

THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL OUTCOMES PARTNERSHIPS IN THE UK: DISTILLING FIFTEEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE FROM PETERBOROUGH TO KIRKLEES

Perspectives from across academia, policy and practice



The world's first social impact bond was launched in 2010 at the Peterborough prison in England. Since then this partnership model has been stretched and flexed to fund a growing array of social programmes in health, employment, education, social care and beyond. This publication provides a comprehensive yet accessible anthology that can help both those new to social impact bonds / social outcomes partnerships as well as those more familiar with this approach to navigate the evidence that has emerged from the practice in the UK in the past fifteen years.

Part I of this report draws heavily on the global Impact Bond Dataset curated by the GO Lab team to offer a snapshot of the **state of play with social outcomes partnerships and outcomes funds in the UK**. Part II of the report brings together a collection of essays, capturing learning from a **diverse set of leading experts from across academia, policy and practice**. Part III sheds light on some of the most **common misconceptions** related to the use of social outcomes partnerships.



Adaptive

Social outcomes partnerships can overcome the rigidities of conventional, often restrictive, procurement processes and service specifications by unlocking more adaptive support. This has the potential to enhance value for money, by ensuring that organisations learn about the type of support that is most impactful and course correct when services are underperforming.

Accountable

Social outcomes partnerships bring enhanced visibility to management information and performance data. This reduces the distance between decision makers and those at the frontline who bring about change. These partnerships introduce more robust, data-informed conversations that actively prioritise the achievement of outcomes.

Person-centred

Most powerfully, we see how people can be listened to in services supported through social outcomes partnerships. The ability of social outcomes partnerships to enable and empower more personalisation also comes across strongly.

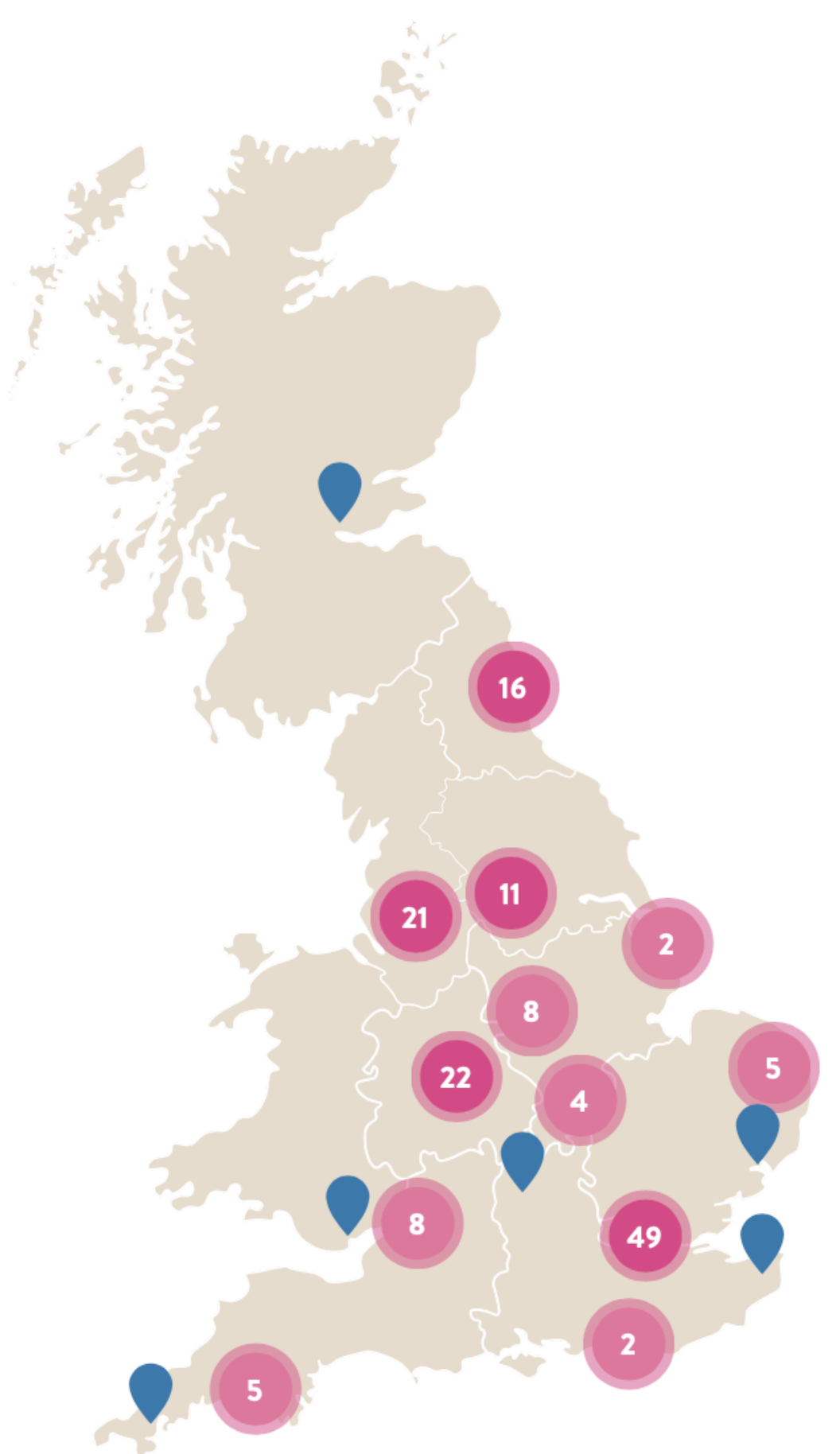


Fig 1. Distribution of projects' delivery locations in the UK

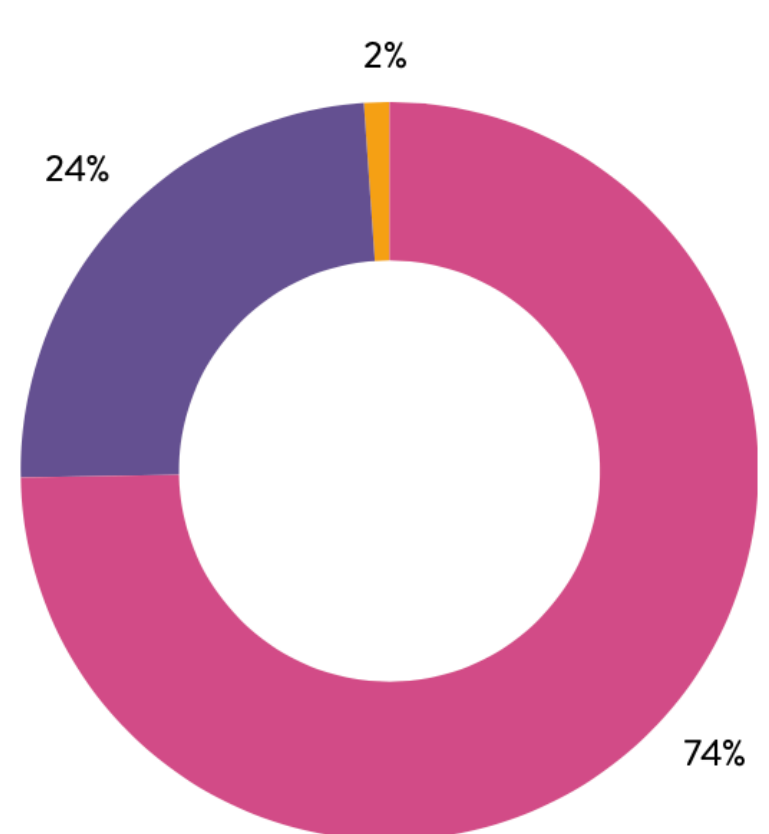


Fig 2. Distribution of projects by type of outcomes funder (commissioner)

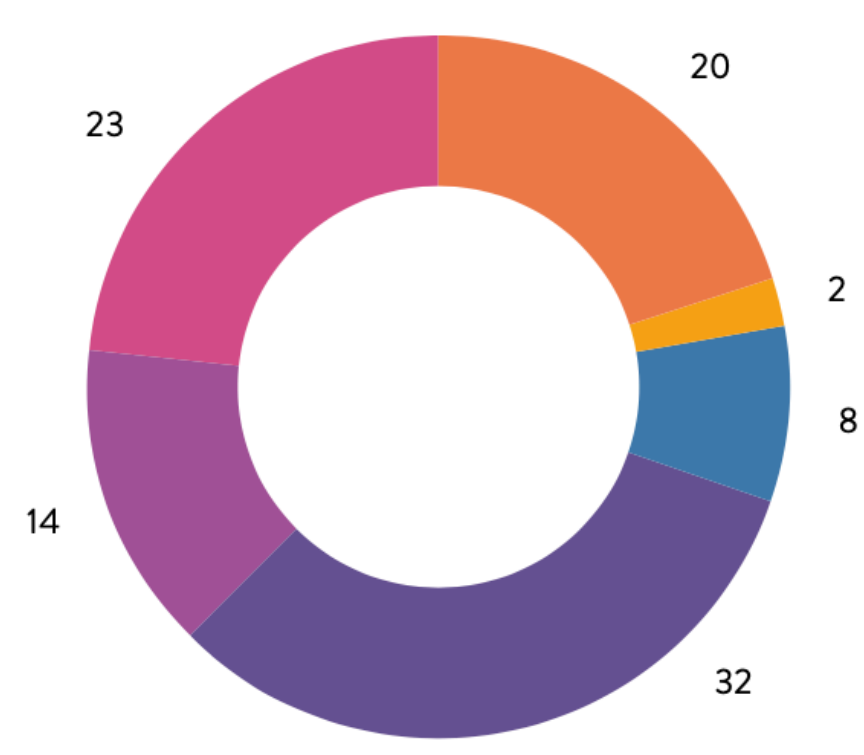
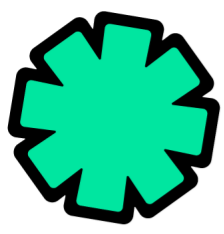


Fig 3. Distribution of projects by policy sector



ALLCHILD

Formerly known as West London Zone



AllChild supports thousands of children at a tipping point of need, in some of the UK's most disadvantaged neighbourhoods, by intervening early to build the social, emotional, and academic skills they need to flourish. Working closely with communities and local public and voluntary services, AllChild both delivers interventions and proactively coordinates them so that children engage in support that is relevant to their unique strengths, needs and local context. For local commissioners, the model is a shortcut to delivering more preventative approaches even in a 'crisis' environment: a means to go out and identify children and families in need, a tool to build a local network of cross-sector partnerships and get services to people much earlier, and a mechanism for strategically utilising philanthropy in the system.

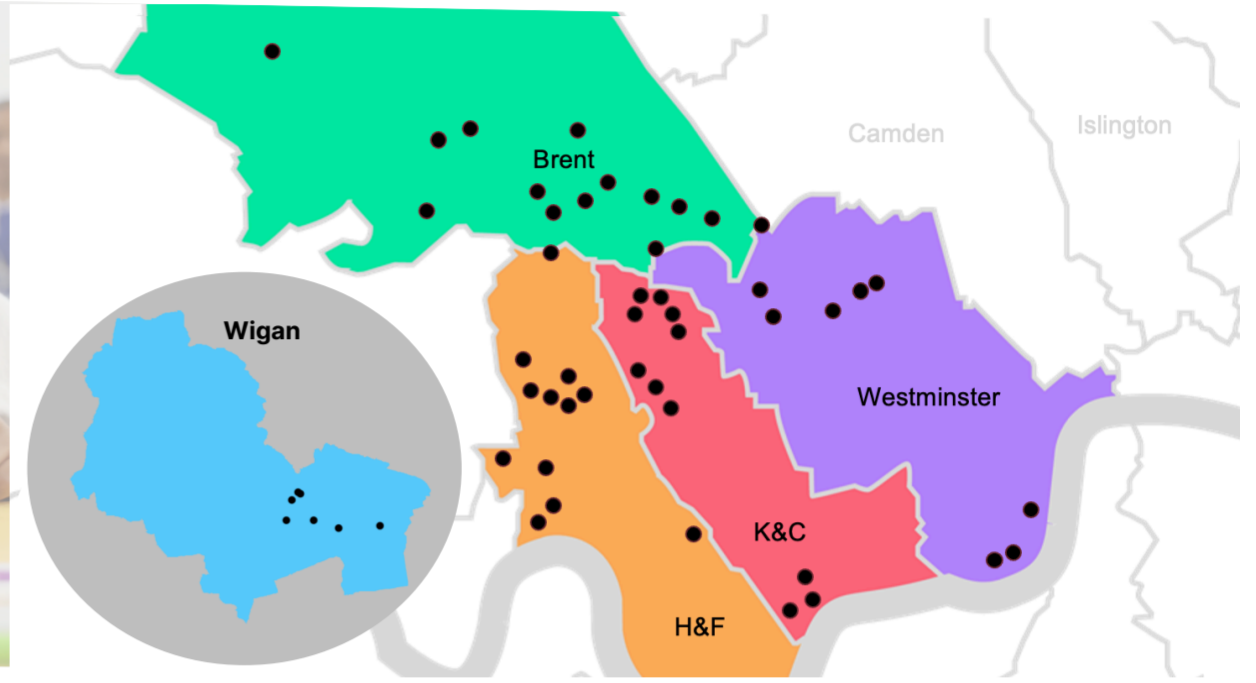
THE CHILDREN WE SUPPORT

90% households affected by poverty.

97% at risk of poor academic outcomes.

85% facing emotional wellbeing challenges.

60% at risk of exclusion.



OUR MODEL OF SUPPORT

A Link Worker for every child.

We have a team of trusted adults who are based in each child's school. They see children every day, identifying root causes, guiding them through the 2-year programme of support, and delivering direct interventions.

Bringing in expert support.

AllChild contracts specialist partners, bringing them into schools to work with the children that cannot otherwise access them. Providing interventions from therapy and counselling to sports and tuition.

Coordinating local partnership.

We harness the collective power of our community, bringing together the right specialist support for children at the right time – involving the local authority, charities, schools, families and funders.

Working with the family.

Link Workers work with parents and carers, planning support that works for the whole family and helping them access support for their own needs.

Strengthening communities.

AllChild draws on community assets, joins together local services and invests into local VCSE to drive a lasting change for each community.

OUR IMPACT



£81k in financial savings and wider economic benefits per child (independent analysis).



95% of schools leaders say AllChild has changed the trajectory of children at risk.



61% of young people who were at risk in mental health move out of risk.



58% of young people at risk in English/Reading and Maths improved their grades.

KEY INNOVATIONS



Leveraging philanthropy and outcomes funding. AllChild combines public and private funding by securing commissioned contracts from public sector commissioners including Local Authorities, schools and central government, and leveraging philanthropy via fundraising. This funding model delivers more resources towards prevention than any one party can afford on their own. Outcomes-based funding allows AllChild to deliver ambitious interventions with long-term impacts.



Breaking silos. By securing funding from different parts of the local system, e.g. education, public health and Early Help, AllChild joins up siloed services and aligns local ambitions, to deliver shared outcomes.

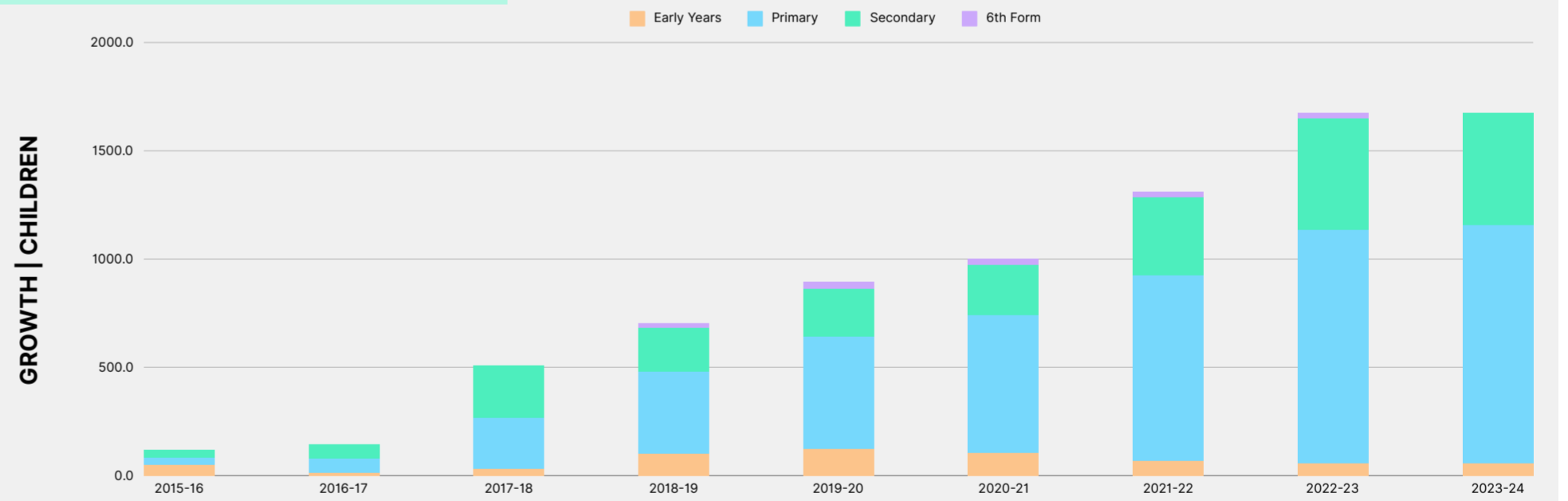


Co-design and co-delivery. AllChild co-designs each local programme with community leaders, services, schools and communities, tailoring its delivery to local contexts and needs and bringing together local systems of support.



Early identification. AllChild employs a unique methodology to proactively identify children who would otherwise fall under the radar for targeted support by utilising social, emotional and academic data, teacher judgements and school insight.

OUR GROWTH



“ In these challenging times for Local Authorities, our partnership with AllChild (since 2017) helps us to deliver on our ambition for a local system of support that not only intervenes 'early' to prevent the challenges faced by our children and families from escalating, but works alongside local community and voluntary services to do so - and so there is a wider benefit for the system too, as it helps bring different pieces together, depending on what the child or young person needs. There's no way we could be delivering this kind of targeted and intensive support at this price without AllChild. ”
Natasha Bishopp, Head of Early Help and Social Work, Kensington & Chelsea, 2024



Empowering Communities For Social Impact

WEattitude.org is pioneering the use of community-driven problem-solving and Generative AI to empower marginalized communities worldwide

AUTHORS

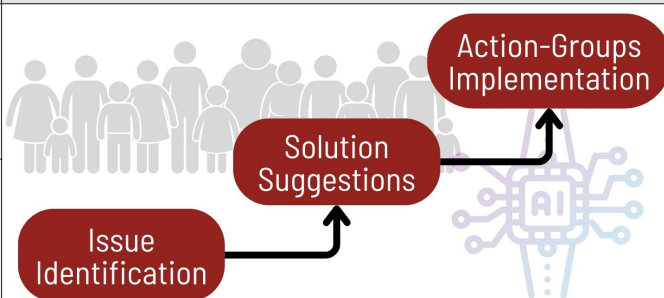
Founder: Nnaemeka Akpunonu
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AFFILIATIONS

WEattitude.org
WEemploy.org

INTRODUCTION

Empowering communities to collaboratively solve global and local issues through a data-driven, AI-enhanced platform.



PLATFORM MISSION

Foster accountability, transparency, and trust in cross-sector partnerships through community-driven issue identification and solution implementation.

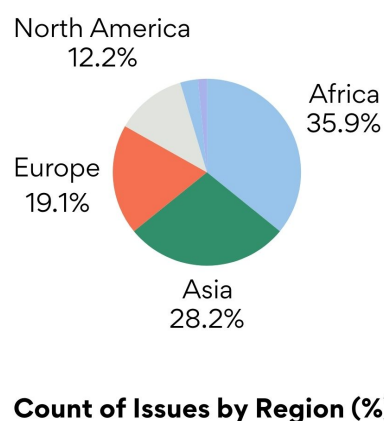
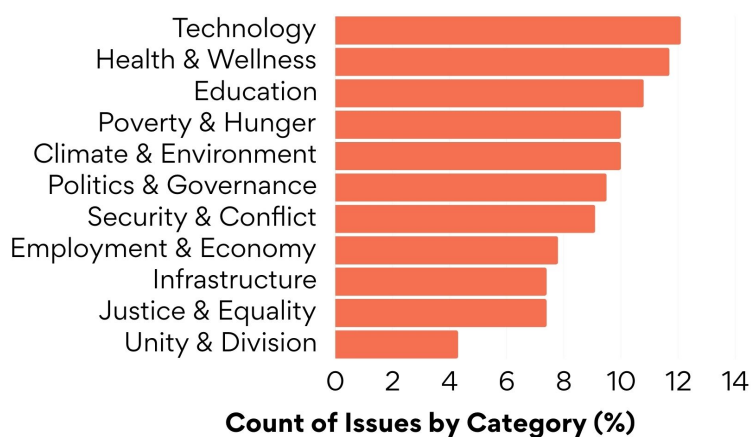
METHODOLOGY

Users identify pressing social issues, brainstorm potential solutions and create “action groups” to implement solutions. AI matches volunteers to action groups based on their skills and interests.

IMPACT & ACHIEVEMENTS

- Grassroot community engagement in issue identification.
- Successful Initiatives: Skills training programs for unemployed and underemployed people in developing nations, and more under way.

PLATFORM STATISTICS



CHALLENGES & LESSON LEARNED

Ensuring clarity and consistency in contributions from a diverse user base with varying communication skills has been a challenge. To address this, we're integrating Generative AI to provide real-time moderation and feedback, helping users improve clarity in their posts.

CALL TO ACTION

By harnessing the collective intelligence of communities, WEattitude.org is a powerful tool for fostering collaboration and transparency in social impact efforts.

Visit our website to empower communities for impact.

Reimagining the role of community space in city centres through partnership: The Hive, Newport Wales.

Claire Dent, Community Regeneration Team, Pobl Group

THE VISION

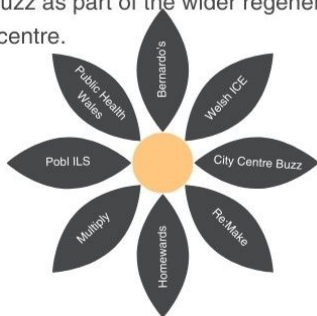
A kitchen, laundrette and community hub, The Hive aspires to be an accessible third space in Newport. Community driven, with utilities, activities and support that promotes health and wellbeing thus providing the wrap-around support needed for human flourishing in one of the poorest wards in Newport. This will be achieved by tapping into the excellent work of existing local and national organisations to achieve it's outcomes:



THE IDEA - PARTNERSHIP THE KEY FROM THE START

From the concept to development and delivery, The Hive could only come into fruition through identifying key partners and community advocates to join in with the vision.

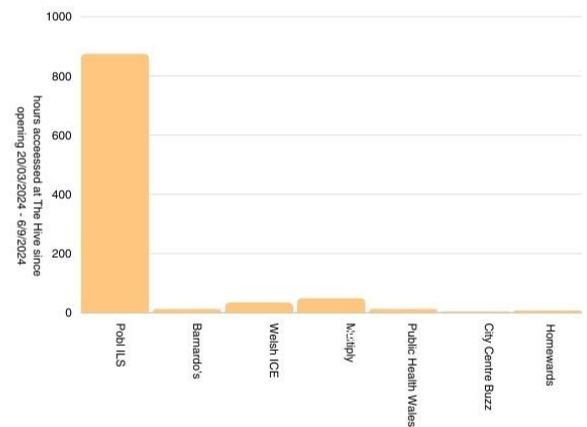
- Established an advisory group on the fit-out of the space with partners, clients and members of the community.
- Using Health Impact Assessment created with Pobl ILS and Public Health Wales, The Hive is part of an innovating a service change in the Care sector to community-based care and integrated wellbeing through 'health-on-the-highstreet' concept.
- Sits within the City Centre Regen and Housing partnership and the City Centre Buzz as part of the wider regeneration strategy of Newport city centre.



THE IDEA COMES TO LIFE: 6 MONTHS OF THE HIVE



Engagement with key partners since opening



Early stories of success

"I didn't have any friends until I came to The Hive. I used to spend most of my time at Weatherspoon's in town but now I prefer to come here." *Pobl ILS Individual.*

"We are proud to now be partners in the Hive and our services are being delivered from this vibrant hub...we can have 'closed' sessions for some of the most vulnerable young people in Newport, young carers aged 8 to 25." *Children Services Manager, Bernardo's*



Evaluation and lessons learned

- Partnership-led activities has enabled a wider reach.
- The shift to a community-based service for Pobl ILS has proven successful change faster than predicted.

THE FUTURE OF THE HIVE

- Continue seeking partners to join in with the vision.
- Launch provision for families in temporary accommodation with Homewards Project.
- Consult and advise for potential replication of similar sites across Wales.

ThinkForward



4.8% of young people with learning disabilities get into paid work, compared to 80% of their peers. Our work aims to tackle this issue.

OUR WORK

- ThinkForward works with young people with mild to moderate learning disabilities to support them into sustained employment.
- Young people benefit from one-to-one coaching and exposure to the workplace through insight days with a variety of businesses.
- We work closely with our business partners to ensure they provide accessible employment opportunities for our young people.



IMPACT



Of 118 young people who were work-ready and of employable age, 80.5% transitioned to employment, education, or training.



71% of this group were in paid employment.



Social return on investment: £3.22 for every £1 spent

LEARNINGS

- Our coach-led approach adds the most value.
- Young person engagement together with parental engagement and active employer partnerships is what makes our programmes successful.

Find out more:



**Think
Forward**

Coaching
Connecting
Inspiring
Young People

Regional impact assessment tool for fire brigades (PALVA)

PALVA is a tool that shows the social impact of contract fire brigades by assessing their regional and economic impact and making it visible.

The tool's strategic importance lies in its ability to display and enhance regional and national security work and rescue planning.

The estimates are commensurate and comparable with the register data monitored by municipalities and wellbeing services counties.

Calculations and planning:
Sosped Center

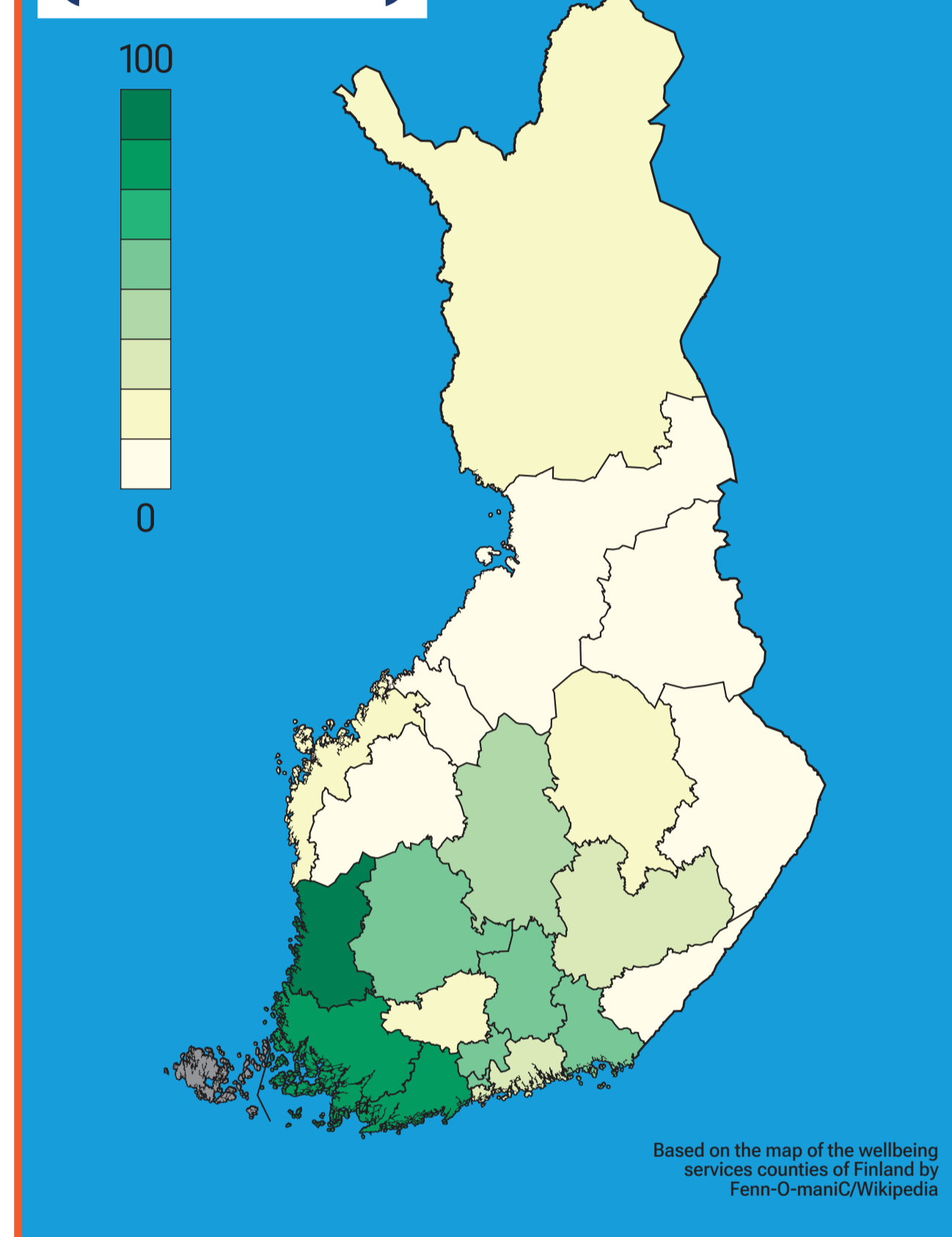
Tool implementation:
the Finnish National Rescue Association

Funding:
Fire Protection Fund

What has been done?

- From study to tool.** The results of the Fire Brigade Effectiveness Study (SROI) have been combined with statistics from the Fire Brigade Administration Database (HAKA).
- Consideration of regional differences.** Principles were established to address regional differences. This permits taking regional differences into account in measuring the value created by a fire brigade.
- Enabling commensurability.** The key impacts of fire brigades were compared and combined with the statistics databases of municipalities and wellbeing services counties.
- Testing, feedback and iteration.** The development of the tool has been supported by pilot fire brigades, representatives of the emergency services, and stakeholders, e.g. from two different ministries.

Regional impact of Finnish fire brigades (MEUR/Y)



Phenomenon-based impact assessment

- Combining register, research and intervention data.
- Commensurate estimates, e.g. with services (traffic accident missions) and impact-related phenomena (e.g., fires, loneliness).
- Regional divisions can be made and regional differences can be taken into account.
- The tool can be expanded to cover new impacts.
- Estimates will be changed according to changes in regional data.

A methodology developed by the Sosped Center and recommended by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health's rapporteurs.

Finnish contract fire brigades



Four out of five firefighters are contract firefighters.

Contract fire brigade members participate in **46%** of all rescue missions annually.



There are significant regional differences in, e.g. the needs and duties of fire brigades.

Examples of national effects:

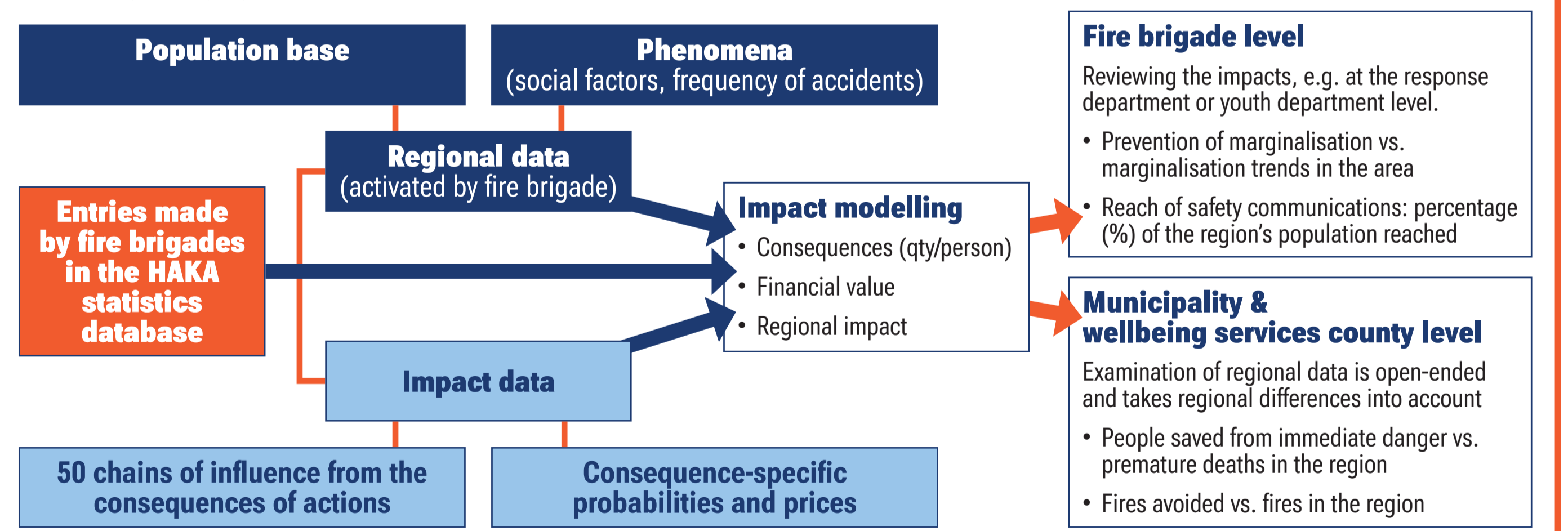
Being on call: €134M/year

Saving property: €500M+/year

360 lives saved per year

600 adolescents saved from marginalisation per year

Practice



Use and communication of the results

- Conservative assessments and value creation together with partners
- Open data that can be used at the municipal, wellbeing services county and national levels
- Templates for the fire and rescue services' communications
- Communications are supported by impact stories that illustrate value creation at the individual level
- A user ID is required to access fire-department-specific assessments

Limitations

- The calculations require open registry data on phenomena and services
- APIs to all rescue services data are not yet available
- The accuracy of the assessments depends on the records made by the fire brigade
- The methodology is new and benchmarks are hard to find

Future

The new value created by the tool will enable the following improvements going forward:

Management

- Improving the operations of fire brigades
- Developing fire brigade funding models based on regional impact
- Proactive planning by the rescue departments and supporting their steering mechanisms
- Supporting needs-based and phenomenon-based budgeting

Data and the tool

- Unit prices, such as a human life or a firefighter's average salary, follow national price lists
- Using AI to update calculations
- API to the rescue services' data

The Context for the Case for 'Co-Missioning' – & when it's needed instead of outcomes based payments and financing



Reflections emerging from an exploration of our discussion paper 'In Pursuit of Outcomes - moving from setting conditions to 'Co-Missioning' (S.Magne Feb 2024)

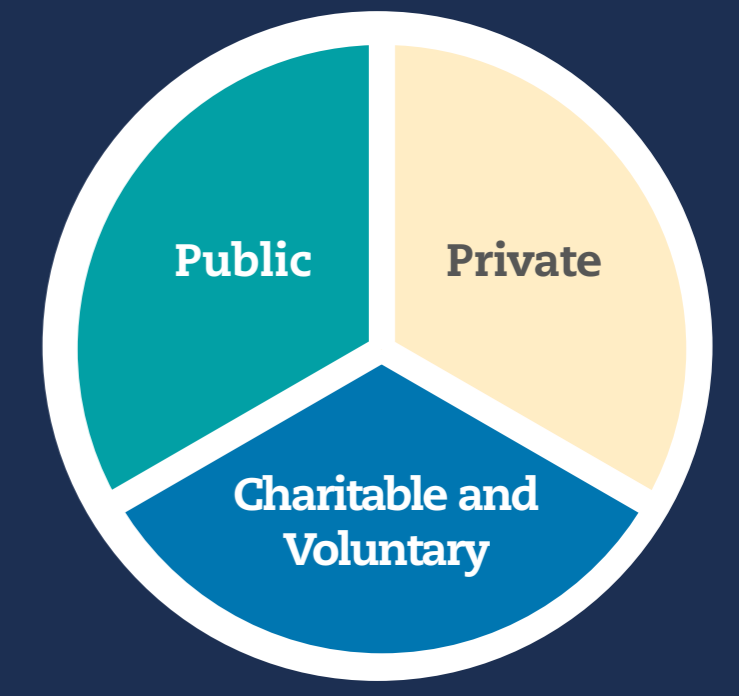
What is 'Co-Missioning'?

A sharing between the Voluntary & Public Sectors of:

- capability
- resources
- learning
- decision-making & accountability

...in a collaborative, equitable pursuit of outcomes around a Mission in common

A relational, collaborative model between the Public Sector and Third Sector, in which they 'Co-Mission' with each other.



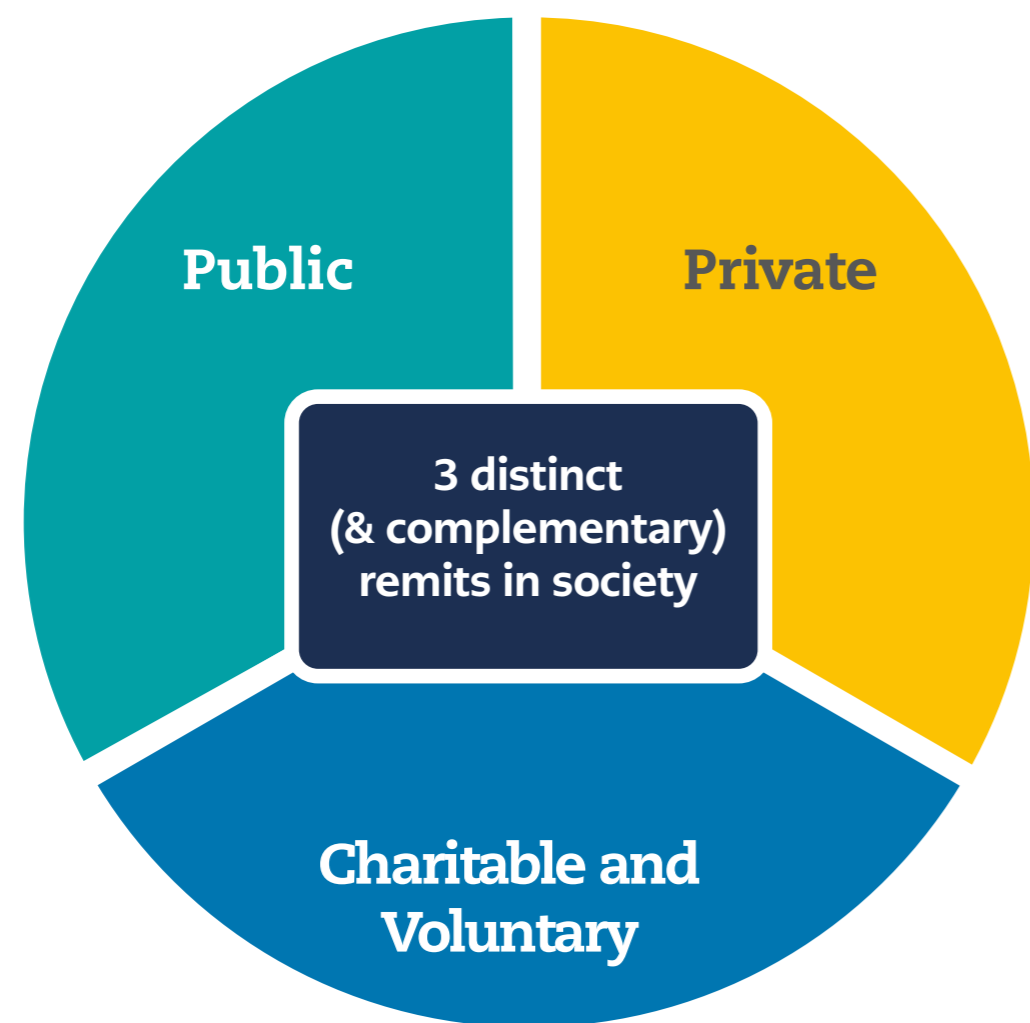
Zooming out to set the scene:

Let's talk first about the way we organise resources to serve society - through the lens of the 3 sectors. This pie chart offers thumbnail sketches of their discrete roles.

Statutory – to identify public interest and, for the common good, to legislate, convene and distribute common wealth, subsidize private markets or supply and organize action where the market fails to rise suitably to demand, in order to ensure that action undertaken in the private, statutory and voluntary spheres conforms with a moral framework that protects and balances the freedoms of the citizen and the functioning of society, which is inherently reliant on equitable management of a combination of competing and interdependent interests.

Private – to allow citizens to create goods and services desirable to the buying public and to other businesses, and to earn payment from sales, with an open marketplace creating competition that moderates the price set by producers to a level that is tolerable for production viability (including the viable livelihood of producers and the safety and quality of products) and tolerable for the expectation and purchasing power of a sufficient target audience of buyers.

Voluntary – to enable citizens (and their community peers) whose needs are not sufficiently met by statutory or private action, to raise awareness and stimulate an appropriate response in those sectors or, to organize resources and take direct action, to relieve need and to nurture community wellbeing, in order to create and protect a resilient and nourishing social fabric, from which private and state actors also emerge and respond.



What would you add to these sketches to help set the scene for a discussion about the relationship between the Public Sector and the Charitable and Voluntary Sector?

When is 'Co-Missioning' needed?

Sometimes Public Services need help to reach or serve communities whose needs are also not sufficiently or affordably met by the private sector's offer.

The voluntary & charitable (or Third) Sector's role is to advocate or act where the other two sectors don't or can't, and, to nourish the social fabric from which those two spring. (It all starts with communities).

Where their social missions intersect, Public Services and the Third Sector are natural allies, combining different resources; Charitable Third Sector organisations typically bring funds they raise directly from the public along with their volunteer power and social capital. Born with locked-in mission, they are obvious 'Co-Missioning' partners, who act where market or profit drivers can't.

Missioning together, or 'Co-Missioning', isn't about one sector buying the other. It's an equitable collaboration, between two inherently mission-driven sectors, accountable to the public through their distinctive forms of public mandate and governance.

Alongside them, there are also organisations that sit in the liminal spaces between the three sectors, which form the heterogeneous field known as 'Social Enterprise'. This field is also largely considered to be part of the 'Third' Sector. But when 'purposeful business' is taken by some audiences (including impact investors) to include private sector businesses as part of that socially enterprising liminal field, it becomes less obvious who is a suitable fit for 'Co-Missioning', and Public Sector attention shifts to the default buy-sell mode it uses to manage suppliers driven by profit-orientation and its market dynamics.

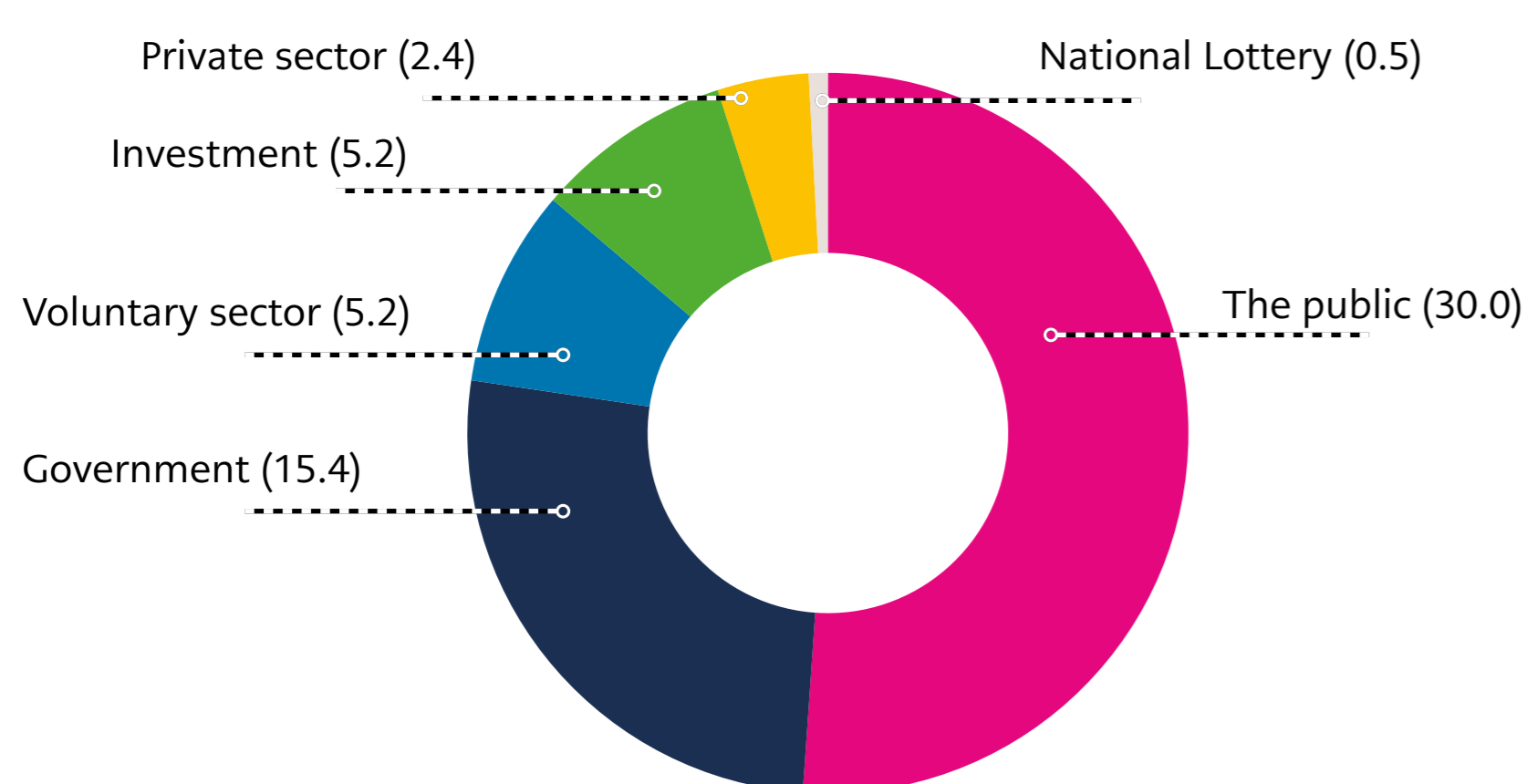
When Public Services set out to engage commercial suppliers to support operational efficiency, or to stimulate them to rise above market constraints to address emerging social needs, the Subsidy Control Regime, and the Social Value and Procurement Acts should prompt consideration of which kind of commercial actors will add value and how to treat them. Mission and asset locked Social and Environmental Enterprises offer high additional value for consideration, especially where the demand for the trading model inherently requires putting people first with no or low profit.

However, even with its regulatory prompts, as so much of Public Sector spend is focussed on procuring private suppliers, evaluating the social value of different models of social enterprise can feel confusing, especially when the field is sometimes so broadly cast to include actors in the private sector. Charities can get bound up amidst this confusion. **Procurement can too easily become the default mode for working with all third parties, including the 'Third Sector', and with it more apt 'Co-Missioning' tools like grant are too easily overlooked.**

Half of all voluntary sector income comes from the public, followed by a quarter from the government

Voluntary sector income by source, 2019/20 (£bn)

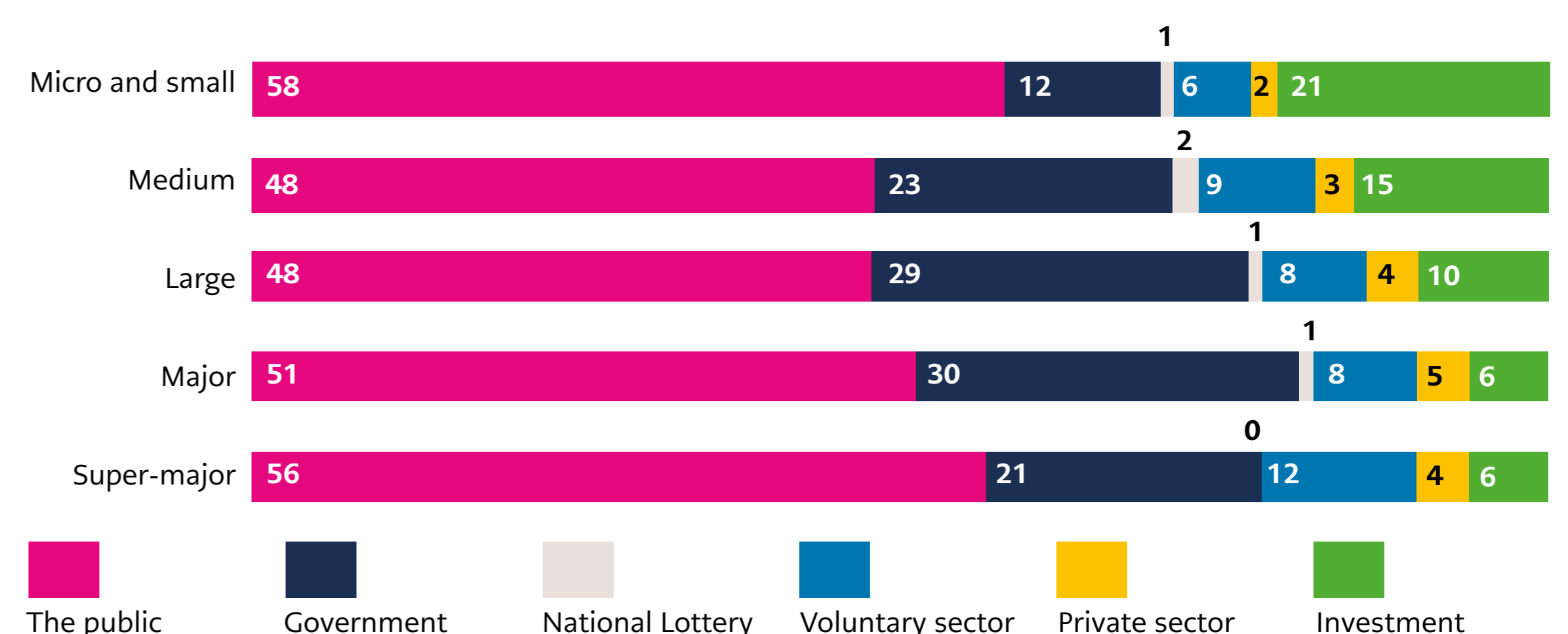
Source: NCVO Charity Commission

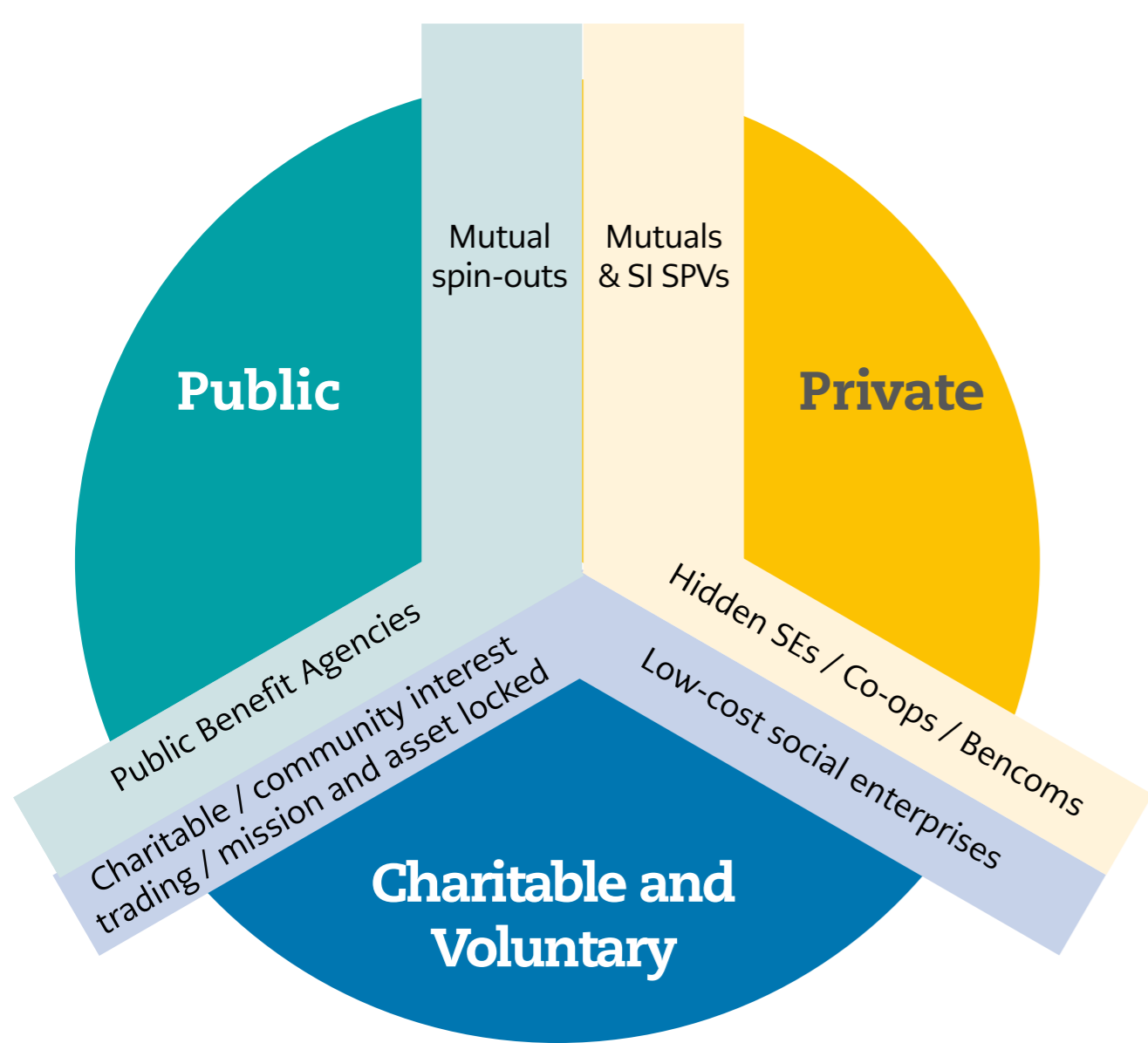


Smaller organisations get a greater share of their income from the public

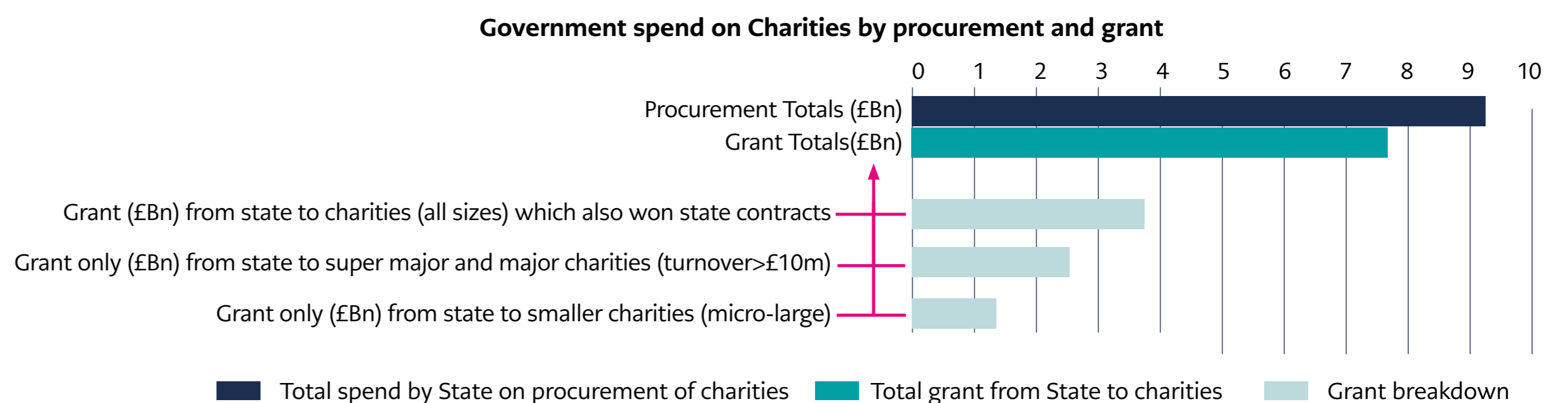
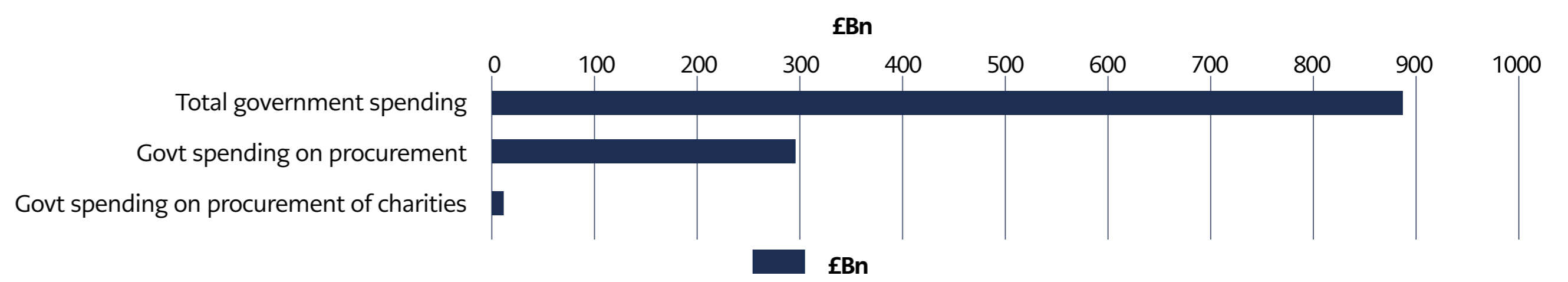
Income by size and source, 2019/20 (%)

Source: Income sources - Financials | UK Civil Society Almanac 2022 | NCVO





How would you illustrate the liminal and heterogeneous field of social enterprise (SE)? Work is needed to help public services understand the market and non-market functions and social value cases of different SE types.



2019-20 Data Perspective Economics: VCSE Procurement (publishing.service.gov.uk)

Public Services have increasingly been encouraged to use procurement to source not only corporate ancillary services, but also providers of services that pursue social outcomes. There's an assumption that there will be a viable market of providers from which to gain efficiencies through market mechanisms.

Instead of specifying activities, some of these contracts are based on paying for results (and avoiding paying for failure), known as PbR. The table below offers a typology of the chief PbR 'pay-later-if' procurement logics and related practical challenges which make its use and therefore value-case difficult to achieve:

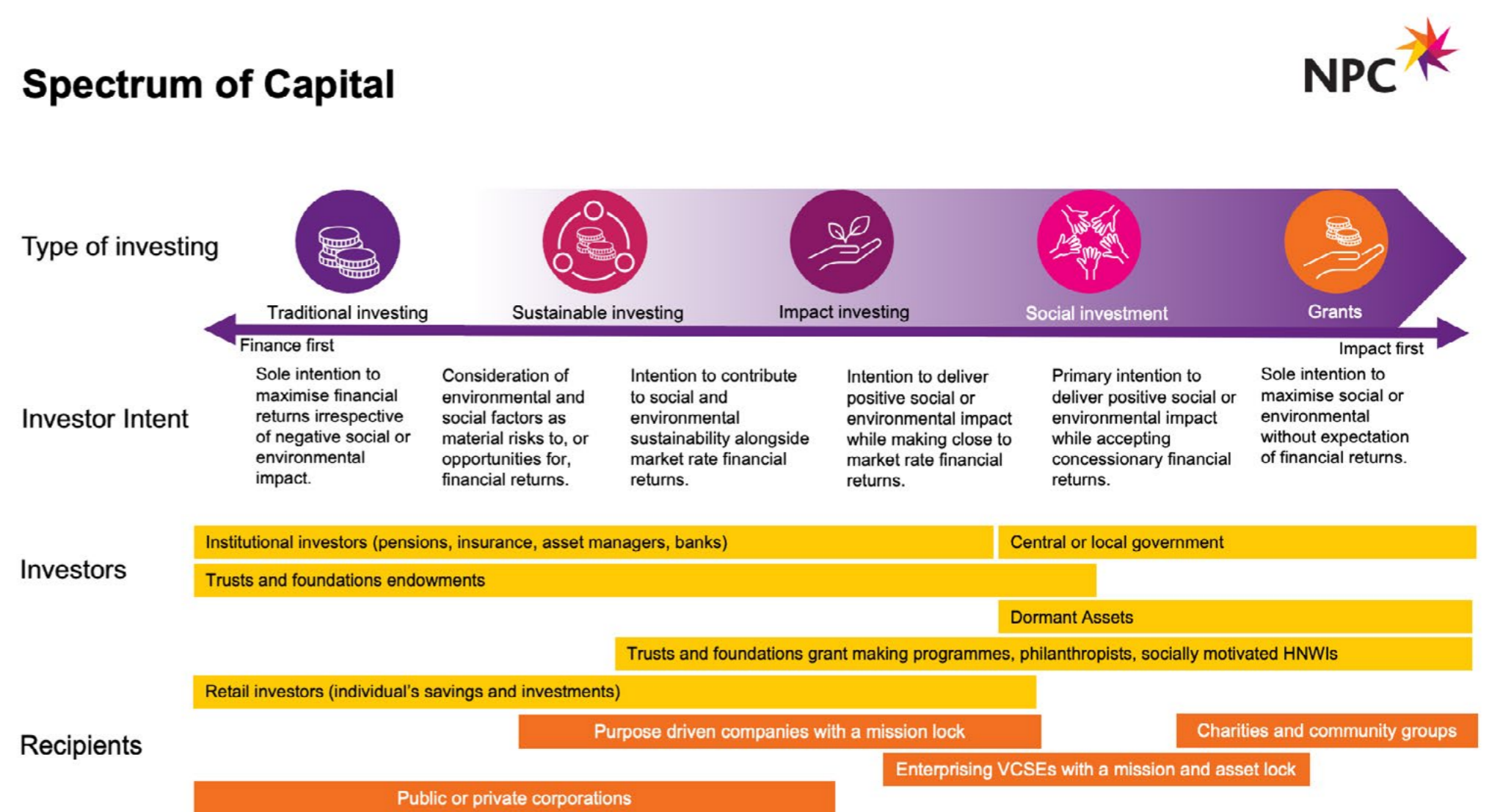
TYPOLOGY	A: Cashable Savings	B: Attributed result	C: Quality management	D: Flex & Adapt
Reason (use-case) for PbR	Can't afford it – yet	Don't know what'll work – yet	Not sure of provider quality assurance – yet	Want more flexibility than SLAs, but haven't worked out options other than specifying outcomes – yet
Trigger	Decommissioned services	Evidence of caused impact	KPIs linked to evidence-based fidelity models	As per B or C – or something else?
Requires	Ability and agreement of downstream service to stop (decommission) all/part of it and to then transfer budget.	Rigorous contemporary attribution test of causality.	Fidelity blueprint, replication capability, stable and matched implementation and measurement context.	As per B or C – or something else?
Challenges	Difficulty in agreeing wrong-pocket roles between up/downstream commissioners. Other sources of demand prevents	Counterfactual to test water-tight causality often not feasible, especially in complex social systems. Impact sits outside fiscal period .	Delivery context not matched or stable Modelling mis-calibrated Risk transfer contestable Renegotiation of KPIs or tariff adds constraints/ erodes VfM KPIs can resemble FFS SLAs	No strong case for delayed payment. Per B and C. Lack of definition of potential triggers of 'payment for learning' Wicked issues; flexible contracting & finance

Table from 'In Pursuit of Outcomes' (Magne 2024)

Outcomes-based contracts however are important to some investors in the impact investment market, because PbR is seen as a way to provide assurance about investments' impact credentials, and because PbR's 'pay-later-if' structure means service providers often need investors' capital to bridge the cashflow gap and/or carry risk.

Such arrangements have been known as Social Impact Bonds and are being re-branded as 'Social Outcomes Partnerships'. Under the SOP brand, the focus is on allowing more flexible approaches to pursuit of outcomes. But the justification and feasibility of the underlying payment mechanism is still in many ways contentious, because of the unresolved challenges with PbR. The use-case is moving towards a flexible and 'relational' contract arrangement in which the basis of payment can shift as parties re-negotiate around their evolving understanding of what matters, with a high focus on generating data to maintain buy-in. With it however, the case for the role of capital becomes more obscure and the lack of open book accounting in these commercial contracts adds opacity.

Spectrum of Capital



Impact Investment ecology chart from 'Review of grant subsidy for blended finance to support civil society' (Kail, Neaum, Piazza, Kaur, Anderson 2022)

Nonetheless, cases are being made by the investment market for SOPs to be more widely used. Intermediaries are increasingly identifying models and providers which they wish to promote and seek contracts for, often with a preference for replicating and taking evidence-based models to scale. If this trend continues, the investment community will have a kingpin quasi-commissioner role in deciding which outcomes and models are pursued, by whom, how they are verified, and by what means and price. It raises power, social equity and therefore governance questions about the roles the three sectors now seek to play, individually and together, in overseeing and assuring social responsibility for outcomes.

Perhaps that is why the SOP concept - along with other relational approaches - looks to be evolving on several fronts to be as much about facilitating an evolving Theory of Influence (ToI) as about flexibly pursuing an evolving Theory of Change (ToC). It appears to be an emerging common thread across a heterogeneous field of intermediaries from the voluntary, local business and public sectors, not just the investment world, all seeking in their own ways to ensure that learning-driven initiatives are bank-rolled (in one way or another) until a public service budget holder can be persuaded to respond to the learning with funding. The flexibility use-case of relational SOPs is as much about working adaptively within the constraints of contracting to be persuasive, as allowing flexible pursuit of outcomes. They remain however laborious to run and maintain PbR's inherent implementation challenges.

Whilst the state may wish to stimulate commercial markets to respond to society's needs, it remains important to ensure that Public Services and the Third Sector remain able to fulfill their own remits to meet society's residual needs to which markets of private providers and investors do not attend. It is also critical to recognise that in complex social systems, social outcomes and value emerge dynamically from the ecosystem of actors who care, rather than from a procurable seller, and where it is needed most, the network of care needs to transcend the tolerances and mechanisms of private and market interests. Meanwhile, the context in which budget holders make their decisions is as complex as the social needs requiring their attention, yet the pressure to respond in the default procurement market-management mode is strong.

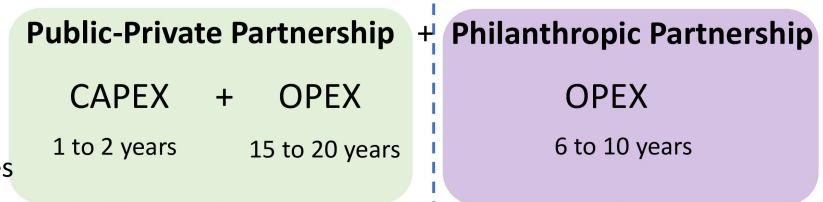
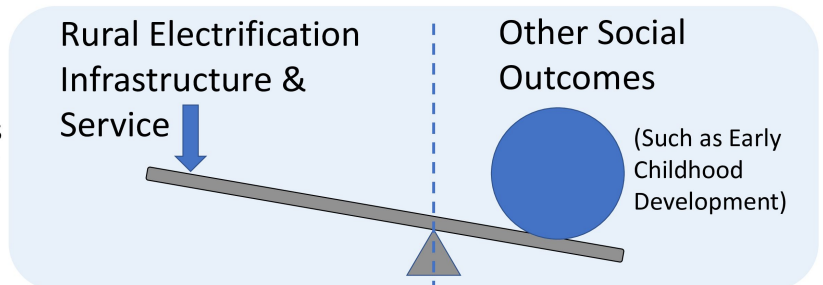
Cutting to the chase, some Public Sector budget holders who know their local ecosystem well are already persuaded of the value of missioning and learning along with partners in the Voluntary and Charitable Sector. It's where 'Co-Missioning' comes in. SOPs will do more harm than good to the social safety net ecosystem which the Third Sector provides, if they seek to supplant that.

Leverage of Early Childhood Development Programme Based In Rural Electrification Governmental Efforts in Peru

David Orosco and Gisella Dulanto.
Little Builders Educative Association.

We are focused on impoverished dispersed settlements in rural Andean & Amazon zones, where the government has massive programmes for subsidizing social infrastructure (such as rural electrification).

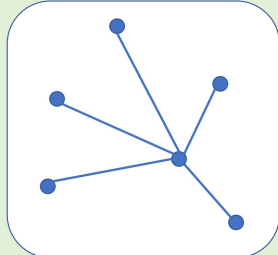
- **1st Outcome Level:** A PPP for electrifying 214,000 houses with solar home systems. (CAPEX: US\$ 300 MM; OPEX: US\$ 8MM annually)
- **2nd Outcome Level:** PP for Early Childhood Development programme reaching nearly 20,000 families, leveraged in 1st level's operational activities (OPEX: US\$ 10 MM annually).



Energy as a Service (EaaS)

When social infrastructure for dispersed settlements is treated as a service by the Government, the subsidizing scheme recognizes a level of OPEX according with the challenge of sustaining operations with strong field presence. This is the case for Solar Home Systems infrastructure in Peru.

214,000 families involved

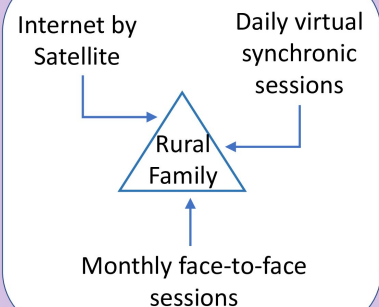


EaaS' Permanent Logistic Network in Field

Operational Leverage

We have a cooperation agreement with the EaaS Company in order to leverage our educational activities based on the permanent logistic network already paid by the governmental subsidizing scheme.

20,000 families involved

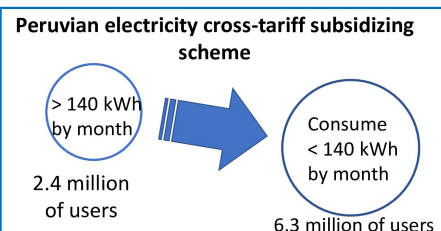


Peruvian Experience in Massive Solar Home Systems Programmes

> Peruvian government has already implemented a **successful cross-tariff subsidizing scheme** which operates as a system of transferences (Clearing House) instead as a fund, as it's usually costumed.

> Private companies are using this subsidizing scheme as the **main guarantee in the project finance** of massive Solar Home Systems projects.

> In 2019, a **Green-Bond of US\$220 Million** was emitted in New York's financial market for financing a massive Solar Home Systems project for 208,000 houses located on impoverished rural areas of Peru.

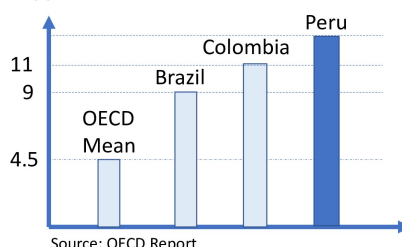


Outcome: Beyond quantity of houses electrified

> Little Builders' purpose is to increase the probability of **breaking up the poverty trap** which is affecting indigenous communities located in remote rural areas of the Andes and Amazon.

> After six years of intervention, **at least 75% of impacted participants will have reached** early childhood development indicator levels with values higher than the mean of the Latin American region.

Number of generations it would take for those **born in low-income families** to approach the mean income in their society



Financial Leverage: Results-based financing

> Randomized Controlled Trials (RTC) will be used for measuring and controlling the impact indicators systematically.

> People's non-cognitive skills and social attachment are the main factors explaining improvement in human lifecycle development. Governments have a **high social return on investment** in the long term.

> A social impact bond is expected to be used for financing this project.

One to Ten

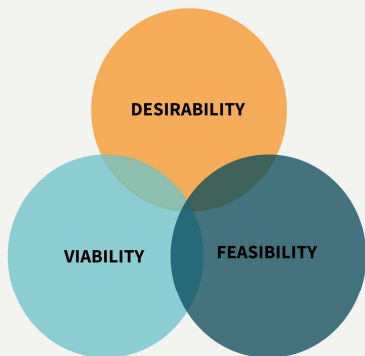
> Based on its sustained experience in urban areas, where the number of children is higher, Little Builders recommends one tutor for every ten children. This ensures greater reach and attention to each child's specific needs and realities.

> Early childhood educational interventions are crucial, as they not only enhance essential skills and strengthen children's socio-emotional development but also lay a lasting foundation that fuels a lifelong love of learning and paves the way for future success.

Maximizing and Measuring Impact of Innovations: Insights from the Desirability, Feasibility, and Viability (DVF) Model

Background

The DVF model suggests that successful and scalable innovations sit at the centre of these three criteria: desirability, feasibility, and viability.



Impact at Scale Labs



Global Schools Forum adapted the original framework developed by IDEO to support education organisations to scale solutions that improve educational outcomes.

The diagram on the right shows how GSF supported three organisations in building towards scaling their solutions using the DVF model.

Impact at Scale Labs: Case Studies

DESIRABILITY

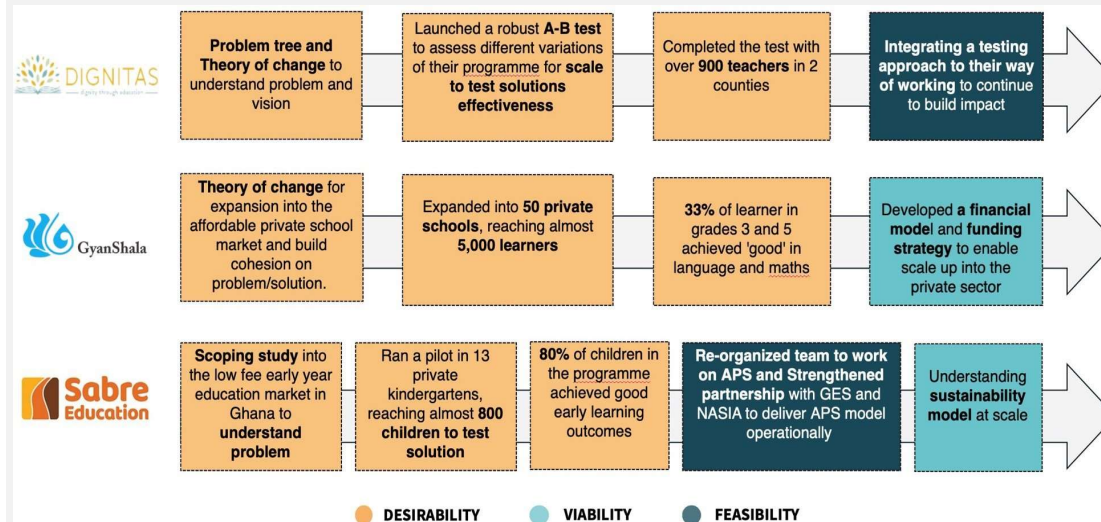
Is there a need for the innovation, is there strong evidence it works for the target audience, and does it have the potential for impact at scale on education outcomes?

VIABILITY

Does the innovation have a sound revenue model, funders and ecosystem partners required to scale?

FEASIBILITY

Does the innovation have the leadership, team, partnerships and systems required to scale and continuously measure impact?



Find Out More

The GSF Toolkit contains case studies on evidence of scale progress using DVF. View below



Contact:
 labs@
 globalschools
 forum.org

Takeaway #1

Establishing desirability is the most foundational element for organisations seeking to improve outcomes at scale.

Takeaway #2

Rapid testing and adaptation are essential when scaling programmes into new contexts.

Takeaway #3

Developing cost-effective solutions and new financial models is instrumental in building sustainable pathways to scale.

Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)



According to the Sustainable Development Goals,

“Poverty is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.”

About us

OPHI is a research centre in the Oxford Department of International Development at the University of Oxford. We are focused on measuring **multidimensional poverty, inequality and wellbeing**, and linking such measures to effective **policymaking**.



We advance the **methodology** of measurement and share our **research**



We **build capacity** among academics, statisticians & policy actors across governments, international agencies & civil society worldwide and help build **national measures of poverty**



We monitor **global multidimensional poverty levels** in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report Office



We foster a South-South **Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)** to promote knowledge sharing among policymakers

What is a Multidimensional Poverty Index?

The multidimensional nature of poverty is widely recognised. Multidimensional measures of poverty complement monetary measures. MPIs are our most widely known measure and are used as official national statistics to inform policy and monitor poverty reduction.

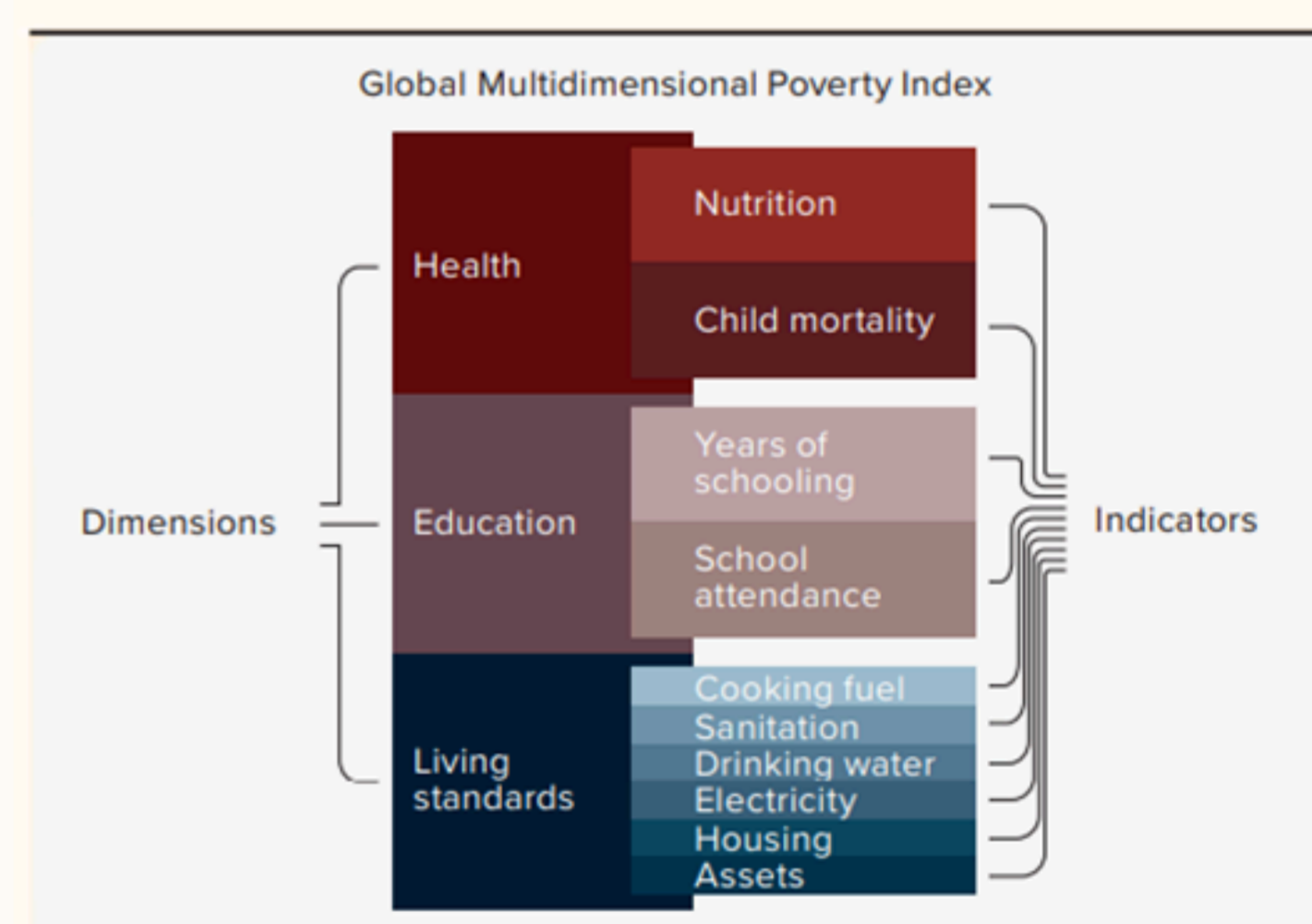
What is an MPI?

- A statistical tool to measure poverty based on the Alkire-Foster method ('AF method').
- An MPI reveals which deprivations people experience at the same time across a selected set of dimensions - usually health, education and living standards.
- Each person is identified as poor if they experience a critical mass of deprivations simultaneously.

What do we learn from an MPI?

- Incidence: what proportion of people are poor.
- Intensity: the degree of overlapping challenges facing people in poverty.
- How poverty affects different groups within a population e.g. states or provinces, rural or urban areas, or age groups.
- How people are poor, in which indicators are they deprived.
- Disparities within a household e.g. among children or between women and men.

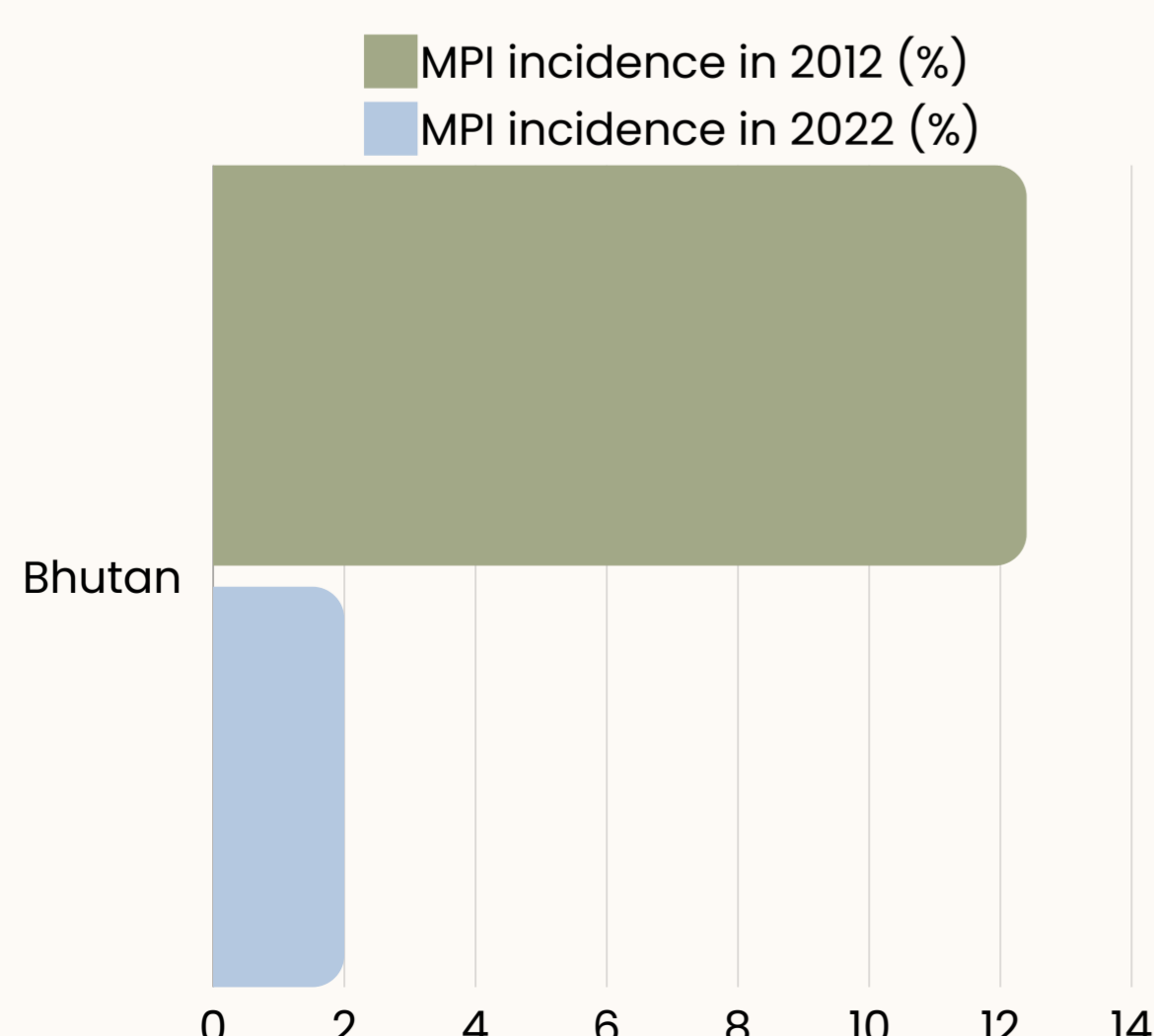
Figure 1 Structure of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index



Source: HDRO and OPHI.

According to the global MPI, **1.1 billion people** (18%) are **multidimensionally poor** across 110 countries.

Example of MPI poverty reduction



Experiences of policymakers

'The MPI brings under one roof different SDG Indicators and forms of poverty which help us to break silos and address them together.'
H.E. Muhammadu Buhari GCFR, President of Nigeria, UNGA 77 Side Event, 2022

'[A] multidimensional poverty measure is very important as it provides more information on the deprivations of the poor...which helps in poverty policy formulation, coordination, evaluation, programme targeting and resource allocation.'
H.E. Mokgweetsi Masisi, President of Botswana, UNGA 76 Side Event, 2021

Policy uses of MPIs

MPIs are used to guide high-impact action such as:

- Budgeting
- Targeting
- Policy design and coordination

MPIs are also used worldwide to report SDG progress.

- Reporting multidimensional poverty statistics under SDG Indicator 1.2.2 in the Global SDG Indicators Database is a key exchange between policy actors highlighting success stories and revealing best practices.
- As of July 2024, 43 countries, home to 2.97 billion people, reported an MPI to the Global SDG Indicators Database.

Awards

Recognised in the United Kingdom for the impact of our work through the **Queen's Anniversary Prize** in 2020
Awarded the Economic and Social Research Council '**Celebrating Impact**' prize in 2014

PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE (TK) AND CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS (TCE) IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Blavatnik School of Government - University of Oxford - Social Outcomes Conference 2024

ABOUT

ABOUT THE RESEARCH

Traditional knowledge (TK) and cultural expressions (TCE) encompass the knowledge, practices, cultural expressions and artistic outputs, typically rooted in and held collectively by local and indigenous communities. Transmitted through generations orally, TK and TCEs are integral elements to these communities' heritage, wisdom and identity but are also exposed to appropriation and exploitation by non-members. Procuring authorities can take into account a wide array of considerations throughout the public procurement cycle to better plan, design and execute procurement contracts. When local communities are the beneficiaries or are directly impacted by public interventions, their needs and views should be gathered and incorporated into the relevant procurement. Ideally, TK and TCEs may be part of these considerations to ensure that procurement outcomes are sustainable and respectful of the cultural heritage of local and indigenous communities.

PROTECTION

PROTECTION OF TK AND TCEs IN THE REALM OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

One-size-fits-all approach for TK / TCEs?

- TK and TCEs encompass a **wide array** of different tangible and intangible, fixed and unfixed manifestations (including "expressions of folklore" such as music, dance, art, and narratives), making it impossible to find one-size-fits-all solutions for their protection.
- **Defensive** protection of TK and TCEs prevents third parties from both misusing TK and TCEs and commercializing them without proper recognition of their origin or without the authorization of local and indigenous communities.
- **Positive** protection of TK and TCEs enables local and indigenous communities to take action against such misconduct, and to seek compensation when necessary.

What role does intellectual property (IP) play?

Two main schools of thought:

1. Conventional IP mechanisms, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, and geographical indications, may be effectively used to protect TK and TCEs.
2. Adaptation of conventional IP system is necessary for the protection of TK and TCEs, through the development of sui generis measures or specialized frameworks.

Why are TK and TCEs unique?

- They do not refer to new or innovative creations but rather to traditional heritage that has been passed down through several generations, within a timeframe that is not easily determinable and is usually longer than the duration of most IPR.
- The method of transmission is usually based on interpersonal interaction, memory, and practice rather than through formal documentation.
- The paradigm of individual (or corporate) ownership does not fit them, given their ancestral, transgenerational and collective nature.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT VIS-À-VIS TK AND TCEs

The inclusion of TK and TCEs in public procurement is not straightforward and can present various challenges. When they exist, examples are not widely known and are more likely to be found in sectors such as traditional agriculture, traditional craftsmanship and, sometimes, traditional medicine. The model of community-based procurement may contribute to the inclusion of TK and TCEs, especially for traditional architecture, building techniques, traditional water management and distribution systems, such as the water wheels for crop irrigation, a well-known approach in rural areas with water shortages. While some countries have developed specific guidance on public procurement and IP, the inclusion of TK and TCEs appears to have received little attention in public procurement.

WHAT'S NEW?

TEMPLATE FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF TK AND TCEs IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT (DRAFT)

A) GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL FRAMEWORK REGULATING TK / TCEs IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

(i) Definition	Definitions of TK and TCEs in the context of public procurement.
(ii) Legal assessment	Legal assessment of the existing legal protections for TK and TCEs, including: · IP laws and sui generis systems; · Ad hoc IP or TK/TCEs provisions in public procurement laws and regulations; · Non-IP tools.

B) SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: CASE-BY-CASE INCLUSION OF TK / TCEs IN SPECIFIC PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PROCESSES

(i) Objectives	Objectives of a given public procurement vis-à-vis TK and TCEs, for example: · Protecting affected TK and TCEs; · Including benefit-sharing schemes; · Using TK for specific community-oriented objectives.
(ii) Sources	Sources where TK and TCEs can be found, for example: · Databases; · Registers; · Through community consultation.
(iii) Involvement	· Interest of TK and TCEs holders in being involved in a given procurement; · Channels of communication, such as storytelling; · Types of involvement; · Mechanisms for ensuring such involvement.
(iv) Two-way impact assessment	· Impacts that public procurement may generate on TK and TCEs (e.g., TK and TCEs not recognized, or exploited without prior consent / fair compensation); · Impacts that the inclusion of TK and TCEs may have on public procurement (e.g., length of the procurement process due to extended consultations with communities; increased costs for legal TK and TCEs reviews; communities' ownership of procurement outcomes).
(v) Mitigation strategies	Mitigation strategies to ensure positive outcomes for both procuring authorities and communities.
(vi) Inclusion of TK and TCEs in procurement documents	Mechanisms for incorporating TK and TCEs into public procurement documents and contracts, for example using: · technical specifications; · contractual clauses.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND STORYTELLING

How can procuring authorities communicate with local and indigenous communities? For this interaction to be successful, language is key. Beyond legalistic and bureaucratic language, procuring authorities should try to use different tools such as storytelling.

- Storytelling can be used by procuring authorities to clearly and respectfully communicate their intentions, requirements, and the potential benefits of including TK and TCEs in public procurement processes.
- On the other hand, storytelling can help procuring authorities better understand the traditions and cultural elements from which TK and TCEs originate. This awareness is crucial for ensuring that procurement outcomes align with local values and are accepted by communities.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Further research, including in-field studies, will be carried to:

- collect examples of how TK and TCEs are regulated at various national levels;
- collect examples of TK and TCEs inclusion in public procurement;
- understand the role of storytelling in public procurement with regard to TK and TCEs;
- refine the template for the assessment of TK and TCEs in public procurement (draft) to reflect the variety of different forms of TK and TCEs.

KEY WORDS



CREATIVITY

INNOVATION

CULTURALLY-SENSITIVE PROCUREMENT

Informed Policy Making: Authentic Community Voice in the Shift to a Greener Energy Economy

Creed Tumlison, PhD, California State University, Bakersfield
Patsy Kraeger, PhD, Chatham University

In December 2023, the Roads to Removal report was released by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. This report aims to address climate change by focusing on carbon removal opportunities at the local level.

In order for the suggestions from the report to be effectively and justly adopted and implemented, there is an enhanced need for community engagement that extends beyond the traditional conflict between energy industry stakeholders and environmental justice advocates. This community engagement requires not only stakeholder engagement, but also public participation to develop solutions that meet the needs of local communities in ways that enhance or support local economic and social conditions. Having active participation by community members outside of the traditional power structures within a community allows for the development of broader levels of support and a greater likelihood for policy success.

This model creates intentional space for authentic policy deliberation by structurally incorporating the local community and its values into the local policy making process in the broader societal shift toward a greener energy economy, leading to a higher likelihood of policy success at the local and, ultimately, national level.

Baseline Surveys

- Baseline surveys will provide a baseline understanding of community attitudes, understandings, and concerns surrounding decarbonization and clean energy transition



Civic Assembly

- Deliberative civic assemblies trade off large groups for a forum using a small representative sample of the population for deep engagement of the affected community using a civic lottery for policy agnostic (rather than policy directed) process informing decision-makers. The civic assembly will be a facilitated process asking the focus questions and refined.



Post Civic Assembly Action

- Using the civic assembly outcomes, conduct a post survey and focus groups of traditionally invested and affected stakeholders, (i.e. insiders) such community and policy elites widely defined (through a purposeful sample) as well as the general public to serve as an informational feedback loop to the civic assembly.



Public Convening

- The model includes an engaged educational component where interested actors come together to explore the outcomes from steps one through three.



Public Outcomes

- Public outcomes produced informing and leading to the development of collective community action and policy such as but not limited to educational forums and information, public-private partnerships and community benefit agreements.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC POLICY
AND ADMINISTRATION
CSU BAKERSFIELD

chatham
UNIVERSITY

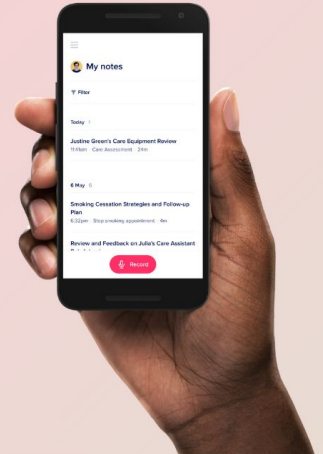
Magic Notes

powered by **beam**

Transforming frontline productivity with AI

Magic Notes is an AI-powered tool designed specifically for frontline workers, that automatically generates detailed case notes and assessments.

This allows frontline workers to focus their efforts on human-centred care, allowing us to meet demand and improve experience.



High-touch onboarding

- Bespoke adoption and usage strategy for each new partner, designed to drive adoption and comfort with a new technology
- Hands-on training in-person and online
- Train-the-trainer model for rapid rollout
- Dedicated partner manager
- Monthly evaluation report



Specialist tool for frontline practitioners

- Built by frontline practitioners
- Handles in-person, phone and virtual meetings
- Roadmap and new feature rollouts based on user feedback
- Adaptable to reflect unique workflows of different teams
- Custom-built templates, fully compliant with local and statutory reporting standards
- Government-grade security - SSO and UK storage as standard



Sector leading outcomes

- **Productivity:** Users get 63% of their time back each week.
- **Accuracy:** Rates are close to 100%
- **Inclusion:** Supports staff, especially those who are neurodivergent, to write up notes
- **Adaptability:** Magic Notes produces high quality transcripts, even in challenging environments with background noises
- **Constant improvement:** Radically improve data breadth and depth as you build a dataset powered by audio files and fully transcribed conversations.

Swindon Borough Council: Evaluation

- Admin time **reduced by 63%**
- Reported improvements in **both quality and accuracy** of conversations
- **100% of practitioners** who took part wanted to keep Magic Notes

“Magic Notes has exceeded my expectations in terms of accuracy, speed, and staff satisfaction. It has allowed our social workers to spend more time doing what they do best - supporting people.”

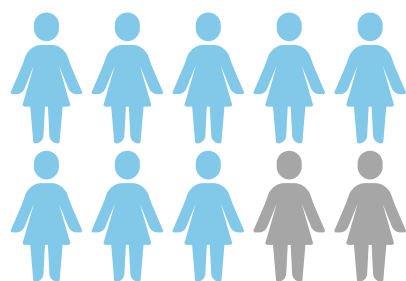
Grace Lynch, Director of Commissioning, Improvement and Assurance



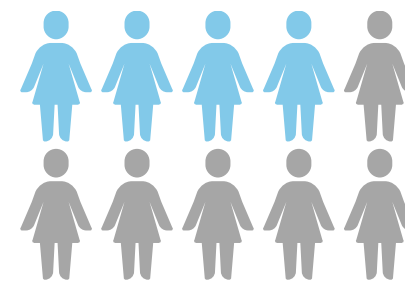
Mental Health and Employment Partnership

8 years, 25 partnerships, £ 2 million: how we helped almost 2000 people experiencing severe mental health challenges, learning disabilities and/or addiction and substance misuse into work.

Why MHEP?

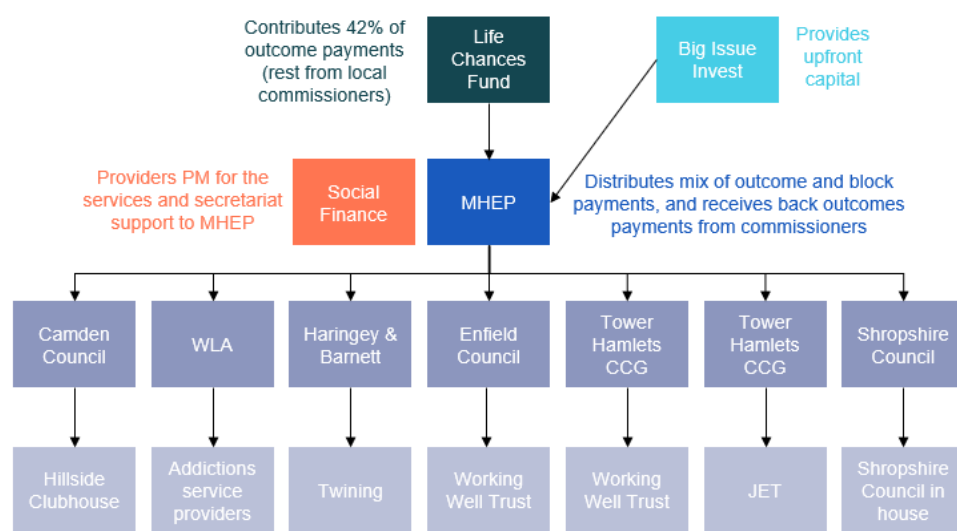


70-90% of people experiencing mental health issues **want to work...**



... but only **37% are in work** (and only 8% for those experiencing severe mental health issues)

What is MHEP?



Service providers offer Individual Placement & Support (IPS) to support people into meaningful, lasting employment. Find out more at <https://ipsgrow.org.uk>

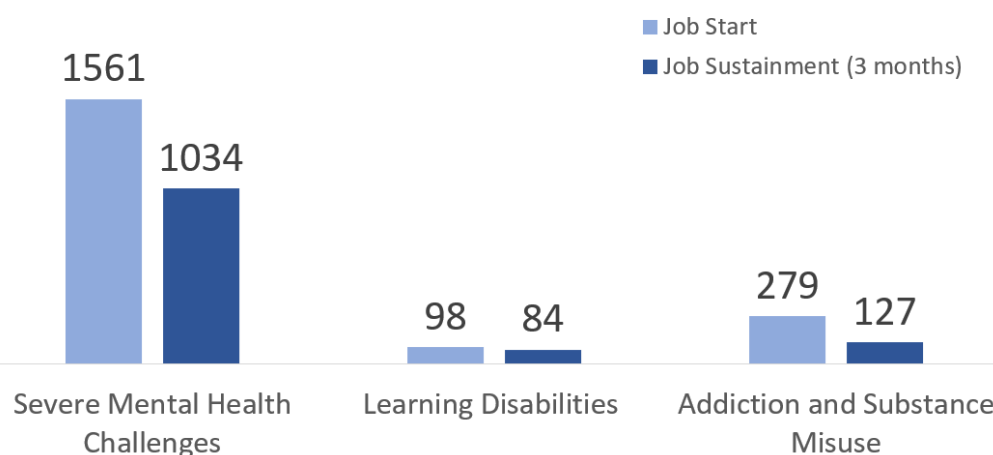
Aims to:

Expand access to IPS (programme offering intensive, tailored support to help people into work)

Build evidence for role of innovative commissioning and cross-sector partnerships in facilitating IPS services

Connect national & local funding to create more coordinated provision

What has MHEP achieved?



To date, MHEP has helped over **2000 people into work**, with around 60% sustaining work for at least 3 months

What's next?



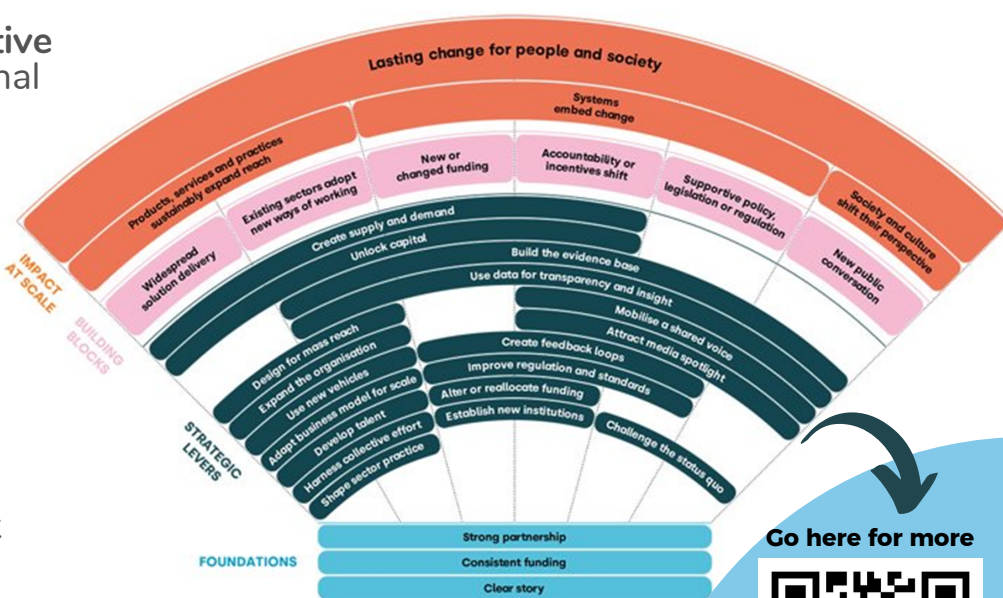
Keep experimenting with **innovative commissioning** (including relational approaches) to drive service improvement



Facilitate **cross-sector partnerships** that provide IPS in new contexts, for example for prison leavers, or those at risk of school exclusion



Using our **Impact at Scale** framework (right), explore how MHEP learning can help us unlock lasting change for those at risk of labour market exclusion



Go here for more



Want to collaborate with us on any of these next steps? Please get in touch at madeline.goldie@socialfinance.org.uk, or visit www.socialfinance.org.uk

The Locally Led Development Collective

About The Locally Led Development Collective

6%

The percentage of bilateral funding that went to NGOs registered in the Global South in 2021

The Locally Led Development Collective (LLDC) is a group of changemakers who are exploring, demonstrating and sharing how outcomes-based approaches could support donors to use locally led development at scale. Educate Girls has used this approach to some effect in scaling up girls' access to basic education over the last couple of years. We believe this approach has potential across a range of sectors and geographies and are working to demonstrate this through the Collective.

What is Project Maitri?

In 2022 Educate Girls US, a public charity registered in the USA, that funds the work of a large India-based non-profit organisation committed to ensuring that girls are in school and learning well, experimented with expanding the impact of direct delivery programmes funded in Rajasthan, through a wider NGO partnership programme – Project Maitri (Hindi for 'friendship') – in Bihar. The partnership, with 17 like-minded community-based organisations, across 20 districts of Bihar, was set up around a common mandate of bringing out-of-school girls into school. Building on their local partner's own experience of the catalytic impact of orienting service delivery towards outcomes, Educate Girls didn't specify an intervention approach, but instead agreed on a shared definition of success, and used outcomes-based payments to support organisations to deliver impact in their local areas.



Map of India with Bihar in purple.
Source: Wikipedia

What are we doing?

Social Finance and Educate Girls US have been documenting key insights from the Project Maitri experience to inform outcomes-based approaches to working with local partners that could be applied by other NGOs, governments and official donor agencies. This will be published in the form of a case study later this year.

Emerging insights

- 1. Outcomes-based approaches enable local organisations to adapt service delivery to their local contexts.** By focusing on outcomes, rather than prescribing specific activities, local organisations were able to identify and enroll out-of-school girls in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways.
- 2. Larger non-profit organisations can play an important role in enabling locally led development.** Educate Girls' India-based implementing partner supported local organisations with access to systems for data and finance management, and operational coaching, which helped to both drive outcomes and ensure transparency around use of funds.
- 3. Outcomes-based partnerships between local organisations and larger non-profits could support donor funding to flow more effectively and at greater scale.** Paying local organisations on outcomes creates an incentive to deliver impact, whilst also ensuring accountability.

What's next?

The Locally Led Development Collective will convene key philanthropic funders, donor agencies and community-based organisations to learn alongside front-line innovators in this space - Village Enterprise, Educate Girls, Oxfam Kenya and Social Finance International – over the next 24 months. Our aim is to demonstrate the potential of an outcomes-based approach to contracting community-based organisations to generate practical lessons and scalable insights for governments, official donors and other funders. If you are interested in funding or participating in the work of the Collective, please contact:

Louise Savell, Director – Social Finance International louise.savell@socialfinance.org.uk

Alison Bukhari, International Director – Educate Girls US alisonbukhari@educategirls.us

About Insights North East:

Insights North East (INE) works to make a positive and long-term impact for people in the North East by connecting the region's policymakers to evidence and actionable insights. We are a collaboration between the region's universities, North East Combined Authority (NECA), the local authorities, NHS Trusts and the Integrated Care Board. We are also working with the Third Sector including Business and Community Groups.



Evidence-based Actionable Insights: Three Response Modes

Thematic Areas:

<p>Rapid response</p> <p>INE connect service to introduce policymakers to key experts</p> <p>Exploration workshops to surface key issues and approaches</p> <p>Quick turnaround policy briefings to synthesise existing evidence</p>	<p>Deep dive</p> <p>Collaborative 3+ month projects</p> <p>Scoping workshops to co-create & frame</p> <p>Task & finish groups</p> <p>Opportunities to use Catalyst and Gap Research Funding (£600k)</p> <p>Support on data available through Data RA & NICD</p>	<p>Long-term change</p> <p>Focus on core underlying drivers affecting North East outcomes</p> <p>Building cumulative power of actionable insights over time</p> <p>Developing multi-dimensional understanding of what works in our place</p>
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<p>Climate Action</p>	<p>Health & Wellbeing</p>
<p>Inclusive Growth</p>	<p>Cross-cutting Focus on Data</p>

Impacts:

- Network of researchers and policymakers across the North East region
- Cross-sector dialogue fostered by specialist/theme-based networks, workshops and events
- Policy and academic fellowships, enhancing mutual understanding
- Data-sharing protocols to support evidence-based decision-making
- Targeted policy briefs on regional priorities in order to inform local strategies
- Collaborative projects addressing complex, cross-cutting issues

Lessons:

- Time taken to build relationships provides the foundation for collaborative projects and partnerships
- A layered relational approach to building policy-evidence partnerships works better than a transactional approach for long term sustainability
- Well designed communications and engagement opportunities are valued highly by both policymakers and academics

Analysis - Successes

- Demand-led approach:** Our responsive model ensures that research directly addresses policymakers' needs, increasing its relevance and potential for impact.
- Cross-sector collaboration:** INE has successfully brought together diverse stakeholders, creating a more integrated approach to regional challenges.
- Capacity building:** Through fellowships and events, we've enhanced the ability of both academics and policymakers to engage effectively with each other.

Get in touch:

enquiries@insightsnortheast.co.uk

insightsnortheast.co.uk



<p>1,000+ Contacts</p>		<p>45 Insights North East Associates made up of Northumbria and Newcastle Universities colleagues</p>	<p>3 Policy groups including Health & Wellbeing Net Zero and Capacities & Capabilities</p> <p>50+ Members</p>
<p>50+ Presentations to policymakers, academics, and organisations regionally and nationally</p>	<p>25 Live projects with a focus on inclusive growth, climate action, health and wellbeing and data</p>	<p>30 Events consisting of workshops, seminars, roundtables, conferences and more with</p> <p>1,000+ attendees</p>	
	<p>23 Completed projects</p>	<p>2 Policy-hosted Fellowships</p>	<p>200+ direct engagement and meetings with policymakers and academics</p>
<p>16 Reports and resources produced (blogs, policy briefings, reports, research summaries)</p>	<p>17k Website views</p>		<p>10k Post impressions on social media</p>

Success through Intensive Support achieved!

Futures


Witness the power of sustained progress

Intensive Support = Achieved


Sustained Period = Accomplished



Engagement



The programme supported **701** young people, significantly over the 500 contract target



Support into work and training



496 young people accessed **education or training** opportunities



208 young people secured an **employment** outcome



121 young people entered **volunteering** opportunities

Ongoing person-centred support

What we accomplished:

- Multiple outcomes per person
- Milestones shaping personal journeys
- Empowered lasting change

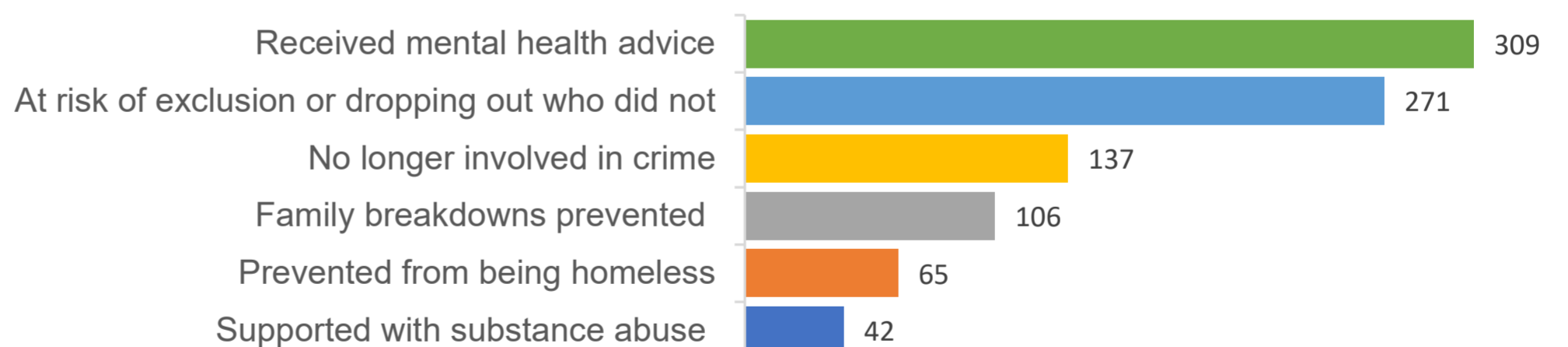


Wellbeing

Young people reported on average a **23%** increase in their own wellbeing over the course of the programme.

Stakeholder benefits, taking pressure off local services

The evaluation found significant potential to relieve pressure on other partner services or connect them to preventative services.



“ The coaches work tirelessly to create a level playing field for disadvantaged learners – this is vital for their self-esteem, confidence and motivation. – Training and Education Provider ”

“ My coach has really helped me to get my foundations right to build up my life. – Participant ”

“ Our contract is different - it isn't about getting them into work if that isn't right for them, it is about improving quality of life. – Coach ”

Get in touch
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Esther.Murray@futuresforyou.com

Towards a Sustainable Future: Cases of Regulatory Frameworks Enabling the Impact Economy



Through its regulatory mapping initiative and accompanying **collaborative case study report**, GAIL's Latin American representatives intend to contribute to the developing impact economy with a resource that consolidates the main regulations, laws, and guidelines at a national level, that affect companies, investors and stakeholders in the management of risks and opportunities related to ESG and the impact economy.

Regulations have been classified based on their utilisation in the impact economy in Latin America and compliance with global ESG standards. We used a combination of approaches, including practical application in each jurisdiction and peer discussions to establish a common framework.

Diversity of definitions, diverse levels of implementation, and constant evolution of international norms and standards were challenges in creating a harmonising approach across many jurisdictions.



TrustLaw

Latimpacto

GAIL

Latimpacto and TrustLaw's partnership with GAIL highlights success stories where lawyers have interpreted regulatory frameworks to facilitate instruments that drive businesses and projects in the impact economy in the region.

Dive into inspiring stories where the law becomes a catalyst for social and economic progress.

Project Team:

Maria Candela Zunino, TrustLaw, Latam Legal Manager; **Juanita Nuñez**, Latimpacto, Legal Manager - Colombia; **Agostina Coniglio**, Partner, Keidos Impacto Legal; **Paola Fonseca**, General Counsel, VIVA Idea - CoChair GAIL Latam

Chances

Chances has shown there is much greater potential for impact with young people who face the most complex social issues by making funding conditional on achieving measurable outcomes; through an investment model where outcomes are actively pursued, measured and demonstrated.

Chances is the largest outcomes partnership of its kind, involving Big Issue Invest, Sport England, the Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 22 local Government commissioners, 17 sport for development charities and Substance, the programme management and data specialists.

Commissioners say the programme is 'highly effective' at supporting young people experiencing multiple layers of deprivation and exclusion.

6,500 young people engaged, of whom 45% referred by children's social care, police, youth justice, alternative provision and schools.



8,000+ outcomes triggered £4million in payments.
75% of participants successfully achieved a positive outcome.



624 offending reductions achieved by 249 previous offenders



494 improvements school attendance measured at 5% and 10%



2,061 recognised qualifications and 136 work placements for young people who were NEET or at risk of becoming NEET



79% of all participants improved physical literacy

Addressing the Diabetes Financing Gap in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

The World Diabetes Foundation introduces the **Diabetes Investment Accelerator** to explore, implement, and scale outcome-based financing for diabetes prevention and care.

Background

- 537 million people are living with diabetes, with 81% living in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMIC).
- Non-communicable diseases (NCD) lead to premature mortality, morbidity, and disability with extreme costs to health systems and households. Financial impact is estimated at USD 47 trillion (2010-2030).
- About 80% of NCDs could be prevented or delayed with an investment of just USD 0.8 per person.



Diabetes Investment Accelerator is organised in three tracks

Find out more



Knowledge base

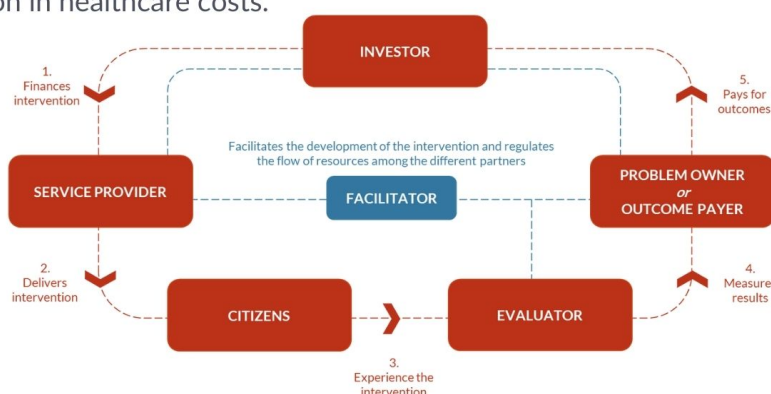
Gather, analyse, and disseminate evidence on health-related outcome-based financing models in LMICs.

Building alliance

Mobilise key stakeholders incl. outcomes funders, impact investors, service providers, and knowledge institutions, to form an alliance that promotes innovative financing, shares knowledge, and supports the development of concrete investments.

Investment case

- Establish a structure to drive a pipeline of projects, manage investments and scale new initiatives.
- World Diabetes Foundation (WDF) has provided a grant to Raven Indigenous Impact Foundation to develop an outcome-based model to reduce diabetes prevalence and enhance care in six indigenous communities in Canada.
- WDF and the Armenian Eye Care Project have developed a social impact bond case to reduce the burden of diabetic eye complications. With an investment of less than USD 2 million, the project will provide care and treatment to 17,000 diabetes patients, saving the government and patients a combined USD 18 million in healthcare costs.



Initial results and lessons learnt from the Imagine Social Impact Bond to improve HIV and pregnancy outcomes for adolescent girls and young women in South Africa

SOCIAL OUTCOMES CONFERENCE 2024

Accountability-Transparency-Trust

Government Outcomes Lab, Blavatnik School of Government, Oxford University

F Abdullah^{1,2,3}, N Slingers¹, L Davids¹

1. Office of AIDS and TB Research, South African Medical Research Council

2. Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Steve Biko Hospital and Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pretoria.

3. Department of Public Health Medicine, School of Health Systems and Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pretoria.

OVERVIEW

Adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) remain disproportionately affected by the scourge of HIV. AGYW in SSA accounted for more than 77% of new infections among young people aged 15-24 years in 2022. Additionally, UNICEF reports that roughly 13% of AGYW younger than 18 years old gave birth in 2022. There are roughly 120 000 unplanned pregnancies amongst South African teenagers each year. Poor sexual and reproductive health can significantly derail a young woman's development, health, education, livelihood and financial and career prospects. These staggering statistics provided the impetus for the South African Medical Research Council's (SAMRC) Imagine Social Impact Bond which was launched a year ago and we now have an opportunity to reflect on implementation successes and lessons learnt. The programme starts with a needs assessment through gamification and offers a comprehensive package of services in safe spaces on the school premises aimed at improving HIV and pregnancy outcomes.



RESULTS

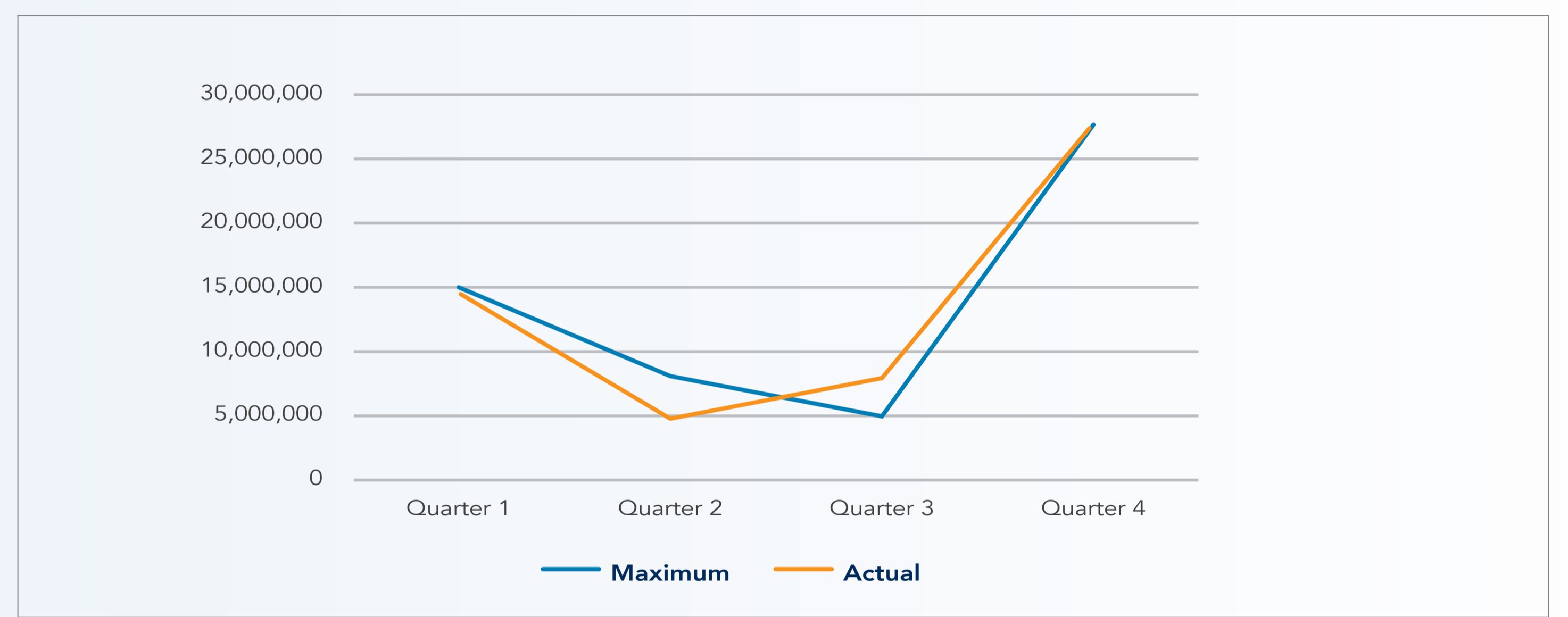
Achievements against targets

Verified Year 1 (Q1 – Q4) results Output and outcomes indicators	Year 1 (Q1 -Q4)			Unverified Q5 results %
	Target	Actual	%	
SOBC-Ready Schools	14	14	100%	N/A
Engagement in Health Promotion Days	14	14	100%	93%
Youth Health Package Reach	17294	12963	75%	109%
Prep Coverage	334	864	259%	394%
Contraception	808	869	107%	133%
ART	216	113	52%*	91%
ANC	177	65	37%**	44%

*Incorrect baseline assumptions led to future target adjustments.

** Lack of Ablution facilities to perform pregnancy tests therefore schools assisted with ablutions.

Actual vs planned outcomes payments



LESSONS LEARNT

- Incorporate a substantial mobilisation period before the programme can be launched.
- Success in the first two quarters was hampered by the time taken to achieve approvals, which in turn negated the mobilisation period.
- Allow some latitude in the contract to update the counterfactual in cases where baseline assessments are uncertain but maintaining contractual alignment and without creating a perverse incentive.
- When recalibrating targets, accountability and transparency can be ensured by involving all stakeholders as was the case with our in-person recalibration workshop.
- Programme quality can be improved by optimising performance manager involvement.
- We have incorporated a mental health services component in line with emerging evidence reviews done by the performance manager.

Accountability and transparency has formed the backbone of every step of the development and implementation of the SIB; from programme conceptualisation, to contracting and it is ongoing in our monthly Programme Management Committee meetings (PMC).

- The PMC is attended by the investor, implementer, performance manager and intermediary, SAMRC.
- The independent verification agent reviews the quarterly programmatic data and provides a validated report which ensures data veracity to inform outcomes payments.
- The integrity of the stakeholders is an important precursor to the accountability and transparency that then translates into trust over time.

NEXT STEPS

Contraception and HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis have been the programme's top performers. As a result, the South African National Department of Basic Education and the SAMRC are at an advanced stage of discussions for scaling up the contraceptive component using the SIB methodology. Early evidence suggests that pregnancies have decreased in schools where the contraceptive coverage is performing well.

A year has passed since the implementation of the first ever health related SIB in South Africa and the appetite for using this financing instrument has grown. The SAMRC is at an advanced stage of planning its next SIB which is aimed at improving outcomes of multi-drug resistant Tuberculosis and more SIBs are in the pipeline. Additionally, our Learning Action Network has gained international interest and the last webinar attracted attendees from 16 different countries.

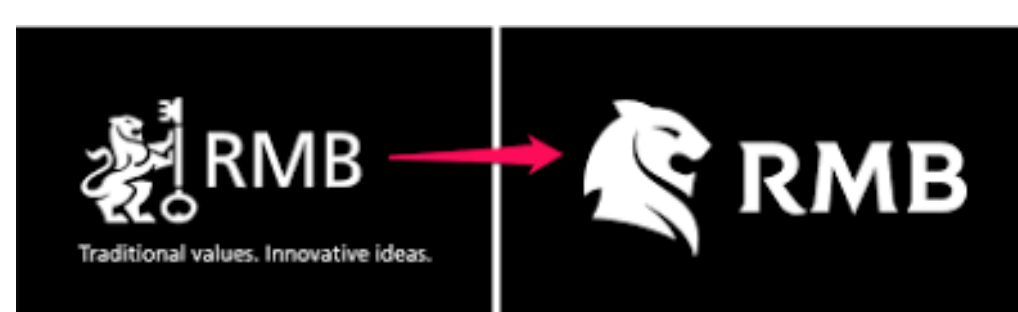


Webinar registration
QR code



Website
QR code

Further information available at <https://invest4health.samrc.ac.za>



Vis Det!

“What if we considered that the talent and creativity we need to create and maintain a vibrant place already exists locally, it just needs the conditions to grow and be nurtured?”

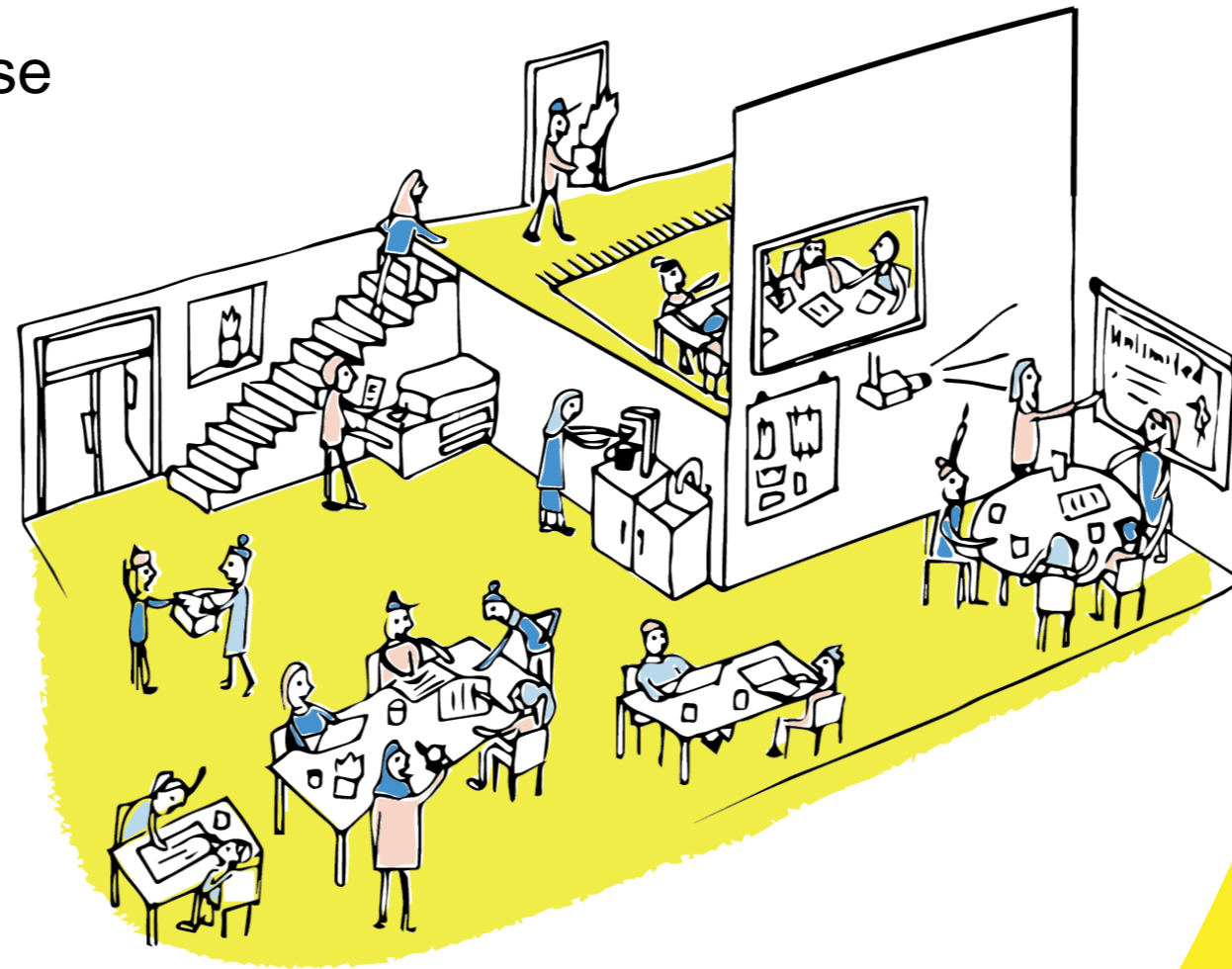
– Umberto Crenca

SOCIAL IMPACT FROM THE NEIGHBOURHOOD UP!

Vis Det applies citizen science to democratise the practice of social impact measurement.

The aim is to level the playfield in access to funding, impact investment and credibility of locally based social entrepreneurs.

With the long-term objective of building evidence and trust in social enterprise models.



Vis Det! is a practical step-by-step tool designed to help you measure the social impact your work has.

MAP IT

Define the story of change of your project to get started in impact measurement.



TRACK IT

Explore what you are going to measure and plan how to get started on data collection.



TELL IT

Prepare a short report and communicate the social value added of your project.



THE NEED

Our VP

In response to the milestone in Norwegian policy for accelerating innovation in the public sector, parliamentary report June 2020, KMD (Ministry of Local Government and Modernization):

Vis Det offers a competence-raising tool that assists public sector managers in their work on facilitating innovation in their own organisations.

NB: No fee (quality assured) tool on social impact measurement is available in Norwegian for SMEs, Social Entrepreneurs, NGOs and wider civil society

LESSONS LEARNED

Ecosystem approach – measuring social value is dependant on behavioural change and due diligence to ensure design principles don't become barriers to inclusion.

- Democratise data collection and analysis (citizen science)
- Epistemic community to secure consensus on language and key words (i.e. outcomes, impact, social value)
- Key stakeholders:
 - Project Managers (bureaucrats, municipality & community based)
 - Trust and Foundations (application and evaluation practice)
 - Service designers (NAV)
 - Decision makers (national department level and procurement specialists)
 - KS - the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities

THE SOLUTION

The design of the digital product won the Grafill Award 2022 for the simplicity and accessibility of the UX.

- Example project for each step with contact us option
- No cost, no subscription, no account required
- Simple PDF downloads
- Built in outcomes and indicators



NEXT STEPS

NORWAY'S FUTURE SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

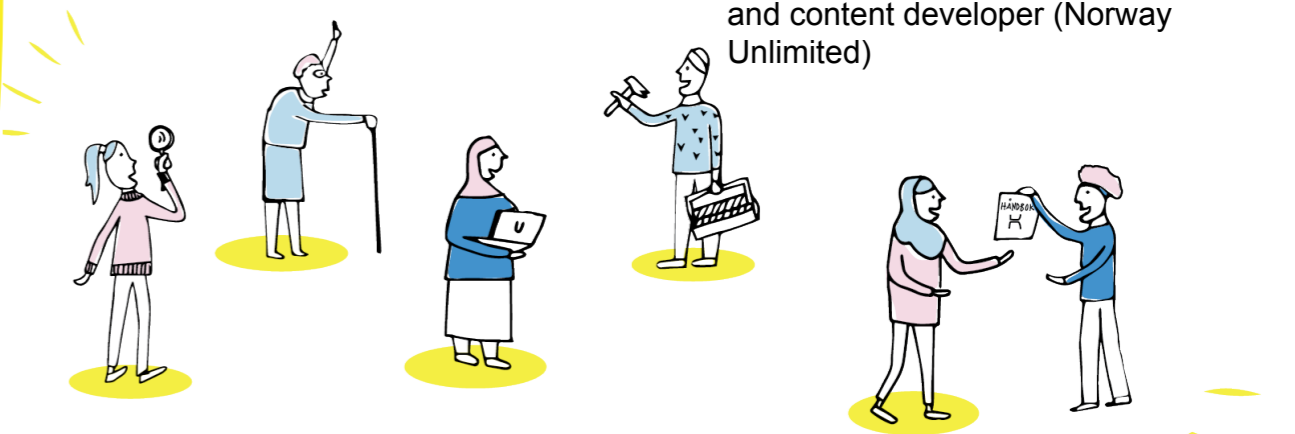
The challenge

Scaling from successful pilot to developing capabilities and knowledge transfer. Reducing admin and communications infrastructure costs for SMEs and Civil Society Orgs.

The Solution

Consortium approach to digital product development. Our key stakeholders:

1. Digital product agency (social enterprise)
2. Exemplar municipality in digitalisation processes for inclusion and affordability
3. Academic research network
4. Government research funding
5. Civil society organisation as lead and content developer (Norway Unlimited)



COLLECTIVE IMPACT AND COLLECTIVE INNOVATION

Kania et al 2021 Stanford Social Innovation Review

Vis Det is the most applied and referred to social impact measurement tool in Norway. It is free, designed for beginners, digital and in norwegian (bøkmål).

STEP 1

2024-2025

Research & Development

A citizen science platform (data bank guided by human design UX principles). This is being developed by and for social entrepreneurs to: share.

STEP 2

Sep 2025-Apr 2026

Launch, manage and evaluate

STEP 3

2026-2027

Improve, embed, scale

CURRENT REACH

The tool is recommended by all social enterprise advisory services in Norway (namely: So Central, Impact Start Up and by FERD Sosiale Entreprenører).

Main users of the tool:

148+

social entrepreneurs across norway



Foundations, trailblazing change makers, government departments, Oslo Municipality Welfare Department, NEB-STAR EU project (Norway, Netherlands, Czech Republic)

Norge Unlimited

ABOUT NORWAY UNLIMITED

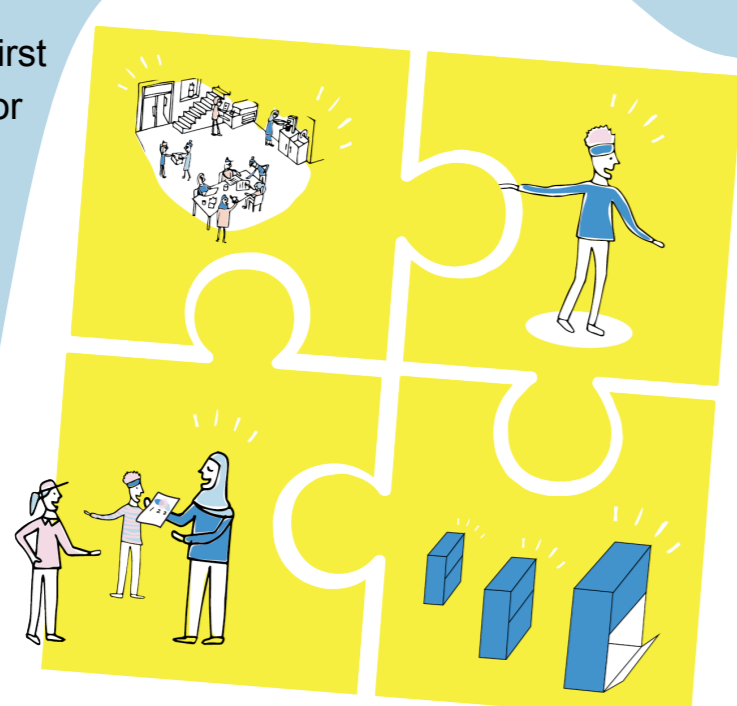
Norway Unlimited is the network of placebased community-incubators specialising in idea and early stage social enterprise support.

In partnership with local authorities - we support local residents to scale solutions to social or environmental challenges in their neighbourhood.

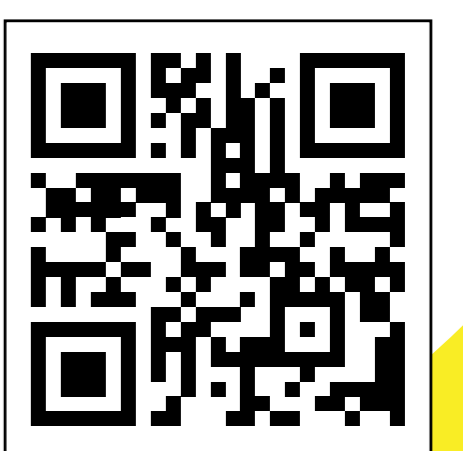
Currently we are a network of 6 community incubators across 3 cities in Norway.

THE UNLIMITED MODEL: 4 PRINCIPLES

1. Support the person not just the idea
2. Place-based approach
3. The social purpose comes first
4. Partner with the public sector



To learn more about VISDET visit our website <https://www.visdet.no> (In Norwegian only)



THE KIRKLEES BETTER OUTCOMES PARTNERSHIP PEER-LED RESEARCH PROJECT

Project Background

The peer-led research is part of a multi-year in-depth study on the Kirklees Better Outcomes Partnership (KBOP) Social Impact Bond (SIB). It investigates the impact of the SIB commissioned project on service provision and management, compared to the preceding fee-for-activity. The final evaluation report will be published on gov.uk in spring 2025.

Research Question

If and to which extent does the KBOP SIB service allow for enhanced person-centred support, compared to more traditional service arrangements?

One of the assumptions, underpinning SIBs as tool for public service reform, is that they might offer more flexibility and discretion at the frontline 'in exchange' for accountability for outcomes.

Peer-led Research Activities

The research was conducted through a series of workshops between October 2023 and June 2024.

The peer researchers consisted of a team of four KBOP service users, supported by the KBOP peer mentor coordinator, who was a former KBOP service user.

Key research activities included scenario-embedded interviews conducted by the peer researchers.

During a joint coding and data analysis workshop, a professional graphic recorder facilitated a live visualisation of the different support experiences (i.e. KBOP versus past services experiences) based on the emerging findings from the coding. During the live recording, the peer researchers were able to validate the terminology, clarify ideas or return to issues they had forgotten to bring up and come up with ideas for graphics symbolising the support experiences.

Your Thoughts

What changes are required to the way services are commissioned and/or delivered?

Who needs to be central in facilitating these changes?

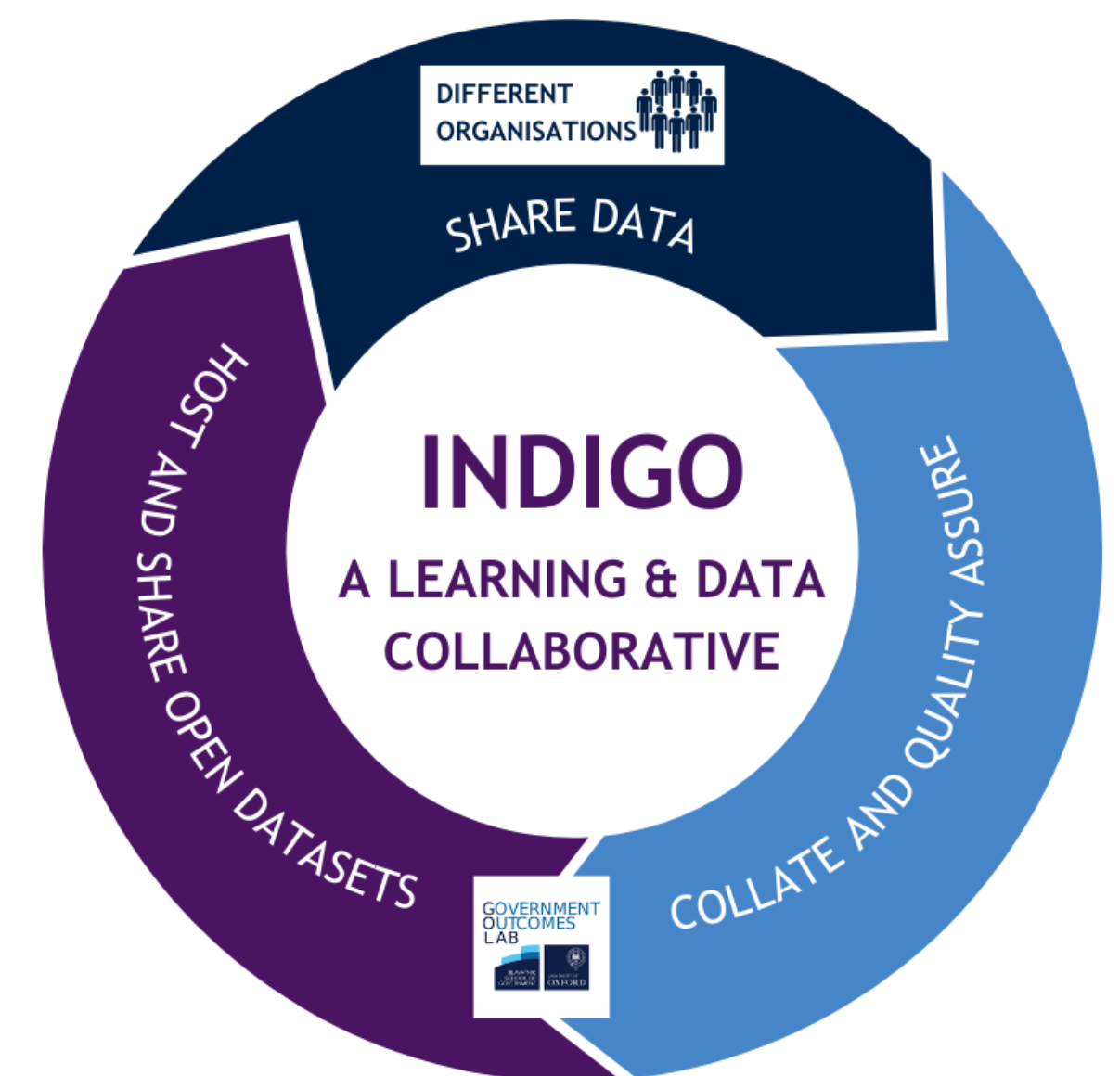
THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR DATA ON IMPACT AND GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES (INDIGO)

Srinithya Nagarajan and Juliana Outes Velarde.

Government Outcomes Lab, Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford.

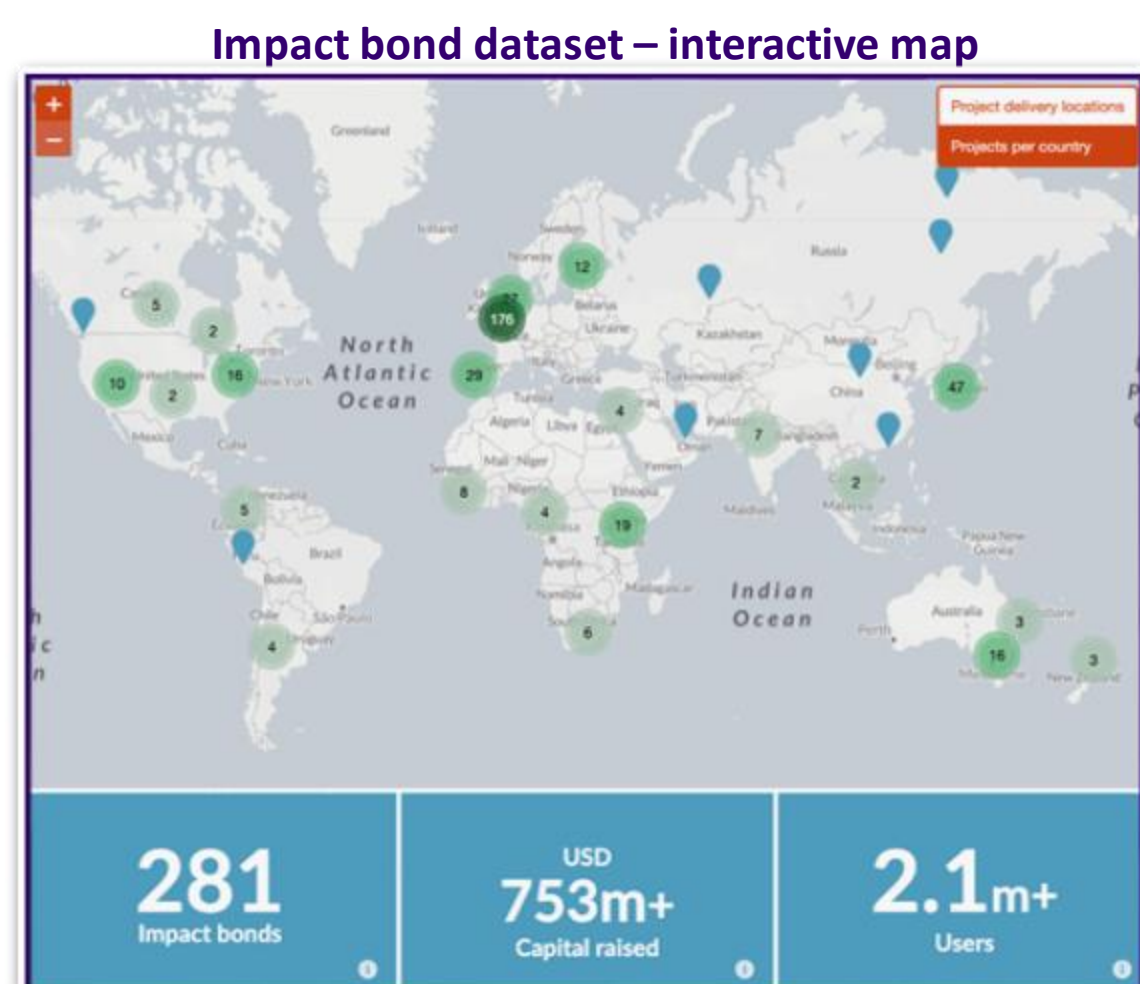
ABOUT INDIGO

- > INDIGO is a data and learning collaborative where different organisations share their data on voluntary basis with the aim of creating a series of open data assets and advancing our understanding of outcomes-based contracting.
- > The INDIGO initiative includes **community** activities, a **system** for sharing data, and various tools and datasets available as **open data** on the GO Lab website.
- > As an emerging data collaborative, we believe that helping more people share and use quality data will improve both the efficiency and effectiveness of these projects.

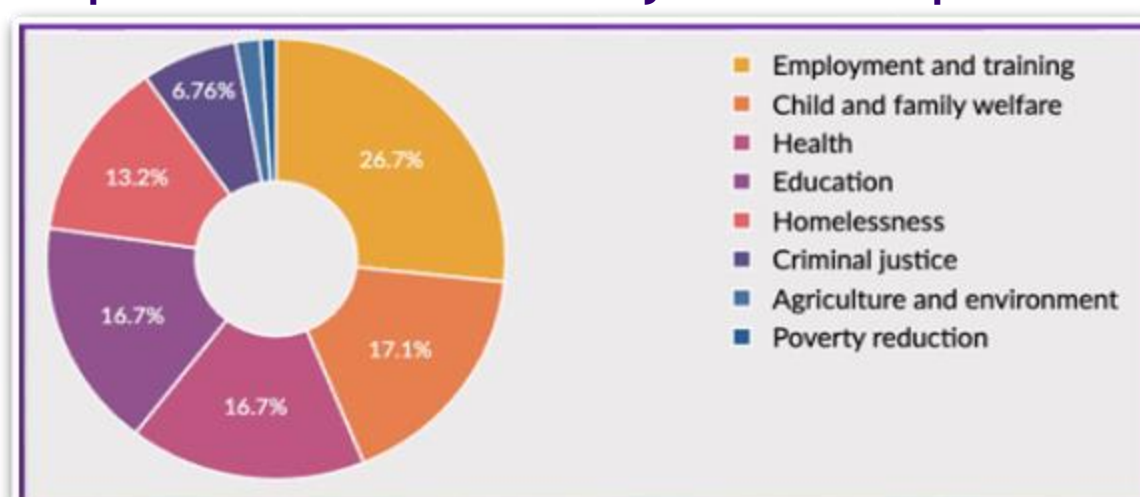


What have we achieved thus far?

- > The Impact Bond Dataset and the Pipeline dataset are examples of INDIGO's collaborative approach of sharing data to advance our knowledges of outcomes-based contracting.
- > The Impact Bond Dataset collects data on impact bond projects in their various stages of development from all over the world. The Impact Bond Dataset also includes Organisations Directory and Outcomes Fund Directory.



Impact bond dataset - Policy areas of impact bonds



- > The Pipeline Dataset collects data on upcoming outcomes-based instruments such as impact bonds, outcomes funds, payment-by-results projects, social impact incentives, social impact guarantees and market building programmes.

Pipeline dataset – Interactive map



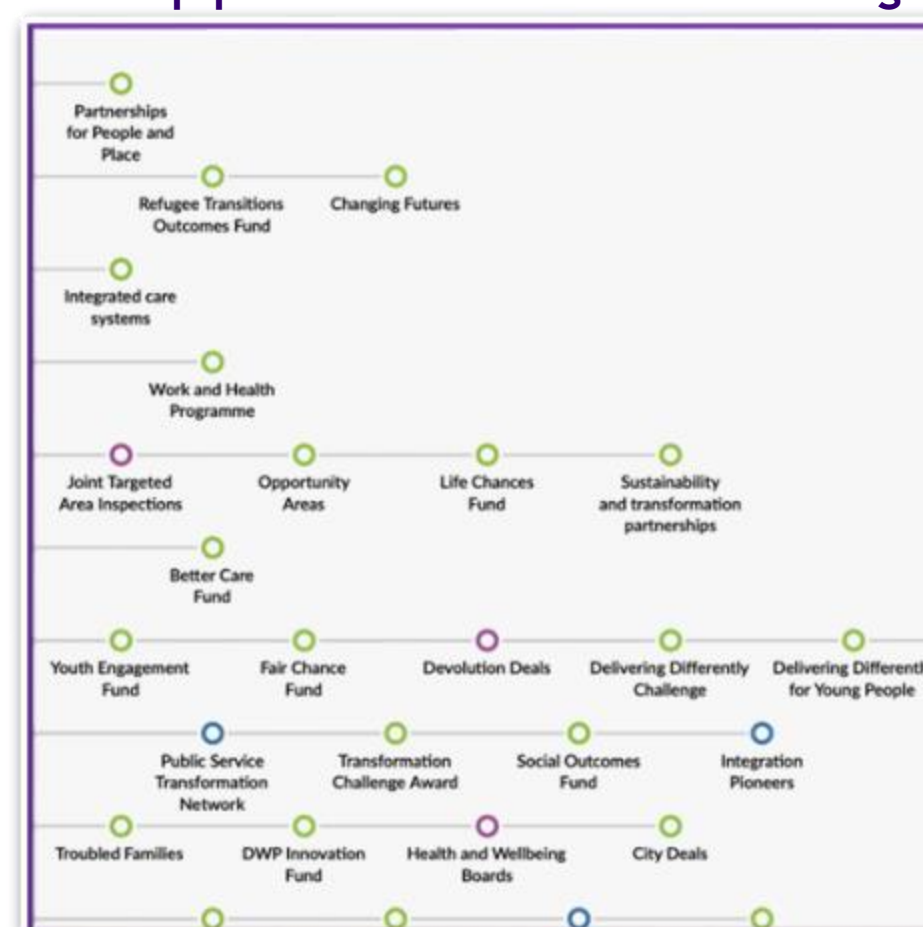
QUICK FACTS

- > Impact Bond Dataset hosts 281 impact bond* projects with a total of USD 753 million capital raised.
- > Our community of practitioners meet regularly to share learnings and contribute to debates in the field. We have hosted 12 quarterly Peer Learning Sessions and 6 bi-annual Hack and Learn Events.

Other datasets and tools in the spirit of openness and collaboration

- > Researchers from the GO Lab designed joined-up public services evidence navigator, where they share data on past initiatives where UK government attempted to join up public services

Joined-up public services evidence navigator



- > Our Systematic Review of Outcomes Contracts - Collaboration tool (SyROCCo), a machine learning prototype tool, developed together with the University of Warwick and Alan Turing Institute, helps practitioners and policy makers navigate a large database on evidence around outcomes contracts.

SyROCCo machine learning tool – Interactive map



Maintaining & sense-making: a global data steward model

- > We can't make sense of data if we don't understand the context where projects are delivered, and data is collected.
- > It is essential to have a diverse group of data stewards with regional expertise that can help the INDIGO community extract the right insights and lessons from the data that we host.

- > The Data Stewards actively engage with the community of practitioners of the region, provide feedback on the usefulness of the INDIGO data standards and propose changes when necessary.

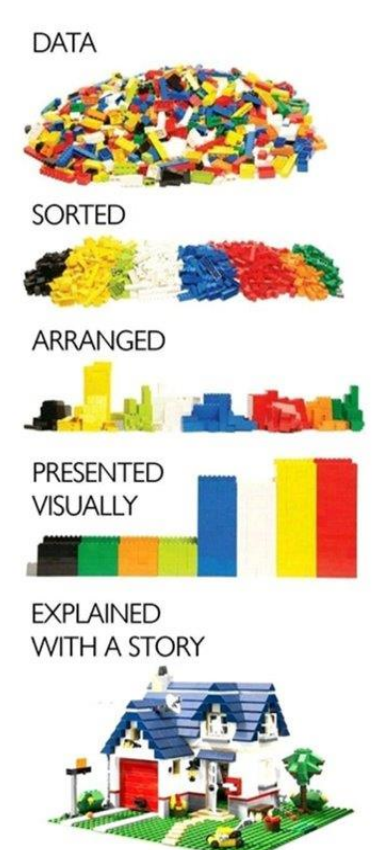


A distributed network of data stewards

What's next?

1. Telling a data-driven story

- > One of our key goals is to have more standardized data on outcomes achievement.
- > Data on performance may be challenging to understand and our goal is to work side-by-side with the community to build narratives around the data and tell a qualitative story to aid in the interpretation of data.



2. Building a comprehensive dataset on outcomes-based cross-sector partnerships

- > We want to create a larger dataset, that includes any cross-sector partnership with a focus on outcomes.
- > There are many key decisions, especially on defining 'cross-sector partnership with an outcomes focus, to be made and we hope that the community plays an active role in the process.

3. Finding a middle ground between 'open data' and 'no data'

- > INDIGO has developed "sandboxes" for those stakeholders that can't share their data openly (at least, not yet), but would like to share their data in a closed environment.
- > This will allow the GO Lab to share learnings and insights - without showing all the original data or using it for any other purpose.



LEARN MORE
ABOUT INDIGO

