

Social Impact Manager Case Studies: How Cooperation Schemes Work Across Europe



What is a cooperation scheme?

A structured interaction between organisations and community stakeholders to address a defined challenge, within which SIM participants contributed to design, coordination, or implementation.

In the **Case Studies Report** (hyperlink when available), we identified recurring patterns in real-life cooperation schemes in **Croatia, France, Austria, Greece, and Italy** and extracted transferable models.

Insights from 5 countries, 3 cooperation models, and participant-driven social impact projects



Roles of SIM Participants

- **Facilitator** to structure dialogue
- **Translator** aligns organisational and community perspectives
- **Analyst** identifies needs and gaps
- **Designer** shapes cooperation models
- **Coordinator** supports implementation



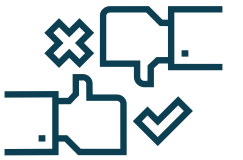
Enablers & Constraints

What Enables Cooperation?

- ✓ Clear organisational ownership
- ✓ Early alignment of expectations
- ✓ Dedicated coordination capacity
- ✓ Embedding cooperation into existing processes

What Constrains Cooperation?

- ✗ Ambiguity of roles and responsibilities
- ✗ Limited time and human resources
- ✗ Dependence on individual champions
- ✗ Complexity of multi-actor environments



Case Studies: Thematic Areas

Sustainability & Environment



- Circular Economy
 - Resource Management
 - ESG Processes

Health & Wellbeing



- Preventive Health
 - Accessibility
 - Awareness Campaigns

Social Inclusion



- Labour Market Integration
- Vulnerable Groups
- Service Access

Digital Inclusion



- Digital Tools for Accessibility
- Communication.

Organisational Transformation / ESG Governance



- Internal Governance
 - Stakeholder Engagement
 - CSR alignment

Transferable v Local Adaptation



Transferable Elements

- Stakeholder Mapping
- Facilitation Methods
- Embedding into Existing Strategies

Requires Local Adaptation

- Governance Structures
- Organisational Culture
- Resource Availability

Cooperation Schemes



Company-Led

- Anchored in corporate sustainability or ESG
- Clear internal mandate
- Strong continuity potential



Territory / Community-Led

- Led by municipalities, NGOs, and regional actors
- Multi-actor governance
- Strong community grounding



Organisational Internal

- Focus on internal governance and coordination
- Clarifies roles and processes
 - Builds long-term structural capacity

Key Takeaways

01

Cooperation succeeds when organisations and communities align around shared challenges and when someone structures the process. The **Social Impact Manager** plays the coordinating role.

02

Cooperation around social impact can start from companies, communities or organisations but it works best when roles are clear, stakeholders are aligned, and coordination is in place.