





Does a Social Innovation Become Stale? 150 years of fresh water supply

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Agenda

- Introduction: What we did so far
- What is our aim?
- Preliminary results
- Conclusion







Introduction: What did we do so far

3 comprehensive case studies on established SI

- The History of Social Housing as a Social Innovation
- Financial and Monetary Innovations for Overcoming Social Exclusion
- The History of Fresh Water Supply as a Social Innovation

4 individual case studies on more recent SI

- Kiútprogramme, Hungary
- New Water Paradigm, Slowakia
- Community-based Health Research
- Entrepreneur Capital, United Kingdom

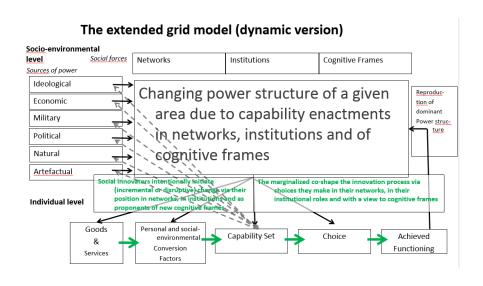






What is our aim

- Analyse material with extended social grid model
- Find out about actor constellations and strategies, ressources and life cycles of SI



Nicholls/Ziegler, 2014







Preliminary results

2010:

UN Convention declared universal access to safe, sufficient and affordable water a human right.

19th century:
Access to water
was a matter of
fate or prosperity.

Change?!







19th century

- Social networks: physicians, social reformers and engineers
- Cognitive frames: Water cleans itself. Diseases are caused by miasmas.
- Institutions: Policies on public health; regional and local regulations on water
- Technology: supply network; water towers But: created path dependency







Around 1900

- Social networks: Public authorities
- Cognitive frames: Diseases are caused by germs; hygiene discourse
- Institutions: national laws
- Technology: improved pump technology; water filtration







1950s-1970s

- Social networks: Public authorities, early environmentalists
- Cognitive frames: Access to fresh water supply is a new standard. Protect natural resources.
- Institutions: national and international regulations on the protection of water sources
- Technology: Water and waste water treatment plants

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21st century

- Social networks: supranational actors; citizen's initiatives
- Cognitive frames: Access to fresh water is "natural". Public good vs. private good.
- Institutions: national and supranational principles and regulations
- Technology: water saving devices; improved control of residues

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Conclusion

- 1. Social vs. technical
- 2. Local vs. global
- 3. No end to social innovations

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