

„How to enhance philanthropic impact through social investment”

Session proposed by The New Eurasia Foundation
at EFCs 18th Annual General Assembly and Conference
„The New Challenges for Global Philanthropy“

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Building effective collaboration for sustainable development.

Experiences from Austria concerning South-East Europe (SEE)

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DEFINITIONS

**Growing demand for impact analysis
signifies importance of social development**

SOCIAL INNOVATION

- Methods, procedures, solutions that work to better deal with known or new issues of social relevance
- Does not necessarily require financial assets

SOCIAL INVESTMENT

- “Investment with social as well as financial return” (effect, vol.1/1)
- This may become real even for “in kind” contributions (efforts asserted by volunteers)

MONITORING, EVALUATION and IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Dispersed knowledge, lack of international standards, no codified tool-boxes

Results based approaches (measurement of quantifiable output indicators)

vs.

Systems approaches (inter-active learning, consensus on improvements re. agreed and shared objectives (takes into account „ownership“ and processes)



Three new challenges for global philanthropy

- Emergence of a bio-based knowledge economy in the information society
- In the 21st century efficiency of resources will top labour efficiency
- The internationalisation of research and of funding for social development
 - Increasing demand for matching funds (PPP between the public and 3rd sector)
 - Research and Philanthropic Foundations are „natural allies“
 - Diversification of services required on either sides
 - Process monitoring and impact assessment become additional requirements



EXAMPLES CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

Why „South-East Europe“^(*)?

- Historic and cultural neighbourhood
- The most needy region of Europe concerning peace making by economic and social development
- To open up a European perspective

Incomplete selection of public funding schemes available to SEE

- By the European Union
 - The CARDS programme (cohesion funds)
 - The 6th/7th Framework Programme for Research and Technology Development
- By Austrian government sources
 - Development aid East
 - Austrian Science and Research Liaison Offices (ASO) in Ljubljana and Sofia



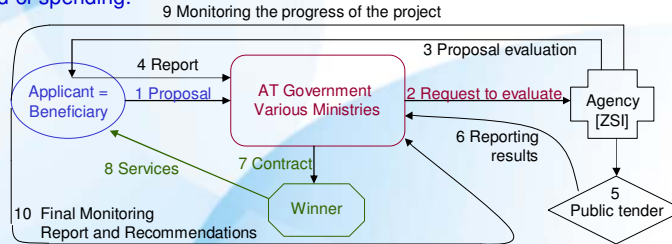
^{*)} Addressing a group of countries including the two new (2007) MS Bulgaria and Romania; plus the so-called Western-Balkan Countries Albania, Bosnia & H., Croatia, FYROM, Montenegro, Serbia (Kosovo)

AUSTRIAN FUNDS AND MEASURES FOR SEE

Example 1: Development aid East – some figures and focus

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Government funds (2002) | Total | 353 mio € | (0.14% GDP, DK: 0.14, NL 0.10) |
| Therof largest sector: | | 72 mio € | Social infrastructure |
| of which | | 56 mio € | Education and training |
| | | 8 mio € | Public sector and civil society (IB, CB) |

Method of spending:



Example 2: ASO – Moving from bi-lateral to multi-lateral collaboration

Making impact with small project funds by initiating or complementing trans-border collaboration



EU SEE-ERA.NET PROJECT: INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

Example 3:

Creating a funding scheme between national and EU levels, addressing specific research tasks relevant to the region

The project www.see-era.net runs from 2005 until 2009

Major milestone achieved in Nov. 2006:

Pilot joint call for proposals with the participation of 11 of the 15 participating countries

Setting up the Regional Research Programme SEE (ReP-SEE)

Scope of funding of research

- Collaborative Research Projects in the region
- Preparatory grant for Collaborative Research Projects (EU programmes)
- Docking grants for Collaborative Research Projects (EU programmes)

Accompanying measures

- Support better ground for joint RTD (capacity building, policy/reg. dev. ...)

Young Scientists programme (mobility and return/integration fellowships)

Innovation programme (linking SMEs, technology and other innovation centres, ...)



TRANS-DISCIPLINARY SCIENCE

Social innovation is going on in science ...

The classic notion of science in the Industrial Society: „*Science, Mode 1*“ *)

- ⇒ Ideas, theories, methods, norms codified in departments („depart-mentality“)
- ⇒ Powered and controlled mainly by scientific communities
- ⇒ Organised and regulated by standards established within borders of disciplines
- ⇒ Discoveries precede development and implementation

Science in the knowledge based Information Society: „*Science, Mode 2*“ *)

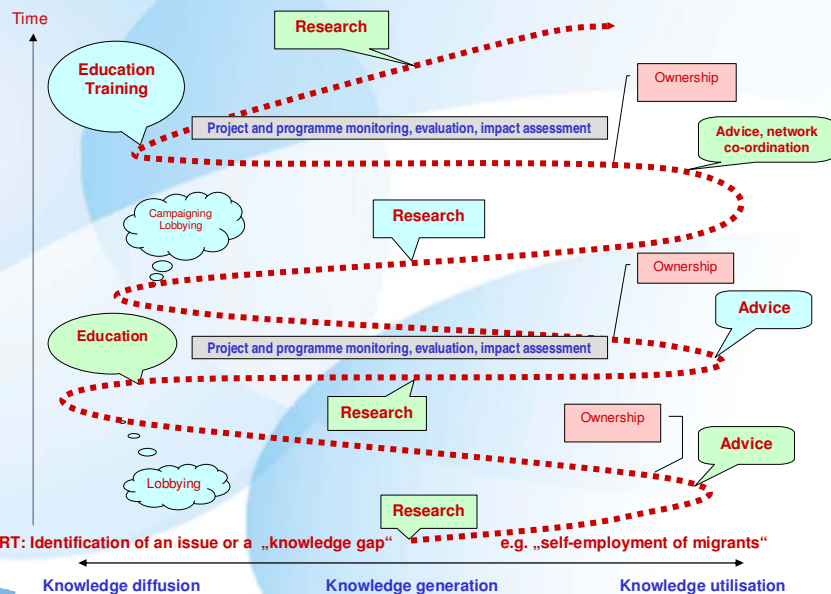
- ⇒ Production of knowledge, problem driven research across disciplines
- ⇒ Decreasing control of scientific communities concerning RTDI-processes
- ⇒ Increasing relevance of stakeholders and users (Science-Society relations, PuS, ...)
- ⇒ Practitioners and other professional experts become involved („open innovation“)

... is there social investment in science as well?



*) Michael Gibbons, Helga Nowotny et al., 1994: The New Production of Knowledge. The Dynamics of Science and Research in Contemporary Societies; Sage, London

OPTIONS FOR PPP IN THE „RESEARCH–APPLICATION–SLALOM“



Funds for education, research, advisory services, campaigning etc. may be provided by public authorities as well as private foundations

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Lessons learned regarding impact and sustainability

- ▶ **Ownership of the beneficiary: The indispensable requisite**
- ▶ **Continuity and matching funds are crucial**
- ▶ **Independent process monitoring is required**
- ▶ **Comparative analysis of programmes and of project results**
- ▶ **Networking among donors, exchange of experience**
- ▶ **Ultimate potential of collaboration:**
 - ▶ Identification of development paths in mutual interest
 - ▶ Co-ordinated time planning and shared investment along the „slalom course“



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