



International Conference  
Youth employment and social entrepreneurship:  
New ways forward  
Lisbon, 5<sup>th</sup> November 2014

The role of Civil Society in fostering  
employment through innovative approaches

Rocío Nogales, Managing Director



# I. EMES in a nutshell

## Research

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ICSEM project  
WILCO project  
REScoop 2020 project  
TSO project (official start 2014)

## Governance

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Global membership  
Implementation of strategic planning  
Funding model revision

## Partnerships

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RILESS  
Other FP7 projects  
South East Asian partners  
UNRISD

## Policy

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Presence in EU & national committees  
Expert group on social entrepreneurship (GECES)



## Publications

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EMES Selected Conference Papers  
EMES Working Papers  
SEJ special issue

## Events

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4<sup>th</sup> EMES International Research Conference  
Participation in conferences and seminars

## Training and education

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FETSE  
EJEB  
EU Master program (in preparation)

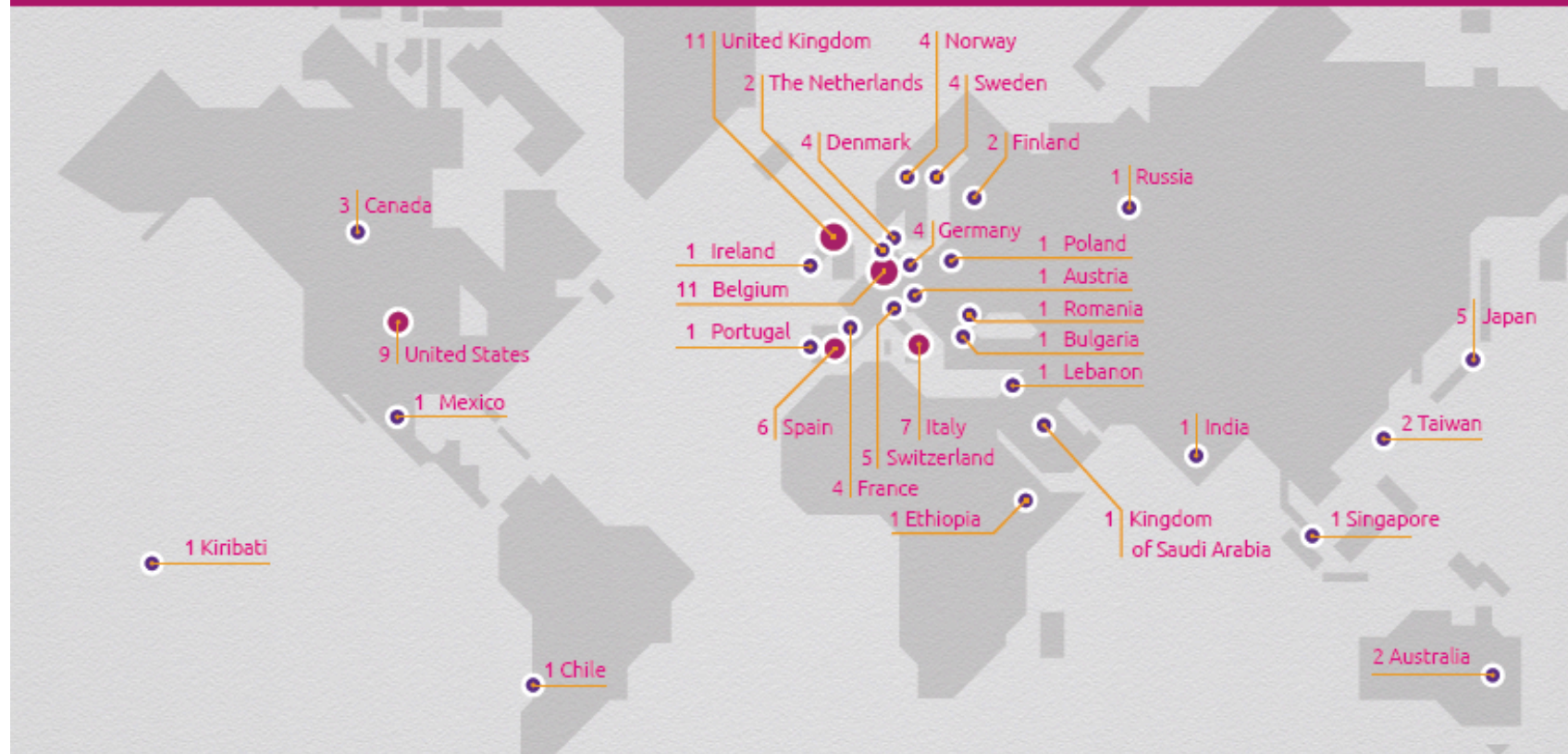
## Communication

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Rebranding  
Launch of new web site  
News Alerts  
Social networks

## Researchers by country

As of Octobre 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013, 113 individual researchers in 32 countries have joined EMES



In addition to the individual members captured in the map, EMES includes the following institutional members:

**AICCON - Research Centre on Cooperative and Non Profit Organizatios**  
Univ. of Bologna (IT)

**Centre de Recherche et d'Information sur la Démocratie et l'Autonomie**  
Paris (FR)

**Center for Social Economy**  
Univ. of Liege (BE)

**Centre for Social Entrepreneurship**  
Roskilde University (DK)

**Centre for Co-operative Studies**  
Univ. College Cork (IE)

**CESIS - Centro de Estudos para a Intervenção Social**  
Lisbon (PT)

**Centro de Investigación de Economía y Sociedad**  
Barcelona (ES)

**Centre Interdisciplinaire de Recherche Travail, État et Société**  
Catholic Univ. of Louvain (BE)

**Co-operatives Research Unit**  
Open Univ., Milton Keynes (UK)

**European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises**  
Univ. of Trento (IT)

**Institute for Social Research**  
Oslo (NO)

**Södertörns Högskola**  
Huddinge (SE)

**Institute for Civil Society Studies**  
Ersta Sköndal Univ. College (SE)

**Finish Social Enterprise Research Network, FinSERN** (FIN)

**Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, LEST**  
Univ. of Aix-Marseille (FR)

II.

# Framing youth unemployment in its context



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## 2.1 THE FIGURES...

25% of the world's working age population and account for almost one-half of global unemployment.

73.4 million – 12.6 % – are expected to be out of work in 2013.

## AND THE STORY...

- Persistent unemployment
  - Advanced economies: temporary jobs and youth discouragement
  - Developing countries: poor quality, informal, subsistence jobs
- Main motivation to become involved in illegal activities: disenchantment with mass poverty and unemployment

Source: Betcherman et al. (2007), ILO (2012), Ibrahim (2006)

# BUT...



...the majority of the Y or Millennial Generation...

- has high expectations about their career
- aims to contribute to society doing things differently (43% are volunteers or members of a CSO)

**LACK OF AGENCY**

**VITAL AND SOCIAL UNCERTAINTY**

## 2.3. ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH THE “YOUTH SITUATION”

**Public policies** (job creation and focused training)...

**BUT**

**...are they co-produced and sustained?**

**Community youth development** (youth development + community development theories)

**BUT**

**...what about the issue of economic autonomy?**

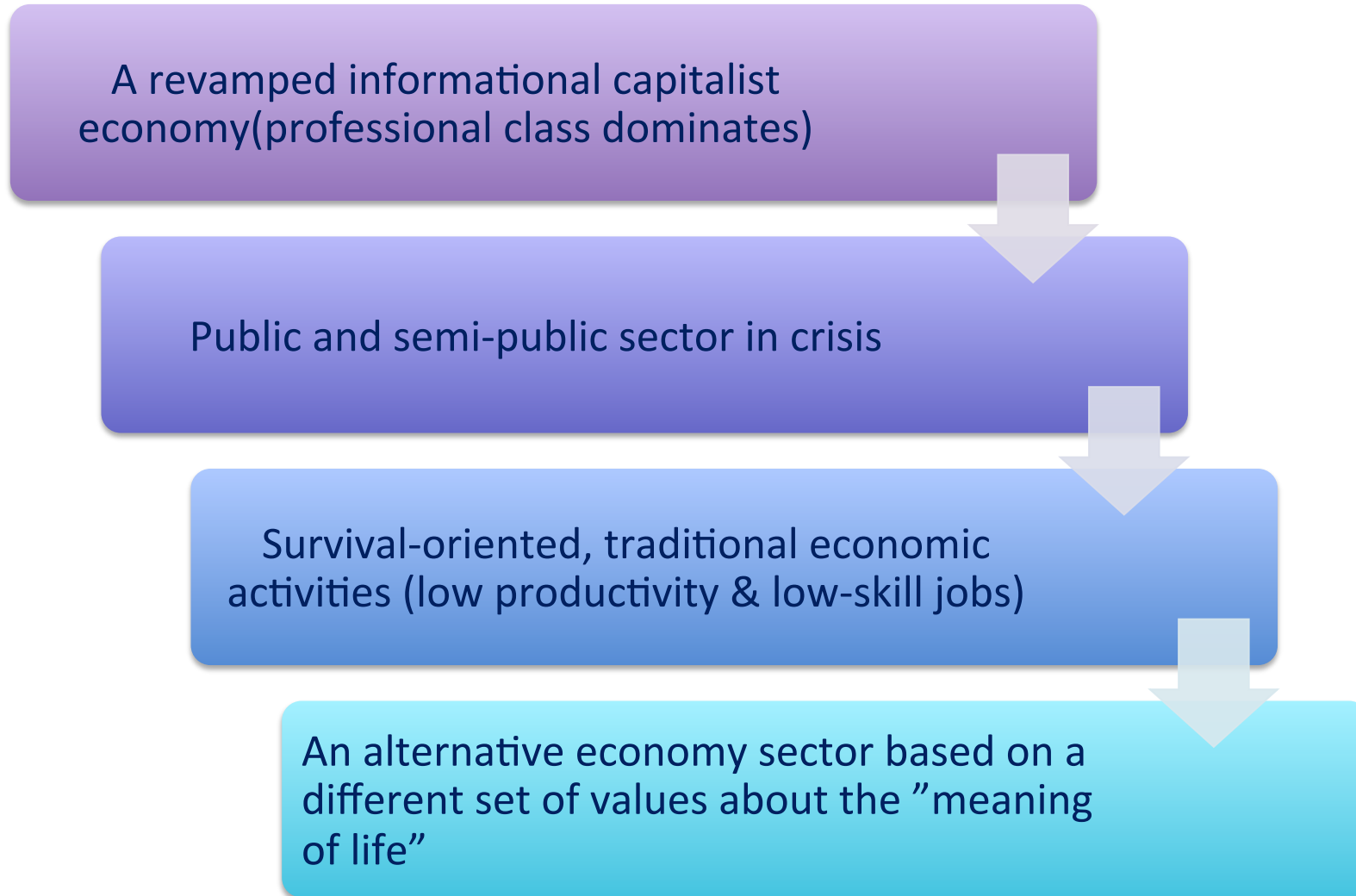
**Entrepreneurship** is becoming the motto...

**BUT**

**...what kind of enterprise is being promoted?**



## 2.4. THE CONTEXT: AN EMERGING FOUR-LAYER ECONOMY



Source: Manuel Castells (2012) *Aftermath: The cultures of the Economic Crisis*

## 2.5. POSSIBLE SCENARIOS FOR EUROPE



Translation: Spanish citizen  
just after listening to the  
news

El Roto, El País, 29/10/14

## **Nancy Fraser (2014)**

1. Political elites react and avoid a new crisis but inequalities increase.
2. Political elites don't react and we enter a downspiral of disintegration.
3. Civil society forces the political elites to review the structures.

## **Edgar Morin (2013)**

Metamorphosis as the only complex but possible way versus the possible way of disintegration.

## **Victor Pestoff (2009)**

1. Massive cuts in public budgets for social services
2. Rampant privatization of social service  
(Individualization and private companies)
3. Increased role to the third sector and social economy

4.

## Locating social enterprise

## 4.1. MAIN SCHOOL OF THOUGHTS AROUND SE



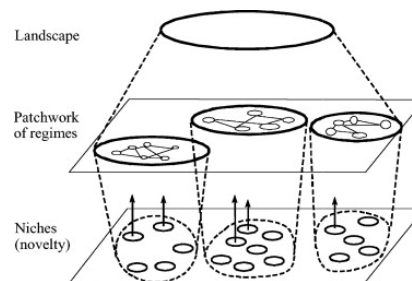
### **Approach 1: The social economy school of thought**

EMES and Social Business Initiative (EC, 2011)



### **Approach 2: The earned-income school of thought**

Market-based approaches to income generation and social change.



### **Approach 3: Social innovation school of thought**

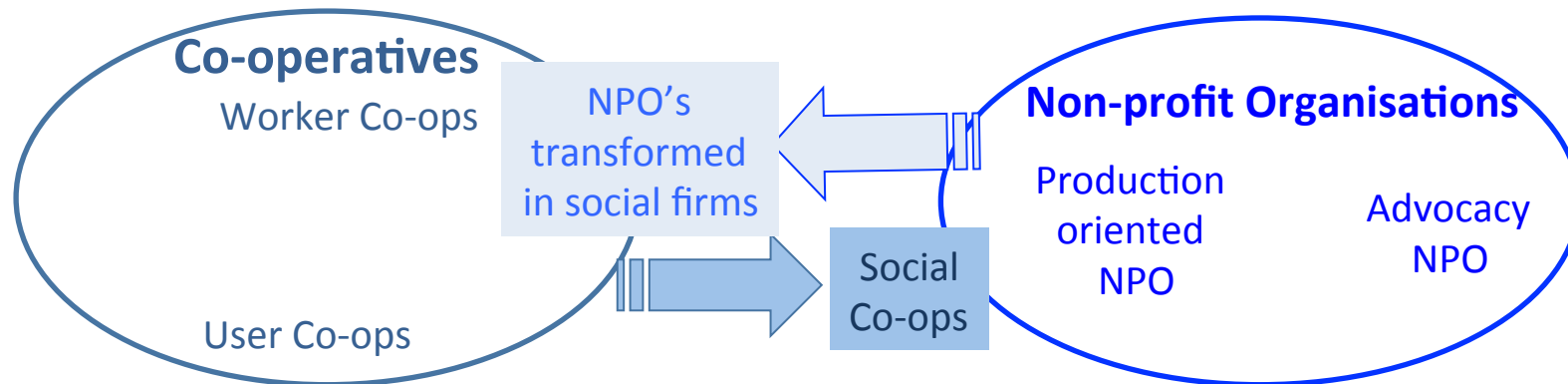
Innovative ideas (new combinations), changing the paradigm.

Source: Defourny and Nyssens (2012)

## 4.2. THE EMERGENCE OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISE IN EUROPE

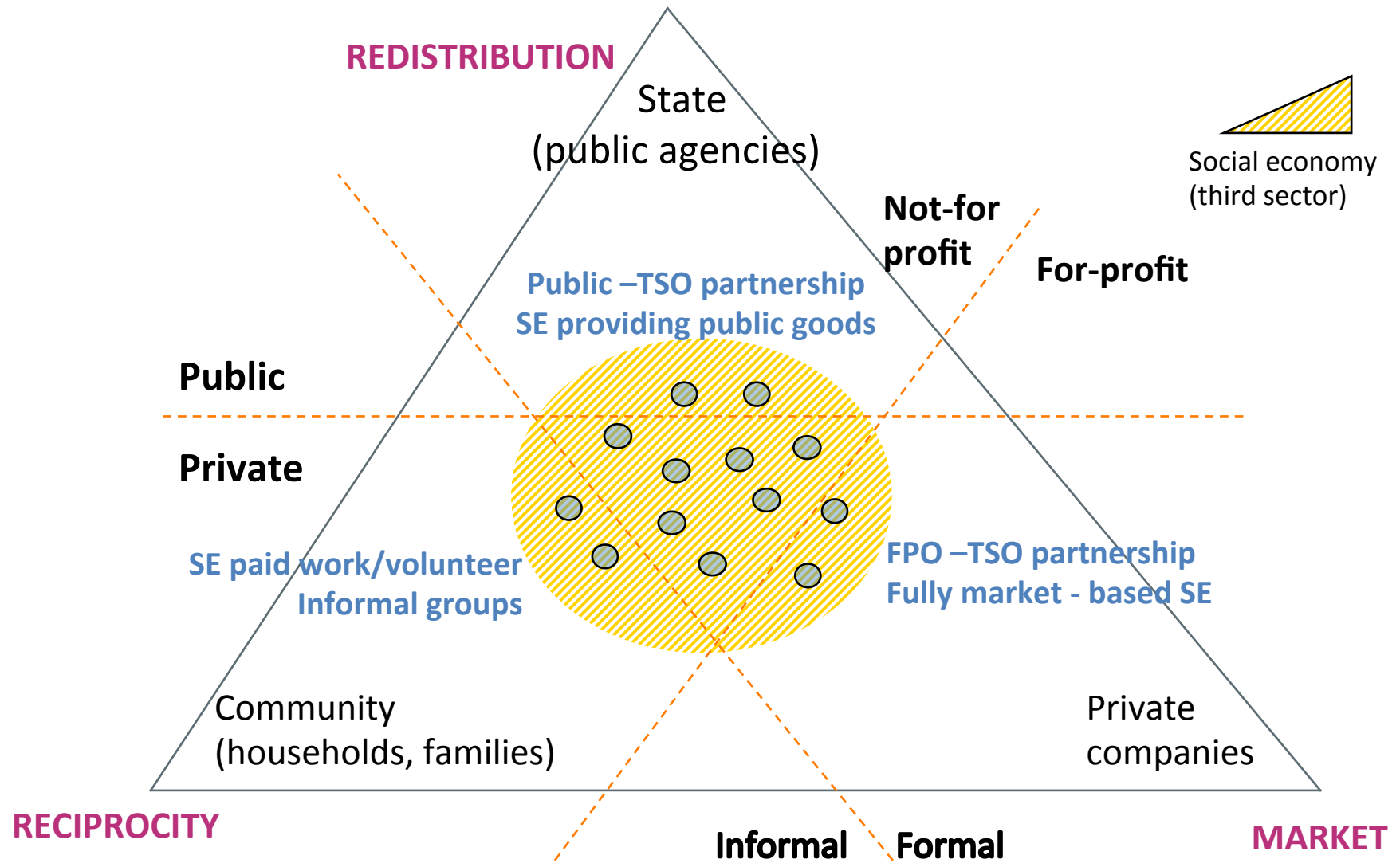
“*Social enterprise*” concept developed to grasp a **new dynamic** occurring **within and beyond the Social Economy**. It evolved both:

- From old Social Economy/Third Sector organizational forms
- As new types of enterprises explicitly aimed at pursuing social goals



**SE as a bridging concept**

# 4.3. SE ROOTED IN THE SOCIAL ECONOMY/THIRD SECTOR



Adapted from Pestoff (1992)

## 4.3. MODES OF CREATION ON SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

(Based on drivers but strongly determined by pre-existing political economy and national context)

1. Citizen-led (**majority in Europe**)
2. NPO marketisation
3. Public sector restructuring

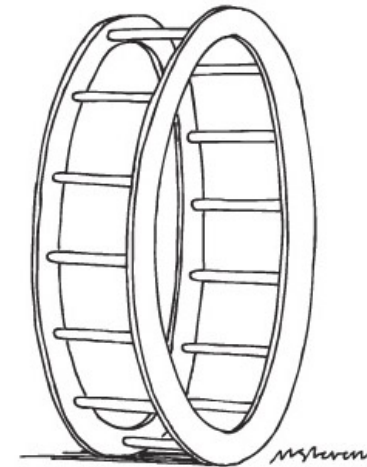


5.

## **From social enterprise to social innovation: The contribution of research**

## 5.1. SOME (SURPRISING?) FINDINGS

- Enterprising has always been an option, only now youngsters see a chance to solve problems and create an opportunity for themselves.
- The start-up rate of social enterprises triples that of mainstream SMEs (UK).
- Social enterprises are only ONE of the main vehicles for SI in Europe.
- Re-politization of all spheres, including the economy.



THE LADDER TO SUCCESS

## 5.2. GOALS AND FIELDS OF THE WILCO PROJECT

- To **identify innovative practices** in European cities and the factors that make them emerge and spread
- To **set them against the context** of current social problems and urban policies
- To **make recommendations** how to encourage local social innovation



**WILCO**

Welfare innovations  
at the local level  
in favour of cohesion

Policy fields:

1. Child care
2. Housing
3. Employment

Groups:

1. **Young unemployed**
2. Single mothers
3. Migrants

# 5.3. SI IN FRIEDRICHSHAIN-KREUZBERG, BERLIN



 **jobentdecker**  
Kordinierungsstelle **Schule-Wirtschaft**  
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg



**Stadtteilmütter in Neukölln**

Jobexplorer

Neighbourhood Mothers



**FAMILIENZENTRUM**  
Begegnung - Bildung - Beratung

(Family center)

Family center

Princesses' Garden

**prinzessinnengärten**

URBANE LANDWIRTSCHAFT

Kreuzberg trade



**kreuzberg handelt**  
■ wirtschaften im quartier

## 5.4. WHY ARE THESE EXAMPLES INNOVATIVE?

**Bundles of support instead of fragmented help:** Due to people’s diverse needs, offers have to be coordinated — with a clear division of responsibility among providers.

**Culture of cooperation instead of “services organised in separate silos”:** Local innovations require partnerships and networks among all stakeholders — instead of administrative programs of competing bureaucracies

**Bridges between people’s everyday worlds and given support systems instead of top-down interventions:** Communities and mentors as intercultural mediators.

**Social Innovations for social cohesion:**  
**Transnational patterns and approaches from 20 European cities**

20 reports from major cities across Europe describe innovative projects in the areas of housing, employment, family care and immigrant integration. They describe and assess innovative process, partners and level of embeddedness in the local welfare system of each project.

[READ NOW](#)

[PDF \(6.5MB\)](#) [ePub \(1.1 MB\)](#) [iTunes Store](#)



## 5.5. A DIFFERENT IDEA FOR ENTERPRISING

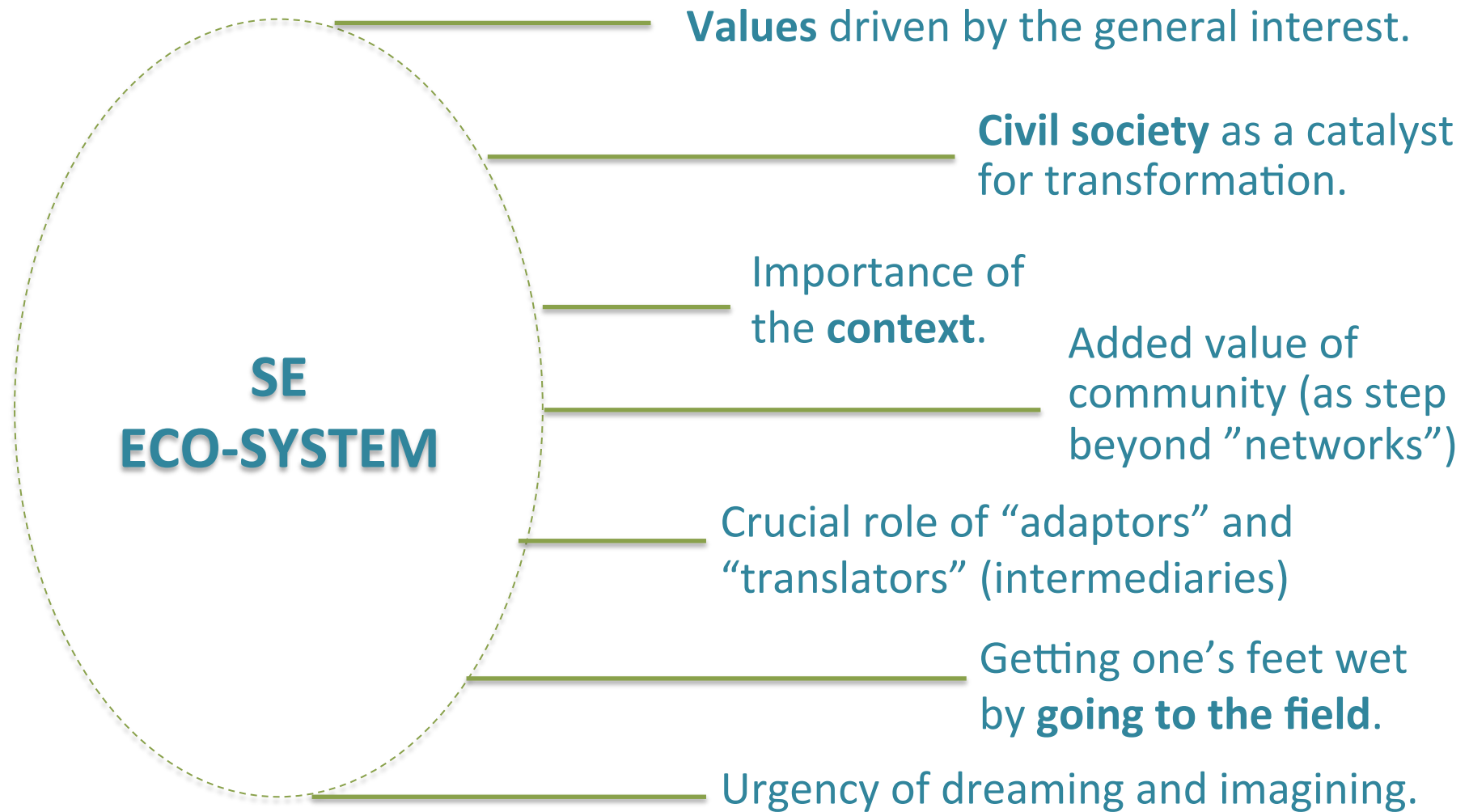
**Reconciling individual needs, social demands and sustainability.**



**Some conditions:**

1. To accept a “plural” and “substantive” economy where different logics exist.
2. To go beyond rhetoric and discourse
3. To address the twofold dimension of serving members’ AND community’s needs
4. To enhance agency: SE as youth emancipation tool and school of democracy (model of CSO)
5. To take stock (!) and do research

## 5.6. ...AND A DIFFERENT ECO-SYSTEM



Thank you for your attention

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