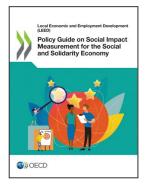
## Infographic 2. How to use this guide?

## How can policy makers use this guide? This guide provides policy makers with a full range of initiatives in the form of. Practical guidance. Pitfalls to avoid. Supported by good practice examples Success factors and Policy makers can: Improve the Policy Support Framework Capacity 1 Capacity 1 Prioritise impact measurement in building strategies for the social 2 Networking and solidarity economy 2 Enforce the implementation of social impact measurement 3 Ring-fence public resources **Provide Guidance Build Evidence** 1 Provide open access 1 Produce impact evidence methodological guidance 2 Support the design 2 Publicly disseminate impact information of social impact 3 Create repositories measurement tools of knowledge 3 Promote harmonisation efforts What is the social and solidarity economy? The social and solidarity economy is made up of a set of organisations such as associations, non-profit organisations, cooperatives, mutual organisations, foundations, and, more recently, social enterprises. In some cases, community-based, grassroots and spontaneous initiatives are part of the social economy. The activity of these entities is typically driven by societal objectives, values of solidarity, the primacy of people over capital and, in most cases, by democratic and participative governance. See more: OECD Recommendation on the Social and Solidarity Economy and Social

Innovation



## From: Policy Guide on Social Impact Measurement for the Social and Solidarity Economy

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