

**Social Innovation  
connect**  
UK

1.1.1, 1.1.2, 2.3.1 –

## **Initial Mapping, Themes and Areas of Forward Focus**



**Co-funded by  
the European Union**

The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.



## Contents

Executive Summary Literature Review .....	3
Scope of the report .....	5
Report 1.1.1 - A review and update of the 'mapping' undertaken & an initial presentation of 'Map of Social Innovation' Scotland .....	6
Introduction.....	6
Background to SI in Scotland – Social Innovation Fund.....	6
Existing Networks .....	9
Associate Partners.....	17
Summary of Qualitative Early Interviews .....	18
Report 1.1.2 - A report on identified gaps and needs.....	22
Introduction.....	22
Summary of key trends SIF.....	22
Summary of key trends in Qualitative Interviews .....	23
Key initial Gaps and Needs .....	24
Report 2.3.1 Report on analysis of sectors or thematic areas to harness for development of Social Innovation.....	28
Introduction.....	28
Building on Gaps and Needs in 1.1.2.....	28
Potential Areas of Growth and Focus for Social Innovation in the UK.....	31
Forward Looking.....	32
Our Approach to Building the Ecosystem.....	32
Bibliography .....	33
Annexes .....	34
Annex 1: SIF Table of Projects.....	34



## Executive Summary Literature Review

In Scotland there has for a number of years, been a supportive ecosystem for social enterprise and innovation. However, it has suffered from a lack of definition of what ‘social innovation’ means in Scotland, and indeed more widely in the UK. It has been acknowledged as a variety of things such as new social ideas, businesses or policies that are effective, to more narrow definitions that include new practices that subvert the norm and bring about systemic change. This broad range presents a lack of cohesive understanding and use of the terminology in Scotland, despite many actors engaging in activities that fit along the spectrum between the two very different definitions laid out in this paragraph.

The use of the term of social innovation is somewhat widely used, although certain sectors or practitioners may use the terminology more exclusively than others. Academic communities and some civic organisations may use the term more readily. However, for the purposes of the creation of the Social Innovation Competence Centre in Scotland, our aim is to focus less on the definitions and more on fostering the organisations across the spectrum of labelling themselves as social innovators, to the ones who use terminology like ‘community’, ‘enterprise’, ‘civic’, ‘democratic’, ‘grassroots’ and more. The aim is to support the ecosystem that engages in social and environmental action. The use of the terminology around social innovation can be somewhat alienating to some practitioners and actors as well.

It is worth discussing the history and character of social innovation in Scotland and where it fits into policy, as a starting point though. Henderson (2017) discusses how Scottish Government policy has largely driven the growth of social innovations in Scotland. This is related to a number of policies designed to empower communities and given them greater authority over their local assets and civic involvement. Such policies include: the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003; the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015; and The Participatory Budgeting Charter for Scotland (2019). The support fostered by the Scottish Government has been seen at local up to national level. Through support for local organisations and networks small grants are available; regionally local authorities are devolving many of their activities and services to communities due to budget cuts; and then at the national level initiatives like the Social Innovation Fund and the Social Enterprise Strategy 2016-2026 are enabling socially innovative activity across the country<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> Henderson, F (2017) ‘Enacting Social Innovation in Scottish Welfare: Regional Challenges’, Social Innovation Atlas Vol. 2, pp 120-124.



Heales (2017) agrees that policy in the UK generally has been a driver of social innovations and a well developed ecosystem in the UK. However, argues that more can be done to bring the concept into the mainstream for different sectors and societal actors, and foster a greater adoption of social innovation as a culture and way of working, as opposed to specific projects and businesses<sup>2</sup>.

A particular challenge of establishing a well formed ecosystem of social innovation is because of the devolved nature of policy and governance across the UK. Roy, et al (2014) argue that a unified policy has never been established due to the varied devolved powers, and this in turn has affected the character of social innovation and enterprise in each of the four countries. Furthermore, their research found a very mixed opinion of social innovation and enterprise, with some referring to it as 'confusing'<sup>3</sup>.

Many academics can be quite critical of the use of the phrase of 'social innovation' for its lack of definition, as well as its use by governments to avoid providing a full array of public services. Teasdale, et al (2016) argue this viewpoint, calling support for social innovation policy a 'smokescreen for cuts in public service delivery'<sup>4</sup>. However, they do also agree that social innovation at more localised level, and outside of public policy and context might be a vehicle for change.

Despite this, it is generally accepted that social innovation has the potential to support and grow solutions to social issues, and empower marginalised groups where there are limited resources available, and where citizens and practitioners may come up with more effective and efficient ways of addressing the wicked problems we face in the current day.

This is the motivation for the creation of the Social Innovation Competence Centres under the European Social Fund, and one that the UK centre supports. Our belief is that many different sectors need to collaborate and bring in a socially innovative culture, as well as projects and businesses to address our future and current challenges. The support of an already strong and existing ecosystem, rather than an attempt to create a new one will be the most effective way to grow social innovation in Scotland and across the UK.

---

<sup>2</sup> Heales, C (2017) 'Britain: Where Next for the Social Innovation Eco-system in the UK?' Social Innovation Atlas Vol. 2, pp 98-102.

<sup>3</sup> Roy, M, MacLeod, R, Baglioni, S & Sinclair, S (2014), 'Social Enterprise, Social Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship in Scotland: A National Report'. *Università degli Studi di Firenze/EFESIIS*.

<sup>4</sup> Ayob, N, Teasdale, S & Fagan, K (2016), 'How social innovation "came to be": tracing the evolution of a contested concept', *Journal of Social Policy*, vol. 45, no. 4, pp. 635-653.



## Scope of the report

This is the initial mapping report of the use of the term Social Innovation in Scotland. This work has been undertaken to take a high level look at the use of the term in Scotland. Further work will be undertaken over the course of the project to develop a much more comprehensive academic study of the use of social innovation in Scotland and broaden this work out to include all of the UK. This work will also undertake more in depth study of the other components in this report as well: 1.1.2 Gaps and Needs in the Ecosystem; 1.1.3 A Map of Social Innovation in the UK; and 2.3.1 Areas of potential that could be harnessed. This initial report will take a high level look at each of these actions with a view that more exhaustive work on each will be carried out as the European Social Innovation Alliance Project progresses.

These four actions have been grouped together in this report because they link together cohesively as mapping activities, and as a review of initial mapping work is undertaken, gaps and needs will become apparent, and areas of potential due to the nature of the ecosystem in Scotland and the UK. In this report, we will not be looking to define social innovation, as there are so many definitions in use, and to attempt to map anyone doing social innovation but not using the term is a nearly impossible task. The approach is to map those organisations and people who are using the term, and use this to identify what the ecosystem currently looks like and where we need to foster and support understanding and use of social innovation.

The purpose of mapping Scotland as an initial exercise, and broadening out to the whole of the UK is because of the fact that each of the four UK nations are unique and have their own policy and funding landscape outside of the UK nationwide landscape which drives social innovation activity. This means each will have a different level of development of their social innovation ecosystem, driven by different factors, policies and anchor organisations. Approaching the mapping by understanding one area first creates a blueprint for how to undertake this work, and allows particular characteristics of the different nations to become apparent.



## Report 1.1.1 - A review and update of the 'mapping' undertaken & an initial presentation of 'Map of Social Innovation' Scotland

### Introduction

The aim of report 1.1.1 is to do a high level review of previous mapping of Social Innovation in Scotland, with a view to branch out this work later in the project. This part of the report will look at the Social Innovation Fund, which was a fund run under the European Social Fund Programme 2014-2020. This was one of the first public uses of Social Innovation at a policy level in Scotland, outside of other phrases such as Social Enterprise, which is much more widespread. Mapping Social Innovation that falls under other names is subjective and near impossible, if being inclusive of all iterations of Social Innovation in practice; so mapping the use of the term in Scotland is a reasonable starting place, to start to understand who is using the term and if its use has specific trends.

This report will also look at other key Social Innovation and similar networks that Glasgow Caledonian University is involved in, that act as a starting point for mapping a Social Innovation ecosystem in Scotland, and demonstrating the international reach of these networks. A high-level summary of a number of qualitative interviews undertaken with key organisations in Scotland working within this sphere will be summarised briefly in this report as well, and expanded in 1.1.2. Following on from this high-level mapping of the ecosystem in Scotland, the report leads into 2.3.1 which will summarise how this will inform the approach towards building a stronger Social Innovation ecosystem in Scotland, and then beyond to cover the whole United Kingdom.

### Background to SI in Scotland – Social Innovation Fund

The Social Innovation Fund (SIF) in Scotland was a fund administered by the Scottish Government between through the 2014-2020 European Social Fund Programme<sup>5</sup>. The Equality, Human Rights & Third Sector Division was responsible administering the programme. This was probably the beginning of the use of the term in Scotland, outside of small pockets or individual researchers or organisations using the term.

---

<sup>5</sup> [www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2017/01/social-innovation-fund-guidance/documents/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/SIF%2B-%2BGuidance%2BNote%2B-%2BJanuary%2B2017.pdf](http://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2017/01/social-innovation-fund-guidance/documents/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/SIF%2B-%2BGuidance%2BNote%2B-%2BJanuary%2B2017.pdf)



The aim of the fund was to support partnerships for collaboration between academic and research institutions and organisations focused on social impact and social economy. The fund was open for developing, testing and scaling up of new ideas that addressed social issues in Scotland.

The fund had three stages available for funding. These were: development of new and innovative early stage ideas; testing of social innovation ideas; and scaling up of sustainable social innovation ideas. The early stage projects were funded at a lower amount, between £30-50,000 for a project; with existing ideas being funded up to 12 months and from £100 – 250,000 award funds.

A key objective of the programme were to give the ability to organisations to test innovative ideas out and see what worked and what did not, and be able to document why initiatives failed or succeeded. Projects were encouraged to apply for early stage and progress through to scaling up stage, but all stage applications were welcome to allow for existing ideas to engage with the programme.

The following is a representation of some of the key trends from the SIF data, showing areas of activity and possible gaps in areas of engagement. Further detail on SIF data can be found in Annex 1.

### *Social Innovation Fund Themes*

There are a number of areas that had a higher proportion of projects that were involved in SIF in terms of theme. The highest proportion of projects were around Childcare & Education, and Poverty Reduction. The next behind those two themes was Mental Health, with employability and the Justice System as themes coming in at the lowest number of projects in those areas.

There appears to be quite a good representation of a variety of thematic areas in the projects, with clear broad areas around other themes such as; funeral poverty, health inequality, homelessness and housing, refugees and marginalized groups, and transport.

Obviously these themes are very broad summary of each project, and could be examined from multiple angles, but for the purposes of early high level research they serve as a starting point to look at trends and patterns in engagement with social innovation across Scotland. Figure 1, shows a summary of the thematic areas discussed in a graph.

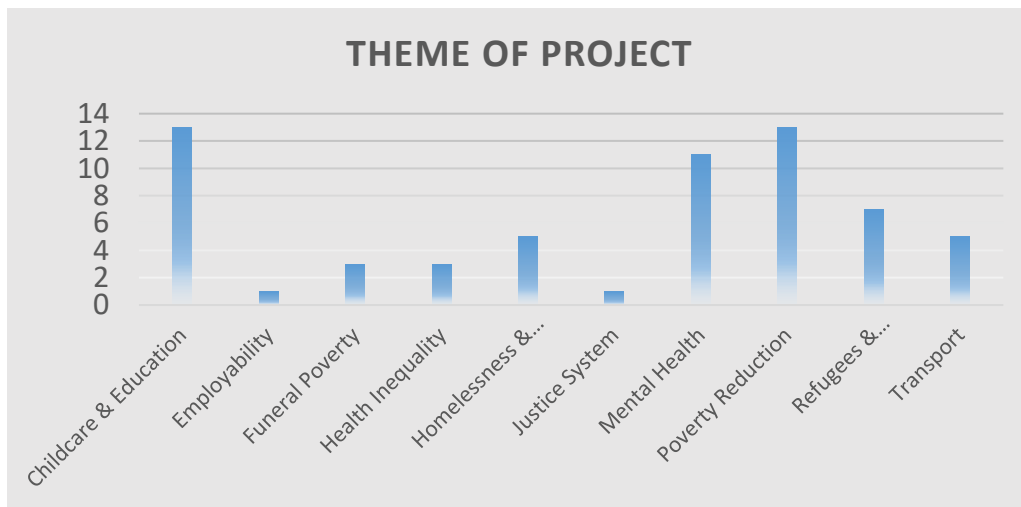


Figure 1. Graph by Broad Theme of Project in SIF

### Organisation Types

In terms of types of applicant organisations, the lead organisation was assessed, although any partners that were non-university would have had a university or academic partner involved, as this was a key emphasis of the fund.

The largest two applicant types were charity or trust first, and a social enterprise as lead in second place. The third highest number of applicants were universities, with a high number as well. The other lead applicants in the fund were local authorities, housing associations, foundations and health partnerships or trusts. These other lead applicants had a much lower rate of numbers as lead applicants.

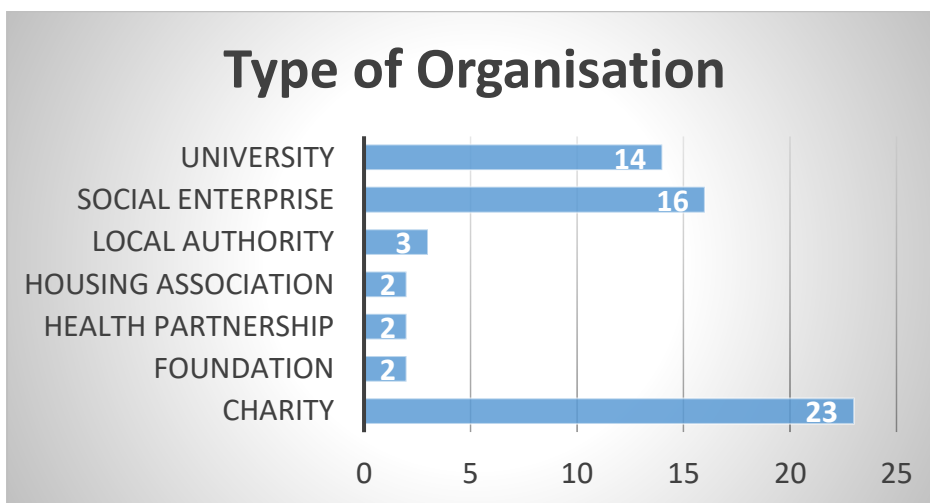


Figure 2. Type of Lead Application Organisation in SIF





### *Geographical Map*

Below is a geographical representation of the lead organisations in projects under the Social Innovation Fund. This just shows the organisation main offices; as further geographical information could not be gleaned to look at the location of the work undertaken.

There is quite a concentration of lead partners in both Edinburgh and Glasgow cities, as would be expected in large metropolitan areas. Aberdeen and Dundee have some projects based there, and there are a number of projects centred around the central belt of Scotland. There was quite a large number of projects based in Inverness or nearby there, covering the Highlands quite well for representation of applicants in SIF. Otherwise, many of the more rural areas of Scotland, appear to not have any projects, however, the mapping included the main organisations and not their geographical spread which may have skewed this.



*Figure 3. Lead Applicants in SIF by Geographical Location.*

### *Existing Networks*

It is also worth noting the existing networks that Social Innovation Connect might link up with that support and encourage Social Innovation, Enterprise, and Entrepreneurship. There are also a number of organisations that are working in similar fields or running networks in similar fields that it is worth including in this list. Some of these networks are international but are



where Glasgow Caledonian University was involved as a lead or coordinating partner and can lend value to the UK Competence Centre. It will be worthwhile to reach out to and engage this variety of networks as much as possible to develop the scope and reach of the UK Competence Centre. This collation of networks and organisations is by no means an exhaustive list and as the project progresses, other organisations will be engaged with.

### **European Social Innovation Alliance**

The European Social Innovation Alliance (ESIA) is a European network of 26 partner organisations from Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom supporting and learning from each other in establishing national competence centres and working towards a pan-European social innovation infrastructure on all levels – locally, regionally, nationally, and transnationally. ESIA is the lead partner for the project that the UK Competence Centre is part of. Funded in part through the European Social Fund (ESF) and the EU programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI), 148 organisations in 25 countries are at work to enhance the conditions for the development of Social Innovation.

The project aims that all project partners will exchange knowledge, mentoring, support, and capacity-building insights into social innovation through an initial workshop to share and compare national social innovation ecosystem analysis. Beyond the project, the partners will create a network with other competence centres for social innovation projects through online exchanges, regular talks and in-person events to inspire and encourage transnational exchange on social innovation. ESIA is also a part of the ESF Community of Practice for Social Innovation Competence Centres across Europe.

### **Social Enterprise UK**

Social Enterprise UK (SEUK) is the UK's membership body for social enterprises. They lead the world's largest network of businesses with a social purpose who together are helping to create a fairer economy and a more sustainable future for everyone. SEUK exists to be a strong voice for social enterprise, to evidence the difference that social enterprises are making and to demonstrate solutions and influence decision-makers to create an environment in which social enterprise can thrive. They work with mainstream businesses and public sector institutions to help them bring social enterprises into their supply chains.

### **International Teaching Artists Collaborative**



The International Teaching Artists Collaborative (ITAC) is the world-wide network for artists who work in participatory settings to create positive social impact. These practitioners go by many titles in different countries and languages—often called Teaching Artists, Participatory Artists, Community Artists, or Socially Engaged Artists, and other titles. Their vision is for a world where teaching artists are working in the heart of learning and communities, making a positive impact with the transformative power of Teaching Artistry. Their core mission is to support, expand and connect the international community of teaching artists and collaborators, cultivate excellence in teaching artistry and advocate for sustainable development through participatory practice.

### **Development Trusts Association Scotland**

Communities all over Scotland are setting up development trusts whether large, small, rural, urban, mainland or island-based; to help their neighbourhoods flourish through community-led activity, partnership working and enterprise.

As a membership organisation, the Development Trusts Association Scotland (DTAS) uses its expertise to inform, support and represent this network of development trusts, facilitating the sharing of knowledge and expertise and encouraging mutualism and co-operation.

### **Scotland Can B**

Scotland CAN B was launched in 2018 in partnership between the Scottish Government and B Lab UK as an initiative to combine a nation's vision to become a leader in innovation & entrepreneurship, with a growing global movement of business as a force for good.

Since then they have engaged businesses, enterprise intermediaries, business membership organisations, educators, investors, policymakers, and entrepreneurs on the journey to increasing awareness, understanding, and management of business social and environmental impact.

### **B Lab**

B Lab is the nonprofit network transforming the global economy to benefit all people, communities, and the planet. Building on their standards and certification process, their network leads economic systems change to support our collective vision of an inclusive, equitable, and regenerative economy. Their programs and tools help B Corps and non-B Corps plan for a resilient future — including multinationals looking to understand their social and



environmental footprint — and their policy work pushes for meaningful legal change around corporate accountability and social impact.

### **Foundation Scotland**

Guided by the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and the concept of the wellbeing economy, Foundation Scotland funds locally-led social, economic and environmental initiatives that create vibrant, enterprising and diverse places. Scotland's communities are made up of people giving their time, resources, connections and skills to take care of each other and their surroundings. Whether linked by a common place, interest or experience, communities cultivate opportunities for positive change. Although communities' circumstances are always specific, their issues often share common roots.

They support communities by paying attention to the challenges they want to address, understanding underlying causes and building community capacities and resources for achieving change. Foundation Scotland has developed extensive expertise and experience working with communities and donors throughout Scotland for over 25 years.

### **Social Enterprise Academy**

Creating sustainable social businesses that deliver high value social and environmental impact is hard. Social entrepreneurs and ethical leaders at all levels need support to develop their own practice of leadership and entrepreneurship, and to develop the talent in their organisations.

Alongside business support infrastructure, finance and networks, the Academy offers a powerful style of learning and development. Learners build the knowledge and skills, clarity and confidence to respond to their current challenges and seize opportunities. Using peer learning techniques based on strengths, safe facilitation, peer support and space for reflection, they provide learning and development that goes beyond training.

### **University Innovation Fund**

The University Innovation Fund (UIF) was introduced to support and encourage greater collaboration to maximise knowledge exchange and make the best use of University research, knowledge and talent to drive growth of the Scottish economy and equip Scotland's people with the tools and skills needed to innovate. UIF focuses on design and adoption of innovative new approaches to exploiting the research base that will lead to significant positive impact on Scotland's economic performance.



UIF is an outcome-based approach to knowledge exchange incentivising and supporting Scottish universities to design and adopt innovative approaches to exploiting the research base, creating societal and economic impacts and underpinning delivery of the Scottish Government's economic strategy for inclusive economic growth.

### **Interface**

Interface - The knowledge connection for business is a central hub connecting organisations from a wide variety of national and international industries to all of Scotland's universities, research institutes and colleges. Based regionally throughout Scotland, Interface works with businesses of all sizes, in all sectors, to match them to Scotland's world-leading academic expertise to help them grow.

With connections into all Scottish universities, research institutes and colleges, Interface has established and efficient processes that will save time and money in finding and accessing academic expertise, research, technologies, specialist facilities and funding. Interface also facilitates clusters of businesses and academics working together to tackle industry sector challenges leading to transformational outcomes and impacts.

### **Cooperatives UK**

Co-operatives UK is a network of thousands of co-operatives. They are owned and controlled by members, who are also member-owned organisations. Their vision is to build a better world through co-operation and their mission is to empower and grow the UK's co-operative economy by being the voice of co-operation and member ownership.

They do this by promoting co-ops by lobbying policy makers and raising awareness of co-ops to the public through our campaigning activities. They also develop co-ops by providing specialist advice to co-operative businesses, and securing funding to support the sector to grow and thrive. They also unite co-ops by organising national events, local workshops and networking sessions so co-ops can connect, learn and do business together.

### **Skoll**

The Skoll Foundation catalyzes transformational social change by investing in, connecting, and championing social entrepreneurs and other social innovators who together advance bold and equitable solutions to the world's most pressing problems.



They support organizations tackling interconnected problems and advancing solutions from every angle—from disrupting unjust power dynamics and systems, changing attitudes and behaviors, and mobilizing movements, to improving services, policies, and practices. They focus on problems and places that are ripe for change, with high potential for major impact.

### **Social Enterprise Scotland**

Social Enterprise Scotland is the leading organization advocating for social enterprises in Scotland. They focus on championing and promoting social enterprises to the public and media. They unite and represent Scotland’s social enterprises as the national membership-led body and support members with news, information and advice. They also campaign and influence on the issues and policies that matter, and build lasting connections between social enterprises and supporters to network and trade. They also proactively engage with social enterprise partners, the public sector, the Scottish Government and Parliament, local authorities, the media, the private sector and the wider public.

### **Impact Hub**

Impact Hub have been a catalyst for entrepreneurial action for 15+ years. All big ideas start small. They started with a space for anyone who had an idea for a better world to meet and collaborate – a place where ideas turned into impact. Today, they are a global network of 24,250 people driving change – made up of 100+ communities in 60+ countries across 5 continents.

They believe the world is facing complex challenges that will only be tackled through collaboration. At Impact Hub, they aim make collaboration happen and connect entrepreneurs and innovators to large organizations, investors and the public sector. This is to enable inclusive and sustainable innovation at scale.

### **Social Investment Scotland**

The SIS vision is for an impact economy; where social entrepreneurs, businesses, consumers, investors and government are aligned and focused on delivering impactful actions and meaningful outcomes. Their investment is made to deliver a measurable social or environmental impact to the organisation, its beneficiaries and the wider community. Their investment is the enabler for wider social and economic impact across Scotland.



SIS's market building activity and business support provides the tools, inspiration or connections needed by organisations to create greater social impact. They collaborate with customers, the wider social enterprise ecosystem and beyond to enable impactful actions.

### **Ashoka**

Ashoka identifies and supports the world's leading social entrepreneurs, learns from the patterns in their innovations, and mobilizes a global community that embraces these new frameworks to build an "everyone a changemaker world."

They find and cultivate social entrepreneurs in every corner of the world, whose system-changing innovations solve deep-rooted social problems. They aim to mobilize a network of organizations to join us in shifting mindsets and reshaping how we learn, work, and live together to catalyze changemaking for the good of society. They also aim to enable changemaking in the public-at-large, and work to give all citizens the confidence and tools to solve problems for the good of all.

### **South East Asian Social Innovation Network**

SEASIN's core objective is to effectively support and promote social innovation as a means to achieve sustainable and inclusive socio-economic growth, social cohesion and equity in South East Asia, through intercultural, curricular and extracurricular activities.

The project aims to implement a new model for University – Socioeconomic engagement, based on a combination of curricular and extra-curricular activities; learning materials and tools; practical training; mentoring; and the development of specific support units that are dedicated to strengthening the Universities' links with the wider social environment.

Funded by the European Commission, the project involves a consortium of 15 partners, including 11 universities, with Glasgow Caledonian University coordinating as the lead partner. The project's activities will be based within 4 South-East Asian countries – Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia and Malaysia.

The project directly involves the academic community, staff and students of the universities involved – it aims at having a far greater reach and involving many sectors and practitioners outside of the university environment.



### **Latin American Social Innovation Network**

LASIN is the Latin American counterpart to the SEASIN project. The main objective is to effectively support and promote social innovation as a means to achieve sustainable and inclusive socio-economic growth, social cohesion and equity in Latin America, through intercultural, curricular and extracurricular activities.

The project also aims to implement a new model for University – Socioeconomic engagement, based on a combination of curricular and extra-curricular activities; learning materials and tools; practical training; mentoring; and the development of specific support units that are dedicated to strengthening the Universities' links with the wider social environment.

Funded by the European Commission, the project involves a consortium of 11 partners, with Glasgow Caledonian University coordinating as the lead partner. The project's activities will be based within 4 South-East Asian countries – Brazil, Panama, Colombia and Chile.

The project directly involves the academic community, staff and students of the universities involved – but has also involved many sectors in each region and was commended by the European Commission for its achievements in supporting social innovation in Latin America.

### **Social Innovation through Knowledge Exchange**

Social Innovation through Knowledge Exchange is a knowledge exchange community aimed at developing new social projects and products through universities across Europe.

The SIKE Project responds to the need for Universities to become more proactive in driving social change through knowledge exchange and social innovation (SI). This project aims to lay the foundations for a radical shift in knowledge exchange practice that embraces social innovation by adapting more conventional, commercial and process innovation to the social needs of communities. As such, SIKE will both facilitate the exchange, flow and co-creation of knowledge and stimulate social entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial skills of its participants and stakeholders while also developing new and innovative approaches to teaching and learning through its training programme and online tools.

### **Social Enterprise through Virtual Environments and Remote Entrepreneurship**

Social Enterprise through Virtual Environments and Remote Entrepreneurship has been conceptualised in direct response to the COVID-19 crisis but it has also evolved from the combined experience of partners in an emerging field of social innovation and social enterprise.





Increasingly policymakers and educators have recognised the potential of social innovation as a way of tackling societal challenges through social enterprise and other disruptive approaches.

It will seek to reflect a completely new approach to working life born out of the COVID-19 crisis – as well as the Climate Emergency – and increasing demands for more sustainable forms of international collaboration, as well as a transformation in the way societies tackle these challenges. It reflects the importance of civic society and the social innovation ecosystem and the role that universities can play in nurturing social entrepreneurs, supporting social enterprises and creating new opportunities for collaboration.

### Associate Partners

Below is a list of the Associate Partners involved in Social Innovation Connect. These partners are well embedded in the ecosystem in Scotland in particular, with links to the wider ecosystem in the UK as well. They are connected to policy makers like the Scottish Government and local authorities, and

**The Melting Pot** is one of the first co-working spaces in the UK and one of the first aimed at supporting mission-led organisations. It has grown into a vibrant community of social enterprises and innovators, and offers an award winning incubation programme for social innovations to start up their ideas. The Melting Pot is well established in the Scottish ecosystem, and has been funded by the Scottish Government to offer their flagship incubation and acceleration programmes across Scotland.

**Challenges Worldwide** were founded in 1999, and are focused on the delivery of innovative, multi-dimensional economic development projects that support mission led businesses in Scotland and beyond. They offer internationalization expertise in particular, to Scottish social enterprises to engage in markets across the world to address social and environmental issues. They take a systems-change approach to try to understand and support sustainable market growth.

**Community Enterprise in Scotland (CEIS)** delivers a range of services across the ecosystem in Scotland to businesses, communities and individuals through its companies, CEIS, DSL Business Finance (an ethical and microfinance lender), CEIS Ayrshire and joint venture, Social Value Lab (who deliver social impact assessments). They aim tackle inequality, strengthen communities and improve the performance and impact of social businesses, which contribute to our society. They are tackling the new area of Community Wealth Building in their new strategy, looking at



how civic services can be made more democratic and deliver local impact – particularly in disadvantaged and remote rural areas.

**Firstport** are one of the biggest funders in Scotland geared towards helping social entrepreneurs bring forward their ideas. They have supported thousands of individuals and distributed millions of pounds of start-up funding, all with the aim to achieve their vision that social enterprises play a key role in society, transforming lives, communities and the economy across Scotland.

**The Centre for Civic Innovation** is focused on redesigning the way we engage citizens in the delivery of their city services and addressing city challenges. They develop and inspire a network of designers and solvers across the breadth of Glasgow to enthuse and empower our citizens to co-design the city they want to live in. The CCI combines design thinking, research and data science to understand and help solve complex societal problems that are difficult to articulate, challenging to solve and have no single or easy answer. Their approach is unique in civic innovation, and although they deliver work locally across Glasgow, they inform policy and action across the UK and Europe.

### Summary of Qualitative Early Interviews

A number of initial interviews were also taken as part of the early mapping exercise, to understand key stakeholder's thoughts and experiences of the social innovation ecosystem in Scotland. These interviews highlight a number of broad issues, as well as trends around the use of the term 'social innovation' and the sectors using the term. Again, these interviews were not exhaustive, but rather provided a high level initial insight into understanding and engagement with social innovation in Scotland.

Further discussion and analysis of the key trends and challenges will be discussed in 1.1.2 and 2.3.1 later in this document. This section is about highlighting the initial mapping of social innovation across Scotland.

### Key Questions

There were a number of open questions posed in each conversation, designed to gain a holistic idea of the understanding of Social Innovation, what it meant to the organization in question, and where they saw key trends and issues.



These key questions and thematic areas are given as a methodology guide below:

- What is social innovation to you and your organization?
- Do you feel there is a common understanding of social innovation as a term in Scotland?
- What sectors do you see social innovation operating in?
- What does the funding landscape look like in Scotland for social innovation?
- What does the policy/strategy landscape look like in Scotland for social innovation?
- Do you know of any funds or policies you can share with us?
- What are the key challenges in your own work/for social innovators?
- What do you see as the main barriers to social innovation growth in Scotland?
- Are you aware of any other initiatives that tie into social innovation?
- Do you notice any trends or areas of growth around social innovation?
- Can you share any networks that you engage with working in this field?

### *Key interviews*

Below are a list of the key organisations that were engaged in deep dive conversations about social innovation across Scotland and the UK for this mapping exercise. It is foreseen that throughout the project, further conversations will be held and the insights built into the practice of Social Innovation Connect as time goes on. This will be an iterative process, and these initial conversations were not exhaustive but rather a starting point for understanding the needs further.

Qualitative Interviews were held with:

- Glasgow City Council
- Centre for Civic Innovation
- Converge Challenge
- Communities Enterprise in Scotland
- Cooperatives UK
- Knowledge Transfer Partnerships South West Scotland
- Interface
- The Melting Pot
- Challenges Worldwide
- Firstport



- A number of meetings with departments in the Scottish Government were also held:
  - International Team, Scottish Government
  - Advanced Learning and Science Covid Recovery, Scottish Government
  - Higher Education, Further Education, and Youth Employment, Scottish Government
  - Policy Officer, University Research and Knowledge Exchange, Scottish Government
  - Technology, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Division, Scottish Government

### *High Level Summary of Interviews*

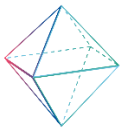
This section will summarise some high level points from the interviews outlined, although more depth and detail will be given in 1.1.2 and 2.3.1.

- Understanding of Social Innovation is a key point raised in many of the interviews. Social innovation across Scotland is seen by many as tied to social enterprise. Many raised the issue of certain sectors and activities not being considered as social innovation; such as work in the arts, private sector, or civic innovation.
- It was felt that there is a vibrant community of mission led organisations and projects across Scotland and across sectors. However, greater connection and links between sectors was seen as important, and connection to sectors such as the private sector was seen as a potential area of opportunity.
- There is a strong appetite to work together from everyone who was interviewed. Most partners recognize that partnerships and collaboration can yield a more connected and cohesive ecosystem, along with greater impact for social and environmental causes.
- In tandem to this, it was felt that often smaller organisations can get forgotten or cannot compete with the larger organisations, particularly for funding and support mechanisms.
- It was generally felt that thematic areas and trends are set by funders, and to some extent this dictates the direction of work and projects, as well as the issues that organisations can address in their work.
- It was suggested that greater options for experimentation and testing of innovation is needed. There is much support for developed ideas, but that innovative and radical new ideas needed the chance to test and experiment but this is not a widely available option due to expense and risk of failure.



- Following on from this prior point, it was well understood that there is good opportunity of funding in Scotland but it is often very business focused, and can be stunted by parameters that are more fixed to profit led business and not social impact.
- Despite there being a varied and wide-ranging community of organisations operating across Scotland, it was raised that the ecosystem in Scotland can be a crowded area sometimes due to the many organisations offering support. There is potential to unify and connect these organisations further to create a more cohesive picture of support.
- It is not surprising but many respondents felt that there needed to be greater support for marginalized and minority groups to participate in social innovation, with extra support given to empower groups in these areas to mobilise and have their voice heard.
- The theme of place-based and place-making activities came up as a particular emerging trend and area of interest with initiatives like Community Wealth Building gaining traction.
- Discussion of the wellbeing economy was also a particular trend that emerged in discussions for consideration going forwards.
- Lastly, a just and green transition came up as a particular trend when discussing climate action and emergency, as well as support to build in this approach to mission led organisations, even when they are not environmentally focused in their activities.

These key reflections, challenges and trends will be built upon and further discussed in the next two reports in this document.



## Report 1.1.2 - A report on identified gaps and needs

### Introduction

The aim of report 1.1.2 is to identify the gaps and needs that are apparent from the high level mapping done in 1.1.1. The report will share the key themes and trends for analysis of SIF, and the qualitative interviews that are summarised in 1.1.1. Following this, allows for a high level look at some of the areas where there may be gaps and needs in the ecosystem that the UK Social Innovation Competence Centre can consider a focus for support and engagement.

### Summary of key trends SIF

The Social Innovation Fund (SIF) in Scotland was a fund administered by the Scottish Government between through the 2014-2020 European Social Fund Programme<sup>6</sup>.

The aim of the fund was to support partnerships for collaboration between academic and research institutions and organisations focused on social impact and social economy. The fund was open for developing, testing and scaling up of new ideas that addressed social issues in Scotland. The following is a discussion of the key trends from the SIF data, showing areas of activity and possible gaps in areas of engagement. This is broken into themes of the types of issues focused on, the sectors involved, and the geographical spread involved.

### *Key Themes*

There are a number of areas that had a higher proportion of projects that were involved in SIF in terms of theme. The highest proportion of projects were around Childcare & Education, and Poverty Reduction. The next behind those two themes was Mental Health, with employability and the Justice System as themes coming in at the lowest number of projects in those areas.

There appears to be quite a good representation of a variety of thematic areas in the projects, with clear broad areas around other themes such as; funeral poverty, health inequality, homelessness and housing, refugees and marginalized groups, and transport.

---

<sup>6</sup> [www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2017/01/social-innovation-fund-guidance/documents/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/SIF%2B-%2BGuidance%2BNote%2B-%2BJanuary%2B2017.pdf](http://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2017/01/social-innovation-fund-guidance/documents/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/SIF%2B-%2BGuidance%2BNote%2B-%2BJanuary%2B2017.pdf)



Obviously these themes are very broad summary of each project, and could be examined from multiple angles, but for the purposes of early high level research they serve as a starting point to look at trends and patterns in engagement with social innovation across Scotland.

### *Organisation Types*

In terms of types of applicant organisations, the lead organisation was assessed, although any partners that were non-university would have had a university or academic partner involved, as this was a key emphasis of the fund.

The largest two applicant types were charity or trust first, and a social enterprise as lead in second place. The third highest number of applicants were universities, with a high number as well. The other lead applicants in the fund were local authorities, housing associations, foundations and health partnerships or trusts. These other lead applicants had a much lower rate of numbers as lead applicants.

### *Geographical Map*

The geographical spread shows the organisation main offices; as further geographical information could not be gleaned to look at the location of the work undertaken.

There is quite a concentration of lead partners in both Edinburgh and Glasgow cities, as would be expected in large metropolitan areas. Aberdeen and Dundee have some projects based there, and there are a number of projects centred around the central belt of Scotland. There was quite a large number of projects based in Inverness or nearby there, covering the Highlands quite well for representation of applicants in SIF. Otherwise, many of the more rural areas of Scotland, appear to not have any projects, however, the mapping included the main organisations and not their geographical spread which may have skewed this.

### *Summary of key trends in Qualitative Interviews*

There are a number of key trends that came out of the qualitative interviews that were held, that will help in understanding particular areas of need in the ecosystem.

Firstly, a common understanding of Social Innovation was a key point raised a number of times. In particular, the strength of the social enterprise sector in Scotland, as well as the policy and funding support in this area was seen as positive, but that it was often conflated with social



innovation – forgetting or leaving behind some other sectors and areas from engaging with the ecosystem. Examples of such sectors were given particularly as work in the arts, private sector, or civic innovation. Also in relation to this it was often discussed that smaller organisations can be left out of funding, policy and engagement with the wider ecosystem where they cannot compete with the work or visibility of larger organisations in this sphere. It was noted that funders hold a lot of the control in relation to trends and areas of focus – often in the area of social business, which some felt left other organisations out, although larger organisations also noted feeling stymied by the emphasis on traditional KPIs for funding. Marginalised and minority groups were seen as a particular area that needed more support to engage in this sphere.

However, despite this, many did feel there was a thriving community of different organisations working for social good across Scotland. Particular issues were noted more around the lack of connection between varied sectors at times, but there was a strong appetite to see a more connected ecosystem that makes good use of collaboration and partnerships to have a greater impact. It was felt that the ecosystem can be crowded at times, in particular with relation to the variety of support, with room to create more unification across the available resources.

Considering the pioneering nature of social innovations, it was suggested that greater options for experimentation and testing of innovation is needed. There is much support for developed ideas, but that innovative and radical new ideas needed the chance to test and experiment but this is not a widely available option due to expense and risk of failure.

### Key initial Gaps and Needs

There are a number of particular areas that have arisen as a result of the initial mapping, where there are gaps and needs that could form part of the strategy of the UK competence centre.

These are in a number of areas: themes, types of organisations/sectors, geography, culture, and funding/policy. However, there will be a further report (Report on 2.4.1, 2.4.3, 3.1.2) detailing policy and funding landscape in Scotland and the UK, with a policy briefing included that can delve deeper into this specific and vital area. Again, it is worth noting that this summary of gaps and needs is not exhaustive, and there is scope for deeper work to look at this area. This should serve as a simple starting point to form a beginning strategy and picture of the ecosystem.





### *Theme of Social Issue*

This area is hard to fully represent due to the variety of social issues faced in Scotland and the wider UK. There were some areas prevalent in SIF but also as respondents to the initial mapping.

Within SIF there were a high proportion of projects in the education and childcare sector and poverty reduction. This is potentially still a large area of need to focus on though, as child poverty in the UK and Scotland is very high. Poverty is a widespread issue, both in cities and rurally. Mental health was another large theme, again which is a need that probably will remain important to continue focusing on. The thematic areas that came in lowest in terms of projects were around employability and the justice system. These could be areas to focus on as gaps, but it is also worth noting many high level themes such as environmental and climate related ones were not prevalent. Environmental focused innovation is a very topical issue, and there is much funding and support available in this area. Strengthening this as a focus strand for the competence centre and ecosystem would be a sensible move and provide opportunities. There were a number of other key strands in the mapping that arose such as: poverty, health inequality, homelessness and housing, refugees and marginalized groups, and transport.

For this specific area of themes of social issues, it is prudent to continue to support a wide range of ideas and areas as potential needs. Categorising projects and organisations by United Nations Sustainable Development Goals would be a good method of identifying opportunities of support in a wide range of areas, and encouraging projects in under-represented themes.

### *Type of Organisations/Sectors*

Lead organisations in SIF probably skewed the results from this part of the mapping slightly. This is because SIF required that there be an academic or civic partner involved in each project. This enabled greater scope for projects, but also means that part of the data is potentially not representative of the wider ecosystem.

However, having said that the largest two applicant types were charity or trust first, and a social enterprise as lead in second place. The third highest number of applicants were universities, with a high number as well. Focus on supporting organisations such as local authorities, housing associations, foundations and health partnerships or trusts, who were the other lead applicants involved in the fund would be an area of need to examine.



Further to this, from interviews there were further groups and sectors raised as under supported that should be a priority for support, some of which would not have even been involved in SIF. Marginalized, minority, community, and grassroots groups are of particular mention to support participation in the social innovation ecosystem, with emphasis on empowering and amplifying these kinds of organisations.

Furthermore, arts based organisations and private sector were felt to be under represented or included, and focus on how to bridge that gap should be given in the development of the competence centre.

In particular it was felt that social and mission led businesses had access to much of the support, policy and funding in Scotland, and this should continue to be supported – but with greater attention to supporting other types of organisations. In particular, it was apparent that the metrics and parameters for accessing support and funding were business focused and variation in this might enable other sectors to become more involved.

### *Geography*

Geographically, Scotland has many challenges due to dense urban areas with the majority of the population, and rural and very remote areas such as islands that have a declining population. The decline in rural areas and dense population in urban areas has led to many issues around poverty, provision of welfare and services, crime, and economic decline. Some urban areas such as Glasgow and Dundee, have high disparity in health and mortality outcomes, and high levels of child poverty. The geographical needs of Scotland are complex and consideration must be given to how to approach rural and urban areas differently in the scope of the UK Competence Centre.

SIF showed much activity in the central belt of urban areas in Scotland, with much more sparse activity in more rural, northern and southern areas. In order to support the ecosystem with these particular needs, it is worthwhile working with localised organisations and communities to understand their own complex contexts and meet gaps and needs appropriately – but care must be given to the different issues faced rurally and in urban areas.

It is worth mentioning that this may be a particular difficulty for the competence centre in the UK as it broadens its work to include the other countries in the UK, as all have varying levels of urban or rural populations, which presents different issues in each region.



### *Culture*

The culture around social innovation in Scotland is another area of need. Particular issues that were raised were around the lack of definition and understanding of the terminology of social innovation, in particular, it is often linked with social enterprise and other sectors are left out of this association. This means that support may often be focused towards the social enterprise sector.

Many organisations felt that a more connected ecosystem would be beneficial, with greater links and connections between sectors. This is a key need for the ecosystem, and could be facilitated by a national entity such as the UK Social Innovation Competence Centre. Further to this there was appetite for more collaborative partnerships and organisations working in consortia that could be an area for development.

Greater opportunity for experimentation is a gap. There is much support for developed ideas to go through a business development and launch process, but innovative and radical new ideas need the chance to test and experiment but this is not a widely available option due to expense and risk of failure. This in particular is an area that a competence centre based in an academic environment may be able to support.

### *Funding and Policy*

In terms of funding and policy – this will be examined in more detail in another report, however, there were a few key needs and gaps raised in the initial mapping that are worth mentioning.

Smaller organisations and non-business entities often felt there was less scope to engage in social innovation. This is particularly linked to where there is current funding and support available across Scotland. As already noted, the social enterprise sector and support is very strong, but this sometimes leaves other organisations out of eligibility for funding and further help.

More specifically, it is noted that this also applies thematically, where areas of available resources are dictated by top down policy, leaving some areas better supported and incentivized than others.

Lastly, another area of need was that the level of support in Scotland around social enterprise is crowded and that a more linked up ecosystem of support organisations and resources would be helpful for organisations to navigate.



## Report 2.3.1 Report on analysis of sectors or thematic areas to harness for development of Social Innovation

### Introduction

This report will build on the progressive work in 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 to take learning from the mapping and analysis of gaps, to look at key areas of focus to harness for the development of Social Innovation and its ecosystem in Scotland. This report will also look at areas of strength and highlighted emerging areas from the qualitative interviews to look at harnessing in future development, with also some high-level focus areas around taking an innovative approach to the work of the competence centre and to the development of the ecosystem.

Following on from this the report leads into some forward planning which will summarise how this will inform the approach towards building a stronger Social Innovation ecosystem in Scotland, and then beyond to cover the whole United Kingdom.

### Building on Gaps and Needs in 1.1.2

It is necessary now to examine the different areas of gaps and needs in 1.1.2, to look at where these can be harnessed as areas of opportunity, or where there are particular strengths to draw on.

### *Theme of Social Issue*

In this area, due to the wide variety of issues faced in Scotland, as well as the fact that social innovation often springs up in response to a social need in a community – it is worthwhile keeping the scope of social issues very broad. The UK Competence Centre should focus on supporting the ecosystem at a high level, in terms of the culture and mission of organisations, rather than specific thematic areas. Provision for a wide range of issues should be fostered, and it is suggested that this be based around broad thematic areas such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. This would be a good method of identifying opportunities of support in a wide range of areas, and encouraging projects in under-represented themes.



Further to this, working in partnership with local and context driven organisations is a good way to support work in specific areas without losing the overarching focus of the centre, or becoming involved in areas where SIC does not have expertise.

### *Type of Organisations/Sectors*

This area is one that the Competence Centre could in particular support in terms of advocacy and as a vehicle for brokerage. There were definite sectors and areas of industry that either were heavily involved in social innovation, or felt left out of the ecosystem and its support. A more connected and cohesive ecosystem is something that a broad and high-level organisation can support in its work and activities. It is also something that policy and funding can influence particularly, and for the competence centres advocacy and liaison with policymakers is a key area of work and development.

Particular areas of opportunity, especially in the wake of social justice movements, will be to support marginalised and minority groups down to informal and grassroots level. Support to mobilise and give greater scope and reach to these groups, as well as involve them in mainstream funding and policy should be a key area of opportunity for the UK centre. This includes sectors such as private and profit led businesses, who are often keen to be more involved through mission or Corporate Social Responsibility, and who can bring significant resources to support social innovation growth in the right circumstances.

There is also opportunity to lobby for more variety in the funding landscape for social innovation. There is a need to advocate for more variety, as well as different metrics for impact and growth that are not based around solely trading organisations.

### *Geography*

In terms of geography, there are many challenges to creating a supportive strategy, due in part to the context driven issues in different areas. However, support for engaging rural areas in more of the mainstream support for social innovation is a definite area for focus. Another area of opportunity is to look at how more marginalised areas of cities can be further included and supported to engage with the support available.

In particular, when looking at this as an area of opportunity, collaborative partnerships with local and place based organisations is essential in order to adequately support communities in



varied areas with complex needs. Special thought should be given to how this can develop into the broader UK ecosystem going forwards.

### *Culture*

Culture is another broad area that the competence centre can be very involved in supporting. There is already a strong culture and ecosystem present; however, there are gaps and certain areas of disparity where an organization working with an overview can support change and more connection. Clarifying and articulating the varied culture of social innovation in Scotland to enable stronger collaboration, flow and inclusion should be a core mission for SIC.

Providing the change for experimentation and a safe place for failure is a key area of opportunity, particularly in relation to the academic sector where this can be tested in a mutually beneficial setting.

Further connecting this ecosystem and culture to the rest of the UK and Europe will create more impact and reach for organisations bringing about change at a national level, as well as facilitating learning and growth. Connecting sectors and unlikely collaborators in partnership will bring about new innovation and social change, and create the chance to facilitate change across wicked problems in Scotland that cannot be tackled unless at a macro level.

### *Funding and Policy*

Opportunities that can be harnessed in funding and policy, are to bring the learning from this project to policymakers at regional and national level and advocate for more cohesion and inclusion of unlikely players.

Advocating for more variety in funding and support, as well as cross sector partnerships is an area that can deliver wide scale impact for Scotland, where there is already much support and a well developed ecosystem.

Finally, the creation of a more connected landscape of resources and support would be a key opportunity for the competence centre to establish itself as a key resource for the ecosystem.



## Potential Areas of Growth and Focus for Social Innovation in the UK

Further to these areas of opportunity there were a number of themes that were discussed in the qualitative interviews and should be factored in as areas for growth and focus for Social Innovation Connect.

One theme was around place-based and place-making activities such as Community Wealth Building, which is supported by the Scottish Government and is closely related to some areas of need and opportunity already outlined in this report and 1.1.2. Although the UK Competence Centre has to work at a national level, the value of local context and empowering of local communities is acknowledged as an essential approach to adequately address local issues with local knowledge. This approach supports working in collaboration and across sectors which further backs up the mapping and key areas of opportunity emerging.

Another key area of growth noted was around the wellbeing economy. The civic engagement and democratic empowerment of communities was a strong theme for many organisations interviewed and engaged. This is an area that the UK Competence Centre can advocate for, particularly around the different funding and resources available to communities and innovators but also in relation to a culture across the social innovation ecosystem in Scotland.

Lastly, a just and green transition came up as a particular trend when discussing climate action and emergency for Scotland. Again, this follows on from the wellbeing economy where communities across Scotland want ethical practices and a holistic approach to social change and action from all sectors and organisations.

Following on from these key themes, and the areas of need and opportunity there are a number of high-level impacts that SIC will build into our aim and mission. These are impacts we aim for in particular across the board, and from a top down level, striving for greater system change for the social innovation ecosystem in Scotland and the UK. These areas are part of creating not just new social innovations and ideas, but also a widespread culture of social innovation. These areas are laid out below:

- SIC's approach to vanguardism in our work, and support a more radical perspective in generating and sustaining ideas in the ecosystem across Scotland and the UK.
- We will look at how we use education in the activities of the centre through supporting programmes that are analytical rather than informational.
- We will advocate for work that has a public service offer - approaches by which the state can and should engage civil society.



- Finally, we will advocate for deepening democracy, promoting systems whereby populations are more directly involved in the democratic process.

## Forward Looking

### Our Approach to Building the Ecosystem

It is worth summing up these three initial reports with the approach that Social Innovation Connect will be taking to building a stronger social innovation ecosystem in Scotland and more widely in the UK. The initial mapping and analysis of key trends has already shown that there are a wealth of organisations across Scotland doing a lot of great work to grow and support an ecosystem of practitioners and organisations supporting a variety of social and environmental innovation. There is little appetite to create another network duplicating the efforts and activities of many either. Many areas of growth, opportunities and trends can be harnessed and supported through leveraging existing networks and organisations via collaborations and partnerships in Scotland. The risk of duplication in Scotland is high, considering many organisations already feel there is a somewhat crowded ecosystem of support already available.

In order to build on the support and the wide variety of approaches and impact already happening across Scotland, we recommend this approach for Social Innovation Connect, the UK Social Innovation Competence Centre: SIC should facilitate connection across sectors, showcase existing networks and projects, and lastly, as a university act as an interface between the many actors and the academic sector to offer greater value from the research and expertise in universities. Social Innovation Connect can further support through advocating for policy and national funding that can support the variety of sectors working in social innovation across Scotland and the UK. Further to this, we can advocate for more opportunities to collaborate in partnerships for greater scope and impact, and bring our international links and networks to the ecosystem to facilitate further impact.

Once we have established this approach in Scotland, via the work done to map and understand the ecosystem, and establish a blueprint for how we operate as a Competence Centre for Social Innovation; we can build on this understanding in the other parts of the UK. This should build us towards a cohesive and broad approach across the UK to supporting the wide variety of social innovation activity that is happening, while ensuring that local contexts and ecosystem identities in the four regions of the UK are supported in a responsive and lateral way.





## Bibliography

Heales, C (2017) 'Britain: Where Next for the Social Innovation Eco-system in the UK?' Social Innovation Atlas Vol. 2, pp 98-102, available at

[www.socialinnovationatlas.net/fileadmin/PDF/einzeln/02\\_SI-in-World-Regions/02\\_02\\_SI-Eco-System-in-the-UK\\_Heales.pdf](http://www.socialinnovationatlas.net/fileadmin/PDF/einzeln/02_SI-in-World-Regions/02_02_SI-Eco-System-in-the-UK_Heales.pdf).

Henderson, F (2017) 'Enacting Social Innovation in Scottish Welfare: Regional Challenges', Social Innovation Atlas Vol. 2, pp 120-124, available at

[www.socialinnovationatlas.net/fileadmin/PDF/volume-2/02\\_SI-around-the-World/02\\_06\\_Enacting-SI-in-Scottish-Welfare\\_Henderson.pdf](http://www.socialinnovationatlas.net/fileadmin/PDF/volume-2/02_SI-around-the-World/02_06_Enacting-SI-in-Scottish-Welfare_Henderson.pdf).

Roy, M, MacLeod, R, Baglioni, S & Sinclair, S (2014), 'Social Enterprise, Social Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship in Scotland: A National Report'. *Università degli Studi di*

*Firenze/EFESEIIS*. Available at: [www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael-Roy-7/publication/271073260\\_Social\\_Enterprise\\_Social\\_Innovation\\_and\\_Social\\_Entrepreneurship\\_in\\_Scotland\\_A\\_National\\_Report/links/54bcf3b00cf29e0cb04c58b9/Social-Enterprise-Social-Innovation-and-Social-Entrepreneurship-in-Scotland-A-National-Report.pdf](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael-Roy-7/publication/271073260_Social_Enterprise_Social_Innovation_and_Social_Entrepreneurship_in_Scotland_A_National_Report/links/54bcf3b00cf29e0cb04c58b9/Social-Enterprise-Social-Innovation-and-Social-Entrepreneurship-in-Scotland-A-National-Report.pdf).

Ayob, N, Teasdale, S & Fagan, K (2016), 'How social innovation "came to be": tracing the evolution of a contested concept', *Journal of Social Policy*, vol. 45, no. 4, pp. 635-653. Available at:

[www.researchgate.net/publication/297752846\\_How\\_Social\\_Innovation\\_'Came\\_to\\_Be'\\_Tracing\\_the\\_Evolution\\_of\\_a\\_Contested\\_Concept](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/297752846_How_Social_Innovation_'Came_to_Be'_Tracing_the_Evolution_of_a_Contested_Concept)

Social Innovation Fund Guidance Note (2017).

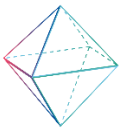
[www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2017/01/social-innovation-fund-guidance/documents/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/SIF%2B-%2BGuidance%2BNote%2B-%2BJanuary%2B2017.pdf](http://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2017/01/social-innovation-fund-guidance/documents/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/sif-guidance-note-january-2017-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/SIF%2B-%2BGuidance%2BNote%2B-%2BJanuary%2B2017.pdf)



## Annexes

### Annex 1: SIF Table of Projects

Organisation	Type	Theme	Description
Aberlour	Charity	Refugees & Marginalised Groups	Befriending for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in Scotland (stage 1)
Aberlour	Charity	Refugees & Marginalised Groups	Befriending for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (stage 2)
Abertay University	University	Poverty Reduction	Breaking the chain
Albyn Housing Society	Housing Association	Health Inequality	Reducing Health Inequality through Retrofit Housing Technology
Albyn Housing Society	Housing Association	Health Inequality	Reducing Health Disadvantage in Highland
Articulate Cultural Trust	Charity	Employability	Arts, Creativity and Employability (ACE) - Training Pathways to the Creative Industries from Care
CoMoUK Trust	Charity	Transport	Bike share 4 All (stage 1)
CoMoUK Trust	Charity	Transport	Bike Share 4 All - Spring and Summer 2018 (stage 2)
Care & Learning Alliance	Health Partnership	Childcare & Education	New Models of Rural Childcare
The Calman Trust	Charity	Childcare & Education	HasAnswers2
The Calman Trust	Charity	Poverty Reduction	Bridge the Gap
Children in Scotland	Charity	Childcare & Education	OK (Open Kindergarten) (stage 1)
Children in Scotland	Charity	Childcare & Education	Open Kindergarten (stage 2)
Community Renewal Trust	Foundation	Funeral Poverty	New Affordable Cremation Social Enterprise
Cre8te Opportunities Limited	Social Enterprise	Refugees & Marginalised Groups	Women's Project
Dundee City Council	Local Authority	Childcare & Education	Bairns Tea Club



Dundee City Council	Local Authority	Funeral Poverty	Tackling Funeral Poverty in Dundee through Social Enterprise (stage 1)
Dundee City Council	Local Authority	Funeral Poverty	Tackling Funeral Poverty through Social Enterprise (stage 2)
Falkirk & District Association for Mental Health	Health Partnership	Poverty Reduction	Tackling in-work poverty (TiP)
Falkland Stewardship Trust	Foundation	Poverty Reduction	Simple Shelters that enable People to build Healthy and Purposeful Lives
Fearlessly CIC	Social Enterprise	Mental Health	The Mental Health Challenges of Young Adults
Fearless Femme CIC	Social Enterprise	Mental Health	The Mental Health Challenges of Young Women
Federation of City Farms and Community Gardens	Charity	Poverty Reduction	Community Growing Learning Alliance
Friendly Access	Charity	Mental Health	Dynamic Interactive Navigation for Familiarisation & Desensitisation (stage 1)
Friendly Access	Charity	Mental Health	Dynamic Interactive Navigation for Familiarisation & Desensitisation (stage 2)
Glasgow Caledonian University	University	Childcare & Education	Cool Music (Community Orientated & Opportunity Learning) Music Project
Glasgow Caledonian University	University	Refugees & Marginalised Groups	Enhancing transcultural participation - through preventing female genital mutilation (FGM)
Glasgow Caledonian University	University	Refugees & Marginalised Groups	Pena (Romani for sister)
Glasgow Caledonian University	University	Childcare & Education	COOL Music (Community Orientated and Opportunity Learning)
Glasgow Homelessness Network	Social Enterprise	Homelessness & Housing	Housing First Transition (stage 1)



Glasgow Homelessness Network	Social Enterprise	Homelessness & Housing	Housing First Transition (stage 2)
Glasgow Women's Library	Social Enterprise	Refugees & Marginalised Groups	Equality in Progress
High Life Highland	Charity	Poverty Reduction	The Learning Ladder of Possibilities - Engaging Strategies to Address Social Exclusion and Rural Poverty
Kibble Education & Care Centre	Charity	Childcare & Education	Children's Shared Living Care Home
Kibble Education & Care Centre	Charity	Childcare & Education	Children's Shared Living Care Home
The Libertie Project	Social Enterprise	Justice System	Vocational Pathways for Prisoners
Mental Health Foundation	Charity	Mental Health	What Works for You?
Mydex CIC	Social Enterprise	Poverty Reduction	Improving Equality and Empowerment through Person Centred Energy Advice Service
Mydex Data Services CIC	Social Enterprise	Poverty Reduction	Seamless Access to Inclusive Digital Services (SAIDS)
One Parent Families Scotland	Charity	Childcare & Education	Single Parent Community Connections
Peoples Development Trust	Charity	Poverty Reduction	The Community Food Hub (stage 1)
ProjectScotland	Social Enterprise	Mental Health	Supporting the mental health and well being of young people in their community
Queen Margaret University	University	Health Inequality	Visual Support Project
Scarf	Social Enterprise	Poverty Reduction	Fuel Poverty and Dementia
Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations	Charity	Poverty Reduction	Food, Poverty & Social Exclusion
Scottish Crofters Federation	Charity	Poverty Reduction	Crofters' Diversity Pays!
Shelter Scotland	Charity	Homelessness & Housing	Time for Change
Shelter Scotland	Charity	Homelessness & Housing	Supported Lodgings Pilot
Shelter Scotland	Charity	Homelessness & Housing	Time for Change



Social Enterprise Academy	Social Enterprise	Childcare & Education	School-to-Community Social Enterprise Hub
Theatre Nemo	Social Enterprise	Mental Health	Joining the Dots
University of Edinburgh	University	Childcare & Education	Community Music Workshops (stage 1)
University of Edinburgh	University	Mental Health	Music as Social Innovation (MASI) (stage 2)
University of Glasgow	University	Childcare & Education	Arts Programme: supporting the achievements of young people with additional support needs
University of Glasgow	University	Refugees & Marginalised Groups	Challenging Xenophobia through Art and Story with Young People in Glasgow
University of Glasgow	University	Poverty Reduction	The Community Food Hub (stage 2)
University of Glasgow	University	Mental Health	Safespot - A Stepped Wedge Study of an Innovative App and Mental Health Support Package for Scottish Schools
University of Strathclyde	University	Mental Health	Finding solutions to advance digital health for addressing unmet needs in relation to self-harming behaviours
University of Strathclyde	University	Mental Health	Talking Hope: Hopeful conversations and young people whose behaviour presents risk of significant harm
Velocity Cafe & Bicycle Workshop	Social Enterprise	Transport	Bespoked (cycle to health)
Brag Enterprise	Social Enterprise	Transport	Keep Fife Moving
West Fife Enterprise Ltd	Social Enterprise	Transport	Keep Fife Moving



**Social Innovation  
connect**  
UK