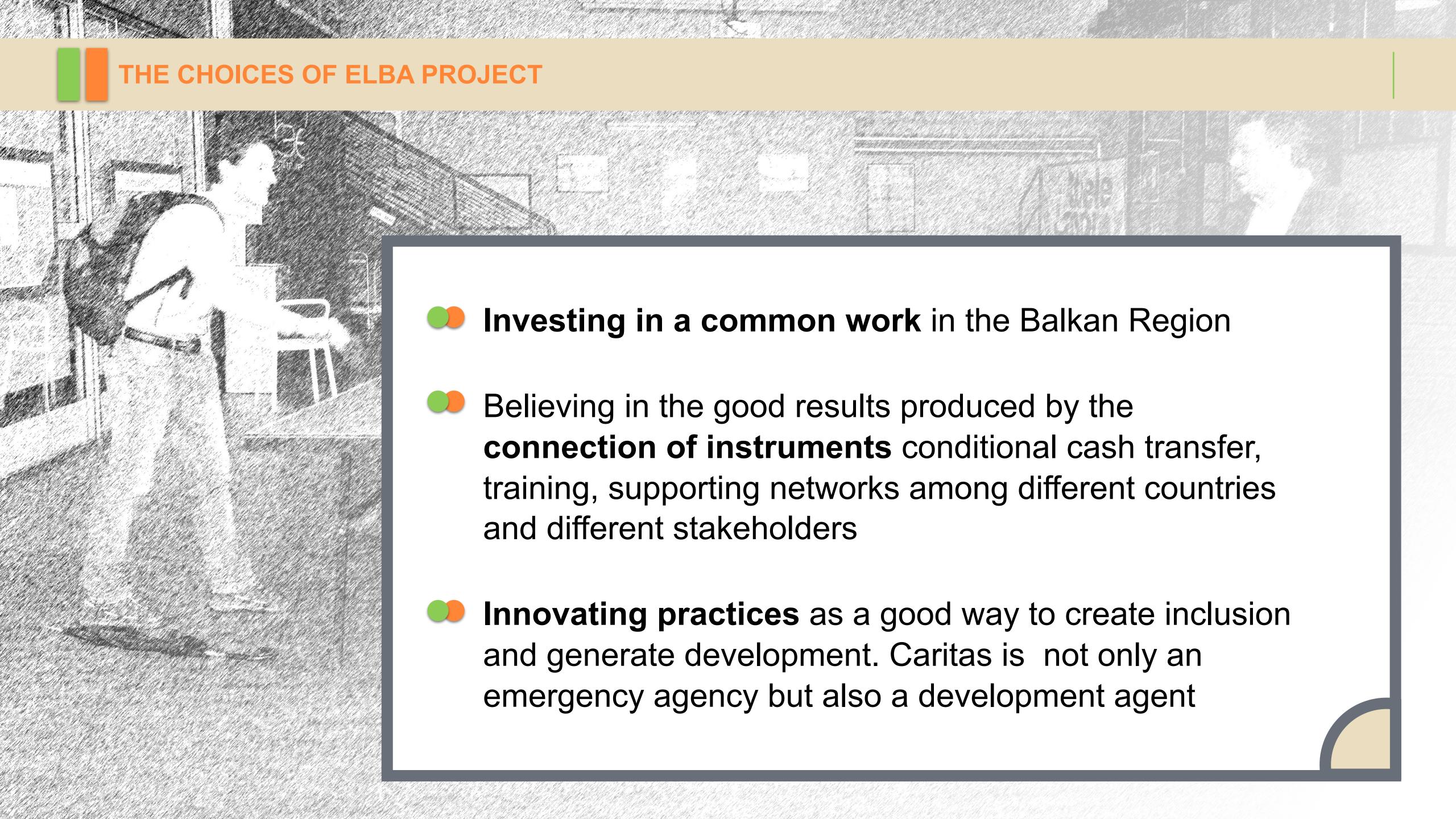
E.L.BA Methodological Approach















MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH

According to this theory introduced by the economist Freeman in the 80s (Freeman, 1984; Frooman, 1999; Sciarelli, 2007), any social activity (from associations to enterprises) cannot limit its work to the achievement of the only interests of the subjects involved, but it also has to satisfy the expectations of a larger number of stakeholders (i.e. the subject who influence or are influenced by the activities of the organisation), especially those who can efficiently and effectively contribute to it (Freeman, 1984).



CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS

The programme aims to reduce poverty by making welfare programmes conditional upon the receivers' actions. Charity only transfers funds to people who meet specific criteria (in the Elba case, creating enterprise or having a good project of enterprise)



COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH

Traditionally, community has been defined "as a locality or space, people or members, shared institutions and values, interaction, distribution of power, and a social system"

(Warren as cited in Kettner, Daley, & Nichols, 1985. p. 18). Following a community-based approach means for Caritas not only to provide services for relevant needs but also to include the people in the creation of the care system.



- Exchanges between peers
- Exchanges between different countries in the Balkan Region
- Exchanges between the Italian and the Balkan experiences
- Short study-visits on the field, in concrete experiences of social economy
- Economic support for the communities that try to create new solutions



- Micro-grants to engage other stakeholders (besides Caritas) in the funded projects
- Creating competition between different projects to help these experiences to pay attention to sustainability and durability
- Training social economics skills by using Caritas Method: listening to complex contexts, analysing situations, making choices, animating territories





- Good human resources:

 very well-prepared and engaged
- National Caritas with wide networks and deep links with the territories: the best experiences are those in which the Local Coordinators have good links and knowledges on the territories
- Short time:
 a very stressful work but a good instrument to help the National Caritases to change their approach

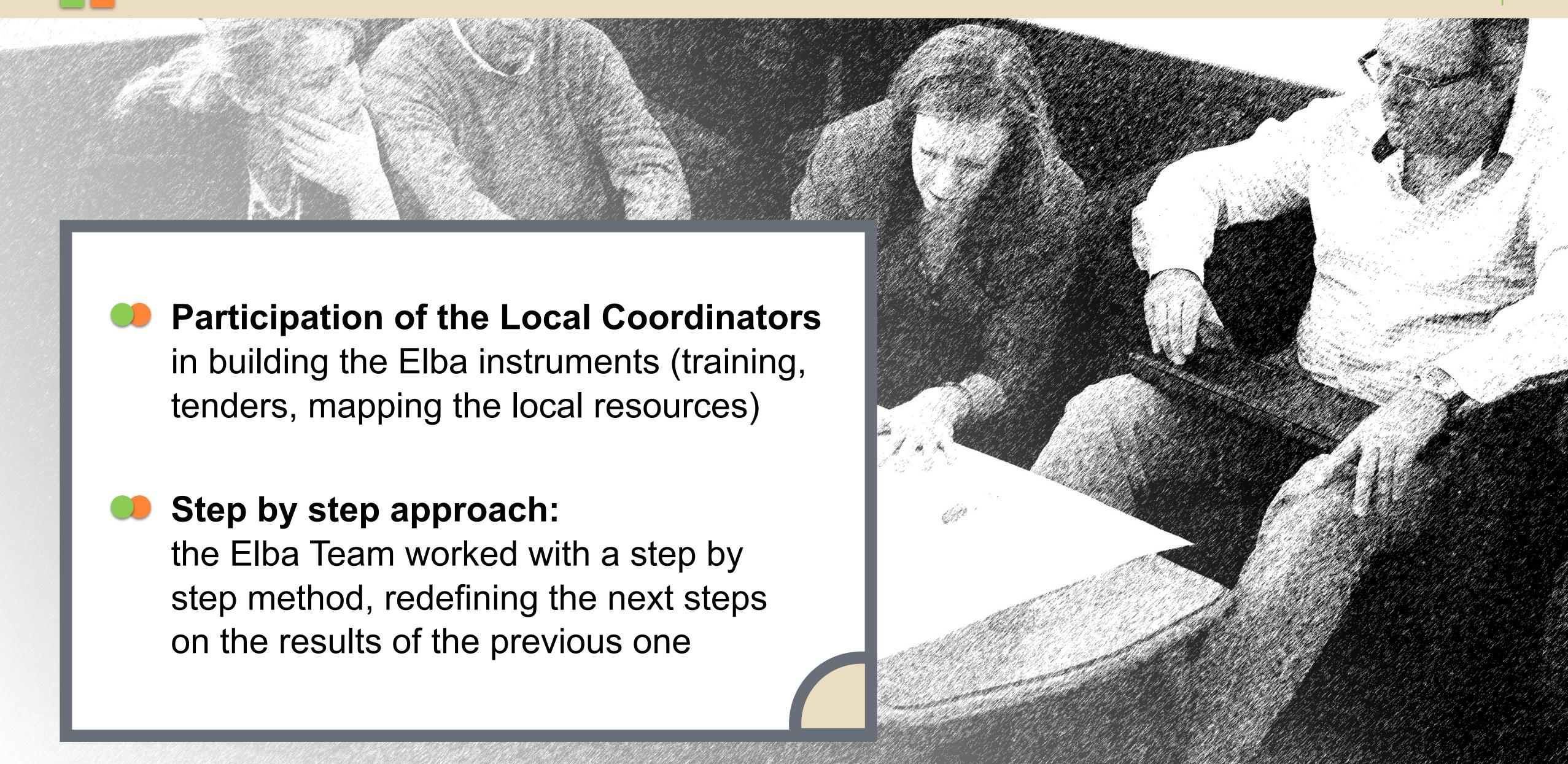


Conditional funds

Small economic investments:
small grants in order to create pilot
projects, because of the unstable
economic and political context in the
Balkans, and to sustain small initiatives

Animation:
listening to the needs, visiting, engaging the communities, accompanying social enterprises









- Continuing to map the territory/community skills and grass-roots initiatives with the potential for generating work for people in need
- Working with Public Authorities to create an adequate institutional ecosystems for the development of social economy projects and a good context to make social enterprises flourish
- Giving space and time to accompany the new enterprises





- Creating dedicated training for social entrepreneurs, creating common skills, practices, and languages
- Prototyping methods/processes for innovation and their transfer to the communities to help them to find new solutions
- Investing in the organizational development of groups of entrepreneurs or projects, in order to achieve long-term sustainability and produce a replicable model of activation within and beyond the territories. Here, it is essential to spread knowledge on the organizational structures to execute/lead/manage these social enterprises





- Building an evaluation system that can assess the strengths and weaknesses (potential for system change) of the local actors
- Creating a new culture. This can be firmly and deeply established by promoting co-ownership, based on shared roles and responsibilities, and reciprocity, based on mutual exchanges and relationships

THANK YOU

