



Promoting social entrepreneurship in the Mediterranean Region

Consortium Leader:



European Partners:







Southern Mediterranean Partners:









Associated Partners:









Supporting Social Entrepreneurs

MEDUP Capacity Building Training February 2019





Supporting social entrepreneurs to start up and thrive Capacity building programme for Social Entrepreneur Support Organisations

Day One

- Introductions
- Agenda overview
- Ice breaker exercise
- About Impact Hub





Introductions and stories

Who - Your Name, Role

What - Brief Description of your organisation and work with social entrepreneurs

Why - Your reasons for attending and what do you aim to achieve from participating in the MEDUP programme for SESO's





Agenda Overview

Day One

What is a Social Entrepreneur and a social enterprise?; The Entrepreneurial Journey Stages; Introduction to support Methodologies & Tools

Day Two

Supporting social entrepreneurs - Diagnostics ; Impact Logic Model ; Social Business Model Canvas

Day three

Creating the fertile ground for social entrepreneurs in your country: Ecosystem Mapping; Demonstrating & Influencing; action planning for your work with social entrepreneurs







Impact Hub at a glance

People taking collaborative action for a better world.

We pioneer a just and sustainable world where business and profit are used in service of people and planet. This world is only possible through the combined accomplishments of compassionate, creative and committed individuals focused on a common purpose.

Together, we grow a **locally rooted**, **globally connected community** for measurable positive impact.

Around the world, we inspire, connect and enable people to take entrepreneurial action.











Defining Social Entrepreneurs & Social Enterprise

THE SOCIAL ENTREPRENEUR

"People with entrepreneurial solutions to social or environmental problems" - Zulfiqar Ahmed, Equal Impact.

"Social entrepreneurs are the essential corrective force. They are <u>system-changing</u> entrepreneurs. And from deep within they, and therefore their work, are committed to the good of all." - Ashoka founder Bill Drayton

"A person who sets up a business <u>enterprise</u> with the aim of alleviating social problems" - Collins English Dictionary

Two types of social entrepreneur

- Biographical They have direct *lived experience* of the issue and have a solution.
- Career / Serial They see a problem and are motivated to solve it.





Defining Social Entrepreneurs & Social Enterprise

THE SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

A non-dividend company created to solve a social problem. Like an NGO, it has a social mission, but like a business, it generates its own revenues to cover its costs. While investors may recoup their investment, all further <u>profits are reinvested</u> into the same or other social businesses - Mohammed Yunus

"Businesses with primarily social objectives whose <u>surpluses are principally reinvested</u> for that purpose in the business or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners."

- UK Government

"A **social enterprise** is an <u>organisation</u> that applies commercial strategies to maximise improvements in financial, social and environmental well-being" - Wikipedia

"Social enterprises are revenue-generating businesses with a twist. Whether operated by a non-profit organisation or by a for-profit company, a social enterprise has two goals: to achieve social, cultural, community economic and/or environmental outcomes; and, to earn revenue" - Centre for Social Enterprise, UK.





Social Entrepreneurs - 10 Common Characteristics

- 1. Focus first and foremost—on purpose / social value creation
- 2. Make trade-off's between making a profit and serving their community and creating impact
- 3. Often willing to **collaborate** & **share** their innovations and insights for others to replicate
- 4. Social entrepreneurs are willing to jump in before ensuring they are fully resourced
- 5. They push against convention, and **challenge** the status quo and are often seen as troublemakers
- 6. Identify and apply **practical solutions** to social problems, combining innovation, resourcefulness, and opportunity
- 7. Innovate by finding a new product, a new service, or a new approach to a social problem
- 8. Show a determination that pushes them to take risks that others wouldn't dare, often at personal risk
- 9. Balance their **passion** for change with a zeal to **measure** and monitor their (once they know how)
- 10. Display a healthy **impatience** (e.g., they don't do well in bureaucracies, which can raise succession issues as their organisations grow





The Spectrum of Social Venture Types

Non-profit, generating no revenues or profits Combines
commercial and
social goals, but
with emphasis on
latter. Profits
reinvested in
community or
company

Combines
commercial and
social goals.
Investment would
lead to
equivalent
increase in social
impact

Profit maximising company. CSR and social impact considered an add-on to the core business agenda

Charity

Social Enterprise Social Business For profit company

The specific legal structures are dependent on local Government policies





The Spectrum of Social Venture Types & Typical Business Models







The Spectrum of Social Venture Types

Co-operatives From farming to football clubs, community energy, and food retail, the co-operative sector around the world is diverse.

Cooperatives often look like any other business. What makes co-operatives unique is that they are run not by institutional investors or shareholders, but by their <u>members</u> – customers, employees,

residents, farmers, artists, taxi drivers...

Co-operatives enable collective and often major social impact, for example:

- Cooperatives contribute £36.1 billion per year to the UK Economy
- 13.1 million people own the UK's cooperatives
- The wheat used in Warburtons Bread comes from the cooperative Openfield https://www.openfield.co.uk/

Key Characteristics of a Co-operative

- Voluntary & open membership
- Democratic membership & Control
- Independence
- Concern for community





The Spectrum of Social Venture Types - A Few Examples

Purpose	Social Venture Type	Example
Impact Only	Charity / NGO	 BRAC - Bangladesh http://www.brac.net (Social development, Social enterprises, Investment, University) working in 11 countries Ruwwad Al-Tanmeya - Jordon, Palestine, Lebaonon, Egypt - https://ruwwad.ngo/
Impact First	Revenue Generating Social Enterprise	 Zelij Invesnt https://www.f6s.com/zelijinvent#! - Morrocco Sitti Soap https://sittisoap.com/ - Palestine Dumye - Dolls with Purpose - Dubai https://www.entrepreneur.com/article/244060 Souk El Tayeb - Lebanon www.soukeltayeb.com
	Socially Driven Business	 Body Shop https://www.thebodyshop.com - Global Miya Water http://gamechangers.co/companies/miya-water/ - Global
Finance First	Traditional Business	Arab Bank, McDonalds
Shared ownership and decision making	 Co-operative Women in Hebron - https://www.womeninhebron.com/ - Hebron Iraq al-Amir Women's Cooperative, Jordon - https://blog.trafalgar.com/2018/12/10/iraq-al-amir-womens-cooperative/ - Jordan FC Barcelona - https://www.fcbarcelona.com/en - Spain 	





The Entrepreneurial Journey Stages







Entrepreneurial Journey Stages

The skills and capacity needed by the entrepreneur and their social venture grow as the demands of the social venture grow at each stage of the social venture journey

GROW /SCALE

BUILD UP

START UP

PRE START

INTENTION

SCALE

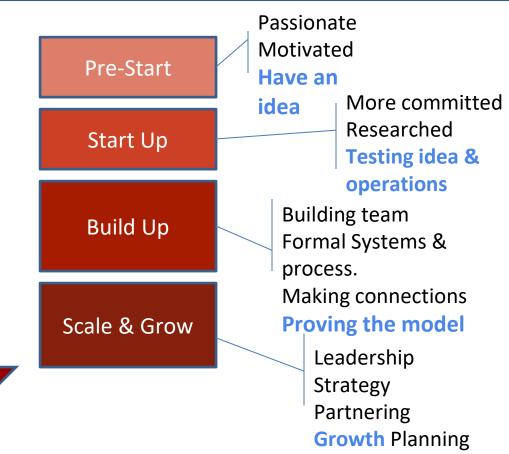
social venture experience distinct barriers at each journey stage. The SESO's role is to help them overcome these barriers.

The entrepreneur and the

Stages

Journey

Characteristics – how we generally talk about different stages of the journey



The journey stages milestones can never describe the full picture. It is rich and diverse covering the venture, social impact and personal aspects.

It is helpful to create narrative for each "stage" either through reporting, case studies or other methods to keep checking in within your decision making teams.

Person (the entrepreneur) and the Social Venture

Pre-Start Start Up Build Up Scale & Grow

Person

No experience Little access to support

Learning the basics Building confidence & Skills, budgeting

Going Full Time, Running a team Managing the books

Becoming the leader Managing growth

Social Venture

Basic pilot plan Connect to supporters & market

Testing the models Validating social impact

Developing / managing revenue & business model

Sales pipeline/contracts
Management accounts
Management team
Reporting infrastructure

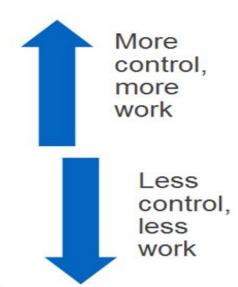
We want to help build on the milestones and characteristics to create a set of capabilities at each stage. These being what we expect people to have before moving to the next level. These are some of the outputs/results we would like at each level.

Overview of scaling impact routes



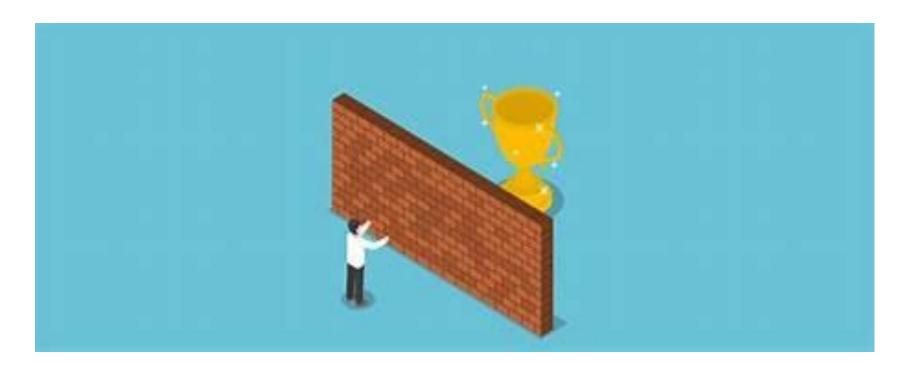
Scaling product/service vs. scaling the organisation

Branching
Franchising
Licensing
Joint Ventures / Partnerships
Dissemination / Training
Open Sourcing



Would you have a different model in different regions?

Typical Barriers for Journey stages







Entrepreneurial Journey stages - Typical Barriers & Challenges

Lack of **understanding** or support from family and friends ("why don't you get a proper job

Lack of previous **experience or knowledge** of how to run a business or how to translate

Typical Barriers for Journey stage

- something more secure")

Journey Stage

their idea into something sustainable Lack of **connections** and networks - to potential co-founders, partners, customers and investors Lack of awareness of **competitors** or real market potential **Pre-Start:** Lack of **funding** and resources to develop product, create sales infrastructure, pay team members Inspiration leading to an idea Lack of **time and focus** - entrepreneurs are often working another job to support and then action - building themselves skills, connections and the Lack of confidence confidence to Start Up Lack of clarity about **priorities** - everything seems urgent and overwhelming **Isolation** - without a peer group it is harder to stay motivated or clear about next steps Navigation to effective / relevant expertise and support (including legal, financial and sector specialist support) Lack of Public understanding & Awareness about the concept and value of Social Enterprise Supportive policy environment (ALL STAGES)

Entrepreneurial Journey stages - Typical Barriers & Challenges

Journey Stage	Typical Barriers for Journey stage	
	All the barriers from the Step Up / Ideation stage plus:	
	Need to find sufficient customers to cover costs and stay sustainable	
	Need to satisfy any funders or investor	
	Need to put in place systems , such as finance, supply chain and delivery, health	
	and safety, HR	
Start Up:	Need to balance the competing demands of running the day to day (urgent/short	
Starting up a social venture,	term) vs. systems and longer term growth	
motivated by creating Social	Need to resist overwhelm and burn-out and the fear of failure	
impact	Need to go beyond initial set of customers to build completely new relationships	
	Need to put in place impact measurement systems and reportng	
	Need to put in place appropriate governance systems and legal structure to	

support mission

Entrepreneurial Journey Stages - Typical Barriers & Challenges

Build Up:

Growing operations & demonstrating social impact

Access to **post-seed finance** and knowledge of how to appeal to investors

Reluctance to take on loans or give up equity

Navigation to **effective / relevant help** and support

Confidence to go 'full time'

Recruiting an expert team (not just people you meet and get on with) - often unclarity about which roles to resource first

Reluctance to let go and delegate

Developing more efficient and effective systems / processes & policies (finance,

HR, Health and Safety, marketing & sales, etc)

Developing skills and experience , team building, management systems, culture

Demonstrating and **measuring impact**, maintaining and improving systems Having the discipline to pivot or **let go of projects/products** that are not best

practice or not fully funded

Well being of entrepreneur and team

Need to develop reliable **sales pipeline** and ensure quality of delivery and customer service

Lack of **Public and institutional understanding** and awareness of the value of social enterprise as a concept





Entrepreneurial Journey Stages - Typical Barriers & Challenges

Scale/Grow:

Scaling Impact & Securing Social Investment

Understanding how to run a more **complex organisation**, including managing teams located geographically distant

Stepping out of delivery and into leadership mode

Potential need to **pivot or hone products** to suit new markets

Routes to market and specific contacts in **new markets**

Need to **set up payment systems** and digital presence in new markets (including new languages, currencies, banking and tax)

Need to develop/update product, or create new product lines to remain competitive

Need to **update marketing** materials to align with new markets, products and customers

Ensure that **quality** is maintained when running a larger organisation. Development of operational manuals, training, etc

Need to build **new partnerships** to allow for faster growth - relationship and contracting skills Ensuring the right balance between local bespoke approaches and unified best

practice/simplicity

Automating more systems and processes (e.g. allowing online booking and payment)

Expert support / peer support and network

Finding and obtaining appropriate investment

Evidence of Impact and Value for Money to convince potential investors / funders

Reluctance to take on loans or give up equity

Managing ongoing relationships with **demanding investors**

Well being of entrepreneur and team

Public and institutional understanding





Exercise - Barriers facing social ventures - sharing your experience

- Split into groups of two and discuss what barriers exist for social entrepreneurs at each stage of the social venture journey your organisation is focussed on.
- Share your experience of addressing these barriers.
- Take notes of how each others organisations approaches and ideas





Supporting Social Entrepreneurs - Key Support Methodologies & Tools







Guiding Principles for social entrepreneur support

Guiding Principles

- The talent is out there
- People closest to the problem often have the best solutions
- Focused on both the entrepreneur <u>and</u> their social venture
- Backing 'unusual suspects' and people / ideas with potential
- Provide needs based help
- An active driver; looking to take the social venture forward to where they want to be.
- Questioning & Listening in a coaching style.
- Help the entrepreneur understand and learn rather than "doing to or for them".
- Reflective practice; learning and using the learning in practice and to help each other.
- Relationship based; having a trusting relationship enables real challenge and support.

What we want to bring to the Social Entrepreneurs

- A critical friend; one on SE's side but who will support *and* challenge.
- Walk the journey with the entrepreneur
- Bring objective insights based on experience and knowledge.
- Results and quality focused.
- Monitor and celebrate success; theirs and yours.
- •Work with and connect to others to ensure the SE has the best chance of success
- 'Walk the talk' entrepreneurs take risk, and so should we

Overview of key support stages and methodologies relevant for any journey stage

Scout / Outreach: Networks, Advice, guidance and materials to identify and attract social entrepreneurs

Select: Training, tools and templates for the identification (criteria) and support of social entrepreneurs at each journey stage from intention to scale.

Enable: Menu of Financial and Non-Financial Support delivered direct by your organisation

Connect: Access to others, e.g. potential investors, experts, content etc

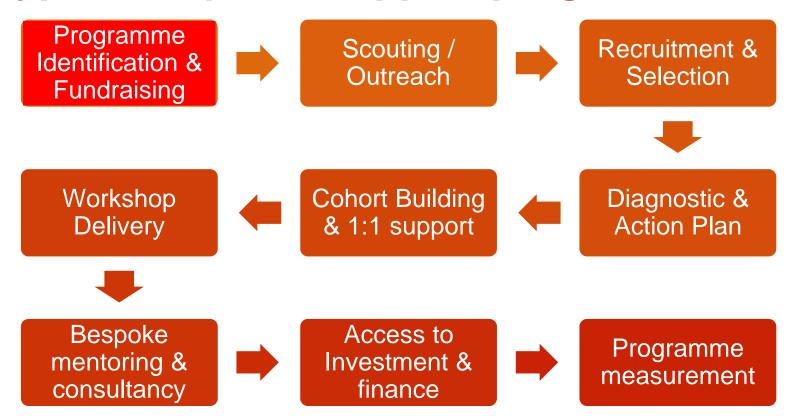
<u>Plus</u>

Engage: Sharing the evaluation results and getting others on board to support our work as SESO's





Typical map of a support programme



Scout / Outreach - Selecting the right people and ideas to back is crucial

How to reach the talent out there

- Provide pre-application support to help applicants meet the criteria for your programme
- Share information and criteria with networks to ensure reach and quality vs quantity
- Provide information about the programme and the process.
- Ensure universal access to the programme where specific target groups are not being attracted or reached it is expected that the communications and outreach programme addresses these.





Scout / Outreach

How to reach out to the right applicants:

- Build relationships with other local outreach and partner organisations to help with the promotion of the programme
- Create effective social Media campaign, alongside website
- Create an understanding of the programme and the application process with outreach partners so they can make presentations and accurate referrals
- Utilise case studies to inspire others
- Develop local media contacts and encourage them to publicise the programme.
- Distribute of information pamphlets locally, using appropriate channels.





Select

There are six <u>core</u> Selection / Assessment criteria areas:

- Need is there a demonstrable need for the solution being proposed?
- Demand is there is a clear demand for the solution being proposed?
- Motivation & Skills the applicant is motivated and determined and has the potential to deliver
- Feasibility the idea is realistic and achievable
- Impact the proposed impact is clear and measurable
- Sustainability idea or enterprise has the ability to become sustainable

In early stage support programmes, we encourage risk taking and recognise the need to back people and ideas with the <u>potential</u> to succeed. The social venture idea is important, and must make sense also.





Enable - What support is needed and how can it be delivered

We achieve the best results by focussing our support resources in three key areas

The Individual / Team

- Personal and Professional development skills, capacity, confidence etc.
- Health and wellbeing http://wellbeing-project.org/ information, articles and case studies on wellbeing by and for social entrepreneurs

The Social Venture

 A menu of financial and non-financial support delivered direct by your organisation and through partnerships and networks

Enabling through working with others

 Involving others in our work and support offer - demonstrating the impact created by social entrepreneurs





Enable

What types of support menu might a typical support programme include?

- o pre-application support
- Seed and growth funding
- Networks to the wider support ecosystem
- 1:1 just in time coaching and mentoring
- Working with the entrepreneurs as a cohort
- Structured content e.g. training and networking events
- Peer and expert support
- Project shaping and consulting support
- Rewarding success and providing recognition

ideally we walk the journey with them





Connect - how can you use the wider support environment?

<u>Pro bono support:</u> Pro-bono services drawn from local sources such as professionals and corporate partners e.g. marketing, technology, professional services, IT, retail, financial and professional services, property management, health/social care, education and the environment.

<u>Access to finance</u> introductions to sources of finance e.g. angel investors, grant funding, crowdfunding, state sponsored funding, foundations, social finance, loans etc

Expert support: paid consulting advice on specialist areas

Peer support: advice and mentoring from others who have been on a similar journey

<u>Mentoring:</u> 1:1 Mentoring through project staff / business advisor / coach and brokered relationships with professionals and experts.

Coaching support - drawn from business advisors and others





Connect - Mentoring & Pro Bono Support

Effective **mentoring & Pro Bono** programmes connects social entrepreneurs with **professionals** who can help them to develop. The network of mentors, partners and volunteers can include banks, consulting firms, PR agencies, Law firms, Tech companies, etc. Particularly useful are companies who can provide a **route to market** for social entrepreneurs in specific sectors. Your network should also seek to include a wide range of **expert** individuals from a variety of backgrounds.

Pro-bono partners offer **specialist advice or services** direct to social entrepreneurs. This might be legal advice, or actual help to draw up their articles. It could be providing a service to help them file their accounts. The services are tailored and bespoke to meet the needs of the social entrepreneurs.

A good mentor can:

- Brainstorm and develop ideas, as well as challenge them
- Find the most appropriate solution to a problem
- Improve communication skills
- Introduce contacts and additional partners
- Identify areas of a business to develop
- Help build personal skills
- Maintain focus and motivated
- Build confidence

Many private and public sector companies see mentoring and pro bono support as talent development opportunities and may be willing to pay to work with you.

In-Depth Guide to mentoring social entrepreneurs from UnLtd, UK.

https://www.unltd.org.uk/uploads/general_uploads/Mentoring_guide.pdf

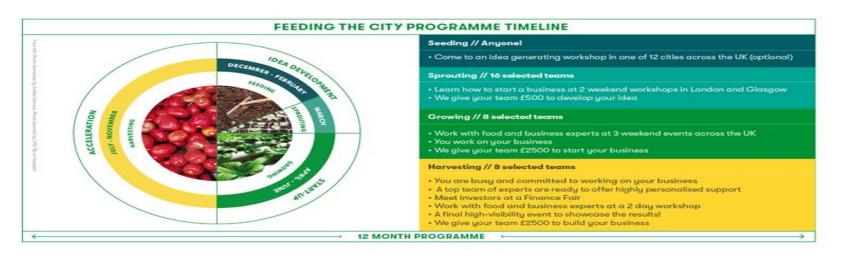






Incubation Case Study: Feeding the City

- Idea Development to Start Up
- Different support at each stage to reflect entrepreneurs needs



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Identification and Fundraising









Members > Event > Programme









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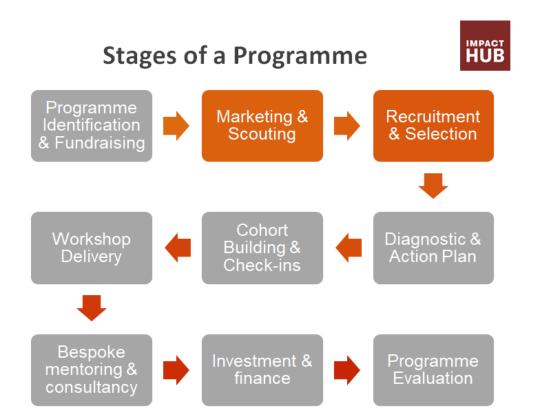
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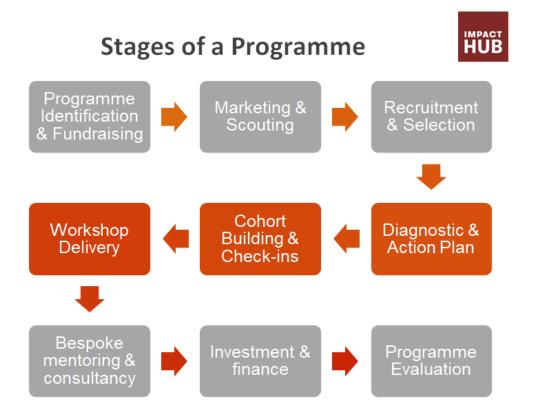




- Partners recruit and run Ideation workshops
- Applicants fill in a form and are shortlisted
- Criteria include business, team and impact aspects looking for potential not experience
- Shortlisted applicants have a short interview
- Expert jury selects the top 14 candidates













16 Teams – 2 weekends

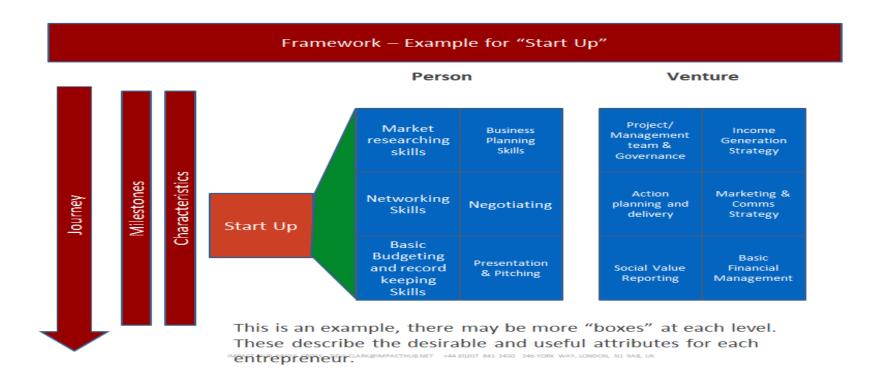
Introduction to running a business and application to their own idea:

- Problem definition / Value Proposition
- Business Model Canvas:
 - ✓ Customer identification
 - ✓ Market research
 - ✓ Basic financial model.
 - ✓ Impact and sustainability
- Pitching
- Second Selection down to 8 most promising teams





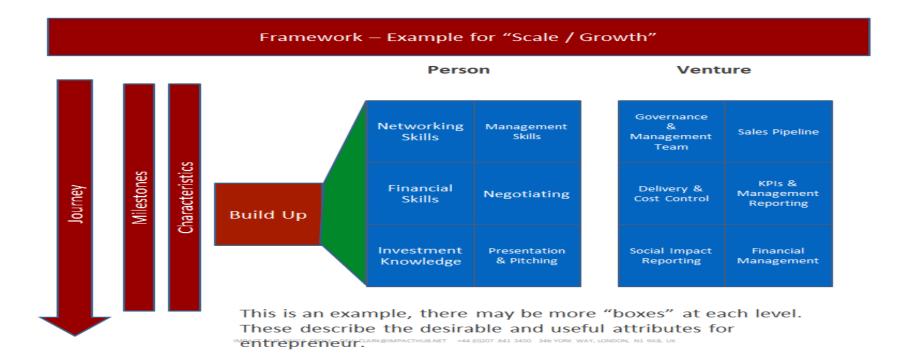
Enable - Diagnostics & Action Planning







Enable - Diagnostics & Action Planning

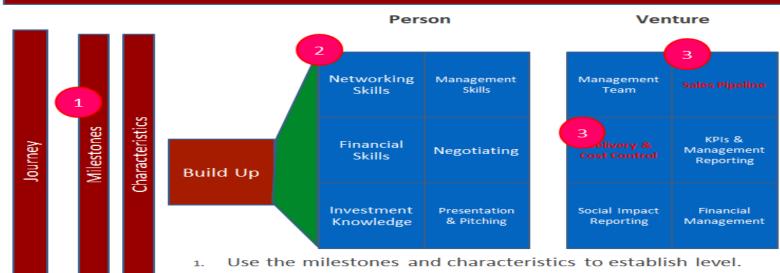






Enable - Diagnostics & Action Planning

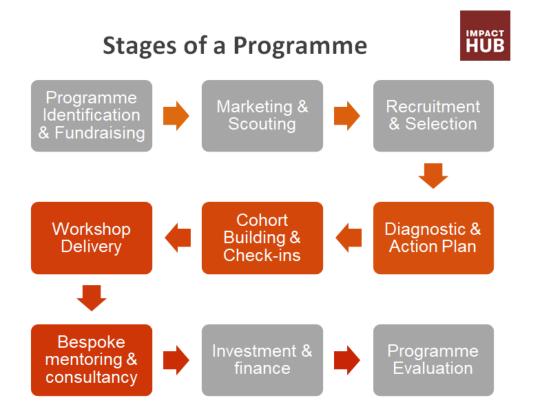
Diagnosis – You can't be all things to all people...focus gets results



- 2. Work with entrepreneurs to work out where they are weak in the skills and attributes marked in the matrix.
- 3. Develop a support plan to address weaknesses for Person and Venture using 'Menus of Support'













8 Teams – 5 weekends and bespoke support

- Regular 1:1 check ins with IHKX team
- Each business matched with mentors with specific relevant experience
- More in depth training:
 - ✓ Organisational structures, team roles and legal issues
 - ✓ Market Research
 - ✓ In depth financial forecasting and pricing
 - ✓ Food specific issues (e.g. packaging and labelling)
 - ✓ Pitching and storytelling
 - ✓ Preparation for fundraising
 - ✓ Impact Measurement
- Piloting and testing the business
- · Financial modelling
- Expert advice / consultancy based on specific needs (e.g. legal, finance)





IMPACT **Stages of a Programme** Programme Marketing & Recruitment Identification Scouting & Selection & Fundraising Cohort Diagnostic & Building & Action Plan Delivery Check-ins Bespoke Investment & Programme mentoring & finance Evaluation







Finance Fair

10 Finance providers:

- Equity, Loan, Crowdfunding
- Early and late stage
- Specialist Social finance and mainstream
- 40 Social Entrepreneurs 14 from Feeding the City plus other members and guests

Speed-dating approach – 15 minute appointments, enough to decide if there is a good match and follow up if there is.

Prepare appointments in advance, and then adjust on the day Collect info from SEs in advance about their business, stage, finance and investment goals to make this work. You will need to cultivate your supporter networks to include a range of funding and finance routes for the social entrepreneurs you support.





IMPACT **Stages of a Programme** Programme Marketing & Recruitment Identification Scouting & Selection & Fundraising Cohort Diagnostic & Building & Action Plan Delivery Check-ins Bespoke Investment & Programme mentoring & Evaluation finance





Programmes Impact



Impact Strategy (Focus):

Determines decisions on whether to pursue a programme or not

Objective: to maximise the impact we catalyse

Output and outcome measures:
 * Reported to funders
 * Used to improve programmes
 * Used to improve Impact strategy

Creation of Measurement Framework and Baseline data for each programme related to funder requirements and our impact strategy





Enable - Feeding The City case study

Proof Bakery

A Real Bread subscription scheme that employs disadvantaged people; such as refugee women, to make slow-proven, freshly-baked, all-natural bread. Their products are delivered weekly to community buildings for households across Coventry.







Exercise: Enabling effective support in your own context

- Make an assessment of the typical support needs of the entrepreneurs you work with in your own context
- Consider the support needs of entrepreneurs you work with at one of the journey stages and propose any additional options that would be needed for the menu of support in your context
- Devise a list of mentors and experts that you would want to engage to broaden you menu of support and offer to social entrepreneurs





Supporting Social Entrepreneurs

Day Two

Support tools

Diagnostics; Impact Logic Model; Social Business Model Canvas





Assessment / Selection - Exercise

Using the information from Day One assess and make recommendations for which Social Entrepreneurs to select for a more in depth Diagnostic as part of your support programme. The Diagnostic looks at the <u>Person</u> and the <u>social venture</u> Idea:

There are six core assessment criteria areas:

- Need is there a demonstrable need for the solution being proposed?
- Demand is there is a clear demand for the solution being proposed?
- Motivation & Skills the applicant is motivated and determined and has the potential to deliver
- Feasibility the idea is realistic and achievable
- Impact the proposed impact is clear and measurable
- Sustainability the idea or enterprise has the ability to become sustainable

Ideally, the assessment is done in person with the applicant - not only a desk based exercise where this is possible. A second best is a skype interview.





Assessment / Selection - Exercise

Assessing applications for financial and non financial support from social entrepreneurs

- We have prepared two funding and support applications
- Half the group will assess one, he other half will assess a different one
- You will have 30 mins to complete the assessment
- We will then spend 30 mins on feedback, discussion and key learning from the exercise.





Measuring Social Impact

- What is impact?
- Building a social impact strategy
- The Impact Logic Model
- Measuring Impact & Outcomes Toolkit





Measuring Impact

Some typical examples of impact include:

Social and environmental Impact

The effect of an activity on the social fabric of the community or society and well-being of the individuals and families.

Organisational Impact

- Delivering new products or services
- Enhancing user experience
- Increasing sales revenue
- Driving process efficiencies
- Improving staff and volunteer well being
- Engaging new suppliers

Creating social impact most often relies on also developing organisational impact.





Measuring Impact - some jargon explained

- <u>Inputs</u> the systems, processes and activities that you do as part of running a programme
- Outputs are the results from the venture that can be measured relatively objectively
- Outcomes are the ultimate changes that one is trying to make in the world, but are usually costly and difficult to measure
- <u>Indicator</u> a 'measure' of what happened in your programme. There are two types:

<u>Quantitative</u> facts without distortion from personal feelings, prejudices, or interpretations presented with a specific value - objective- preferably numeric measured against a standard.

<u>Qualitative</u> values based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions and presented as any numeric or textual value that represents an interpretation of these elements.





Measuring Impact - some jargon explained

Outcomes

Outcomes asks: How have the people you want to benefit been influenced or helped by your service or programme *in the short-term*.

Outcomes establishes: The immediate resources, benefits or assets that your users or beneficiaries gain from the programme or service.

Key questions might include:

- What is different now? Do people make positive changes in their knowledge, attitudes and behaviours?
- How, if it all, do they think your programme or service has helped?
- Which aspects of the programme or service have helped which types of service users in which circumstances? And which have not?





Measuring Impact - some jargon explained

Impact

Collecting Impact data establishes:

The long-term difference achieved for individuals, families, communities.

It Asks:

Have the outcomes achieved helped people to change their lives for the better?

Impact is the difference a social venture makes. Depending on the service's logic model / theory of change, this might be increased educational attainment, improved physical health, reduced crime, stronger communities, increased social mobility and so on.





Building a social impact strategy

MISSION

- Have you set clear indicators to measure change?
- · How are you progressing?
- How are you learning and changing?

What problem do you want to address? What is the context and evidence?

- What change do you want to make and for whom?
- Does your mission reflect the need?

The process is iterative and must be embedded into programme design from the outset.



OUTCOMES

- trying to achieve?
- Do your outcomes logically address the need?

What changes are you

Are they realistic and achievable?

ACTIVITIES

- How do your activities reflect your mission and outcomes?
- Is there a clear 'impact chain' between your activities and outcomes?
- Have you involved beneficiaries in shaping your services?

- The aim is to know what works & does not
- To communicate results
- To improve impact through testing, learning and iterating service / programme design





Impact Logic Model

What is an impact logic model?

- A visual representation of the key components of your program or project set out in a step by step logical fashion
- It allows someone who knows nothing about your work to see the 'flow' of your work and how it all fits together to create a sum greater than the parts
- It is a living guidance document, allowing project managers to plan, implement and critically assess/reflect upon the performance of a programme

Why use it with social entrepreneurs

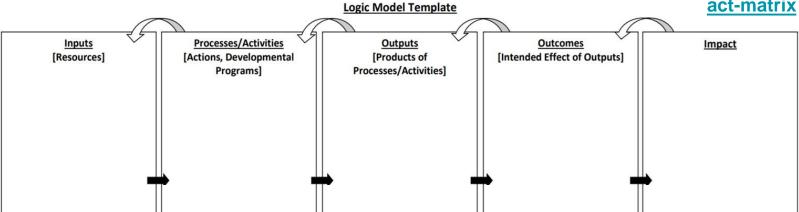
• It is a relatively simple tool that helps the entrepreneur understand what they do and its effects. It is a helpful bridge to more complex impact measurement.





Impact Logic Model - Making a start

https://www.goodf inance.org.uk/imp act-matrix



facilitate processes/activities

* Human resources = time/labor
across campus stakeholders

*Financial = multiple budget,
departmental & programmatic

Inputs = resources available to

areas, including in-kind resources. *Curricular (& Co-curricular) resources = existing programs, foundational courses to which

new work can be attached or

catalyzed

programmatic intentionality and structured opportunities for engagement, reflection and interaction. Corresponding outputs from these activities should be specified in the proceeding Outputs section. What actions are necessary to produce the products that can be counted as evidence for a particular outcome(s)?

Activities represent

Outputs are products or results of activities from which data can be gathered and connected with intended outcomes of the experience, action or program. All preceding activities should have an associated output.

Outcomes can be short-term, intermediate & long-term.

Short-term outcomes are effects that can be measured immediately from outputs. Intermediate outcomes necessitate aggregation & analysis of multiple short-term effects. Long-term effects might also be considered "impact" goals; they are difficult to measure & require extensive data collection

Impact goals reflect a long-term vision for change. Not easily assessed and typically aspirational. For example, the institutional mission statement or goals for institutional transformation, such as "being a student-centered campus," "creating a culture of assessment," or "evidence-based decision-making for improvement" on campus.



Exercise - Creating an Impact Logic

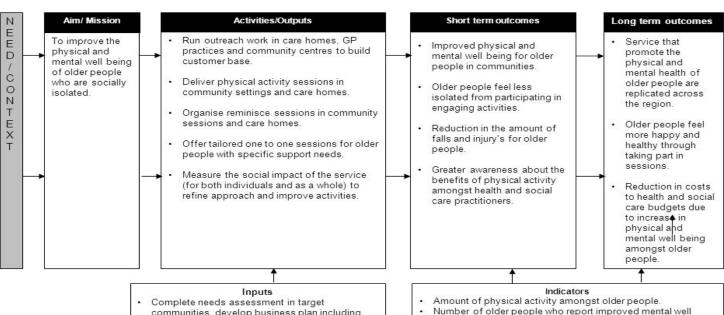
Using the Impact Logic worksheet -

Produce the Impact Logic for your organisation or a specific programme your organisation operates.





Example logic model



- Complete needs assessment in target communities, develop business plan including aims, outcomes, activities, timing, and governance structures.
- Secure finance from social investment funds.
- Recruit staff, volunteers and run induction and training sessions.
- Run promotional activities for service in community and launch.

- Number of older people who report improved mental well being.
- % change in physical activity participation for older people.
- % reduction in falls for older people taking part in the service.
- Level of awareness about the benefit of physical activity for older people amongst practitioners.
- · Level of health and social care expenditure on older people.
- Number of sessions delivered across region.

Impact is often expressed through the use of metrics or indicators.

Outcomes are short term and impact longer term

metrics or indicators are the things that we want to measure

The data collected for measurement may be qualitative or quantitative



This project is co-fund by the European Union

Measuring Impact & Outcomes - Toolkit

The Outcomes Matrix is <u>just one of many</u> free tools to help organisations plan and measure their social impact. It includes outcomes and measures for nine outcome areas and 15 beneficiary groups.

It provides a useful starting point for you to consider the social impact that the social entrepreneurs you support are trying to deliver and how they could will measure it.

Toolkit:

https://www.goodfinance.org.uk/impact-matrix

Guidance notes:

http://www.goodfinance.org.uk/sites/default/files/Outcomes%20Matrix%2 OFull%20Guidance 01.pdf





Enabling social ventures to understand and develop business models

We we will look at two complementary tools:

- Lean business model canvas
- Social business model canvas





Lean Model Business Canvas

What is the lean model business canvas?

A business plan on one page - helps you clarify your thoughts

Allows you to briefly and concisely describe your business model to a stranger, what you do and why

- Write brief, but specific sentences which are meaningful (10 words max)
- Tell the story to yourself , it should flow and make sense
- Prepare for each customer segment as problems, solutions, channels may be different





Lean Model Business Canvas

- We will help these people (customer segments) to solve (problem) by providing them (solution).
- They will know about us through (channels) and they will be convinced to join us because (value proposition)
- We will charge them (revenue) and we believe this will cover our (costs).
- We will measure our performance by tracking (social impact).





Lean Model Business Canvas

https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=2nW9lg-fenY

Lean Business Model Canvas

Model Name:

Problem Top 3 problems	Solution Top 3 features	Unique Value Proposition Single, clear, compelling message that states why are you are different and worth buying	Unfair Advantage Can't be easily copied or bought	Customer Segments Target customers
	Key Metrics Key activities you measure		Channels Paths to customers	

Cost Structure

Customer acquisition costs Distribution costs Hosting People, etc

Revenue Streams

Revenue model Lifetime value Revenue Gross margin

https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=2nW9lg-fenY





Social Business Model Canvas

The Social Business Model Canvas is a tool for creating a solid business model around your social enterprise. It's also a collaborative tool that helps you communicate different business models with your stakeholders and brainstorm new ones.

Explore new areas





Beneficiary Segments

Clearly identify who your beneficiary segments are -- even if they aren't paying you and there is no place for them in the regular business model canvas

Social and Customer Value Proposition

Ensure that you have laid out a compelling rationale that will drive your customers to buy without forgetting about your impact on society





Impact Measures

Develop clear thinking around what kind of social impact you're creating and how it could be measured

Surplus

Plan and communicate what happens with profits and where you aim to reinvest them





Social Business Model Canvas

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4pcnRIPJvj8



Key Resources	Key Activities	Type of Intervention	Segments	Value Proposition
				User Value Proposition Impact Measures
What resources will you need to run your activities? People, finance, access?		What is the format of your intervention? Is it a workshop? A service? A product?	Who benefits from your Beneficiary intervention?	
Partners + Key Stakeholders		Channels	Customer 4	
Stakenotders				How will you show that you are creating social impact?
				Customer Value Proposition
Who are the essential groups you will need to involve to deliver your programme? Do you need special access or permissions?	What programme and non-programme activities will your organisation be carrying out?	How are you reaching your users and customers?	Who are the people or organisations who will pay to address this issue?	What do your customers want to get out of this initiative?
Cost Structure		Surplus	Revenue https://www.youtube.com/	
			watch?v=4pcnRIPJvj8	
What are your biggest expenditure areas? How do they change as you scale up?		Where do you plan to invest your profits?	Break down your revenue sources by %	

Exercise - Social Business Model Canvas

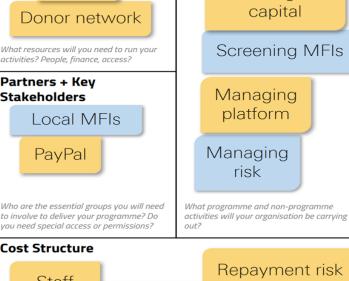
Practice using the social business model canvas using the worksheet provided, either for your own organisation, or for an organisation or social venture that you are familiar with

We will share a completed one from Kiva.org after you have done the exercise





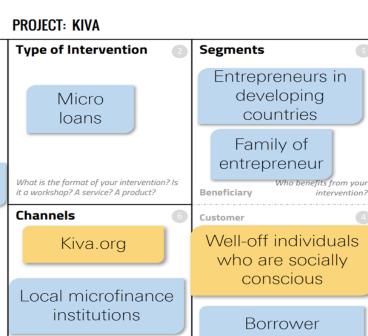




Key Activities

Proving loans

Collecting loan



rofits?



Who are the people or organisations who will pay to address this issue?

Value Proposition Financial ability to start business **Beneficiary Value Proposition**

Impact Measures # of entrepreneurs \$ lend \$ repaid # dependents

Customer Value Proposition

Promote market based solutions to poverty

What do your customers want to get out of this initiative?

Loans

Cost Structure

Staff

PayPal

What are your biggest e. How do they change as

Online

platform

Repayment risk

customers? Surplus

Marketing & platform development

How are you reaching your users and

Revenue

Optional donations

Break down your revenue sources by %

Inspired by The Business Model Canvas

This project is co-funded by the European Union



Diagnostic Road Map - Exercise

The 5 areas for diagnostic (5 'P's)

- Person skills, strengths, areas of support
- Proposition idea, need, opportunity, feasibility
- People founder, team, challenges, stakeholders
- Performance sales, impact, team, pipeline
- Plan stage of development, strategic and development plans, skills and capacity

instructions for the exercise are in the next slide





Diagnostic Road Map - Exercise

Split into pairs, ideally with someone you have not worked with before

Use the Diagnostics Road Map Template to undertake an assessment of each others organisations - You have 30 minutes each

Each group will provide feedback and their reflections about using the 5P's approach





Supporting Social Entrepreneurs

Day Three

Ecosystem Mapping; Demonstrating & Influencing - to get others to support your work





Creating a more fertile ground for social entrepreneurs to start up and thrive







Eco System Mapping - Support Infrastructure

Map out the Key Support Organisations offering support to potential or existing social entrepreneurs and enterprises in your locality, regionally and nationally. Include international supporters where relevant.

Using the ecosystem mapping template, categorise For *Each Journey Stage* under:

- Sector
- Theme e.g. environment, youth etc
- Type of Support available (Financial, Capability or Both)

The aim is to provide a shared resource and engagement plan for you to follow up either individually or together as a group.





Creating the fertile ground for social entrepreneurs in your country

What are the key issues; and what actions are needed to develop a more fertile support environment for social entrepreneurs and social enterprise?

Deck of Cards Exercise:

To build practical solutions to the challenges and opportunities for your organisation to enhance support for social entrepreneurs.





Deck Of Cards Worksheet



Most Important to Build Upon



Pain Points & Challenges



Stop Doing



Must Do Better Needs more work



Need maintenance or upgrading

Engage - sharing success and getting others on board

Using the information you have produced from the Deck of Cards exercise:

Developing an Action plan for:

- A. Developing your individual and organisational capacity and skills to support social entrepreneurs
- B. Making the case for social entrepreneurs and social enterprise in your country
- C. Demonstrating the impact of social entrepreneurs on society and economy
- D. Influencing others to help you support social entrepreneurs



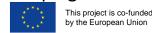


Engage - sharing success and getting others on board

Demonstrating and Influencing

How can you demonstrate the results of your work and get others on board to help?

- Build opportunities to engage stakeholders (funders, policy makers, corporates, media) in your programme design. For example in the design process, as judges, as mentors
- Always ensure you have a strong communications plan for each programme
- Use your programme evaluation and impact reporting as engagement tools
- Ask the social entrepreneurs you support to represent you at meetings, conferences etc
- Advocacy and policy development using your learning
- Polls to understand attitudes and needs, using these to highlight needs and new ideas
- Events for showcasing success
- Policy seminars and round tables
- Publication of case studies in sector and wider media
- Use social media extensively to promote your programmes and campaigns





Wrap up and closing reflections / evaluation

Each person:

- Key takeaways
- One action you are committing to for your organisation
- One thing that you can collaborate on with someone here

And if you want to:

- Any Questions
- Other reflections for the group
- Feedback for the facilitators and Impact Hub there is a feedback form which we would appreciate you completing also.









Promoting social entrepreneurship in the Mediterranean Region

Thank you! Please stay in touch





Promoting social entrepreneurship in the Mediterranean Region