



Share Network

Philanthropy and Innovative Financing for Refugee Sponsorship and Complementary Pathways

October 27 - 28, 2022 in Dublin, Ireland

Roundtable Report



Co-funded by the European Union's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund



citizens uk



Diözesan-Caritasverband für das Erzbistum Köln e. V.



EUSKO JAURLARITZA
GOBIERNO VASCO



Fédération **Entraide** Protestante

consorzio *communitas*



caritas
international.be

BERDINTASUN, JUSTIZIA
ETA GIZARTE POLITIKETAKO SAILA
DEPARTAMENTO DE IGUALDAD,
JUSTICIA Y POLITICAS SOCIALES



1.1 The focus of the Roundtable

In partnership with the Irish Refugee Council (IRC), the [Share Network](#) organised [a Quality Sponsorship Network](#) (QSN) **roundtable on philanthropy and innovative financing for refugee sponsorship and complementary pathways, which took place in Dublin on the 27th and 28th of October 2022.**

The roundtable gathered key actors from the philanthropic sector (private or corporate foundations), innovative financing institutions, civil society and regional and local bodies, to explore how philanthropy and innovative funding solutions can help to secure and scale up Community Sponsorship initiatives across Europe and ensure that these can respond to new needs and contexts (See Annex 2 for detailed agenda).

The roundtable was organised with an interactive format, providing ample space for networking and an open exchange under 'Chatham House Rules'. In accordance with this arrangement, this report does not attribute outputs to particular attendees but rather aims to give an overall synopsis of the discussions and outputs.

The Share QSN 1 ½ day roundtable on philanthropy and innovative financing aimed to take stock of current examples and goals of philanthropy engagement, identify needs, and explore areas for future engagement. In addition, it provided the opportunity to explore the new area of innovative financing to support access to education and employment for refugees.

1.2 Context of the Roundtable

Since the first European community sponsorship scheme was launched in 2016, sponsorship programmes have expanded under highly diverse national and regional frameworks and partnerships, piloting new ways for private citizens and civil society to welcome refugees into their local communities. It is estimated that around 6,000 refugees from refugee camps and zones of conflict, have been brought to Europe under varied partnerships and frameworks (resettlement, humanitarian corridors, complementary higher education pathways) to Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain and the UK.

Firmly embedded as an objective under the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR), both global actors, the European Union and some national governments, have to date provided mostly 'one-off' financial support to increase engagement in community sponsorships. By far the largest part of the costs and resources to run community sponsorships programmes are provided by NGOS, faith-based organisations, churches and private citizens.

Community sponsorships are resource intensive and time-consuming programmes to implement, requiring both pre-arrival and post arrival activities and support. With Covid 19, the Afghan and Ukraine refugee crises, and skyrocketing housing and energy prices, the NGOs and individuals engaged in sponsorship increasingly lack the human and financial resources to address the multiple needs of arriving refugees.

There is therefore a need to bring in new actors with a willingness to engage in, support, and expand safe and legal pathways for people seeking sanctuary in Europe while engaging with local communities to provide welcome and integration. In this context, private and corporate foundations are playing an increasingly important role with contributions that are multifaceted, combining operational and policy-oriented initiatives. In the social impact investing sphere, Social Impact Bonds (SIB) will also be also looked at to address funding gaps.

The roundtable was targeted towards participants from corporate and private foundations, civil society organisations and regional and local authorities, with experience/interest in community sponsorship, complementary pathways and local inclusion for refugees, or a firm interest to support the financing of community led initiatives in the near future.

2.0 Roundtable Questions and key inputs from Participants

Perspectives from civil society: the state of play on sponsorship and safe and legal pathways for refugees: opportunities and challenges and future directions

Key inputs:

- Participants agreed that while the political landscape in Europe has become more populist, the invasion of Ukraine has led to an outpouring of solidarity and massive community mobilisation to welcome Ukrainian refugees. Participants recognized the importance of harnessing this willingness and the potential it can represent for community sponsorship.
- In terms of securing funding, community Sponsorship programmes are well-placed, as they tend to be Government backed programmes. Regional structures led by NGOs assists greatly in giving confidence to funders.
- Nevertheless, capacity building of grassroots actors and establishing frameworks and effective multi-stakeholder partnerships to support and finance the programmes are crucial since without them the sustainability of community-led welcome, initiatives are jeopardized.
- The work that volunteer sponsors do in raising awareness and welcoming refugees requires support and nurturing to make them feel comfortable to perform the role. Civil society should celebrate and amplify this work.
- Refugee participation: there is an imperative to recruit and actively learn from persons with lived experience of resettlement to help design programmes. Alongside this, there is a need for professionals to guide sponsors so they don't feel alone.

Perspectives from the philanthropic sector: *What are the main objectives for philanthropy organisations to support such programmes?*

Key inputs:

- For funders, sponsorship initiatives can be seen as a ready-made toolkit for funding that can demonstrate good practice. Community Sponsorship is readily fundable as it is a Government backed programme with grassroots support from civil society organisations.
- Sponsorship initiatives extend welcome beyond immediate housing, and focus on more holistic approach to integration, which funders are interested in.
- There is an opportunity to look at 'ethical banking' (for example La Banca Etica in Italy) which finances projects that normal banks would never finance. This type of banking upends the normal considerations. For example, in ethical banking, social and environmental impact comes before revenue, and stakeholders are more important than shareholders. European banking structures are in need of restructuring as they do not presently lend themselves to ethical banking through philanthropic funding.

Cross-sectoral perspectives:

How can we broaden the sponsorship base across national territories and expand partnerships for complementary pathways - exploring areas where funding could be most effective?

Key inputs:

- It is important to engage new actors (e.g. universities, faith groups beyond Christian faith, refugee participants (which can offer peer insights)).
- There is an imperative to recruit and actively learn from persons with lived experience of resettlement to help design programmes. Alongside this, there is a need for professionals to guide sponsors so they don't feel alone.
- We should maintain and bolster the success of humanitarian corridors (e.g. in Italy). Labour or education pathways should be designed with the support of the community in welcoming and supporting the newcomers.
- Community sponsorship can benefit vulnerable migrants but the focus should not be on their vulnerability but rather on their potential for society.

How can grassroots approaches in welcoming - with a focus on small municipalities and rural areas - lead to wider transformative change? How can foundations support grassroots initiatives and what are the challenges?

Key inputs:

- Dispersal of refugees to rural areas needs to demonstrate a benefit to the individual and sponsor community.
- Every western country has an ageing population and significant labour shortages – dispersal of refugees to smaller municipalities and rural areas represents a win-win economic dynamic for welcoming newcomers from countries with younger demographics.
- Further, rural areas could hold some potential to counter the housing challenge since the houses are usually more affordable and stronger bonds are formed with the host community. This, in turn, can entail faster access to employment, although participants noted that living in rural areas usually also means less employment opportunities than urban settings. Hence, matching in rural areas needs to be carefully considered with the informed consent of families with a clear benefit for the rural communities.
- There is also scope to reframe funding and support to particular integration markers based on resettled individuals' needs – pinpointing funding towards these markers.
- Using the integration markers to target funding will bolster the benefits of choosing sponsorship programmes with the knowledge that it will empower and build the capacity of individuals resettled. Funding supports can be enhanced in rural areas to address shortfalls in accessibility.

How have recent developments in Afghanistan and Ukraine provided opportunities to engage communities and refugees more directly in shaping programmes?

Participants proposed that refugee sponsorship should be viewed as part of a 'toolkit' to respond to emergencies as it is a ready-made focal point for philanthropic funding. Moreover, being a community-led programme with government support, community sponsorship lends itself to private and philanthropic funding.

Over the past year, the programme has proved to be a foundation for good practice to respond to the crisis in Afghanistan and Ukraine. Sponsorship programmes are effective to respond to new situations in that they already have the structures and networks in place to involve and train actors in the community to welcome newcomers. Nevertheless, it has become apparent that the more 'traditional' community sponsorship model is challenging to transpose directly to an 'emergency' or 'crisis' context, since they involve lengthy processes and are often subject to delays in the departure country, in the obtention of travel documents, and for hosts to reach the financial requirements.

Sponsorship as a hosting tool

If refugee sponsorship pivots towards mainly being a hosting tool, then the upskilling, training and safeguarding of sponsors should be directed towards that. Civil society organisations are best placed to provide that support. It is important to recognise that for emergency responses – particularly in the case of Ukraine - where refugees are moving back and forth between Ukraine and the hosting country, the needs are different, and the response can be more short term. However, with the war in Ukraine becoming protracted, there is a need to think about transitioning to long-term housing for refugees.

Key inputs:

- Ukraine has demonstrated massive community appetite for supporting refugees across Europe.
- The scale of the response presents challenges for welcoming communities acting independently – standards, processes, oversight and safeguards tend to be lowered or not understood.
- Countries that have sponsorship frameworks have been the most effective responding to emergencies. The response has been resource intensive at the beginning but now programmes are able to capitalise on structures.
- There has also been an adaptation of traditional sponsorship models in Ireland – in terms of matching and naming - for people from Afghanistan.
- Emergency responses can mean that more structured sponsorship has been deprioritised.
- The risk is that engagement from the community is not always there after emergencies go out of the news cycle.
- Ukraine response provides a new way of thinking about sponsorship. The agency of Ukrainian refugees is much stronger as they choose where they settle and there are more welcoming communities springing up. There is widespread engagement of private hosting.
- Governments and funders need to acknowledge and support sponsors and their efforts. There needs to be structures to make people feel like they are not doing it alone.
- Funding should target the objective to scale up sponsorship initiatives while maintaining quality.
- Need to leverage the momentum that is there for community action (e.g. in countries like Poland).
- We should not be afraid of failure if we can learn from it. Take the supply approach to generate social change.

In what ways can we align the objectives of funders and civil society organisations in the coming years?

Key inputs:

- Creating platforms for open conversations with funders is very important. Civil society needs to understand the objectives of funders and funders need to understand the operational challenges and needs of civil society organisations.
- Sponsorship as an economic driver: there is an economic argument that may be made to welcome newcomers. Every western country has ageing population. Sponsorship thus may represent a win-win economic dynamic for welcoming newcomers. Newcomers may be vulnerable but they should be viewed as an asset as opposed to a drain. At the same time, economic drivers should not drive humanitarian action.
- There is great potential to develop labour mobility schemes for refugees linked to sponsorships: Referrals on front end, funding in middle, work permits and documentation at back end.
- University partnerships also have the potential to bring political and economic capital, finance, talented refugees to the host country, and to widen the networks of sponsorship.
- The potential of humanitarian corridors linked to employment or education should be further explored – also using the power of welcoming communities to further develop these pathways.
- There is also an opportunity to use EU relocation mechanisms. This bypasses reluctant governments policy positions. Sponsorship of relocated persons would be a good way to demonstrate this.
- Cross sectoral alliances are important. We need to recognise that we have a dependent relationship across sectors and different levels of government.
- Funders should demonstrate trust to NGOs by, for example, providing unrestricted funding.
- Funders should also try to reduce duplication of funding/funding same activities.

Housing: A constant source of insecurity:

Housing represents the greatest challenge both for sponsors trying to find suitable accommodation before the arrival of the newcomers but also for the newcomers once the sponsoring period comes to an end or until they receive state housing assistance payments.

Participants agreed that accessing safe housing should be a main focus for funding. Often the benefits received by newcomers are not enough to cover the market rate. Funding could be targeted at the period between the arrival of the newcomers and the rental of the accommodation. It could also be targeted at renovating unsanitary houses in rural areas, or provide for incentive payments to landlords to rent their properties at a lower price to newcomers. Moreover, campaigns for renting to refugees could be funded such as promoting for home owners to rent their second holiday homes to refugees for a specified period of time.

Local authorities were identified as key allies in ensuring security for funders and providing safe and affordable housing. Further, participants agreed that government support is needed for sustainable housing for newcomers, as funders' grants usually fill a gap rather than structurally supporting access to housing in the long term. Removing this draw on private funding would enable more holistic developmental financial support.

2.1 The next generation sponsorships: an outlook to the future

The Ukraine response provides a new way of thinking about sponsorship. Refugees are given much more agency over where to settle and can move freely within the EU. Their access to work has been immediate and more volunteer hosts are being mobilized. Participants engaged in an exercise on the future of community sponsorship. Divided into philanthropic actors and civil society, they discussed what elements should be kept from community sponsorship, what could be adapted and what elements could be done away with. The following table is a representation of some of the ideas discussed:

To Keep	To Adapt	To Discard
Welfare State / rights-based approach	'Marketing' of community sponsorship & outreach	Emergency ideology including a lack of anticipation; no systemic approach
Network among and within communities	Agility/Flexibility for sponsorship of Ukrainians and Afghans	The only target being vulnerable refugees since those should be funded by the state
Local perspective	No silo approaches	Lack of possibility to name refugees to be sponsored
Collaboration between community and local government	Capacity & learning to prepare for climate change displacement including within Europe	Lack of government funding
Additional numbers to resettlement	More flexible funding	Less bureaucracy
Community mobilisation	Using sponsorship to advocate for refugees and narrative change	Less administrative burdens on sponsors
Support from sponsorship organisations	More flexible housing requirements for hosts	Reducing delays in departures and waiting periods to welcome refugee families
M&E frameworks	Awareness of local authorities regarding sponsorship	Cumbersome application procedures to become a sponsor
Vetting and safeguarding procedures	Explore possibility of naming	Lack of additionality to mainstream resettlement programmes
Matching tools developed by sponsorship orgs.	Duration of programmes	
Training and capacity building of sponsors	Financial requirements to become a sponsor	
Expectation management of sponsors and volunteers	Mobilisation and recruitment campaigns and methods to engage more diverse sponsors: need for face-to-face mobilization accompanied by targeted communication campaigns	
Peer-to-peer learning and exchange (among hosts and sponsored refugees)	More engagement of diaspora and refugee communities in different phases of programmes	
	More thorough pre-departure cultural orientations using different methods and tools adapted to sponsored refugees	

3.0 Philanthropic funds & innovative financing for sponsorship

How can innovative financing such as Social Impacts Bonds assist in the creation of legal pathways and refugee inclusion?

Philanthropic actors can play a role in scaling up the programmes through social impact bonds (**see Annex 1 for detailed overview of SIBs**). They can provide for long-term support in growing the programmes according to some pre-defined metrics. The metrics to be measured would not focus on input and activities but rather on impact and outcome.

Further, when setting up metrics participants agreed that it would be important to not only set hard outcomes but also soft outcomes that are more difficult (if at all) to measure. Participants noted that the evaluation of social impact in the humanitarian sector, where extensive data of clients and private individuals would have to be shared to third parties, can represent an obstacle. Moreover, this data must also include random samples from persons who have not benefitted from the programme. For social impact bonds to work, trust must be established through a strong collaboration of beneficiaries and investors; creating a strong multi-stakeholder ecosystem that can be relied upon for future collaboration.

Examples of Social Impact Bonds

'DUO for a Job' : A project that aims at increasing refugees' access to the job market. It is an intergenerational mentoring programme linking young people and newcomers to seniors who are retired. The project is evaluated according to random samples based on agreed metrics. This Social Impact Bond generates cost savings for Government employment agencies.

Participants expressed the opinion that when funders and philanthropic actors follow closely the programme they fund and its stakeholders, they have been impactful in affecting policy change locally.

At the grassroots level, philanthropic actors have so far come in mainly to fill in funding gaps such as providing a fund to cover unexpected emergencies and/or costs that are unrelated to the newcomers but arise due to rents being raised, or holding the accommodation when there are delays in the arrival of the newcomers. There is potential to fund specific activities undertaken by volunteers though philanthropic funds. For example, volunteers' fundraising burden can be taken on by philanthropic actors which will in turn enable newcomers themselves or students to sponsor refugee families and students.

The private sector can also play a role in projects to provide basic support to newcomers regarding financial services such as opening a bank account or applying for credit. Philanthropic actors can also support by funding specific activities such as capacity building of newcomers, including language classes, driving lessons or peer mentors to support their arrival in a new community.

Conclusions

Through the discussions it has become apparent that governments and funders need to acknowledge and support sponsors and their efforts for the programmes to be sustainable. Community mobilization and solidarity is what drives the programmes and needs to be encouraged and supported. If there is a reluctance of government to do so, private philanthropy should step in and support these programmes and demonstrate the good practices and impact of sponsorship on communities and its potential for positive narrative change.

Creating platforms for open conversations with funders is very important since civil society needs to understand what funders need and vice-versa. In general, it became clear among participants that cross-sectoral alliances are important and that funders, civil society organisations as well as the private sector need to recognise that they have a dependent relationship.

As for funding objectives, participants agreed that funding should also be targeted at scaling programmes going beyond gap filling.

Annex 1: Social impacts bonds for refugees inclusion: a brief overview

There is a strong need for effective financing solutions to close the enormous funding gap for achieving the SDGs and address the world's biggest and often interconnected challenges such as climate change, forced displacement, food insecurity, surging inequality, energy poverty and the threat of pandemics as they all require resources that goes far beyond what governments and donors alone can provide.

National and municipal governments are currently facing multiple challenges in financing the 2030 Agenda in the aftermath of the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Private and public actors require innovative approaches to accelerate a resilient recovery, ensuring that the coming decade shifts from recovery to progress. The Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN) estimates the size of the worldwide impact investing market to be USD 1.164 trillion

Looking more specifically at refugees' integration, UNHCR estimates that global resettlement needs will increase to 2,003,932 persons in 2023. In the current global context, with ongoing conflict preventing refugees from safely returning home, overburdened asylum systems that limit possibilities of local integration, and the emergence of a global pandemic further impacting the precarious situation of many refugees, the need for increased resettlement opportunities is more urgent than ever.

Conflicts, insecurities have starkly exposed the difficulties migrants face, such as finding legal pathways to enter high-income countries, getting their qualifications recognized, suffering sub-standard working conditions, the lack of assets to invest in skills recognition and of access to traditional lenders. Moreover, with many countries facing recession and potentially increasing unemployment, asylum seekers and refugees have been often described as a burden to be shared instead of an opportunity that could drive the hosting countries' economic growth.

Innovative finance could be a critical tool that could help resettled refugees achieve better outcomes and change hostile narratives towards immigration.

In the social impact investing spheres, Social Impact Bond (SIB) is increasingly acknowledged in both academia and public debate, and it is becoming a key point of the political agendas in many countries as it is being deployed to innovatively source employability opportunities for underrepresented groups, support refugees' integration, reduce crime, raising our level of health and well-being, improving results and outcomes in local education, public services and green infrastructure.

In Finland The [Kotouttamisen Social Impact Bond \(Koto-SIB\)](#) initiated in 2017, promotes the rapid employment and integration of refugees. To date, nearly 2,000 immigrants had participated in the Koto-SIB programme, and over 1000 of these had found employment through the support received. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment estimated that this ground breaking project has generated savings for the government of as much as 20 million euros compared to a 14 million euros upfront investment from the private sector.

A Social Impact Bond (SIB) is an innovative results-based financing structure under which private sector investors provide upfront capital to implement a social programme and donors/the public sector repay investors a return if (and only if) the programme succeeds in delivering pre-agreed outcomes.

SIBs are “Pay-by-results (PBR)” tools, a new form of financing that makes payments contingent on the independent verification of results.

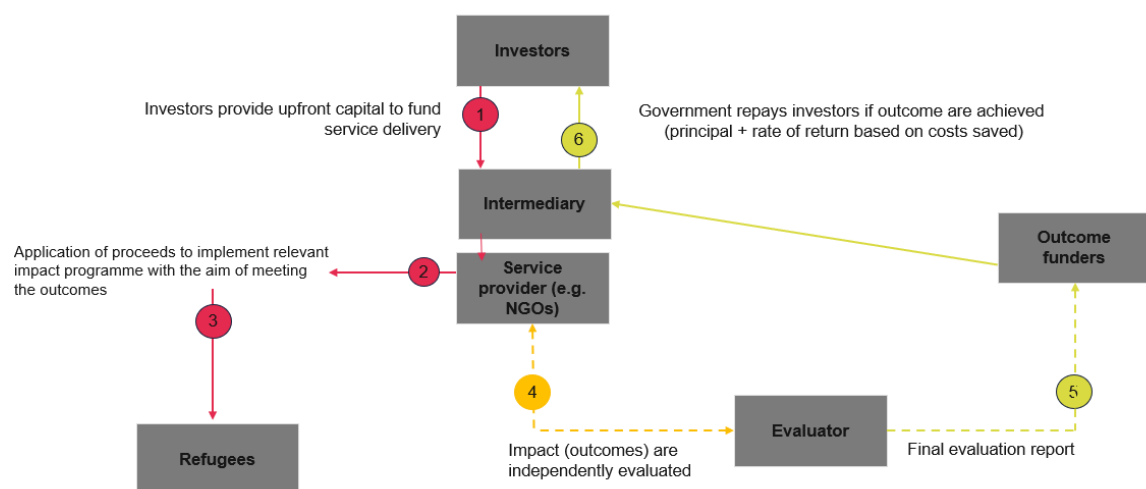
At a technical level, a SIB establish a multi-stakeholders partnership that generally involves many different actors across the public and private sector:

Private investors provide the working capital, and take the risk on development programmes that are then implemented by specialised **service providers** (such as NGOs, social enterprises etc who works with the **beneficiaries**).

A **public entity** (e.g. government, municipality) plays the role of commissioner and outcome payer. It makes payments to investors if agreed outcomes are achieved. An **external evaluator** (e.g. academics, consulting or evaluation firms) conducts an independent evaluation of the outcomes.

An **intermediary** (e.g. a bank or an impact finance firm such as Kois Invest) can also be involved in some social impact bond and its role is twofold: on the one hand it acts as convenor of all stakeholders involved in the mechanism and build core agreements; on the other hand, is responsible for raising capital and structuring the deal.

Social and development impact bonds: basic structure



Inclusion programs are often affected by a number of issues, including, a lack of funding, flexibility, and difficulties in assessing impact.

Social Impact Bonds address these issues by:

- offering multi-year financial commitment. This frees services providers from cumbersome grant cycles;
- enabling NGOs' implementing partners to innovate and adapt to changes in displacement scenarios;
- tying investors' repayment and remuneration to the results of an independent evaluation of outcomes

Adapting and reshaping existing capital market instruments to the forced displacement space leads to a number of benefits, including access to greater level of funding from diverse source; better risk management; greater reliability of delivery, timing and duration of funding; and more effective incentives structures – particularly for host/resettlement countries. It allows refugees to access and enjoy socio-economic opportunities, that are directly connected to people's sense of dignity, purpose, and wellbeing, improving social cohesion between refugees and hosts and contributing to create sustainable refugee policies.

For more information on Social Impact Bonds (SIBs) see the following presentations:

[Social impact Bonds: Exploring the basics](#)

[Impact finance for refugee inclusion](#)

[Open Impact: Evaluating Social Impact Bonds \(SIBs\)](#)

Annex 2: Roundtable Agenda

Roundtable on Philanthropy and Innovative Financing for Refugee Sponsorship and Complementary Pathways

October 27 and 28, 2022

The Radisson Blu Royal Hotel, Golden Lane, Dublin, Ireland

Programme: Day 1

8:45 - 9:00	Registration
9:00 - 9:15	Opening & Welcome <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ICMC Europe/Share network, Petra Hueck, Director,• Irish Refugee Council, Rory O'Neill, Integration Projects Manager• Moderator for the day: Irish Refugee Council, Claire Tetart, Fundraising and Development Manager and Gavin Timlin, Ukraine Response Team
9:15 - 10:00	Setting the scene: Sponsorship, legal pathways, and local inclusion in a changing landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perspectives from civil society<p><i>What is the state of play on sponsorship and safe pathways for refugees? What are the opportunities and challenges? How has the landscape changed and where are we moving towards in the future?</i></p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• ICMC Europe/Share network, Petra Hueck, Director & Gabriela Agatiello, Senior Policy and Programme Manager• Perspectives from the philanthropic sector<p><i>With the GCR we have seen growing support from the philanthropy sector for safe and legal pathways and community sponsorships. What are the main objectives for philanthropy organisations to support such programmes?</i></p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Porticus Global, Laura Bosch, Programme Manager (European context)• ONE Foundation, Fiona Finn, General Manager (Irish context) <p><i>Guiding questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>What are the main objectives for philanthropy organisations to support such programmes?</i>- <i>What social change can such programmes achieve and how can these be measured?</i>- <i>As programmes move on from the piloting phase - what are the opportunities and challenges for the future?</i>- <i>How can the next generation of programmes be more effectively expanded at grassroots level?</i> <p>Open floor: Interactive discussion with participants</p>
10:00 - 10:15	Coffee Break
10:15 - 11:45	Interactive Panel I: Sustainability and growth of resettlement and complementary pathways linked to sponsorship <p><i>This panel will look at how to broaden the sponsorship base across national territories and expand partnerships for complementary pathways - including in countries of first asylum - and explore areas where funding could be most effective.</i></p> <p>Broadening the sponsorship base of community sponsorship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citizens UK, Hannah Feldmann, Senior Project Manager of Sponsor Refugees &

Irish Refugee Council, Kevin O’Leary, Community Sponsorship Lead, Resettlement-based sponsorship in the UK & Ireland: how can funding support the engagement of communities, the development of sponsor groups as well as the capacity-building and training of sponsors?

- **Saint Stephen’s Green Trust, Sara Stokes, Grant Manager: Access to funding for grassroots sponsorship initiatives in Ireland**

Expanding partnerships for complementary pathways

- **Caritas Italy/Consorzio Comunitas, Daniele Albanese, Programme Manager: Humanitarian and university corridors linked to sponsorship**
- **Fondazione Finanza Etica, Simone Siliani, Managing Director: Supporting students through university corridors**
- **Caritas International, Willem Gordts, Integration Coordinator: Developing complementary education pathways in Belgium: challenges & opportunities**
- **UNHCR Ireland, Enda O’Neill, Head of Office: Development of complementary education and labour mobility pathways in Ireland: challenges & opportunities**

Open floor: Interactive discussion with participants

11:45 - 12:45

Interactive Panel II: Inclusion and transformative change in communities

This panel will look at grassroots approaches to welcome, inclusion and engagement of communities, with a focus on small municipalities and rural areas. Can such approaches lead to transformative change? How can foundations support grassroots initiatives and what are the challenges?

- **Pickwell foundation, Susannah Baker, Founding Trustee: place-based/territorial approaches to integration and engagement of communities. How do we build capacity and sustain regional and local alliances?**
- **Robert Bosch Foundation, Markus Lux, Senior Vice President, Global Issues: Broadening partnerships across territories**
- **IFRI France, Matthieu Tardis, Head of Centre of Migration and Citizenship: Welcoming refugees in rural communities: from innovation to systemic change of integration policies**
- **Asociación Loiolaetxea Elkartea (Jesuitas Social), Ines Vicente Barbero: Regional coordination and community engagement in refugee sponsorship in Spain**
- **La Caixa Foundation, Carlos Fernandez, Programme Manager: How can we fund grassroots initiatives that are inclusive to all?**

Open floor: Interactive discussion with participants

12:45 - 14:00

Lunch Break

14:00 - 15:30

Interactive Panel III: New models of welcome

This panel will look at changes in sponsorship following developments in Afghanistan and Ukraine and the need to engage communities and refugees more directly in shaping the programmes.

- **Ukraine Response Forum, Emma Lanes Spollen: Flexible funding for grassroots initiatives: how do you fund grassroots initiatives and ensure accountability? What are good examples/practices? What have been some unforeseen challenges?**
- **Irish Refugee Council, Rory O’Neill, Integration Projects Manager: Adapting community sponsorship to respond to Ukraine and Afghanistan arrivals**
- **Helping Irish Hosts, Angie Gough, CEO: Matching initiative for hosts and Ukrainian families**
- **The Shapiro Foundation, Ed Shapiro, Trustee: Supporting community sponsorship and adapting models to the displacement of Ukrainian refugees**

	Open floor: Interactive discussion with participants
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee Break
15:45 - 16:45	<p>Parallel Discussion groups</p> <p><i>These sessions will ensure networking and an exchange between civil society and foundations on tested practices, exploring common ground and opportunities for future cooperation and engagement. Participants will seek to define a common vision and define objectives and priority areas for 2022-2025.</i></p> <p>Group 1 & 2: Common vision exercise: Aligning priorities between funders and civil society organisations. What should be the priorities for the coming years?</p>
16:45 - 17:30	Takeaways from discussion groups and Closing Remarks
20:00 - 22.30	Dinner for all participants at 1900 Restaurant & Cocktail Bar : 59 Harcourt Street, Dublin 2

Programme: Day 2 : How to leverage innovative finance to support legal pathways and refugee inclusion

8:45 - 9:00	Registration and coffee
9:00 - 9.15	<p>Opening & Welcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish Refugee Council, Rory O’Neill, Integration Projects Manager • DLA Piper Claudia Barbarano, Senior ESG Consultant
9:15 - 9:35	<p>Innovative financing and Social Impacts Bonds for legal pathways and refugee inclusion DLA Piper, Claudia Barbarano, Social Impact Manager: <i>Exploring the Basics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What is a Social Impact Bond (SIB) and how do public, private and civil society actors engage with it?</i> - <i>What are the benefits of SIBs?</i> - <i>What is the process for setting-up a SIB?</i> - <i>What are potential costs and risks stemming from SIBs?</i> - <i>What are the financial and social returns of SIBs?</i>
9:35 - 10:30	<p>Open Impact, Claudio Aceto, Impact Analyst</p> <p><i>In Practice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How can impact finance work for refugee inclusion?</i> - <i>Case study – SIB for labour market integration in Belgium</i>
10:30 - 10:45	Coffee Break
10:45 - 11:00	<p>KOIS, Clara Marköö, Associate</p> <p><i>How do we measure and evaluate SIBs?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Definition of potential KPIs (hard and soft, cashable and non-cashable, measurement)</i> - <i>The operational shift: from output to impact</i> - <i>How soft outcomes can deflate or boost the hard outcomes</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Example from Egypt</i> • <i>Example from Italy</i>
11:00 - 11:30	<p>KOIS, Claudio Aceto, Impact Analyst</p> <p><i>In Practice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Case study – The Refugee Impact Bond for micro-enterprise development in Jordan</i>
11:30 - 12:00	Open floor: Interactive discussion with participant
12:00 - 13:00	Closing and Light lunch