

Introduction

The general **objective** of the Social Innovation Plus programme is to *establish National Centres of Competence for Social Innovation*.

In Hungary, the establishment of a national Competence Centre is already in progress, which will play a key role in

- assist Managing Authorities in the design and implementation of support programmes to boost SI, and
- support domestic social innovators and ecosystem actors to make the most of these emerging programmes, and
- to initiate a process of networking and knowledge transfer and complex capacity and competence development in the field.

To achieve the general objective and the sub-objectives set out above, our project has so far carried out the **following tasks**. Some of these are not completed but are ongoing activities, but at this stage, we can already report significant results in the following fields:

In order to learn about domestic SI policies and practices, the following activities were carried out.

- a. Data collection tools and methodologies have been developed (Data collecting tools)
- b. Stakeholders, target groups to be involved in data collection identified (Database of target group members to be involved in data collection)
- c. Data collection on existing SI policies and practices (Database of existing SI policies and practices) has been launched and is an ongoing activity
- d. Analysis of data collected on existing SI policies and practices in Hungary (Report on the status of SI in Hungary)
- e. The collection of best practices and models of SI in Hungary (Database of best practices and models of SI in Hungary) has started and is ongoing

Executive summary

The following technical material is an integral part of our project work: the areas covered contribute to the overall objective of our project, the establishment of the National Centre of Excellence for Social Innovation.

In the first part, we present **the relationship between domestic development programmes and SI**. In the second part of the summary, the **database** compiled on the basis of the first result product is presented, which presents the development at programme level by bringing the focus of the analysis down to the level of the winning projects. In the third and final part of the report, we **highlight good practices and models** from the relevant funding programmes.

To examine **social innovation in development programmes**, we look back a decade. We examined and presented the programming periods covered by the „New Hungary” Development Plan and „Széchenyi 2020” (2007-2013; 2014-2020).

A total of 13 programmes were analysed and considered suitable for a *concrete and explicit link to social innovation*. During the period of the NHDP = ÚMFT), all the programmes concerned were linked to the OP "human development" (TAMOP), while over time the development programmes for economic development and innovation (GINOP), which were emerging at OP level, were increasingly placed alongside this guideline (then called EFOP).

The focus areas in the programme objectives have also changed over the two programming periods: initially, social innovation was introduced in the context of social cooperatives (TAMOP), then in the next cycle it was introduced in the context of social enterprises (GINOP), and it became a separate development objective: the development of SI was directly and specifically targeted (EFOP).

In the analysis, we were of course looking for the areas of innovation in each programme, but mostly for *the social innovation points and elements*.

In the case of the development of **social cooperatives**, this meant that *at that time* projects helped to *create new types of organisations*; in the case of the flagship programme "Co-operation" (OFA - KoopeRáció),

however, the *very broad target group and the complexity of professional, support services and capacity development of organisations* should be mentioned here. In the case of the programme on networking of social cooperatives, it is the *exemplary value of a well-constructed operating model for networking, which is also of importance at the social level.*

In the case of the programmes designed to promote social enterprises, the element we have been able to build on is the *sustainable operation of such organisations through support services*, and in the case of the "MarketPartner" flagship programme (OFA – „PiacTárs”), the real innovation has been the pre-screening and development of business and social impact plans of applicants (development and publication of the social impact and utility rating criteria: IFKA).

In the case of programmes that put SI directly at the heart of development, social innovation is present at the level of individual projects. We are talking here about very diverse areas: *services for families and young people, health promotion, health services, lifelong learning, social care and services, child protection, child welfare, public education and social inclusion and inclusion.* Specific mention was also made of *professional networking between nursery schools and cooperation between human services organisations, as well as social innovation linked to higher education institutions in less developed regions.*

In addition to the aforementioned technical product, we have also started to create a **database of development programmes and their projects involved in social innovation.**

This collection is by no means definitive, as it will be kept up to date as the number of relevant programmes grows, i.e. as the practical implementation of the current programming period progresses, so will the content of our database.

The table *currently covers a total of 938 projects* and includes key information on them.

The information collected in the database is very important, because it

- *the project organisations and projects listed in the table can be analysed and included in various studies.*
- *It can also form the basis for the creation of your information and professional network, but*
- *also has an important role in stakeholder analysis.*
- *In addition, these nearly a thousand organisations are also important for collecting and sharing good practices, sharing knowledge or expanding our dissemination practices.*
- *In addition to the above, our database is also of great importance for the planning of the services of the future Competence Centre, and*
- *we can also draw from the list the data and information we need to prepare the National Social Innovation Strategy and Action Plan.*
- *Last but not least, the analytical work on the database can also greatly facilitate our support activities towards Managing Authorities (MA = IH), to help them to participate more efficiently and effectively in the design and implementation of support programmes to boost social innovation. This means translating the results and policy recommendations of our analysis and research into practical approaches and tools and making them available to them.*

The database will also help to identify **domestic best practices** and to use domestic model solutions as a model. We have drawn some from the support programmes in order to deepen our understanding and share them with the actors of the Hungarian SI ecosystem.

Currently, two good practices at programme level have been mentioned: these are flagship programmes and in both cases beneficiaries *receive professional support through a complex, integrated and differentiated service delivery system.*

The two flagship programmes are called "CoopeRation" and "MarketPartner" and both are linked to the PFA. The first deals with social cooperatives and the second with social enterprises, with IFKA playing an important role in the latter.

The relationship between past development programmes and SI

In examining the domestic SI ecosystem and policy, we cannot ignore existing policies, guidelines, regulations and practices.

The activity of SI processes in Hungary can best be captured at the level of development ideas, plans and the programmes and projects that can be derived from them.

Accordingly, our studies do not start in the present but also go back to earlier development plans and policies, as well as the programmes that accompanied them. Our analyses cover almost 10 years and attempt to cover the EU-directed Hungarian developments, programmes and projects concerning and targeting SI.

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This document is not definitive and may be expanded in the future. It can best be described as a **status report**, going back to 2012 (when the first flagship programme in this field started in Hungary: "KoopeRáció" - OFA: professional support for social cooperatives)

The study presents the results achieved so far in Hungary, and the continuation will be outlined by the opportunities and programmes of the EU development cycle 2021-2027 (*Széchenyi Plan Plus*) /see more in the [Programme level summary table](#)

In Hungary, too, **programming** (administrative mechanism) can ensure that the objectives of the European Structural and Investment Funds can be achieved.

In our country, too, multi-annual **Operational Programmes (OPs)** ensure the consistent achievement of objectives and continuity of implementation over seven years. The OP's role is to identify priorities and actions of strategic importance, outline financial commitments and provide a summary of management and control systems.

The programmes examined in our study belong to the last two major **programming cycles**. In the period 2007-2013 the "*New Hungary*" (ÚMFT) and from 2014 to 2020 the "*Széchenyi 2020*" Development Plans were the basis for the development and implementation of programmes and projects.

In our study, we examined in detail a UNIO-funded **13**, domestically implemented development and **tender programmes**. These were the ones in which SI is concretely present, i.e. either specifically in the topic of social innovation (presenting it as a goal), or else the concept is primarily presented as a tool, method, know-how rather than a goal, although SI is brought into focus. In these programmes, SI is clearly identifiable - the content of the concept is there. ¹

Six of the programmes concerned and examined are part of the 7-year cycle up to 2013, i.e. the **New Hungary Development Plan**, or **NDPF (ÚMFT)**. *The main objective of the Development Plan is to increase employment and create the conditions for sustainable growth.*

At the end of the period, the calls for proposals with a fairly clear SI link were published. Typically, the implementation of the winning projects started in 2012-2013 and could last until 2015, the second year of the next development plan.

¹ In addition to these, we also examined 4 other major programmes, but these were not included in our detailed analysis because either the SI conceptual set is not fully valid, i.e. they do not have a direct social innovation objective, or they are not equipped with a toolkit and methodology (although they contain innovative elements), or their implementation processes cannot be monitored. These programmes are:

- TÁMOP 4.2.1. Improving the quality of higher education through the development of research, development, innovation and education
- TÁMOP 4.2.2. Support for Scientific Training Workshops
- TÁMOP-2.4.3.D.3-13/1- Social Economy Development - Support for the creation of an employment cooperative
- GINOP-8.8.1-17-Employment Incentive Loan Programme

The programmes are:

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY - SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABILITY (Convergence regions/KMR)

- TÁMOP 2.4.3-D-1-13/1
- TÁMOP 2.4.3-D-1-13/2.
- TÁMOP 2.4.3-D-2-13/1
- TÁMOP 2.4.3-D-2-13/2

SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAMMES AIMING TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF SOCIAL ECONOMY AND CIVIL ORGANISATIONS IN THE SOCIAL SECTOR AND TO THE ENLARGEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT-PIACIAL SERVICES "CoopeRation+"

- TÁMOP 2.4.3. E-13/1

MODEL PROGRAMME FOR THE NETWORKING OF SOCIAL COOPERATIVES

- TÁMOP -5.5.8-15/1

All of these programmes are therefore **part of the Social Renewal Operational Programme (SOP = TÁMOP)**. The **overall objective** of the OP is to increase labour market participation.

However, the **priorities** within an OP are different: within an OP, the priorities identify the specific objectives that show how Member States will spend European Structural and Investment Funds over the programming period.

Five of the programmes concerned fall under the priority "*Improving adaptability*" (2), while two others fall under the priority "*Strengthening social inclusion and participation*" (5).

The other, larger group of programs under review covers developments in the 2014-2020 planning period. Europe 2020, which underpins **Széchenyi 2020**, sets out the EU's strategic vision for the next programming period, a *strategy for fast, sustainable and inclusive growth*.

From the period of the implementation of the *Széchenyi 2020* Development Plan, we have highlighted a total of seven programmes that are about social innovation and are directly related to SI.

These programmes are:

SOCIAL INNOVATION - TESTING NEW METHODS (PILOT)

- EFOP-5.2.1-17

SOCIAL INNOVATIONS - KINDERGARTEN CHANCE POINTS

- EFOP-5.2.3-17

SOCIAL INNOVATIONS - ADAPTATIONS, EXTENSION OF NEW METHODS

- EFOP-5.2.4-17

SOCIAL INNOVATION - DEVELOPING NEW METHODS

- EFOP-5.2.5-18

ENCOURAGING SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

- GINOP-5.1.2-15 (Featured) "PiacTárs"
- GINOP-5.1.3-16
- GINOP-5.1.7-17

Of the programmes examined, four are related to the **Human Resources Development Operational Programme (HRDOP = EFOP)**.

The **overall objective** of the OP is to make the most effective contribution to sustainable, high value-added production and economic growth based on employment creation through the use of resources, by increasing human capital and improving the social environment.

As regards the **priorities** concerned within the OP, all four EFOP programmes concerned belong to the same priority: the *use of financial instruments to strengthen social cooperation and social innovation and transnational cooperation* (priority 5). This priority axis includes *projects for social innovation* (testing, developing and extending new methods).

The projects concerned typically started in 2018 and could take until summer 2023 to be completed.

However, programmes that fall within this planning period and focus on SI may also belong to another OP. In addition to the presence of EFOP, it is also very important to mention the three programmes linked to **GINOP**, i.e. the **Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme**.

The **overall objective** of the OP is to increase the competitiveness of domestic SMEs and to boost employment through the creation of competitive jobs.

Within the OP, the **priority** concerned is "*Implementing local and regional development for economic growth*" (Priority 5): a total of three selected programmes can be linked to this. The implementation period of these programmes typically started in 2016 and could last until 2022.

Objectives

Within each OP, the objectives of the programmes concerned show a specific pattern.

Both the *programmes of the NRPF (ÚMFT)* (TÁMOP 2.4.3-D and E. and 5.5.8) focused on the development of the social economy, including **social cooperatives**.

- The *overall objectives range* from general support for cooperatives, through the development of support services, to bringing cooperatives together and networking.
- The related *sub-objectives* also provide opportunities for a wide range of interventions: self-sustainability of people living in disadvantaged areas, re-employment of the unemployed, capacity building of NGOs providing labour market services and quality-assured, standardised labour market services (OFA: flagship programme CoopeRation) all play an important role in improving the adaptability of the target group to the labour market. The development of cooperation, partnerships and the design of joint cooperative strategies, which are linked to the networking of cooperatives, can also be a stimulus for social participation and inclusion.

Of the relevant programmes active in the period 2014-2020 (Széchenyi 2020), those linked to the *EFOP priority* are already **directly and specifically** dealing with **SI** development: EFOP 5.2.1; 5.2.3; 5.2.4; 5.2.5. They are testing methods; adapting and disseminating good practices and innovative processes with social impact, and are strongly oriented towards the development of new methods.

- The concept of social innovation is certainly part of *the overall objectives of* the programmes: the role and need for SI is considered in order to improve public services (pilot) or to strengthen the role of nurseries for disadvantaged children, but social innovation is also needed for innovative interventions to address local problems.
- *The sub-objectives of* the EFOP programmes also refer to active actions in the field, to bold initiatives: pilot projects; monitoring systems; cooperation; knowledge sharing between nurseries; testing of successful solutions; preparation of further applications, as well as methodological developments and the creation of innovative networks.

In the planning period, the *programmes of the Economic Development and Innovation Area (GINOP)* focus on **social enterprises** and their development as their *overall objective*. The GINOP programmes 5.1.3 and 5.1.7 undertake the creation of sustainable jobs for disadvantaged people (*sub-objective*), thus expressing the promotion of social entrepreneurship.

The process is also significantly shaped and facilitated by a flagship programme (GINOP-5.1.2-15; MarketPartner): the creation of social enterprises, the dynamisation and stabilisation of those that are operating.

Target groups

The target groups of the programmes are of course also specific, defined by the objectives. In the case of the seven **TÁMOP** programmes, everything revolves around **social cooperatives**, so the target groups are also organised around this: *the existing disadvantaged members and employees of the cooperative; the organisation itself, the cooperative, and almost the whole stakeholder group that surrounds social cooperatives* (CoopeRation pr. - OFA)

The focus of the four **EFOP** programmes is on **concrete social innovations**, and therefore the target groups are organised around this: the beneficiaries of social innovations include *disadvantaged groups of the population in underdeveloped areas; the population of the innovation target area and specifically one segment, pre-school teachers and parents of children* (Chance Points in pre-schools as SI).

In the case of the **GINOP** programmes, it is the development work **with social enterprises** that also defines the target group: *social enterprises themselves (primary target group) and profit-oriented companies (secondary target group)*

The implementation period

The oldest programmes are the ones from the 2007-2013 programming period. The 7 **TÁMOP** development projects concerned (social cooperatives) are at the end of the cycle: their implementation generally dates between 2012 and 2015.

The **EFOP** programme /specific social innovations/ of the Széchenyi 2020 planning period also targets the end of the seven-year cycle for the implementation of projects. Generally speaking, projects started mostly in 2018 and could even lead to a new programming phase, as they could be completed in 2022 or 2023.

And the /social enterprise/ projects under the three **GINOP** programmes for the 2014-2020 period were generally set up in the middle of the cycle, in 2016-2018, and may continue to implement the tasks undertaken in the projects until 2022.

Number of winners/beneficiaries

A total of 360 winners were announced in the **TAMOP calls for proposals** for social cooperatives, out of a total of 5 programmes (TAMOP 2.4.3-D and -E) - that is how many projects were implemented. This includes one winner of a flagship programme: OFA (CoopeRation).

The Social Cooperatives Networking Programme originally expected 8-10 winners, but we do not have exact figures. (TÁMOP 5.5.8-15/1).

In the case of the **EFOP** programmes that directly support and develop SI (EFOP-5.2.1; 5.2.3; 5.2.4; 5.2.5), it can be said that the planners expected relatively few participants, because there were only 8-8-4 winners, but even in the kindergarten programme they expected 20-33 winners, but we do not have any data on this.

Of the three **GINOP** programmes, the "MarketPartner" flagship programme has one winning consortium (OFA-IFKA- Ministry of Finance), while the related programmes with practical implementation have a total of 521 projects (GINOP 5.1.3 and 5.1.7: Promotion and support for social enterprises).

Budget, amount of support

A total of HUF 10.0 billion was allocated in the Convergence regions of the **TÁMOP 2.4.3** (social cooperatives) programmes concerned, and another HUF 575 million was spent on the KMR (Budapest and its region) to achieve the objectives of the application (359 projects). Despite the large numbers, these are still projects with a smaller budget, as the average amount of support per beneficiary for each construction is between HUF 14.7 and 40.9 million. In the first phase, the average amount of support was much lower, almost 2.5 times lower than for the D-2 schemes.

And the flagship programme "won" by OFA received almost HUF 800 million in funding (E-13/1; CoopeRation; HUF 796.8 million).

In addition to the above, the programme for the networking of social cooperatives (TÁMOP-5.5.8.) was also mentioned, which received HUF 500 million in funding (no other information is available).

The EFOP programmes dealing specifically with SI received a total of HUF 6.06 billion in funding: for programme 5.2.1-17 (New Methods - Pilot) the average amount of funding was HUF 257.0 million); for programme 5.2.3 "Kindergarten" programme was HUF 40.0 million; for programme 5.2.4 (Cooperation between Human Service Providers) the average amount of support was HUF 293.0 million, while for programme 5.2.5-18 (Development of New Methods) the average amount of support was HUF 164.7 million.

The three **GINOP** programmes for the promotion of social entrepreneurship received a total of HUF 26 billion 963 million in grants, of which the OFA and IFKA flagship programmes received HUF 2.8 billion, the GINOP 5.1.3-16 programme received almost HUF 7 billion and the 5.1.7-17 programme received HUF 17.3 billion in grants for the promotion and support of social entrepreneurship. Projects under the latter two programmes received an average of HUF 41.3 million and HUF 48.7 million respectively.

Innovative areas of intervention, appearing SI scenes

The innovative intervention possibilities²⁰¹³ of the relevant TÁMOP programmes on **social cooperatives** may have meant supporting the creation and functioning of new types of such organisations (TÁMOP-2-4-3-D-1 and D-2), which aim to *ensure the livelihood and self-sustainability of their marginalised members by reintegrating them into the world of work. In practice, this process also supported the exit from public employment and addressed the obstacles to the re-integration of those concerned into the primary labour market.*

In the CoopeRation flagship programme, managed by OFA, *professional assistance is provided to a very wide target group, the capacity development of NGOs providing labour market services, as well as to the beneficiaries of the TÁMOP 2.6.2. scheme, with a special service of reference (capacity development - standards).*

The SI aspect of the model programme for promoting networking of social cooperatives (TÁMOP-5.5.8) is that a well-constructed operational model for networking can serve as a model for other cooperatives in the country.

For the **programmes focusing on social innovation** (EFOP 5.2.1; 5.2.3; 5.2.4; 5.2.5), the SI is implemented through individual projects *in the areas of family and youth services, health promotion, health services, lifelong learning, social*

care and services, child protection, child welfare, public education and social inclusion and inclusion. In addition, specific mention should be made of professional networking between nurseries, cooperation between organisations providing human services, and higher education institutions in less developed regions for the implementation of social innovations.

The GINOP programmes concerned were set up **to promote social entrepreneurship**. The innovative elements with (also) a social impact here are the creation of a basis for sustainable social enterprises through support services.

And in the flagship "MarketPartner" programme (GINOP-5.1.2-15), the innovation was that the business and social impact plans of the project were pre-screened by IFKA and improved (development and publication of a rating criteria system for social impact and utility).

Presentation of best practices in Hungary - at programme level

Of the development programmes in Hungary over the past ten years, two national priority programmes are presented at the level of the schemes.

The selected programmes are so-called **priority programmes** (in terms of their level and management), which means that the Government decides on development and investment ideas of strategic importance not through tenders, but individually, considering the importance of the given development and its fit with the objectives of the development plan of the given period, and makes a proposal to the European Commission.

The selected developments have already been partly described above, so we will just recap them here, with the emphasis on the uniqueness and the phenomenon of (social) innovation.

I. PROGRAM

TÁMOP-2.4.3.E-13/1- PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES FOR THE SOCIAL ECONOMY AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF NGOs PROVIDING LABOUR MARKET SERVICES

The title of the project is:

"KoopeRation+ - Implementing programmes to build the capacity of NGOs providing social economy and labour market services related professional development"

<https://ofa.hu/hu/kooperacio>

Beneficiary of the project: OFA (National Public Non-profit Employment Non-profit Limited Liability Company)

Development Plan	New Hungary (2007-2013)	Another objective of the scheme was to ensure
Operational Programme	SOCIAL RENEWAL OP	that the capacity development of labour market service providers is carried out in line with
Priority	Improving adaptability (2.)	employment policy guidelines and expectations
The aim of the programme	1. Providing technical support for the creation and sustainable operation of social cooperatives. 2. Another major objective of the Cooperation+ flagship project is to ensure that the services provided by labour market service providers are designed/improved in accordance with the standards, and that the quality management system contributes to a uniform, high level of services nationwide.	and of appropriate professional qualifications. It is necessary for the effective and efficient implementation of projects aimed at promoting labour market integration and employment, developing the social economy and developing
Target group	Directly: social cooperatives, municipalities applying for and supported in the field of social economy, social cooperatives that have capacity of service providers, and processing and	labour market services standards building the capacity of service providers, and processing and
Period of implementation	2012.07.01.- 2015.10.31.	disseminating experience:
Total support (million HUF)	796.8	- the development and ongoing provision of professional assistance and support services, - in-process peer review, processing and feedback of implementation results to projects and policy, - to establish and operate a framework for cooperation between the organisations implementing the projects, to promote networking.

Novel elements, (social) innovation solutions

a) Background to the programme Situation, needs and problems

At the time of the programme's design, there were nearly 300 social cooperatives registered in Hungary, but no comprehensive information was available on how the sector operated concerning the international definition of the social economy. To ensure the proper social and economic impact of the organisations, it was **necessary** to unify the operating principles, create networks, expand and strengthen existing networks, so that social economy organisations could become embedded and established in both economic and social spheres.

The work and results of the CoopeRation flagship project on OFA's knowledge base have demonstrated the need for intensive communication and local professional development capacities to channel the experiences, needs and information of community enterprises, local social cooperatives and to implement improvements in line with the intentions of decision-makers.

The further development of the social economy/social cooperatives requires the incubation of community enterprises and the development of locally available services.

The development of standards for labour market services was achieved in 2010 with a high degree of cooperation and a broad consensus. The results of the project, coordinated on the OFA knowledge base, should be used to develop the capacity of labour market service providers, and thus the creation of the organisational conditions necessary for the application of the service standards requires the professional support and specification of improvements to ensure the appropriate quality of services.

b) The broad spectrum of target groups

The direct target groups of the flagship project are *social cooperatives applying for and supported in the field of social economy development*, natural persons interested in establishing social cooperatives, municipalities, social cooperatives that have won the TÁMOP-2.4.3-D-1,2-13/1,2 grant, enterprises operating in the project promoters' environment on the basis of the partnership principle, and other actors of the social economy. Organisations applying for and supported in the field of capacity development of NGOs *providing labour market services*. Provision of technical assistance to beneficiaries of the TÁMOP 2.6.2. scheme, with a specific service of reference.

Indirect target groups: social cooperatives operating in Hungary, as well as NGOs providing labour market services and their professional and institutional environment (municipalities, chambers, social, child and family protection institutions, labour market organisations, educational and training organisations, foundations, associations, non-profit companies, employment agencies, etc.). Enterprises and employers operating in the environment of the project promoters. Other social economy actors, non-profit organisations and representatives of the public and private sectors associated with them

c) Complex professional-service activities - during the implementation of the supported projects

Expanding the range of services based on needs assessment; responding directly to the needs of beneficiaries as identified through a needs assessment.

- Formulate professional recommendations based on the technical monitoring and evaluation of projects
- Professional analysis, publications, research on social cooperatives, labour market services and development
- International cooperation and exchange of experience with umbrella organisations, networks and research institutions supporting the social economy, in particular, social cooperatives
- Development of an electronic database for information management, professional evaluation, analysis and research
- Use of marketing, PR and media services to promote the social cooperative form, the activities of NGOs providing labour market services and the professional work of the network
- Establishing contacts and cooperation with programme implementing organisations in the field of social economy development and capacity building of NGOs providing labour market services

- Organisation of professional events and workshops for programme implementing organisations in the field of social economy development and capacity building of NGOs providing labour market services
- Professional events for experience transfer and networking
- Professional support (by regional staff and external experts) - individual and group counselling, project mentoring, customer service, expert advice for reference, support for the creation of a professional database and targeted knowledge-building opportunities for programme implementing organisations
- Providing feedback to a programme implementing organisations on the process of evaluation and results during the implementation of supported projects
- Developing a methodology for the provision of reference in the field of capacity development of NGOs providing labour market services, and the development of a toolbox of professional activities to support organisational development during the maintenance period, to continuously improve the quality of services
- Developing national and international professional networking between social cooperatives and cooperatives
- Putting equal opportunities and sustainability principles into practice

Proportion of promoters involved in the services of a priority project: min. 70.0% (expected output indicator) ²

II. PROGRAM

GINOP-5.1.2-15-PROMOTING SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

The title of the project is:

"PiacTárs" Priority project to promote social entrepreneurship, sustainable for a competitive social economy

<https://piactars.hu/hirek/2016/08/tarsadalmi-vallalkozasok-osztonzese>

Beneficiary of the project: OFA National Public Non-profit Employment Non-profit Limited Liability Company (consultant) + IFKA Public Non-profit Limited Liability Company + Ministry of Finance

Development Plan	Széchenyi 2020 (2014-2020)
Operational Programme	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION OP
Priority	Local and regional development for economic growth (5)
The aim of the programme	Helping to create new social enterprises and to make existing social enterprises more dynamic and stable. The sub-objective is to enable target group members to be able to receive resources and to become self-sustaining by developing their capacities and creating jobs.

² The number of project promoters implementing projects in the field of social economy development and labour market services development, application of standards programmes, documented attendance at events, consultancy and knowledge enhancement events, services provided under the priority project, as a percentage of the total number of beneficiaries with grant contracts.

Target group	Social enterprises (primary target group) and profit-oriented companies (secondary target group)
Period of implementation	2016-2022
Total support (million HUF)	2,800.0

Novel elements, (social) innovation solutions

a) laying the foundations for sustainable social enterprise through support services

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The main activities of the flagship project:

- *to prepare social enterprises for the professional and effective implementation of the development programme under GINOP.*
- *for profit enterprises, in the context of their CSR activities, to transfer knowledge about social purpose enterprises, to explore possible areas of cooperation and to develop their attitudes.*

The **OFA** for social enterprises with standardisation of their processes related to development activities + continuous professional service → helps them to prepare → issues a Declaration of Conformity for organisations operating according to the descriptions of the standards.

b) IFKA's activities, in particular the pre-screening and development of project business and social impact plans

IFKA's role is to pre-screen project ideas (in terms of business and social utility) from social enterprises wishing to apply for funding. → → organisations undergo training → self-assessment system + peer review → certificate of suitability.

IFKA's main activities:

- Provision of implementing expert capacity
- Feasibility study, situation analysis, preparation of project management manual
- *Develop and publish a rating system for project ideas in terms of social impact and utility*
- Develop and publish a business rating criteria for project ideas
- Establish and operate an independent professional portal for social enterprises
- Methodological developments supporting the survey and certification of social enterprises
- Involvement of social enterprises, survey, pre-screening for access to additional services
- Coaching and training social enterprises in business plan development
- Establishing contacts, exchanging experience and networking with national and international organisations implementing programmes in the field of social economy development
- Planning and implementing nationwide communication using social media to raise the visibility of social enterprises and to raise social awareness
- Create and publish a professional database on social enterprises and their products

ANNEX

Programme level summary table

Features	Programmes									
	TÁMOP-2.4.3-D-1-13/1 and 1-13/2. and D-2-13/1 and 2-13/2	TÁMOP-2.4.3.E-13/1 (Priority) "Cooperation+"	TÁMOP-5.5.8-15/1	EFOP-5.2.1-17	EFOP-5.2.3-17	EFOP-5.2.4-17	EFOP-5.2.5-18	GINOP-5.1.2-15 (Priority) "PiacTárs"	GINOP-5.1.3-16	GINOP-5.1.7-17
	DEVELOPING A SOCIAL ECONOMY - SUPPORTING SOCIAL GROUPS FOR SUSTAINABILITY (convergence/kmr)	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES TO DEVELOP THE CAPACITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS PROVIDING SOCIAL ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET SERVICES	MODEL PROGRAMME FOR THE NETWORKING OF SOCIAL COOPERATIVES	SOCIAL INNOVATIONS - TESTING NEW METHODS (PILOT)	SOCIAL INNOVATIONS - KINDERGARTEN CHANCE POINTS	SOCIAL INNOVATIONS - ADAPTATIONS, EXTENSION OF NEW METHODS	SOCIAL INNOVATION - DEVELOPING NEW METHODS	ENCOURAGING SOCIAL ENTERPRISES		
Development Plan	New Hungary (2007-2013)			Széchenyi 2020 (2014-2020)						
Operational Programme	SOCIAL RENEWAL OP (TÁMOP)			HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OP (EFOP)				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION OP (GINOP)		
Priority	Improving adaptability (2.)		Strengthening social inclusion and participation (5.)	Using financial instruments to strengthen social cooperation, social innovation and transnational cooperation (5)				Local and regional development for economic growth (5)		
The programme purpose	Support for social cooperatives that meet the definition of social economy and the principles of cooperatives.	Providing technical support for the creation and sustainable operation of social cooperatives.	Promoting the pooling of grassroots cooperatives (more sustainable and safer operation).	Develop and test social innovations to improve the accessibility and quality of local services and public services	Chance-points for strengthening the empowerment and compensatory capacity of kindergartens for (multiply) disadvantaged children.	Social innovation to improve the quality of local services and public services.	To create innovative interventions that contribute to local problems in a new way, more efficiently and effectively than previous solutions.	Helping the creation of new social enterprises and the dynamisation and stabilisation of existings	Strengthening the employment potential of organisations that combine business and social aspects by encouraging and supporting social enterprises.	
Target(s)	- the self-sustainability of disadvantaged members (working in a ←cooperative) - re-employment of the unemployed (in the cooperative)	In organisations providing labour market services: - services that meet standards, - the quality management system is a uniform, high level of →service quality.	strengthening network ; cooperation, transfer of experience; developing common strategies ; improving organisational quality and efficiency, good practices	- pilot projects - monitoring system - Partnerships - further adaptation	- knowledge sharing between kindergartens - testing proven solutions - monitoring system - evaluation of innovation and recommendations.	- adaptation of best practices - monitoring system - local and/or professional cooperation. - preparation for further application	- methodological developments - innovation methods - self-learning, innovative networks	- to enable members of the target group to receive the resource - become self-sustaining and create jobs by developing their capacity.	Creating sustainable jobs for the largely disadvantaged unemployed.	
Target group	The target group can be both existing disadvantaged members and employees of the cooperative.	Directly: social cooperatives and municipalities applying for and receiving support in the field of the social economy - social cooperatives that have been awarded the TÁMOP-2.4.3-D-1,2-13/1,2 grant, etc.	It is aimed at social cooperatives. Applicants may be: social cooperatives; agricultural cooperatives; non-profit-making economic organisations	Disadvantaged people living in less developed regions	- nursery teachers and their support staff (e.g. nursery nurses, teaching assistants) - children of pre-school age and their parents	The population living in the innovation area.	People living in less developed regions.	Social enterprises (primary target group) and profit-oriented companies (secondary target group)		

Features	Programmes									
	TÁMOP-2.4.3-D-1-13/1 and 1-13/2. and D-2-13/1 and 2-13/2	TÁMOP-2.4.3. E-13/1 (Priority)	TÁMOP-5.5.8-15/1	EFOP-5.2.1-17	EFOP-5.2.3-17	EFOP-5.2.4-17	EFOP-5.2.5-18	GINOP-5.1.2-15 (Priority) "PiacTárs"	GINOP-5.1.3-16	GINOP-5.1.7-17
Innovative areas of intervention	The call for proposals supports new types of social cooperatives that aim to provide livelihoods and self-sustainability for their members who have been marginalised by the margins of society by reintegrating them into the world of work.	- Very broad target group - Organisations applying for and receiving support in the field of capacity development of civil society organisations providing labour market services. - Provides technical assistance to the beneficiaries of the TÁMOP 2.6.2. the scheme, with a special service of reference (capacity building - standards)	A well-constructed operational model developed for networking could serve as a model for other cooperatives in the country.	1. Services for families and young people 2. Health maintenance, health service 3. Lifelong learning 4. Social care and services, child protection, child welfare 5. Public education 6. Social inclusion and inclusion	The emergence of self-developing, innovative networks between kindergartens	The innovative area is the cooperation between public and non-public institutions and organisations providing human services and their providers, and the extension of adaptations and new methods (more information: winners list - in the database).	Social innovation in higher education institutions and research institutes in less developed regions	Innovative elements: - laying the foundations for sustainable social enterprise through support services. - The innovation was that the project's business and social impact plans were pre-screened by IFKA and improved (development and publication of a rating criteria system for social impact and utility)		
Period of implementation	2013-2015. (max. 9 months)	2012.07.01.- 2015.10.31.	2015 (?)	Summer 2018-2023.	2018 (?)	2018-2022	2018	2016-2022	2017-2022	2018-2022
Discounts number (pcs)	150 = D-1-13/1. (converg. regions) 5 = D-1-13/2. (Budapest and its region) 191 = D-2-13/1. (converg. regions) 13 = D-2-13/2. (Budapest - region)	1 (OFA)	8-10 (expected)	8	20-33 (expected) No data on the winners	8	4	OFA IFKA Ministry of Finance (Consortium)	166	355
Total support (million HUF)	2,199.4 73.9 7,805.6 501.9	796.8	500.0	2,056.8	1,000.0	2,344.2	658.7	2,800.0	6,858.9	17,304.2
Average project support (million HUF)	14.7 14.7 40.9 38.6	-	No data	257.0	30.0-50.0	293.0	164.7		41.3	48.7

Features	Programmes									
	TÁMOP-2.4.3-D-1-13/1 and 1-13/2. and D-2-13/1 and 2-13/2	TÁMOP-2.4.3. E-13/1 (Priority)	TÁMOP-5.5.8-15/1	EFOP-5.2.1-17	EFOP-5.2.3-17	EFOP-5.2.4-17	EFOP-5.2.5-18	GINOP-5.1.2-15 (Priority) "PiacTárs"	GINOP-5.1.3-16	GINOP-5.1.7-17
SI PLUS - reviews				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many of the projects are still active (can be visited). - in general, there is a lot of technical ambiguity --> monitoring? impact measurement? - most of it is not SI, at most innovation - Probably = the IH doesn't really know what to do with the SI concept either --> the beneficiaries, the projects. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovation vs SI - Where is the border between SI + innovation + good practices? This is what the IH should know! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - this would be an important scheme, but: with such a short project period (6-7 months) it is nonsense !!!!! - so these attempts cannot be social innovations either. - Universities and research centres could play a major role in the SI ecosystem in our country. - <i>We have work to do here, the potential is huge!</i> (Competence Centre; Tinlab) 	<p>The Northern Hungary Region is strongly under-represented. Unemployment figures and the number of LHH (most deprived areas) and HH (deprived areas) districts/villages in the region do not justify this low number of projects.</p>	
Other			<p>Technical opinion on the call for proposals under the TÁMOP-5.5.8-15/1 Model Programme for the Networking of Social Cooperatives³</p>	<p>The concept of "SOCIAL INNOVATION"⁴</p>						

³ <http://szoszov.hu/sites/default/files/letoltheto/allasfoglaltamop-558-151.pdf>

⁴ "The social innovation method is an approach that can help find answers to complex and pressing societal challenges. Often it draws on both new scientific knowledge and the experience and local knowledge of local actors, to generate informed new responses to social problems that are best suited to local specificities. In addition, in most cases, it has a crucial role to play in the development of new collaborations and partnerships. Innovation can be aimed at changing the content of the service, but it can also be aimed at reorganising the service (its regulation, conditions of use, conditions of service provision, professional standards), developing a differentiated public service, which together we will call service development. Social innovation is a means of developing and testing innovative solutions and processes to problems affecting society."