean to meet the unmet needs. Nevertheless, the role played by social innovation in rural development as well as channels of promoting social innovation in rural settings remain rather underexplored. This paper focuses on the role of the local development initiatives in promoting social innovation in rural regions. In order to achieve this, the questions addressed are: How can social innovation be defined? What are the strategies as well as barriers in promoting social innovation in rural settings? What are the ways in which local development initiatives enable and promote social innovation? Drawing on existing conceptualizations of social innovation in creative studies, sociology, management, planning and development studies, as well as rural studies, this paper tries to explore the core aspects of the concept and how it can be applied in rural development. Results of the field work carried out in two regions - Mühlviertel in Austria and Baixo Alentejo in Portugal - show that the local development initiatives play an important role in supporting local engagement and empowerment, creating a space for a dialogue between stakeholders and actors involved in social innovation activities in rural regions. Additionally, by discussing strategies as well as barriers in promoting social innovation, this paper analyses the role played by the cultural as well as the social context in two cases under study while promoting social innovation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I213

Name	Melissa Hawkins
Institution	Northumbria University: Newcastle Business School
Title	Socially innovating in complex conditions: the enabling role of action research.
Authors	Melissa Hawkins, Max French, Toby Lowe, Rob Wilson
Abstract	<p>Social innovations are often theorised to progress through a series of stages or levels, leading to ideas becoming embedded practice. In more critical literature the innovation 'life cycle' is viewed as more complex, consisting of a series of revisions as the situational context changes. In place of a linear, life-cycle model, the social innovation process can instead be characterised as complex, exhibiting both ambiguity (how the problems which social innovation intends to improve are framed and interpreted) and uncertainty (how social innovation is likely to improve problems).</p> <p>We propose that action research can enable the generation and spread of social innovations in a manner more fitting with such complex life cycles through an iterative process of feedback, reflection and learning. Through the action research process, assumptions are challenged and new ways of thinking and acting are developed and implemented. As context remains in constant focus through the action research process, social innovation can be co-created in a meaningful way for practitioners.</p> <p>We present findings from two research projects in collaboration with UK charitable foundations carrying out action research to enable social innovation in complex environments. The first aims to enable new ways of working in public service systems to improve conditions for people living with multiple disadvantage. The second involves working with funders and commissioners to innovate approaches to engaging with the complexity of social problems.</p> <p>Our findings show how action research might support organisations to innovate in conditions of complexity, whilst also helping to inform theory by generating a more nuanced understanding of barriers and enablers to social innovation. It can help to bridge practice and theory by fostering a shared understanding of what the social innovation process is, and also provides a framework to enable practitioners to take action under conditions of ambiguity and uncertainty.</p>

ISIRC ID: I218

Name	Mariarosaria Lombardi
Institution	University of Foggia (Italy)
Title	Network impact of a social innovation initiative in rural communities of southern Italy
Authors	A. M. Andriano, M. Lombardi, A. Lopolito, M. Prosperi, A. Stasi, E. Iannuzzi
Abstract	<p>The agricultural sector in marginalized areas is characterized by the abandonment of activities, low level of farmer education, and low generational renewal, which hamper the development of new territorial strategies for integrated and sustainable development. In this context, models of social innovation, starting from bottom up approach or from the community, can unravel these difficult conditions. This means to support community resilience, grasping and satisfying individual and social needs and promoting new forms of entrepreneurship.</p> <p>An emerging model of social innovation in southern Italy is Vazapp (“Go Hoeing”) that catalyses the relationships within the rural communities for helping them to develop entrepreneurship based on their real needs. The Vazapp initiative, considered in this study, is the Farmer’s dinner, a dinner held at farmer’s house where stakeholders, living in the surrounding area, know each other and they are able to build a network for future professional collaborations.</p> <p>The aim of the paper is to analyse this model, by identifying the evolution of farmers’ relationships both quantitatively and qualitatively after the Farmer’s dinner initiative, in order to verify its efficacy and to validate it as “best practice” replicable in other rural communities.</p> <p>To this end, the study adopts the Social Network Analysis methodology, which elaborates data collected through a questionnaire distributed to 387 participants in the twenty Farmer’s dinners. The first results show that there was an increase of about 300% of relationships number (social capital) after the dinners, in respect of the initial 350 ones. The network impact was also significant considering that more than 300 relationships are represented by useful information exchange and by formal and informal collaborations’ creation.</p> <p>The contribution of this paper, in light of the conference themes, concerns the presentation of the experimental model of Vazapp for empowering the social capital of rural communities not enough resilient.</p>

ISIRC ID: I220

Name	Loïc Trabut
Institution	The French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED)
Title	What adaptations of local senior care regimes to ageing? Quantitative biographical analysis
Authors	Loïc Trabut, Alexandra Garabige, Joelle Gaymu
Abstract	<p>The number of seniors will continue to increase in the coming decades. But the future of their care remains particularly uncertain. To what extent and how are public authorities able to adapt their social policy to this demographic change?</p> <p>To answer this question, we will focus on the histories and trajectories of French local territories, using an original quantitative method.</p> <p>This communication argues that the trajectories of local territories in terms of population structures (ages, household composition, etc.) and socio-economic contexts (level of incomes, employment, social protection, etc.) contribute to structure the provision of care and explain the current disparities and inequalities between these forms of solidarity (family, professional and mixed).</p> <p>We mobilise data regarding demographic evolution (mostly from French census) and administrative data from elderly social policies (the main allowance for dependent elderly). These data are analysed throughout biographical methods (optimal matching, sequences analyses) in order to trace the parallel evolution of demographic and political indicators since the 2000s.</p> <p>The results of these analyses show that all departmental public authorities have increased their social benefits for the elderly. However, we observe a wide variety of political behaviour in the French departments. Several forms of adaptation to demographic change coexist on the national territory and there is no systematic link between population change and public policy adjustment.</p>

ISIRC ID: I221

Name	Mags Currie
Institution	The James Hutton Institute, the University of Aberdeen
Title	Encouraging resilient responses when a community experiences a serious, unexpected event: social innovation practices in the North East of Scotland
Authors	Margaret Currie, Lorna Philip, Gillian Dowds
Abstract	<p>Community resilience refers to the ability of those who live in a specific place to survive a series of “shocks” affecting everyday life (e.g. the closure of key services and facilities) and being able to move forward to create a new milieu (rather than returning to a previous state). This is a process that involves both human agency and social capital (Skerratt, 2013). However, community resilience is a term also often used to refer to a community’s ability to respond to or plan for extreme events. Ballater is a remote rural town in the North-East of Scotland. In 2015 the town and its inhabitants experienced two major shocks: a fire which destroyed a local tourist and heritage attraction and a flood which badly affected many homes and businesses in the town and surrounding area. Recovery from both unexpected events has required service and facility change, short and longer term, and some of the responses have been particularly innovative. In early 2016 an accessible rural community in Aberdeenshire, Garioch, was also flooded. In this area the community has been promoted to think in more resilient and socially innovative ways as they recover from the shock of being badly flooded. In this paper, we aim to develop an understanding of processes of resilience and social innovation in Ballater and Garioch, looking at how these processes have changed over the three and a half year post-flood period and identifying links between these changes and socially-innovative practices (where applicable). The paper will draw on the findings from a household survey and a set of longitudinal interviews conducted with community members whose home and/ or businesses were flooded and others who were not flooded but were affected by the wider impacts of the recent flooding. These data are from the ongoing Long-term impacts of flooding project funded by Scotland’s Centre of Expertise for Water (CREW). Findings will illustrate how extreme events affected and were subsequently responded to by the two communities and how processes of resilience, and associated socially innovative practices, were disrupted and reshaped during the recovery period.</p>

ISIRC ID: I223

Name	Aleksandar Bozic
Institution	The University of Agder, Faculty of Social Science, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Norway
Title	The role of CSOs in developing innovative solutions to social challenges in a less innovative environment
Authors	Aleksandar Bozic
Abstract	<p>There is an increasing discussion about the role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in the delivery of innovative social services in the welfare sector. This topic has predominately examined through the perspective of more economically developed countries, while it remains mostly overlooked in the case of weak performing countries.</p> <p>Years of war and long-lasting transition in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) have resulted in a worsening in the overall social-political situation which can be marked as turbulent and unstable. Since the government failures meet increased needs of post-war society, many CSOs have become active in the delivery of social services for socially excluded groups. Often, social services delivered by local CSOs in BiH have developed specific innovative elements; without even knowing that they are working on social innovation nor even they have been identified as such. As social innovations are embedded in a local context, with specific institutional and socio-cultural practices, it can be expected that the need for social innovation will be higher in societies that face specific social challenges and institutional ineffectiveness, but this needs to be additionally explored.</p> <p>Therefore, the main research question is what are the possibilities for local CSOs to stimulate social innovation in a less innovative and more challenging environment? The mixed-method paper problematizes the specific conditions of local CSOs in BiH to shift their focus from the post-war reconstruction towards the development of socially innovative practices in the transition period, by framing their actions within the social welfare system with other actors, networks and between different level of governance. To establish this link, it is also necessary to review a variety of traditions that exist in social innovation research and then explore the potential, but also the constraints for the development of socially innovative practices in today's challenging BiH society.</p>

ISIRC ID: I224

Name	Patrik Marier
Institution	Concordia University
Title	Biomedicalisation of Aging and Social Innovation: A France-Québec Comparative Study of Home Support
Authors	Patrik Marier, Maude Benoit, Loïc Trabut
Abstract	<p>Building upon the biomedicalization of aging scholarship, this comparative study analyses the extent to which administrative structures and health policies influences social innovation in the field of aging policies. We define social innovation as the capacity to elaborate and to deliver responses to (new) social problems, most notably in areas where the state and the market fail to address them. This study posits that the overwhelming presence of health departments marginalizes the social dimension in aging policies.</p> <p>As in the UK, the French and Quebec government have put forth multiple measures to promote and encourage the development of non-profit organization and social enterprises in aging policies. Improving home care features prominently in recent aging strategies in both France (2016) and Québec (2012 and 2018). The role of social innovators matters greatly when it comes to home support, a marginalized sector within home care.</p> <p>As part of a France/Québec collaborative project on the territorial dimension of aging policies, covering three types of areas (urban, rural, and experiencing industrial decline), the distinctive administrative approach to home care and home support quickly revealed interesting delivery processes of services and interactions with social innovators. In Québec, social services are under the responsibility of an integrated health and social services ministry, with regional health authorities responsible for the delivery of home care services. In France, long term care is embedded within social policies with professional social services at home managed by local authorities (department). Complementary support is offered by national and regional health agencies and recent public actions aim to strengthen the collaboration between the curative and social sectors. Relative to the situation in France, Québec social innovators tend to affirm more strongly their role and importance, especially when it comes to social affairs, and are more instrumentalised by the centralized organization of health and social services.</p>

ISIRC ID: I227

Name	John Maddocks
Institution	Newcastle University
Title	Social value in local commissioning, funding and third sector reporting: Local perspectives
Authors	John Maddocks
Abstract	<p>Since implementation of the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 (2012 Act) in England and Wales, interest in the idea of social value has increased among local public service commissioners, funders and third sector service providers.</p> <p>The concept of social value is frequently linked to impact and outcomes (Arvidson and Kara, 2016; Nicholls, 2009; Polonsky, Grau and McDonald, 2016; Ryan and Lyne, 2008). Reporting on social value, however, is not without its challenges. Issues identified include: variations in the scope and quality of data, difficulties in attributing outcomes and quantifying the resulting benefits, high costs, a lack of balance and a lack of comparability (Bovaird 2014; Cordery and Sinclair, 2013; Lowe, 2013; Lowe and Wilson, 2015).</p> <p>In addition, there is very little exploration of other approaches to communicating social value, including the range of alternatives developing locally.</p> <p>This research seeks to improve understanding of the variety of ways in which local funders and third sector organisations are interpreting, applying and reporting on social value.</p> <p>The theoretical framework of the research draws on multiple constituency theory and accountability. At the heart of third sector accountability is the relationship between organisation and society including stakeholder groups (Gray, Bebbington and Collison, 2006). Understanding these relationships can throw light on the nature of and ways in which organisations are accountable.</p> <p>To examine this complex commissioning, funding and reporting environment, a sequential multi-methods research approach (Tashakkori and Teddlie, 2010) has been adopted. This includes content analysis of a sample of charity trustees' annual reports and less formal annual reviews and impact reports along with interviews with senior managers in local authorities, local community foundations and local third sector infrastructure organisations.</p> <p>This paper explores emerging themes from the research.</p>

ISIRC ID: I229

Name	Zheng (Stefanie) Chai
Institution	The University of Edinburgh
Title	Re-purposing public space: Models for governing hybrids
Authors	Zheng (Stefanie) Chai, Suwen Chen, Winston Kwon, Ron Kerr
Abstract	<p>Oldenburg (1999) emphasised the necessity of the “third space” in that it “unifies the neighbourhood” and is “the heart of a community’s social vitality and the grassroots of democracy” (p. ix). However, many public buildings are no longer appropriate for their original purposes. Lefebvre (1974) argued that space as socially produced, and due to the nature of public space which has both economic and social value. Within the literature on hybrid organisation, although it is broadly recognised that the legal form of hybrid organisations has significant implications in terms of governance (Glaeser, 2002) and signalling to stakeholders (Hansmann, 2011), there has been little discussion about the dimensions of space, whether about how the physical space occupied by a hybrid organisation affects its operations and its strategy, or about the use of hybrid models for occupying and repurposing public space. The subject of the hybrid organisation has been largely ignored in the study of public space. This paper then, aims to address this void by exploring how different business models taken by hybrid organisations can help us better understand the means by which public space can be re-purposed for social innovation.</p> <p>This paper takes on a mixed method approach and six case studies based in the city of Edinburgh (Yin, 2017) are conducted built on various sources of data. Snowball sampling method (Browne, 2005) is adopted and primary data is collected through semi-structured face-to-face interviews. Our initial findings indicate that the choice of ownership and governance structure has significant implications for how public space can contribute to social innovation. Hybrids organisations differ greatly, which enables the construction of different configurations of social and economic value. They are continually developing new models, which need new structures to respond and adapt to various social needs.</p>

ISIRC ID: I230

Name	Joana Dias
Institution	Instituto Superior Técnico
Title	Contributing to the conceptualization of Social Innovation
Authors	Joana Dias, Maria Partidário
Abstract	<p>Social Innovation (SI) has been discussed for decades, recognized as a complex concept however often used basically as an appealing term, generating mixed understandings and contributing to an apparent elusive and pervasive use. The literature is relatively sound in relation to general characteristics of SI, while the contexts of its use may be quite varied. With the aim of moving towards a more transformative and dynamic concept of SI, a review of the literature was developed, looking at the origin and evolution of the concept of SI, as well as its core underpinnings and lines of argumentation. To better understand how SI is leading to social transformations, particular focus was given to how research approaches conceptualize SI and deal with its transformative capacity.</p> <p>We distinguish two main conceptualizations of SI: (i) a cartesian view, that looks at the materialization of SI as something tangible that can be observed and measured (ii) a systemic view, that focusses on key issues as conditions for successful SI, and at SI capacity to create change and transform existing system(s). Within this line of thought SI is seen as a contributor to systems dynamics through the change of routines, resources, and beliefs. Our research aims to contribute to clarifying the different uses of the concept and to argue for the need to move towards a more transformative-driven concept, using a systemic view of SI.</p>

ISIRC ID: I231

Name	Maha Radwan
Institution	University of Turin – Italy.
Title	Social Finance and Crowdfunding for Social Enterprises: A Case Study of a Social Housing Project
Authors	Paolo Pietro Biancone, Silvana Secinaro, Maha Radwan, Daniel Iannaci
Abstract	<p>The economic crisis, the increment of social problems, and the limitations of the public spending have all called for exploring innovative ways of social financing. The challenge of mobilizing financial resources for social enterprises (SE) could be overcome through the involvement of all stakeholders' for creating innovative mechanisms crossing obstacles of accessing resources. Individual citizens could participate in allocating financial resources that are creating a sort of "retail" money engagement in SEs. The authors believe that crowdfunding could be considered a good tool providing access to retail investors supporting SEs. Therefore, the paper should assess the role of crowdfunding as a tool for SE funding through investigating in depth a case study of social housing for the cooperative members and families in difficulty and exploring the effects on the involved stakeholders. The authors employ the methodology of the case study where data are collected by multiple means through qualitative research techniques such as interviews, and document analysis for acquiring a full understanding (Eisenhardt, 1989; Yin, 1994). The finding reveals that with the best practices of the SE within the city's well functioning ecosystem it is possible for it to create new social projects. The cooperative good governance and stability for many years of experience in other sectors has allowed for having credibility of the social bank and the trust of investors to participate in the fundraising via crowdfunding for the new project. This investment created benefits for private investors who, despite the low remuneration, were attracted by investing their money in a project that has a lower risk accompanied with the opportunity of generating positive impact with their investments. In addition, the benefit is received directly by the users of the service and indirectly by the city as this leads to real estate revaluation and therefore to the consequent new market entry.</p>

ISIRC ID: I232

Name	Joana Dias
Institution	Instituto Superior Técnico
Title	Social Learning and Innovations in Sustainability Transitions – a research in progress
Authors	Maria Partidário, Margarida Monteiro, Joana Dias, Isabel Loupa Ramos, Teresa Fidelis, Teresa Pinto Correia
Abstract	<p>This presentation intends to present preliminary results from a research project, TRUST, being developed in Portugal on sustainability transition (ST) initiatives supported on social learning and innovation. The research aims to investigate forms of social innovation (SI) that can drive community change in social-ecological systems. The purpose is to create locally based ST, through SI strategies that can enable change in approaches, routines, practices, systems and mind-sets. It adopts a participatory research approach applied to three local communities in urban and rural social-ecological contexts in Aveiro, Évora and Lisbon. In this presentation we will share initial results of a conceptual approach built upon three core concepts: SI, ST and Governance. Comparative results from a first round of participatory events developed in six empirical case studies will also be presented. Lessons are shared on how we are building the understandings of the people's values, motivations and behaviours driven by contextual dynamics, the governance system capacity to foster SI for transformative change and the overall social-ecological system patterns of ST.</p>

ISIRC ID: I234

Name	Irina Krasnopolskaya
Institution	National Research University Higher School of Economics
Title	Validity of the identification scales for socially innovative non-profits
Authors	Irina Krasnopolskaya
Abstract	<p>Current empirical literature on social innovations constitutes a large body of mostly qualitative empirical data with ethnographic background. There is often little room for solutions for measuring social innovations, as they are described as complex and being hardly amenable to measurement and calculation. In a way, social innovations statistically disappear.</p> <p>I assume that such skewed knowledge can be addressed by a modified methodological framework. I elaborate and validate two quantitative scales for identification of socially innovative NPOs through a representative survey (2015, 850 NPOs). The self-assessment 'subjective' scale follows the general (technological and economic) innovation measurement approach and proposes a list of innovations, including organizational, managerial, social, financial, IT and others. Respondent selects those innovations that were introduced in his/her NPO during the last two years. The 'objective' scale incorporates characteristics of the NPO's projects that are believed to correspond with criteria of social innovations, being core theoretical elements of social innovations.</p> <p>Then the scales are empirically verified through validity and reliability examination on the survey data set by confirmatory factor analysis, convergent validity measurements for quality and consistency. Overall, 'objective' scale performed consistently as expected, bringing relatively good validity and reliability. 'Subjective' self-assessment scale replicating the general innovation metrics appeared to be of low validity. It is an insufficient device to capture socially innovative NPOs. I conclude with low applicability of the general innovation identification approach for identification of socially innovative NPOs.</p>

ISIRC ID: I235

Name	Orsolya Lazányi
Institution	Corvinus University of Budapest
Title	Raising challenges to broaden solidarity economy – learnings from a participatory action research
Authors	Orsolya Lazányi
Abstract	<p>There is a raising number of grassroots initiatives offering alternatives to global attempts in policy making to solve ecological and social crisis caused by market centred policies. Solidarity economy as a concept and as a movement offers a shift from the logic of accumulation of capital toward a more diversified and more democratic way of reproducing lives (Coraggio, 2011; Laville, 2009).</p> <p>This paper aims to give insights into a transdisciplinary research which used solidarity economy as theoretical lens to carry out a participatory action research (PAR) within a degrowth-inspired open collective located in Budapest, Hungary. The targeted collective serves as an organic food distribution point and as a hub for sustainable urban transportation tools, such as cargo bikes. Beyond concrete activities – organic food distribution, cargobike sharing and renting, practical workshops on recycling, organic farming, etc. – similarly to many other initiatives promoting self-sufficiency and sustainability, the collective moves away from the exclusively commercial activities and simultaneously acts at a cultural and political level (Forno & Graziano, 2014).</p> <p>During the PAR participants explored how monetary, non-monetary and non-market activities can support such an initiative, including reciprocity, volunteer cooperation, sharing (tangible and intangible) resources with other actors. Non-market activities and relations lead to offer a public space for participants, and on the macro level it enables the collective to generate social change on a wider level, e.g. by assisting to experiment new forms of urban food-production or sustainable transportation. The cooperative balances between the dominant market economy and a more informal, solidarity economy exploring how to expand non-market based activities to a broader community by offering convivial activities.</p> <p>The paper contributes to better understand the underlying challenges of ‘alternative’ initiatives to act in a socially and ecologically just way while being surrounded in a market dominant society and institutional context.</p>

ISIRC ID: I236

Name	Seza Danişođlu
Institution	Middle East Technical University (METU)
Title	The True Colours of Ethical Funds
Authors	Nuray Güner, Hande Ayaydın Hacıömerođlu
Abstract	<p>In their 2009 book “Investing for Change”, Landier and Nair identify three types of investors in the market: (i) investors with a pure profit objective who might be willing to invest in socially responsible investments (SRI) only if such investments would increase their returns (RED investors), (ii) investors with a pure social impact objective who invest in only SRI and cannot be persuaded otherwise (YELLOW investors), and (iii) investors with a blended objective who would like to contribute to the solution of society’s problems but are not willing to pay a high cost for doing so if investing in SRI means sacrificing financial returns (BLUE investors).</p> <p>Such a classification bears the hopeful message that there are investors who believe that they may create societal change through their investment decisions. Mutual funds provide a wide range of alternatives that would match the investment styles of red, yellow or blue investors. In fact, many funds position themselves on the yellow end of the investment spectrum and invest under a mandate of social responsibility while others position themselves on the red end of the spectrum and invest in only “sin” securities where unexploited profit opportunities are believed to exist. This paper proposes a methodology for monitoring the fund ownership of securities and fund performance over time. Securities are categorized into sin and ethical groups based on either their industry classification or their ESG scores. The change in the fund ownership of securities may reflect either a shift in the fund’s investment style or the company’s social responsibility engagement. Coupled with a performance indicator, change in fund ownership may shed light on whether SRI is a sustainable investment style since its long-term viability depends on a continued demand by all styles of investors who may have different motivations for investing in social impact.</p>

ISIRC ID: I238

Name	Rafael Ziegler
Institution	GETIDOS, Universität Greifswald
Title	Enough innovation
Authors	Rafael Ziegler
Abstract	<p>A variety of natural and social science assessments diagnoses the unsustainability of the present: important environmental boundaries are already transgressed, social minimum requirements not met for far too many and inequality poses a risk to democracy. A study estimating the material requirements for meeting basic aspects of a good life, such as for food, sanitation, and education, finds that of the 150 nations selected, no nation both meets basic needs and does so in a way that is globally sustainable (O'Neill 2018). It concludes that improvements in physical and social provisioning systems are needed if a good life for all is to be created and secured.</p> <p>Double sufficientarianism (Ziegler 2019) offers an evaluative conception for thinking about such diagnosis of unsustainability. With roots in the theory of justice, it proposes a joint exploration of a minimum threshold as a central requirement of justice along with the idea of justice demanding respect for upper limits to resource use. The intuitive appeal of double sufficientarianism derives from both aspects of sufficiency: a focus on basic needs, on those most in need and on reaching a social minimum for travelling together; and a focus on sustainability and the need to limit production and consumption with a view to global unsustainability. This makes double sufficientarianism an attractive way of thinking about justice and sustainability in the 'full world' of the 21st century.</p> <p>Following the presentation of double sufficientarianism, the paper explores a plural account of the economy in terms of modes of market, public and communal provision (Ziegler and von Jacobi 2018) and its potentiality for sufficientarian "physical and social provisioning systems". More specifically, it explores business, public and grassroots innovation options emerging from and across them - and with them the case for sufficient or simply put "enough innovation".</p>

ISIRC ID: I239

Name	Sean Geobey
Institution	University of Waterloo
Title	Social Innovation Labs in Praxis
Authors	Sean Geobey
Abstract	<p>The social and environmental challenges we face are increasingly complex, systemic, and interrelated, and this calls for a new way of solving them. The use of design thinking to meet the challenges posed by ‘wicked problems’ (Rittel & Webber, 1974) has been growing (Buchanan, 1992; Brown, 2009; Hassan, 2014). While they generally involve convening different actors with stakes in a ‘wicked problem’ and involving them in the design of prototype interventions, their intended impact and how to evaluate them remain unclear. The objective of this paper is to outline what has been learned from the praxis of social change labs at the Waterloo Institute for Social Innovation and Resilience (WISIR) and how this is informing the development of lab theory.</p> <p>The theory of change underpinning the analysis here has three steps. First is a view of lab interventions as a tragedy of the commons scenario (Ostrom, 1990). Second, that convening enables transactions build participant agency and create opportunities for value-creation. Finally, the prototyping process central to applied design produces ‘boundary objects’ which reduce the cost of transacting between actors,, enabling more transactions and create opportunities for collective learning (Star and Griesemer, 1989).</p> <p>The research here draws from a number of applications of the WISIR Social Innovation Lab Guide. First, it outlines the development of the guide using the Ontario Tender Fruit Lab and the New Solutions for Youth Employment Lab. Second, it collects learning from the first directed scaling strategy for this guide, the LabWISE program. Third, it looks at the novel application of the guide over multiple iterations within an undergraduate Introduction to Social Entrepreneurship classroom. Finally it explores a place-based application within a sustainability-oriented multi-tenant commercial office building called evol^v1.</p> <p>The primary contribution of this paper is in further developing the theory and praxis of design labs.</p>

ISIRC ID: I240

Name	Sean Geobey
Institution	University of Waterloo
Title	Voting Experiments in Participatory Budgeting
Authors	Sean Geobey
Abstract	<p>Participatory budgeting (PB) started in Porto Alegre Brazil in 1989 and is a novel process that gives citizens direct control over at least part of a public budget (Participatory Budgeting Project, 2016). PB differs from other approaches to citizen engagement in that it involves citizen participation directly in decisions about resource allocation through voting on budgets. While we know different lead to different outcomes in the results of the vote (i.e., the winners) (e.g., Brams, 2008) and shape political cultures in important ways (Lijphart, 2012), PB voting systems are understudied. This paper develops a framework for designing and evaluating PB voting systems and provides the results of a novel PB voting experiment from Kitchener, Canada.</p> <p>Our framework uses three interdependent lenses. First, <i>efficiency</i> in the use of scarce resources is important. Second, <i>understandability</i> by participants is critical to ensure public legitimacy. Third, <i>proportionality</i> of outcomes is important for both the perceived and actual fairness of a voting system.</p> <p>To test voting system designs the City of Kitchener engaged with the research team to develop voting systems for pilot PB projects in two local parks, each allocating CAN\$115,000 for the refurbishment of park equipment. From February – June 2018 public engagement went through three rounds: (1) the public generated ideas for park purchases (2) the public voted on all vetted ideas using multiple voting systems and (3) the public voted for a final winning ‘package’ generated using three different algorithms and a status quo option offered by city staff.</p> <p>This paper articulates the challenge of applying voting systems in budgeting contexts, establishes a framework for the analysis of budgetary voting systems, and outlines a two-round voting process for testing different budgetary voting systems.</p>

ISIRC ID: I243

Name	Natasha Gjorevska
Institution	Corvinus University of Budapest
Title	The role of organizations offering plant-based solutions in promoting health and well-being
Authors	Natasha Gjorevska
Abstract	<p>Organizations inevitably affect societies' members' health and well-being. The term well-being is used across a spectrum of disciplines and is defined to encompass mental, physical, emotional, social, and spiritual health. The surge of social initiatives in the food sector represents a fertile ground for exploring the effects of socially-innovative enterprises on the various types of health and well-being outcomes of societal members. The food movement has become a social movement for social justice. Accordingly, several studies have suggested that a plant-based diet can help solve world hunger and environmental problems (e.g., Hertwich 2010, Baroni et al. 2007, Helms 2004). Following this argument, the paper will look at organizations offering plant-based food, such as vegan/vegetarian restaurants, shops, cafes, etc., as social enterprises that have a positive effect on the health and well-being of the population. It is proposed that providing high-quality products, such as plant-based solutions, promote the well-being of individuals and communities.</p> <p>Since social entrepreneurship is viewed as a simultaneous pursuit of social, economic and environmental goals (Defourny & Nyssens 2017), targeting local problems with global relevance (Santos 2012), the paper proposes that companies which offer plant-based products create social value by providing people-society-planet friendly solutions, and should be considered as socially-innovative initiatives. Drawing from the argument of Macaulay et al. (2017) about non-explicit actors in the health system, the paper proposes that providers of plant-based food are non-obvious actors whose work has health and well-being implications. In this sense, this paper intends to move the discourse beyond the 'obvious' social enterprise actors which often include focus on certain categories or groups of individuals, and broaden this perspective to include any kind of organization offering a plant-based solution as a key player for enhancing health and well-being of citizens and the wider society.</p>

ISIRC ID: I244

Name	Maija Faehnle
Institution	Finnish Environment Institute SYKE, Helsinki, Finland
Title	Collaborative governance as transformative social innovation in Finland
Authors	Maija Faehnle, Emma Luoma, Lasse Peltonen
Abstract	<p>For solving complex societal problems a promising mode of governing is collaborative governance, an approach in which interdependent actors across the society are brought to work together. Applications of collaborative governance include a variety of practices from citizen juries, joint fact finding and citizen science initiatives to policy dialogues and facilitated negotiations. The transformative potential of collaborative governance can be realized when public practitioners have the capacities to apply it in facilitating innovations when conditions for that exist.</p> <p>In this study we focus on the emergence of collaborative governance as transformative social innovation in Finland. We ask how the recent efforts to collaborate for developing, rooting and scaling of collaborative governance contribute to the understanding of preconditions and success factors for innovation making as a multi-stakeholder process.</p> <p>Our work is based on the transdisciplinary project 'Collaborative remedies for fragmented societies – facilitating the collaborative turn in environmental decision-making' (Strategic Research Council at the Academy of Finland 2017-2021), which develops collaborative practices in real-life cases together with diverse practitioners, citizens and other stakeholders.</p> <p>We'll first argue why a transformation towards collaborative governance is necessary in the face of complex problems. Second, we'll look at collaborative governance as an innovation transforming governance, in particular its international roots and its recent emergence in Finland. We'll then present our role and approach - that we claim as being an innovation itself - in catalysing the evolution of collaborative governance in Finland. Among others, we are developing a growing community of practice of Finnish 'collaborative public managers' and experimenting with new cross-disciplinary approaches to knowledge co-creation. Based on our work this far, we'll present our observations deepening the understanding of innovation making as a multi-stakeholder process, and finally summarize the contribution of our work to the international discussion on innovation action in public policy.</p>

ISIRC ID: I245

Name	Rafael Ziegler
Institution	GETIDOS, Universität Greifswald
Title	Hybrid path-conversion – a paludiculture case study
Authors	Rafael Ziegler
Abstract	<p>The sustainability innovation literature emphasizes the importance of path-creation for genuine sustainability transitions. The paper presents findings from a putative, path-creating innovation: paludiculture, defined as the productive use of wet peatlands for agriculture and forestry. Drained peatlands are a potent source of greenhouse gases, they also block important ecosystem functions such as water purification, water retention and habitat provision. Peatlands have been systematically drained so as to gain land for agriculture. Drained peatlands have been used for intensive agriculture, a land use supported by complex melioration technologies and agricultural subsidies. The result is path-dependency. So how is it possible to create a new path and re-wet drained peatlands? 'Paludiculture' aims at change by offering an alternative that combines rewetting with alternative, agricultural uses: that is the harvesting of plants on rewetted soils, for example reed, and the creation of new value chains, for example for energy, construction and fodder.</p> <p>The paper is based on qualitative interviews and stakeholder workshops conducted in 2018. For the interviews, a social grid approach was used that studies societal change and the reproduction of the status quo via a focus on cognitive frames, institutions, social networks and the interplay of these three social forces. Based on this approach, semi-structured interviews were conducted with paludiculture innovators as well as with stakeholders from government, agriculture and nature conservation; and preliminary results presented at a stakeholder workshops</p> <p>Based on these inputs, the paper explores hybrid path-conversion between the Schumpeterian distinction of incremental improvement in markets and disruptive path-creation: the creative conversion of existing institutions to create space for alternatives.</p>

ISIRC ID: I246

Name	Simone Strambach
Institution	University of Marburg, Germany
Title	Social business - The emergence of a transnational organizational field
Authors	Simone Strambach, Tatjana Mauthofer
Abstract	<p>Alternative business forms, such as social businesses/enterprises, which combine social and economic logics, can be considered as hybrid organizational forms. With their hybrid business model these organizations intent to solve social and ecological problems and, therefore, can contribute to sustainable development. Yet, factors that influence the emergence and development of these hybrid forms are not explored sufficiently. Adopting from neo-institutional theory the concept of organizational field theory as level of analysis, the paper aims at understanding the emergence and transnational unfolding of the organizational field of social business/ social enterprise. The paper provides empirical insights on the specific case of Yunus Social Business, a hybrid business model, promoted by the Bangladeshi Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Muhammad Yunus. In this paper, Yunus Social Businesses are conceptualized as organizational field and studied over time at a transnational level. The study is based on an explorative research design and applies a qualitative research approach. By mapping in total 96 social business organizations as well as temporary social business events, the authors intent to reconstruct the evolutionary pathway of Yunus Social Business organizations from 1974 to 2015.</p> <p>The mapping reveals that for the evolution of an organizational field new organizational forms play an important role: Forms, such as joint ventures, multi-stakeholder partnerships and academic centers, support the contextualization of the Yunus Social Business model in different regional spaces. Moreover, temporary events support spatial proximity between transnational actors to form collaborations and intermediary organizations contribute to stabilizing the structure of the field.</p>

ISIRC ID: I247

Name	Sinan Akbaş
Institution	Middle East Technical University (METU)
Title	Concealing the Bottom Line in the Triple Bottom Line
Authors	Seza Danişoğlu
Abstract	<p>Socially responsible investing (SRI) or ethical investing allows investors to channel funds into investments that have the potential to create the change they would like to see in the world. On the demand side, investors would like to have a range of alternatives that would be able to provide them with both social and financial returns. On the supply side, different financial contracts and investment vehicles are created to present such blended value opportunities to the investors. Among such outlets, ethical mutual funds attract a lot of interest from the investors. Traditionally, these funds use either negative or positive screens to form their portfolios. The negative screens call for excluding specific industries/stocks from the portfolio based on a set of social, environmental and ethical criteria. The positive screens call for selecting industries or securities that meet a high threshold level of social, environmental and ethical performance. More recently, ethical funds added a new dimension to their screening and started using a triple bottom line (people, planet and profit) to filter out industries/securities based on social, environmental, and economic criteria. While the financial performance of ethical funds have been extensively researched in the literature, there are very few studies that address the triple bottom line characteristics of the mutual fund portfolios. This paper analyzes the portfolio holdings of US open-end mutual funds in order to identify whether the industries and securities included in funds that claim to be “ethical” are indeed different from the ones that are included in portfolios with no such claim about social responsibility.</p> <p>The results of the analysis point out that what is presented as a clear line between social and financial objectives is in fact a blurry one, making it a challenge to identify investments that have the potential of creating change in the world.</p>

ISIRC ID: I248

Name	Victoria Blessing
Institution	Steinbeis-Europa-Zentrum
Title	New technologies for social innovation – supporting the emergence of regional social innovations
Authors	Victoria Blessing
Abstract	<p>There is an ever-increasing number of competitions, which award technologies that tackle social challenges. While some of their winning entries are often very impressive, they are also rather narrow regarding the scope of the innovators themselves: they tend to be of a certain (younger) age group, and of a professional background and personal situation that allows them to develop their ideas themselves which they enter the contest with. While such competitions are a valuable and proven supporting tool, we need additional concepts, which support a broader scope of stakeholders to develop technology and social innovation. We investigate a concept which strengthens regional capabilities, and increases the knowledge about the great synergies technologies and social innovations can have. Too often, the two are still seen as contradictory, which hinders relevant stakeholders from both fields to come together so such solutions can be developed.</p> <p>We address the following research questions:</p> <p>What formats do we need to bring the relevant stakeholders together in order to spark the emergence of new technologies for social innovation this emergence? Can this emergence in practice be supported through regional challenge events? How can entities not traditionally included in social innovation, like technology-oriented SMEs, be motivated to join this process?</p> <p>The conceptual perspectives informing our work mainly stem from work on appropriate support for the creation of social innovation, such as the #SIDeclaration (2018) and the German declaration for social innovation (Howaldt et al. 2014). Both stress the importance of cooperations between different groups of stakeholders.</p> <p>By developing a concept to bring together relevant stakeholders to create technology and social innovation, we can contribute to further knowledge around the creation of networks and furthermore show how user be engaged and incentivised. More specifically, we will show in what form this can be achieved through the use of challenge events.</p>

ISIRC ID: I249

Name	Julianna Kiss
Institution	Corvinus University of Budapest, Department of Decision Sciences, Institute of Business Economics, Corvinus Business School
Title	Combining the social and the commercial: objectives and activities of social enterprises targeting women, people with disabilities and the Roma in Hungary
Authors	Julianna Kiss, Henriett Primecz, Andrea Mária Toarniczky
Abstract	<p>Social enterprises combine social and commercial objectives and activities, thus organizational hybridity is inherently included their functioning (Smith and Besharov, 2017). This combination of the seemingly oppositional elements can create tensions and problems, but it can also lead to efficient and successful operation.</p> <p>The social objectives of social enterprises – though the field is diverse – are mainly connected to work integration of disadvantaged groups and the provision of social services (European Commission 2015). The commercial activities of social enterprises typically belong to the industrial sectors of business-related services, e.g., consulting, legal advice advertisement, community and social services, education, health and social work (SEFORIS 2016). In Hungary, facilitating the social inclusion of disadvantaged social groups through work integration and improving their situation in other ways are also key social objectives for social enterprises, while the commercial activities are wide-ranging (G. Fekete et al 2017).</p> <p>In our present paper, we aim to discover the interplay between the social and commercial objectives and activities of social enterprises in Hungary focusing on certain disadvantaged groups: young mothers, disabled people and the Roma. Examining social enterprises focusing on three different disadvantaged groups provides opportunity to find similarities present in all organizations showing country and sector level opportunities and barriers, as well as significant differences specific to the given target groups. The analysis is based on desk research as well as empirical qualitative interview research (18 interviews with leaders and members of social enterprises) focusing on the history and present situation of the organizations, thus the opportunities and barriers of combining social and commercial elements are analyzed in the different stages of development of the social enterprises.</p> <p>The research was supported by the project nr. EFOP-3.6.2-16-2017-00007, entitled Aspects on the development of intelligent, sustainable and inclusive society: social, technological, innovation networks in employment and digital economy.</p>

ISIRC ID: I250

Name	Hanna Kelm
Institution	University of Economics in Katowice, Poland
Title	Success and failure of co-production in the Senior Councils at the level of municipalities
Authors	Aldona Fraczekiewicz-Wronka, Hanna Kelm, Anna Kozak
Abstract	<p>Observed practices show that the effective satisfaction of the needs of local communities is influenced by the planning and delivery of services while using collective and collaborative processes, which means stimulating and sustaining co-productions.</p> <p>We assume that coproduction, as a method of providing social services through the involvement of public service users in the design, management, delivery and evaluation of public services, can be applied at the level of the municipality. However, it should be remembered that co-production is difficult to achieve, and the range of factors conducive to its creation or inhibiting it is wide.</p> <p>The purpose of the work is to determine the conditions for the success and failure of co-production in the public services delivery process at the municipal level.</p> <p>The research field for this work will be the functioning of municipal Seniors' Councils.</p> <p>The aging process of the population and the resulting new tasks in the field of planning and delivery of social services, among others, contributed to the appointment of a new organizational actor at the level of local governance, which is the Senior Council (Rada Seniorów, RS). The role of this entity is to participate in creating local public policies, including social policy. The main tasks of RS are to represent the interests of older people towards the authorities of local government units, undertake actions aimed at strengthening their participation in the life of the local community and creating public value.</p> <p>The research, conducted in the form of a case study within two selected municipalities, analyses the Senior Councils in terms of the efficiency of their functioning. This research will help to outline the factors of success and the failure of co-production. Other research methods include focus groups with residents and interviews with the municipality.</p>

ISIRC ID: I251

Name	Danielle Kelly
Institution	Glasgow Caledonian University
Title	Pathways between social enterprise, health and wellbeing: Evidence from the CommonHealth programme
Authors	Danielle Kelly, Gill Murray, Clementine Hill O'Connor, Fiona Henderson
Abstract	<p>CommonHealth was a five year, multi-disciplinary research programme (2014-2018), which investigated methods to evidence pathways between social enterprise, health and wellbeing. Eight individual projects set out to explore the hypothesis that any social enterprise could positively impact on the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities in Scotland. The evidence collected was historically, demographically, and geographically inflected, thus drawing it together can provide unique insight into the relationship between social enterprise, health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Since the 1970s the lens of regeneration has shifted from the built environment to population health, the positioning of the relationship between these two elements has become ever more important as public health policy has increasingly sought to evidence and acknowledge that good health is socially determined. Thus in the move upstream, increasing numbers of third sector organisations find themselves associated with the health sector. The qualitative research described here reveals how the social inclusion of marginalised groups in community-led social enterprise activity can address key upstream public health issues. Therefore, the wide scope of this work serves to illustrate and unpack the distinctive contribution of social enterprise.</p>

ISIRC ID: I253

Name	Jordan D. Stewart
Institution	Tulane University
Title	Diffuse Designers for Social Innovation in Sustainability Transitions
Authors	Jordan D. Stewart
Abstract	<p>This study explores design thinking in application beyond training through a qualitative study of individuals from non-design backgrounds who have completed design thinking training (Brown 2009; Brown and Wyatt 2010) and subsequently applied designerly (Cross 2006) approaches toward environmental sustainability goals. The research takes as its starting point the concept of ‘diffuse design’ as elaborated by Italian design theorist Ezio Manzini in his 2015 book, <i>Design, When Everybody Designs: An Introduction to Design for Social Innovation</i>. Manzini argues that diffuse designers set novel transitions in motion by applying design capabilities to negotiate emergent complex challenges from their various social roles (2015:49).</p> <p>Individuals taking design thinking training are asked to tackle grand social goals, for example equitable access to healthy food, working in transdisciplinary collaborative design teams toward uncertain design outputs. The design thinking process positions individuals working collaboratively to process varieties of information including self-collected primary data and accessible secondary data about social and technical systems; to grapple with their own values, goals, and design criteria (Kemp and van Lente 2011); and to implement new ideas through a reflexive and recursive development process. Each of these steps is in general alignment with processes of sustainable transition developed by sustainable transition centres (Leach et al. 2010; Grin et al. 2010). Applying grounded theory research and analysis, this research explores how a designerly approach help individuals make sense of, reframe, and implement systemic change in these complex, seemingly-insurmountable, and embedded systems beyond design thinking training?</p> <p>The research findings will be of interest to social innovation scholars interested in social innovation for environmental sustainability.</p>

ISIRC ID: I255

Name	Paul J Docherty
Institution	University of Stirling
Title	Reading Between the Lines: Balancing the Hybrid Book Festival
Authors	Paul J Docherty
Abstract	<p>Book festivals are driven by aims which define and direct them; whether explicit or hidden these determine the festival's programme, promotion and pricing structure, and have an effect on participation. When these aims include both social and commercial objectives even effective progress towards those objectives can result in unintended negative consequences. Research on the city of Glasgow's <i>Aye Write!</i> book festival has revealed that effective pursuit of the commendable aims to move towards a sustainable financial model, and to simultaneously support reader development, caused a gap to open through which committed literary champions have fallen. During a four-year participatory ethnographic study within the festival programming team, the internal and external factors which led to this gap were observed, debated and documented. Interviews with some of the missing audience have revealed a recurring theme for their non-participation: a perception that their contribution was not valued by the festival. This paper considers the factors which caused this hole in the festival. This illustrates the limitations of instrumental approaches within the complexity of a creative community, and demonstrates the potential damage caused by unacknowledged hybridity in a social/cultural organisation. A transition to an alternative festival model is proposed, one which acknowledges the complexity of the sector and the relationship between Glasgow's main cultural organisation and the city's readers, writers and publishers.</p>

ISIRC ID: I256

Name	Cláudia Cristina Bitencourt
Institution	Unisinos University – Unisinos Business School
Title	The influence of dynamic capabilities in the process of social innovation scalability: the case of the <i>Fish Project</i> (Projeto Pescar, original name in Portuguese)
Authors	Tatiane Martins Cruz Pirotti, Cláudia Cristina Bitencourt, Kadigia Faccin, Caroline Kretschmer
Abstract	<p>The purpose of this research is to understand how dynamic capabilities (DCs) can contribute to scale social innovation (SI). For this end, the study identifies (1) events that stimulate SI scalability; (2) SI scalability process along the trajectory of the analyzed case; (3) the DCs developed and their most significant microfoundations. We carried out a qualitative research, based on a single case study developed in a Brazilian social innovation initiative that aimed at the social transformation of young people in a social vulnerability situation. We collected data through 16 in-depth interviews, non-participant observation, and documentary research. We used a process analysis based on narrative and a conceptual map to analyze the data. These methodological procedures allowed us to identify events aimed at its scalability, which were associated with DCs and their respective microfoundations, along with the trajectory of the case. The results pointed out the existence of several practices, developed over the years and identified DCs' microfoundations connected to SI scalability. These microfoundations supported, since the beginning the growth from just 15 beneficiaries in a single organization, to the current position of more than 30,000 young people assisted in several organizations. Besides, we highlighted the creation of a DCs network to leverage SI and the contribution of this network to SI survival and scale, attributing a particular character to this type of innovation. In summary, we found out how and why DCs influence the SI scalability and the importance of these capabilities along to the SI development. The use of procedural analysis was an excellent methodological contribution to identify DCs, their microfoundations and to understand the SI scalability process. Lastly, the study contributed to a greater understanding of how the scalability process can occur and which practices may be favorable to leverage SI.</p>

ISIRC ID: I257

Name	Chris Mason
Institution	Swinburne University of Technology
Title	Fear, loathing and social enterprise resourcing: re-thinking the possibilities of social bricolage
Authors	Chris Mason, Jo Barraket
Abstract	<p>This article explores how discursive strategies enable and constrain entrepreneurs' ability to resource their ventures. Based on current theorising in the entrepreneurship, management and organisation studies literatures, we develop a conceptual account of how these 'micro-discourses' influence social action, based on narrative accounts from ten social entrepreneur case studies based in Western Australia. In so doing, we respond to recent calls in entrepreneurial bricolage scholarship (i.e. Janssen, Fayolle and Wuillaume 2018) to revisit the potential of 'social bricolage' (Di Domenico, Tracey and Haugh 2010). However, contrary to the (still rather thin) social bricolage literature, we explore how SE actors experience both feelings of positivity and accomplishment, alongside the stress of precarity and insecurity. Both are indicative of the micro-foundations of their legitimacy-seeking activities, which are never complete. Rather, SEs experience on-going feelings of precarity and helplessness through the (real or perceived) actions of larger institutional actors in the ecosystem. This leads to a theoretical view of social bricolage that accounts for the failure to resource, as well as a wholly positive theory of SE resourcing.</p>

ISIRC ID: I258

Name	Julianna Kiss
Institution	Corvinus University of Budapest, Department of Decision Sciences, Institute of Business Economics, Corvinus Business School
Title	Constructing the concepts of social innovation and social enterprise in Hungary
Authors	Julianna Kiss
Abstract	<p>The concepts of social innovation and especially social enterprise are subject to growing interest in Hungary. In recent years, several organizations calling themselves social enterprises appeared, network organizations were created, universities started researches, banks and financial organizations began professional support and funding programs (G. Fekete et al 2017). At present, the concepts have an increasing role in public policy with EU co-funded grant programs using these terms specifically.</p> <p>Despite the growing interest, the field lacks clear understanding, social enterprises do not have a uniform definition, label or a specific law regulating their operation. According to the theory of reflexive isomorphism (Nicholls 2010), the social enterprise sector can be regarded an emerging organizational field without strict rules and boundaries. Therefore, the dominant paradigm-building actors, such as the state or private development and support organizations, are capable of shaping the field according to their own institutional logics.</p> <p>The present paper explores the approaches of the various paradigm-building actors that shape the field in Hungary. It provides a critical perspective on how the understanding of social enterprise and social innovation has developed, and how they are connected to other concepts influential in the country before, such as civil society, non-profit sector, social economy or community economy. It also analyzes how social entrepreneurs themselves use the concept of social enterprise, when defining their own work. The methods used for the research are document analysis and semi-structured interviews with experts of the topic of social enterprises, as well as with the leaders of social enterprises (altogether 44 interviews) conducted as part of the PhD research of the present author (Kiss 2018).</p>

ISIRC ID: I259

Name	Fiona Henderson
Institution	Glasgow Caledonian University
Title	Supporting older people's wellbeing: Emergent social enterprise-led social innovations
Authors	Fiona Henderson
Abstract	<p>Like many other countries, Scotland faces a 'demographic deficit' between its economically active population and the number of older people requiring care and support (Harper, 2014; Lee & Mason, 2010). The UK Government's austerity agenda has reduced funding for state-provided older peoples' social care despite this demographic deficit, pushing third sector service providers to provide socially innovative solutions. Government attempts to increase the third sector's role in supporting older people's health and wellbeing is part of a wider reduction in UK state-funded service provision that has been described as the <i>social enterprization</i> of welfare systems (Sepulveda, 2015).</p> <p>In addition to cuts to their services, older people already endure marginalisation, suffering reduced social status and perceived compromised competence (Cuddy et al, 2005). This is partly evidenced in service design, where activities for older people are homogenous and based arbitrarily on chronological age, ignoring diversity in individuals' capabilities and functioning. This homogeneity also results in a confusing picture of mixed health outcomes from research into such initiatives, for example when older people are grouped by age, gender, or long-term health conditions (Masi et al, 2011; Cattan et al, 2005; Stevens, 2001).</p> <p>This study aimed to understand how transformative social enterprise-led innovative activities promoting older people's wellbeing emerge in this landscape of austerity and marginalisation. Using data from 19 semi-structured interviews with local and nationally-based social enterprise and public sector stakeholders, a thematic analysis found social enterprises' emergent social innovations were positively and negatively impacted by interactions with public and private sector organisations. Further, like older people, social enterprises were found to be marginalised and perceived homogeneously by other sectors, suffering scapegoating and being positioned in the market as 'providers of last resort'.</p>

ISIRC ID: I262

Name	Annika Surmeier
Institution	Global Development Institute, University of Manchester & Graduate School of Business, University of Cape Town, SA
Title	Towards a conceptual framework for analysing social innovation in global value chains (GVCs) and global production networks (GPNs)
Authors	Annika Surmeier
Abstract	<p>In the 21st century, researchers, policy makers and practitioners are confronted with formidable environmental and societal mega problems. Many of these issues are accelerated by the globalisation of economic activities and unsustainable styles and scales of production and consumption.</p> <p>Approaches from social innovation research investigate how more sustainable business practices can be developed and implemented to address environmental and socio-economic challenges (Mulgan, 2007; van der Habe & Rubalcaba, 2016). From a spatial perspective, most of the research on social innovation has focused on local and national contexts, even though most economic activities are linked across borders and scales. Thus, there is growing interest in how social innovations can be scaled and replicated in different institutional contexts and spatial scales (Westley & Antadze, 2010).</p> <p>This contribution is guided by the question: how can social innovations be implemented and scaled in global value chains (GVCs) and global production networks (GPNs) promote sustainable development processes in the global economy?</p> <p>Based on comparative literature analysis, this presentation develops an integrated conceptual framework that integrates the GVC and associated GPN approach with social innovation research (Gereffi et al., 2005; Coe & Yeung, 2015). The GVC/GPN perspective provides a multi-scalar framework that investigates the interplay between global production processes and local outcomes. Particularly the GVC/GPNs's upgrading research analyses how social practices, implemented along GVCs/GPNs, can enable or inhibit the creation of social, economic and environmental benefits (Barrientos et al., 2011).</p> <p>By moving beyond a disciplinary divide, the contribution of the integrated framework is that it exploits the complementarities of the social innovation and the GVC/GPN research strands in investigating opportunities and barriers for more sustainable development processes in the global economy. It improves the understanding of how social innovations can be scaled at a transnational and global level and suggests avenues for future research.</p>

ISIRC ID: I265

Name	Katri-Liis Reimann
Institution	School of Governance, Law and Society, Tallinn University
Title	Social enterprises and their networks - how they are helping to shape public policy.
Authors	David Parks, Katri-Liis Reimann
Abstract	<p>The aim of this article is to analyse the complex environment where social enterprises operate. It is the space where public, private and academic partners and citizens intersect in innovative ways to generate social and/or environmental value. The authors will argue that more than ever before, given the speed of political social and economic change in local national and international contexts, collaboration and mutual understanding around common social and environmental aims becomes an imperative. The different legal contexts in various countries may be enablers or barriers in the path of the development of social enterprises. Public policy can also have a positive and negative impact on the social enterprise sector and consequently on social innovation.</p> <p>The authors will analyze the complexity related to setting up and developing social enterprises in different ecosystems. It will discuss it in the framework of quadruple-helix cooperation and collaborative networks and their role in shaping public policy. The analysis draws on a systematic review of public policy documents of Estonia and the UK impacting the social enterprise ecosystems and interviews with the main stakeholder organizations in those ecosystems.</p> <p>The constant change in public policy, various legal frameworks and support networks within which social enterprises operate in different countries make it challenging for them to succeed. The quadruple-helix cooperation may play a significant role in their survival.</p> <p>This paper contributes to the evidence-base about the quadruple-helix networks and their role in shaping public policy. It will provide insights for public and private sector organizations as well as practitioners seeking to collaborate with social enterprises.</p>

ISIRC ID: I266

Name	Claudia Cristina Bitencourt
Institution	Unisinos University
Title	Social Innovation for the Inclusion of Senegalese Immigrants in the Brazilian Labor Market
Authors	Claudia Cristina Bitencourt, Caroline Arenci Glória da Silva, Cristiane Froehlich, Gabriela Zanandrea
Abstract	<p>Social innovation has received more attention in recent years, driven by growing social challenges. For this paper, we focus on the integration of immigrants in the Brazilian community. In Brazil, a growing migratory flow has been observed, especially for the state of Rio Grande do Sul, which has become attractive for Senegalese immigrants since 2010, who seek job opportunities and better living conditions. This migratory movement is due to the lack of basic conditions of life since in Senegal approximately 50% of the population lives in the line of extreme poverty. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the actions promoted to include Senegalese immigrants in the labor market in Rio Grande do Sul. The main contribution of this paper reflects on understanding how social innovation emerges through the articulation of the different actors to include the Senegalese immigrant in the labor market. We use qualitative exploratory research, based on semi-structured interviews with different actors and document analysis. Brazil is inserted in a complex context, occupying the 9th position in the ranking of social inequality, with an unemployment rate of approximately 12.4%. Poverty reached 26.5% of the population and extreme poverty covered 7.4%. This is the scenario found by the Senegalese immigrants when they arrive in Brazil. Associated with this, they face inadequate living conditions, difficulties with the language, professional training and resistance of the population that sees them as a threat to their jobs. To deal with this crisis, various actors were mobilized, such as associations, NGOs and volunteers, who came together to find ways to support and integrate immigrants into the labor market. We point out the richness of this interaction as an opportunity for innovation and cultural diffusion.</p>

ISIRC ID: I267

Name	Natalie Lafferty
Institution	University of Dundee
Title	Global Health Challenge Dundee
Authors	Louise Valentine, Natalie Lafferty, Neil Merrylees, Susan Levy, Linda McSwiggan, Pete Mossey
Abstract	<p>Global Health Challenge Dundee brings students, third sector service representatives, researchers and educationalists together, capitalising on their different knowledge bases, to tackle the thorny problems of social justice and health equality, and develop genuine solutions. Such an approach has the potential to transform lives embedding an entrepreneurial mindset and instigating change across two fields of applied research – design and health. The resultant interdisciplinary teams (drawing on expertise from design, medicine, education, business, nursing, humanities, social work, life sciences and dentistry) are working voluntarily. They are to a degree, an unlikely group of likeminded individuals and this in itself, is considered as a critical ingredient to improving social, cultural and physical well-being.</p> <p>In this paper, a case study is offered detailing a pan-University initiative that demonstrates how a Scottish Higher Education Institute is driving the development and sustainability of social innovation ecosystems. Dundee is the fourth largest city in Scotland with a population of <150,000. It is a city that is challenged with significant health and social care issues, many stemming from poverty. It is also a UNESCO City of Design. This case study highlights how and why co-creation and co-design have an integral role to play in enabling social innovation. In addition to deploying traditional methods for nurturing social innovation, the work uses a dynamic participatory process, designed to grow iteratively, and deliberately working throughout with people and organisations as collaborators.</p> <p>Two exemplar social innovation projects will expose the challenges and impact of interdisciplinary team working, and collaborative partnership, with local social enterprises. One project focuses on hearing loss and the other on poverty. The discussion will focus how a University-wide approach to co-creation can produce social innovators through education, network creation and policy innovation and, in doing so, highlight the potential of Universities to inform global health and social care.</p>

ISIRC ID: I268

Name	Helga Špadina
Institution	Faculty of Law Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia, Social Work Undergraduate Program, Department of Labour and Social Law
Title	Innovative Forms of Support towards Integration and Employment of Migrants on the Balkan Route
Authors	Helga Špadina
Abstract	<p>In last four years, countries on so-called Balkan route (Northern Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro) have been dealing with high number of migrants in transit through their territories. Majority of migrants were potential asylum seekers who wanted to lodge their asylum application in one of the Western European countries, while smaller portion of them used the opportunity to apply for asylum in one of the above-mentioned countries.</p> <p>In this paper, we explore innovative policies for integration of migrants in countries on the Balkan route. We also analyse positive examples of labour market integration, taking into the consideration that all of the host countries have high rates of unemployment and previously did not have well-elaborated policies for employment of foreigners.</p> <p>This research used qualitative analysis of available data on innovative policies of migrants' integration, as well as quantitative analysis of statistical data related to employment of migrants with special emphasis on employment of asylum seekers, refugees and persons under temporary and subsidiary protection. Research has comparative aspects as it includes available data from five different countries and could contribute to ongoing discussions of venues towards improvement of integration of migrants in light of EU membership (for Croatia) and perspectives of EU membership for all other countries on the Balkan route. Findings demonstrate that positive outcomes of successful and innovative integration policies largely depend of the sustainability of measures employed as well as on the commitment of policy makers to efficiently implement integration. Success can only be achieved if comprehensive and long-term measures are used, with a clear focus on human rights of migrants.</p>

ISIRC ID: I269

Name	Sabine Hielscher																									
Institution	SPRU, University of Sussex																									
Title	Transformative Digital Social Innovation																									
Authors	Sabine Hielscher, Flor Avelino, Friederike Rohde																									
Abstract	<p>Digital social innovation (DSI) initiatives have recently attracted increased interest from diverse sectors of society across the globe for their potentials to enable sustainability transformations. What distinguishes these DSI-initiatives from other social innovations is their reliance on digital technologies that bring important advantages of speed and scale for engaging people. However, the transformative potentials of DSI are not self-evident and require critical social scientific and humanities investigation. This paper develops a conceptual framework to study the processes and transformative potentials of DSI towards enabling sustainability transformations. We conceptualise DSI as ideas, objects and/or activities that make use of digital technologies to change social relations and enable new ways of doing, thinking and organising, and we unpack how DSIs enable transformative change by challenging, altering and/or replacing dominant institutional arrangements. For our conceptual framework, we combine insights from sustainability transformations, social innovation, and digital society literatures, with a focus on institutional theory as a bridge across those fields. Further, we propose an embedded case-study approach to examine how DSI-trends (open hardware, open data, open knowledge and open networks – as identified by NESTA) relate to transnational/translocal DSI-networks and local DSI-initiatives (see table below), and how we can compare these trends, networks and initiatives in terms of their institutional processes and transformative potentials.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DSI phenomena</th> <th>DSI-initiatives</th> <th>Translocal DSI-networks</th> <th>DSI-trends (Stokes et al. 2017)</th> <th>Short description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Online petitioning</td> <td>38Degrees, MyCanada</td> <td>Open Knowledge Foundation; Avaaz</td> <td>Open knowledge</td> <td>Platform that allows the co-production of knowledge grounded in open content and source</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P2P energy trading</td> <td>Repowering London, Code for Germany</td> <td>MySociety; The Open Data Institute</td> <td>Open data</td> <td>Networks that create novel ways of opening up, capturing, using and analysing open data</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Home sharing</td> <td>Amsterdam FairBnB, FairLeihen</td> <td>CouchSurfing, Shareable</td> <td>Open network</td> <td>Social network services where users can share/swap/gift food, tools, things</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Digital fabrication</td> <td>Amersfoort FabLab Waag Society</td> <td>FabLab Foundation, Open Source Hardware Association</td> <td>Open hardware</td> <td>Open workshops providing access to digital making, fabricating and manufacturing technologies</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DSI phenomena	DSI-initiatives	Translocal DSI-networks	DSI-trends (Stokes et al. 2017)	Short description	Online petitioning	38Degrees, MyCanada	Open Knowledge Foundation; Avaaz	Open knowledge	Platform that allows the co-production of knowledge grounded in open content and source	P2P energy trading	Repowering London, Code for Germany	MySociety; The Open Data Institute	Open data	Networks that create novel ways of opening up, capturing, using and analysing open data	Home sharing	Amsterdam FairBnB, FairLeihen	CouchSurfing, Shareable	Open network	Social network services where users can share/swap/gift food, tools, things	Digital fabrication	Amersfoort FabLab Waag Society	FabLab Foundation, Open Source Hardware Association	Open hardware	Open workshops providing access to digital making, fabricating and manufacturing technologies
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ISIRC ID: I273

Name	Nia Lewis
Institution	University of South Australia
Title	Learning Together: Co-designing learning opportunities that empower students to better understand and reshape the systems they are part of
Authors	Nia Lewis
Abstract	<p>The launch of and initial engagement with the Foundation for Young Australians (FYA) Education Nation Project, signifies the current need for and interest in adopting co-design approaches that facilitate the redesign of mainstream education systems. The project builds on the work of the New Work Order Research Series (FYA, 2015-2018) which explores how the rapidly transforming and increasing complex and interconnected world, impacts the life experiences and opportunities of Australian youth. Throughout the six reports FYA advocates for the need to reimagine learning systems and environments in order to support young people to develop the mindsets and enterprise skills required to thrive in the new work order.</p> <p>At the same time there is a small, but growing movement, to develop network literacy as a core literacy that enables young students to develop an understanding of the concepts of networks, laying the foundations for a greater understanding of complexity and relevant skills and mindsets which can be applied to living in an increasingly complex and interconnected world (Cramer et al 2015, Sayama et al. 2017, Cramer et al. 2018)</p> <p>As both and educator and researcher, fuelled by a commitment to social justice, I am excited by the potential of both movements simultaneously gaining momentum. The proposed presentation will reflect on my own journey co-designing curriculum, learning resources and project based learning opportunities embedded in the community. My work is deeply informed by both the FYA body of research and increasing understanding of complexity and network pedagogy as a hopeful avenue for engaging my students in exciting and relevant, interdisciplinary learning opportunities, that empower them to become active citizens, better able to understand and reshape the systems which they are part of.</p>

ISIRC ID: I274

Name	Angela Mae Minas
Institution	Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, The University of Manchester
Title	Building a social innovation pathway for rice straw bioenergy in the Philippines and Vietnam
Authors	Angela Mae Minas, Sarah Mander, Carly MacLachlan, Patricia Thornley
Abstract	<p>Involving farmers and local communities in bioenergy development is an issue growing in importance, especially for rural areas to maximise potential co-benefits of energy provision. Focusing on rice straw bioenergy development in the Philippines and Vietnam, our research explored how farmers' social network can serve as platform for social innovation.</p> <p>Specifically, we used tools in social network analysis to map how farmers mobilise resources within their communities, who influences their decisions in the farm, and the stories embedded in these interactions. This allowed us to develop insights on how different actors in farmers' network may be best connected to support collaborative partnerships and co-designing of solutions that meet their development needs.</p> <p>Our results showed potential windows of opportunity to engage farmers in bioenergy development. First, by connecting them to resource providers; and second, by developing capacities and network structures in rice farming communities to enable more resource sharing (e.g., between farmers, their neighbours and labourers).</p> <p>Based on these, we propose a social innovation strategy to help ensure that farmers and other actors in the community can have a place and take active roles in the rice straw bioenergy development process.</p>

ISIRC ID: I275

Name	Christin Scheller
Institution	Lund University, School of Economics and Management
Title	A municipality on the hunt for sustainability
Authors	Christin Scheller
Abstract	<p>This study explores the wicked problem of innovating for sustainability using a case study approach. It looks at the transition to sustainable systems in cities, with the premise of serving a greater societal benefit while depicting a highly complex endeavour due to the interdependency of many affected actors and sectors.</p> <p>Accordingly, the attempt to effectuate change on a larger scale is framed as a wicked problem (Rittel & Webber, 1973). The complexity is revealed with the help of a case of a Swedish municipality and its network partners with the aim to innovate a circular economy of food waste to fulfil the rising demand of change.</p> <p>The responsibility of the local level formulates in national guidelines (Sverige, 2018), EU guidelines and specifically in the call of the SDG's on sustainable cities and communities. The innovation of a circular food waste system is framed as a systemic innovation, consisting of several interlinked innovations ((Davies et al., 2012). The first steps have been implemented by putting into a place a system in which food waste serves to generate biogas which is used as fuel for public service vehicles. The second aims at using the remaining sludge and refine it for further agricultural use. I actively followed the second phase of the innovation process via fieldwork and interviews of the participants, stretching over a two years period, and used an actor-network approach. I argue that in order to understand the unravelling complexity of social innovations by interorganizational networks, the focus of attention needs to be enlarged to the material component of an innovation. This allows consequently for a more detailed tracing of the fluid negotiation and innovating process, not only between the human actors from different organizational backgrounds (Thomasson & Wigren-Kristoferson forthcoming), but also in interaction with the material actors who exert agency.</p>

ISIRC ID: I278

Name	Noémi Krátki
Institution	Corvinus University of Budapest, Corvinus Business School
Title	Social Innovation and Mental Health: Social Enterprises Fighting Stress in Hungary
Authors	Reka Matolay, Noemi Kratki
Abstract	<p>This paper discusses social enterprises fighting stress by various means in various groups of the Hungarian society and provides a comparative exploration of social innovations in this field.</p> <p>The Hungarian mental health care system has experienced various restructurings, one of the key steps being the closing down of the central psychiatric institution, a symbol of mental health in Hungary, founded 150 years ago. According to local statistics one in every four people is related to mental problems; the ratio of people experiencing depressive symptoms – one of the most frequent mental disorder – is the highest within the European Union. A main factor in developing any mental disorder, including depression is permanent, negative stress.</p> <p>Through narrative interviews, participant observation and the analysis of the online communication of the social enterprises we look at them through the lenses of social value creation. In our empirical analysis, not only their various approaches to stress – e.g. their activities focusing on the diversity of stressors and/or responses -, but the similarities and differences of the social value creation of the selected cases are introduced, highlighting the novelties of the activities on the level of individuals and communities. Their social value orientation is captured by the key ingredients of Social Business Model Canvas, allowing us analyse innovations both for beneficiaries and customers.</p>

ISIRC ID: I279

Name	Eglė Butkevičienė
Institutions	Egle Butkeviciene - Kaunas University of Technology (Lithuania)
Title	Citizen science and social innovations: Using Citizen science for solving social problems
Authors	Eglė Butkevičienė, Bálint Balázs
Abstract	<p>Social Innovations are understood as new ideas or initiatives that make it possible to meet our society's challenges in areas such as the environment, education, employment, culture, health, economic development and to achieve social goals (Vinals & Rodriguez, 2013). Citizens can contribute to solving of social problems using various initiatives, including also a citizen science. There are great opportunities for public engagement for scientific research in a transition towards a more cooperative research and innovation sector. There are multiple ways of engaging public perspectives and knowledge in scientific discourse and policy-making. This article will present citizen science as a proper and passionate participatory research methodology for social innovations. Being a relatively new but rapidly growing field, citizen science expands public involvement in science and research and supports alternative models of knowledge production (Hecker et al, 2018). For decades being below the radar for most professional scientists and policymakers, citizen science nowadays aims for multiple social goals beyond scientifically robust findings and can very well provide empowering tools for citizens to develop solutions to their communities' problems and social innovations. It also increases science literacy and overall public awareness about the science. On the other hand, there are also sceptical voices regarding citizen science data quality issues, claiming that citizen science lacks scientific and theoretic standards.</p> <p>Authors of this paper are from Eastern EU countries, Lithuania and Hungary, where citizen science initiatives are unnoticed, rare or silent; hardly any projects can be identified that use the term 'citizen science' for self-definition. The fact that the term has limited acknowledgement represents unequal knowledge production and multiple science cultures within and beyond Europe. The paper will point out how citizen science in such a context could help us to contribute to social problem solving. The paper is based on qualitative data analysis.</p>

ISIRC ID: I280

Name	Alina Kadyrova
Institution	Manchester Institute of Innovation Research, The University of Manchester
Title	'Dark side' of social innovations
Authors	Alina Kadyrova
Abstract	<p>Over the last decade, social innovations have gained great popularity. The term became very widespread in Europe, the US, Asian and Latin American countries and was adopted by policymakers, funders, academics and civil society. Europe has become one of the most prominent areas of social innovation. Currently, the concept appears in the key European Union policy frameworks and some flagship initiatives: European Social Fund, Frameworks Programmes, Horizon 2020, Employment and Social Innovation Programme, many research projects, Social Innovation Tournament, and several others. Despite the overall positive attitude towards social innovation and active social innovation promotion through policy initiatives, some authors take a more critical position towards the concept itself and the encouragement around it. Several researchers have discussed the risks associated with a very broad understanding of social innovations, its ultimate 'positive character', dual perception of social innovations as both a business tool and a panacea to solve societal problems and questioned usefulness of the idea for the policy purposes, (Bonifacio, 2014; Fougère, Segercrantz, & Seeck, 2017). Social innovation became the basis for the 'fast policy-making' and considered as one of the instruments of the 'smart, sustainable and inclusive growth'. Several reports are advocating for promotion of social innovations in all spheres across all agents involved and developing social innovation policy (for example, in Reynolds & Gabriel Nesta, 2016) without, however, any clear understanding of how social innovation instruments would complement existing policy directions or whether social innovations can deliver any societal or economic impacts. The current research aims to understand the 'dark side' of social innovations and whether the concept is used to mask the consequences of the persisting societal and economic problems rather than tackling their causes. The research questions are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the major problems with the current European social innovation agenda?2. Is social innovation able to deliver any social and economic benefits, as it is widely assumed? If so, why?3. How are the examples of social innovations that did not work taken into account in academic literature and policy agendas? <p>The research is based on the documentary analysis and review of several social innovation cases studies, including microfinance, one of the most widely mentioned examples of social innovations that, however, have recently faced criticism in academic and non-academic literature (for example, Arp, 2018).</p>

ISIRC ID: I282

Name	André Luiz Souza da Silva
Institution	Federal University of Espírito Santo, Brazil
Title	Collective action in the implementation of a public policy: a Brazilian case of Uber
Authors	Lucilaine Pascuci, André Luiz Souza da Silva, Roberto Gregório da Silva Jr., Bernardo Meyer
Abstract	<p>The implementation of solutions aimed at public transportation and urban mobility have been a challenge for public municipality. Changes in public policy on urban planning, demands political discussion, negotiation, resources in order to be effective impacting the economic and social reality of local communities. In this context, characterized by the diversity of interest groups and actors, scarcity of space and resources, the practices adopted and the behavior of the actors (Hellström, 2004) are determinant for the effective implementation of changes. In Brazil, the service provided by Uber represented a solution in the individual transport of passengers, due to price-quality relation of the services provided, besides the generation of employment and income for the drivers. However, the breakdown of the monopoly of taxi drivers was responsible for dramatic situations, materialized by conflicts, violence and legal disputes throughout the country. The exception was the case of a Brazilian city where the change in public policy based on a proactive, collaborative and integrated action, led by the public office triggered strong informal participation of powerful community groups. This article aims to analyse this collaborative action represented by practices materialized by the different actors involved. The study is based on concepts of public management, strategic change and social innovation through collective action in the implementation of a new local urban mobility policy (Thierney, 1987; Lettice & Parekh, 2010; Wilhoit & Kisselburgh, 2015). This is a case study of a qualitative nature, based on interviews, documents and non-participant observation. Results demonstrated the relevance of creativity, collective action and informal interactions, avoided conflicts and facilitated the implementation of change. Lessons derived from the case are presented and may support the implementation of similar policies elsewhere.</p>

ISIRC ID: I283

Name	Max French
Institution	Northumbria University
Title	Skirting the issue? The partial turn to complexity in public policy
Authors	Max French
Abstract	<p>The effectiveness of policies, innovations and social interventions is increasingly recognised to depend on their response to the complexity of their operating environment (OECD 2017; Rutter et al. 2018). The implications of complexity for ‘linear’ models of strategic management, performance management, evaluation and evidence usage are by now well rehearsed, however less research focus has been directed toward how complexity actively supports the design of more innovative and effective services and social interventions. In this paper we critique the tendency to frame complexity as a volitional methodological challenge rather than an unavoidable epistemological feature of the social world, and its treatment as a problem for ‘upstream’ policy design rather ‘downstream’ management and administration.</p> <p>To make sense of how complexity has been understood and applied in public policy we draw upon Edgar Morin’s distinction between ‘restricted’ and ‘generalised’ complexity. Restricted complexity emerges through ‘rule-based interaction from simple elements’ (Byrne and Callaghan 2014: 6), and has given rise to methods like agent-based modelling, causal loop modelling, and non-linear statistical modelling. ‘General’ social complexity emerges from the unpredictable interactions of many (often unknown) heterogeneous factors. We argue the latter form of complexity is more realistic and carries more profound implications, since complexity ceases to be resolvable through simulation and modelling exercises, and long-term strategic planning capacities are critically limited.</p> <p>We then explore the implications of a ‘general’ model of complexity for social innovation in a public policy context. We argue firstly that continuous learning and adaptation, rather than detailed planning (even of the complexity-informed variety), becomes the engine for social innovation. Secondly, leadership for social innovation efforts must meaningfully involve those with the greatest contextual knowledge – principally managers and frontline staff with closest proximity to varied and dynamic social problems.</p>

ISIRC ID: I284

Name	Marcia J. Harr Bailey
Institution	University of Wisconsin-Platteville (USA)
Title	Cultivating SoIL: Essential Elements of a Social Innovation Laboratory
Authors	Marcia J. Harr Bailey
Abstract	<p>Social change movements often sprout from university students, faculty, and programming. But, what are the necessary elements needed to create meaningful social impact through social innovation education initiatives? According to the Stanford Social Innovation Review, social innovation is defined as a novel solution to a social problem that is more effective, efficient, sustainable, or just than current solutions. The value created accrues primarily to society rather than to private individuals (Phills Jr, Deiglmeier, Miller, 2008).</p> <p>Social innovation initiatives are executed through a variety of models. In recent years, Social Innovation Labs (SoIL) have been introduced at many universities known for entrepreneurship and innovation, including: the d.school at Stanford University, the Neukom DALI Lab at Dartmouth College, and the Social Innovation Labs at both Johns Hopkins University and Babson College. Through a combination of corporate sponsorships, private donations, and community engagement, these universities have leveraged resources with the commitment to promote opportunities for experiential education that can provide social impact.</p> <p>Grassroots development organizations in under-resourced communities often lack financial capital to launch large innovation projects to scale ideas and impact. Nonetheless, their ideas resonate with community members experiencing the same social issues. As a result, these shoestring-budget organizations are capable of finding the abundant social capital necessary to engage in social innovation activities. Lessons from existing SoILs initiated through universities can provide insight into what elements are needed for new SoIL programs to be created through grassroots development organizations and institutions in emerging economies.</p> <p>This study investigates the curriculum, pedagogy, and models that have been used in the field of social innovation education for the higher education sector, community organizations, and social enterprise startups. These recommended process flows (FLOWers) and tools will help guide educational institutions, existing organizations, and new startups in emerging economies to integrate social innovation into their programming.</p>

ISIRC ID: I288

Name	Andressa Jarletti Gonçalves de Oliveira
Institution	Pontifical Catholic University of Paraná
Title	Potential contribution of social currency and blockchain to social innovation
Authors	Andressa Jarletti Gonçalves de Oliveira, Sérgio Fernando Ferreira de Lima
Abstract	<p>The main objective of this paper is to examine the possible contribution of the technology to increase the usage of social currency as a tool for social innovation through community banks. Brazil has one successful community bank, the Bank of Palmas and a flourishing community around its social currency. The successful experience of the community development banks demonstrates the potential contribution of credit to improve human lives and face poverty. These banks offer microcredit and other micro-financial services, generating local production and consumption networks, granting credit for income increase under lower rates of interest for the poor. They focus on the creation of local economic opportunities, stimulating people to run their own business, with guidance and support, in an integrated system to promote social and economic development, using social currency, a non-official currency that runs locally and is accepted by producers, merchants and consumers, creating alternatives markets and social organizations. The decentralization of economic and politic power, the process of decision-making by consensus of the majority without a central authority and the reliable network are common features of this communities. The possibility of self-organized communities with their own currency, with little central control, making their local business successful in an emergent economy it is a phenomenon worth investigation. It is the objective of this paper to look at the structure and data of the social Bank of Palmas and its social currency and, using the tools of the complex systems, analyze its model and compare with concepts and ideas of the models of complex science for social innovation. Then, an early draft of a model for social currencies and complex social innovation will be made, adding the use of cryptocurrencies as a way to expand the social innovation system and the use of social currencies by poor developing communities.</p>

ISIRC ID: I289

Name	Chan Chee Hon
Institution	The University of Hong Kong
Title	Creating an enabling institutional environment for social innovation via public policy tools: An explorative study in Hong Kong
Authors	Chan Chee Hon, Cheryl Hiu-kwan CHUI
Abstract	<p>There is increasing recognition across the globe for the need of innovative ideas in creating social, economic, and environmental values to resolve complex societal problems. Creating an enabling environment via various strategies has thus become a public policy imperative for many governments.</p> <p>To date, a common public policy tool aimed to facilitate social innovation is the establishment of public funds. Public funds are typically used as policy instruments to incentivize prospective innovators to develop socially innovative ideas and to provide vital resources for them to kick-start and scale their work. While emergent research has found that public funds can considerably facilitate the creation of socially innovative projects, these studies are typically conducted in the West, where institutional environments differ remarkably from that of East Asian societies. Given that all socially innovative projects are embedded in specific contexts, there is surprisingly few studies that examine how the value creation process may be affected by both formal regulations and informal norms within their institutional environment, and by extension, how such environment may influence the effectiveness of policies that aim to facilitate the social innovation process.</p> <p>The present study addresses these research gaps by drawing from the perspectives of social innovators in Hong Kong. We conducted in-depth interviews with 18 social innovators who were recipients of the Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Fund, an unprecedentedly large-scale public fund that aimed to catalyze social innovation via business solutions. We elicited participants' views on the challenges encountered during their value creation process from an institutional perspective. Data was analyzed by thematic analysis</p> <p>Our findings identified several formal and informal institutional aspects that have adversely affected the value creation process. This study contributes to international literature on how public policy can create a more facilitate environment to drive social innovation, and at the same time, illustrate how despite good policy intentions, informal norms and regulations may erode the effectiveness of such policies.</p>

ISIRC ID: I290

Name	Chien-Chung Huang
Institution	Rutgers University School of Social Work, USA
Title	Intelligent Robots and Rural Children in China
Authors	Xiaoxia Xie, Chien-Chung Huang, Yafan Chen, Feng Hao
Abstract	<p>Research objective: Relative to their urban peers, rural children in China have highly limited access to educational resource and lack of parental care, especially for left-behind children. This study used 156 rural children to evaluate a technologic innovative approach, by the Ensan Charity Foundation to improve educational resources and care for rural children in China.</p> <p>Conceptual perspective: With the development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology, companies have created various AI robots to assist people with daily tasks and to improve overall quality of life. Recently, intelligent robots have also shown promise in expanding the field of child development. This is the first intelligent robots project intends to improve rural children's well-being in China.</p> <p>Methodology: We conducted face-to-face interview with rural children between March and June of 2018. All information was self-reported by rural children. Regression analyses were used to examine the net effect of the robots on well-being of children.</p> <p>Results: The findings indicate that on average, the children used the Xiao En Intelligent Robots 1.3 hours daily. The usage of and satisfaction with the robots appear to have strong and positive effects on child development, while the use of other electronics had negative effects on the development. The results further indicate that both use of and satisfaction with the functions of conversation, storytelling, and singing advanced child development across various dimensions, including physical, emotional, social, and academic. Policy and practice implications were discussed.</p>

ISIRC ID: I291

Name	James M. Mandiberg
Institution	Hunter College, City University of New York
Title	Alternative Community Economic Development Strategies for Excluded Populations: Exemplars from Mental Health, Homelessness, and Aging
Authors	James M. Mandiberg
Abstract	<p>People with psychiatric, developmental, and physical disabilities; homelessness; aging; and other statuses that are believed to limit full inclusion in communities are served by social services aimed at facilitating reintegration into broad community activities at whatever possible level of inclusion. They assume inability and try to accommodate it. They assume the broad community is the norm, and so judge success or failed community integration based upon that norm. A disability rights maxim is: it is not the person's condition, but the environment that disables. "Universal design/design-for-all" attempts to reduce barriers through environments that are usable by people with various abilities, but does nothing about reducing stigma and social discrimination, and exclusion. Thus, exclusion persists.</p> <p>A different approach to reducing physical, social, and economic exclusion, which focuses on what people can do, is to recognize that members of discrete excluded groups share collective identities, and thus constitute non-place-based <i>identity communities</i>. Since all communities have economies that can be developed through traditional community development approaches, including infrastructure and community-serving businesses, so do these identity communities. The work hypothesizes identity community building and economic success as a way of overcoming stigma and exclusion.</p> <p>This paper summarizes the author's proof-of-concept research and theoretical work on models of identity community economic development, predominately mental health, aging, and senior identity communities. Drawing on sources that explore alterity (e.g., Leyshon, Lee & Williams, 2003; Parker et al, 2014, Pullen, 2009; Soja, 1989), the paper presents theory and examples.</p>

ISIRC ID: I292

Name	Neeta Verma
Institution	University of Notre Dame
Title	Social Ecologies, Social Design, and Social Innovation: Examining the Role of Social Ecologies in the Design Process and Social Innovation
Authors	Neeta Verma
Abstract	<p>Social Design is an emerging area where design is used to address societal imbalances. Designers are increasingly transitioning from their traditional roles and expanding their footprint by addressing wicked problems like poverty, urban renewal, digital divide, youth violence, and education through collaboration and participatory practices that instrument social innovation. This paper examines how the understanding of social ecologies helps the design processes drive social innovation and systemic change, specifically in the area of social design.</p> <p>The paper has three sections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Definition of the term <i>social ecology</i> as it relates to the design process and how it's understanding impacts problem framing. It is important to understand the import of this concept within design. As with all systems (ecological, societal, or political) what surfaces to the top is not the problem but only an indication of the problem. Beneath this surface, there are several contributing factors that are referred to as "social ecology." For the designer, therefore, to be able to arrive at a solution that is sustainable, there needs to be the ability to recognize the factors that create the core socio-ecological environment2) Exploration of how problem framing in turn affects the design process used to surmount challenges (elements that resist change) in creating sustainable solutions3) Illustration of how the previous two sections impact the symbiotic relationship between process (design) and result (social innovation). <p>These societal contexts have made it imperative for designers to broaden their approach in gaining a deeper understanding of the social ecologies within which they operate in an effort to create sustainable impact. There exists a symbiotic convergence between design process and social innovation, and it is within this convergence that this paper positions the crucial role that the understanding of social ecologies plays — one that is not only essential but critical.</p>

ISIRC ID: I293

Name	Gordon E. Shockley
Institution	Arizona State University
Title	Coproduced Social Policy: The Necessity of Governmental Involvement in Social Entrepreneurship
Authors	Gordon E. Shockley, Peter M. Frank
Abstract	<p>The primary proposition of this paper is that social entrepreneurship has become an instrument of social-welfare provision precisely like social policy making. Part 1 develops this homology between social entrepreneurship and social policy making. Social policy making is public policy making directed towards social objectives with the intention to provide social welfare, be it large or incremental (e.g., Kingdon, 1995; Ostrom, 1999; Sabatier, 2007; Weimer, 2008). Part 1 seeks to establish that social entrepreneurship and social policy making are homologous, that is, they both share in the same structure of and relation to providing social welfare provision. While the shape and operation of the welfare state continues to evolve, its basic purpose of “securing some basic modicum of welfare for its citizens” remains unchanged, as Esping-Anderson (1990, p. 19) wrote decades ago. Modern governments, he writes, “are now predominantly occupied with the production and distribution of social well-being” (Esping-Andersen, p. 1). Social entrepreneurship in developed states has become part of the policy making apparatus. In less developed countries, however, government sometimes lacks the capacity to develop coherent and consistent social policies to secure social welfare for its citizens (Shockley & Frank, 2011). Properly supported, social entrepreneurship can efficiently meet social objectives from the bottom-up, though necessarily in a more piecemeal fashion than government-directed, more top-down social policy (Frank & Shockley, 2016). In both cases, social entrepreneurship has become an instrument of social-welfare provision by meeting demands and needs that government alone cannot or does not address (Hansmann, 1980; see also Weisbrod, 1977; Yunus & Weber, 2007, p. 9).</p> <p>This paper’s argument goes farther than delineating the homology between social entrepreneurship and social policy making. It also seeks to demonstrate the <i>necessity</i> of deliberate and active governmental involvement in social entrepreneurship. Many authors have recognized that government has a role in social entrepreneurship. With the earliest theories of social entrepreneurship in mind, Paul Light expanded the locus of socially-entrepreneurial activity by insisting that it is a cross-sectoral phenomenon: “Social entrepreneurs exist in and between all sectors” (Light, 2006, pp. 30-31; 2008). This of course includes government, though the exact cross-sectoral relation is not specified. On the obverse side, Roger Koppl has asserted that entrepreneurship is not only a commercial-sector but rather a universal behavior ubiquitous in all human endeavors (Koppl, 2006; Koppl & Minniti, 2008), including public sector behavior. And many others have observed that government is involved in variety of ways in social innovation (Kettl, 2015; Klein, Fontan, Harrison, & Lévesque, 2013; Korosec & Berman, 2006; Leadbeater, 1997; Rodin, 2010; Wolk & Ebinger, 2010). Although these theorists acknowledge that government participates in social entrepreneurship, they do not specify the</p>

purpose or intentions of governmental involvement.

Not only does government participate in social entrepreneurship, it also *must* participate. In Part 2, this paper finds that one advantage of social entrepreneurship as an instrument of social policy is that it possesses an element of coproduction. Coproduction in its simplest form consists of government and citizens jointly contributing to the production of public goods and services. “Coproduction places a premium on the relatively mundane forms of citizen participation in the implementation of services” (Brudney & England, 1983, p. 62). It thus can range from common but often overlooked forms such as volunteer firefighting, community watches, and parent-volunteering such as teacher aides in public elementary schools to much more complex creation of public value (Bovaird & Loeffler, 2012). (See also Nabatchi, Sancino, & Sicilia, 2017). In form and effect, social-welfare provision through social entrepreneurship can be usefully seen as the result of the joint effort – that is, the coproduction of regular producers (i.e., government) and consumer producers (i.e., citizen producers-social entrepreneurs) – in producing social change from the bottom-up. Thus, Part 2 establishes that social entrepreneurship is a kind of coproduction called here “coproduced social policy.”

Part 3 builds on the notion of co-produced social policy of Part 2. As a direct result of social entrepreneurship being coproduced social policy, this paper also argues for the necessity of active governmental involvement in social entrepreneurship. Government must be actively involved in social entrepreneurship precisely because citizens are directly involved in coproduced social policy. The coproductive element of coproduced social policy entails participatory policy making as citizen producers-social entrepreneurs are at least in part producing social welfare for themselves, their communities, and their fellow citizens. Social entrepreneurship often operates beyond the democratic constraints of a constitutional government and the discipline of markets. Even considering its cross-sectoral properties, social entrepreneurs operate primarily in civil society, that is, that space between government and markets. Contemporary social entrepreneurship thus is a largely unregulated, unchecked activity (Frank & Shockley, 2016) that is vulnerable to abuse despite the best of intentions (e.g., Karim, 2011). A vibrant civil society can help mitigate abuses stemming from social entrepreneurship, but even that is not a substitute for a constitutionally-constrained government with sufficient state capacity. A democratic, representative government must be actively involved in social entrepreneurship to ensure due process and inclusion as well as protecting citizen rights. The paper’s conclusion then briefly touches on the centrality of state capacity in active governmental involvement in social entrepreneurship as coproduced social policy. The extended argument is not only that social entrepreneurship is co-produced social policy, but also that the participation of citizens in coproducing their own social welfare necessitates active governmental involvement.

ISIRC ID: I294

Name	Gordon E. Shockley
Institution	Arizona State University
Title	The Light and Dark Sides of Social Entrepreneurship
Authors	Craig Talmage, Patsy Kraeger, Peter M. Frank, Gordon E. Shockley
Abstract	<p>Social entrepreneurship is fundamentally about social change. But there can be good, or <i>light</i>, social change and bad, or <i>dark</i>, social change. What can ensure that good social change occurs? We begin this paper by exploring the likelihood that personal ethical positions are vital to producing good social change, such as those of the character Aeneas in Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i> (Shockley & Frank, 2010) or the character Father Zosima in Dostoevsky's <i>Brothers Karamazov</i> (Shockley & Frank, 2012). Yet, personal ethical positions of course are insufficient beyond immediate activity. In recent years, social entrepreneurship has become appropriately recognized worldwide for the social good that it has produced across the globe, such as those nurtured produced by Ashoka and the Grameen family of ventures of Muhammad Yunus that lead to the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 (Yunus & Weber, 2007). After a sketch our approach to the concept of social entrepreneurship based on the work of Joseph Schumpeter (1950) and Israel Kirzner (1997), we will first discuss social entrepreneurship as a force for social good on a larger, Schumpeterian scale. There is nothing inherent to the idea and practice of social entrepreneurship that ensures that it produces only social good. The polycentric, decentralized, bottom-up structures within which social entrepreneurship occurs mitigates to some extent the risks of abuse (Frank & Shockley, 2016). But they cannot systematically prevent and stop abuses. In short, social entrepreneurship could be a force for social bad as well social good. This paper offers a philosophical conceptualization of social entrepreneurship along the dimensions of intentions (natural law) and consequences (utilitarianism) that incorporates both the light and dark sides of social entrepreneurship.</p>

ISIRC ID: I295

Name	Gavin Reid
Institution	Edinburgh University
Title	Transforming the lives of young people disaffected with mainstream school? A Freirean critique of sport social enterprise and alternative education
Authors	Gavin Reid
Abstract	<p>An under-examined issue within the emerging 'sport for change' agenda is the contribution of sport organisations to the educational attainment and experiences of vulnerable pupils (Morgan & Bush, 2016; Morgan & Parker, 2017; Spaaij & Jeanes, 2013; Spaaij et al, 2016). A critical appreciation of this is important as local government budget cuts are leading to the closure of Pupil Referral Units and thus opportunities for third sector organisations to fill these gaps in the local educational landscape. This paper uses the writings of Paolo Freire (Freire, 1970 & 1973) and critical scholars of alternative and mainstream education (Ball, 2003; Bascio & Maton, 2016; Bauman, 2004; Hilton, 2006; McGregor & Mills, 2012; Mills et al, 2013; Smyth & Wrigley, 2013) to assess whether a sport social enterprise's alternative school exhibits aspects of critical pedagogy, while holding a mirror to mainstream education over the centrality of love, respect and belonging when addressing the educational needs of disadvantaged young people. It does this through semi-structured interviews with alternative school staff, local headteachers, teachers, pupil support staff, parents and pupils. With pressures on schools and pupils to perform in high stakes tests and exam league tables, this study highlights the importance of the initial referral process and pupils obtaining educational qualifications in avoiding the alternative school becoming a dumping ground for 'under-performing' pupils. The small size of the alternative school, combined with its youth work orientation, changed the power relationship between educator and pupil from that experienced within mainstream schools. The study assesses the extent to which sport provided a 'hook' to entice pupils to the alternative school and, in the curriculum, as a vehicle to expose pupils to injustices at the local, national and global level that could be related to their life situations.</p>

ISIRC ID: I297

Name	Julia Naranjo-Valencia
Institution	Universidad Nacional de Colombia
Title	Social innovation as a strategy for economic and social survival. Case study in population victim of armed conflict in Colombia
Authors	Naranjo-Valencia Julia, Trujillo-Henao, Felipe, Ocampo-Wilches, Ana
Abstract	<p>The purpose of this case study is to understand the agency process (Cajaiba-Santana, 2014; Giddens, 1995) employed by forcibly displaced populations in a rural community in the Caldas department of Colombia. Concretely, the economic and social survival strategies implemented in order to confront the effects of the armed conflict in daily life, which constitute social innovations, are examined. Said comprehension reflects an interest in valuing and learning about survivors' agency experiences. By way of these voices, dialogue processes may be generated to support the goals of the peace-building process in Colombia. Social innovation is understood from the perspective of Philips (2015), which comprehends social entrepreneurship within a social innovation system. This process is developed by way of methodological strategies including narrative encounters with survivors, focal groups, in-depth interviews with community leaders and individuals who have been forcibly displaced, and representatives of public and private institutions that intervene in the processes.</p> <p>The present investigation is considered pertinent, given the social conditions in which Colombia is immersed, regarding care and assistance for victims of the armed conflict. It employs a novel approach, which permits the provision of an alternative view of those programs which promote recuperation and social and economic reparation processes in said population.</p> <p>This document contributes to the generation of knowledge in the "Communities and Resilience" and "Regional and Geographical Aspects of Social Innovation" investigative lines, given that it intends to understand, through this case study, how rural communities and population victims of armed conflict have been resilient through the development of social and economic survival strategies. Likewise establish what factors favor or hinder those experiences that are constituted in social innovations.</p>

ISIRC ID: I298

Name	Jennifer Ferrell
Institution	The University of the West of England
Title	Intergenerational playgroups: An opportunity for older adults to support new parents?
Authors	Jennifer Ferrell
Abstract	<p>In the last century, societal changes have meant that more generations are living apart and interacting less, which may result in less support and understanding across generations, as well as an increase in feelings of loneliness and isolation (Burke, 2018). Research on intergenerational contact has found that activities shared among multiple generations can be beneficial for the health and wellbeing for older adults and can increase positive attitudes in young people toward aging and older people (see Gualano et al., 2017 for a review). However, because many intergenerational programmes are organised through schools or co-located nurseries (Canedo-Garcia et al, 2017; Christian et al, 2014; Gualano et al., 2017), the perspectives of and effects on the generation in the middle, including parents/carers, are not often studied. In addition to the benefits shown for the very young and old, intergenerational activity is potentially greatly beneficial for parents, specifically mothers, involved in these activities.</p> <p>Previous research has found that the transition to motherhood can be challenging due to an increased need for support, a sense of isolation and changes in self-identity (Davies & Harman, 2016; Wills & Petrakis, 2018). Although playgroups can provide a source of support and connection for mothers of infants and young children, some mothers may not engage in these groups due to issues such as anxiety, exclusion and judgement (Davies & Harman, 2016; Mulcahy et al., 2010). In this ongoing study, the intergenerational playgroup model is explored as a way to engage mothers in activities that may decrease isolation and enhance the sense of self, viewing the older adults involved as a source of support and partners in building meaningful interactions for mothers of young children rather than just the recipients of the benefits of these interactions. Themes emerging from qualitative interviews of mothers participating in an intergenerational playgroup will be discussed.</p>

ISIRC ID: I300

Name	Julie Adair
Institution	Glasgow Caledonian University
Title	Sharing our Stories: Bridging the Digital Divide in Social Innovation
Authors	Julie Adair, Mandy Bratton, Darelle van Greunen
Abstract	<p>The Canadian author and activist, Margaret Atwood, has written, “Powerlessness and silence go together.” This paper will tell the story of an exciting undertaking, “Common Good First” (CGF), an international, multi-partner effort to give voice to social impact projects, connecting social innovators to each other and to the resources needed to advance and scale their efforts. Launched initially in South Africa, with funding from the EU’s Erasmus+ fund, CGF leverages collaboration amongst an international set of higher education institutions, led by Glasgow Caledonian University, deep knowledge of the digital landscape within South Africa and globally, and local ingenuity to build technological capacities and a global digital platform to showcase local community problem-solvers and solutions.</p> <p>Digital storytelling is rapidly becoming a popular and powerful tool used in a wide variety of contexts and for an equally wide variety of purposes. It has already been implemented in South Africa within the Sonke Gender Justice project (Reed and Hill, 2010) and a needs-based analysis of vulnerable community groups in Cape Town (Stoltenkamp, Siebrits, Kies and Braaf, 2015).</p> <p>CGF utilizes digital storytelling as both a process and a product. Social innovators are not only given the opportunity to produce their story, but more importantly, are trained in e-skills that can be transferred to other contexts and shared with others in the community. Moreover, through the process they are connected to other social innovators both locally and in time, globally, with whom they can collaborate and partner.</p> <p>With funding from the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union, the project has designed a workshop process to develop storytelling modules that can be used to not only heighten the visibility of innovative solutions and those who create them, but can build e-skills and digital literacy within local communities. Specially-created modules are being integrated into four digital labs in three South African provinces, which will be both mobile and based on campus.</p> <p>In this session, we will present the vision for Common Good First and progress on the project to date – with accompanying data - as the project in South Africa will be fully operational by October 2019. We will describe in detail the workshop and modules developed for use in the South African context. Finally, we will outline the plans to scale this platform and its associated work to empower social innovators globally.</p>

ISIRC ID: I301

Name	Kelly Hall
Institution	University of Birmingham
Title	Care in Crisis: Innovation in English Care Markets
Authors	Kelly Hall, Catherine Needham
Abstract	<p>English social care is facing a crisis; growing demand from an ageing population combined with significant funding cuts has led to a strain on traditional care provision. The 2014 Care Act placed a requirement on local authorities in England to create care markets that stimulate provider innovation and diversity in order to offer choice and control to all people using services. This includes developing a market of 'non-traditional' care services that requires both local authorities and providers to become more innovative in their approach to care. This paper explores innovation in care markets and where this innovation stems from. It suggests and investigates three hypotheses. The first is that innovation in the care sector stems from the state or requires state intervention; the second is that innovation comes from care providers; and third that people who use services are central to any care innovations.</p> <p>This paper draws on a three year Department of Health and Social Care funded study that involved three phases: first, a mapping of local care markets; second, a national survey of all English local authorities and 68 interviews with national stakeholders; and third, case studies of eight English Local authorities involving 40 interviews with service providers and 288 interviews with service users and carers. The research uses a participatory approach whereby people who use services and their carers led the local interviews. Drawing on this empirical research, the paper explores where innovation stems from, focusing on Local Authority commissioning practices, provider creativity and co-production in care.</p>

ISIRC ID: I306

Name	Darelle Van Greunen
Institution	Nelson Mandela University
Title	Digital Health: A solution to Tuberculosis as a Global Public Health Emergency
Authors	Darelle van Greunen, Alida Veldsman
Abstract	<p>Tuberculosis (TB), the airborne disease caused by <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>, remains one of the largest global public health challenges. With an estimated 10.4 million new cases and 1.8 million fatalities every year, tuberculosis (TB) is globally the main cause of human death due to an infectious disease. TB is a disease of poverty, and is partially driven by HIV co-infection, particularly in Southern Africa.</p> <p>Apart from this gender disparity between persons who have TB, there is also a global geographical disparity. Only seven countries namely India, Indonesia, China, Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria and South Africa, accounted for 64% of all new cases of TB in 2016. During the same year, 1.7 million people died of TB and the disease still ranks in the top 10 leading causes of death worldwide (World Health Organization, 2017).</p> <p>TB also remains a huge contributor to the burden of disease in South Africa. TB has resulted in an estimated mortality rate of 41 per 100 000 persons and when only those persons with both HIV and TB are considered, this rates escalates to 181 per 100 000 persons (World Health Organization, 2018).</p> <p>Poor access to facilities, especially for the most impoverished and/or marginalized segments of the population, stigma attached to the disease, and unspecific symptoms are the main reasons why TB remains a global public health emergency. One of the major problems for TB control is the lack of a universally effective compliance model. Because TB is transmitted from person-to-person through the air, TB is of particular concern in today's era of globalization, rapid urbanization and migration.</p> <p>This paper focuses on disruptive innovation to leverage digital technologies in the fight against tuberculosis. WHO has been supporting the use of ICT in surveillance, patient care, programme management, advocacy and eLearning for some time.</p>

ISIRC ID: I308

Name	Hyun Shin
Institution	Hanyang University, Seoul, South Korea
Title	University and Collective Impact: A Case of Ashoka Changemaker Campus, Hanyang University
Authors	Hyun Shin
Abstract	<p>To better address social problems in a community, a good partnership among the local institutions is important. Accordingly, constructs such as public-private partnership or collective impact become popular, emphasizing the importance of collaboration among public, private and civil sectors in the community. It has been widely known that a university can have strong economic and social impacts in its community (Bonner, 1968; Glasson, 2003). However, what and how a university can do to make collaboration work for generating bigger impacts is not clear yet. In this study, we perform a case study of Hanyang University by examining its collective impact initiatives based on the Collective Impact Framework (CIF) as proposed by Kania and Kramer (2011). We find that key elements of CIF including common agenda, shared measurement, mutual reinforcement, and open communication are all important even in the university-involved collaboration project. Moreover, we argue that a university can play a role of a backbone coordinating organization taking advantage of its neutrality, openness, and expertise. The importance of incentive mechanism design among the key partners and the usefulness of global network will also be discussed.</p>

ISIRC ID: I309

Name	Josephine Balzac-Arroyo
Institution	Rollins College, Department of Social Entrepreneurship
Title	Right to Resist: Law Meets Activism in the Climate Justice Movement
Authors	Josephine Balzac-Arroyo
Abstract	<p>The U.S. climate movement has taken an innovative approach to traditional methods of activism by combining legal theories and lawsuits to achieve climate justice for vulnerable communities and future generations. By utilizing established legal doctrines, lawyers and activists are taking a strong stance against the U.S. government's bold decision to deny that climate change is real and adamantly refuse to implement policies to reduce carbon emissions. The U.S. decision to not ratify the Paris Agreement and withdraw, has forced climate activists to fight for a better world through non-violent resistance. The Climate Defense Project is a social enterprise that fills the gap in the legal landscape by supporting front-line climate activists. Co-Founders Kelsey Skaggs and Alice Cherry are both Echoing Green 2018 Climate Fellows. Their legal strategies apply the necessity defense in cases of civil disobedience undertaken to combat climate change by creating political change and social progress. The research objectives are to: 1) model a legal social enterprise that is filling the gaps of traditional lawyering and creating a social good by combining activism and legal practice; 2) determine the appropriateness of the right to resist and the defense necessity in both theory and practice in creating political progress for climate action; and 3) how the Climate Defense Project is advancing UNSDG 13, Climate Action, specifically target 13.2. The methodology of the research paper will include a thorough legal analysis of U.S. and international laws, cases, and defenses, collecting qualitative data through interviews of the Climate Defense Project team, climate activists, and lawyers in support of the defense necessity, and a literature review in this field. This paper will exemplify transcending traditional legal borders by connecting the right to resist theory through the defense necessity in actual legal practice which creates a social innovation of advancing climate action.</p>

ISIRC ID: I310

Name	Priscilla Chueng-Nainby
Institution	The University of Edinburgh and Edinburgh-Shenzhen Creative Exchange
Title	Theatre for Social Innovation: Producing an interactive theatre to empower children in China through service design
Authors	Priscilla Chueng-Nainby, Xue Pei, Pao Chang Tsai, Ana Wu, Jennifer Fan, John Lee
Abstract	<p>Theatre is a useful tool for co-designing with communities (Brandt and Grunnet 2000). This paper presents a social innovation project in China through a co-production of children interactive theatre using service design tools.</p> <p>Extending first author's work in co-design for social innovation (Chueng-Nainby 2017; Chueng-Nainby, Fassi, and Xiao 2015; Chueng-Nainby and Lee 2018; Chueng-Nainby, Lin, and Hu 2015; Preez et al. 2015; Ptakauskaite, Chueng-Nainby, and Pain 2016), the research explores the practicality of a professional theatre to be participatory-led with a team of director, artists, educators, technologists; while actively engaging the government and the public in the service. The immersive theatre was commissioned by the city of Shenzhen, with a practical aim in promoting creative children education in China. The theatre with six sell-out shows also doubled up as an interactive multimedia exhibition as part of the annual Shenzhen Creative December programme.</p> <p>We adapted the story of the Wizard of Oz as a journey of love, courage and wisdom - co-created with the team using service design tools; and tested by school children. Children aged four to eight years took on the journey led by the actors to rescue the white witch, while their parents watched them from a surveillance TV. Children ends the journey on stage to co-create a embodied language on love, courage and wisdom – facilitated by first author who also played the green wizard.</p> <p>Adopting action research for design (Yang and Sung 2016), first two authors led service design workshops and collecting data using questionnaires and ethnographic observation (Davies 1999; Bryman 2004). Initial outcomes analysed from video recordings depict the children are easily engaged while the parents feedback on their independence. This paper will present the success and challenges of these learned insights as an important contribution to the practice of social innovation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I314

Name	Deborah Burand
Institution	New York University School of Law
Title	“Building the Case” for Social Impact and Innovations that Span Disciplines
Authors	Deborah Burand
Abstract	<p>As the faculty co-director of the Grunin Center for Law and Social Entrepreneurship at NYU School of Law, I have seen firsthand growing law student demand for curricular and extracurricular activities that build the skills and knowledge necessary to launch a successful social impact career. To respond to this demand our educational horizons need to expand far beyond the legal discipline. Just as the “wicked” problems of society require multidisciplinary approaches and innovations, so too must our educational offerings at the law school. Law students seeking careers in social impact need to learn how to work effectively on teams composed of professionals from a range of disciplines. And students from other disciplines need to learn how to make best use of their legal counterparts.</p> <p>In early 2019, with funding from the Omidyar Network, the Grunin Center embarked on a collaboration with the Wagner School of Public Policy at NYU to create the first of a suite of multidisciplinary case studies that show how actors from many disciplines have worked together to tackle some of the world’s most challenging problems. The pilot case study tells the creation story of the world’s first impact investment fund for housing microfinance – the Microbuild Fund - which was launched by Habitat for Humanity International in 2012 and has since invested nearly \$100 million into microfinance housing initiatives around the globe.</p> <p>This article describes the motivations and methodologies used in building a multidisciplinary case study for use in experiential classrooms across or within schools of law, public policy, and business. Although much has been written about how to create effective case studies for higher education, this article breaks ground by examining the lessons learned from building a social impact case study that spans disciplines.</p>

ISIRC ID: I316

Name	Darelle Van Greunen
Institution	Nelson Mandela University
Title	Female Youth Addressing HIV and AIDS Education Through Digital Storytelling and the Use of WhatsApp
Authors	P Mujyambere, C Jordaan, A du Plessis, D Van Greunen
Abstract	<p>HIV education and prevention programmes are implemented and continue to be implemented throughout the world. However, despite decades of HIV and AIDS education and prevention programmes, 70% of young people in sub-Saharan Africa still lack adequate HIV prevention knowledge (UNICEF 2015). It is thus evident that a great deal still has to be done to address HIV and AIDS education effectively.</p> <p>The current generation of young people spend most of their time on the internet, computer and mobile devices. Prof. Jan du Toit, Director of the African Centre for HIV/AIDS Management at Stellenbosch University holds the view that: “The point where social media and mobile technology converge with innovation is where we need to focus our collective efforts in the HIV prevention response to ensure that our young people are not left behind in our endeavour to halt the spread of this epidemic”.</p> <p>Against this background, digital storytelling is an educational tool worth exploring for promoting HIV and AIDS education among the youth. Smeda et al. (2014) consider digital storytelling as a powerful tool that can create more engaging and exciting teaching and learning environments. Digital storytelling has shown potential to empower learners in the classroom to share their thoughts (Ohler, 2006). Ohler (2013) further asserts that digital storytelling caters for the learners whose skills might not fit into the traditional academic mode. In creating their digital stories digital storytellers “learn to conduct research on a topic, ask questions, organize their ideas, express opinions, and construct meaningful narratives”.</p> <p>In this paper, we will explore the utilisation of digital storytelling alongside WhatsApp in a participatory culture to create a space for youth peers to engage with a view to promote further understanding of the prevention of HIV and AIDS and as such bring about change in the life styles of youth and subsequently in their community.</p>

ISIRC ID: I318

Name	Tina M. Facca Miess
Institution	John Carroll University
Title	Measuring Impact at the Margins: Predicting Transformation in Quality of Life for Beneficiaries of Jesuit Worldwide Learning Higher Education at the Margins
Authors	Tina M. Facca Miess, Nicholas J.C. Santos SJ
Abstract	<p>In light of increased corporate engagement in low-income markets, characterized as the base-of-the-pyramid market, Santos and Lacznia (2009b) develop a normative ethical framework labeled as the Integrative Justice Model (IJM). The IJM postulates five inter-related components that are essential for treating poor consumers in a fair and just manner. These five elements are: 1) authentic engagement without exploitative intent; (2) co-creation of value; (3) investment in future consumption; (4) genuine interest representation of stakeholders; and (5) focus on long-term profit management. The elements are arrived at through an examination of thirteen frameworks in moral philosophy, marketing theory, management frameworks as well as religious doctrine. Here we analyze Jesuit Worldwide Learning: Higher Education at the Margins (JWL) through the lens of the Integrative Justice Model (IJM) with a special focus on transformation in quality of life (TQL). While tertiary education clearly facilitates employment opportunities, the organization (JWL) focuses on developing leaders who will stay in or return to their communities as transformative leaders and change agents. Longitudinal, qualitative research is critical to assessing long-term impact, yet what research methods can help the organization validate its shorter-term impact so as to satisfy funders that their resources are well-spent and yielding transformative results?</p> <p>Given the organizational cornerstone of amplifying the voices of its stakeholders, online surveys were completed by students and alumni beneficiaries. Scaled questions, based on the IJM, measured attitudes and behaviors regarding perceptions of the organization’s impact on the individual respondent. We will discuss an innovative twist to using traditional multivariate regression analyses to identify the significant predictors of transformation in quality of life (TQL) for student and alumni beneficiaries. To achieve impact on TQL, the organization is thus guided to focus on and continue to measure these predictors including <i>responsibility to community, values-alignment, relevant programs and services, and viewing challenges as opportunities for innovation.</i></p>

ISIRC ID: I319

Name	Slawomir Pasikowski
Institution	University of Lodz, Faculty of Educational Science , Faculty of Economics and Sociology
Title	How to Measure the Implementation of Grassroots Social Innovations and Attitude Toward Them?
Authors	Slawomir Pasikowski, Katarzyna Karolina Zajda
Abstract	<p>The first aim of this presentation is to discuss the authors' model of the process of implementing grassroots social innovations by NGOs. The model refers critically to that of Cajaiba-Santana. The second aim is to present the research tools for measuring the implementation of this kind of innovations. Finally, the third aim is to present the chosen results of two validation studies: on the Inventory of Attitudes Towards Social Innovation, and on the Index of Implementation of Grassroots Product-Oriented Social Innovation (both conducted on public institution employees and members of non-governmental organizations located in rural areas in Poland). The presentation is based on the findings of a project "Local Systems of Social Innovations in Rural Areas" financed by Grant no. 015/19/D/HS6/00690 from the National Science Centre, Krakow, Poland. It contributes to the methodological debate on social innovations in the context of NGOs activity.</p>

ISIRC ID: I320

Name	Néstor Vercher
Institution	Research Institute for Local Development – University of Valencia (Spain)
Title	Social innovation and socio-environmental conflicts in Mediterranean Spain
Authors	Néstor Vercher, Cristina Herraiz, Javier Esparcia
Abstract	<p>Socio-environmental conflicts are analysed from different disciplines, but little attention is given to social innovation and its role in these processes. The aim of this article is to better understand how socially innovative initiatives emerge in specific local contexts providing new solutions to socio-environmental conflicts. The research implements a territorial approach based on a case study (Alianza Mar Blava) in a Spanish rural-urban area (Ibiza-Formentera) where several transnational companies attempted to carry out oil exploratory drillings. The methodology consists of a qualitative analysis and social network analysis of 35 in-depth interviews with key stakeholders. Main findings highlight the potential of social innovation as a process of delineation and coordination of territorial actors in order to challenge environmental threats. New and better relationships have been developed within the local community and beyond, resulting in a scaling-up process, internal replicability and a new governance mechanism to manage a structural change towards local sustainability.</p>

ISIRC ID: I321

Name	Rashedur Chowdhury
Institution	Southampton Business School, University of Southampton
Title	Violence, Development, and the Smell of the Soil: Social Innovation of What
Authors	Rashedur Chowdhury
Abstract	<p>There are aspects of violence which are committed by firms in a sophisticated way. To this end, I argue that, since firms and their influential agents (who often work as third parties and claim neutrality) participate in designing and performing violent activities under an influence of ideological beliefs, certain aspects of violence are difficult to trace. In other words, it is not always easy to point out exactly which powerful actors did what to result in violence such as injury and killing. Because of this limited traceability of actions, certain consequences of such violence remain invisible for a long period of time. However, such violence has devastating effects which go beyond the physical and mental harm suffered by the victim, affecting even the socio-emotional situations of marginalized people. Accordingly, I conceptualize a form of violence with limited traceability and invisible negative consequences, which is termed as insensitive violence. By doing so, I also discuss the misinterpretations of development perspectives which also includes ideas such as social innovation that encourage recursive use of insensitive violence at the expense of environmental damage and emotional degradation of marginalized communities.</p>

ISIRC ID: I322

Name	Rashedur Chowdhury
Institution	Southampton Business School, University of Southampton
Title	Addressing the Misrepresentation of Marginalized Groups
Authors	Rashedur Chowdhury
Abstract	<p>The misrepresentation of marginalized groups is a long-lasting problem. I argue that meta-ignorance and meta-insensitivity are the key elements influencing the reoccurrence of the misrepresentation of marginalized groups in management and organization research. Meta-ignorance is incorrect epistemic attitudes (e.g., arrogance, laziness, and closed-mindedness), which enable researchers to be ignorant about issues like contextual history and emotional and political aspects of a social problem. Researcher meta-ignorance can be a permanent feature, given how researchers define, locate and make use of their epistemic positionality and privilege. In contrast, meta-insensitivity is a special issue that arises when researchers miss multiple opportunities to capture valuable aspects of marginalized groups' voices or their life experiences and expectations. The problem of meta-insensitivity during fieldwork is more serious, because researchers—despite their apparent willingness to be innovative—fail to understand how to be sensitive toward marginalized groups. The perpetuation of these elements of misrepresentation can contribute to long-lasting negative consequences for marginalized groups. To counter this problem, I conceptualize nuanced and interrelated mechanisms, such as collaborative imageries, multi-sited approaches and the mobilization of academic anxiety, so that negative consequences for marginalized groups are avoided.</p>

ISIRC ID: I325

Name	John Lee
Institution	The University of Edinburgh
Title	Social Innovation with Homeless Communities: Towards a Self-Organising Data-driven Design Service System
Authors	Priscilla Chueng-Nainby, Ning Ren, John Lee
Abstract	<p>Homelessness is a social problem beyond housing - it's associated with poverty, mental issues, drug abuse, broken relationships, poor education background and lack of skills. We need a transitional resocialisation program to guide homeless community back from the periphery (Bruhn, 2011). This paper reports a digital innovation project on homelessness with the CRISIS, to enable social transformation through a self-organising service system.</p> <p>A series of design-led workshop, fieldwork, observations and interviews with the homeless community in Edinburgh. The initial observation revealed a support system that is mediated by the charities with very limited connection between: the government, public with the homeless community. Literature review and insights gathered such as negative public impression on homeless community and the dynamics between the public services and charitable organisations led to the design of "hometribute" - a homeless-centred digital service platform (Rhoades et al., 2017) for the parties to self-organised events for resocialisation (Tsai & Rosenheck, 2012).</p> <p>Hometribute is essentially data-driven through a recommendation framework to achieve self-organisation. The event organisation is operated by a collaborative content filtering algorithm initiated by potential contributors while the system scopes the open data for opportunities empowered by a semantic web technology . The contribution lies in the adaptation of a recommendation framework for the collaborative filtering algorithm.</p> <p>Drawing from our work on social innovation with communities (Ptakauskaite, Chueng-Nainby, and Pain 2016; Preez et al. 2015; Chueng-Nainby et al. 2016; Chueng-Nainby, Lin, and Hu 2015; Chueng-Nainby and Lee 2018; Chueng-Nainby and Gong 2013; Chueng-Nainby, Fassi, and Xiao 2015; Chueng-Nainby 2014), we present the co-design journey using service design process (Yang and Sung 2016; Meroni and Sangiorgi 2012; Chueng-Nainby et al. 2016; Chueng-Nainby and Lee 2017) with the homeless community and Crisis alongside the usability evaluation.</p>

ISIRC ID: I326

Name	Bobby Macaulay
Institution	Glasgow Caledonian University
Title	'To buy or not to buy': Assessing the motivations and justifications for rural communities in Scotland to pursue community landownership
Authors	Macaulay, B., Steiner, A., Donaldson, C., McHugh, N
Abstract	<p>Community Land Trusts (CLTs) have been claimed to improve the resilience of rural communities in Scotland, both through reacting to external shocks and 'bouncing forward' to proactively protect against potential threats (Henderson et al., 2018; Skerratt, 2013). Relatedly, community landownership has been claimed to lead to, amongst others, economic sustainability, energy independence, population retention and increased opportunities for employment and affordable housing, as well as a cultural reconnection between people and the land (Bryan and Westbrook, 2014; Mackenzie et al., 2004; McMorran et al., 2014; Satsangi, 2009). Despite this, and wide-ranging legislative mechanisms providing funding and opportunity to support buyouts, only a small minority of communities with the ability to pursue community landownership have chosen to do so (Moore and McKee, 2013).</p> <p>Forming part of a doctoral study exploring the perceived health effects of community landownership, this research considers the motivations and justifications for pursuing, or not pursuing, community landownership. The research consisted of 30 semi-structured interviews with various stakeholders, including those living in community-owned, privately-owned and publicly-owned estates.</p> <p>The findings of this research indicate that various stakeholders recognise the potential positive impacts of possessing the control and security considered necessary to drive social and economic development in the community. However, often due to support for the current landowner and fear of a detrimental effect of community landownership on social cohesion, others felt that it was unnecessary and may damage the social, economic and cultural interests of the community.</p> <p>These findings contribute to our understanding of why certain communities choose to pursue community landownership while others do not, despite having the means to do so. This may have implications for how the concept of an 'empowered' community can be understood, and whether the target of communities owning one million acres of land by 2020 (The Scottish Government, 2015) is achievable, or indeed desirable.</p>

ISIRC ID: I328

Name	Richard J. Hewitt
Institution	James Hutton Institute
Title	Social innovation and community energy: the European experience
Authors	Richard J. Hewitt, Nicholas Bradley, Andrea Baggio Compagnucci, Carla Barlagne, Andrzej Ceglaz, Roger Cremades, Margaret McKeen, Ilona M. Otto, Bill Slee
Abstract	<p>Community energy (CE) has an important part to play in the worldwide transition to cleaner energy systems. In this paper, we investigate European CE through the lens of Social Innovation (SI). Broadly, three main phases of SI in CE can be identified. The environmental movements of the 1960s and the “oil shocks” of the 1970s provided the catalyst for a series of innovative societal responses around energy and self-sufficiency. These first wave CE innovations included cooperatives (e.g. in Sweden and Germany), who financed and managed risks for RE developments in the absence of support from governments and banks. A second wave of SI relates to the mainstreaming of RE and associated government support mechanisms. In former communist countries of central and eastern Europe (Poland, former East Germany) CE development was hindered by societal mistrust of cooperative movements for their association with the state socialism of the past. In Scotland, UK, strong public support was given to CE, and a new form, the Community Development Trust, emerged and was later replicated elsewhere in the UK.</p> <p>The third phase of CE innovation relates to the societal response to the Great Recession that began in 2007-8 and lasted most of the subsequent decade. Though climate change had become a pressing concern, CE initiatives formed around this time were also strongly focused around democratization of energy and citizen empowerment in the context of rising energy prices, a weak economy, and a production and supply system dominated by excessively powerful multinational energy firms. CE initiatives today are more diverse than at any time previously, and though seriously constrained by mainstream energy policy in most countries, are likely to continue to act as incubators for pioneering initiatives addressing virtually all aspects of energy.</p>

ISIRC ID: I329

Name	Richard J. Hewitt
Institution	James Hutton Institute
Title	The transformative role of actor interactions: new approaches to the climate policy narrative.
Authors	Richard J. Hewitt, Klaus Hasselmann, Dmitry Kovalevsky, Roger Cremades
Abstract	<p>Despite much attention, both in the media and in scientific literature, the various global climate policy goals agreed upon in international climate conferences like the 2015 Paris agreement, lack implementation. The narrative around global climate policy is very strongly focused on gradual reduction of emissions through application of policies and targets, at the expense of alternative perspectives. Neither is it certain that these kinds of global agreements, on their own, can deliver ambitious changes to systemic issues (see e.g. Helm 2012). In this paper, we argue that this dominant narrative of gradual change does not reflect current knowledge about the system, and as such, is a poor guide to policy. Instead, we argue in favour of a non-incrementalist, complex systems view of the climate policy narrative. We support our argument by adapting the well-known system dynamic modelling framework to try to quantify the effect of actor behaviour on climate policy objectives, rather than, as in some conventional models, looking at only economics and emissions. In this way, we use our model to suggest, not what hypothetical actors should do, but what real actors are likely to do, on the basis of an analysis of their current and recent past behaviour. We calibrate our model with real-world data for the case of Spain, a country that has seen remarkable recent change in its climate policy. Our results suggest that efforts to meet global climate goals will likely not succeed unless a stronger emphasis is given on negotiating the balance of power between actors. The picture that emerges suggests that the focus of climate policy needs to shift from expecting actors and institutions to meet targets, to changing the way actors and institutions behave so that the required transformation can emerge.</p>

ISIRC ID: I330

Name	Bill Slee
Institution	The Rural Development Company
Title	Social innovation in community energy: A comparative analysis of different Scottish models and their social economic and environmental impacts
Authors	Bill Slee
Abstract	<p>Scotland has been a seedbed for social innovation in community energy, but both the policy context and institutional architectures for community engagement have changed rapidly in the last decade (Harnmijer, Toke and Slee 2017). The major public support for renewable energy in the UK began in 2002 and has evolved significantly, with the latest policy development tending to make it less likely rather than more likely that social innovation can find a niche within the current support ecosystem. The early development of community energy in Scotland was underpinned by support from Community Energy Scotland, who favoured the use of a community development trust as the institutional vehicle to support individual community projects. More recently cooperative structures have emerged as the favoured vehicle of community engagement. The tapering off of Feed in Tariffs and the suspension of support for on-shore wind has made social innovation in community energy much more challenging (Berka et al. 2017; Slee and Harnmeijer 2017). This paper will compare and contrast four models of social innovation in community energy: wholly owned development trust ventures; shared ownership ventures with community development trusts as the vehicle; cooperative ownership renewables projects (normally through Community Benefit Societies); and cooperative shareholdings in shared ownership ventures. There are likely to be profoundly different impacts and outcomes of these different models on society economy and environment. We will develop a scoresheet approach to compare and contrast the four identified models. We will also consider the adequacy of the current support ecosystem for community energy in Scotland and the factors that drive successful social innovation in this field.</p>

ISIRC ID: I332

Name	Matthew Lane
Institution	University of Edinburgh
Title	Delivering affordable low-carbon homes in the UK; understanding the social innovations behind Group and Custom Built housing projects
Authors	Dan van der Horst, Matthew Lane
Abstract	<p>The UK has been a slow adopter of energy efficiency measures in domestic buildings. Ambitions to ensure that new built homes are built to zero carbon standards have been expressed by policy makers but subsequent targets have been abandoned. This failure cannot be fully understood without examining the wider issues with the UK housing sector, including the high costs of land and the stagnating delivery of affordable new-built homes. Housing shortage means that it is a sellers market and the sector is dominated by large companies building speculatively, delivering large uniform housing estates without incentives or interest to exceed the minimum legal requirements for energy efficiency. This paper seeks to examine the slow emergence of an 'alternative' sub-sector in the UK. Often associated with pioneering initiatives in countries like Germany and the Netherlands, Group and Custom Build (GCB) homes offer a promising route to deliver more diverse, bespoke and low carbon homes and neighbourhoods. We will discuss the scope for greater housing affordability through this route in the UK and the social innovations inherent in existing UK housing projects vis a vis the barriers experienced across this sub-sector, including those mentioned above. Our analysis includes efforts to unpick what constitutes innovation in the light of available evidence of techno-economic inefficiencies in speculative housing developments, illustrating that mature technologies can serve as analytical tools to define a aspirational baseline of what social innovation should seek to achieve.</p>

ISIRC ID: I334

Name	Douglas Mark Ponton
Institution	University of Catania
Title	The paradox of sustainability in the tourism industry
Authors	Douglas Mark Ponton, Vincenzo Asero
Abstract	<p>In tourism, the notion of sustainability, which first became widely diffused with the Brundtland Report (1987), generally refers to the protection of natural environments and cultural traditions. Advertising within tourism has increasingly accentuated eco-friendly aspects of products, emphasising interaction with natural environments and downplaying the harmful effects of tourism. In tourism, the term 'sustainable' should refer to activities that, as well as permitting tourists to visit places worthy of note and providing stimuli to local economies, also promote the long-term well-being of the areas affected (Blackstock 2005). However, in many recent cases, sustainability has been applied indiscriminately, to polluting cruise ships that use 'eco-friendly' detergent, for instance. The problem has practical implications in terms of the organisation and planning of tourist supply and marketing policies (Hall, 2011). From a critical (eco)linguistic perspective (Harré et al 1999, Stibbe 2014), our paper analyses tourist texts across a range of types; from eco-friendly products to others with serious levels of environmental impact.</p> <p>While tourism is undoubtedly one of the world's most important growth industries (Krippendorf 2007), recent events have drawn attention to its negative sides. For instance, cities across Europe have seen mass demonstrations protesting against the hordes who are periodically shipped in on massive liners, cause damage to urban environments and distort traditional local identities (Express online).</p> <p>Our interdisciplinary paper (Economics/Linguistics) offers two critical reflections: firstly, that responsible tourist service providers must balance the temptation to maximise rent-seeking activities with the need to preserve the natural and cultural resources of a territory; secondly, there appears a risk that the ecological connotations of the term 'sustainability' might disappear.</p> <p>Building on our recent research on sustainability in global cruise tourism (Asero and Ponton 2016, Asero and Skonieczny (2018), this paper explores these issues within the tourism industry more generally, in data taken from the Italian/global context.</p>

ISIRC ID: I335

Name	Elisa Ravazzoli
Institution	Eurac Research
Title	Women as agents of social innovation. Experiences of women's empowerment and community resilience in rural areas.
Authors	Dalla Torre Cristina, Marini Govigli Valentino, Alkhaled Sophie, Bengoumi Mohammed, Chorti Houda, Gramm Verena, Jack Sarah, Labidi Arbia, Melnykovich Mariana, Ravazzoli Elisa, Sfeir Patricia R, Zivojinovic Ivana, Gorriz Elena
Abstract	<p>In marginalized rural areas of Europe and Mediterranean basin, women actively participate in shaping local economic activities, fostering a more human and cooperative work environment. In turn, female participation helps them to be more autonomous and have a better status in their households and their communities (Coughlin and Thomas, 2012).</p> <p>In the contribution, we have selected initiatives in which women are the agency (i.e. the driver) of social innovation in rural areas for self and community empowerment towards sustainable development and resilience. These initiatives deal with a wide range of activities, including social farming, promotion of local products, forestry.</p> <p>The paper aims to analyse the process of reconfiguring/transformation of existing community social practices (social networks, governance arrangements, and attitudes). Moreover, it investigates the outcomes and impacts of such initiatives on women's empowerment and wellbeing as well as on community resilience. Leading research questions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- what characterizes women as agency of social innovation in terms of motivation, goals and social transformations they seek to create?- what characterizes women-led social innovation in terms of the process of transformation, outcomes and impacts on community resilience?- what conclusions can be derived on enabling or hindering contextual factors influencing the emergence of women-led social innovation? <p>By using a case study approach, the paper performs an analytical comparison of five social innovation initiatives, which were evaluated using the methodology developed in the EU funded H2020 project SIMRA – Social Innovation in Marginalised Rural Areas (www.simra-h2020.eu).</p>

ISIRC ID: I337

Name	Izabella Steinerowska-Streb
Institution	University of Economics in Katowice
Title	Exploring social activity of commercial enterprises in Poland
Authors	Izabella Steinerowska-Streb
Abstract	<p>This study focuses on social activities of commercial enterprises in Poland and it aims to explore whether Polish commercial businesses introduce social responsibility practices. The study also reveals the perception of commercial entrepreneurs towards social entrepreneurship. The findings of the study are based on a sample of 12 interviews with business wonders from small and medium enterprises (SME). The study shows that although the knowledge of Polish SME entrepreneurs about social entrepreneurship is limited, they do undertake actions that enhance social development of their communities. While doing so, they introduce a variety forms of social innovation. The study reveals that to enhance social impact of commercial businesses, more public support should be offer to promote the concept and practice of social entrepreneurship.</p>

ISIRC ID: I338

Name	Linda Odhiambo Hooper
Institution	University of Ulster
Title	Gender and Technology: Making Social Innovation Work for the Poor
Authors	Linda Odhiambo
Abstract	<p>Social Innovation (SI) as well as digitally developed SI are playing a critical role globally in solving complex contemporary social challenges and are gaining popularity in developing countries. SI has become influential in practice, scholarship and policy as the conceptual basis for organisations, from grassroots movements, Social Development Goals and the European Union strategy. In developing countries such as Kenya, social innovations come in many guises, at the core of which lies the application of digital solutions to resolve the emerging social problems of the day. The application of digitised solutions requires the development of both information and ICT literacy. Using data collected from my fieldwork, I will consider the effects of globalisation and internationalisation of national economies and the need for both information and ICT literacy, policies at play and the actual impact of these policies in practice. As societies are still grappling with inequalities such as gender, it seeks to expose-specific gaps created by gender disparity when it comes to education. These disparities are echoed in digital education and highlight specific disadvantages women experience in developing country contexts thus expressing the need for specific gender-based solutions.</p> <p>My research investigates and reports on SI impact on poverty which includes digital learning challenges and innovations in developing countries in Africa with focus on Kenya. In particular, the paper examines the policy and practice which facilitating and implementing best practice as well as the actual impact of these efforts on individuals. Given Kenya's developmental state, operationalising digital social solution prompts the querying digital SI possible contribution to sustainable social change. Significant for this study is that SI is that improves welfare and therefore human capabilities and that SI and also that it reaches its target only if the most vulnerable in the population are affected and integrated. SI innovation is popular in practice but there is limited research of its impact, an area this paper will contribute to.</p>

ISIRC ID: I340

Name	Alexandra GARABIGE
Institution	The French Institute for Demographic Studies
Title	Care for carers in France and Quebec: what capacity for social innovation?
Authors	Alexandra Garabige, Patrik Marier, Isabelle Van Pevenage
Abstract	<p>In France and Quebec, as in most industrialized countries, the demographic and financial constraints associated with aging converge to make family caregivers a central contributor to the care of seniors. Their diverse needs (for respite, information, training, work-life balance, economic...) result in many challenges for public authorities. Interestingly, Québec and France have put forth similar caregiving measures even though they operate within different socio-political contexts and welfare state classification. First, as an initial step, Québec (2012) and France (2016) have sought to recognize caregivers as valuable contributors to enhance the well-being of older adults and to sustain their autonomy. In both jurisdictions, this recognition is slowly emerging with legal texts, most notably within labour rights. Second, this recognition has been accompanied by a series of ad-hoc measures such as tax credits and additional respite opportunities.</p> <p>This paper proposes to study and compare the way French and Quebec policies towards family caregivers are operationalized (rights and policy instruments), with the objective of examining the conditions that favour the development of social innovations. Social innovation is understood as the ability to develop responses to new or poorly answered social needs. We describe these rights and policy instruments and study the logic explaining their implementation in their respective national frameworks and how the actors responsible for their deployment in the territories appropriate them. In addition, we explore how territorial specificities (demographic, political and socio-economic) affect these differentiated appropriations.</p> <p>This article is based on a literature review and a field survey conducted in France and Quebec in 6 territories. Over 100 Qualitative interviews were conducted with various actors involved in long term care and support for caregiver.</p>

ISIRC ID: I341

Name	Jamie Newth
Institution	University of Auckland Business School
Title	Entrepreneurial ecosystems for (and against) social entrepreneurship
Authors	Jamie Newth, Deborah Shepherd
Abstract	<p>Despite the growing body of research focusing on social entrepreneurship and social enterprises much less is understood about the ecosystems within which social entrepreneurial activity occurs. Indeed, while literature on entrepreneurial ecosystems continues to grow, it remains morally agnostic in the face of enduring social problems, climate change, and environmental degradation. The implied position of entrepreneurial ecosystem proponents seems to be, 'more of the same entrepreneurship but faster and with improving technology' will deliver societal wellbeing for which policy-makers and academics presumably see as ultimate goals. Put simply, there is a lack of consideration amongst researchers for the type of entrepreneurship our ecosystems are being 'designed' to support. If entrepreneurial ecosystems are considered 'a critical tool for creating resilient economies based on entrepreneurial innovation' (Spigel, 2015; p.49) then further consideration is needed to understand how the dominant logics of ecosystem incumbents, with their significant power and legitimacy imbalance, change and adapt or the extent to which new and different actors emerge to serve social entrepreneurship. We outline why and how institutional hybrid logics can usefully inform and extend our entrepreneurial ecosystem understanding as applied to a social entrepreneurship context.</p> <p>Based on more than 50 interviews with a purposive sample of a cross-section of ecosystem actors across Australia, New Zealand, and the UK, this paper contributes to the entrepreneurship ecosystem literature by exploring the following questions. To what extent do existing entrepreneurial ecosystems enable social entrepreneurial ventures to emerge and scale? Does the premise of entrepreneurial ecosystems (the ecosystems that contributed to the intractable problems in the first instance) maintain the status quo and reinforce the power and legitimacy of the existing actors and arrangements? What institutional shifts are effective in supporting the growth of social entrepreneurship at regional and/or national levels?</p>

ISIRC ID: I342

Name	Ipshita SREEMANY
Institution	City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR
Title	Factors Influencing Social Entrepreneurial Exit Decisions in India: An Exploratory Study
Authors	Ipshita SREEMANY, Yanto CHANDRA
Abstract	<p>This paper seeks to explore the concept of <i>social entrepreneurial exit</i>, a novel phenomenon that has been largely ignored in the field of social entrepreneurship. The study seeks to understand and examine the processes and factors that influence the decisions of individual social entrepreneurs to exit their social enterprises and the consequent learnings from their past exit. Extant studies on social entrepreneurship has portrayed the image of social entrepreneurs as heroes who create and manage successful social enterprises. Social entrepreneurial process does not end with the creation of social enterprises and not all such processes lead to successes. Rather, some social entrepreneurs exit their activities (a phenomenon we defined as 'SE Exit').</p> <p>We employ the theories of rule-based reasoning and effectuation as the guiding theoretical cornerstone to explore processes and factors affecting social entrepreneurial exit. In this study, we asked the following research questions: <i>What are the factors that influence social entrepreneurs' decision to exit their social enterprise? What are the learnings from social entrepreneurial exit?</i></p> <p>We chose India as the strategic research site. Qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted with the founders and co-founders of 20 experienced and nascent social enterprises who have exited or are preparing to exit their social enterprises. Questions in our interview protocol includes the (pluralistic) meanings of exit, events leading to the exit, positive and negative view of exit and individual and contextual factors. The qualitative data is currently being analyzed using the Gioia Method and an R software for qualitative data analysis called RQDA.</p> <p>The preliminary findings revealed institutional and individual-level processes and factors influencing exit decisions of the social entrepreneurs in India. Results will advance the concept of social entrepreneurial exit and inform future policy making and practice. The overall findings will be available by the time the conference begins.</p>

ISIRC ID: I343

Name	Priscilla Chueng-Nainby
Institution	The University of Edinburgh
Title	Facilitating the commons: Co-design web services with the university's communities as social innovation
Authors	Priscilla Chueng-Nainby, John Lee, Duncan Stephen
Abstract	<p>Service design is a useful practice to engage communities for social innovation (Yang & Sung, 2016). This paper reports a service design project carried out in twenty co-design workshops as human-centred design research to engage staff at a university in Scotland to identify a collective vision for their future web services (FWS). The research aims to identify a way of facilitating service design pop-ups and workshops as a research outreach method to identify the users' and community's needs. Over a hundred participants attended the pop-ups and workshops carried out over three months, anchored by research questions, methodologies and a design focus (Figure 2).</p> <p>Adopting the authors' work in co-design for social innovation (Chueng-Nainby 2017; Chueng-Nainby, Fassi, and Xiao 2015; Chueng-Nainby and Lee 2018; Chueng-Nainby, Lin, and Hu 2015; Preez et al. 2015; Ptakauskaite, Chueng-Nainby, and Pain 2016), the research identifies the workshop sessions in corporate settings with more 'professional' looking tools, specifically designed to engage the community, which were iteratively refined over time (Figure 3 & 4). We carried out three types of workshops to envision and enact the community's collective imagery: early-stage design research pop-ups, team insight analysis (Figure 5), and service co-design workshops which involve all the activities in Figure 3.</p> <p>We present these outreach and team activities as the facilitation of the 'commons' (Martila et al. 2014, Binder et al. 2008) at the university where participants gather to voice their needs in a collective act of visualisation and story-making. The iterative activities reveal six types of personas for FWS (Figure 6). We discuss the potentials to regenerate the 'commons' that are often hidden in the systems – often intertwined between the well-defined physical and digital spaces. We aim to reveal and regenerate the idea of workshops as events where people come together synchronously and asynchronously to populate the commons. We argue that these hidden places, as the commons, can directly connect the communities to socially innovate in creating ownership and improving their own work experiences.</p>

