



Evaluation Report of the "Co-production of Complementary Public Local Currency for the Channelling of Social Benefits from Seville City Council to low income population, Spain

Project MedTOWN

Co-production of social policies with actors from the social and solidarity economy to fight poverty, inequality and social exclusion.

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ACRONYMS

CC: Complementary currency

SS: Social Services

SSE: Social and Solidarity Economy

PPC: Supplementary Benefits Programme

UTS: Social Work Unit

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

PP: Public Policy

COP: Co-production

IS: Social innovation

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

SBICs: Benefit and Common Interest Companies

CADE: Andalusian Centre for Entrepreneurship

COSITAL: Colegio Oficial de Secretarios, Interventores y Tesoreros de Administración Local (Official Association of Secretaries, Comptrollers and Treasurers of Local Administration).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objective and scope of the evaluation

The present evaluation aims to identify elements of learning and improvement in the development and implementation process of the Medtown Project Demonstration Action in Seville.

This Demonstration Action consists of the development of a Local Public Currency for the redistribution of disposable income to people with lower income levels in a particularly vulnerable area, the Cerro-Amate neighbourhood.

Given that this DA has not been able to be fully developed or to implement the complementary currency, the scope of the evaluation focuses, rather than assessing the degree of achievement of the different results proposed, on the factors that have played a relevant role and how to achieve significant learning that will allow us to strengthen the role of the actors of the Social Economy in the territory, as well as to advance in public-private co-production processes.

Project background

The institutional proposal of a Local Public Coin linked to the improvement of the redistribution of the disposable income of people with minimum resources, began in 2016 with the tendering of a minor contract by the City Council of Seville, for a "Feasibility Study" for this concept. The chosen location was the Cerro-Amate neighbourhood, one of the lowest income areas in Spain, where there was also a great demand for social aid in cash and in kind. This aid in the form of different types of benefits is provided by the Social Welfare Department of Seville City Council. This feasibility study was carried out by La Transicionera, an entity that has been part of MedTown as Local Trainer and at this moment as Local Researcher, having information and knowledge of the whole process with the Seville City Council, as well as the expertise on complementary, local and social currencies.

The aforementioned study analyses the administrative, legal, social, institutional and technological feasibility of a specific proposal, on the basis of projects underway in other places, especially the Ossetana currency in San Juan de Aznalfarache, a municipality near Seville, which, through the organisation Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz (ACPP), set up a system for paying social assistance to low-income people, usable in a local trade network through this local currency, the Ossetana.

The continuation of the feasibility report towards a local currency pilot project by the Seville City Council was oriented towards different possibilities, public service contracting, tendering by lot, direct subsidy, among others, but none of them were concluded, fundamentally for two reasons: firstly, because of the difficulty of modifying

administrative processes and procedures within the framework of the Social Welfare Department; secondly, because of the novelty of a proposal for the distribution of aid and subsidies through a tool about which nothing or very little was known at that time by the City Council, except for some novel experiences such as Ossetana, and others such as REC in Barcelona, or La Grama in Santa Coloma de Gramenet.

In this context, the MedTown project, promoted by ACPP, also the promoter of the San Juan Ossetano coin, was postulated as a real possibility to develop a pilot project that would allow the implementation of the local public currency, with the City Council as a participating entity and with the financial, technical and social support of the MedTown project.

Evaluation process and methodology

The evaluation of the Demonstration Action has been carried out taking into account the criteria defined by the OECD "Better criteria for better evaluation" to determine the value or importance of an intervention. For this purpose, key questions have been identified in each of the criteria to help us identify which indicators are relevant. These criteria are: Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability and Impact. For each criterion the following 4 dimensions have been identified: Public Policies, Social and Solidarity Economy, Social Innovation, Co-production; In this way we have obtained a matrix of indicators that relates criteria with dimensions, which has allowed us to identify key actors and tools for the collection of information and field work of the evaluation.

Specifically, they have been carried out for this evaluation:

- Personal Interviews with Social Actors in the Territory
- 1 personal interview with the Public Administration
- 5 Online surveys of social and commercial actors in the territory.
- In-depth interview with ACPP as promoter of the project
- In-depth interview with Clickoin as the project's technology partner
- 2 in-depth interviews with the pilot projects selected as beneficiaries of the Subgrants within the framework of the MedTown project.

This evaluation has focused on identifying the factors that have prevented the Demonstration Action from being completed, as well as inferring different paths or alternative proposals that could help the full development and success of future projects.

Main results

RELEVANCE > HIGH level

- The diagnosis of the economic and social situation of the intervention territory that justifies the design of the Demonstration Action.
- The administration has failed to overcome legal and administrative barriers and internal blockages.
- There are planned actions by the administration to facilitate the co-production of public policies.
- The necessary meetings have been held to ensure the implementation and smooth running of the Demonstration Action.

CONSISTENCY > HIGH level

- There are planned actions by the administration to facilitate the co-production of public policies.
- The social entities of the Cerro Amate district carry out initiatives that favour access to basic services and resources.
- The social actors of the territory develop projects and initiatives in collaboration.

EFFECTIVENESS > MEDIUM - LOW level

- The social actors have an interest in improving their capacity to act in the territory.
- Income redistribution is made possible by the relocation of the economy and the strengthening of local trade.
- Multiple factors have been found to hinder the achievement of results.

EFFICIENCY > MEDIUM level

- Significant process improvements have been identified although they have not sufficiently motivated the administration to overcome the obstacles and integrate them into the process.
- Improvements linked to agile management, reduction of time and processes applicable to other contexts have been detected.

IMPACT > MEDIUM - HIGH level

- The social entities present in the DP territory are committed to social innovation and the co-production of public policies.
- Technological barriers are an obstacle to the development of the DP in relation to trade and even for the beneficiaries of aid.

- Knowledge and experiences have been applied to other contexts and territories, promoting local currencies with similar characteristics.

SUSTAINABILITY > LOW level

- The DP has provided the associative fabric with tools and mechanisms for co-production, but it has not reached trade in the same way.
- Success factors for collective building with local actors have been identified, but there is no strategy for implementing them.

Key policy recommendations

Following the analysis and research, and relating the conclusions and lessons learned, we can establish a first proposal for policy recommendations aimed at favouring and promoting processes and initiatives for the co-production of public policies.

1- Making regulatory frameworks and procedures more flexible. It is necessary to open up proposals for real participation by local actors in the co-design, co-production and co-management of public policies. To this end, it is necessary to pay attention to the regulatory frameworks and specific areas where it is more possible to do so.

2- Identify key spheres or areas to integrate the SSE. There are other specific spheres or areas of public policy development where the social and solidarity economy is particularly relevant, such as support services for vulnerable groups, the care economy, among others. Perhaps identifying where the integration of the SSE is more feasible would give a new orientation to the design of new public policies.

3- Design a solid and secure social innovation ecosystem that allows the development of pilot projects, especially in projects with a relevant innovation or piloting component, which allows us to learn from the inside about the reality and problems of the administration when taking on projects of this type.

4- Strengthen the cohesion and joint vision between areas and, fundamentally, with the National Authorised Officers. A more systemic vision is needed to reinforce the joint vision, highlighting the importance in these processes of the nationally empowered: Secretariat, Intervention and Treasury.

5- Start with simple and accessible projects, in areas or fields that are closer in terms of advocacy and decision-making capacity, more feasible in their real implementation in terms of processes and actors or profiles involved.

6- Digitalisation and technology as a critical factor, ensuring that the technological aspect will not be a brake, obstacle or even rejection of the project, although the benefits and advantages of the project are evident.

INTRODUCTION

Brief description of the MedTOWN project and description of the Action in the country

Title: Co-production of subsidies from the Seville City Council to the low-income population living in the Amate neighbourhood, seeking to produce socio-economic impacts with the use of a complementary public currency (CC) for the empowerment and sustainability of the local economy.

The Demonstration Action consists of the design of the procedures and implementation strategies for the use of a complementary local currency (CC) to co-produce the organisation of the provision of financial assistance by community social services (SS) in the district of Tres Barrios-Amate in Seville. The model is based on the local currency proposal currently being implemented by the Applicant in the nearby town of San Juan de Aznalfarache, in the province of Seville, with the support of the Junta de Andalucía, represented by ASS2.

Objectives

The general objective of the demonstrative action is to explore and test the capacities of actors in the territory, especially those linked to the SSE, for the development of processes and tools aimed at the co-production of local public policies in a specific field of management and redistribution of municipal social aid and channelling of public funds.

As a development of this proposal for change, two fundamental challenges are addressed:

- On the one hand, to integrate certain elements of social and economic innovation in the competent Public Administration, in this case the Seville City Council, specifically in the area of Welfare and Employment.
- On the other hand, this demonstrative action seeks to increase the disposable income of the citizens of the Cerro-Amate neighbourhood of Seville, as well as the conditions for its redistribution, promoting circular economy approaches, social innovation, protection of the most vulnerable, ecology and care. It intends to do so by betting on social innovation formulas and by strengthening the existing public-private partnership through a model of co-production of municipal public spending strategies with local SSE agents and citizens.

Location: Cerro-Amate district of Seville.

Targeted social service to be improved: Channelling of social service benefits, and improvement in the Compensatory Benefits Programmes (PPC) of the UTS of Cerro-Amate.

Improvement of specific social services: New innovation components and tools are integrated in the management, allocation and distribution of nominal in-kind and cash benefits, focusing on speed of management and monetary recirculation of aid in the local environment and ecosystem.

Collaborating public authority: Ayuntamiento de Sevilla. Department of Social Welfare and Employment.

Target groups: Unemployed, low-income families, local businesses, commercial fabric.

Estimated number of direct beneficiaries/participants: The demonstrative action in Seville has been divided through two complementary lines: the first line was based on a public complementary currency associated with the management of social services aid, while the second on a commercial complementary currency linked to the strengthening of the local commercial fabric and the relocation of wealth to the local neighbourhood environment.

We can distinguish several beneficiary actors involved.

- On the one hand, there are those participating agents who build and facilitate the process and development of the demonstrative action as a co-production pilot. Institutional actors, social economy agents, local commercial agents, and even citizens involved in various processes of improvement of the neighbourhood and the local environment stand out as fundamental actors in this sense. These agents participate in community dynamisation and institutional interaction.

- On a second level, there are the beneficiary agents who participate as recipients of aid, including people with certain access requirements, as well as the specific commercial and professional environment of the territory, which includes both trade and professionals.

As regards the specific field of local public money in social services, the quantification of beneficiary entities and persons is based on the following data:

- The beneficiaries of the grants. At the start of the process, the proposal was that some budget items related to social services would be converted into local currency, amounting to 80,000 euros, increasing annually to 120,000 euros in 2025. For this volume of support, the number of beneficiaries would be approximately 300 in 2021 and 500 in 2025.
- Professional users and companies adhering to the local currency management system.

Using the same phases, it was estimated that the number of member companies in 2021 would be 10, rising to 30 in 2025.

As far as the proposal for a commercial currency is concerned, the data are as follows:

- Individual users of the commercial circuit: 50 people from 2022 and 200 people in 2025.
- Professional and commercial users of the commercial circuit: 20-30 in 2025. 15,000 in 2022, increasing to 60,000 in 2025.

Estimated number of indirect beneficiaries: As indirect beneficiaries we can highlight the following:

- District social services and their technical staff.
- The commercial fabric of the district.

Current situation:

Neither of the two complementary currency proposals, the local public one associated with social services, and the commercial one, could be implemented, although all the necessary legal, technological, administrative and economic elements have been developed.

In summary, we can highlight the following elements that have been key to the impossibility of developing these tools.

1- Proposal for a local public currency based on social services.

In this case, the main factor has been related to the institutional people, the Seville City Council, with the following elements being key:

- Existence of institutional barriers of at least two types:
 - Legal and budgetary security. Although participation in the project was approved in the City Council Plenary, giving the green light to the start of the project, there has been a strong rejection by the national authorities

(secretariat, treasury and intervention) of the figure of the EDE (Electronic Money Entity) as an intermediate figure managing the local currency itself, even though this role was played by areas of the City Council itself, and legal documents have been presented that support this formula, as well as other experiences where it is used for similar objectives. This insecurity has also affected the budget that could be destined to be converted into local currency, given that a specific process is necessary, with a special Current Account as a back-up, among other processes.

- Processes and procedures. The process of implementing an initiative such as this entails the specific budget allocation of specific items currently included in the budget of the Social Welfare Area, such as the PPC (Supplementary Benefits Programme) and other non-monetary items. Reallocating certain items that could be converted into local currency implies modifying the processes of granting and awarding certain batches of products among current suppliers, which would reach beneficiaries through exchange with local currency. This process has not been developed internally, although different alternatives have been evaluated. As in the previous case, no alternatives that could remove these obstacles were assessed by the City Council's Intervention Department.
- Effect of COVID and impact on employment and social welfare. The arrival of the COVID meant a radical change in the legal security of certain procedures, as modifications, changes and new budget reallocations were activated as a matter of urgency given the emergency of the situation. Specifically, different measures were implemented to promote local consumption through certain economic actors, such as the Red Cross, La Caixa, Mercadona and others, which used similar tools to deliver basic necessities to the most vulnerable or needy people. COVID's impact on the area of Social Welfare and Employment was significant, as in addition to the increase in support needs and lack of budget, the technical team was overwhelmed and collapsed by the situation. Given the emergency situation, neither the Administration nor the actors involved took into consideration the possibility of promoting a pilot proposal within the framework of the MedTown Demonstration Action that could complement the work carried out by Social Services.
- Contagion effect of the situation in San Juan de Aznalfarache with the Ossetana coin, under judicial investigation. In addition to these two factors, there is a lawsuit against the San Juan de Aznalfarache Town Council for alleged irregularities in the process of awarding and running the Ossetana coin, which led to its operation being paralysed. It is currently still inactive as the legal process is still open. This factor has been relevant at a time when, after the COVID, an attempt is being made to reactivate the implementation of the local

public currency. The political decision of the City Council was not to continue with the next steps until the legal proceedings against the San Juan City Council and the Ossetana Coin had been successfully closed without political repercussions, demonstrating that the process and adjudication offered the necessary legal and institutional security.

- Uncertain political processes in the face of changes in the government team and elections. The internal changes in the city's government team, mainly the mayor's office and internal movements within the party, made it inadvisable for the City Council to continue with a project that could be used as a weapon of war by other political adversaries, and which was already accumulating significant obstacles within the City Council itself, such as the nationally empowered.

In view of this situation, and in order to take advantage of all the technical development, processes, and approach to the social and commercial fabric of the neighbourhood, the option of initiating the analysis for the development of a commercial currency in the same territory is proposed.

2- Commercial currency.

The team behind the project decided to create a commercial local currency in the hope that the city council would join the project in the future and finally channel social aid through it. From here, the action strategy focuses on the social and commercial articulation around the local currency app, Sevilla Pay, in order to have a base of entities and users that can test the application and give it legitimacy with a view to the public presentation and official launch.

The commercial currency is constituted as a euro-backed currency in which any natural or legal person can exchange euros for the currency itself, which can be found in the commercial establishments and professional services attached to the programme.

Trade currency has not been possible due to a number of key factors:

- Based on the analysis and fieldwork with local stakeholders, there are some challenges that need to be addressed for the project to be successfully implemented. For example, some benefits of joining the local currency, such as loyalty, do not appeal to businesses with established and loyal customers. To counteract the habit of shopping in large stores or on the Internet, a campaign to promote local consumption in the neighbourhood is considered necessary.
- On the other hand, the use of a mobile application is seen as a barrier to the project, as the target population is largely older people who have been paying in cash all their lives and may not have a credit card. In addition, many

merchants have limited technological knowledge and interest, and some do not have an in-house device, which could be a further barrier.

- Finally, although there are experiences with social vouchers by some churches and NGOs in the area that could facilitate the implementation of a tool such as SevillaPay, some of these experiences have not yielded good results, which has generated a certain degree of mistrust. Therefore, these issues need to be addressed for the successful implementation of the project.

After the fieldwork and the process of information, presentation and community and commercial dynamisation carried out in the territory, this possibility is ruled out, although we consider it particularly relevant to systematise or extract key elements of the process in order to apply the lessons learned in other territorial contexts in the same city or even in later phases in neighbourhoods that meet certain relevant characteristics identified.

In relation to this process, a first element to highlight would be the weakness of local agents and the SSE and the limited capacity to lead or promote social innovation processes and projects such as the one proposed, in a territory with the characteristics of the Cerro Amate District.

Diachronic description of the action (including milestones with indicative timeframe)

The phases and activities designed for the implementation of the public local currency are presented below, with a description of the most relevant aspects and circumstances for its development.

For the development of the proposal, 6 specific areas are defined to be developed throughout the planning period designed by ACPP, as shown in the table below. We highlight the most relevant milestones throughout this period:

May 2020. Date foreseen for the approval by the Governing Board of the City Council's participation in the MedTown project. In "Annex 1: Letter to the City Council - Implementation steps", a detailed list of the requirements previously agreed verbally with the City Council can be found.

December 2020. On 16 December 2020, the public presentation of the project and the proposed currency was made, which was attended by the councillor Juan Flores as well as the director of the District and the CADE (Andalusian Centre for Entrepreneurship) technician and several delegate traders. From this first presentation meeting, and backed by the signed agreement, work began on the launch and implementation of the currency through various channels.

December 2020. On 23 December, the agreement between ACPP and Seville City Council was signed, allowing the development and implementation of the currency to begin.

January - April 2021. Meetings have been held with the Social Welfare and Employment Area, with different areas of Social Services of the City Council, with the UTS of Cerro Amate, with the CADE of the area, with the responsible of the district, etc. All these sessions and meetings were aimed at activating the specific actions to define the different elements necessary for the implementation of the project, especially those referring to the types of aid to be converted into local currency, as well as the process of opening an Operating Account in the payment system through the DTS.

During this period, specific consultations were launched with the Treasury, Intervention and Secretariat of the Seville City Council, responding to the doubts raised by certain procedural and legal elements, without achieving a positive result.

For this period of consultations and meetings, the MUSOL Foundation carried out an in-depth study on the legal implications of the implementation of a complementary currency with the proposed characteristics, establishing as the main conclusion the feasibility of deployment by the Administration. This report is attached in the Annexes.

March 2021. Launch of the National Workshop, training sessions and practices oriented to "Building transformational projects in the neighbourhood". The design of the programme is shown in "Annex 2: National Workshop Training Design". This programme is relevant because it tries to bring together in one space the local actors who will play a leading role in the process of support and development of the local currency itself. This programme aims to facilitate and bring together co-production

strategies for the collective creation of transformative projects. In "Annex 3: National Workshop Report" you can see the participation, contents and results of the programme in the neighbourhood".

April 2021. Change of strategy by the project team. In "Annex 4: Strategy of the Seville Demonstration Action" it is stated:

"The defamation campaign launched against the town council of San Juan de Aznalfarache has paralysed the political will in the town council of Seville to continue with the development of the plan on a temporary basis. These circumstances make it necessary to rethink the way in which the currency is to be implemented, and the following options are proposed:

1. Stall the development of the currency: Danger: non-implementation of the project, loss of the "momentum" generated at the National Workshop, and the expectations and hopes of local stakeholders.

2. Launch a "commercial" currency

3. Find another municipality willing to do the pilot test to deploy the coin. Danger: the same as in option 1, as we would need to reformulate the project and negotiations with the new municipality are likely to take a long time.

From these options, the decision was taken to **launch the "Commercial Currency"**, having developed the technical and technological operation, as well as the entire communication, marketing and contact campaign with local actors. The launch date is set for September 2021, designing the whole process of fieldwork and development.

May 2021. Presentation of the National Workshop projects, and first test and trial of the commercial currency. In the "Annex 5: Final National Workshop Session" held on 13 May 2021, the presence of part of the City Council team linked to the development of the local currency is proposed, being David Pino, Director of Innovation, the one who finally makes the planting of the Commercial Currency of the Quarter.

June 2021. The deployment of the commercial currency begins, as detailed in "Annex 6: Community Intervention Calendar for the commercial currency", which details the whole process of work in the neighbourhood, especially with social and commercial actors, associations and groups of traders to sound out the proposal for the implementation of the currency. This deployment is designed to carry out specific actions from June 2021 to September 2022.

January 2022. Annex 7: Final intervention report" sets out the work carried out from June to December 2021, concluding that:

*"Although new strategies and actions were established to overcome this unfavourable diagnosis by the dynamisation team, the project team finally decided to **stop the project due to the poor prospects of success of the commercial version of the currency.***

Evaluation process and methodology

Following the document "Base report on the concepts, dimension, and key elements for the evaluation and framework for transferring knowledge of demonstrative actions," at this point, we include, along with the 6 evaluation criteria, the 4 relevant components in the project framework.

Each evaluation criteria represents an important element for consideration:

- Relevance: Is the intervention doing the right things?
- Coherence: How well does the intervention fit?
- Effectiveness: Is the intervention achieving its objectives?
- Efficiency: How well are resources being used?
- Impact: What difference does the intervention make?
- Sustainability: Will the benefits last?

The components to be developed are the following:

- The role of SSE as a key actor in the territory and in institutional processes: SSE
- Innovative public policies within the framework of assignment of benefits addressed by the Administration, referring to the allocation of monetary and in-kind economic aid: PP
- Social innovation as a differentiating element: SI
- The co-production process: POPs

For the evaluation of the Demonstrative Action, we went deeper into each of the 6 criteria and 4 components to define a first set of specific indicators (from 1 to 16).



RELEVANCE:

Have the economic and social conditions of the territory been taken into account as a real need detected during the design of the intervention and the AD?

Are there any evidence of clear processes being implemented by the reference administration (politicians, officials, technical staff involved, etc.) to facilitate the co-production of public policies?

- Social & Solidarity Economy > 1 # of reports, research, interviews conducted with key actors and agents
- Public Policies > 2 # of legal questions/issues identified and resolved
- Coproduction > 3 # of coproduction actions proposed within institutional planning, even outside the territory
- Social Innovation > 4 # of coordination meetings for design and implementation

COHERENCE:

Are there any actions by the actors involved that develop, complement or reinforce coproduction and social innovation elements?

- Public Policies + Social Innovation > 5 # of coproduction proposals defined by the local administration

- Social & Solidarity Economy > 6 # of actions carried out by civil society to improve access to basic services
- Coproduction > 7 # of projects developed in collaboration between actors in the territory

EFFECTIVENESS:

How has the co-production of public policies within social services been developed and facilitated?

- Social & Solidarity Economy > 8 # of key agents who have developed their participation capacities in the territory
- Social Innovation > 9 # of identified elements that influence the improvement of the redistribution of available income

EFFICIENCY:

Has the project been carried out "economically"?

Have the results been developed "on time"?

Have process improvements related to agile management, time reduction, and process management been identified?

- Public Policies > 10 # of process improvements identified
- Social Innovation > 11 # of acquired know-how applicable to other contexts and territories

IMPACT:

Has the capacity of local actors to be aware of the need for social innovation processes improved?

Have technology and process barriers been overcome by the actors?

Has a pilot initiative model been generated that allows for adaptation to other contexts?

- Co-production > 12 # of specific co-production actions in the territory
- Social & Solidarity Economy > 13 # of identified and overcome barriers
- Social Innovation > 14 # of applications of key components in other territories, contexts or areas

SUSTAINABILITY:

Has the role of participating local actors been strengthened through new mechanisms and tools?

Have conditions been generated to succeed in the co-construction of policies in sensitive areas such as subsidies and monetary aid within social services?

- Social & Solidarity Economy > 15 # of actions designed by local actors in a self-managed and participatory manner
- Co-production > 16 # of success factors identified for collective construction with local agents

	Social & Solidarity Economy	Public Policies	SOCIAL INNOVATION	CO-PRODUCTION
RELEVANCE	1	2	4	3
COHERENCE	6	5	5	7
EFFECTIVENESS	8		9	
EFFICIENCY		10	11	
IMPACT	13		14	12

The evaluation process and methodology has combined interviews and meetings with key actors with the documentation and compilation of reports and other bibliographic resources to respond to the indicators used for each evaluation criterion.

The evaluation process took place from May to July 2023, the last month being devoted to the drafting of this report.

For the development of the research, the following have been carried out:

Personal interviews to Social Actors of the territory

- 1 personal interview to the Public Administration
- 5 online surveys to social and commercial actors of the territory
- In-depth interview to ACPP as project promoter
- In-depth interview to Clickoin as technological partner of the project
- 2 in-depth interviews to the pilot projects selected as beneficiaries of the Subgrants within the framework of the MedTown project

At the same time, informative sessions have been held with the Diesis Network entity as coordinator of the Evaluation and Impact of the DP in order to resolve all the doubts necessary to carry out this evaluation process under the conditions required by Medtown.

FINDINGS

RELEVANCE

Conclusion 1: The DA has had a HIGH level of relevance.

The social and economic conditions of the territory have been taken into account in the design of the DP, and on the other hand, the Administration has implemented processes that facilitate the co-production of public policies. Therefore, the design of the DP tries to respond to the needs identified in the territory and the Administration is working on the co-production of public policies that also benefit the needs of the population in the territory where the

intervention has been carried out, including local actors, associations, businesses and other manifestations of Civil Society.

Question 1

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Relevance	Have the economic and social conditions of the territory been taken into account as a real need detected during the design of the intervention and the DA?	1. Reports, research, interviews with key players and actors	SSE, PP	5

Conclusion 1.1: The different reports and interviews carried out provide a diagnosis of the economic and social situation of the intervention territory that justifies the design of the DP.

The social agents of the Cerro Amate district have valuable information on the needs that affect both the population and the territory. Some of these entities, such as the Entrelindes Platform, drew up a Comprehensive Intervention Plan in one of the most disadvantaged areas of the district in 2013. To this day, they are still working together with the City Council on the demands and proposals of the citizens, focusing on the necessary initiatives for urban improvements, economic and cultural revitalisation and social and employment programmes.

In addition, this question has been documented with the Feasibility Study for the implementation of a local and public currency that the City Council contracted for the Cerro - Amate District. In this study, a wide-ranging social and economic analysis of the area was carried out with the participation of organisations with deep roots in the field, such as the Asociación Rompe tus Cadenas (Break your Chains Association).

There are also other studies carried out by the City Council itself in which the needs of the area are identified and included, such as the Local Plan for Intervention in Disadvantaged Areas, in which organisations, entities and social agents contribute both in the detection of needs and in the construction of proposals for action included in the Andalusian Regional Strategy for Social Cohesion and Inclusion (ERACIS).

In relation to the commercial fabric of the area, the diagnosis of the situation of small businesses provided by CADE and the studies carried out by the E-Común Association

in its feasibility study on the implementation of a local and public currency in the Cerro-Amate district, confirm the need for the DP in the area.

We highlight the following reports and studies concerning the relevance of this Demonstration Action.

- 1- Comprehensive Intervention Plan
- 2- Feasibility study for the implementation of a local and public currency for the Cerro - Amate District.
- 3- Local Plan for Intervention in Disadvantaged Areas
- 4- Andalusian Regional Strategy for Social Cohesion and Inclusion
- 5- Diagnosis of the situation of the CADE's smallest child

Question 2

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Relevance	Are there any evidence of clear processes put in place by the reference Administration (politicians, officials, technical staff involved, etc.) that facilitate the co-production of public policies?	2- # of doubts / legal / juridical questions identified and solved	PP	4
		3- # of coproduction actions planned within the framework of institutional planning, including outside the territory.	COP	11
		4- # of coordination meetings for design and implementation	YES	5

Conclusion 1.2: All technical, legal and legal uncertainties to start the roll-out of the Local Currency have been resolved, although the administration has not been able to overcome the legal, administrative barriers and internal blockages to allow the DP to go ahead.

Despite having been provided with favourable legal and technological reports, the Administration has not had sufficient impetus, especially in the areas of social welfare and intervention, to launch the local currency once the legal and administrative doubts have been resolved, due to a question of uncertainty and fear of a rebound effect. These circumstances are linked to other legally challenged initiatives that are a reference for the DP.

In various meetings held with the political actors involved, La Transicionera, ACPP and Clickoin have provided reports with recommendations and proposals for improvement in order to carry out the DA successfully and with all the necessary legal, administrative and technological guarantees. The main ones are set out below:

Legitimation:

1. Is a municipality entitled to introduce a local currency?

The report prepared for Ubiquat establishes that a municipality is entitled to implement a local currency, provided that the legal requirements are respected and the corresponding regulations are complied with. With regard to the valid payment method for its implementation, the report highlights that both payment institutions and e-money institutions are valid, although it is argued that the e-money institution provides greater flexibility.

Moreover, as mentioned above, the legal report prepared by the MUSOL Foundation on the legal feasibility of the introduction of a local currency by the public administration is perfectly feasible.

2. What form of payments could be valid for roll-out?

Regarding the roll-out of local currency, the report suggests that this should be done through a staged process, starting with a small group of merchants and consumers, and gradually expanding as it proves feasible and effective.

In addition, the report also addresses the issue of fast-track payments, suggesting that a system of fixed cash advances be used to meet urgent social needs. Such a system would allow payments to be made immediately, without the need to wait for prior approval of the expenditure by the competent body.

3. Implementation - How should the roll-out be done?

According to the report for Ubiquat and MUSOL, there are different alternatives for the

implementation of a local currency One option is the creation of a public service, which could be managed directly by the municipality or by a specific entity created for this purpose. Another alternative is the contracting of services to professionals, such as technology providers or e-money providers.

In either case, careful planning and the definition of a clear set of rules and procedures for the operation of the local currency is required. For example, the rules for the operation and use of the local currency, both in its use by the municipality and its acceptance by users, must be established.

In addition, the rules for control, monitoring and inspection of the operation of the local currency, including accounting and control procedures, should be established. These rules should be clearly drafted by specialists in each field.

As for the roll-out of local currency, the report suggests that this should be done in a phased manner, starting with a small group of merchants and consumers, and expanding gradually as its feasibility and effectiveness is demonstrated.

Nimble payments - How can we speed up certain types of retail payments?

To speed up the process of small payments, the fixed cash advance mechanism is an effective solution, as mentioned in the report for Ubiquat. This mechanism consists of the City Council giving a fixed amount to each area or department, which is used for minor expenses during the month. It avoids the process of authorising each petty expense and streamlines the payment process, resulting in greater efficiency and speed in the use of the City Council's resources

This mechanism can be implemented in different ways, depending on the needs and particularities of each municipality. For example, a maximum limit can be set for each expenditure or a total limit for each department. In addition, the department or area must account for the use of the advances at the end of the month and the municipality can adjust the amount granted according to the expenses incurred in the previous month.

It should be emphasised that the use of fixed cash advances should not be considered as a method to avoid auditing of expenditures or to allow misuse of City Hall resources. It is important to establish a proper control and monitoring system to ensure that expenditure made with fixed cash advances is justified and complies with established regulations and procedures.

Conclusion 1.3: There are planned actions by the administration to facilitate the co-production of public policies.

In the Seville City Council's Master Plan for Social Innovation for Employment there are up to 11 pilot experiences both inside and outside the territory of the DP which are at different stages of development:

- 1 Torreblanca Social School of Hotel Management

- 2 Hytasa Circular Economy Industrial Centre
- 3 Recovery of the Távora Theatre
- 4 Emvisesa's Plan for Employment and Activation of premises
- 5 School of arboriculture, agro-ecology and gardening
- 6 ALARGAESENCIA Project
- 7 Public Parking Social Network
- 8 Research to create neighbourhood cooperatives in housing renovation and other services
- 9 Cohousing Senior
- 10 Centro de Mayores Polígono Sur
- 11 CAI Platform

Conclusion 1.4: The necessary meetings have been held to ensure the implementation and smooth running of the DP.

The meetings have taken place at three levels:

- 1) Internally within the administration itself
- 2) In a coordinated manner between the Administration and the different DP driving agents (ACPP, Clickoin, La Transicionera).
- 3) Among the driving forces without the involvement of the administration

Internally, as stated in the last interview held with the Administration, it is indicated that:

Throughout the development of the project, various meetings, encounters and requests have been made with different agents, especially with the Treasury and Intervention of the City Council, for legal and economic issues, as well as with the Cerro Amate District.

We highlight the following:

- Meetings with the Social Welfare Team to identify key aspects of the proposed batch development, budget items and time planning.
- 3 consultations with the City Council's Comptroller to check the legal certainty of the process.
- Consultation with the Treasury of the City Council for the adaptation of the electronic means of payment, through the registration of the City Council

with a DTS (Electronic Money Institution) account. This was not understood by the treasury.

Numerous meetings have been held in a coordinated manner between the Administration and the different DP driving agents, while between the driving agents without the participation of the Administration we can say that contact and work has been continuous and stable over time since its beginnings.

COHERENCE

Conclusion 2: The DP has had a HIGH level of coherence.

The City Council's Master Plan for Social Innovation for Employment includes extensive proposals aimed at the development of public policies complementary to the DP, with innovation and co-production actions and programmes. Social actors are highly involved in the tools developed for dialogue with the Administration, such as sectoral roundtables, agreements and programmes for the development of specific actions aimed at income redistribution and/or economic support for the population of the Cerro Amate district.

Question 1

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Coherence	Are there any actions by the actors involved that develop, complement, or reinforce elements of co-production and social innovation?	5- # of co-production proposals defined by the local administration	PP + IS	11
		6- # of actions carried out by civil society to improve access to basic services	SSE	6
		7- # of projects developed in collaboration between actors in the territory	COP	7

Conclusion 2.1: Existing co-production initiatives have been taken into account to strengthen relations between the Administration and the SSE.

As mentioned above, there are various pilot experiences that indicate a commitment to co-production by the Administration. These proposals are aimed at generating employment from elements of social innovation.

- 1 Torreblanca Social School of Hotel Management
- 2 Hytasa Circular Economy Industrial Centre
- 3 Recovery of the Távora Theatre
- 4 Emvisesa's Employment and Activation Plan for Premises
- 5 School of arboriculture, agro-ecology and gardening
- 6 ALARGAESENCIA Project
- 7 Public Parking Social Network
- 8 Research to create neighbourhood cooperatives in housing renovation and other services
- 9 Senior Cohousing
- 10 Centro de Mayores Polígono Sur
- 11 CAIS Platform

These projects have been developed by the administration taking into account the needs and possibilities for job creation and welfare improvement in specific groups and territories.

Conclusion 2.2: Social entities in the Cerro Amate district carry out initiatives that favour access to basic services and resources.

5 social entities of the Cerro - Amate District with a strong presence in the territory (Rompe tus cadenas, Fundación Acción contra el hambre, Asociación Cima, ADIMA and La Casa de Todos) cite concrete examples of initiatives that enable the population they serve to access basic services and resources. Some of these initiatives are:

- 1 Training and e-skills courses to improve employability
- 2 Access to training and educational resources that improve the relationship with the school
- 3 Social care services for people at risk of social exclusion or at risk of social exclusion
- 4 Substance and non-substance addiction prevention programme for children and families

- 5 Support for the socio-occupational integration of drug addicts and their families
- 6 General information for accessing resources available in the neighbourhood

In the Cerro Amate district there are more than twenty social entities active in the territory that work in various lines of action: education, health, childhood, women, addictions, prevention of matrimony, attention to immigrants, employment. Social integration, etc. and all of them, in one way or another, facilitate access to basic services and resources. In addition to offering certain services and resources, these entities are a bridge between the population and the Administration.

Conclusion 2.3: Social actors in the territory develop collaborative projects and initiatives.

Five social entities present in the territory that carry out initiatives and projects in collaboration with other key actors were interviewed. Some of these collaboration spaces include the Administration, being places from where co-production actions are proposed.

- 1 Community Employment Boards
- 2 Bureau for Children and Adolescents
- 3 Entrelindes Platform
- 4 Collaboration agreements with companies and entities for socio-occupational integration.
- 5 Vives Emplea Saludable Programme.
- 6 Programme "Yo también puedo", developed by La Casa de todos in collaboration with the AAVV Antonio Machado.
- 7 La Utopía Social Centre managed by AAVV Parque Estoril

EFFECTIVENESS

Conclusion 3: The DP has an INTERMEDIATE level of effectiveness.

The DP has made it possible to sound out and test the capacities of the actors in the territory for the development of processes and tools aimed at the co-production of public policies with a local scope and has made it possible to identify numerous

elements that have an impact on the improvement and redistribution of income among the actors involved.

In this sense, the orientation of the project was not only to implement a proposal, but also to achieve a demonstration effect and generate significant learning within the framework of a novel and complex proposal. However, numerous obstacles have been detected which have resulted in a perception of effectiveness that is below what can be deduced from the proposed indicators.

Question 1:

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Effectiveness	How has the co-production of public policies been developed and facilitated within the framework of social services?	8- Capacities for participation in the territory developed by key actors	SSE	NA
		9- # of elements identified as having an impact on improving the redistribution of disposable income	YES	3

Conclusion 3.1: The social actors have improved their capacity to act in the territory through specific proposals.

It is clear that there is a high level of interest on the part of the social agents in improving their capacity to have an impact on the territory, as they actively participate in the training proposals developed for this purpose. A total of 32 people enrolled in the Training of Trainers National Workshop designed by the Medtown Project, which, among other objectives, sought to reinforce the capacity to have an impact on the territory and to bring the participating social entities closer to the keys to co-production. The aim of this training cycle was to improve the quality, financing and impact of the proposals, the development of communication and institutional advocacy strategies and the budget allocation for the projects, as well as the identification of the keys and differential values of the proposals.

Five proposals were received for financial support from Subgrants, where co-production initiatives, among other things, were evaluated.

Conclusion 3.2: Income redistribution is made possible by the relocation of the economy and the strengthening of local trade.

As already shown in the Feasibility Study for the implementation of a local public social currency, the channelling of aid through a local currency favours the relocation of the economy and the strengthening of local commerce. Both results would contribute to the redistribution of income in the Cerro - Amate District.

Another important issue pointed out in the same report refers to the "multiplier effect" that occurs in later phases when the channels of exchange and circulation are extended to form a supply network between the merchants themselves. According to estimates made by the European Digipay4growth project, this amount could be as high as 30%

In addition, based on the similar DP experience in San Juan de Aznalfarache and Cambria mentioned above, key improvements have been identified in three areas:

1. The legal certainty of the circuit. Hence the emphasis on the legal adequacy of action, as is evident from the legal reports. The adoption of the e-money regulatory framework is the main decision taken in this respect. The definition of the payment circuit as an instrumental service and not as a public service is the second decisive decision, as it enables collaboration with private law entities through market procurement or the establishment of collaboration through an agreement, when the public interest prevails over the profit motive on the private side.

2. Democratic public governance, which focused on the importance of the co-production of public policies in the framework of social services.

3. The potential for transformative innovation, with an emphasis on improving the redistribution of disposable income, based on the assumption that:

- They can help create more local jobs: When people use local currencies to buy goods and services, the money stays in the local economy, which helps create more jobs. This is because businesses are more likely to hire local people when they know that the money they spend will be spent back in the local community.

- They can help reduce poverty. Local currencies can help reduce poverty by providing a way for people to earn and spend money even if they do not have access to

traditional banking services. This is because local currencies can be used to buy and sell goods and services without the need for a bank account.

- They can help build community. Local currencies can help build community by encouraging people to buy from and trade with local businesses and individuals. This can create a sense of shared ownership and responsibility for the local economy.

Conclusion 3.3: Multiple factors have been found to hinder the achievement of results.

At the meeting held for the joint evaluation of the DP, the Administration highlighted the following obstacles:

In relation to coordination between the Administration and the actors involved:

- Difficulty on the part of the actors to adapt to the forms and ways of complying with the requirements throughout the whole process, from the presentation, formulation, justification, etc. A lack of assumption of individual responsibility on the part of the actors is clearly detected on the part of the City Council. This situation also affects relations with the SSE and SMEs. There is no shared responsibility.
- A drop in the level of the management teams of all the actors is detected, which leads to confusion, lack of clarity in the calls for funding and difficulties in coordination between the actors involved.

Lack of project orientation and systemic view.

- The different areas or services are only in their own sphere and do not take a broader view of the project. This has happened from social welfare to treasury and intervention.
- Transformation processes do not affect one area, because even if they are oriented towards/from a specific area, the change is nevertheless systemic.
- Without this orientation, the difficulty of coordination by areas and budgets becomes apparent, as they are individualised for each area and actor. There is a lack of a global vision. Work by excel and by watertight compartments. In addition, the coordination role is overloaded, as hierarchies and decision-making processes are evident, making it impossible to work in any other way.

Lack of understanding in specific thematic areas with national habilitators:

- Difficulty of approaching and translating terms into a common language with national officials, with the aim of reaching agreements as they are public officials in charge of guaranteeing legality and efficiency in the economic-financial management of local entities in Spain.
- Confusion in intervention work. From this area, political expediency is included as elements of decisions when they should only focus on economics and legality. In projects with an important component of innovation or processes, complex procedures are included to hinder development.

Little application of specific methodologies for innovation projects, such as the Mission Methodology:

- Missions is a theory developed by Italian economist Mariana Mazzucato that proposes an economic policy approach based on setting long-term goals and encouraging innovation and public-private collaboration to achieve them. The idea behind Mazzucato's Missions is that by setting clear and ambitious goals, resources and energies can be mobilised towards innovation and progress, and a greater impact on society can be achieved.
- Europe has just launched 5 missions: climate change, cancer, smart cities (0 emissions), water sustainability, fertile soils. There is none for Slums, which is where the DP would be included.
- Such a methodology for innovation and co-production projects would allow the establishment of a specific framework on which to work on a proposal with freedom and capacity on the part of the actors.

Lack of non-budgetary intervention mechanisms. Projects in which the city council or areas do not intervene financially, but serve as a catalyst to facilitate the processes and promote them.

On the other hand, from the DP's experience, some of the risks that have hindered the achievement of results are described in more detail in the Roadmap document: the roadmap that was elaborated in the framework of the ENI CBC MedRiSSE project.

1- Dealing with conservative local bureaucratic systems. As indicated by the administration, the area of Social Services seems to be an area that is less open to innovation.

2- Facing political scrutiny and opposition. As will be elaborated in the lessons learned, this has been a major factor hindering the development of the DP.

3- Facing rigid regulatory frameworks. In the case of the DP, intervention has been an impediment to the innovation that this project entailed.

4- The trade's own distrust of the Administration due to its malpractice in other situations unrelated to the DP.

5- The digital divide of both the business sector and the population receiving aid. Although actions have been carried out to make the population eligible for social aid literate, the business sector in the Cerro Amate District is not in the best digitalisation conditions to guarantee the success of the DP.

EFFICIENCY

Conclusion 4: The DP has demonstrated an INTERMEDIATE level of Efficiency.

A large number of process improvements have been identified and positive lessons have been learned from the DP experience, but these have not been integrated and implemented. The intervention did not achieve the results, nor were the results achieved financially. However, it can be said that the local and digital complementary currency initiative in the district of Cerro Amate was developed in an innovative way and with the objective of improving the provision of local public services in a more effective and transparent way and that the learnings, once socialised, can allow similar results to those expected to be achieved in Seville to be addressed in an economical and agile way.

Question 1

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Efficiency	Was the project carried out "economically"? Were the results delivered "on time"?	10- # of Improvements identified in processes	PP	19

Conclusion 4.1. Significant process improvements have been identified although they have not sufficiently motivated the administration to overcome the obstacles and integrate them into the process. The project could not be deployed.

Nineteen improvements have been identified, grouped into five blocks:

- 1- Reduction of bureaucracy required for each aid measure
- 2- Increase end-user satisfaction
- 3- Focusing public spending on local commerce
- 4- Re-utilisation of city council resources in activities with higher added value
- 5- Lower environmental impact

The benefits associated with each actor involved in the process are detailed below: City Council, LULUCF, beneficiary and trade.

Improvement identified	City Council	UTS	Beneficiary	Trade
Reduction of bureaucracy required for each aid measure	Reduce the volume of paperwork and redundancy of signatures and futile activities, allowing resources to be focused on more urgent activities.	Freeing LULUCF from bureaucracy by allowing them to carry out social intervention and family accompaniment.	Increase aid effectiveness by facilitating access to the most needy users. Immediacy of aid	Channelling users' social spending towards local commerce and simplifying and speeding up procedures to collaborate in municipal programmes.
Increasing end-user satisfaction	Reduction of visits claiming unwarranted aid	Increased motivation of LULUCF as their work is focused on social care rather than on aid processing	Aid is targeted to the most needy users and thus reduces frustration with misdirected aid.	Spending is more staggered and more natural.
Focusing public spending on local commerce	Increased revenue from tax collection and improved evaluation of municipal social policies	It facilitates the monitoring and traceability of public aid expenditure.	User awareness on the benefit for local trade	Increased turnover and business volume, increasing recruitment
Re-utilisation of council resources in higher value-added activities	Increased social initiatives, fundraising and other higher value-added activities resulting in the effectiveness of public intervention.	Focus on monitoring support and increasing social promotion of families at risk of exclusion.	Increased sense of institutional support	User loyalty in local commerce. Stimulation of the economy and creation of additional income for local residents.

Reduced environmental impact	Improves environmental sustainability by eliminating paper and favours relocation of supply networks	N/A	Improved quality of life. Reduces distances for supply.	Local supplier support

The Administration acknowledges that the DP entails a clear reduction of work in administrative procedures and time. It recognises that all the room for improvement at these levels is documented, including the associated costs, but this does not seem to be sufficient motivation to tackle the remaining obstacles.

In the last meeting with the political actors involved, some causes were identified that led to the project not being developed in a timely manner. Some of them are listed below:

1. The political, technical and administrative moment in the framework of the Seville City Council did not suit the DP. Perhaps something more limited and accessible, closer and linked to the area of Employment and Social Innovation would have been simpler.
2. The very idiosyncrasy and complexity of the Social Welfare area of the City Council. Although it is the most relevant and coherent area with specific policies to support vulnerable groups.
3. The pandemic as a major factor that interrupted the project in the middle.
4. An infringement of the area that caused it to collapse at a time when it was most needed.
5. The very complexity of the project, which focused on the beneficiaries of the aid and not on trade.
6. It could have been approached from the area of Employment and Innovation, a less complex area with a simpler project idea, which could have been more easily branched or scaled up.
7. To have a first test internally so that in the start-up all actors can clearly see the processes, needs and the value it brings.

Question 2

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Efficiency	Have process improvements related to agile management, reduced timeframes, and process management been identified?	11- # Know-How acquired applicable to other contexts and territories	YES	N/A

Conclusion 4.2: Improvements linked to agile management, time and process reduction applicable to other contexts have been identified.

The feasibility report for the implementation of a local social currency for the channelling of social aid details different relevant elements that could be extended to the DP, providing improvements at different levels of processes and procedures. Likewise, the comparative studies carried out by ACPP in relation to the Ossetana currency in San Juan de Aznalfarache support the same conclusions.

Some of these relate directly to economic benefits:

- Opportunity costs in administrative management
- Revenues generated during the circulation of the Currency
- Revenues derived from the methodology of the "Local Public Expenditure Multiplier".

In particular, these benefits would have a positive influence on:

- Reduction in the time taken to manage administrative procedures.
- Reduction of waiting times for beneficiaries of Social Services benefits.
- Reduction of waiting times in the collection of cash aid or financial amounts of aid in kind by the trade.
- Transparency, traceability and speed in the management of public expenditure.

We can affirm that the experience and knowledge acquired from the DP in Seville has been applied in an agile and economical way by ACPP to the Cambarica currency project in Cantabria. Of these it is worth highlighting:

1. Deepening the understanding of the regulatory framework for the reinforcement of legal certainty, building on the knowledge generated in the Seville DP.
2. The detailed study in the initial analytical report, which, in addition to defining the context very precisely, deploys a proposed algorithm for calculating the local multiplier itself.

IMPACT

Conclusion 5: The DP has had a MEDIUM - HIGH level of impact.

A training course was held within the framework of the DP to teach the keys to co-production. Social entities are open to social innovation, and this is demonstrated by their actions, but small businesses do not make a commitment in this sense. Trade in the area is traditional and not very innovative, and even has significant technological barriers that have not been overcome during the development of the DP.

However, numerous elements for replication, adaptation and improvement have been identified and developed.

Question 1

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Impact	Has the capacity of local actors to be aware of the need for social innovation processes improved?	12- # of specific co-production actions on the ground	COP	11

Conclusion 5.1: The social entities present in the DP territory are committed to social innovation and the co-production of public policies.

As mentioned above, 32 social organisations attended training sessions within the framework of the DP to test and improve the advocacy capacity of their actions. Two of these organisations were awarded grants under the ENI MEDtown programme for the development of co-production initiatives that will be evaluated as pilot projects later in this report. However, the entities were already using different tools for dialogue with the Administration in which spaces for co-production and social innovation were

provided. Some examples are given in the 5 interviews conducted with the most prominent organisations in the area:

1. Vives Emplea Saludable Programme
2. Programmes in coordination with the Social Services in the area.
3. Participation in intersectoral roundtables
4. Entrelindes Platform
5. Children and Youth Bureau
6. Women's Association Platform
7. Socio-labour insertion agreements
8. "I can do it too" programme

In addition, 3 others are included in the City Council's Social Innovation Programme in the Cerro - Amate District:

9. Research to create neighbourhood co-operatives in housing renovations and other services.
10. Hytasa Circular Economy Industrial Centre
11. Recovery of the Távora Theatre

Question 2

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Impact	Have technology and process barriers been overcome by the actors?	13- # Number of barriers identified and overcome.	ESS	2

Conclusion 5.2: Technological barriers are an obstacle to the development of the DP in relation to trade and even for the beneficiaries of aid.

During the DP, the lack of technological skills of small businesses was noted and the opinion of small businesses in this regard was recorded, with the following being highlighted:

- The use of a mobile application is often seen as a handicap of the project, as the usual clientele we are talking about is an ageing population that has been paying in cash all their lives, not even with a credit card. In addition, the

shopkeepers themselves show little technological knowledge/interest, and many of them do not have a company mobile device.

At the same time, and as will be seen in greater depth in the Evaluation of the pilot project "I can do it too", the population of the Cerro Amate District that may need support to access basic resources and services has high rates of digital illiteracy, being the main obstacle detected during the DP.

However, in order to resolve this situation, various social entities, together with the Administration itself, have set up various digital literacy programmes, and also offer advisory services for carrying out administrative procedures online.

One of the programmes developed within the framework of the project has been launched to reduce the digital divide of the population eligible for social assistance. We are referring to the "I can do it too" programme developed by Asociación Casa de Todos.

On the other hand, there may be many viable options for overcoming digital divide situations, such as cards with printed QR codes that can be used as an alternative to mobile phones or similar substitutes to address contexts with little or no internet services.

In summary, to address the digital divide, improvements have been made in two lines of intervention:

- User training
- Technological simplicity for the trade and the user

Question 3

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Impact	Has a model for a pilot initiative been generated that could be adapted to other contexts?	14- # of applications of the key components in other territories, contexts or domains	YES	13

Conclusion 5.3: Knowledge and experiences have been applied to other contexts and territories, promoting local currencies with similar characteristics.

1. The local currency La Cambarica, in Cantabria

2. The Local Currency of Santa Coloma de Gramenet, La Grama, in which the entire legal part of the guide is built on the MedTOWN reports.

It should be noted that ACPP, together with ARCOLAB of the University of Florence, has also shaped the Roadmap MedTOWN_MedRiSSE, Piloting socially innovative public welfare programmes: MedTOWN local digital complementary currency, a guide for the replication of the experience of the Seville DP, oriented to the Mediterranean region as a whole. This guide contains 13 key points to be taken into account for replicability:

1. Openness to social innovation
2. Social context of public-private collaboration
3. Political will and leadership capacity
4. Legal and institutional framework
5. Social services programmes channelling financial aid
6. Human resources to develop the project, both within the Administration and outside it, a partnership.
7. Organisations and actors: local business, SSE sector, social entities, technology operator, legal and economic experts, etc.
8. Ability to network with different stakeholders
9. Studies on the social and economic conditions of the territory
10. Digital infrastructure to implement local currency
11. Basic infrastructure for economic operators
12. Service providers in local trade
13. Framework regulatory framework for the use and management of local complementary currency

SUSTAINABILITY

Conclusion 6: The DP has INTERMEDIATE - LOW Sustainability

Although the social fabric of the Cerro Amate District is strong and open to social innovation by participating in co-production actions, the commercial fabric is vulnerable, traditional and not very innovative. Trade as one of the main actors has not been strengthened by the DP. The Social Services in the framework of monetary aid and subsidies have not successfully opened up to the social innovation proposed by the DP.

We consider the process of demonstration and learning to be relevant, which leads us to question and put forward some specific proposals linked to both the administration and the local actors in the territory.

Question 1

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Sustainability	Has the role of local stakeholders been strengthened through new mechanisms and tools?	15- # of actions designed by local actors in a self-managed and participatory manner	SSE	2

Conclusion 6.1 : The DP has provided the associative fabric with tools and mechanisms for co-production, but has not reached trade in the same way.

The DP required a trade commitment to innovation, which, not being accompanied by mechanisms and tools that would facilitate its adhesion, was distrustful and had difficulties for the technological innovation required by the DP. The commercial currency was not sufficiently well received within this sector, a key element for the DP. Nor did the Social Welfare Department of the City Council make a clear commitment to gain the confidence of this sector and did not provide the necessary support to enable them to participate with guarantees of success.

We have already mentioned some of the actions that have been implemented by social entities under the co-production approach: digital literacy and labour insertion agreements. We are referring to the "Vives Emplea" and "Yo también puedo" programmes. There are other co-production initiatives that have involved business actors, such as the project for the recovery of disused factories, which in the territory of the DP have been: "Recovery of the Tetaro Távora" and the "Mushroom cultivation" company in the Hytasa business area.

Question 2

Criteria	Question	Indicator	Element	Target level indicator
Sustainability	Have the conditions been created for successful co-construction of policies in sensitive areas such as subsidies and cash	16- # of success factors identified for collective building with local actors	COP	6

benefits within the
framework of social
services?

Conclusion 6.2: Success factors for collective building with local actors have been identified, but there is no strategy for implementing them.

Beyond the results of the project, in an evaluation meeting held at the end of the DP, the Administration identified some elements of value to be integrated into co-production policies:

1- Importance of the construction of the narrative. Complementary currencies and other alternative economy measures have been successfully promoted. It is known what it is and what it is for.

2- New terms have been incorporated into the language: quality of life, social innovation, etc.

3- Alliances have been created and strengthened. There is sympathy for the new narrative.

4- Social and relational capital has been created, through networks and connections that have served to promote other social innovation proposals, even at international levels.

At the same time, some trade-related issues have been identified that would need to be assessed in order to strengthen co-production capacity:

5- Importance of modernising and strengthening small businesses and SMEs.

6- Training and the need to introduce social innovation in the commercial sector.

Lessons learnt

After the experience of setting up the DP, we can draw the following lessons:

1) Choosing the right territory, taking into account not only the needs of the population, but also the social and economic context. In a previous analysis, it was already determined that it would have been necessary to work on the articulation of small businesses, which were scattered throughout the territory and lacked cohesion. The vulnerability of local commerce is clear after COVID-19, with part of this fabric having disappeared and those that were able to maintain themselves through their own

efforts being in a state of recovery. A trade that was already not very innovative and digitalised, was not open to the proposal as would be expected in a project of these characteristics.

2) Promote the values and development of the SSE in the territory of action. The SSE is not yet deployed in the territory. There is a lack of initiatives and actors that could host a project of this dimension. There is still work to be done in promoting the SSE. The actors involved are not part of the SSE, they are traditional local businesses with the handicaps mentioned above. This invites reflection on the part of the networks and platforms linked to the SSE on the capacity in this territory and at city level.

3) To stimulate a commercial currency pilot and to have guarantees of success and acceptance by the trade before channelling aid through the currency. It would have been necessary to dynamise a commercial currency that had been operating successfully in order to be able to give it in a second phase a social meaning as the DP intended. Trade has been reluctant to this proposal because of previous experiences such as the social bonds that did not work properly.

4) The Administration's commitment must include other areas and national officials. Treasury and Intervention have been agents that have hindered the DP and have not been actors involved in this project. In this sense, the Administration demonstrates its lack of coordination with other areas and they work independently. In this sense, they are rigid structures that are not open to the innovation required by the DP.

5) Work on legal and administrative feasibility together with the administration. In this sense, the administration has not been involved in the search for a legal feasibility that meets its needs. Although the feasibility reports endorsed the possibility of carrying out the DP on the part of the Administration, the latter has not taken on and integrated the operational measures into its operation. In this sense, the administration has not developed its own regulatory framework for the use and management of the local complementary currency.

6) A vision that goes beyond political short-termism is essential for the implementation of a project such as this. A priori, the administration is open to social innovation and this is demonstrated in its local plans and strategies, which included a favourable feasibility study for the implementation of a complementary local currency which, in addition, is reinforced by other more exhaustive legal studies that endorse the competence of the City Council to create a project of this nature. The progress of the project was compromised because the experience in San Juan de Aznalfarache, a benchmark for the DP in Seville, was challenged by the opposition, so the project was blocked due to the local government's concern and fear of receiving the same criticism

and actions from its opponents, at a time of critical political agenda with the municipal elections approaching.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE PILOT PROJECT

Project "I can do it too". Asociación la casa de todos.

The "I can too" project aims to provide individuals in situations or at risk of social exclusion with limited digital skills with the necessary knowledge to bridge the digital divide. Weekly sessions, both group and individual, have been conducted to provide residents of the Cerro - Amate District with the digital knowledge needed to confidently engage in online communication, appointments, and procedures with public institutions, as well as job searching, obtaining online certificates, and general handling of electronic devices.

In addition, a group of volunteers from the "Antonio Machado" Neighborhood Association in the "Polígono Sur" District have received training to acquire knowledge in this field and be able to pass it on to the association's users. This creates a true network of action, collaboration, and support within the community, enabling the development and improvement of the quality of life in both vulnerable districts.

Additional information on the project is provided in Appendix 1.

Overall assessment of the criteria

RELEVANCIA

Conclusion 1: The project has had a HIGH relevance.

The project has taken into account in its design and intervention issues such as the low level of education of the target population, the language barrier of immigrants and the difficulty of access to technological devices.

COHERENCE

Conclusion 2: The project has a HIGH coherence.

There are other actors that carry out actions that promote social and labour insertion and there is joint coordination with all of them: Acción Laboral, Andalucía Orienta, SAE and SEPE. In the training sessions, the main focus is on how to access and operate with

them through technological devices. In other words, socio-occupational integration requires a technological mastery that the beneficiary population does not master, and this is why this project has been designed.

EFFECTIVENESS

Conclusion 3: The project has an INTERMEDIATE effectiveness.

Although having technological skills is a prerequisite for accessing employment integration resources and services, it is not an exclusive determining factor in achieving this, and other complementary interventions should therefore be carried out to facilitate full socio-occupational integration.

IMPACT

Conclusion 4: The project has had a HIGH level of impact.

This project has worked in collaboration with the Antonio Machado del Sur Neighbourhood Association so that the same training has been provided both to the professionals and volunteers who work there and to the beneficiaries in the Cerro Amate District. Polígono Sur is a neighbourhood with common socio-labour characteristics and with this collaboration, the neighbourhood association will be able to replicate the project with the people in its community.

The workshops have enabled the population to be able to communicate with the Administration and with integration companies, networking with other entities that provide resources and services to improve employability and have managed to overcome the technological barriers of the population assisted.

SUSTAINABILITY

Conclusion 5: The project presents an INTERMEDIATE sustainability.

Although it has been possible to reduce the digital divide and promote autonomy in the use of new technologies, there are still major challenges such as the availability of resources, socio-economic and cultural barriers. The beneficiary population has learned new mechanisms and tools that facilitate their socio-occupational insertion, but these are not sufficient measures to guarantee equal opportunities.

Project "Promotion of entrepreneurship and the social economy among students at secondary schools in district V of the city of Huelva". PRECOSOL, S. Coop. And.

This project aims to promote a process of social innovation involving different public and private agents in the city of Huelva: educational centers and PRECOSOL as the project leader, and various entities from REAS in Huelva, such as Desatando Ideas and Traperos EMAUS, as well as the Andalusian Center for Business Development Support. The project focuses on promoting plural economic education and social entrepreneurship in one of the most disadvantaged districts in the city of Huelva, District V. The specific objectives are:

- Foster critical economic analysis among secondary education students in District V regarding their daily decisions on consumption, savings, investment, and entrepreneurship. The goal is for them to become aware of the impacts that these decisions have on society and the environment.
- Improve employment integration rates by promoting, advising, and supporting social entrepreneurship. In fact, District V is characterized by having high rates of youth unemployment.
- Contribute, through the possible implementation of social entrepreneurship initiatives by students, to solving some of the socio-cultural and environmental problems in District V.
- Provide teacher training in entrepreneurship and social economy in these schools so that this initiative can be implemented in future academic years.

Detailed information on this project is provided in Annex 9.

Overall assessment of the criteria

RELEVANCIA

Conclusion 1: The project has had a HIGH Relevance.

Zone V of Huelva is one of the most conflictive areas of the city, where the level of unemployment among young people is one of the highest. The intervention developed is considered very relevant to offer the youth population alternatives and new visions on how to do economy and build new social bases.

COHERENCE

Conclusion 2: The project has had a HIGH coherence.

Precosol works on a regular basis with REAS, above all with entities in the Huelva area. There is an Expert Course in Social Economy and specialisation diplomas in Solidarity Economy and Social Entrepreneurship, which are degrees awarded by the University of Huelva. There are also several entities belonging to REAS that are responsible for the promotion of SSE and social innovation. The CADE is also located in the territory.

EFFECTIVENESS

Conclusion 3: The project has had a LOW Effectiveness.

In the interview held with the forerunner of this project, the difficulties in the development of the training were recognised, among which the following stand out:

- Training sessions were held until March because the students were on internships after that. Not all the target population was reached as originally planned.
- Teachers have not been sufficiently involved and I cannot cover all the planned sessions.
- There was an opportunity to present some innovation proposals that were not taken up by the students because they were disconnected from the training process when the internship started.

IMPACT

Conclusion 4: The project has had a MEDIUM impact.

Based on this experience, a university course of 3 ECTS in virtual format has been created, however, in order to reach the young public, it would be necessary to get the teaching staff more involved. The entity that has carried out this project considers that the topics addressed have been introduced for the first time to both teachers and students, and to improve the impact it would be necessary to continue developing initiatives such as these. The pupils have shown interest in general, but there have been varying degrees of involvement on the part of the pupils.

SUSTAINABILITY

Conclusion 5: The project has shown LOW sustainability.

The project has brought the teachers of the two centres where the intervention has been carried out closer together. In addition, a training course has been generated especially for them, so that they can pass on this knowledge to their own students.

However, the format used requires identified improvements for its sustainability, such as:

- Include this training in the curriculum, trying to ensure that this knowledge is taught in a complementary way to the training they already receive.
- Teacher involvement should be higher, for which specific training for teachers has been designed.
- Take into account the training process itself where this intervention is inserted in order to better coordinate the workshops and the time required.

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1- Weak Public Innovation Ecosystem

Having identified clear projects and processes for co-production initiatives, there is still no correlation with the real possibilities of successful and widespread implementation. The structure of the local administration does not facilitate the development of this type of social innovation projects, local actors are not clear about their advocacy and public management capacity. It is a weak innovation ecosystem with critical points that faces many obstacles for the development of initiatives that go beyond conventional and tested public policies. In this sense, we have found:

- Highly motivated individuals within the administration but with little capacity for advocacy at the institutional level
- Rigidity of processes and regulations for the promotion of social innovation
- Lack of space and models for innovation with economic, administrative and legal security

To this reality we must add the specific context of local actors. Although there are specific actions promoted by the different actors in the territory, the mutual and close relationship between the administration and the local actors is scarce. The relationship is based on claims and demands for services and improvements, but a solid and coherent proposal linking the actions of the actors with effective co-production has not materialised as such.

Moreover, the Social Economy as such is not representative, it has no identity and no capacity to have an impact on the territory.

2- Very ambitious and complex project at the wrong time.

Alongside the acceptable effectiveness and efficiency of the demonstration action, we find at the same time that the social services environment has been collapsed before, during and after the pandemic. This has made a clear proposal for implementation unfeasible, even with the significant improvements it would have brought. It has come up against administrative, economic, political and procedural obstacles that could not be overcome in the absence of a secure and robust ecosystem for fostering innovation.

Furthermore, the project has been affected by the emergency situation of COVID and by the legal process to which the San Juan City Council and the Ossetana currency are subjected.

It is identified that in the face of a complex project with major implications, the obstacles are greater than if the proposal had been in an area closer to employment and innovation, the area of reference with the project within the City Council.

In the case of the public policy proposal linked to social services aid, two conclusions are relevant: firstly, the lack of capacity to integrate an innovation process in a very complex situation (COVID) and in a very collapsed area; secondly, the difficulty of separating aid and items in the budget.

3- Technology and digitisation as a barrier to entry

Technology and innovation remains a major barrier to access, especially in neighbourhoods with specific needs such as Cerro Amate. From civil society, to businesses and organisations, there is little scope for incorporating specific improvements, especially if technological skills or new devices are needed. These are proposals that would fit better with solid and tested processes, already implemented and easy to implement in the territory. They are not "early adopters" for innovation projects.

4- A clear step-by-step proposal for implementation

A comprehensive impact and scaling proposal has been developed that is enabling the implementation of social innovation projects in other contexts and territories, thanks to the work carried out in MedTown.

In this sense, the normative and legal framework, the improvements at the administrative and process level in the framework of aid management, as well as the support and accompanying technology have been developed. We understand that this work carried out for the project will be very useful for other similar proposals.

5- Lack of co-production culture

Social innovation initiatives in the territory will be difficult to sustain without a continuous social dialogue, led by the administration, and including the social and commercial fabric as the backbone. Although keys to success for collective construction have been identified, they have not yet been consolidated, they are still in an incipient phase, and need to be strengthened.

It is also relevant to highlight the weakness of the SSE as a transformative agent in the territory, without organized structures or presence, impact and incidence in key spaces for co-production processes.

Policy recommendations

1- Co-production. Making regulatory frameworks and procedures more flexible.

It is necessary to open up proposals for real participation of local actors in the co-design, co-production and co-management of public policies. To this end, it is necessary to pay attention to the regulatory frameworks and specific areas where this is most possible.

Although various and numerous public-private co-production proposals have been identified, some of them with actors from the Social Economy, it has also been detected that they are projects that allow little room for manoeuvre for both the administration and the other actors.

The administration's legal and budgetary frameworks are rigid and not very mobile, tending to sideline projects that go beyond the institutional normality. When attempts are made to transfer improvements or work proposals in this type of project, led by the administration, they encounter difficulties and impediments that make their development complex.

To this end, it seems relevant to identify complementary formulas to achieve greater real and shared involvement.

Some of these have been identified in the course of the research, such as, for example, external management by the City Council or non-budgetary intervention.

2- SSE. Identify key domains or areas to integrate the SSE.

It is necessary to make visible the value of the Social Economy as an impact actor. The lack of presence and strength of the SSE in the territory makes it difficult for it to be a key actor. There is no representative organisation as in other territories, nor is there a capacity for access and advocacy. The closest thing to the SSE are social organisations with a profile of demands rather than joint construction. The Administration gives very little space to the SSE as a local actor. Reinforcing the value of the SSE in the territorial framework requires an administration that believes in this value, a complex element in a rigid and conservative structure. Currently, the SSE has a very limited capacity to promote and lead impact processes and projects in a territory such as the Cerro Amate District.

The SSE needs to work on forms of representation and presence in the territories in order to strengthen its capacity for advocacy and impact proposals. The commercial fabric, which is traditional and not very innovative, is particularly relevant.

However, there are other areas or specific areas of public policy development where the social and solidarity economy is particularly relevant, such as support services for vulnerable groups and the care economy, among others. Perhaps identifying where the integration of the SSE is more feasible would give a new orientation to the design of new public policies.

3- Social innovation. Design a solid and secure social innovation ecosystem that allows the development of pilot projects.

In projects with a relevant innovation or piloting component, it would be necessary to design and define how to enter the administration, through an "Entry Manual" or "Implementation Proposal", knowing from the inside the reality and problems of the administration when taking on projects of this type.

The creation of Sandboxes in public innovation projects could be a possibility to carry out innovative actions and proposals in a controlled and secure environment, which would allow public entities to experiment with new solutions and technologies by establishing clear rules and limitations that help to minimise the risks associated with the implementation of these new ideas and technologies.

Furthermore, this ecosystem should allow the participation of specific actors and be able to offer guarantees and tools for the achievement of the objectives.

4- Public Policies. Strengthen the cohesion and joint vision between areas and, fundamentally, with National Entitlements.

The rigidity of the administration and the bureaucratic structure means that the different areas or services are only in their field and do not take on the project from a broader perspective, as has happened from social welfare to treasury and intervention.

Transformation processes do not affect one area, because even if they are oriented towards/from a specific area, change is systemic. Without this orientation, the difficulty of coordination by areas and budgets becomes evident, as they are individualised for each area and actor. Each one has its own and there is no global vision. Work by excel and by watertight compartments. In addition, the coordination role is overloaded, as hierarchies and decision-making processes are evident, making it impossible to work in any other way.

In addition to this more systemic vision that reinforces the joint vision, it is important to highlight the importance in these processes of the national authorities: Secretariat, Intervention and Treasury. In this sense, it is necessary to facilitate processes with COSITAL, bringing together and translating terms into a common language in order to reach agreements that allow support for social innovation projects within the institutional framework.

5- Public policies. Start with simple and accessible projects.

This project has been identified as complex and difficult to implement given certain circumstances, such as the collapse of the Social Welfare area, especially during the COVID, as well as the legal and administrative difficulty, which implied certain consultation and approval processes, which did not arrive.

In this sense, it is worth highlighting two key elements that have put a brake on the initial deployment and which merit reflection by the administration: firstly, the capacity to address social innovations in the area of social welfare; secondly, the process and tools for the distribution of economic aid to beneficiary groups.

For this reason, it is important to choose projects in areas or fields that are closer in terms of advocacy and decision-making capacity, as well as simpler in their actual implementation in terms of processes and actors or profiles involved.

In this way, although the impact could be less, goals are being clarified and brought closer by integrating different innovation projects on a smaller scale, but with positive and defensible results.

6- Public Policies. Digitalisation and technology as a critical factor.

Finally, it has been detected that technology has been a relevant factor, especially within the framework of neighbourhood commerce. In this sense, we consider it relevant to identify the level of technology and its acceptance prior to the implementation of the project, matching the needs of the project to the technological reality of the territory, ensuring that the technological aspect will not be a brake, obstacle or even rejection of the project, although the benefits and advantages of the project are evident.

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APPENDIX 1- EVALUATION OF THE PILOT PROJECTS.

Project "I can do it too". Asociación la casa de todos.

RELEVANCIA

Criteria	Question	Indicator	FV
Relevance	Have the economic and social conditions of the territory been taken into account as a real need detected for the design of the intervention?	Report and studies	Stakeholder interviews and form

Conclusion 1: The project has had a HIGH relevance.

The project has taken into account in its design and intervention issues such as the low level of education of the target population, the language barrier of immigrants and the difficulty of access to technological devices.

COHERENCE

Criteria	Question	Indicator	FV
Coherence	Are there actions on the part of other actors involved that promote socio-occupational integration?	IIReport and studies	Stakeholder interviews and form

Conclusion 2: The project has a HIGH coherence.

There are other actors that carry out actions that promote socio-occupational integration and there is joint coordination with all of them: Acción Laboral, Andalucía Orienta, SAE and SEPE. In the training sessions, the main focus is on how to access and operate with them through technological devices. In other words, socio-occupational integration requires a technological mastery that the beneficiary population does not master, and this is why this project has been designed.

EFFECTIVENESS

Criteria	Question	Indicator	FV
Effectiveness	How has socio-occupational integration been developed and facilitated?	Report	Stakeholder interviews and form

Conclusion 3: The project has an INTERMEDIATE effectiveness.

Although having technological skills is a prerequisite for accessing employment integration resources and services, it is not an exclusive determining factor in achieving this, and other complementary interventions should therefore be carried out to facilitate full socio-occupational integration.

IMPACT

Criteria	Question	Indicator	FV
IMPACT	Has a pilot initiative model been generated that can be adapted to other contexts? Have technology and process barriers been overcome by the actors? Has the socio-occupational situation of the users improved after the intervention?	Report	Stakeholder interviews and form

Conclusion 4: The project has had a HIGH level of impact.

This project has worked in collaboration with the Antonio Machado del Sur Neighbourhood Association so that the same training has been provided both to the professionals and volunteers who work there and to the beneficiaries in the Cerro Amate District. Polígono Sur is a neighbourhood with common socio-labour characteristics and with this collaboration, the neighbourhood association will be able to replicate the project with the people in its community.

The workshops have enabled the population to be able to communicate with the Administration and with insertion companies, networking with other entities that provide resources and services for the improvement of employability and overcoming the technological barriers of the population assisted.

SUSTAINABILITY

Question 5

Criteria	Question	Indicator	FV
SUSTAINABILITY	Has the role of the participating local actors been strengthened through new mechanisms and tools? In relation to the training to the Neighbourhood Association Antonio Machado del Sur), has it been possible to reduce the digital divide of the participants and have they gained autonomy to make use of new technologies by themselves (if it is a problem of access to resources, has this situation been solved with the intervention)?	Report	Stakeholder interviews and form

Conclusion 5: The project presents an INTERMEDIATE sustainability.

Although it has been possible to reduce the digital divide and promote autonomy in the use of new technologies, there are still major challenges such as the availability of resources, socio-economic and cultural barriers. The beneficiary population has learned new mechanisms and tools that facilitate their socio-occupational insertion, but these are not sufficient measures to guarantee equal opportunities.

Project "Promotion of entrepreneurship and the social economy among students at secondary schools in district V of the city of Huelva". PRECOSOL, S. Coop. And.

Overall assessment of the criteria

RELEVANCIA

Criteria	Question	Indicator	FV
Relevance	Have the economic and social conditions of the territory been taken into account as a real need detected for the design of the intervention?	Report and studies	Stakeholder interviews and form

Conclusion 1: The project has had a HIGH Relevance.

Zone V of Huelva is one of the most conflictive areas of the city, where the level of unemployment among young people is one of the highest. The intervention developed is considered very relevant to offer the youth population alternatives and new visions on how to do economy and build new social bases.

COHERENCE

Criteria	Question	Indicator	FV
Coherence	Are there actions by other stakeholders to promote SSE and social innovation?	Report and studies	Stakeholder interviews and form

Conclusion 2: The project has had a HIGH coherence.

Precosol works on a regular basis with REAS, above all with entities in the Huelva area. There is an Expert Course in Social Economy and specialisation diplomas in Solidarity Economy and Social Entrepreneurship, which are degrees awarded by the University of Huelva. There are also several entities belonging to REAS that are responsible for the promotion of SSE and social innovation. The CADE is also located in the territory.

EFFECTIVENESS

Criteria	Question	Indicator	FV
Effectiveness	How has training been developed and facilitated?	Report	Stakeholder interviews and form

Conclusion 3: The project has had a LOW Effectiveness.

In the interview held with the forerunner of this project, the difficulties in the development of the training were recognised, among which the following stand out:

- Training sessions were held until March because the students were on internships after that. Not all the target population was reached as originally planned.
- Teachers have not been sufficiently involved and I cannot cover all the planned sessions.
- There was an opportunity to present some innovation proposals that were not taken up by the students because they were disconnected from the training process when the internship started.

IMPACT

Criteria	Question	Indicator	FV
IMPACT	Has the pilot initiative generated a model that can be adapted to other contexts? Has the knowledge and innovative capacity of students improved after the intervention?	Report	Stakeholder interviews and form

Conclusion 4: The project has had a MEDIUM impact.

Based on this experience, a university course of 3 ECTS in virtual format has been created, however, in order to reach the young public, it would be necessary to get more involvement from the teaching staff. The entity that has carried out this project considers that the topics addressed have been introduced for the first time to both teachers and students, and to improve the impact it would be necessary to continue developing initiatives such as these. The pupils have shown interest in general, but there have been varying degrees of involvement on the part of the pupils.

SUSTAINABILITY

Question 5

Criteria	Question	Indicator	FV
SUSTAINABILITY	Has the role of local stakeholders been strengthened through new mechanisms and tools?	Report	Stakeholder interviews and form

Conclusion 5: The project has shown **LOW** sustainability.

The project has brought the teachers of the two centres where the intervention has been carried out closer together. In addition, a training course has been generated especially for them, so that they can pass on this knowledge to their own students. However, the format used requires identified improvements for its sustainability, such as:

- Include this training in the curriculum, trying to ensure that this knowledge is taught in a complementary way to the training they already receive.
- Teacher involvement should be higher, for which specific training for teachers has been designed.
- Take into account the training process itself where this intervention is inserted in order to better coordinate the workshops and the time required.

APPENDIX 2- MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK.

List of indicators with their respective sources of verification:

1. Reports, research, interviews with key actors and stakeholders

FFVV1. Feasibility study: Proposal for the implementation of a "local public social currency" in the Cerro Amate district, Seville. Seville City Council.

FFVV2. Su Eminencia Integrated Community Plan. Platform Between Boundaries.

FFVV3. Integral Community Plan Tres Barrios Amate. Seville City Council

FFVV4. Local Plan for Intervention in Disadvantaged Areas. Seville City Council.

FFVV5. Seville Local Health Plan 2019-2023 Cerro - Amate District.

FFVV6. Forms for the co-production of public policies promoted by social agents to entities in the Cerro Amate District.

2. Legal/legal questions/issues identified and resolved.

FFVV7. Report on the legal feasibility in Spain of the Local Currency Demonstration Action. MedTown Project

FFVV8. Legal Research Catalonia: Digipay4Growth. Governments, SMEs and consumers make expenditures through a digital payment system that stimulates economic growth and job creation by increasing sales and access to credits for SMEs

FFVV9. PROTOCOL OPERATIU: Protocol for the operational administration of the digital payment system of the Social Commerce Circuit of Santa Coloma de Gramenet Santa Coloma de Gramenet City Council

FFVV10. Main novelties introduced by laws 39/2015 and 40/2015 on administrative procedure and the legal regime of public administrations. Revista Foro de Actualidad. Actualidad Jurídica Uría Menéndez

3. Co-production actions planned within the framework of institutional planning, including outside the territory.

FFVV11. Master Plan for Social Innovation for Employment 2016-2020. Seville City Council

FFVV12. Strategic Plan "Objective and Strategies Seville 2030". Seville City Council

FFVV13. Urban Agenda 2030 Plan. Seville City Council

4. Coordination meetings for design and implementation

5. Co-production proposals defined by the local administration

FFVV11. Master Plan for Social Innovation for Employment 2016-2020. Seville City Council

FFVV12. Strategic Plan "Objective and Strategies Seville 2030". Seville City Council

FFVV13. Urban Agenda 2030 Plan. Seville City Council

6. Actions taken by civil society to improve access to basic services

FFVV6. Forms for the co-production of public policies promoted by social agents to entities in the Cerro Amate District.

7. Projects developed in collaboration between actors in the territory

FFVV6. Coproduction forms of public policies promoted by social agents to entities of the Cerro Amate District

8. Key actors who have developed their capacities for participation in the territory

FFVV6. Coproduction forms of public policies promoted by social agents to entities of the Cerro Amate District

FFVV7. Registration for the National Workshop

FFVV8. Subgrants applications

9. Identified elements affecting the improvement in the redistribution of disposable income

FFVV14. Study Report "Cambarica: Local payment infrastructure for economic recovery and just transition ACPP

FFVV1. Feasibility study: Proposal for the implementation of a "local public social currency" in the Cerro Amate district, Seville. Seville City Council.

FFVV15. REC, citizens' currency. Final report. Project B- MINCOME

FFVV16. Circulation Plan Catalonia: Santa Coloma.Digipay4Growth: Governments, SMEs and consumers make expenditures through a digital payment system that stimulates economic growth and jobcreation by increasing sales and access to credits for SMEs

10. Identified process improvements

FFVV1.Feasibility study: Proposal for the implementation of a "local public social currency" in the Cerro Amate district, Seville. Seville City Council.

FFVV17. Comparative study of aid management with and without Currency Ossetana ACPP

FFVV18. Presentation of the Medtown project: Government payment services with social impact. ACPP

11. Know-How acquired applicable to other contexts and territories

FFVV14.Study Report "Cambarica: Local payment infrastructure for economic recovery and just transitionACPP

FFVV19. Roadmap.Piloting socially innovative public welfare programmes: MedTown local digital complementary currency.MedRiSSE project. ACPP

12. Specific co-production actions in the territory

FFVV11. Master Plan for Social Innovation for Employment 2016-2020. Seville City Council

FFVV6.Coproduction forms of public policies promotedby social agents to entities of the Cerro Amate District

13. Barriers identified and overcome.

FFVV19. Roadmap.Piloting socially innovative public welfare programmes: MedTown local digital complementary currency.MedRiSSE project. ACPP

FFVV20. Ide resultados de la intervención comunitaria para la launching of a local currency

FFVV21. Evaluation Form for the "I Can Do It Too" Project

14. Applications of the key components in other territories, contexts or fields

FFVV19. Roadmap. Piloting socially innovative public welfare programmes:
MedTown local digital complementary currency. MedRiSSE project. ACP

15. Actions designed by local actors in a self-managed and participatory way.

FFVV6. Coproduction forms of public policies promoted by social agents to entities of
the Cerro Amate District

16. Success factors identified for collective building with local actors

FFVV22. Joint Assessment Report with the Administration

FFVV19. Roadmap. Piloting socially innovative public welfare programmes:
MedTown local digital complementary currency. MedRiSSE project. ACP

17. Stakeholder interviews and form. La Casa de Todos

FFVV23. Key stakeholder interviews and form. Everyone's House

18. Stakeholder interviews and form. PRECOSOL

FFVV24. Stakeholder interviews and form. PRECOSOL