

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,
- Success factors and
- Supported by good practice examples

Policy makers can:

Improve the Policy Framework

- 1 Prioritise impact measurement in strategies for the social and solidarity economy
- 2 Enforce the implementation of social impact measurement
- 3 Ring-fence public resources

Support Capacity

- 1 Capacity building
- 2 Networking



Provide Guidance

- 1 Provide open access methodological guidance
- 2 Support the design of social impact measurement tools
- 3 Promote harmonisation efforts

Build Evidence

- 1 Produce impact evidence
- 2 Publicly disseminate impact information
- 3 Create repositories of knowledge



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





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