SI-DRIVE
Social Innovation: Driving Force of Social Change

COMPILATION OF STATE OF THE ART REPORTS ON POLICY FIELDS

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The report compiles seven state of the art reports on policy fields and provides cross-analysis of its findings. It is part of the baseline mapping activities of SI-DRIVE consisting of four pillars: 1) Policy field reports; 2) Regional reports; 3) Data collection for mapping 1 (database of 1.000+ social innovation cases) and 4) Social innovation database screening (compatible with the mapping 1 database).

The state of the art reports on policy fields (in short policy field reports) followed a similar structure (see Annex) and served as the basis for the report in hand. The particular titles of the reports are:

- *STATE OF THE ART: SOCIAL INNOVATION IN EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING (D 4.1)*
- *POLICY FIELD REPORT – WP5 – EMPLOYMENT (D 5.1)*
- *POLICY FIELD REPORT – WP6 – ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (D 6.1)*
- *STATE-OF-THE-ART REPORT: SOCIAL INNOVATION IN ENERGY SUPPLY FROM A EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE (D 7.1)*
- *SOCIAL INNOVATION IN TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY - AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL INNOVATION GOVERNANCE, PRACTICE FIELDS AND PROJECTS (D 8.1)*
- *STATE OF THE ART: SOCIAL INNOVATION IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE (D 9.1)*
- *POLICY FIELD REPORT: POVERTY REDUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (D 10.1)*

The compilation report primarily provides answers to the following key research questions that have grounded each of the reports listed above:

- *What are **challenges** within the policy field and their societal consequences, what strategies/objectives are there to tackle them that also emphasise the role of social innovation and the governance structure relevant for social innovation?*
- *How do the policy fields' **governance systems** address specific challenges and what role does social innovation play?*
- *What are corresponding **practices fields** of social innovation?*
- *What can we learn regarding the relation between the **context of social innovation and the nature of social innovation** (drivers, barriers, scaling, stakeholders, bottom-up social innovation, policy-driven social innovation)?*
- *Are there indications qualifying the **relation between social innovation and social change**?*

Cross-analysis of the findings from the policy field reports[1] is undertaken with regard to the *SI-DRIVE key dimensions* and the *practice fields*, in particular. In SI-DRIVE, we differentiate between "practices" and related "projects/initiatives", whereas

- "**practice field**" is a general type or "summary" of projects and expresses general characteristics common to different projects (e.g. micro-credit systems, car sharing); and

- "**project/initiative**" is a single and concrete implementation of a solution to respond to social demands, societal challenges or systemic change (e.g. Muhammed Yunus's Grameen Bank which lends micro-credits to poor farmers for improving their economic condition, different car sharing projects or activities at the regional-local level).

Next to the analysis of the key dimensions the compilation report, thus, analyses the practice fields identified in the different world regions concerning their relation to the societal challenges. In addition, it offers cases/examples implemented in the practice fields that relate to those challenges.

There are many limitations to this compilation report:

- The policy field reports and, thus, the compilation report are built on an initial mapping of the policy challenges, governance frameworks and practice fields found in Europe and globally;
- Many of the policy field reports are based solely on desk-based research and are restricted to language constraints, with limited consultation from experts in the field; and

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[1] The method used comprised analysing the reports and finding commonalities and differences in the seven policy field reports.

- With regard to the geographical coverage, this report reflects the uneven geographic coverage of the seven policy field reports resulting from the presence or absence of some regions. Thus, the European perspective tends to dominate, except in the policy field of poverty reduction which has more non-European than European partners.

Due to the iterative approach of SI-DRIVE the policy field reports are an initial attempt to describe the policy fields' contexts for social innovation. The policy field reports have to be seen as a starting point and a first overview focusing on the countries of the involved partners. Future iterations will involve consultation with key stakeholders and experts in the field. A second version of the policy field reports will be further elaborated on the basis of the results of the first empirical phase (global mapping) and the regional reports, completing the missing countries and regions (beginning of 2016). A third and final version of the policy field reports will be established after the second empirical phase of in-depth case studies at the end of the project (end of 2017).

The compilation of the state of the art reports on policy fields has five chapters: following the introduction, the SI-DRIVE key dimensions are analysed and presented across all policy fields (chapter 1). This is followed by chapter 2, informing on the findings with regard to the practice fields that are offered in the state of the art reports and are incorporated into the SI-DRIVE database. Examples of social innovation cases will be presented that help to better understand the approach taken by SI-DRIVE with the practice fields. Chapter 3 informs on findings with regard to the SI-DRIVE cross-cutting issues highlighted in the policy field reports. First findings on the relation between social innovations and social change are offered in chapter 4. Finally, the last chapter (chapter 5) concludes by providing most important findings of the cross-analysis of the policy field reports.

1 SI-DRIVE KEY DIMENSIONS

Based on the working definition of social innovation (in short SI), social innovation is a new combination of social practices in certain areas of action of social contexts with the goal of better satisfying or answering social needs and problems than is possible on the basis of existing practices.[2] The SI-DRIVE key dimensions are governance, networks, actors; process dynamics; resources drivers and barriers, conflicts, and roles of different actors (see figure 1) and are described in the literature review developed in work package 'Theory of SI-DRIVE'.[3]
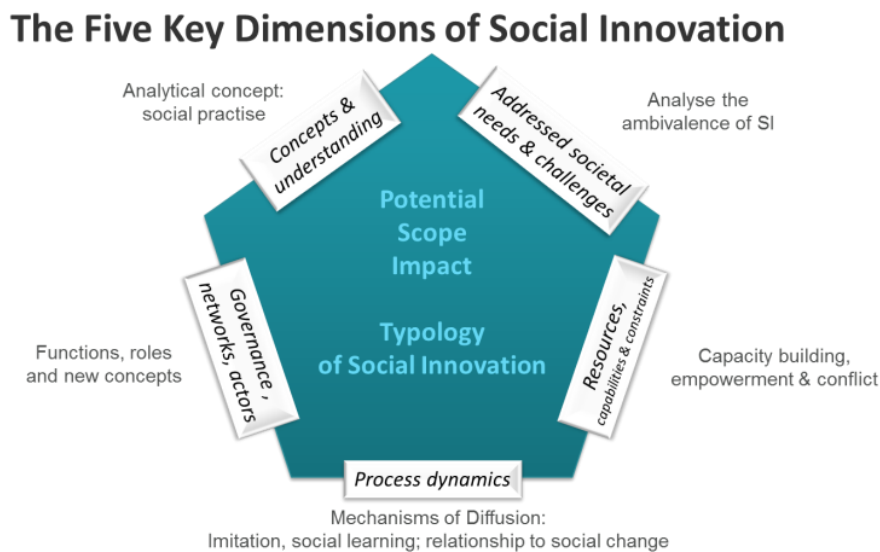

Figure 1: *Key dimensions of social innovation*

Findings with regard to the SI-DRIVE key dimensions are provided in each policy field report. This information serves as the basis for the cross-analysis undertaken. Given the key research questions of the reports, the emphasis, however, lies, first of all, on the concept and understandings of social innovation in the different policy fields and world regions. Second, insights into the addressed societal challenges, and, third, information on governance structures, networks and actors are provided.

Only little information is available in the policy field reports on process dynamics and resources of social innovation. Respective findings as well as in-depth results concerning the key dimensions are to be expected from the analysis of the 1000+ cases of the SI-DRIVE database and other upcoming SI-DRIVE research activities (e.g. mapping 2; see figure 2). With its emphasis on the (governance) context of social innovation in the seven policy fields, the compilation report, thus, is complementary to the SI-DRIVE mapping which asks for details of concrete social innovation practices and projects, as well as to the SI-DRIVE regional reports on social innovation in the different world regions, which elaborate main strategies and distinctions of social innovations according to a global context.

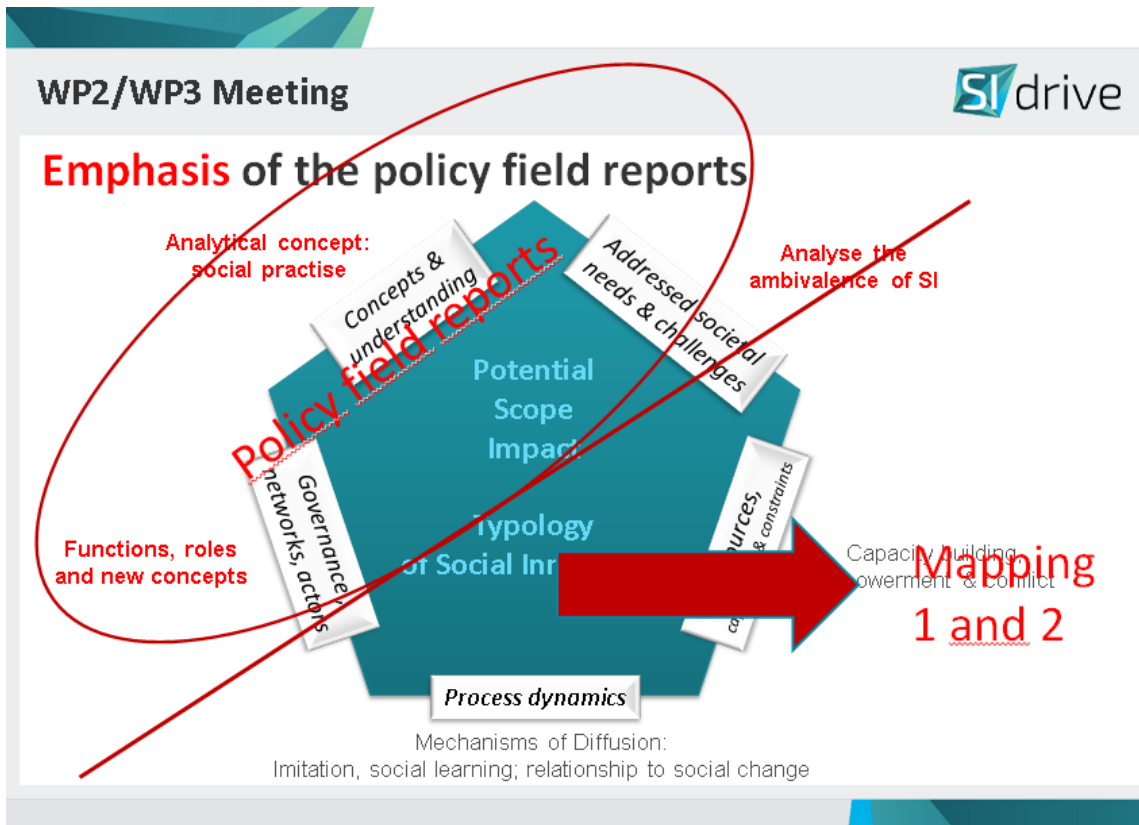
[2] Howaldt et al. (2014)
[3] ibid

Figure 2: *Emphasis of the policy field reports*

1.1 CONCEPT UNDERSTANDINGS IN THE POLICY FIELDS AND NEEDS FOR SOCIAL INNOVATIONS

When studying the different policy field reports, it becomes obvious that the concept of social innovation is unknown, not clearly understood or used in the same manner in the varying policy fields.

The policy field related documents of public authorities such as the European Commission, the United Nations, the OECD, the World Bank, etc. often do not refer to social innovations (exceptions are Horizon 2020 documents as well as publications of other DGs such as DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion and DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs). Some policy fields even inform that the term social innovation almost never appears in high level policy related documents. This is reported from, for instance, the policy field of environment and climate change and the policy field of mobility and transport.

This does not mean that social innovations do not exist in the policy fields. Initiatives often do just not call their practices social innovations. Many social innovations scrutinized in the policy fields, thus, are to be regarded as social innovations at first sight even if not named 'social innovation'. This fact makes research on social innovations even more difficult. Although social innovations are found in the policy fields, the policy field reports, nevertheless, inform on the need for (further) social innovations in their domains.

To sum up the overall findings, all policy field reports notify an **unclear understanding of the concept of social innovation, report on social innovations in their policy fields even if they are not called social innovations and call for further social innovations to respond to the societal challenges faced**.

Please find major statements of the policy field reports in table 1 below.

Table 1: *Major reported statements in the policy field reports (all page references refer to pages in the respective policy field reports)*

Policy fields	Concept understandings and term used	Existence of social innovations practices (and social innovation policies)	Needs for social innovation
Policy field "Education and Lifelong learning"	• *"There is no clear understanding or orientation of social innovation and related concepts. The term and the concept of social innovation almost never appear."* (p.38)*;* • "*It became evident that social innovations and the concept behind them are not very visible and therefore supported."* (p.35)*;* • *"Social Innovation is a term that usually does not appear in the education and lifelong learning sphere, but there are first indicators that it could become a more reflected concept."* (p.29)*;* • *"Despite the increased general awareness of social innovation, its recognition and policy support in education and lifelong learning is still low."* (p.32).	*"Nevertheless, there are a lot of innovations that could be seen as new social practices and innovation processes which fulfil the criteria of the SI-DRIVE working definition and the five key dimensions. This is challenging the identification of social innovations in this policy field." (p.38).*	*"There is an undeveloped potential of social innovation in education and lifelong learning in general." (p.32).*
Policy field "Employment"	• *"Social innovation as an explicit term is not used in employment policies of some countries." (p.13);* • *"The definitions of social innovation differ, even among experts, which makes it difficult to pin the concept down." (p.13);* • *"Furthermore, a general accepted definition on social innovation is often lacking." (p.27);* • *"Social innovation is not an explicit issue in government policies in the Western Balkans (with the exception of Croatia), for example, and in some other countries social innovation is interpreted as social entrepreneurship (Baltic States)." (p.13). However, in all countries there is attention for social innovation in some way (even if it is not called social innovation)." (p.13)";* • *"By definition, social innovation for employment cannot be limited to the domain of employment and unemployment. The new definition should take that into account. A broader perspective on employment also means we need to be aware of the overlap with other policy fields." (p.37).*	*"There are many different concrete initiatives which can be regarded as social innovation in the field of employment, like workplace innovation to improve the quality of work or innovative education programs organized by universities." (p.13).*	In almost all countries, *"the concept of social innovation stands in the shadow of the policy attention given to economic and technological innovation." (p.13);*
Policy field "Environment and Climate Change"	• *"EU policies in the field of environmental and climate policy hardly ever refer to the term or concept of "social innovation"." (p.13);* • *"The term and concept of "social innovation" is hardly used in the documents that were reviewed for the policy field of 'environmental and climate policy'. Although only a small number of documents refer explicitly to the term and concept of social innovation, many policy approaches take into account social innovation implicitly." (p.20);* • *"More generally the term social innovation is not used in the high level strategy documents providing guidance for further action. "(p.13).*	*"Even though the high level strategy documents do not refer to "social innovation", that does not mean that these action plans and roadmaps do not take into account social innovation either implicitly (by referring to processes we would refer to as social innovation) or explicitly by using the term social innovation." (p.13).*	*"There is a particularly high potential (and need) for social innovation in the field of resource efficiency, respectively the realization of a circular economy." (p. 32)* and a high need with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as biodiversity.
Policy field "Energy Supply"	• *Concept understanding at the global level: "The WETO-T report* (remark: World and European Energy and *Environment* Transition Outlook) *stresses the importance of social innovation next to technological innovation." (p. 11).*	*At the EU level: "(..) from a European perspective, no policy measures are taken that specifically address civil society, and no difference seems to be made between civic initiatives for renewable energy or market initiatives (EC, 2009). This makes social innovations, which are often civic-led, or at least dominated by civic actors (though public and business actors have a role too), all the more relevant." (p. 6).*	*"There is a great need to stimulate local initiatives in new technology development, new business models, services, demand response systems and pricing. Such innovations have the potential to improve energy supply security in Europe by proliferating sources of supply." (p. 6).*

Policy fields	Concept understandings and term used	Existence of social innovations practices (and social innovation policies)	Needs for social innovation
Policy field "Mobility and Transport"	• *"The report (remark: "Planning and Design for Sustainable Urban Mobility 2013" published by the UN) does not explicitly relate the challenges to social innovation." (p. 25);* • *"The very extensive laws and regulations in the field of mobility are negotiated between actor groups (remark: such as large and influential automotive, transportation and construction companies, political and other public sector actors, as well as research and development institutions). Issues related to social innovation do not belong to the fields of activity of these actors. It seems thus to be a logical consequence that social innovation is not part of the top priorities in many countries, since social innovation actors are not part of formulating and negotiating relevant programmes, laws and regulations." (p.17).*	On the one hand *"there are some well-diffused social innovation practice fields in mobility and transport such as car-sharing or mobility apps. On the other hand there are many initiatives facing barriers in their diffusion process." (p. 29).*	• *"The need of behavioural change opens up space for social innovation." (p. 10);* • *"However, social innovation is highly relevant to overcome the challenges and behavioural change is an integral part of tackling the challenges." (p. 25).*
Policy field "Health and Social Care"	Concept understandings on social innovation vary across the countries.	*"The majority of the countries (…) report having no specific, or explicit social innovation policies or structures in place at the national level, but that the environment is well suited for promotion and implementation of social innovations. Countries such as these report evidence of social innovation at more micro, and grassroots levels, or programmatic levels." (p.20).*	*What is common across all countries is the acknowledgement that there is a pressing need for social innovation to address health and social care." (p.22).*
Policy field "Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development"	Most European countries surveyed use the concept of social innovation for tackling poverty, for example: • "*When the present Coalition Government came to power in 2010, a major policy plank was the so-called 'Big Society' initiative, the stated priorities of which" relied heavily on social innovation.*" (p.182); and • *"(…) in the Western Balkans where there have been a number of strategies that mention and/or define social innovation either in the context of research and innovation or social entrepreneurship." (p.16).* However, the concept of social innovation for tackling poverty is infrequently used outside Europe in emerging and developing countries by civil society for tackling poverty, except when part of government policy, for example the Colombian National Development Plan 2014-2018: *"(…)establishes social innovation as a tool for public policy, to improve the efficiency and relevance of the services that improve the wellbeing of people in poverty and vulnerability conditions. It also commands the implementation of social innovation mappings to strengthen and scale some of them through public policy or market mechanisms."* (p. 84)	*"In both the European and global arenas, new forms of sustainable development which combine sustainable economic, social and environmental policies and initiatives are seen as essential for tackling poverty and addressing social exclusion and marginalisation, and the role of social innovation in contributing to this effort is being increasingly recognised." (p.3).*	*"There is a need to develop social innovations to prevent people and families that are still in a "borderline" condition to become poor and socially excluded, and social innovations that empower and reactivate, rather than simply assist the poor." (p. 19)*

1.2 SOCIETAL CHALLENGES AND REGIONAL SPECIFICATIONS

As stated in the chapter above, the policy fields report on needs for social innovation. This mainly is due to the manifold social needs that are addressed by social innovations and the diverse societal challenges that are faced in the respective policy fields. Now, *what are the societal challenges in the seven policy fields? And do they differ between global regions?*

What can be stated across all policy fields is that the societal challenges that are described in the seven policy field reports often are **cross-policy challenges.** To provide an example: the societal challenge of high unemployment cannot be solved by policies and actors of that particular policy field but rather are interlinked with the policy fields of education and economy, just to name some. The policy fields and the challenges and related practice fields thus often overlap (see also chapter 1.4.2 and chapter 2.3).

Even though **similar societal challenges** are recorded for some policy fields in the varying world regions (but with altering urgencies), social innovations often vary between the territories. Thus, a broad spectrum of social innovations exists in the seven policy fields.

Table 2 compiles the various societal challenges by highlighting the most important ones per policy field (all page references refer to pages in the respective policy field reports).

Table 2: *Societal challenges in the policy fields and differences between regions*

Policy field	Societal challenges	Difference between world regions
Policy field "Education and Lifelong Learning"	• *"Even there are national disparities and different priorities, it seems that there are more or less common challenges: outdated, not effective and inefficient, not well developed education systems (dominated by structural rigidness, bureaucratic obstacles and ideological blockades, esp. the former Eastern-bloc countries in Europe and the non-European countries in South America, Russia and the Gulf States but more or less in every country involved in this report); necessity of early childhood education, improvement of the quality and recruitment of teachers; socially inherited education (social selection of access and success, support of vulnerable groups: e.g. indigenous people, migrants, lower social class, low-skilled workers); youth inclusion and transition from school to work; skills shortages and miss-match of professions and skills, entrepreneurship education and promotion; disadvantaged rural areas; and missing and improvable collaborations between the public, private sector and civil society." (p.31);* • In addition it is stated that *"in many countries, the important topic is not providing education, but rather ensuring its quality and equity of access to it." (p.17);* • *"To overcome the recent and future challenges in a mid and long term perspective continuous improvement of education and lifelong learning is the key challenge for European societies (and the global world)." (p.4).*	• *"There are more or less the same challenges and social needs in every global region, differed mostly by the status of development in the (formal) education system." (p.32);* • Other differentiations comprise priorities implemented depending on the state of the education system development, the different national challenges and the cultures (change from a state dominated system to regional responsibilities, e.g. Gulf States, former communistic Eastern countries).

Policy field	Societal challenges	Difference between world regions
Policy field "Employment"	• *"The most challenges are e.g. unemployment, especially youth unemployment, long term unemployment, and unemployment among (other) vulnerable groups (disabled, immigrants, low skilled); labour force participation/economic activity rate (e.g. elderly, woman, disabled); modernize and improve the performance of public employment services; improving the quality of work (and creating more innovative and learning organisations); gender inequality." (p.17);* "Furthermore a number of broader challenges were mentioned as priority in the context of employment policy: investment in education and training and lifelong learning and investments in knowledge, technology and innovation; entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial skills, entrepreneurial culture, business activity); and poverty and social inclusion." (p.17). "Several other challenges are regarded as important as well. These include: skills mismatch, skilled labour shortage, labour market segmentation (e.g. due to different sorts of employment relations), adapting organizations and labour markets to an ageing workforce, informal economy, 'bureaucratic' complex labour laws, migration and brain drain. The importance of these challenges differs among countries." (p.18).*	• *"Although the challenges in the field of employment are quite similar in different countries, the sizes of the challenges are different, making more radical change (policy reforms on a central level) necessary for the Mediterranean countries whereas in Germany and Austria there was less need for radical change, austerity politics and policy reforms." (p.27);* • *"There are many similarities between the countries inside the EU regarding the type of challenges. The size of the challenges and the policy contexts, however, differ considerably. Global challenges in employment comprise unemployment, expected skills mismatches, quality of work and informal employment." (p.35);*
Policy field "Environment and Climate Change"	• *"The main challenge in the field of environment and climate policy is to address the following environmental problems: climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, resource efficiency, air pollution, water pollution and an increasing loss of biodiversity in almost all world regions." (p.29).*	• The overarching challenges (see left column are similar on a global scale, however their concrete effects differ considerable between the world regions (e.g. floods in some regions vs. droughts in others). • *"Other challenges which affect specific countries to a different extent are for instance sealing of soil through new infrastructures, or infrequent crop rotation leading to soil degradation and erosion." (p.30).*
Policy field "Energy Supply"	• *"There is an overall need for energy"* at the EU level. (p.8); • *Global challenges comprise* "climate change, CO_2 emissions and energy demand, uneven subsidies, energy security, integrating unstable renewable energy sources, energy prices and energy poverty. (p.15); • Technological challenges, such as *"storage capacities and infrastructure, working with smart meters, diffused nature of renewable energy and the related land-use issues are to be stated (p.8);* next to challenges that remain in the areas of *"customer engagement, social preferences towards direct energy consumption, perceived uncertainty in investments in renewable energy, and the social acceptance of behavioural innovations that aim to promote energy efficiency and conservation on the consumer side." (p.6).*	• *"The dynamics of the energy supply in each country studied, as well as activities and the amount of renewable energy in the energy mix, differs considerably between the individual countries studied." (p.20).*

Policy field	Societal challenges	Difference between world regions
Policy field "Mobility and Transport"	• Objectives (at the EU level) are building *"sustainable mobility and transport systems and inclusive mobility and transport systems"(p.6);* • The challenges encompass *"overcoming high CO2 emission, air pollution, congestion, and noise levels" (p.6). Furthermore, "ensuring mobility of all groups of society in order to give access to places, goods and services", is a challenge (p.6).*	• *"The two challenges, sustainable and inclusive transportation systems, (…) influence the mobility and transport regime in almost all of the analysed countries. (…) overcoming both challenges requires behavioural change and social innovation." (p.22).*
Policy field "Health and Social Care":	• *"New challenges have emerged over the past few decades, with respect to health and social care. These are: a global rise in non-communicable diseases (NCDs); pervasive health inequalities; a rapidly ageing population that has dramatically increased demands on health and care services, as well as public and personal budgets; and new lifestyles that have brought with them problems of diet related diseases and chronic diseases such as diabetes." (p.5).*	• *"At the same time, some areas of the world are still struggling with the health problems that arise from poor nutrition and sanitation, including communicable diseases, and a lack of access to basic health and social care." (p.5).*
Policy field "Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development":	• Reducing poverty and addressing social exclusion and marginalisation is regarded as the main challenge. Furthermore, *"sustainable development which combines sustainable economic, social and environmental policies and initiatives are seen as essential for tackling poverty and addressing social exclusion and marginalisation." (p.3);* • Another reported challenge concerns the *"deep-seated inequalities and thus to the contrast of excessive wealth concentrated in the hands of a few while others are forced to live restricted and marginalised lives, even though they are living in a rich economic area." (p.3).* • *"The cross cutting point is that poverty is an intersectional issue, for example as in poverty and gender and in poverty and ethnicity, and this is underscored by the fact that most individuals and groups experiencing poverty, as defined above, are affected by more than one challenge, such as unemployment, discrimination, poor skills, low or no education, poor health services, etc." (p.3)*	• *"In Europe, poverty has increased by a factor of between two and three times since the 1980s and especially since the 2007-8 financial crisis. Much of this is due to increasing income inequality, though there are large variations." (p.11)* • *"In contrast to much of Europe, poverty has been decreasing significantly in Eastern and Southern Asia, although with strong economic growth income inequality continues to be high and has been increasing so that, despite this success, there remain huge challenges." (p.32)* • *"Also in contrast to much of Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean has recently seen important progress in poverty alleviation, although many households remain in a condition of great vulnerability and often extreme poverty. Moreover, Latin America remains the most unequal region in the world in terms of income distribution and assets such as land, capital, health, education and technology" (p.32)* • *"The near and Middle East, again in contrast to much of Europe, has seen significant decreases in poverty levels in the recent past, although acute challenges remain." (p.32)*

1.3 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES, ACTORS, DRIVERS AND BARRIERS

Following the societal challenges faced in the seven policy fields, this chapter provides answers on *how the policy fields' governance systems address these specific challenges.* It, furthermore, informs on the lessons *regarding the relation between the context of social innovation and the nature of social innovation (drivers, barriers, scaling, stakeholders, bottom-up SI, policy-driven SI).*

1.3.1 Governmental structures and legal basis

First findings of the cross-analysis of the policy fields' governance systems that address specific challenges comprise the following:

- **The policy field's governance systems are often centralised and hierarchically organised with the central state as the main actor in legislation.**
- **Government actors play an important role.**
- **Social innovations addressing specific challenges in the policy fields depend on the governmental structures.**

Please find a detailed description of the policy fields' governance systems in the following:

Policy field "Education and Lifelong learning":
Within the EU each EU country is responsible for its own education and training systems. The national governance structures on formal education are mainly centralised and hierarchical, concentrating the main political power at the central government level (central governmental top-down legislation and directives) and splitting different (sub-)responsibilities to a mostly intermediary level (e.g. via top-down governmental programmes and laws). The intermediary level is characterised by government supporting agencies, centres and institutes for education or certain areas of formal education.

This centralised structure can also be found in the non-European countries, mostly with more concentration and power at the central government level (especially in the Gulf States whereas strict legislation and hierarchical and patriarchal governance structures are hindering educational developments and (social) innovations in education and lifelong learning at the local level). Nevertheless, there are few developments of a more decentralised structure and participation of non-governmental public organisations. For instance, in Russia so-called "state-and-public (collective) authorities" are becoming very influential in the management of education. Thus, the number of (new) "public-private" authorities concerned with education is increasing rapidly.

Policy field "Employment":
In the policy field of employment, the government actors play an important role. Not only in the formulation of policies and regulations, but in the implementation of these policies as well. In the EU, the employment legislation gives a legal frame for public and private actors. Employment legislation is based on the Charter of Social Rights and refers to the classical hierarchical mode of governance whereas the European Employment Strategy is driven by the OMC – Open Method of Coordination. Employment governance can be seen as pursuing four objectives: worker protection; increasing the employment rate and lowering unemployment, including excluded groups in the labour market; increasing the competitive efficiency of employing enterprises" (Kilpatrick 2006).

The establishment of common but formally non-binding EU employment guidelines, targets, and indicators is based on intra-and-extra European benchmarking. The European Employment Strategy became strongly connected with the economic policy and the issue of institutional reforms. It has limited competencies on the European level and has to deal with a broad variety of social and employment systems within the different Member States. The European Employment Strategy is rooted in the European Social Model in which reflexive policymaking and the use of new forms of governance and soft laws play crucial roles (e.g., flexicurity, transitional labour market, social risk management, Making Work Pay).[4] Thus, there is room for 'different employment systems' in each Member State.

The labour markets in the EU are open markets were supply and demand determine the wages and labour allocation. However, government legislations and policies interfere in this market and form the preconditions and boundaries of these markets. Governments address market failures and other undesirable consequences for society as a whole, which form the main challenges in the policy field of employment. The

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[4] Rogowski (2008)

role the government to a great deal determines the 'space' available for civic and private actors to operate in the policy field.

Policy field "Environment and Climate Change":
In the policy field of environmental and climate the governance system at the European level focusses on providing guidance, monitoring and setting goals and standards for environmental and climate policies, which are implemented on the national, regional and local level. Thus, the large majority of the European policy approaches and resulting documents are primarily defining policy goals and setting the framework conditions.

The governance structure in the European countries is usually focused around a ministry responsible for environmental affairs and several agencies, often national environment agencies which are responsible for monitoring and/or the implementation of environmental legislation. The primary role of the EU and its institutions in this policy field is to set targets or define standards and provide a strategic framework, whereas the member states have to define how these targets will be achieved by the use of different means. This often requires the drafting of national action plans or roadmaps which are developed at the national and/or regional level. The policy processes and governance mechanisms in the EU are highly complex involving a large number of EU institutional bodies and agencies, and subject specific interest groups. Due to the strategic role of the European policy level in setting goals and defining standards, and the different institutions represented in the policy process, many stakeholders try to seek influence through a variety of institutional paths to make sure their interests are taken into account.

Policy field "Energy Supply":
Social innovation in energy supply seems to depend on governance and market structures. Even within this tightly regulated and controlled domain, we can see that consumers, communities and SME's try to develop their own solutions to fit the goals of a sustainable energy future.

Most prominent in the Renewable Energy Directive is the requirement of Member States to submit National Renewable Energy Action Plans. Spurred on by the adoption of the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive and the legally binding renewable energy targets, the share of renewable energy has grown strongly in the European Community.

Policy field "Mobility and Transport":
Mobility and transport is a highly regulated policy field. The regime context includes institutions, regulations, laws, etc. as "hard". These are highly influenced by 'soft factors' like norms, cultural values, the increased valuation of leisure time, etc., also referred to as 'landscape factors'. Nevertheless, power is assigned to the European Commission's transport policy and corresponding directives and (binding) regulations, which is massively influenced by European Member States.

Policy field "Health and Social Care":
In the policy field of health and social case, predominantly government-led top-down social innovations grow. Within the EU, the EU Health Strategy and the EU Cohesion Policy are to be named as the main policy frameworks and regulations that are in place. On the global level, the World Health Organization and the UN as well as other multilateral organisations whose funding comes from multiple governments, bilateral organisations (e.g. USAID) and nongovernmental organisations and foundations of varying sizes (e.g. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Oxfam, MSF, Project Hope, Care International, Red Cross, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, Partners in Health) are key actors.

Policy field "Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development":
Governance responses to the policy challenges concerning poverty and social exclusion are quite mixed. Generally, however, it can be stated that one of the shortfalls of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals has been recognized as lack of capacity in many countries to implement the goals, and it is increasingly realized that institutions and governance generally need to be considerably strengthened not just in the public sector but also in its forms of cooperation with both private and civil sectors. Governance, institutional, organizational and individual capacity building are thus being proposed as transversal goals needed to implement the other goals for the purposes of achieving sustainable development. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, especially effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, are on demand.

1.3.2 Geographical dimension

Next to the centralised character of the governance structures, multi-level governance is performed, in particular within the EU. Simply said this means that some policy frameworks are defined at the EU level; binding regulations, laws and programmes are primarily developed at the national (and EU) levels and projects are developed at the regional/local level, whereas policies are coordinated between the different levels (coherent goals, effective and efficient implementation, etc.). Due to the multi-level governance system in place in the EU, this chapter especially emphasises on major determinants of the geographical dimension of the social innovation context in the respective policy fields.

Policy field reports, such as the report on health and social care, environment and climate change and on poverty reduction and sustainable development, inform on the **importance of the regional and the local level as the main implementation level** at which the social innovations develop. A dependency on the geographical scope, i.e. the governance level at which the social innovations occur (e.g. the national, the regional and the local level) thus is observed.

And what do other policy fields state about the governmental structures at these geographical spatial levels?

- In education, a decentralised execution through the local level (municipalities) is the rule, while, more or less, first own responsibilities are appearing. A need is seen to ensure that a balance between local responsibilities exists (school autonomy versus standards formulated by the state) and that there is a coherence of policies and practices. There are a few grassroots initiatives or initiatives at the regional (below the national level) and local level trying to change the system (e.g. with new institutional overarching structures, like HESSENCAMPUS), but the resistance of the system and the institutional rationalities are high barriers to overcome.

- Also in energy supply, decentralisation fosters community development and cohesion by providing income sources and creating jobs locally. This policy field also reports that local initiatives are flowering, but upscaling seems to be difficult.

- Likewise, targets are set at the European level in the policy field on environment, which have to be reached at the national level through the implementation of measures at the member state, regional or local level. This policy field, however, also informs that the coordination of different policies on the local, regional, national, European and global level, remains a challenge and often leads to less than optimal results with regard to the protection of the environment.

- Finally, also in employment, the implementation of policies is decentralized to regional or local government bodies in a number of cases (e.g. Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Netherlands, Estonia) while in some other cases the implementation is centralized via government agencies belonging to the national government (e.g. Latvia, Lithuania, Western Balkans).[5]

1.3.3 Actors and roles

As informed in the section above, **government actors** play an important role in the majority of policy fields. Thus, it is common that the policy fields are often strongly influenced by the public sector. However, this is not the case in the policy field of poverty reduction where the majority of social innovations are bottom-up and civil society initiated and led, typically in a context where the state has failed in some way to provide basic welfare and income for its citizens, even in Europe. Major findings, nevertheless, regard the following:

- Within the EU and at the EU-level, the public actors comprise EU's institutions such as the European Commissions' DGs but also the European Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Their role varies according to their legal status from decision making (EU Parliament) to framework and programme planning as well as advisory. Next to the EU institutions, European agencies such as Cedefop, Eurofound, the European Environment Agency, European Chemicals Agency and the Community Fisheries Control Agency implement policies in accordance with the frameworks designed by the EU institutions.
- At the global level, international organisations can also be important, such as the UN (and its sub organisations like UNICEF, WHO, etc.), the World Bank, the OECD, etc.

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[5] EU Member states have much freedom in implementing their own employment policies when meeting the 'European Employment Strategy guidelines'.

- On the national levels the public authorities encompass the central ministries (and other public authorities such as federal chancelleries) as well as their multi-level public partners at the regional and local level (provincial authorities, municipalities, etc.).

Despite the important role of public authorities there seems to be **a wide range of other actors** involved in responding to societal challenges. But as stated by the policy field of mobility and transport "*actors of the governance system are highly diverse, causing an extremely fragmented policy field.*" (p.11). The policy field of employment informs that despite the broad involvement of social partners and actors from civil society, the "*European Governance in employment policy is managed in a bureaucratic and not transparent way and dominated by actors from the national and European bureaucracy*" (p.6). Nevertheless, the actor groups engaged in social innovation across all policy fields include civil society organisations such as NGO's and NPO's, the private sector (enterprises, employers, etc.) next to social partners (in particular in the policy field of employment) and the diverse group of networks. Please find a brief description related to those three actor groups below:

- Civil society: Although the public is dominating in the policy field of education, participation of civil society in social innovation can be found. These are mainly parents' and students' representations, but also employers' associations as well as employment services. Civil society plays mainly a role when it comes to vulnerable groups. Also in the policy field of employment NGOs are mostly involved in concrete projects to support disadvantaged groups, which might be part of the implementation of employment policies, but they have a less important role (e.g., lobbying) in the higher levels of the policy field, compared to the other actors. In the policy field of energy supply NGOs and, in particular, umbrella organisations of the civil society (next to the consumers) play an important role: civil involvement via umbrella organisations such as the European Consumer Organization, Friends of the Earth Europe, REScoop and the International Network for Sustainable Energy is crucial for the development of social innovations. Individuals such as citizens, farmers and private homeowners are involved in initiating social innovations. And last but not least, in the policy field of mobility and transport space for social innovation is provided for the civil society related to reducing trip distances and frequency and to increase usage of resource-efficient transport modes whereas planning for compact cities by public sector actors (and private) can reduce the number of trips.

- The private sector: Due to increasing skills shortages and a mismatch of skill demands and given professions, companies and employers' associations are increasingly engaged in influencing social changes in the educational stereotypes (e.g. to integrate women in technical occupations or concerning STEM orientations). In the policy field of employment, employers and (potential) employees (and their representative organisations and unions) are among the central actors on the labour market, although the government is responsible for defining the pre-conditions and boundaries of the labour market and takes the responsibility to deal with the challenges due to market failure. In the policy field of environment, as the numerous offices of different interest groups from industry and civil society indicate, lobbying activities play an important role within the European policy processes. The policy field of mobility and transport informs that the established regimes are maintained by "classical" actors such as large and influential automotive, transportation and construction companies, next to political and other public sector actors. In the policy field of employment, the private also comprises social entrepreneurs and educational institutions and in the policy field of environment the private includes business and industry. The policy field of mobility and transport, however, informs that "*apart from the practice field of car-sharing, it is strikingly obvious that private actors are absent in social innovation practice fields in most countries*" (p.17).

- Social partners: In the policy field of employment the cooperation between government and social partners is considered as crucial for effective employment policies. However, the role of social partners (labour unions and employers organizations) is different across the partner countries.

- Platforms/networks/interest groups: Diverse platforms, networks and interest groups with varying legal backgrounds (private, public, half-public and civil) such as the European Anti-Poverty Network, the European Platform Against Poverty and Social Exclusion, the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing, the Health Technology Assessment Network, the European Patients' Forum and The European Chronic Disease Alliance, to just name some, are also important players especially in the policy field of health and social care and in the policy field of poverty reduction.

Moreover, **partnerships** are to be found in all policy fields comprising of different actors of the above mentioned groups (compared to platforms and networks, partnerships and alliances often have binding formats). In the policy field of energy supply, local communities, individual citizens and civic initiatives can play a major role in deploying renewable energy sources complementary to those developed by the market and governments, in experimenting with new forms of cooperation, business models, costs sharing, and in providing policy makers a 'proof of the pudding' on the consistency of the regulatory systems such as network rules. With respect to the ESF-European Social Fund (in the policy field of employment), the partnership principle is in place that includes actors from the local and the regional level, from employment agencies on different spatial levels and actors from civil society. These actors are crucial for the implementation of the ESF. Therefore, the 'governance' approach, in which networks of public and private actors cooperate, and public-private partnerships are central concepts in the policy field of employment. The policy field of mobility and transport also reports on modes of interactions, networks and alliances. But in some policy fields partnerships between the public, the private and the civil do not play a major role yet: in both, education and lifelong learning, for instance, alliances between public, private and civil society actors are rare.

Last but not least, also **research organisations and universities,** are they public, private or civil society based, are recorded as actor groups in some policy fields such as in the policy field of environment and of mobility and transport. They often are taking over the role as innovation driver and coordinator.

1.3.4 Drivers and barriers

The policy field reports state that also the drivers and barriers of social innovation are manifold:

- Main **drivers** comprise social needs (including labour force and industry needs) as well as international and regional comparison benchmarks. Moreover, policy inputs, programmes and project funding, European exchange, European cooperation platforms, expert workshops on specific topics and umbrella organisations and concrete instruments like the European Qualification Framework are drivers for social innovation. Other drivers include the various societal challenges such as climate change, demographic developments and ageing societies, increasing globalisation as well as continuous technological progress (in particular in the policy field of mobility and transport). Furthermore, constructive attitude of employers' organisations and labour unions; the possibilities offered by public private partnerships; active civil society; the demand for social corporate responsibility and political support are recognised as drivers (in the policy field of employment).

- Next to funding, economic factors and technological innovations as well as the Open Method of Coordination[6] are reported to be **drivers as well as barriers**. All of them are important for social innovations and policy reforms.

- Manifold **barriers** are identified in the policy field reports as described in the following: the policy field reports inform on constraints in creativity and (short termed), innovation and decision processes caused by centralised and hierarchical governance structure, with mainly public actors and the shared responsibility between the central and provinces/local authorities. Thus, the strict regulation (e.g. of the formal educational sphere) is a barrier to innovation in general and hinders the implementation of social innovation. The policy field of education thus mentions governance structures of the existing formal education systems, missing transparency and weak acknowledgement of non-formal and informal lifelong learning as barriers. The information provided by the policy field of employment is similar: barriers considered are bureaucracy in the government organization and complex employment laws; the lack of monitoring and evaluation of employment policies; the lack of a vision on social innovation in the policy field of employment; and the dependency of government funds as threat for the continuity (end of subsidy is end of initiative). The barriers in energy supply include the administrative, authorisation and planning procedures and the slow pace of electricity infrastructure development, as addressed by the European Commission. Other obstacles named in this policy field are the resistance in public administration, resistance by political forces, opposition from (other) movements and citizens, poor control over costs, difficulty in accessing funds, (fear for) undesired effects of user selection, poor capacity to control energy performance and system quality, shortcomings in the circulation of technical, social and political information, and citizens' poor self-reliance in using eco-sustainable technologies. The policy field of mobility and transport informs on the *complexity of the mobility*

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[6] Please see http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/glossary/open_method_coordination_en.htm

and transportation system as a barrier found in almost all countries: "*Transportation systems are characterised by high fragmentation of interests according to the different segments actors are involved in, and it is almost impossible to define commonly accepted objectives*" (p.17).

To sum up, the very important role of the public sector is regarded as driver and as barrier for social innovations; driver because funding and programmes may assist and support the growth of social innovations and barrier because the strict legislation and hieratical rules hinder innovations, also in the social sphere. To better understand drivers and barriers of social innovations, further research, however, is needed (upcoming analysis of SI-DRIVE data from cases gathered in the SI-DRIVE database). It is also recommended to better link the empirical research with the 'Theory of social innovation and social change', which will be elaborated at a later stage during the SI-DRIVE project.

1.4 OTHER KEY FINDINGS

Apart from results with regard to the SI-DRIVE key dimensions the cross-analysis of the policy field reports revealed mostly already known findings. These concern overlaps between policy fields, the strong context dependency of social innovations in the world regions and the complexity observed regarding the governance and societal systems. Please find a brief description of these findings in the following sections.

1.4.1 Complexity of societal and governance systems

Many policy field reports confirm that the societal and governance systems, in which the social innovations are embedded, are complex. This is stated, for instance, by the policy field report on health and social care: "*Many of these problems are deeply rooted in complex societal and structural issues.*" (p.5). To provide another example from the policy field of mobility and transport: "*A great variety of actors put efforts into making mobility and transport easy, efficient and high performing, cheaper and faster, as well as more sustainable and just. This great variety of actors makes the (governance system of) mobility and transport rather complex: actors are on different levels from local to global; are of various types including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), public sector organisations, diversely specialised private companies (logistics, rail services, car manufacturer, etc.); have different interests such as profit orientation, user orientation (people with reduced mobility) environmental concerns, etc.*" (p.3).

Hence, the systems are mostly characterised by a variety of organisations, actors and interests. Due to the different institutional factors, their varying actors, responsibilities and power structures and the diverse networks, the systems of all seven policy fields thus are complex. The complexity even is mentioned as barrier for social innovations in the policy field of mobility and transport (see above).

1.4.2 Overlaps between policy fields and conflicts

Unsurprisingly, the cross-analysis of the policy field reports discovered overlaps between policy fields. Since the societal challenges the world is facing are cross-policy challenges (see chapter 1.2.), they often require responses from more than just one single policy field. This section focuses on the reported overlaps between the policy fields and briefly describes the revealed links (all page references refer to pages in the respective policy field reports):

- Education - Employment: The strong interdependence of the policy field employment with the policy field education is obvious since education is regarded as key for employment. The policy field report on employment, for instance, states that *"education is an important pre-condition for employment and the trend for the future seems to be that a higher educated workforce is necessary, while the low skilled tasks are being automated."* (p.35). Not only that the links between these two policy fields are described, it is also stressed that improving the links between the policy fields education and employment is important to meet the societal challenges faced in both policy fields. This encompasses for instance more and better cooperation between the educational and employment institutions and actors (e.g. cooperation between companies and schools for recent and future demands of occupations, to minimise miss-matches and to update skills short-termed).

- Education to other policy areas: Further to the link observed between education and employment, the policy field report on education stresses that the substantial contribution of education and lifelong learning has to be scrutinized also in every other policy field (especially in health,

environment, mobility, poverty); in particular when analysing and scaling up innovative education and lifelong learning structures and processes. As regards, for instance, the particular link between education and poverty, it is stated that "*in Latin America education is very much based on poverty and social heritage (social inequality, disadvantaged rural areas); therefore educational social innovation activities are very much related to this fact as well as to conflict management and school violence*" (p.32).

- Employment to all other policy areas: Also the policy field report on employment notifies the strong interdependence of employment with other policy fields: "*European employment policy is driven by a broad understanding of employment and an integrative approach. Therefore there are links to a lot of further policy fields and cross cutting issues on European level.*" (p.9). But also globally, huge challenges and interdependencies with other policy fields exist: "*Investments in technology, knowledge, innovation, entrepreneurship and education are important conditions for the policy field of employment. Poverty reduction and social inclusion are important consequences of being unemployed*" (p.17). In addition, a rising overlap between the different instruments of general growth policy and employment policy was recorded. Especially the macro-economic imbalance procedure seems to cover practically any social and employment topic, including poverty reduction, active labour market policies, education, re-skilling, pensions and health care, informs Bekker (2014).

- Environment – Education, Employment, Poverty and Energy: In addition, the policy field report on environment informs on overlaps with education, employment and poverty. It is stated that the main motivation of social innovation activities in many cases "*is not directly related to environmental challenges as such, but to challenges in other policy fields such as poverty reduction, employment or education*" (p.32) and to address the challenges in these domains in a sustainable way. Moreover, the report states that "*changes to the environment are naturally interconnected with developments in other policy fields. There are strong inter-linkages with the policy field energy*" (p.2).

- Energy Supply to all other policy fields: Likewise, the policy field of energy supply enlightens overlaps to challenges in other policy fields: "*UNESCO argues that access to basic, clean and affordable energy is necessary for sustainable development, eradication of poverty and can contribute to health, creation of jobs and socio-economic empowerment. Therefore, sustainable energy is not a goal at itself, but it is connected to other challenges.*" (p.15).

- Mobility/Transport to all other policy fields: The policy field report on mobility and transport argues in a similar way: "*Mobility and transport is studied as a means of providing physical access to resources and services such as education, healthcare, sanitation, water and food, employment, and cultural facilities.*" (p.3). Thus, also this policy field is interlinked with others.

- Poverty Reduction to all other policy fields: Finally, the policy field report on poverty reduction records its cross-cutting manner and overlaps: "*The poverty reduction and sustainable development policy field is perforce a cross-cutting field par excellence with the associated challenges and opportunities of having significant overlaps with the other policy fields.*" (p.5). The "*cross cutting point is that poverty is an intersectional issue, for example as in poverty and gender and in poverty and ethnicity, and this is underscored by the fact that most individuals and groups experiencing poverty, as defined above, are affected by more than one challenge, such as unemployment, discrimination poor skills, low or no education, poor health services, etc.*" (p.3).

Overlaps can lead to new combinations and practices but also to **conflicts** as identified by the policy field of mobility and transport: "*Social innovation seems to be kind of a competitive concept to energy efficiency in making mobility and transport more environmentally friendly, at least from a policy perspective.*" (p.17).[7] Conflicts are also mentioned to occur in the policy field of environment and climate change in relation to innovation policy: "*Principle conflicts between environmental, climate policy and innovation policy emerge, even though both policy fields try to address climate change, though with different rationalities and time horizons*" (p. 13). The conflicts may appear since social innovations often provide multi-dimensional

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[7] The policy field report further informs: "*Even if overarching aims are the same (sustainable and inclusive transportation systems), priority setting and the selected implementation measure exclude alternative approaches at the same time (a focus on social innovation vs. a focus on energy efficiency). An example is the prior promotion of electric mobility in Germany, clearly a reaction to increasing environmental concerns. This exclusive focus is strongly criticised by the German car-sharing association, since the association sees car-sharing as an equally relevant approach that, however, does not receive the same level of support because of the priority on electric mobility. The emphasis on promoting environmentally friendly transportation systems by implementing new technological solutions is found in many of the analysed European countries with the same consequences for the support of social innovation. Again, GB seems to be a notable exception, as the potential of merging the two approaches has been noticed and realised.*" (p.17).

answers to the (cross-policy) challenges (i.e. more than just one single dimension such as one social need is addressed by social innovations – see below) with sometimes conflicting rationales. If aiming at building supportive ecosystems for social innovations, policy actions taken in supporting social innovations thus should consider their cross-policy nature in responding to societal challenges.

1.4.3 Strong context dependency of social innovations

Next to overlaps and conflicts, the cross-analysis brought to light that the social innovations implemented in the seven policy fields are strongly dependent on their context. Context dependency mainly refers to the culture, the legislative/regulative environment, the governmental structures and the geographical scope, in which the social innovations develop. Whilst the dependency on the legislative/regulative environment[8], the governmental structures[9] and the geographical dimension[10] is already scrutinized in chapter 1.3., this section focusses on the findings with regard to the culture.

Social innovation seems to depend heavily on culture, "*especially on the cooperative culture that comes together with trust among citizens and practices of collaboration*", informs the policy field report on energy supply (p.31). Next to the **cooperative culture**, many other elements contribute to differences in the policy field and thus their social innovations. These comprise the policy systems (as a result from the culture; e.g. health care systems), the **community's histories, their environment** (e.g. the "ecosystems", geography, resources, population density, etc.), their **organisational context** and their **social networks and interconnections**, just to name some. Thus, the **"culture of the particular policy fields"** needs to be studied in order to understand the contexts in which the social innovations occur, as informed by the policy field report on mobility and transport: "*Mobility culture could be understood as those set of values, conventions or social practices associate with the ability to travel from one point to another, and with actual physical travel*" (p.79; referring to Meyer 2013).

Overall, the context dependency seems to be crucial for any social innovation to grow, be it the local/regional/national and global level (as implementation level and as governance policy level that supports or hinders social innovations) or be it the cultural background, in which the social innovations occur. Bearing in mind the complexity of the societal and governance systems (i.e. the various actors and interest groups involved), the dependency of social innovations on the context (e.g. region) and the multi-dimensional answers social innovations are providing to (cross-policy) challenges (i.e. social innovations often provide multi-dimensional answers to the (cross-policy) challenges; this means that more than just one single dimension such as one social need is addressed by the social innovations), it seems to be quite obvious that conflicts, as stated in the chapter above, appear. Even more than that, it may be a kind of **specific characteristic for social innovations to cross barriers of policy fields, regions and interest groups in order to respond to the manifold social needs.**

2 PRACTICE FIELDS WITH EXEMPLIFIED CASES

Since we differentiate between "practices" and related "projects/initiatives" in SI-DRIVE (see introduction), this chapter presents practice fields identified in the different world regions. It also offers cases/examples in some practice fields and informs on the relation of the cases to the practice fields, the societal challenges and the policy fields.

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[8] Strong dependency from the legislative/regulative environment is recorded by many policy field reports and in particular by the policy field report on environment and climate change, energy supply and mobility and transport.
[9] Governmental structures are found to be important for delivering social innovations in the policy fields of education and lifelong learning, employment, environment and climate change, energy supply, mobility and transport and poverty and sustainable development, in particular.
[10] Some policy field reports, such as the report on health and social care, environment and climate change and poverty reduction and sustainable development, inform on the importance regional and local level as the main implementation level at which the social innovations develop

2.1 IDENTIFIED PRACTICE FIELDS

Various practice fields were found in the seven policy fields. There was not one policy field that could not identify at least four areas where social innovations currently develop. Thus, rather than identifying them, the challenge faced was categorizing the practice fields accordingly and separating them accurately.

Nevertheless, different wordings are used in the world regions to describe the practice fields. This is due to the fact that also here the context determines how a practice field (and a social innovation) is described. A different usage of the term "practice field" is observed in the policy fields and in the database entries. The grouping of SI to practice fields, so far, is not consistent and seems to be artificial in some respects. This means that, for instance, 99 practice fields were identified in the policy field "Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development" in the first mapping phase, given both that it is – a cross-cutting issue in itself and that it has more non-European partners than the other practice fields making it a more comprehensive global survey which further increases the variety of evidence. In order to minimise analysis problems, clarifications have been envisaged and further work will follow.[11]

The following main selected practice fields of social innovation activities have been identified during the mapping[12]:

Policy field Education and lifelong learning (WP4):

- Occupational orientation, early pupils career planning
- Entrepreneurship education and promotion
- Transition management
- New strategies and structures for lifelong learning
- New learning arrangements, interactive education
- New digital and virtual learning environments
- Quality improvements, setting of new educational standards
- Pupils support
- Reduction of educational disadvantages
- Digital inclusion
- Alternative forms of educational activities and training (towards consult, mentor)
- Collaboration of different actors (local, regional, national and international)

Policy field Employment (WP5):

- Job search support & matching
- Training & education
- Social entrepreneurship
- Working conditions and working environment
- Workplace innovation & organisational innovation

Policy field Environment and climate change (WP6):

- Repairing, re-use, extending life time of products
- Sustainable (strategic) consuming, sharing economy
- New forms of sustainable living
- Urban Gardening
- Protection and restoring of ecosystems & biodiversity
- Eco-labelling
- Alternative sustainable food production and distribution
- Reducing waste of raw materials & recycling
- Energy advice and consulting
- Socio-technical innovation addressing societal challenges, new forms of (sustainable) research and innovation
- "Historical social innovations" - Sustainable water management approaches
- Social Innovations in a Smart City context

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[11] The 99 practice fields in the policy field "Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development" have been summarised at this stage (June 2015) in four main social needs for addressing poverty and sustainable development (economic, social, environmental and cross cutting), which are further sub-divided into 25 sub-categories of social need. Further work on clarifying and perhaps grouping the 99 practice fields will take place in the second phase of mapping and in subsequent work.
[12] The practice fields identified in the policy field reports slightly differ.

Policy field Energy Supply (WP7):

- Energy collectives
- Local (domestic) production of energy
- Working with smart meters
- Energy services
- Providing examples and inspiration
- District and neighbourhood energy systems

Policy field Mobility/Transport (WP8):

- Citizen initiated public transport
- Smart Working, Smart Commuting
- walking school busses
- Car-sharing
- Woonerf and Car-free (housing) areas
- Gender-sensitive transportation
- Mobility of people with disabilities and/or elderly
- Mobility Apps
- Tourism, Transportation and Mobility
- Low Cost Bridges and Allied Transportation
- Public sector innovation in mobility and transport
- Bike sharing
- Mobile doctors/clinics/practices – mobility of health services

Policy field Health and Social Care (WP9):

- E-health, m-health, task-shifting
- Gamification
- Peer support
- Self-management
- Movement building
- Integrated care delivery
- New models of care
- Shift in care location
- Incentivising wellness

Policy field Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development (WP10):

- Economic social needs: inadequate or unstable income, inadequate financial resources, unemployment or under-employment, exclusion from labour market, inadequate good quality work, and unhealthy or unfair work
- Social social needs: poor education and skills, poor general health and care, un-nutritious or unhealthy food, unhealthy life styles or poor quality of life, disadvantage, vulnerability, discrimination, unbalanced migration, cultural poverty, and behavioural problems
- Environmental social needs: sub-standard or dangerous accommodation, sub-standard or dangerous mobility infrastructures, sub-standard or dangerous amenities, sub-standard or dangerous utilities, and sub-standard or dangerous environments
- Cross-cutting social needs: lack of integrated support to the poor or excluded, place-specific poverty or exclusion, corruption, exploitation and unfair or unethical treatment, impoverishment, disruption or displacement caused by human agency, and impoverishment, disruption or displacement caused by natural disaster

2.2 EXEMPLIFIED CASES

Examples of social innovation cases will be presented in this chapter that should help to better understand the approach taken by SI-DRIVE with the practice fields. Please find some selected examples in the following:

The **European Civil Society Platform**[13] (EUCIS-LLL) serves as an example for a social innovation in the practice field "new strategies and structures for lifelong learning" (policy field education). EUCIS-LLL is an umbrella association of 36 organisations, contributing to education and training issues. It's a kind of network of networks coming from all EU Member States and beyond, representing more than 45.000 educational institutions (schools, universities, adult education and youth centres, etc.) or associations (involving students, teachers and trainers, parents, human resources development professionals, etc.), covering all

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[13] http://www.eucis-lll.eu/

sectors of formal, non-formal and informal learning. Another example (especially for a social innovation *process*) in the policy field of education and the same practice field is **HESSENCAMPUS**[14]; an initiative that sustainably build up new structures for lifelong starting as a project running for more than six years and nowadays going on in binding compliance. The project focusses on the development of lifelong learning structures at the local and regional geographical level in order to improve participation of adults. Project results have shown that the new structures compete with already existing innovation concepts at the practically relevant regional-local level. However, it also brought to light the "restricted readiness and willingness to reform the established educational institutions and structures". According to Kruse et al. (2010), a clearly developed lifelong strategy which sets out the responsibilities of key agents, thus, is a prerequisite.

In the policy field of employment, the **Nestlé Youth Employment Initiative** in the United Kingdom serves as example in the practice field of "job search support & matching" as well as in the practice field of "training and education". With the Nestlé Youth Employment Initiative, Nestlé aims to create 20,000 job opportunities for young people under the age of 30 in the UK and Ireland by 2016. Nestlé Academy has launched this initiative to provide increased number (1900) of graduate programmes, sponsored degrees, internships, apprenticeships, and placements. The youth employment initiative will offer roles across factory floor operations, field sales, and business management areas. Nestlé aptly points at the catch-22 situation that the youth of UK are Ireland are trapped in - young people cannot get a job without any experience, and at the same time, they cannot gain experience without a job. To help combat this situation, Nestlé is offering paid work experience opportunity to 300 young people under this employment initiative. Challenges tackled are limited job opportunities and catch-22 situation in youth employment.

Last but not least, **Pathways to Success** is a social innovation in the policy field of education in the practice field of "education and training". Pathways to Success is an Irish department of employment and learning initiative directed at addressing the concerns associated with young people who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET). The operating strategy of this initiative is to bring in policies and measures to get young people out of the NEET situation. They aim to re-establish connection with those young people who have dropped out of school and have had no education, employment, or training opportunities to support their growth. They recognize this as a critical social problem that could result in poverty and ill health being passed down to the successive generations. This initiative will be involving the voluntary and community sectors, and also the local governments and businesses to utilize the collaboration and innovation fund in guiding the most disadvantaged young people to acquire skills that will benefit the community and economy in the future.

2.3 RELATIONSSHIP BETWEEN CASES, PRACTICE FIELDS, SOCIETAL CHALLENGES AND POLICY FIELDS

By analysing the policy field reports it was observed that there is not always a linear relationship between cases, practice fields, societal challenges and policy fields. This is due to the fact that:

- Cases can belong *to more than one practice field* (and some do not belong to any, until now);
- Cases can respond to *more than one societal challenge*; and
- Cases can be *grouped in more than one policy field* (i.e. ranks in the SI-DRIVE database).

In addition, it needs to be noted here that there are inconsistences observed in the policy field reports concerning the terms 'social needs' and 'societal challenges'. Recommendations for future research, thus, regard clarification in using these terms. Nevertheless, the policy field reports grouped cases in accordance to practice fields and societal challenges, as shown in table 3 below.

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[14] http://www.hessencampus.de/

Table 3: *Grouping of cases into practice fields with related societal challenges and policy fields*

Policy field	Societal challenges	Practice fields (Examples)
Policy field "Education and Lifelong Learning"	Skills shortages, miss-match, lack of professions and skills, competences	Occupational orientation, early pupils career planning
		Entrepreneurship education and promotion
	Improvement of participation in education and lifelong learning (from the cradle to the grave)	Individual learners support, new learning structures
		Transition management
	Improvement of learning possibilities and options / expansion of educational opportunities	Alternative forms of educational activities and training (towards consult, mentor)
		New strategies and structures for lifelong learning
		New learning arrangements, interactive education
		New digital and virtual learning environments
		Digital inclusion
	Improvement / reforms of formal educational systems and institutions	Collaboration of different actors (local, regional, national and international)
		Quality improvements, setting of new educational standards
	Social inclusion of vulnerable groups / Equal opportunities	Reduction of educational disadvantages
Policy field "Employ-ment"	Unemployment and job creation concerning youth unemployment & NEETS, long term unemployment and (other) vulnerable groups of unemployed (disabled, immigrants, low skilled)	Job search support & matching
		Training & education
		Social entrepreneurship/ enterprise
		Working conditions and environment
	Labour Force Participation (elderly, woman, disabled)	Working conditions and environment
		Social entrepreneurship
		Job search support & matching
	Modernize and improve the performance of public employment services as well as Quality of work & innovation capacity	Workplace innovation
	Inequality between genders	Working conditions and environment
Policy field "Environ-ment and Climate Change"	Climate change mitigation and adaptation, Energy efficiency, Resource efficiency, Air pollution, Water pollution , Loss of biodiversity in almost all world regions, soil degradation and erosion	Repairing, re-use, extending life time of products
		Sustainable (strategic) consuming, sharing economy
		New forms of sustainable living
		Urban Gardening
		Protection and restoring of ecosystems & biodiversity
		Eco-labelling
		Alternative sustainable food production and distribution
		Reducing waste of raw materials & recycling
		Energy advice and consulting
		Socio-technical innovation addressing societal challenges, new forms of (sustainable) research and innovation
		"Historical social innovations" - Sustainable water management approaches
		Social Innovations in a Smart City context
Policy field "Energy Supply"	Climate change, CO2 emissions and energy demand (EU 20-20-20 targets), Uneven subsidies, Energy security, Integrating unstable renewable energy sources, Energy prices and Energy poverty	Energy collectives
		Local (domestic) production of energy
		Working with smart meters
		Energy services
		Providing examples and inspiration
		District and neighbourhood energy systems
Policy field "Mobility / Transport"	Sustainable mobility and transport system (overcoming the currently high CO2 emission, air pollution, congestion, and noise levels)	Citizen initiated public transport
		Smart Working, Smart Commuting
		walking school busses
		Car-sharing
		Woonerf and Car-free (housing) areas
		Mobility Apps
		Tourism, Transportation and Mobility
		Low Cost Bridges and Allied Transportation
		Public sector innovation in mobility and transport
		Bike sharing
	Inclusive mobility and transport system (ensuring mobility of all groups of society)	Gender-sensitive transportation
		Mobility of people with disabilities and/or elderly
		Mobile doctors/clinics/practices – mobility of health services

Policy field	Societal challenges	Practice fields (Examples)
Policy field "Health and Social Care"	Ageing population, increased demands on health and social care systems, global rise in non-communicable diseases (NCDs), pervasive health Inequalities, new lifestyles	e-health, m-health, task-shifting
		Gamification
		peer support
		self-management
		movement building
		integrated care delivery
		new models of care
		shift in care location
		incentivising wellness
Policy field "Poverty and Sustainable Development"	Inadequate or unstable income	Initiatives providing free or cheap access to basic living needs (food, housing, utilities, health, mobility, etc.)
	Inadequate financial resources	Micro-financing initiatives
		Social funding initiatives (including banks for the poor, ethical banks, etc.)
	Unemployment or under-employment	Initiatives to boost / support self-employment
	Exclusion from labour market	Vocational skills training, including entrepreneurial and on-the-job skills training
	Inadequate good quality work, Unhealthy or unfair work	Job / work creation initiatives
	Poor education and skills	Education / skill development initiatives provided by non-profit, community, informally, etc.
	Poor general health and care	Initiatives to improve access to health and care
	Un-nutritious or unhealthy food	Initiatives to reduce food waste
	Unhealthy life styles or poor quality of life	Initiatives tackling drug abuse
	Disadvantage, vulnerability, discrimination	Initiatives tackling / coping with physical disability, tackling racial / ethnic disadvantage & discrimination, incl. refugees & asylum seekers, tackling gender disadvantage and discrimination
	Unbalanced migration	Initiatives tackling the 'brain-drain'
	Cultural poverty	Initiatives to enrich cultural activities and understanding
	Behavioural problems	Initiatives tackling crime and delinquency
	Sub-standard or dangerous accommodation	Supported or subsidised accommodation build, maintenance or repair
	Sub-standard or dangerous mobility infrastructures	Self- or community mobility design, organisation, build, maintenance or repair initiatives
	Sub-standard or dangerous amenities	Self- or community amenities design, organisation, build, maintenance or repair initiatives
	Sub-standard or dangerous utilities	Self- or community utilities design, organisation, build, maintenance or repair initiatives
	Sub-standard or dangerous environments	Re-cycling / circular economy initiatives
	Lack of integrated support to the poor or excluded	Supply-side coordination of support provision to the poor or excluded (e.g. coordination amongst providers)
	Place-specific poverty or exclusion	Rural poverty
	Corruption	Initiatives tackling political corruption
	Exploitation, unfair or unethical treatment	Initiatives tackling administrative exploitation / unfair / unethical treatment
	Impoverishment, disruption or displacement caused by human agency	Initiatives supporting people affected by crime / corruption
	Impoverishment, disruption or displacement caused by natural disaster	Initiatives tackling natural disasters

By identifying practice fields in the different policy fields, overlaps in practice fields have been encountered between the policy fields such as between education and employment, and, between energy supply and environment (see chapter 1). Next to overlaps between practice fields, the cross-analysis enlightened that the practice fields relate to the societal challenges the policy fields are facing. The policy field report on education, for instance, informs that the (social) innovations are clearly directed towards societal challenges in the EU member states in close relation to the European overall policy challenges. Likewise, the policy field report on employment notes that the main policy goals are linked to the main challenges, like addressing unemployment and increasing the economic activity rates. Also in the policy field environment and climate change social innovation practice fields are addressing societal challenges, often several at the same time. It is thus concluded that this relation is a clear sign for **social innovations to grow in the area of societal challenges** the regions are facing.

3 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Besides studying the SI-DRIVE key dimensions in the seven policy areas, research also takes into account relevant cross-cutting themes in all policy areas in order to add an additional perspective. Specific research questions address cross-cutting issues, for example, in the policy field reports and during the data gathering process of cases entered in the database.

The cross-cutting themes were identified by the SI-DRIVE experts in advance of mapping 1 and comprise, for instance, information and **communication technologies (ICT) and social media, financial resources, social entrepreneurship and social economy next to social enterprises, gender, equality and diversity, demographic change, migration, empowerment, networks, human resources and knowledge, and governance**.

Since some of the cross-cutting issues have already been scrutinized in chapter 1.3 (governance and networks, in particular), the following description provides insights into some selected promising cross-cutting issues that may be relevant for the relation between social innovation and social change. Future research, however, needs to follow: a clarification on potential focus areas and particular research questions concerning the cross-cutting issues that should be examined in more detail is recommended.

As the cross-analysis of the policy field reports has shown, some cross-cutting issues such as **ICT are certainly an essential element** and described in all policy field reports. Others, such as social entrepreneurship and the social economy, however, are simply not described in detail in all policy field reports. Please find some information on cross-cutting issues in the following:

- ICT and social media: This cross-cutting issue is recorded to play a role in the development of social innovations in all policy fields but the importance of the cross-cutting issue as well as the role it plays varies between the policy fields: while, for instance, ICT and social media are vital to create awareness for sustainability issues in the policy field of environment and climate change, the policy field employment informs that ICT enables a better matching of supply and demand on the labour market (online vacancies or 'market places' for self-employed) and creates possibilities for (cheaper) online education and training and online applications and job interviews. ICT is also recorded to be of importance for issues of lifelong learning (new ICT based learning; "*ICT as a new worldwide access and enabler for learning contents and new pedagogical arrangements and learning environment*", policy field report on education, p.30). Overall, technology places a major role in many policy fields such as in environment, mobility and health. The policy field report on health, for instance, states: "*Most countries report an important role for technology with regard to social innovation. In particular, digital and technological solutions are allowing individuals to take a more proactive role in managing their health.*" (p.22). In the poverty policy field, as with other factors, there are distinctive differences across global regions. In Northern Europe, ICT is widely used in social innovations given its widespread affordability and availability as well as relatively high ICT skills even amongst many people in poverty. In Southern Europe on the other hand, ICT is rarely used in social innovations, and this is also the case in much of the rest of the non-developed world where digital divides are strong. In South and East Asia, ICT is having some impact on social innovations tackling poverty by communicating, for example, important information to rural areas using simple mobile messaging. In some emerging economies, ICT is used to better target assistance to the poor, as in some Arab countries in relation to tele-medicine and tele-education. In many such countries, however, ICT is used mostly in urban areas where technical connectivity is better developed.

- Social entrepreneurship and social economy: The policy field of energy supply reports that many local producers of renewable energy also have a central socio-economic role in local development.

- Gender, equality and diversity: These cross-cutting issues are reported to be of high relevance not only for equity reasons, but for optimizing human resources as a whole in the policy field of education. In the poverty policy field, for instance, women are a prime target for social innovations in the regions surveyed outside Europe, given that they are often seen as the key individuals working to alleviate family poverty.

- Demographic change: The policy field report on energy supply informs that the disparities in population density influence the energy transition, as in some parts of Europe substantial communities are not even well connected to the regular energy network. Likewise, the policy field

report on education states that demographic change is a huge challenge due to changing the number of learners in the different education and lifelong learning phases.

- Financial resources: This cross-cutting issue is described in many policy fields and in particular in education (additional investments in education and lifelong learning) and energy supply. Also, in the poverty policy field which is largely defined by relative income poverty both within and outside Europe, there are many social innovations aimed at improving the incomes and savings of the poor.

- Other cross-cutting issues: Legal conditions (and governance as well as networking; as described in chapter 1.3.) are crucial when it comes to initiating, funding and diffusion of social innovations, reports the education policy field. The policy field report on energy supply states that sustainable energy measures do suffer from some inequality issues, as often only resourceful groups have the capacity to invest in sustainable renewable energy. It furthermore informs that new methods of governance are crucial and are being developed as well as that innovation networks can have major influence in the transition towards energy efficiency and renewable energy. The poverty policy field, both in Europe and globally, has found that the biggest impacts occur when social innovations are led by civil society but with a crucial partnership role for the public sector and, in some instances, the private sector as well.

Please find a description of some cross-cutting themes, exemplified by the policy field of employment, in table 4 below.

Table 4: *Cross-cutting themes of the policy field of employment*

Table 3.1 Cross-cutting themes

SI-DRIVE Cross-cutting themes	Possible operationalization towards Policy field of Employment
Financial resources	Budget cuts are drivers for social innovation (change is needed due to a lack of budget) as well as barriers regarding the role of the government in employment policies (little money for investments). Besides, more people become dependent of social benefits, which often increases the costs for governments. For private actors, the economic context can have a negative effect on the investments in social innovation as well (like the investments in social corporate responsibility).
ICT	An important driver is technological innovation. ICT, for example, creates possibilities for (cheaper) online education and training, and online applications and job interviews, etc. Furthermore, technological innovations create as well as destroy jobs (app developers and postmen for example) and therefore are a driver as well as a barrier for job creation.
Social media	Social media are measures used in social innovative initiatives to match job seekers and employers for example.
Social entrepreneurship/ economy/enterprises	Social entrepreneurship can be a solution for a number of challenges in the policy field of employment, like the creation of jobs for disabled people as well as addressing social needs, like the training of disadvantaged groups on the labour market.
Gender, equality and diversity	Gender inequality is an important challenge to be addressed with employment policies, as well as inequality between other groups (low skilled and high skilled workers for example) and diversity (immigrants) is a topic as well.
Poverty	Poverty reduction is an important outcome of unemployment policies and a reason to invest in it.
Governance	The number of actors involved in the developments and implementation of employment policy is high, because the challenges are complex and connected to other policy fields (education) and therefore governance plays a central role.
Innovation networks	Innovation networks are important for cooperation, sharing ideas and sharing best practices.
Demographic changes	The aging of society in general and the aging of the labour force specifically are important topics as well.

4 SOCIAL INNOVATIONS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

This chapter aims at providing first insights into findings with regard to the relation between social innovation and social change. The findings are based on answers provided in the policy field reports on the following research question: *Are there indications qualifying the relation between social innovation and social change?* Since the cross-analysis of the policy field reports reveals only little understanding of the relationship between social innovation and social change, it is recommended to further define the research question and use upcoming SI-DRIVE research tasks to deepen the understanding.

Nevertheless, the following insights have been gained by the cross-analysis (please also see figure 3, which provides major statements of the policy field reports regarding the relation between social innovation and social change):

- Since the policy field's governance structure is often dominated by public actors (with the poverty policy field being an exception), in which the social innovations develop (see chapter 1), also **social change is often related to governance activities**. The policy field report on employment, for instance, states, that "e*mployment legislation aims at fostering trends in social change and to give the legal frame for new social practice.*" (p.10). Another example is the policy field report on poverty, where some social innovations for rural development in India led by the state focus on mobilising for "*social change by creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial service.*" (p.111).

- Quite the reverse, however, **civil society** led and bottom-up social innovation is much more common for tackling the root causes of injustices in the policy field of poverty reduction. The importance of other actors for social change rather than the public is also stressed by the policy field report on education: "*While the participation possibilities within the formal system are limited, far reaching social innovations, in the sense of social change, can be found mainly in the areas of cooperation and co-development of lifelong learning with actors outside the formal education system and Social innovation grassroots initiatives.* " (p.37).

- **Technologies** are regarded as enabler for social change in many policy fields such as in particular in health and social care as well as in the policy field of energy supply. Innovations in the policy field of mobility and transport are reported to be "*inseparably connected with **socio-economic change** over time (consider the ground-breaking influence of railways, cars and aircrafts on human activities, e.g. employment, leisure, multi-locality, and globalisation)*" since mobility and transport have always been part of human activity (see Bonß/Kesserling 2011). This includes also ICT as an enabler and driver of social change in the education and learning policy field (by using social media and web-based tools).

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Figure 3: *First findings on the relation between social innovation and social change*

The question in how far social innovations drive towards social change, as for instance by impacting social behaviour to a large extent or by implementing new structures that respond to the grand societal challenges, nevertheless, remains unanswered. The policy field of environment and climate change states: "A*s a first hypothesis however, many social innovation projects appear to operate on a relatively small scale and are not (yet) a driving force of social change in this policy field."* (p. 32). Thus, it is not (yet) clear in how far these practices are/will be more sustainable than previous ones or in how far they have the potential to really grow beyond their initial niche.

Thus, the policy field reports do not provide comprehensive answers to the contribution to social change yet. To provide answer across the policy fields, this requires studying the social innovations gathered during mapping 1 and 2, in more detail.

5 CONCLUSION

The compilation of the state of the art report on policy fields primarily provides answers to key research questions that have been offered in each of the seven policy field reports, such as w*hat are challenges within the policy field and their societal consequences, what strategies/objectives are there to tackle them that also emphasise the role of social innovation and the governance structure relevant for social innovation?; how do the policy fields' governance systems address specific challenges and what role does social innovation play?; what are corresponding practices fields of social innovation?; and what can we learn regarding the relation between the context of social innovation and the nature of social innovation (drivers, barriers, scaling, stakeholders, bottom-up SI, policy-driven SI)?*

The cross-analysis of the seven policy field reports revealed that the **societal challenges** described in the seven policy field reports often are *cross-policy challenges*. The overlaps between policy fields with regard to the challenges addressed by social innovations, however, can also lead to new combinations and practices as well as conflicts. Even though similar societal challenges are recorded in some policy fields in the varying world regions (but with altering urgencies), social innovations often vary between the world regions. Thus, a *broad spectrum of social innovations* is present in the policy fields. All policy field reports, in addition, notify an *unclear understanding of the concept of social innovation*, report on social innovations in their policy fields even if they are not called social innovations and call for further social innovations to respond to the societal challenges the world is facing. By analysing the policy field reports it is further observed that there is not always a linear relationship given between cases, practice fields, societal challenges and policy fields. This is due to the fact that cases can belong to more than one practice field; cases address more than one societal challenge; and cases can be grouped in more than one policy field. The *multiple relations* observed, however, are a clear sign for *social innovations to grow in the area of societal challenges* the regions are facing.

The societal and governance systems, in which social innovations are embedded, are mostly characterised by a variety of organisations, actors and interests. Due to the different institutional factors, their altering actors, responsibilities and power structures and the diverse networks, the *societal and governance systems* of all seven policy fields are *complex*. The **policy field's governance systems** are often centralised and hierarchically organised with the central state as the main actor. Thus, government actors play an important role. Even more than that, social innovations addressing specific challenges in the policy fields often depend on the governmental structures. Despite the high importance of public authorities there is a wide range of other actors involved in responding to the societal challenges, in particular when it comes to vulnerable groups as noted particularly in the poverty policy field where such groups are in focus. Actor groups comprise civil society, the private sector, the social partners, research organisations and networks as well as platforms. Moreover, partnerships that comprise different actors (with binding formats between actors) are found in all policy fields. Some policy field reports, such as the report on health and social care, environment and climate change and poverty reduction and sustainable development, inform on the *importance of the regional and local level* as a major implementation level at which social innovations develop. But it is not only the governmental structures and its legislative/regulative environment at the various geographical scales (i.e. the international, national, the regional and the local level) that influences the existence and shape of social innovations. It is also the culture. Thus, social innovations *strongly depend on their context*.

Overall, the important role of the public sector (i.e. the governments) is regarded as **driver and as barrier** for social innovations. Main other drivers comprise social needs and societal challenges as well as policy inputs, programmes, instruments and project funding next to policy exchange options. Next to funding, economic factors and technological innovations as well as the Open Method of Coordination are reported to be drivers as well as barriers. All of them are important for social innovations and policy reforms. Main barriers encompass bureaucracy, complex laws, lack of monitoring and evaluation, lack of a vision on social innovation, the dependency of government funds, complex administrative, authorisation and planning procedures, resistance in public administrations, resistance by political forces, opposition from (other) movements and citizens, and the complexity of the social and governance systems. To better understand drivers and barriers of social innovations, further investment in mapping 1 is, however, still needed. Furthermore, it is recommended to better link the empirical research with the 'Theory of social innovation and social change', which will be elaborated at a later stage during the SI-DRIVE project.

Various practice fields were found in the seven policy fields. Thus, rather than identifying them, the challenge faced was categorizing the practice fields accordingly. In addition, a coherent and consistent usage of the term 'practice field' still has to be developed. Future work on SI-DRIVE should clarify the definition and consistent usage of practice fields.

The cross-analysis of the policy field reports also has shown that some **cross-cutting issues** such as ICT are an essential element and thus described in all policy field reports. Other cross-cutting issues such as social entrepreneurship and the social economy, however, are not described across all policy fields. This lack of information on cross-cutting issues has to be filled during the mapping of cases and the case studies. Although the term "social innovation" is still often used as synonym for social entrepreneurship at the EU-level, first observations of the policy field reports do not confirm this solitary connection (i.e. the concept of social innovation is much broader).

Since the policy field's governance structure is dominated by public actors in most policy fields, in which the social innovations develop, also **social change is often related to governance activities**. But, first findings suggest that also other actor groups have an important role to play in certain policy fields. Nevertheless, the relation between SI and social change is not yet examined in detail and, thus, only a little understanding is gained by the policy field work so far. In addition, the question in how far social innovations drive towards social change by impacting social behaviour to a large extent and/or by implementing new structures that respond to the grand societal challenges, just to name some options, remains unanswered and has to be scrutinised by future SI-DRIVE research. An improved link between the field work (policy field examination) and the theory as well as the methodology is recommended in order to define the research questions in coordination with the policy field experts. It is also required to clarify the methodology and research instruments with which the research questions regarding the relationship between social innovation and social change can be examined.

Next to the findings with regard to the SI-DRIVE key dimensions, the following conclusions have been drawn:

- As briefly informed above, the cross-analysis also enlightened **conflicting areas for social innovation**. These mainly refer to tensions between policy objectives, between societal challenges, and between interests of actor groups as well as regions. In addition, a conflict between technological and social innovations may occur. Furthermore, social innovations may be confronted with the well-known tension field between the economy and the society. At first sight it seems that it is a *specific characteristic of social innovation to cross barriers of policy fields (including their objectives and challenges), of regions and of interest groups in order to respond to the manifold social needs.* This is confirmed by the policy field education: "*The ambivalence of innovations is reflected in the complicated and harmful innovation processes that bring together the different rationalities and cultures of the involved (educational) institutions and other actors. (…) Mainly, the strict (legal) boarders and the different responsibilities within the education system hinder the innovation process, and can be seen as the main barriers for new practices evolving from outside the system"* (p.38). If aiming at building supportive ecosystems for social innovations, policy actions taken to support social innovations thus should consider their cross-policy nature in responding to societal challenges.

- Bearing in mind that social innovations are potentially developed by all actor groups in all policy fields (but with varying intensity), first observations offer **clustering the social innovations** in the policy fields *according to actor groups*. The actor groups are the government, the private sector (i.e. the market) and civil society as shown in figure 4 below. The figure illustrates three potential clusters. These are the 'government depended social innovation' cluster with the policy fields of employment, education, environment and health and social care (social innovations here are mainly driven by central government and strongly dependent on laws/regulation), the 'government & market driven social innovation' cluster with the policy fields of energy supply and transport and mobility (social innovations of this cluster depend on government and market structures) and, finally, the 'civil society led social innovation' cluster with the policy field of poverty reduction and sustainable development (social innovations of this cluster are mainly driven by grassroots / bottom-up initiatives and depend on the local context; remark: the visualisation mainly offers a European perspective).
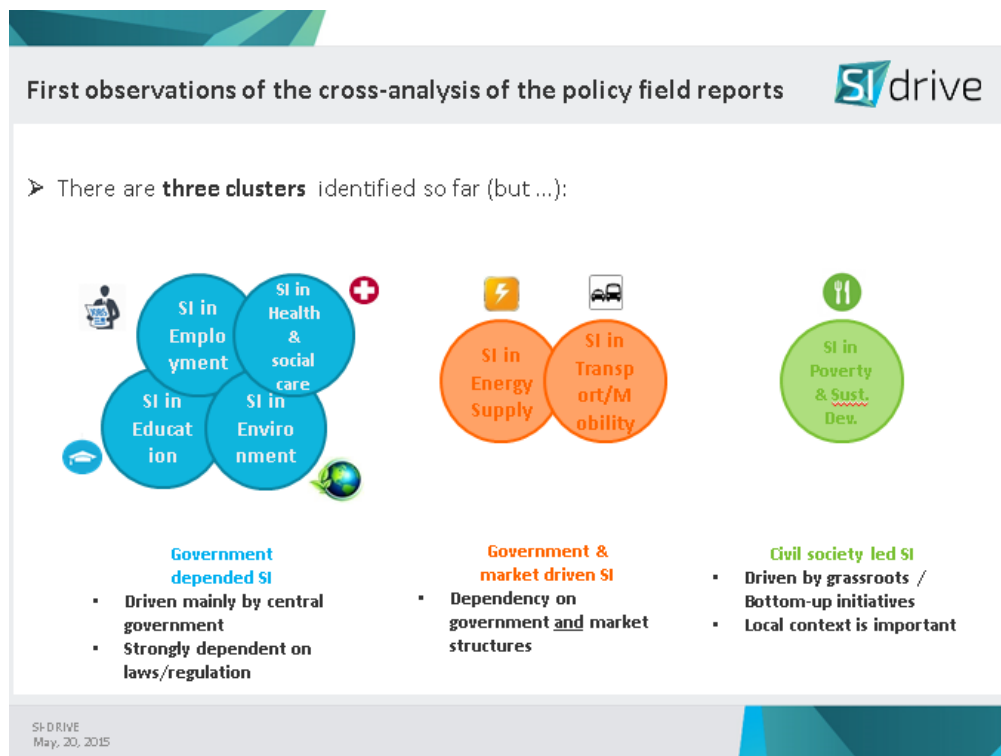
Figure 4: *Cluster options*

- However, other criteria may also be reasonable, such as the dependency from the context, the spectrum of social innovations offered in the policy fields and/or the top-down versus the bottom-up approach that is observed; as is briefly described in the following:

    o Top-down policy driven social innovations: Though the primary role of the EU and its institutions in many policy fields is to set targets, outline standards and provide a strategic framework, the EU Member states have to define how these targets will be achieved by the use of different means. This often requires drafting of national action plans or roadmaps, which are developed at the national and/or regional level. Hence, these levels are important implementation levels of EU policies and provide a frame for social innovations, as is confirmed in the policy field report on environment and climate change: "*This holds not only true for environmental challenges which inherently have a European or global dimension such as climate change, but also for more regional and local issues, such as local air pollution in urban areas. The large majority of environmental policies are agreed at the EU level, setting the framework for policies at the domestic level.*" (p.12). An example for top-down policy driven social innovations are the territorial employment pacts (policy field report on education, p.30). Nevertheless, the policy field reports also criticise the lack of EU polices that support social innovations such as described by the policy field report on education: "*There are no national, regional or local policies and subsidies which aim to support it [social innovation].*" (p.32).

    o Bottom-up civil society led social innovations: Next to the (EU) policies implemented top-down, many initiatives grow based on local social demands (see also chapter 1): "*There are several countries in which a greater integration of social innovation into approaches in both policy and practice is evident. In the Netherlands, for example, the decentralisation of the health care system, coupled with a shift in perspective on health and greater emphasis on citizen participation has led to more initiatives and innovations coming from local actors, service providers, and Ministries.*" (p.21), informs, for instance, the policy field report on health and social care. In addition, outside Europe in most emerging and developing economies, social innovations targeting poverty are largely bottom-up and civil society initiated and led, although the involvement of both public and private sectors when this takes place can improve impact.

Also a mix of both approaches can be found as, for instance, in the policy field of poverty reduction. Additionally, other groupings (based on further criteria) are provided by the policy field reports themselves. To provide an example: the policy field of poverty reduction summarizes the findings of the initial mapping by highlighting four major innovations that have emerged: community based innovations, design/service innovations, collective innovations addressing larger societal challenges, and finally structural social innovation trying to bring about structural changes and address inequitable power relations in society (see figure 5 below).
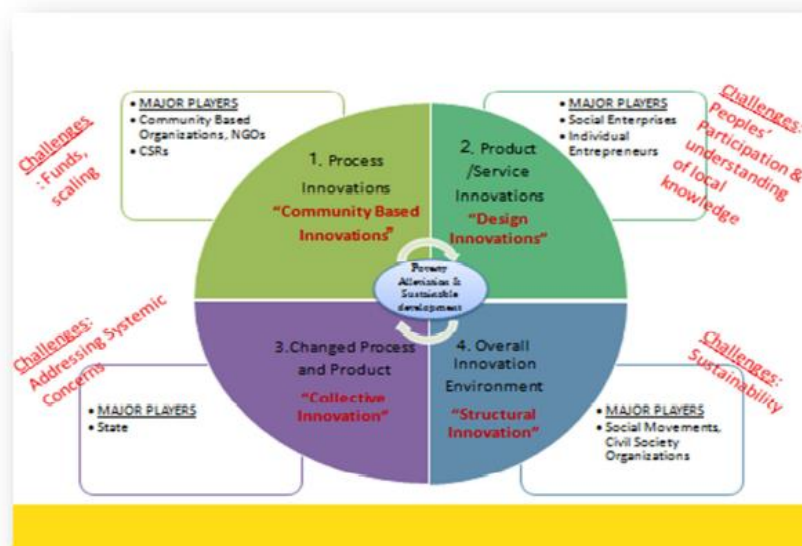

Figure 5: *Four major innovations emerging in the policy field of poverty reduction (p. 28)*

To sum up, various clustering options are reasonable. In order to group social innovations in the various policy fields, criteria, however, need to be defined that serve answering the various research questions of the SI-DRIVE project. Accordingly, a matrix for each world region and policy field than has to be developed that also shows the differences between the world regions and policy fields. A first attempt at doing this is provided in the poverty policy field report (p. 39-43).

- Since no particular research question was dedicated in the policy field reports to **Social innovation policy** as an explicit policy area (either as sub-dimension of the European Innovation Policy or even more prominent as a specific policy), any recommendations for policy makers so far derive from an analysis of the key research questions (i.e. the SI-DRIVE key dimensions). Given the strong need for social innovation highlighted by the various policy field experts, and, bearing in mind the drivers but in particular also the barriers for social innovation (see chapter 1), a "social innovation friendly policy environment" still has to be developed in Europe as well as globally. A European (and global) *Social innovation policy that enables for social innovations overcoming the societal challenges in a cooperative manner between the actor groups and that drives towards social change thus is regarded as a necessity*.

The recommendations for future SI-DRIVE research, hence, are as follows:

- Further investment in mapping 1 is needed, in particular with regards to the analysis of SI-DRIVE data from cases gathered in the SI-DRIVE database and to deepen the understanding on SI in the five key dimensions, in particular concerning process dynamics, resources, barriers and drivers;
- Clarifications are needed concerning upcoming research tasks that focus on the relation between SI and social change and regarding the research questions that help to understand the relation between social innovation and social change (and the role cross-cutting issues may play in this respect);
- A coherent and consistent usage of the terms 'practice field' and of the terms 'social needs' and 'societal challenges' needs to be ensured;

- The link between the field work (policy field examinations), the theory and the methodology needs to be strengthened (e.g. to better understand drivers and barriers of social innovations empirical work should better be linked with the 'Theory of social innovation and social change', which will be elaborated at a later stage during the SI-DRIVE project); and
- Criteria need to be defined in order to cluster social innovations (e.g. top-down/bottom up, government-led, government and marked-driven and civil society focussed SI) and a matrix for each world region and by each policy field built.

The SI-DRIVE project aims at extending knowledge on social innovation (SI) in three major directions:

1) Integrating theories and research methodologies to advance understanding of SI leading to a comprehensive new paradigm of innovation;
2) Undertaking European and global mapping of SI, thereby addressing different social, economic, cultural, historical and religious contexts in eight major world regions; and
3) Ensuring relevance for policy makers and practitioners through in-depth analyses and case studies in seven policy fields, with cross European and world region comparisons, foresight and policy round tables.

The seven policy field reports provide a practicable and fruitful source for future SI-DRIVE research related to these objectives. The recommendations listed above aim to serve as first findings for upcoming SI-DRIVE research tasks such as the policy forums, the policy roundtables as well as the case study and the regional reports, just to name some. Nevertheless, the compilation of the state of the art report on policy fields has to be understood as a starting point that provides first insights from the policy field perspectives. In-depth answers to the key dimensions, incorporating also other perspectives such as those gained from practice (i.e. from the social innovation cases), policy makers (i.e. via the policy field fora) and global regions (i.e. from the regional reports), still have to follow. The need for an improved definition and typology of "Social Innovation" is also appearing from the policy reports, next to looking for a visualisation of social innovations that are not termed as such.

What can be stated already, however, is that scientific research on social innovations, interactive communication with relevant networks of stakeholders and communities and the analysis of pertinent policy areas – as performed by the policy field examinations – revealed the **strong need for social innovation in the seven policy fields**. The findings of the state of the art reports on policy fields, in addition, indicate that "social innovation friendly policy environments" still have to be built in Europe as well as globally.

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LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

ANNEX

Structure for policy field report on social innovation
developed by
Anna Butzin (IAT), Peter Oeij (TNO), Dieter Rehfeld (IAT)

INTRODUCTION
This document contains guiding questions and a template of how to structure the policy field reports in order to ensure comparability across all policy fields. We ask you to generally follow the structure. However, as you are the experts of your policy field, please feel free to integrate additional research questions and aspects relevant for social innovations in your policy field (or leave out aspects irrelevant in your case).

The report needs to be delivered to the Commission by end of February. As it needs to go to through the quality check of SI-DRIVE in advance, please send it to the coordinator on 13th of February 2015 at latest!

Scope of the report
The state-of-the-art report will provide a policy field specific study on social innovation and the related governance system. It should address recent challenges, corresponding practice fields of social innovation as well as social innovation projects. Thereby, the European, national and global level will be taken into account.

Objectives of the report and overall research question
The first objective refers to the co-evolvement of governance structures and social innovation practices and projects within the policy field (for definitions see the glossary in the appendix). The second objective refers to the policy field's distinctions across different geographical levels.

- Objective 1: To elaborate how the policy field's governance system influences social innovation practice fields and projects and, vice versa, how it is influenced by them. Thereby, drivers and barriers, conflicts, and roles of different actors should be worked out in detail. (SI-DRIVE key dimensions: Governance, networks, actors; Process Dynamics; Resources[15])
- Objective 2: To elaborate the role of different levels in the policy field's governance system and social innovation practice fields and projects on the EU, national and global level.

The objectives are supported by the following overall research question:

- What kind of social innovation practices can be found in the policy field? Which challenges and social needs are they responding to? (SI-DRIVE key dimensions: concepts of social innovation; societal needs and challenges)

With its emphasis on the governance context of social innovation in the policy fields, this report is complementary to the SI-DRIVE mapping which asks for details of concrete social innovation practices and projects, as well as to the SI-DRIVE report on social innovation in the different world regions, which elaborates distinctions of social innovations according to a global context.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT
The structure of the report is organized according to three building blocks (European, national and global perspective) and nine research questions. There is a separate template for the national level to be sent to partners with respective responsibilities.

For the general structure of the report (a format is provided in the table on page 3), we suggest starting with the elaboration of the policy field from a European-wide perspective:

> Questions 1-2 to be done by work-package lead and co-lead.
>
> **1) How does the policy field's <u>European</u> governance system address specific challenges and what role does social innovation play?**
>
> In order to discuss the question, please refer to the 1) current/future challenges of the policy field and their

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[15] The key dimensions are discussed in the literature review developed in work package 1 of SI-Drive.

societal consequences, 2) the strategies/objectives to tackle them (please emphasise the role of social innovation) and 3) the governance structure relevant for social innovation.

Suggestion: As concerns analysis of the governance system, please refer to relevant actor groups, their stakes, interests and alliances; the institutional frame including relevant regulations; drivers, barriers and conflicting elements. Analysis should refer to the governance system as a whole in order to get an overview, but emphasise those structures of clear relevance for social innovation. Do different actor groups on European level (public, private, civic) have different objectives and strategies to tackle the challenges? To what degree are they compatible/ conflicting, for example when new structures related to social innovation meet established ones? How do the objectives and strategies integrate social innovations? What role do technological solutions play? How are social and technological solutions related to each other? (SI-DRIVE key dimension actors, networks, governance). What challenges seem to remain unaddressed? If possible, please also assess the relation with the cross-cutting themes of SI-DRIVE (see glossary in the appendix).

2) What are corresponding practices fields of social innovation on European level?

Classify relevant practice fields of social innovation and analyse their distinctions by referring to the questions raised above (potential of the practice field, actors groups, new versus established structures, regulations, drivers and barriers, etc.). In how far do the above analysed governance structures support or hinder the practice field? Which actor groups are open towards the practice field, who tries to prevent its further establishment?

Following the three levels of the policy field report (European, national, global), the subsequent part should focus on the specifics of the national level or more fine-grained regional levels (Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern Europe) within the EU. The SI-DRIVE description of work (DOW) provides the important information which project partner is responsible for which countries/ European regions in the description of the policy field work packages. Accordingly, we suggest discussing the following issues:

Questions 3-4 **to be done by the partners responsible for the countries mentioned in the DOW (see extra template)**. This can also be a selective account. We should follow a pragmatic approach that correlates to the expertise of partners involved in the policy field. A more detailed cross-country comparison of social innovations in the policy fields will be conducted during summer 2015 based on the data derived through the SI-DRIVE mapping.

➔ It is the task of the work package leader to instruct partners (with national responsibilities) about the work to be done.

3) What is the governance structure of the policy field in the European country/countries you should analyse (cf. work package description in DOW)? NB! If adequate, this can also be a more abstracted analysis according to "Northern Europe", "Eastern Europe", etc. with national level examples.

The national level governance structure/s of the policy field should be analysed. Please refer to relevant actors groups, their stakes, interests and alliances; the institutional frame including relevant regulations; drivers, barriers and conflicting elements. As in the case of the European level, analysis should refer to the governance structure as a whole in order to get an overview, but emphasise those *structures of clear relevance for social innovation*. Do different actor groups (public, private, civic) have different objectives and strategies to tackle the challenges? To what degree are they compatible/ conflicting, for example when new structures related to social innovation meet established ones? To what degree do the objectives and strategies integrate social innovations? What role do technological solutions play? To what degree are social and technological solutions related to each other? (SI-DRIVE key dimension actors, networks, governance).). If possible, please also assess the relation with the cross-cutting themes of SI-DRIVE.

4) What are recent national challenges of the policy field? What are national social innovation practice fields and projects and to which kind of challenge do they respond? Again this analysis can be focused on the regional level.

Here, we suggest proceeding in a two-step manner: first, selected practice fields which are relevant for social innovation should be discussed (e.g. "car sharing", "life-long-learning", "workplace innovation" etc.). When discussing the practice fields, please refer a) to the main principles of the practice field; b) institutional frames; c) the main actors, their roles and intentions; d) diverging interests or conflicts of actor groups.

Second, we should refer to selected social innovation projects of the practice fields and thereby illustrate the various micro-level activities of the practice field (for car-sharing, these might be distinctive local car-sharing projects, the expansion of UBER in European cities, car-pooling, etc.). (SI-DRIVE research focus 1 and 7).

After discussing research questions 3 and 4, please elaborate the distinctions of the national/regional governance structure of relevance to social innovation in a summarised way (this will facilitate cross-country comparison to be done by the work-package leaders).

The section should be followed by a comparative analysis of the national approaches.
➔ **to be done by work package lead and co-lead:**

5) **How do the challenges and the approaches of tackling them and the role of social innovation practice fields and projects differ across the countries/ European regions?**
Please refer to differences and similarities of the different national approaches in terms of:
-system & structure,
-type of stakeholders and main actors
-modes of collaboration, new ways of solving social issues
-take up of social innovation and practice fields in this policy field; embeddedness/receptiveness towards social innovation approaches/philosophy (SI-DRIVE research focus 5, 6 and 7).

6) **What can we learn regarding the relation between the context of social innovation and the nature of social innovation (drivers, barriers, scaling, stakeholders, bottom-up SI, policy-driven SI)? Are there indications qualifying the relation between social innovation and social change?** (SI-DRIVE research focus 1).

The final thematic section of the report should contain a global outlook of the policy field.

To be done by work package lead and co-lead in cooperation with partners responsible for global, non-European regions/countries.

7) **What are the <u>global</u> issues of social innovations in the policy field, also concerning differences between the world regions?**
8) **What are approaches to respond to global challenges (e.g. of the UN, World Bank, etc.)?**
9) **Which practice fields can be found at global level? What are their characteristics?**

Please refer to the issues mentioned in the outline of the regional report, but with a policy field specific focus.

Structure of the state-of-the-art reports of the policy fields

No.	Chapter	Content	Pages
1	Introduction	Understanding and definition of the policy field, the policy fields' relevance to social innovation, aim of the report, structure of the report	2
2	European perspective	Please discuss research questions 1 and 2 throughout this chapter. You are free to add additional aspects.	7
3	National level approaches	**Please see the additional template to be send to partners with national responsibilities!** 3.1 Introduction to the section on national/regional level approaches	1
		3.1.1-n please discuss research questions 3 and 4 by following the structure suggested in the additional template.	5-7 pages per country/ European region
		3.2 Comparative analysis of the national approaches, please discuss research questions 5 and 6	3 pages
4	Global perspective	please discuss research questions 7-9	4

5	Conclusions	To be structured according to four topics: 1) Reference to this reports objectives and research question. 2) Elaborate findings according to the SI-DRIVE key dimensions and corresponding research foci 1-9 (cp. literature review of WP 1). 3) Discuss factors that are important when it comes to future development, implementation and recommendation of social innovations (foresight). 4) What is important input according to the further development of theory, methodology, and mapping within SI-DRIVE?	7

Glossary

A "social innovation project" is a single and concrete implementation of a solution to respond to social demands, societal challenges or systemic change. E.g. Muhammed Yunus's Grameen Bank which lends micro-credits to poor farmers for improving their economic condition.
A "social innovation practice" is a general type of project. A "practice" expresses general characteristics common to different projects. E.g. Micro-credit systems. The emergence of a practice relies thus relies on diffusion, knowledge sharing and interpretation. Example: Micro-credit systems are a general practice that is implemented by many different projects around the globe. There is a shared understanding of what "micro-credit-systems" and know-how.
"Governance systems" can be defined according to five orientations developed by Stroker (1998: 18): „(1) Governance refers to a complex set of institutions and actors that are drawn from but also beyond government. (2) Governance recognizes the blurring of boundaries and responsibilities for tackling social and economic issues. (3) Governance identifies the power dependence involved in the relationships between institutions involved in collective action. (4) Governance is about autonomous self-governing networks of actors. (5) Governance recognizes the capacity to get things done which does not rest on the power of government to command or use its authority. It sees government as able to use new tools and techniques to steer and guide. Stroker, G. (1998): Governance as Theory. Five Orientations. UNESCO pp. 17-28. http://catedras.fsoc.uba.ar/rusailh/Unidad%201/Stoker%202002,%20Governance%20as%20theory,%20five%20propositions.pdf
The SI-DRIVE approach defines "social innovation" as a new combination or figuration of practices in areas of social action, prompted by certain actors or constellations of actors with the goal of better coping with needs and problems than is possible by using existing practices. An innovation is therefore social to the extent that it varies social action, and is socially accepted and diffused in society (be it throughout society, larger parts of it, or only in certain societal sub-areas). Depending on circumstances of social change, interests, policies and power, social ideas as well as successfully implemented SI may be transformed and ultimately institutionalised as regular social practice or made routine.
Cross-cutting Themes: Social Innovation and the relationship to • social change and technology; ICT • gender, equality, diversity (e.g. EU2020 targets) • innovation networks and drivers at each stage of the social innovation cycle, cultures of innovation • social entrepreneurship, networks, user involvement, demographic change, human resources, policy instruments • human resources, knowledge, scientific research, financial resources, legal conditions , empowerment

Guideline for policy field specific research on the national level

Please discuss the following two questions according to the structure below (7 pages max!)

Questions 3-4 **to be done by the partners responsible for the countries mentioned in the DOW**. This can also be a selective account and not all of the mentioned countries need to be analyzed. We should follow a pragmatic

approach that correlates to the expertise of partners involved in the policy field. A more detailed cross-country comparison of social innovations in the policy fields will be conducted during summer 2015 based on the data derived through the SI-DRIVE mapping.

➔ It is the task of the work package leader to instruct partners (with national responsibilities) about the work to be done.

10) What is the governance structure of the policy field in the European country/countries you should analyse (cf. work package description in DOW)? NB! If adequate, this can also be a more abstracted analysis according to "Northern Europe", "Eastern Europe", with national level examples.

The national level governance structure/s of the policy field should be analysed. Please refer to relevant actors groups, their stakes, interests and alliances; the institutional frame including relevant regulations; drivers, barriers and conflicting elements. As in the case of the European level, analysis should refer to the governance structure as a whole in order to get an overview, but emphasise those *structures of clear relevance for social innovation*. Do different actor groups (public, private, civic) have different objectives and strategies to tackle the challenges? To what degree are they compatible/ conflicting, for example when new structures related to social innovation meet established ones? To what degree do the objectives and strategies integrate social innovations? What role do technological solutions play? To what degree are social and technological solutions related to each other? (SI-DRIVE key dimension actors, networks, governance).). If possible, please also assess the relation with the cross-cutting themes of SI-DRIVE.

11) What are recent national challenges of the policy field? What are national social innovation practice fields and projects and to which kind of challenge do they respond? Again this analysis can be focused on the regional level.

Here, we suggest proceeding in a two-step manner: first, selected practice fields which are relevant for social innovation should be discussed (e.g. "car sharing", "life-long-learning", "workplace innovation" etc.). When discussing the practice fields, please refer a) to the main principles of the practice field; b) institutional frames; c) the main actors, their roles and intentions; d) diverging interests or conflicts of actor groups.

Second, we should refer to selected social innovation projects of the practice fields and thereby illustrate the various micro-level activities of the practice field (for car-sharing, these might be distinctive local car-sharing projects, the expansion of UBER in European cities, car-pooling, etc.). (SI-DRIVE research focus 1 and 7).

After discussing research questions 3 and 4, please elaborate the distinctions of the national/regional governance structure of relevance to social innovation in a summarised way (this will facilitate cross-country comparison to be done by the work-package leaders).

Suggested structure:

1) Introduction to the policy field in region X
2) Recent challenges with relevance to SI and the policy field
3) What are the differences in governance structures across the countries of the region (This can also be a selective account. We should follow a pragmatic approach that correlates to the expertise of partners involved in the policy field.)
4) The nature of social innovation practice fields and projects
5) Conclusions