

## Pilots SELF – structure

### 1. Challenge – problem

- Society and demand of the citizen is changing: Where governments used to decide which services were offered and how the budget was spent, the citizen is becoming more entrepreneurial and wants to decide and even perform certain services himself. In neighbourhood service centers this is becoming very clear: people do not ask for more services, they ask to be in charge and they only demand support of the local authority, e.g. they don't want a library, they want to be more engaged and are looking for literature workshops, book exchange fairs, etc. They want an active role in the community, but they do prefer support from the local government.
- In childcare there is a dual challenge:
  - o The very weak in our society need occasional childcare which is not provided by the regular services. On the other hand there is lack of trust to enter the regular childcare (= barrier). This is an obstacle within their integration and participation process. The challenge is to organize childcare that answers to both needs. Engaging the parents in a different kind of childcare with other stakeholders could be the answer.
  - o The legal framework wherein the local authority can organise childcare is not adapted to the demand: Both parents and companies ask a solution. The challenge of the city is how to respond to this in cooperation with the stakeholders and the target group.

### 2. Solution: activities

- To hand over some responsibilities of the service center (programme, finances, building, communication, ...) to the community. To develop a legal and financial framework for this. To test tools, possible activities and the possible support of the local government. To test participation methods to engage citizens: How to capture bottom-up ideas, turn them into community activities organised by the citizens themselves, supported by the local government.
- Organise a new childcare initiative: in cooperation with the local authority, (social) companies, local employment offices, ... and in cooperation with the parents. The pilot is not a classic model of parent-cooperation-childcare. The difference is that responsibility and competences are an issue for this target group. Continuous service will be guaranteed by professional staff. Participating will be an asset in developing competences, but is not the main goal. The main goal is removing barriers towards childcare.

### 3. Stakeholders involved, local partners

- a. Local authority, community, neighbourhood shops, existing local volunteer organisations, ...
- b. Local authority, parents, (social) enterprises, local employment offices, volunteers, ...

### 4. Activities, local outputs and outcomes planned

- a. Capturing bottom-up ideas, developing legal framework, developing community services by co-creation. Self-supporting services. Adapting the infrastructure of the community center.
  - b. New childcare center for 24 children in a public-private cooperation. Parents involved. Activation programme for parents involved in the childcare. The childcare is the entrance to integration and ensures the participation of a vulnerable target group.
- a. + b.: Training, models of shared responsibilities and legal models.

### 5. Innovative (and transnational) aspects

- a. Transition of public services in self-supporting services.
- b. Double cooperation model (cooperation in organisation + cooperation of parents).

## **6. Barriers**

- a. Guarantee of continuity, taking up of the responsibility, risk of quality and control.
- b. Existing legal framework. Infrastructure.

## **7. (transferable) models and tools applied**

- a. We want to develop a model within this project/pilot case, to find out which task are transferrable or which the local government wants to transfer to civilians using the community house. Combined with this search, we have to research which support from the local government is still needed to make the transfer of tasks work for both parties. The model that will be develop for this way of working, has to be applicable to other activities of cities as well.
- b. The blueprint of the childcare's pilot exists. Within the pilot this blueprint will be tested in practice. A tested pilot strengthens the transferability of the childcare blueprint. Moreover, the model of public-private cooperation could be transferred to other activities as well.