

SE4Ces

Impact Investment Readiness in Social Economy organizations and enterprises





ALMA MATER STUDIORUM UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT

Co-funded by the **Erasmus+ Programme** of the European Union





YUNUS Social BUSINESS Centre

Session goals

- **1. Validating** the self-assessment tool:
 - its adherence to the organizations' reality.
 - Its potential in informing decision making processes.
- **2. Analyzing** the educational "flip sides" of the tool. (i.e. analytic tool for students during internships and placements in organizations).





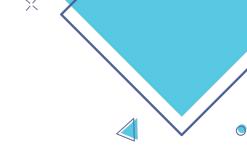
Let's define Impact Investment

Impact Investing consists of investing in businesses, organizations, and funds that operate with the goal of generating a measurable social impact that is compatible with an economic return.

Such investment is featured by:

- The investor's **intentionality** to generate **social impact**
- The expectation of an **economic return** that motivates the investor
- The **flexibility** of the expected rate of return, which may lie below the average market level or align with market returns
- The variety of financial instruments used and forms of intervention ranging from debt to pure equity
- The **measurability of impact**, which is essential to ensure transparency and accountability

Source: Italian report of the Social Impact Investment Task Force established under the G8, Social Impact Agenda for Italy







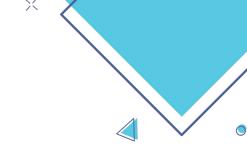
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What does it mean to be Impact **Investment Ready?** Impact Investment Readiness Investment Impact Ready Ready means.. means.. **Generating and replicating** A strong and resilient meaningful and measurable organization capable of social outcomes for a defined sustainable growth.

Source: Social Investment Readiness, Aiccon, 2021





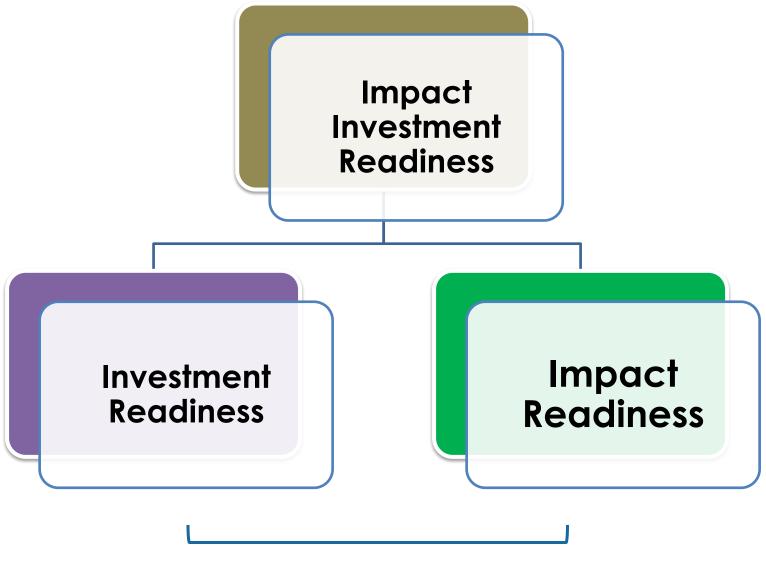
population.



What does it mean to be Impact **Investment Ready?** Impact Investment Readiness Impact Investment Readiness **Readiness** Good manage resilient orgoperformance meaningful germansurable sustain manage finance iai is, Aiccon, 2021 Generating and entriceting meaningful germansurable social out and entriceting meaningful germansurable social out and entriceting social out and entriceting meaningful germansurable social out and entriceting social out and s Source: Social Investment Readiness, Aiccon, 2021



Readiness as a Capability



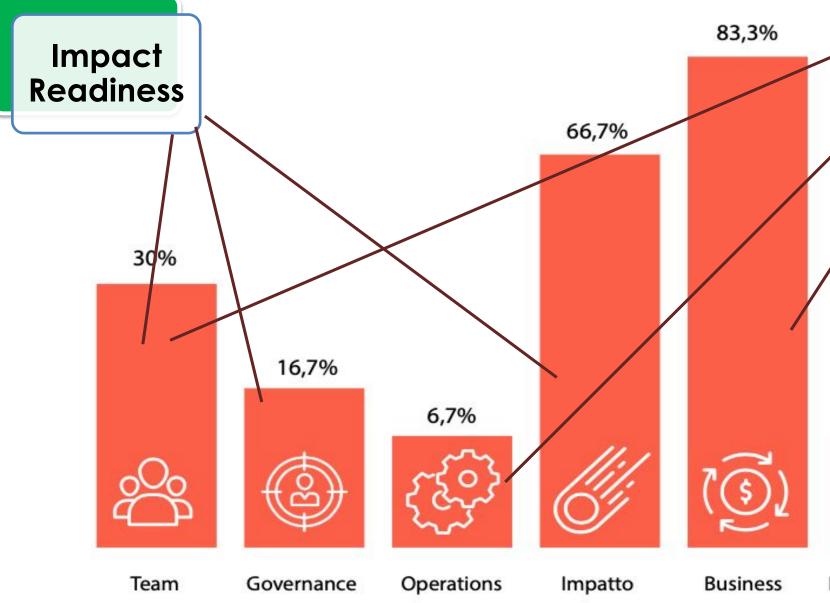
Capacity Building

Source: Social Investment Readiness, Aiccon, 2021





Impact Investors screening criteria



Source: Impact Outlook, Tiresia, 2019



Investment Readiness

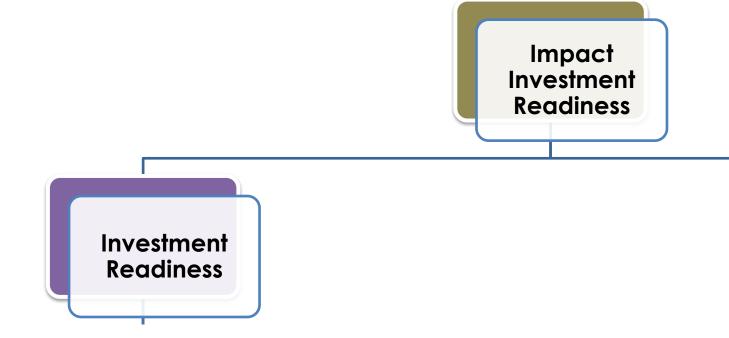
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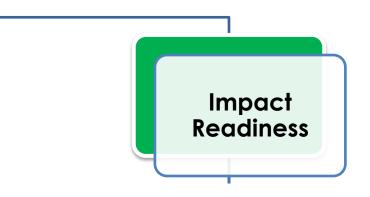
Nessun criterio



Readiness evaluation elements

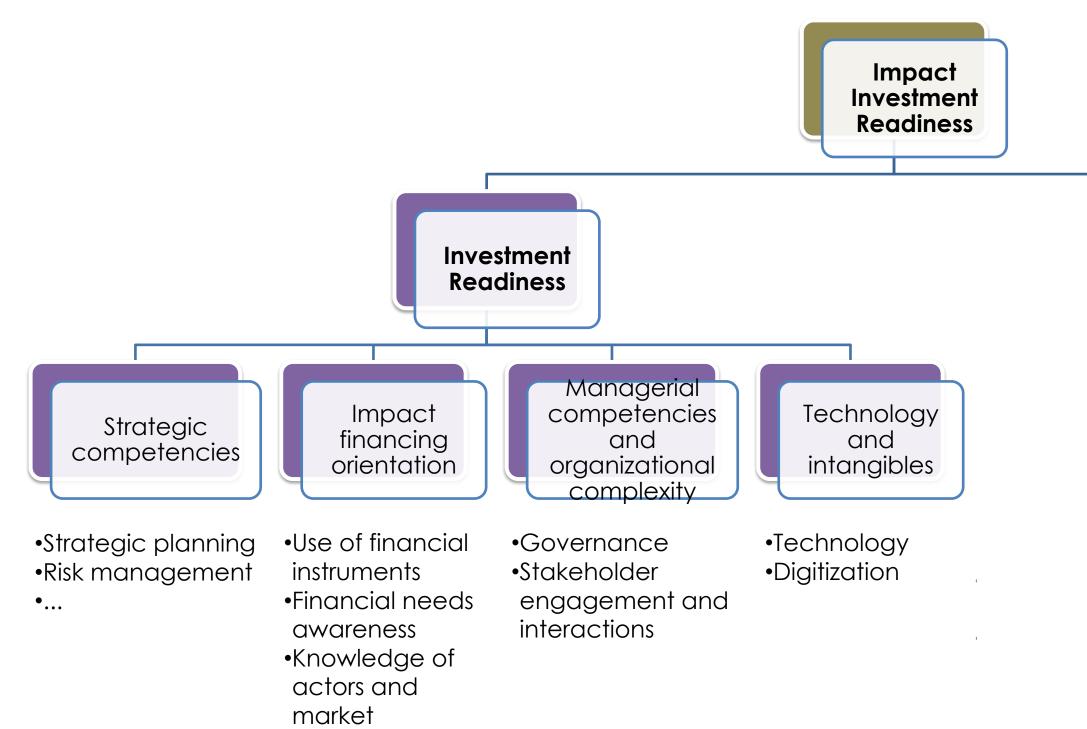




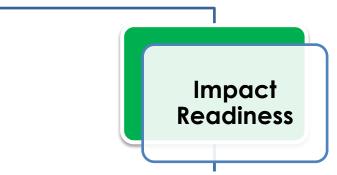




Readiness evaluation elements

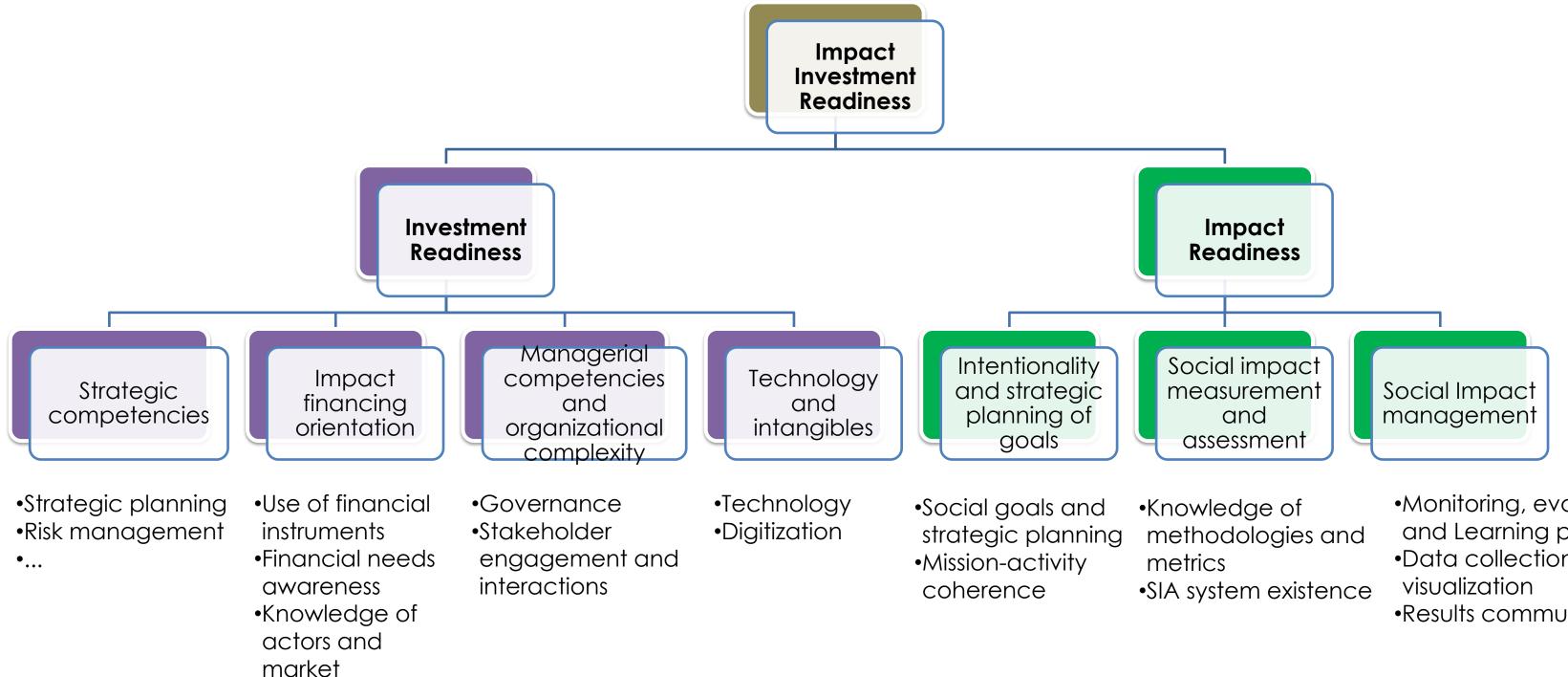








Readiness evaluation elements





- •Monitoring, evaluation
- and Learning processes
- Data collection and
- •Results communication

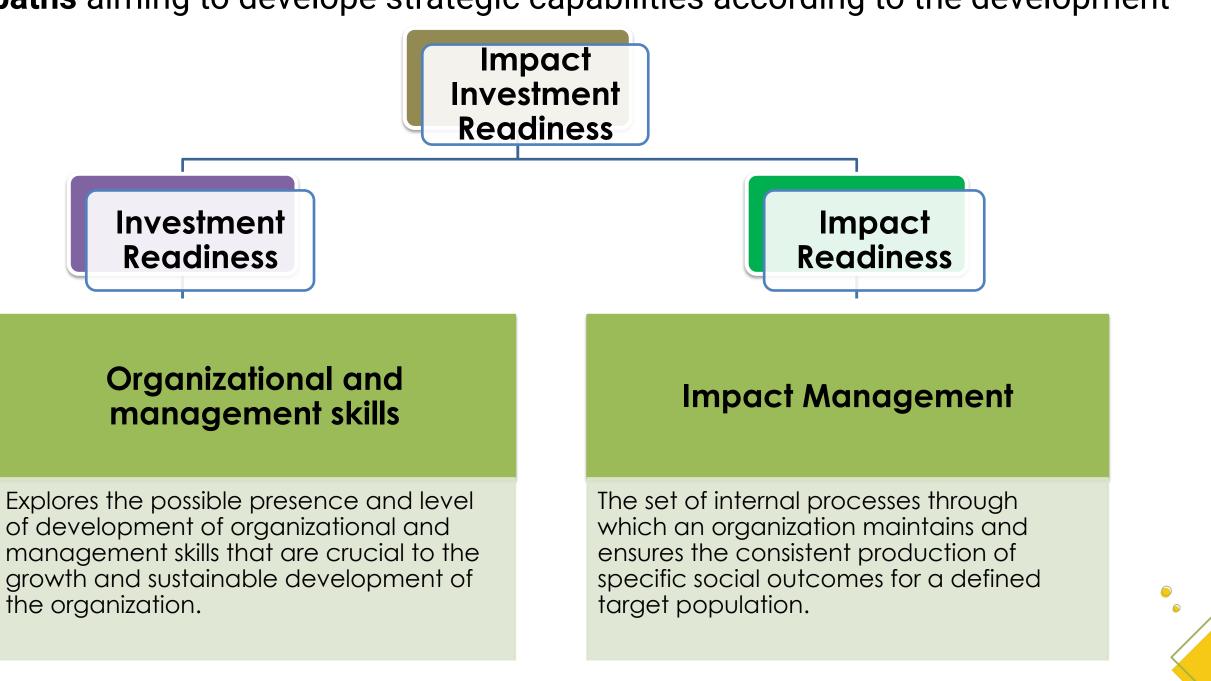


The self-assessment tool

The check list proposes a **self-reflective path** for identifying **skills**, both those already existing in the organization, to be consolidated, and those not yet present, to be acquired. The **results** will enable the design of **customized capacity building paths** aiming to develope strategic capabilities according to the development stage of the enterprise.



- Legal form
- •Sector
- Characteristics of impact investment











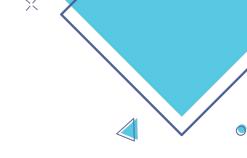
In groups

We will now split into small groups. You will **compare and discuss your answers** with the other components of your groups. Please focus on similarities but also differences among your opinions.

You will work in three steps:

- **Evaluate the relevance** of each section of the tool, according to your experience. 1.
- For each section of the tool, what are the most important elements in your opinion? 2.
- Are there any **missing aspects**? 3.

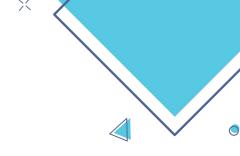
Please pick a spokesperson in your group to report the results of the activity in the plenary session.





Plenary session

- •What's the most important section/s in your opinion?
- •What were the parts with the strongest disagreement?
- Were there any missing aspects?



Final questions

1. Do you find this tool **effective** in order to:

- Allow an holistic internal organization assessment? Also from an IIR perspective?
 - Enable organizations to rethink their processes?

2. Would it be useful, in your opinion, for students to use it as a lens/an entry point to **analyze** and understand better how a social-purpose-driven organization works? How would you use this tool as an **educational tool**?

- In class?

-

- Linked to a case study analysis?
- During an internship?

3. Do you see any **other possible usage** of such a tool?





Organization's profile

1.	Char	acteristics of the enterprise/organization
	1.1.	Name of the enterprise/organization
1	1.2.	Legal form
	1.3.	Year of constitution
	1.4.	Geographical area
	1.5.	Reporting: social report, sustainability report, mission report, impact report.
		or and phase of the enterprise/organization
14	2.1.	In which sector does the organization operate?
1	2.2.	What goods/services does the organization offer?
3	2.3.	Who are the beneficiaries of your services?
	2.4.	What size is your organization (number of staff)?
	2.5.	How many are the beneficiaries of your services?
	2.6.	What stage of development is the organization currently in? (start-up, early stage, growth, later/matur
	2.6.	What stage of development is the organization currently in? (start-up, early stage, grow



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		10
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		19
		- 22
		23
		(3)
25329		
rity)?		
		10



(I)

Level of innovation in the organization (NB: consider at most the past three years of activity) Realization of process innovations (which ones?) Realization of product/service innovations (which ones?) Realization of organizational innovations (which ones?) Realization of marketing innovations (which ones?)
 Realization of product/service innovations (which ones?) Realization of organizational innovations (which ones?)
 Realization of organizational innovations (which ones?)
- Realization of marketing innovations (which ones?)
- Realization of marketing innovations (which ones:)
Are there any branding, strategic marketing and business strategy activities?
 What kind of activities? (describe)
Has the organization a scaling up strategy?
 With what time horizon?
Does the organization carry out economic and financial planning?
With what time horizon?
 Does it cover ordinary activities or specific projects and initiatives?
Are there procedures for measuring and estimating financial risk?
 If so, are there consequent risk management strategies?
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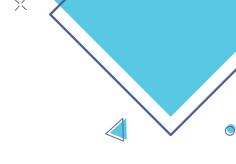


(11)

4. Impact financing orientation (Finance)

4.1 Knowledge of the organization's financial needs

4.1.1.	Does the o	rganization use cash flow management financial instruments? (i.e., advance invoicing,
4.1.2.	Do you alre	eady use <i>financial instruments</i> for scaling your organization activity? (<u>i.e.</u> flexible finan
	 If yes, 	, which ones?
	0	traditional bank credit
	0	mutual credit
	0	impact investment (equity)
	0	impact financing
	0	others
4.2 Meeting	financial needs	
4.2.1.	Meeting financi	al needs happens through
	o	banks
	0	self-investment (revenues)
	0	public funding
	0	private investors (i.e. venture capital firms, business angels, corporate/bank found
4.3 Knowled	ge/experience of	impact investing
4.3.1.	Which of the fo	bllowing impact finance instruments are you interested in using in the future?
	0	FIXED-INCOME BONDS (i.e. Green Bonds to finance environmental projects)
	0	Social Bonds; bonds of socially oriented entities
	0	PRIVATE EQUITY (i.e. shares of social enterprises, at origination of or traded on s
	0	REAL ASSETS (i.e. Integrated system of Social Housing funds in Italy; Solar panels
	0	PUBLIC EQUITY (i.e. Securities of established companies, listed on liquid markets
	0	HYBRID INSTRUMENTS (i.e. Convertible bonds; Social Bonds; Revenue Participati



, traditional credit facilities, donations, etc.)
cing instruments to support new initiatives)
ations, etc)
pecific platforms; shares of unlisted funds)
, wind turbines, geothermal plants)
; Shares of listed funds)

ion Agreements)

(III)

5.1 Corporate	organization an	d corporate governance (internal dimension)
5.1.1.	What is t	the average age of board members?
5.1.2.	What is t	the percentage of women among the board members?
5.1.3.	What is t	the percentage of under 35 among the board members?
5.1.4.	Are then	e representatives of different categories of stakeholders among the board members? (نو membe
5.1.5.	Are then	e legal persons in the board?
5.1.6.	Does the	organization have professionals dedicated to human resource management (HR Manager)?
5.1.7.	Are then	e any other strategic roles?
.2 Stakehold	er engagement (external dimension)
5.2.1.	Types of stake	olders and asset-holders
	0	Public actors
	0	Social enterprises
	0	For-profit enterprises
	0	Hybrid enterprises (Benefit Corporations)
	0	Associations
	0	Corporate foundations (not banking foundations)
	0	Banking foundations
	0	Banks and other funding bodies
	0	Networks and consortia
5.2.2.	Intensity of rela	ational exchange with stakeholders:
	1)	Informing
	2)	Consulting
	3)	Co-designing (participation in defining the guidelines and objectives of the intervention)
	4)	Co-producing (participation in realizing the activities previously projected)
	5)	Co-managing (participation in taking strategic decisions)
5.2.3.	Are there forma	lized exchanges? If yes, which ones?
	0	Only informal exchanges
	0	Membership in consortia
	0	Network contracts
	0	Temporary business associations
	0	Capital participation
	0	Agreements



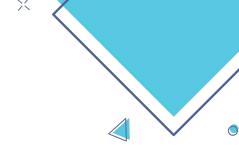
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ers, volunteers, etc.)	
	-



6. Technology and intangibles

(IV)

	of digitalization (Eurostat's digital intensity index)
	 percentage of employees using connected computers or connected mobile devices
	 employment ICT specialists (internal or external)
	 download speed of internet connection
	 presence of an organization's website
	 the website offers services
	 use of any social media
	 buy medium-high cloud computing services
	 Invoices sent, suitable for automated processing
	 use of paid advertising services on the Internet
	 e-commerce sales of at least 1% turnover
	 web sales were more than 1% of the total turnover and B2C web sales more than 10% of the web
.2 Level o	f technologization
	Open-source software and open data
	 Program whose source code is freely available to its users
	Digital platforms
-	Digital platforms
	o Digital infrastructure that can connect different systems together and present them to users through simplified
-	 Digital infrastructure that can connect different systems together and present them to users through simplified a mobile app or website.
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d and integrated interfaces, usually	
aimed at extracting knowledge and	
rage of data), the use of which is	
language processing, reasoning,	
ntaining data and information - for	
and qualities.	



Impact Management (I)

7. Intentionality and strategic planning of interventions

7.1.	Social goals	
	7.1.1.	The organization has clearly defined:
		 Impact vision
		 Impact goal/goals
		 Value proposition
		Business model
	7.1.2.	Have the goals and value proposition been communicated externally?
		 If yes, where?
7.2. St	rategic plannin	ıg
	8.2.1.	s there any systematic planning of short-, medium-, and long-term social goals?
		 If yes, how often are they updated? (semi-annually, annually, triennially
		 Which body does the planning and through which methods?
		 How are they transmitted to other organizational bodies?
7.3. Ta	rget populatio	on definition
	8.3.1. ⊦	Has the organization clearly defined the specific needs of the target population of its act
	8.3.2.	Does it know their socio - anagraphic characteristics and their context?
	8.3.3.	Is the analysis of the target population repeated over time?
	8.3.4. V	What techniques are used to analyze the target population and monitor its needs?
7.4. Co	onsistency betv	ween social goals and activities
	8.4. 1 . C	Does the organization check for consistency between social objectives and activities? In etc).



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ivities?
what ways? (i.e. Theory of Change, logical framework,

Impact Management (II)

8.1.	Knowledge	of measu	rement n	nethodologies and metrics	
	8.1.1.	Are y	ou aware	of the main existing methodologies and metrics in measuring activity outcomes	
8.2.	Presence of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) systems				
	8.2.1.	Does th	ne organiz	ation measure the social impact?	
			lf not,	why (lack of resources to devote such as time and money, lack of expertise,)?	
			If yes,		
			0	Do you adopt a standard or tailor-made methodologies?	
			0	Do you think the indicators used are able to capture the value generated by the	
			0	 Are the data collected about information that can interpret: the results of activities in the short-term (outputs) the results of activities in the medium-term (outcomes) changes/transformation on the target community/territory in the left 	
			0	Is SIA applied to all activities or only to the most strategic/community/innova	
8.3.	External entities involvement				
	8.3.1.	Have yo system		for support from external entities (universities, study centers, consulting firms)	
			If yes,		
			0	only for initial training (dimension related to cultural empowerment)	
			0	for guidance during the entire social impact assessment process (dimension re the tool)	
			0	for data analysis and reporting	



es (i.e. SROI, Theory of Change, etc...)? 12 the organization? long-term (impact) ative ones? s) to implement social impact assessment related to the development of the process and



Impact Management (III)

9. Social Impact Management (Management of performance and impact)

mes monitoring and evaluation systems (If the organization carries out Social Impact Assessment)
 At what stage of development is the SIA practice, please specify:
o Planning phase
 Testing phase (SIA is in progress)
 Establishment phase (SIA has been implemented)
 Permanently acquired (SIA is an organizational practice)
2. Is there an internal function dedicated to evaluation (reporting/impact evaluation)? Which on
ledge and management of data collection and visualization software
L. Does the organization adopt a system of continuous acquisition/collection and management o dedicated software - Database Management System)?
If yes, is there a person dedicated to this function?
P. Does the organization adopt data visualization systems?
If yes, for what purpose: for internal updating and learning, for accountability?
ults communication
 Do you have a strategy for planning results communication?
If yes, is it diversified according to the different categories of stakeholders? In wh
tegic project/program management (feedback)
Do you use the results obtained from the SIA to replan your activities?
 If yes, do you think they are functional for impact management and thus for redi social impacts?



ne?

of data related to its activities (<u>i.e.</u> through

at way?

irecting your activities towards generating more



project objectives

Provide an overview of the current Social Economy
education landscape
and analyse the needs in
training and skills in SE
organisations

Pilot Social Economy
Living Labs in 4 EU
countries – spaces for
interaction, collaboration
and knowledge co-creation
connecting HEIs, students,
organisations and
communities

3

Bridge the gap in supply and demand of SE education and skills by building up an International Masters programme on Social Economy and Community Development Strategies.





Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (GR) Autonomous University of Barcelona (ES) University of Bristol (UK) University of Bologna (IT)

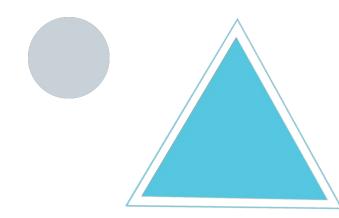


SOCIAL ECONOMY ORGANISATIONS

Cooperatives Europe (BE) A.I.C.CO.N (IT) FEBEA (BE)



RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTIONS Stimmuli for Social Change (GR) AN.KA SA (GR)



Let's define Impact Investing

Joining Social Economy Forces towards Community development, Connected societies, Co-creation of knowledge and Collaborative education practices.

"SE4Ces" is a Knowledge Alliance seeking to create an enabling environment for the Social Economy to thrive by promoting closer partnerships between Higher Education Institutions active in Social Economy, Social Economy organisations and enterprises, as well as community stakeholders. The project is co-financed by the European Commission under Erasmus +.



about social economy

SOCIAL ECONOMY

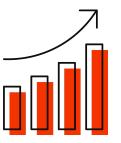
Social Economy aims to make profits for people other than company investors or owners.

As Europe's engine for social innovation, social economy includes cooperatives, mutual societies, non-profit associations, foundations and social enterprises.

UNTAPPED POTENTIAL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY



A WORKFORCE OF



HIGH RETURNS IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SPHERE





STABLE EMPLOYMENT & SOCIAL INCLUSION



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