

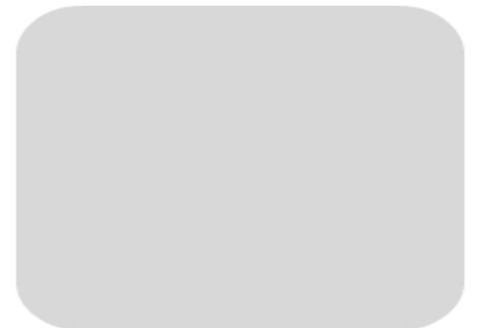
Improving Urban Resilience to Climate Changes by Social Innovation: Actors, Processes and Solutions

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European Social Economy Summit

Social Innovation for Community Health Resilience under Climate Change

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Social Innovation: new social practices
 addressing the social, economic, political
 and environmental challenges of the 21st
 century
 (Howaldt/Schwarz 2010)



Social Innovation and Climate Change

“It is the ambition of many social innovation (SI) initiatives to bring new solutions to environmental problems in providing a local context to often global environmental problems.

SI in the area of Environment combines at least social and environmental goals. However, it seems a particularity of the area that many SIs add economic goals as well.”

Doris Schartinger 2018

Environmental goals

- ❖ Reduce waste
- ❖ Repair items
- ❖ Spare food

Social goals

- ❖ Integrate homeless
- ❖ Engage rural populations
- ❖ Employ jobless

Economic goals

- ❖ Start a business
- ❖ Survive on the market
- ❖ Grow in size

Formats of Participation

LOCAL ACTION GROUPS: EXAMPLES

Heat and health

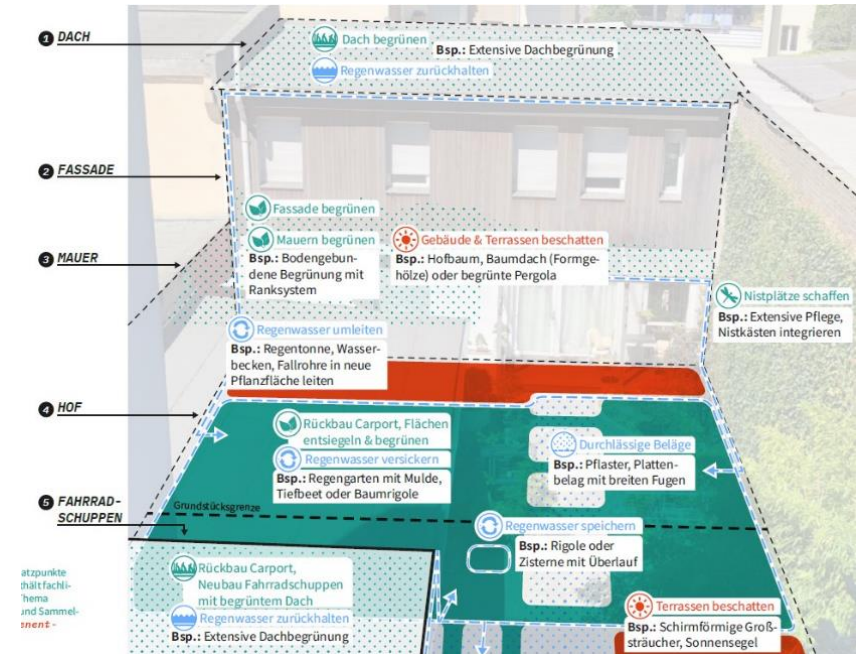
- Young climate experts
- Heat information campaign

Heavy rain prevention

- „Reform your basement“-group + day of action: „heavy rain“

Urban green

- Climate-resilient backyard
- Urban grid of waterfilling stations



Social Innovation and Climate Change: Main Features

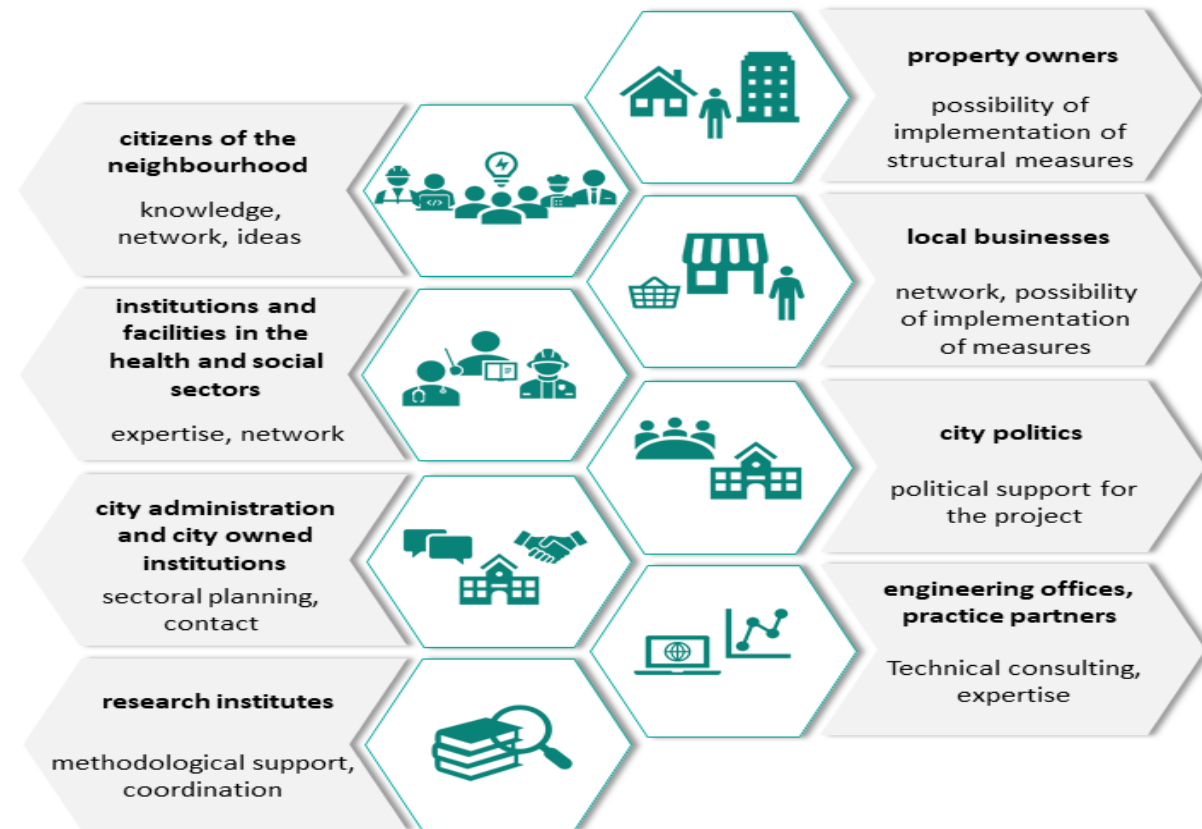
- Pilot **development and testing** of new practices and technologies to continuously improve urban resilience to climate change
- **Create visions** for a climate-resilient future and a roadmap for reaching our aim



Social Innovation and Climate Change: Participation and Cooperation

Develop and Improve new formats for **collaboration** for all actors in the city

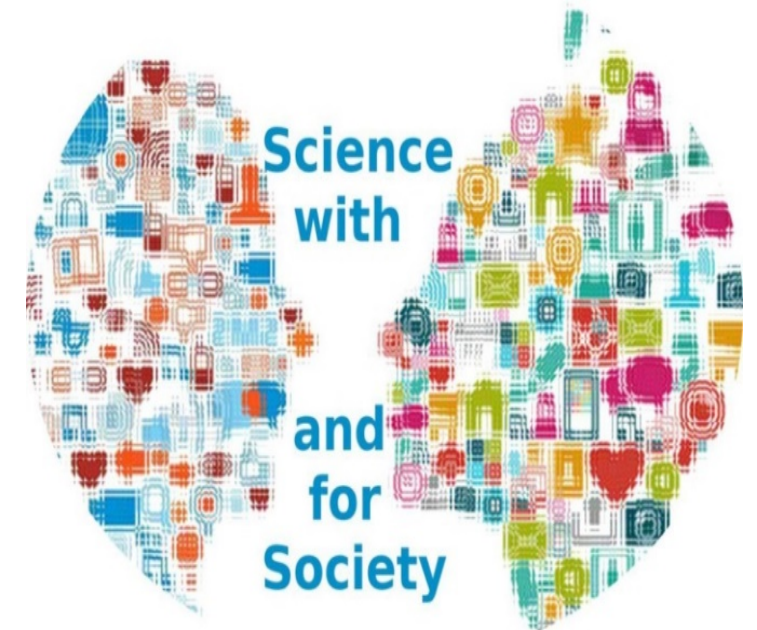
Various groups of **social, political, economic and administrative actors**, mix of responsible and local affected entities



Social Innovation: Science with and for society

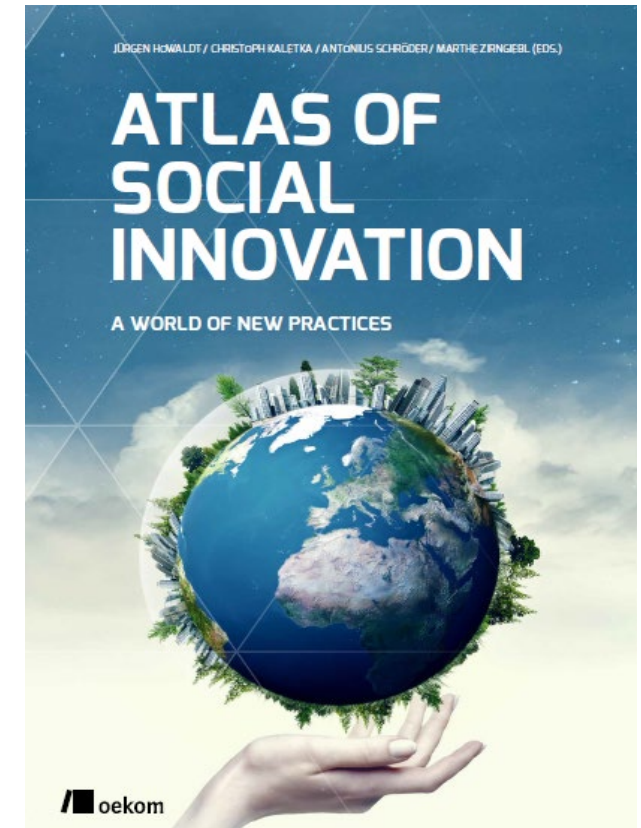
New research concepts are needed in order to unlock the potential of social innovation in society and to enable participation of the relevant actors and civil society:

- Participatory Action Research
- Design-Thinking
- Transition Research and Design
- New Mode of Knowledge Production
- Citizen Science
- Responsible Research and Innovation
- Social Innovation Centres/Labs/Incubators

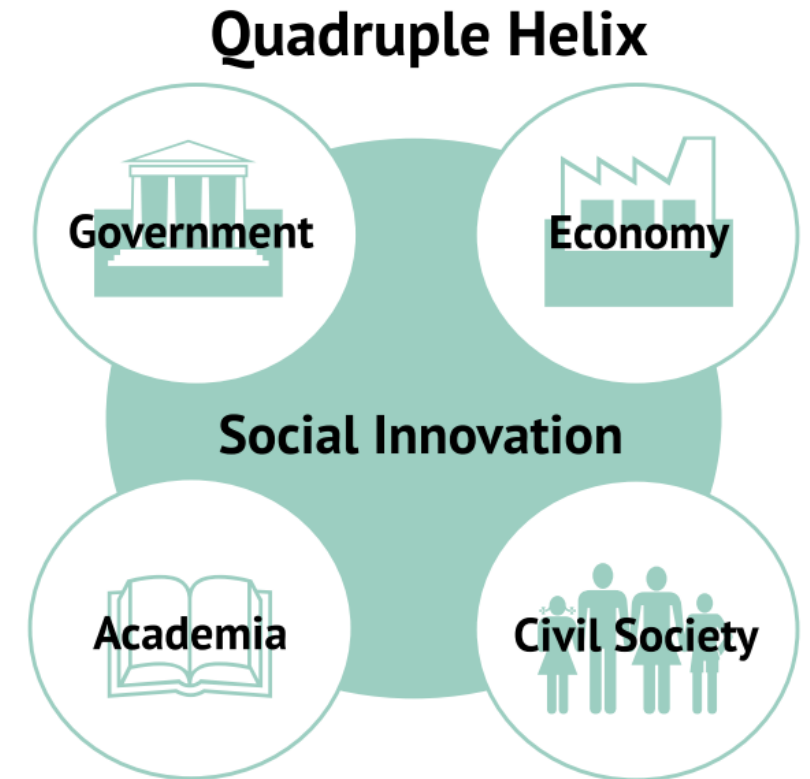
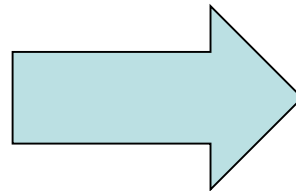
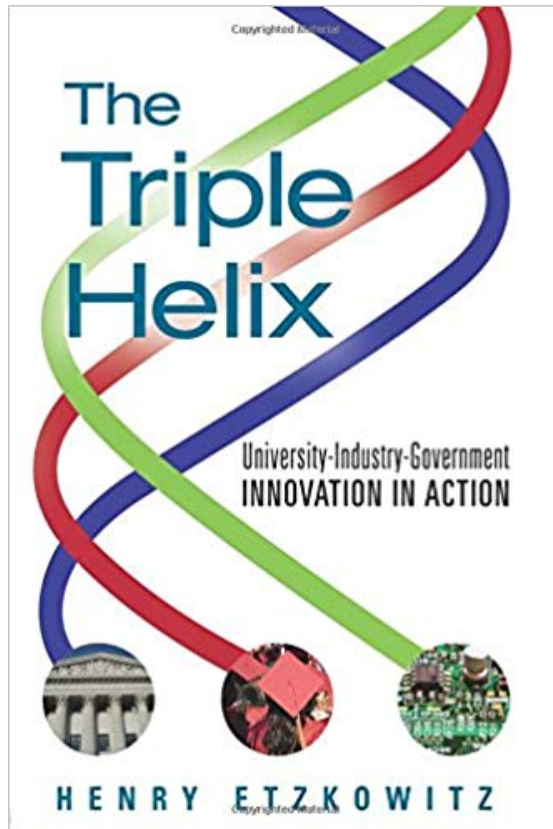


Ecosystems and Infrastructures

Like technological innovations, successful social innovations are based on **numerous presuppositions** and require **appropriate infrastructures and resources**. This includes a new role of **public policy** and government for creating suitable framework and support structures, the **integration of the economy and civil society** as well as supporting measures by **science and universities** (e.g. education for social innovation performance, know-how transfer).



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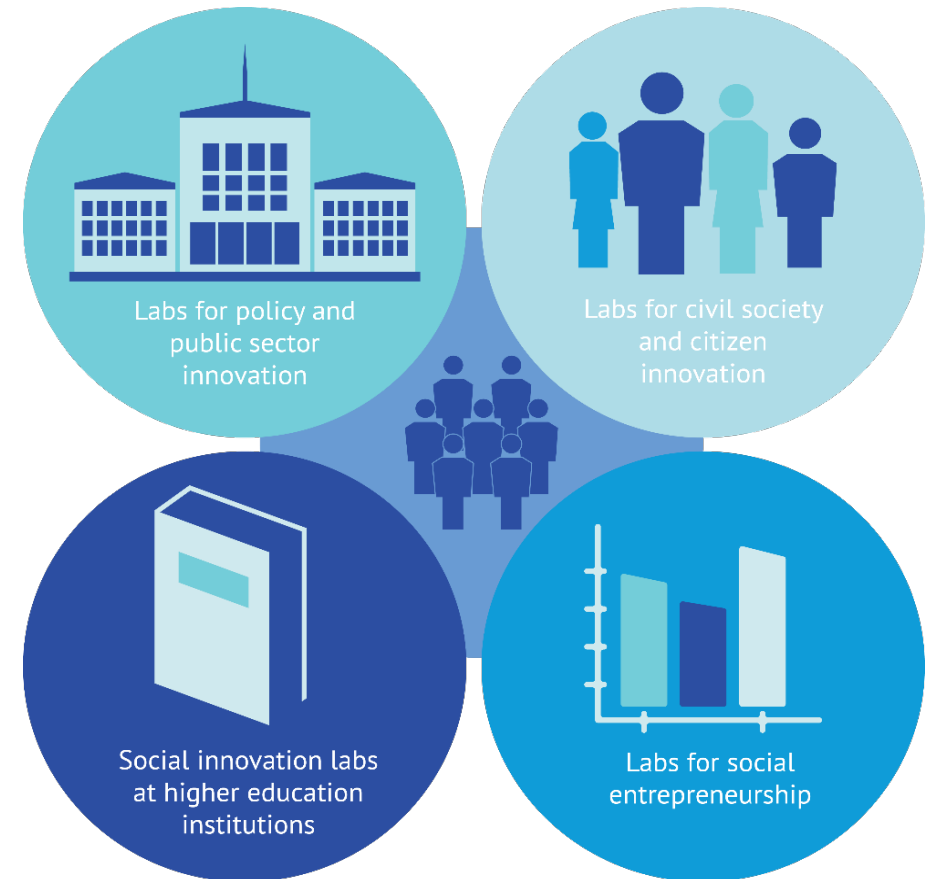
Sectors and actors

Typology of Social Innovation Labs

Five key characteristics:

- provide institutionalised processes and spaces for experimentation (organisations or organisational units, structures & resources),
- facilitate innovation processes (use innovation methods, e.g. co-creation, collective intelligence, design-thinking),
- work on societal challenges and demands framed as specific questions,
- engage with cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder teams,
- Promote 'practice inventions' (socially innovative initiatives) as prototypes with high innovation potential.

(Wascher et al 2019)



Atlas of Social Innovation

The “Atlas of Social Innovation” offers a comprehensive overview of the world of Social Innovation in a lucid way. It gives insights into the various types of social innovations in different world regions and policy areas, delivering new intelligence on the diversity of approaches used by different actors involved.

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