



Gsef

BILBAO2018

GLOBAL SOCIAL
ECONOMY FORUM

Social Economy and Cities

Values and competitiveness for inclusive and sustainable local development Initiatives

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Summary of the initiatives presented

GSEF2018 is the fourth edition of the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF), a great international meeting point started by the city of Seoul in 2013, in collaboration with their local social economy partners.

The 2nd edition, held in 2014, led to the creation of the GSEF as a permanent international association with the participation of local governments and stakeholders from civil society, which recognised social economy and solidarity as a key factor in local economic development.

GSEF2018 brought together approximately 1700 participants from 75 countries and 320 cities, of which more than 200 were representatives from local government. They met in Bilbao and discussed the central theme of the forum: "Values and Competitiveness for inclusive and sustainable local development"

This document provides a summary of the 102 Social Economy initiatives from 36 countries which were selected from among the 600 initiatives received at the international meeting. It also offers a summary of the experiences shared at the 13 workshop sessions organised by GSEF and by international organisations.

We hope that these experiences and the promoting bodies will serve as inspiration.

The Global Social Economy Forum - GSEF2018 team

1 October / Monday

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WORKSHOP SESSION 1

1.1. Collaboration strategies between local governments and social economy stakeholders

1.1.1 Business & legislative organisations working together to drive policies towards a sustainable economy

American Sustainable Business Council. Washington, USA

The American Sustainable Business Council (ASBC) is a growing coalition of business organizations and businesses committed to advancing policies and market solutions to support a sustainable economy. Founded in 2009, ASBC and its organizational members represent more than 250,000 businesses across the United States. ASBC informs and engages business leaders, while educating policy makers and the media about the need and opportunities for a sustainable economy. On issues ranging from sustainable agriculture, climate change clean water, safer chemicals, access to capital among others, ASBC is raising up the voice, presence and power of business to create jobs, grow business and build a sustainable US economy.

David Levine. Co-founder and president of the American Sustainable Business Council. <http://asbcouncil.org/>

1.1.2 Social and environmental innovation to achieve an inclusive and sustainable local development

Koopera. Munguía, The Basque Country, Spain

Koopera provides employment to 594 individuals, 55% of whom have labour insertion profiles. For maximum social and occupational integration, it has created an innovative working environment which is supplemented by technology. It promotes the participation of individuals in their own personal and professional development process in cooperatives and labour insertion firms. Its activities seek to respond to unresolved social and environmental challenges, and they are designed and implemented in cooperation with local public administrations.

Javier Mariño. Manager. Koopera- <http://koopera.org/>

1.1.3 Rethinking the social economy of Peru in the 70s in order to go local

District Municipality of Ate. Lima and FEMLUP. Peru

This introduces a period of the recent history of Peru, from which conclusions are drawn for application in the current policies. Between 1968 and 1975, a fully participating democracy was established in Peru. Its strategy consisted in the creation of public companies with the participation of the workers on the boards of management, labour communities in all the sectors of the economy as a mechanism for the joint management of the companies up to 50% of the ownership, farming cooperatives and agricultural societies of social interest in the field. The municipality of Ate seeks to recover this spirit to create real local governments for promoting social economy, able to compete in the market with private companies. At the moment, it is providing support to the informal sector of the local economy for its transformation into a lively sector of the formal social economy, which generates strategic jobs and contributes with its taxes to local and national development.

William Moreno. Manager of International Technical Cooperation. <http://www.muniate.gob.pe/ate/principal.php>. Federico Pérez. <http://www.femulp.org/>

1.1.4 Efforts of national governments to promote social innovation and local development

The Ministry of the Interior and Security. Seoul, Republic of Korea

What roles, then, may national governments perform in this process of encouraging social innovation? Roughly, we may think of the four areas in which national governments participation is crucial: namely, (1) legal and policy reforms; (2) the development of physical infrastructure, by providing fiscal resources and spaces; (3) the development of cultural infrastructure encouraging education, research, and new cultural experiments; and (4) the development and implementation of policy measures by opening up the policymaking process to public participation, innovating government organizations, and spreading the best practices of innovation throughout the system.

Ha Inho. Director of Digital Social Innovation, Social Innovation bureau. <http://www.mois.go.kr/eng/a01/engMain.do>

1.2. The productive and reproductive work binomial

1.2.1 I plan

City Council of Praia. Praia, Cape Verde

"I plan" is a project from the City Council of Praia. The objective is to guarantee a service of proximity, to develop a technical work of psychosocial intervention and reference of the health infrastructures, and to propose methods of contraception and healthcare promotion. The aim of the project is to make the women present in the markets more aware and to inform them about two important areas: Family planning: decide how, when and how many children they want, preventing unwanted pregnancies and enjoying a united and planned family; bring men closer to the family planning programme and the prevention of sexually transmitted infection risk behaviour, thus reducing HIV and hepatitis B-C infection.

Aliria Ramos. Officer of the City Council of Praia. <https://fr.db-city.com/Cap-Vert-Praia>

1.2.2 Democratising the care sector in Barcelona through the social and solidarity economy

City Council of Barcelona. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

The Collaboratory (Laboratory of social and solidarity economy ideas and practices through community action) is a space for the exchange of practices, co-learning, training and awareness between companies and entities of the SSE and officers from the different organisational units of the City Council of Barcelona. This is a space where the perspective of the feminist economy and the democratisation of the care sector has already been introduced, advancing in the socialisation of the care sector in the entities and companies from the sector and from the solidarity and social economy and in the City Council of Barcelona itself.

Elisenda Vugué. Executive Director for Socioeconomic Innovation. Barcelona Activa - <http://www.barcelonactiva.cat>

1.3. Experiences of alliances between entities

1.3.1 Parliamentary support to the executive council in its efforts to integrate the social and solidarity economy in the public policies of Cameroon

Network of parliamentarians of the Social and Solidarity Economy of Cameroon "The key". Yaoundé, Cameroon

The initiative consisted in making the parliamentarians more aware and to encourage them to form a network, with the aim of having an impact on the decisions taken by the National Assembly in the framework of the integration of the SSE in public policies. The priority areas include: the approval of a Law on the SSE guaranteeing that it does not act as a brake on the already existing community initiatives of the informal sector, job providers and low cost resource mobilisers in Cameroon; contribution to the acceleration of the decentralisation process through the promotion of SSE companies in the districts and the judicious use of resources to enhance the development of the SSE.

Marlyse Rose Douala Bell. MP for the RDPC party- <http://www.assnat.cm/index.php/fr/>

1.3.2 Alliance for social protection within the framework of the social and solidarity economy axis

Wsm-RIPESS-Mostcha. National District. Dominican Republic

The aim of the Cooperative is to serve as an instrument of solidarity for combining the efforts and resources of the members, in order to provide them with primary health care goods and services which contribute to meeting their needs and those of their families, to dignifying their personal progress and to integral community development, acting on the basis of personal effort, mutual aid, solidarity and social responsibility. This includes undocumented migrants or those whose documents are being processed, the LGBT community, personnel from the same organisations in order to obtain access to numerous benefits, starting with access to a social protection system.

Maria Martinez. Red-WSM-Global Solidarity. <https://www.facebook.com/Belgicacontigo>

1.3.3 Food sovereignty, social inclusion and the city

Just food New York. New York City, EE.UU

Just Food is a non-profit organization located in New York City with local partners within 250 miles. Since 1995, we have been a pioneer in food justice and advocating for sustainable agriculture, thanks to our emphasis on community-driven solutions to inequities in our food system. Just Food galvanizes engaged individuals to develop thriving communities that have the power to feed, educate, and advocate for each other. We envision a sovereign and healthy food system rooted in racial, social, economic, and environmental justice.

Qiana Mickie. Executive Director. <https://www.justfood.org/>

1.3.4 Social investment for the social economy in the Liverpool city region

University of Liverpool. Liverpool. The United Kingdom

The Social Economy Panel believes the supply of the right kind of social investment is essential for the social economy in the Liverpool City Region. We have been able to draw on research from the University of Liverpool that shows both the economic and social value of the social economy to the wider city region and this has proved to be the basis from which political support can be garnered. For 2018 the Social Economy Panel has prioritised social investment as a theme from which we will pursue transformative public policies to enable growth of the social economy and broader impact accordingly.

Alan Southern y Helen Heap. Social Economy. University of Liverpool. <https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/>

1.4. Occupational social inclusion and social economy

1.4.1 The social and solidarity economy at the service of employment and social inclusion

Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region. Bordeaux. France

Presentation of overall figures for the SSE and employment in the Region. This focuses on 5 or 6 areas (urban or rural, varied in their economic network...) from our Region, particularly active in the area of SSE (with very different stories and varied configurations). Analysis of unemployment figures and their evolution in these areas. Reminder of the role of the Region in the development or maintenance of these areas of excellence. An endeavour to place this study in perspective for developing the SSE.

Pascal Duforestel. Regional Councillor for the Social and Solidarity Economy. <https://www.nouvelle-aquitaine.fr/>.

1.5. Education, youth and technology

1.5.1 Impact@Work: Promotion, mobilisation, creation of companies and support for the social entrepreneurship of young people in Algeria

Algerian Centre For Social Entrepreneurship. Algiers, Algeria

IMPACT@Work is the first student support programme for the creation of social impact companies. An ambitious project lasting eighteen months, aimed at students from the Universities of Algiers, Boumerdès and Oran. The objective of the Impact@Work programme consists in the development, through inspiration, awareness, training and practical field sessions, of the business, management and human skills of some 2000 students from twenty university establishments in the three Wilayas.

Meriem Beslama. <https://www.facebook.com/AlgerianCenterForSocialEntrepreneurship/>

1.5.2 KOTO and its model application: Holistic approach of education and training for the disadvantaged youth

Know One Teach One. Hanoi-Saigon, Vietnam

From their philosophy 'Know One, Teach One', KOTO is Vietnam's first social enterprise that provides holistic vocational training in the hospitality industry and life skills to disadvantaged youth. KOTO operates restaurants for trainees to practice what they learn. For 18 years, 800 students have been trained in KOTO, and as a successful model that combines holistic vocational training and business, KOTO inspired many social enterprises around the globe, and has been adopted in various ways. It expanded into many restaurants in Vietnam, STREAT in Australia, and Korea. Recently in Korea, for establishment of KOTO Korea, KOTO and C. have been discussing with many social economy organizations and are trying bring KOTO model into South Korea.

Jimmy Pham. Founder of KOTO. <http://www.koto.com.au/about-koto>

1.5.3 Start and create a company from the university as a team: how to create a company when you are 20 years old and you are formed of "millennials and baby boomers".

Stay Bigel SLL. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

Educational formats exist where the participants, in addition to technical skills, learn about emotional and intellectual skills and are imbued with the principles and values of the Social Economy. This initiative, presented by the company Stay Bigel and made up of former students of LEINN aims to project the very visibility of these models. Values which also aim to transmit to society through their projects and activities. In this case, by including educational and business advisory projects.

Lander Iraragorri. CEO. <http://www.staybigel.com/>

1.5.4 Contributory learning territory and creation of SSE activities in popular neighbourhoods

Etp Plaine Commune. Saint-Denis, France

Territoire Apprenant Contributif (Contributory learning territory) is a shared proposal resulting from an agreement between the Territorial Public Establishment Plaine Commune and the Institute of Research and Innovation promoted by Bernard Stiegler.

The City Policy is a public action jointly funded by the French government and local groups directed at supporting the social, economic and civic development of the neighbourhoods considered to be facing difficulties and which are characterised by a high level of poverty. The action of Plaine Commune involves coordinating research on new methods of work and the creation of activities in these neighbourhoods.

Patrick Vassallo. Regional Councillor. Local development. <http://www.plainecommune.fr/>

WORKSHOP SESSION 2

2.1. The MONDRAGON Story

2.1.1 Contributions about the Mondragon Cooperative Experience and challenges of the future

The session started with an exhibition about the evolution of MONDRAGON right from its start, showing the initial ambitions to transform the structure of the capitalist firm in order to transform the company through the promotion of community self-governance and self-management experiences. It then takes a look at the expansion of the cooperative model (1955-1971) in different areas of the social life, up until the present, and shows the dilemmas faced by the cooperative model: the cooperative identity challenge, the cooperative culture, the business challenge in a global and competitive setting, the model of governance and the transformation vocation of the society.

Igor Ortega. Researcher Institute of Cooperative Studies LANKI. University of Mondragón-MU

2.2. Social Economy and citizenship in cooperation: transformation binomial

2.2.1 Rural urban linkage through the vegetable market for poverty alleviation in the Dhankuta municipality

Town Development Fund. Kathmandu, Nepal

Agribusiness cluster is developed and farmers are provided training for domestic market promotion to be focused on market orientation and agriculture production. This initiative is expected to reduce the poverty of both Dhankuta Municipality and its surrounding rural municipalities with linkage each other through the process of agriculture commercialization.

Nawa Raj Koirala. <http://tdf.org.np/>

2.2.2 The changing role of SSE in the future of work based on the stories of three cities: Bilbao, Seoul and Quebec

Seoul Social Economy Center. Seoul, Republic of Korea

The development of technology is transforming the relationship between machines and human beings. It is considered as a potential danger that the technology could take over even the intellectual labour as well as manual labour and no longer exists as an object of consumption. The environmental and social issues keep emerging according to the change. In the era of the fourth industrial revolution, a fundamental change of perspective regarding our work is required. We should be more focused on the value of work and reconfirm that the money should be a tool by its nature, not a purpose. The social economy as the people-centered economy is reacting to these social changes all around the world by raising the social values and solidarity and by suggesting innovative solutions for alternatives.

Wonjae Lee. President of LAB2050. <http://en.lab2050.org>

2.2.3 Women's initiatives to extend the social protection network in Cameroon: the case of the association "Étoile" (Star)

National network of the EES. Yaoundé, Cameroon

To address their needs for social protection, a group of women from a neighbourhood of the District Municipality of Yaoundé IV decided to create a mutual aid association for their social and economic development called "Étoile". The association, which started with 50 people now numbers 305 adult women. They operate on the basis of a collective savings in equal parts, they set up capital and then develop lucrative activities. The funds collected enable them to equitably address their social protection needs (purchase of agricultural inputs, schooling and textbooks, health, funeral expenses, important ceremonies... and community investments (cleaning of drains, lighting).

Elise Pierrette Memong Meno Epse Mpoung. Coordinator RESSCAM. SG RAESS. <https://renapess.org/>

2.2.4 MARES from Madrid: Resilient urban ecosystems for a sustainable economy

City Council of Madrid. Madrid, Spain

MARES is an innovative pilot project for urban transformation through social and solidarity initiatives, the creation of nearby and quality jobs and the promotion of other city models. MARES participates in four districts of Madrid, each of which focuses on an economic sector: Villaverde (Food), Vicalvaro (Recycling), Puente de Vallecas (Mobility) and Centre (Energy), and a fifth sector which crosses all the districts, the Care sector. Citizen Skill Laboratories, Learning Communities, Collective entrepreneurship support services, awareness, reuse of disused public spaces, public-social collaboration... and many more activities serve to shape MARES.

David Bustos. Deputy-director General of Social and economic analysis. <https://www.madrid.es/portal/site/munimadrid>

2.3. Fundraising and other tools for the creation and sustainability of Social Economy initiatives

2.3.1 Solidarity fund for the promotion of the social and solidarity economy in Korea

Association of Korean and Local Governments for Social Economy and Solidarity.

The Remake City, Seoul program ("the Program") started in May 19, 2017 with partnership between Crevisse Partners ("Crevisse") and Seoul Metropolitan Government ("SMG"). The mission of the Program is to solve challenging social problems in Seoul city by investing in sustainable businesses by social ventures and NPOs. SMG is the main funder for the Program and Crevisse provides expertise to select the right projects, allocate the fund, and accelerate teams throughout the program period. The goal of the Program is to create "double outcome", meaning that with every KRW 1, twice the outcome is to be created with financial, social, and employment factors taken into account.

Young Kim. Executive Director. <https://avpn.asia/organisation/association-of-korean-local-governments-for-social-economy-and-solidarity/>

2.3.2 Chantier de l'économie sociale financial instruments and investment

Trust for social economy work. Montreal, Canada

From ideas to action. The multi-purpose and cost-effective collaboration of these three investment funds enabled the implementation of a set of financial products which support social economy firms. In a complementary manner, they may support the analysis of the need, the implementation of the business plan, the launch and expansion of the firms. Thanks to the synergy of their action, an unmet need can be developed, defined by a social economy business community. The collaboration between the civil society tools (Trust, RISQ) and institutional tools (IQ) includes joint investment in the companies with crossed participation in their reciprocal governance.

Jacques Charest. Director General. <http://fiducieduchantier.qc.ca/>

2.3.3 Investor clubs for alternative and local management of solidarity savings

CIGALES Association in Brittany. Rennes, France

The cigales (cicada) clubs are groups of 5 to 20 citizens who, over a 5-year period, each month save their own funds to enable them to take part in the capital of high social utility companies or to make solidarity loans to small local firms.

Committed to a local social and solidarity economy, the Brittany Cigales Club invested more than 2.4 M€ in the Breton economy between 2010 and 2017.

Marc Soudee. President. <http://www.cigales-bretagne.org/>

2.3.4 "The working world". An innovative model to finance the worker cooperative movement

The working world. New York, USA

The initiative highlights a working model for the provision of support--in terms of financing but also technical assistance--that SE entities require to grow, and which are not typically available in the traditional finance sector. This initiative addresses the challenges to growth for SE entities. Born in Argentina as a response to the concrete needs of recuperated enterprises following the 2001-02 economic crisis, this innovative finance model was brought northward, first to Nicaragua and then, in 2010, to the United States

Brendan Martin. Founder and Director. <https://www.theworkingworld.org/>

2.4. Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation

2.4.1 How can cities foster social entrepreneurship and social innovation for more inclusive and sustainable growth?

Session coordinated by the OECD. *Moderator: Antonella Noya. Head of Unit. Social Economy and Innovation*

The OECD will engage cities that are supporting, through different approaches, the development of social entrepreneurship and social innovation as a vehicle of inclusive growth and sustainable local development. 2 concepts: Social Innovation & Social Entrepreneurship to create a more inclusive society. Why did your city decide to support SI and SE? As a city many urban challenges that cannot be solve by themselves. SE puts impact first in an innovative way. They (local gov.) wanted to partner with them, with social entrepreneurs. It's a win-win situation. Holistic view putting together different policy areas: access to market, finance... ambassadors with big companies and SMEs. It's important to connect financiers with social entrepreneurs.

1. Mrs. Ellen Oetelmans. Programme Manager Amsterdam Impact. <https://www.amsterdam.nl/en/>
2. Mr. Pascal Isoard Thomas. Conseiller Technique du Président. Affaires Sociales, Santé, Innovation sociale chez Métropole de Lyon. <https://www.grandlyon.com/>
3. Mr. Lance Mcneill. Small Business Program Manager at City of Austin. Texas. <http://www.austintexas.gov/>
4. Mr. Risto Raivio. Senior expert in European Commission's Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=656>

2.5. GSEF SESSION Youth and Social Economy

2.5.1 Youth Involvement in the social and solidarity economy (SSE): How young actors have changed society through SSE

Session coordinated by GSEF. *Moderator: Ariane Lim, PhilSEN/YSEN, The Philippines*

It is necessary for the SSE network to grow in size, and not remain at local level. It must reach global levels in order to have a real impact on public policies. This leap is very important. It is necessary to facilitate administrative proceedings, and to eliminate the mistrust and political obstacles which appear, in order to offer visas to young people who are working to improve their countries and who encounter administrations which mistrust their work as they believe that once they leave the country they will not come back. Two people were unable to attend the Session for this reason. The movements must be opened to even younger people, these initiatives must be collected even earlier to see how things are done. It is necessary to reach the schools, even primary schools, to increase knowledge and to make social economy look interesting and to create a talent pool. That boys and girls become aware of the problems in their communities, helps them to create solutions. These people will be far more aware as adults, they will become social leaders. To be aware of the capacity for change of young people, to assume responsibility for what we are constructing: if they want to be part of the change, the involvement of young people in local and international social initiatives is necessary, making the most of the fact that everything is hyper-connected.

1. Mr. Laurent Levesque. Youth department of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale, Canada. <https://chantier.qc.ca/>
2. Mrs. Tita Larasati: Leader of the creative forum of the city of Bandung (BCCF). Indonesia. <https://bandungcreativecityforum.wordpress.com/about/>
3. Mrs. Awaali Shamim Namusisi: Minister for Youth. Uganda
4. Mrs. Ana Aguirre. Young European cooperators network. Spain. <https://coopseurope.coop/policy-topic/youth>

WORKSHOP SESSION 3

3.1. Social Economy in public policies

3.1.1 The experience of CITIES

C.I.T.I.E.S. Montreal, Canada

C.I.T.I.E.S, the first international transfer center on SSE was founded in 2016 by local governments, civil society and SSE organizations and higher learning institutions from the territories of Bilbao, Mondragon, Seoul, Barcelona and Montreal. It actively fosters exchanges and cross-pollinations in the field of SSE and promote and facilitate the co-construction of public policies supportive of SSE with the objective of fostering broad, inclusive and participative territorial development initiatives that put citizens at the heart of the decision and development process.

Laura Espiau. Co-operation facilitator. <http://cities-ess.org/?lang=en>

3.1.2 Growth of the social economy in Seoul through public-private partnership

Seoul Metropolitan Government. Seoul, Republic of Korea

Through the efforts of establishing participatory governance structure and policy initiatives from SMG in fostering the social economy eco-system of Seoul, last 5 years showed remarkable achievements. Along with encouraging the participation from diverse actors and establishing multisector collaborations, the SMG is utilising its resources on creating SE eco-systems and various policy supports. Social economy division in Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG) through multilateral cooperation(public-private-community), has navigated the strategies of fostering Seoul's social economy and its efforts, generated tangible outcomes last 5 years.

Migyeong Kim. Deputy director, Social Economy Division. <http://english.seoul.go.kr/>

3.1.3 The social and solidarity economy in public policies, how to articulate between the national level and the different regional levels?

Network of territorial collectives for a solidarity economy - RTES. Lille, France

In France, the territorial collectives have been developing SSE support policies since 2000. French law on SSE was adopted in 2014 after two years of consultations and debates with the leading stakeholders. This law had numerous repercussions for the SSE: definition of the scope of the SSE and the concept of social utility, structuring, representation, promotion and funding of the social and solidarity economy, development of social innovation, assurance of subsidies for associations, etc. It also serves as a lever for in-depth discussions between the public collectives. Innovation, research, health, housing. Through the French example, the RTES and the CNCRESS propose the analysis of the plans and deterrents for the implementation of public policies for the development of the SSE.

Patricia Andriot. Vice-president of RTES. <http://rtes.fr/>

3.1.4 Ateneos cooperatives network for the promotion of the social economy

Generalitat de Catalunya. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

Today's modern societies give much importance to cooperative social economy institutions as generators of civic and community values, participation, solidarity and social commitment. The Government of the Generalitat de Catalunya together with public and private entities from the social, cooperative and third sector economy, have set up the Ateneos Cooperatives Network. This is conceived as a space of reference for the promotion, creation assessment and strengthening of the social and cooperative economy in each region. Job creation, territorial development and the collective advance towards a fairer, more cohesive and sustainable society, are the main objectives of the project.

Roser Hernández. Deputy-director General of Social Economy, Third Sector and Cooperatives. <http://treball.gencat.cat/ca/inici/>

3.2. Entrepreneurship and social innovation

3.2.1 Serenos Gijón S.L.L. - a social innovation project articulated through the labour society

Serenos Gijón S.L.L. Gijón, Spain

The Serenos Gijón service started in 1999, when a municipal employment plan was set up aimed at marginalised collectives (women, the long-term unemployed, immigrants) through which, among other projects, a service of guardian angels was created. This generated jobs in the new areas of employment, placing Gijón as the first Spanish city to recover the endearing figure of the guardian angel. After almost twenty years, the guardian angel service has become established in the nights of Gijón thanks to the economic collaboration of traders, neighbourhood associations and the City Council of Gijón. This level of public-private collaboration has generated levels of funding difficult to reach in a social interest project which, as with the guardian angel service, combines the labour insertion of marginalised groups with the provision of services to individuals, traders, tourism and the city.

Miguel González. Administrator and Manager. <http://serenosgijon.com/>

3.2.2 Social entrepreneurship, social innovation, and community development: A comparative analysis of Wonju, Ansong, and Hong Dong in the Republic of Korea

University of Yonsei. Wonju, Republic of Korea

A research group of the IPAID in Yonsei University initiated a five-year research project from the Sep. of 2017 funded by the Korea National Research Fund. This project has two basic goals: the first is to collect various types of community data including interviews and survey data to contributing to the formation of social entrepreneurship, social innovation, and community development, and build a database for researchers, start-ups for social enterprises, and civil society activists in the field of community development; the second is to find the diversified modes and paths and the dynamic relationships among social entrepreneurship, social innovation, and community development.

Moo-Kwon Chung. Professor of Public Policy. https://www.yonsei.ac.kr/en_sc/index.jsp

3.2.3 Coopolis. Ateneo cooperative of Barcelona. Creating an economic system from the city

Coopolis. Ateneo Cooperative. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

Coopolis is a tool for the promotion and development of the Social and Solidarity Economy of the city of Barcelona. Under the framework of the Ateneo Cooperative network of Catalonia, it is mainly aimed at the creation of cooperatives, and the of jobs in existing cooperatives. Located in the neighbourhood complex of Can Batlló, Coopolis promotes an ecosystem of social and economic and educational activity, job creation and social impact. A laboratory for inter-cooperation and local economic growth. It has territorial hubs of collaboration with the social and solidarity economy networks from different districts of the city.

Hernán Córdoba. Head of advisory service for social economy entities. <https://www.lacitutainvisible.coop/>

3.3. Fundraising and other tools for the creation and sustainability of the entities

3.3.1 The development of the social and solidarity economy in the metropolis of Abidjan: findings, specificities, diagnosis, perspectives and proposals

RIPESS. Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Some years after the end of the civil war, Abidjan is a megalopolis in full reconstruction, which has had to take in two million refugees from other regions of the country. In this social boiling pot, several spontaneous initiatives (education, insertion, waste recovery, urban community agriculture, micro-trader cooperatives...) try to work together to develop and publicise the SSE, and in particular, to prevent the errors of the past from recurring. New solutions are arising, which will help to contribute to the recovery of a country on a wider scale.

Philippe Kaminski. <http://www.ripess.org/continental-networks/africa-and-middle-east/?lang=en>

3.3.2 Laboral Kutxa and the European Investment Fund: a success story

Laboral Kutxa. Mondragon, the Basque Country, Spain

In the case of LABORAL Kutxa, innovation practices well-worth knowing are EaSI Agreement, and the InnovFin SME Guarantee Facility.

EaSI Guarantee Instrument Agreement. Why the EaSI Guarantee Instrument? The Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) programme is a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Fund (EIF), part of the European Investment Bank - EIB. Its goal is to promote a high level of quality and sustainable employment, to guarantee adequate and decent social protection, to fight social exclusion and poverty, and to improve working conditions. One of EaSI programs is dedicated to the access to micro-finance and social entrepreneurship under the Microfinance.

Oscar Muguerza. Director Company Business Development. <https://www.laboralkutxa.com/es/particulares>

3.3.3 Mutual guarantee company model in bank guarantees to social eEconomy companies

Elkargi-SGR. Donostia-San Sebastián, the Basque Country, Spain

Elkargi guarantees credit entities the return of financing given to the companies it guarantees, thus ensuring that any feasible business project obtains the funding it needs but which it cannot access alone (new projects, no guarantees, lack of knowledge about the activity to be carried out). Improving financing conditions: bigger amounts and longer terms, lower interest rates, costs, guarantees. Elkargi pays the sums which the companies cannot meet (loss), with the support of the European Investment Fund (EIF) and the Government of Spain through the Compañía Española de Reafianzamiento, S.A. (CERSA)

A "resource multiplier effect" is produced: an organisation/institution which wishes to support its associates or a collective can support Elkargi with 100,000 Euros to share the possible loss by providing funding of more than 5,000,000 Euros to the companies it wishes to support.

Laura Mata. Commercial Director and Director of Oinarri Social Economy. <http://www2.elkargi.es/es/>

3.3.4 Three foundations and a financial cooperative join forces to support social economy enterprises in Quebec

Desjardins. Quebec, Canada.

Making impact investment and innovation their priority lines of action, the Foundations J. W. McConnell, Saputo, Chagnon and the Solidarity Economy Bank joined together in order to develop a programme of guaranteed loans of 15 million dollars for the social economy sector in Quebec. The associated foundations act as guarantors, enabling the Solidarity Economy Bank to grant loans to social economy companies, which otherwise would be unable to access these loans. In addition to the essential support of the associated foundations, the companies benefit from the specialised backing of the Solidarity Economy Bank. This initiative is of particular note due to the unprecedented nature of the association.

Dianne Maltais. Chief advisor, Innovation and Solidarity funding. <https://www.desjardins.com/>

3.4. The future of work

3.4.1 The contribution of the social economy to employment

Session coordinated by the ILO. Presentation of projects of the organisation. *Moderator: Roberto di Meglio*

Contributing to the Future of Work debate, in particular on the benefits that may result from a more structured and widespread presence of organizations and enterprises of the Social and Solidarity Economy, the workshop will look at which initiatives, public and private, are desirable for the creation of a favourable ecosystem for the SSE. The world of work is in a process of change: due to technology, climate change demographics, globalization... Why working on SE? It helps to solve 2 problems job quantity and quality. It is relevant to create more and better jobs. As a fact, SEE helped to create new jobs or maintain them during the crisis, in Spain and Italy different to traditional private enterprises in the same period. SE is a tool for inclusion and sustainability. PROMISE Program are a strategic component (regulatory legal framework, financial mechanisms, public policies, support and coaching programs, SSE culture); territorial component: analysis of value chains, local strategies to create decent jobs, technical and financial support, technical and management training, spaces... these components converge in an ecosystem that has led to 32 pilot projects, 400 direct jobs. 60% women.

1. Mr. Gianluca Salvatori. General Secretary of EURISCE. <http://www.euricse.eu/>
2. Mr. Karim Toumi. Project Manager "PROMESS": Promotion of Organizations and Mechanisms of Social and Solidarity Economy in Tunisia. https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/cooperatives/projects/WCMS_532871/lang-en/index.htm
3. Mr. Juan Carlos Díaz Macías. Coordinator of the area of multilateral programs and territorial development. FAMSÍ. <http://www.andaluciasolidaria.org/quienes-somos/andalucia-solidaria>
4. Mr. Roberto di Meglio. Senior Technical Specialist in ILO. <https://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm>

2 October / Tuesday

WORKSHOP SESSION 4	
4.1.	OCCUPATIONAL SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY
4.2.	ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL INNOVATION
4.3.	MONETISATION OF THE SOCIAL VALUE OF ORGANISATIONS
4.4.	UNRISD- SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE 2030 AGENDA
4.5.	GSEF- DECENT WORK AND BUSINESS INITIATIVE FOR SOCIAL AND LABOUR INCLUSION Session dedicated to Africa
WORKSHOP SESSION 5	
5.1.	EXPERIENCES OF ALLIANCES BETWEEN ENTITIES
5.2.	BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION THROUGH SOCIAL ECONOMY
5.3.	PUBLIC PURCHASE AND SOCIAL CLAUSES
5.4.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION- HOW AND WHEN TO REINFORCE SYNERGIES BETWEEN SOCIAL ECONOMY AND SECTORAL POLICIES
5.5.	FRAIR TRADE ADVOCACY OFFICE Y WFT
WORKSHOP SESSION 6	
6.1.	OCCUPATIONAL SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY
6.2.	BASQUE EXPERIENCE AND GOOD PRACTICES OF THE GOVERNANCE MODELS
6.3.	SOCIAL INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS
6.4.	RIPESS- SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE OBJECTIVES OF THE AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
6.5.	GSEF- INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SOCIAL ECONOMY

WORKSHOP SESSION 4

4.1. Occupational social inclusion and social economy

4.1.1 Bridging economy and social economy

Groep Maatwerk. Tienen, Belgium

We propose the social entrepreneurship model of Flemish “customized work companies”. customized work company is primarily a place of employment for people with an occupational handicap who want to work but who are not, not yet or not anymore ready to work in a regular company. In our paradigm we create bridges between social economy and (regular) economy. Customized work companies are not a separate economy, but operate in the heart of “regular” economy, which we argue from different perspectives. We strengthen each other and create value for each other, although our goals differ. The final goal of customized work companies is integrating people with vocational disabilities into the society, by employment.

Stef De Cock. Senior Adviseur. <https://www.groepmaatwerk.be/>

4.1.2 Inclusion of the socially vulnerable by living/working together

GSEF Japan Network Organizing Committee. Tokyo, Japan

Since KYOUSEI Symphony started up a small workplace for the handicapped in 1986, we have developed our activities to the extent that now 7 workplaces are being operated and above 75 of the heavily handicapped are employed. For such development, following public supports systems by local governments have been also indispensable. Social Enterprise Support System of Shiga Prefecture. Fund Support System for workplace where the heavily handicapped are hired as Type A of Shiga Prefecture (3) Support system for the mental disable seeking job of Otsu city. Through the above activities, we are contributing to include the socially vulnerable, reactivate community, and help local governments more open and closer to citizens.

Hitomi Nakazaki. <http://www.gsef-net.org/en>

4.1.3 Improving the coaching processes for insertion in Basque insertion companies. A collaborative experience between the University and Gizatea.

Gizatea. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

The fundamental objective of the insertion companies is to offer an itinerary which enables the inclusion in the labour market of people who are socially excluded or at risk of social exclusion. A key to the success of these itineraries, where success is understood as quantitative (% of people inserted in the ordinary labour market on completion of the itinerary) and qualitative (improvement of employability and quality of life of the individuals) is linked to the personalised support offered to these individuals along the itinerary. Since 2007 Gizatea has collaborated with the University of Deusto and the University of the Basque Country, on the design and strengthening of the support processes.

Leire Alvarez de Eulate. Manager. <http://www.gizatea.net/>

4.1.4 Social-labour programme. Work engine of opportunities

Civil Association El Abrojo. Montevideo, Uruguay

As an organisation directed at the development of increasing autonomy processes and creative transformations in society, El Abrojo assumed a proactive role in the construction of a fairer and more equal country. In the Social Labour Programme our mission is to create citizenship by strengthening people's rights. We support empowerment and participation as a driving force for the development of the personal skills required by the world of work in this new era. We invest in the construction of an ecosystem to provide opportunities and share common values to address the challenges of our times, with strong commitment and results in order to create a more inclusive country; recognising the value of the SE as key.

Beatriz Pons. Programme coordinator. <https://www.elabrojo.org.uy/>

4.2. Entrepreneurship and social innovation

4.2.1 Participative social enterprises and trade unions

Terre Group. Lieja, Belgium

To have a participative government in direct democracy does not enter in the logic and traditional working of the Belgian social structure, resulting in misunderstanding and tensions between the social enterprise and trade unions. Therefore, we have constructed a tool which explains the participative logic and opens discussions with the trade unions. We hope to find an area of agreement for the forthcoming social elections in 2020.

Xabier Roberti. Chief of Missions. <http://www.terre.be>

4.2.2 The mutual society of solidarity and local development

Popular financing collective (Kofip). Port au Prince, Haiti

The MUSO is a group of individuals, 30 at most, in a district, who know each other and decide to save together in order to achieve common goals. After a period of maturity, the MUSO creates a space for exchange and dialogue with the local authorities and other civil society stakeholders to discuss and reflect on the guidelines for the development of the zone and to strengthen local authorities with visits to local governance.

Jean Luckner Romulus. Coordinator of the National Office. <http://www.kofip.org/kofip/>

4.2.3 MEGA Project: Promoting migrant entrepreneurship throughout Europe

Garapen. Amorebieta-Etxano, The Basque Country, Spain

The purpose of the MEGA Project (Migrant Entrepreneurship Growth Agenda) is to encourage cities, regions and relevant stakeholders to establish coalitions on a national scale able to promote better support for migrant entrepreneurship. MEGA advocates awareness and the generation of discussions about the most efficient way of promoting migrant entrepreneurship in the European Union. The network is formed of coalitions of interested stakeholders on a national scale in Germany, France, Italy and Spain, with the aim of designing joint actions which serve for exchanging knowledge and good practices among the stakeholders from different countries, and to make recommendations and proposals to EU institutions.

Elisabet Urbieto. Manager. http://www.garapen.net/public_home/ctrl_home.php

4.3. Monetisation of the social value of organisations

4.3.1 Measurement and evaluation of the impact of the social economy

TIESS. Montreal, Canada

The evaluation and measurement of the social impact are terms which have been the subject of many articles for many years. But what are we really talking about? What are the origins of these concepts? Who is it for, why and how is the impact evaluated? Who are the key players, what are the methods and experiences involved? What are the difficulties, the risks, the opportunities, the tensions and the challenges for the social economy and the development of our regions? By comparing and sharing the proposals, experiences, methods and tools in existence, the TIESS introduces a transfer project, in collaboration with numerous social economy networks.

Émilien Gruet. Transfer consultant. <http://www.tiess.ca>

4.3.2 Monetisation of social value in social economy organisations. The case of Navarra

GEAccounting. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

In response to the growing interest in the measurement of the social value generated by the companies and organisations, in the framework of the Integral Social Economy Plan of Navarra, a multi-annual action plan has been set up to promote and introduce social accounting directed at stakeholders in Social Economy entities. For this purpose, a team has been formed from among universities, consultants, user entities and the Government, which is an example of a collaborative ecosystem that has already obtained its first results.

José Luis Retolaza. Scientific Director. <http://www.geaccounting.org/>

4.3.3 Social Balance 2.0. Innovation and social responsibility in accountability

Fiare Banca Ética. The Basque Country, Spain

One of our inspiring principles is "the consideration of the non-economic consequences of economic actions". This is why we assess our activity as a credit cooperative from an economic, social and environmental aspect. That is, every year, not only do we present the financial year statement but also the Social Statement. This online space is available to customers, partners and any member of the public to find out more about how we work as cooperative, to verify the impact of our activity and to take part in the objective of making Fiare Banca Ética a better financial entity able to generate change.

Laura López Quintana. Cultural Manager. <https://www.fiarebancaetica.coop/>

4.3.4 Social audit of solidarity economy entities in the Basque Country

REAS Euskadi. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

The Social Audit process is a self-assessment questionnaire which analyses the performance and philosophy of the companies which form part of the Solidarity Economy, and the degree of achievement in the six principles of Solidarity Economy. This allows entities to set themselves objectives for improvement and to assess their evolution over the years. The Social Audit indicators of the REAS Euskadi include: 96 quantitative data which are converted into 85 quantitative indicators using formulas and a qualitative survey of 48 items for workers and volunteers.

Amaia Naveda. Social Audit coordinator. <https://reasnet.com/intranet/>

4.4. The Social Economy in the 2030 Agenda

4.4.1 Social economy and the 2030 Agenda: Localizing goals, co-creating policies

Session coordinated by UNRISD- <https://www.unisdr.org/>

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) are universal, human rights based, inclusive, indivisible and transformative. Last two of these are linked with SSE: indivisible (integrated approach) and transforming institutions. Co-construction of public policy in Montreal: strength of SE in its capacity to work horizontally, networking across social movements. And vertically with different levels of government. Lacking policy coherence between local, regional and national level increasing necessity to move in this direction. The constraints are rather an absence of political will, are structural, institutional and judicial (in some cases). In the case of Korea how to link activities of companies with SDGs specially in development projects between institutions and policies in Seoul: Interaction between bottom up and top down approaches, direct support approach: alignment with national government policies. There has been a shift from direct support (subsidies) to an ecosystem approach. Huge social return of SSE (1300%) in comparison with for profit enterprises (71%). Only 0.5% of Seoul total employment is SS. Measurements: SSE contribution? It is a challenge. In Quebec they created a guide of social investment to provide a tool for finance people who provide capital. Some things are easy to measure but others are not. It has to be a diversity of indicators.

1. Mrs. Joannah Caborn Wengler. Communication Consultant at UNRISD
2. Mrs. Marguerite Mendell. Director of Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University.
3. Mr. Ilcheong Yi. Senior Research Coordinator of Social Policy and Development Programme at UNRISD
4. Mr. Sergio Sandoval. Communication Consultant at UNRISD

4.5 GSEF SESSION. GSEF- Decent work and business initiative for social and labour inclusion

4.5.1 Decent work and entrepreneurship for social and labour inclusion in Africa

Session coordinated by GSEF. Moderator Laurence Kwark- Secretary General of GSEF. Opening speech: Jean Pierre Elong Mbassi-Secretary General of UCLG Africa

Local Governments' perspectives and policy on Social and Solidarity Economy SSE for decent work and social and labour inclusion

Traditionally, the SSE in Africa has been linked to farming cooperatives. These were perceived as a tool for the emancipation of individuals and the improvement of the conditions of living and the development of the communities in which they were inserted. They were dynamic economic agents. This position has changed since the turn of the century and the SSE is currently seen as a sector for repairing the damage caused by worldwide globalisation. This implies that the cooperatives are viewed as a tool for fighting against poverty. There is a need to go back from the repair SSE to the transformation SSE.

1. City of Praia, Cape Verde. Mr. Oscar Humberto Évora Santos. Mayor
2. Bamako City, Mali. Mr. Mahamane Toure. Director of the Department of Social and Solidarity Development
3. District of Nakawa, Kampala City, Uganda. Mr. Ronald Nsubuga Balimwezo. Mayor

Importance and role of Social and Solidarity Economy actors in Africa for decent work and social and labour inclusion and Challenges and perspectives of urbanisation and decent work creation through Social and Solidarity Economy at local and national level

In Africa decent work is something exceptional. Most of the workers are employed in the informal economy which means they are excluded from any social protection systems which may exist. In addition, the global financial crisis in Africa has resulted in a rise in unemployment. The SSE creates jobs, and there is increasing awareness on the continent of the importance it can have in this respect if a favourable environment is provided for this purpose through: training for entrepreneurs, a favourable legal framework, public funds which support entrepreneurship, particularly among young people and institutional agents who support these initiatives.

4. CITI-HABITATM, Cape Verde. Mr. Jacinto Santos
5. Moroccan Space of Social and Solidarity Economy and Environment (EMESSE), Morocco. Mr. Mohammed Salhi
6. Nakawa Division, Kampala City, Uganda. Mrs. Awaali Shamim Namusisi, Youth Councillor
7. POJeT Toulépleu Youth Organisations Platform, Ivory Coast. Mr. Fabrice Adelphe Balou
8. Platform of Non-Government Agents, Senegal. Mr. Malick Diop
9. Parliamentarian Network on Social Economy, Cameroon- Mrs. Elise Pierrette Memong Meno. Epse Mpoung

WORKSHOP SESSION 5

5.1. Experiences of alliances between entities

5.1.1 Handi-Market fair in Brittany and Pays de la Loire. Optimize socially responsible professional purchases

Bsb-Laboss Association. Rennes, France

HANDI MARKET is a collective brand which aims to change the view of public and private professionals regarding the commercial offer of products and services proposed by the ESAT (company and services providing assistance through work) and adapted enterprises. That is, the offer proposed by companies which employ more than 80% of individuals with disabilities in all sectors of the economic activity. Developed in the regions of Brittany and the Pays de Loire, every two years HANDI MARKET organises a regional B2B fair, together with professional meetings in the regions throughout the year. It takes part in the development of a network of local and socially responsible businesses.

Emmanuelle Fournil. Director. <http://www.laboss.fr/>

5.1.2 Mutualism, a comprehensive response to the challenges of development

ODEMA. Buenos Aires, Argentina

The union of the global mutual system involves, given its size, the creation of a synergy able to transform a common objective into specific realities of shared development. This presentation aims to demonstrate how mutualism, a system which promotes mutual aid and solidarity among its members, works in total complementarity with governments and States in order to support national plans for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Objectives. even with the South-South cooperation.

Norma Alicia Roulin. Director of the Geneva Office and Abdelmuna Abdelmoumni. Vice-president. <http://www.odema.org/index.html>

5.1.3 Social economy and citizen initiative at the service of social transformation

SAREEN SAREA. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

Presenting the relevant and specific contribution of the Basque Country Third Social Sector (TSSE) to the promotion of a cohesive, inclusive, solidarity and participative society, through the action of a tight network of social intervention entities, with a significant impact on the Basque economy (2.2% of the GDP) and employment (36,000 jobs). Citizen initiative and voluntary organisations and companies, managed and run by the people, families, collectives and communities who receive the services. A sector which contributes to extending general welfare in collaboration with other sectors, especially the general public, with whom they have been cooperating on the construction of the Basque Social Services System.

Mikel Barturen. General Coordinator. <https://www.sareensarea.eus/es/>

5.2. Business transformation through Social Economy

5.2.1 Cooperative entrepreneurship in the silver economy, Socem hub: Social care & entrepreneurship hub

SSI Group. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

The SSI Group was founded in 2015: SOCEM HUB: Social Care & Entrepreneurship Hub, with the encouragement of the BEAZ, Provincial Council of Bizkaia, to offer the CAE entrepreneurship ecosystem the tacit knowledge, more than 30 years working in the field of personal care, and almost 2200 persons who receive our services, and the empirical knowledge, SSI has an R&D&I unit which belongs to the RVCTI. To date, more than 250 people have received training in awareness towards the sector: GO SOCIAL, 35 projects have been mentored to take them to the market, four cooperatives have been founded, and other projects are still on the drawing board.

Karmele Acedo. CEO. <https://grupossi.es/>

5.2.2 Success of social transformation through the professionalisation and dignification of women's work

Ausolan S. Coop. Mondragon, the Basque Country, Spain

The company behind this group is AUZO LAGUN SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA, founded in 1969 by 17 women who, far from accepting their departure from the working world as a consequence of their marriages, decided to reconcile their working and family lives, resulting in the creation of a part-time work cooperative, which offered services to companies from the area of influence, providing two necessary services: Food for the workers and cleaning of the installations. The AUSOLAN group is formed of 12 companies, in which more than 12,500 people from all over Spain are employed.

María López. Corporate Director of Institutional Relations, Legal Services and Human Resources. <https://www.ausolan.com/>

5.2.3 Innovation and environmental and social commitment through the labour society

Kimu Bat. Azpeitia, The Basque Country, Spain

The transformation of a conventional company to a Social Economy company where the individuals are also the owners of the business has enabled a new style of leadership, a new management system, a culture of joint responsibility and a sense of innovative belonging unknown to date for the individuals who form part of this project. This is a project with a high level of environmental and social commitment to marginalised collectives and which places value on the transformation process and the profound changes experienced by this business and its individuals as a consequence of becoming a Social Economy company.

Iker Goikoetxea. Member of the Board of Management. <https://www.kimubat.com/>

5.2.4 Contribution of cooperatives to the collaborative economy

CECOP European confederation of industrial and service cooperatives. Brussels, Belgium

Digital innovation and the profound changes taking place in the organisation of the daily lives of many people are bringing radical transformation also in the organisation of work. Digital economy can lead to the creation of new jobs, but also raises questions about quality of work, access to social rights, inequalities. How can cooperatives use the potential of the digital economy? How can cooperatives engaging in collaborative economy, be more than a virtual space for collaboration, but a substantial place for sharing, and have an impact on local development? Those are the questions we would like to answer through our initiative.

Giuseppe Guerini. President. <http://www.cecop.coop/?lang=en>

5.3. Public purchase and social clauses

5.3.1 Encounter of inclusive businesses: the link to the public market

Conquito development agency. Quito, Ecuador

The link to the public sector through Inclusive Public Contracting Processes promoted at national level, has enabled CONQUITO, using tools such as Inclusive Metropolitan Fairs and Inclusive Dynamic Catalogues, to generate INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MEETING processes. These include the economic development strategy which seeks the democratisation of the municipal budget, by providing a forum for dialogue among the stakeholders of the solidarity and popular economy, in search of market opportunities and the municipal entities which need to contract goods and services. This is thanks to the framework of the local public policy, Municipal Order No 539

Vanessa Rosero Mañay. Head of Solidarity Economy Projects and Business Development. <http://www.conquito.org.ec/>

5.3.2 Cooperation between SIAE (Structures of Insertion for the Economic Activity) to access the public purchase

GIE Green. Bignay, France

Created in 2011 and specialised in the recovery of natural spaces, we have extended our area of intervention to other sectors of activity to offer multi-sector services (green spaces, minor building work, carpentry, cleaning) to our contractors. GIE GREEN currently has 23 members and develops two concepts: mutualising and developing the economy of the SIAE, members of the group. Our group of Social and Solidarity Economy agents distributed by geographic region, trade and/or common problem provides a real opportunity to improve skills and to develop activities and jobs, especially to the benefit of marginalised individuals who live in our regions. Indeed, a large number of structures suffer from their small size, lack of resources and isolation. With cooperation and mutualisation, it is possible to implement projects and processes to which it would not have been possible to access individually, in particular, with the aim of responding to public tenders, whether or not they include social clauses. The GIE is the expression of powerful solidarity values, in particular in the framework of the mutualised response to markets, implying a shared responsibility of the SIAE.

Gabriel Grimaud. Head of the economic development mission. <https://www.greenpoitoucharentes.fr/le-green>

5.3.3 Keep it local for economic resilience

Locality. London, the United Kingdom

Locality has been working with six U.K local authorities in an 18 month action research initiative. The aim has been to demonstrate the impact which public sector spending can have on the local economy and to broker shared solutions in public procurement between local government and community-based social economy organisations. This project has shown the added social and economic value of commissioning local social economy organisations, using a framework for local economic resilience developed in partnership with our expert steering group. We have directly influenced local government practice in our six partner areas to develop more supportive practices in local commissioning and build the capacity of community-based organisations.

Tony Armstrong. Chief Executive. <https://locality.org.uk/>

5.4. Why and how to reinforce synergies between social economy and sectoral policies.

Discussion panel with representatives from local, national and international public authorities who work on different sectoral policies organised by the European Commission

EU perspective on how to promote integration:

- Effective integration is key for successful migration policies
- Common challenges but different approaches: possibility to learn from each other.
- Many successful and innovative practices
- Integration is a transversal issue → cross-sectoral approach

Rural development policy and SE:

- Agriculture and rural areas are very important for SE
- SE in the agricultural sector: agri coops, social agriculture, community supported agriculture, organic farming
- Rural areas represent 80% of the surface and 20% of population. This policy should be integrated with other types of policies, including SE.
- Sustainable development of rural areas needs synergies with SE.
- Links between municipalities is important to share resources, knowledge, good practices.
- Create bridges between traditional enterprises and SE. important. Start ups that want to create social impact... social clusters.
- Create coops takeover of enterprises by workers.

5.5. Session organised by Fair Trade Advocacy Office and World Fair Trade Organisation

Session organised by Fair Trade Advocacy Office and World Fair Trade Organisation <https://www.wto.org/>
Moderator: María Ferrer (Caritas)

Fair trade is an important social transformation tool which aims to improve the living conditions of the more marginalised communities on the planet, and to give priority to people and the environment rather than business profits. The characteristics of this type of company include: (i) compliance with human rights, (ii) a business model whose objective is to maximise the positive externalities of the activity in the social and environmental area, (iii) it uses suppliers who respect the environment and human rights; (iv) the role of women in this type of company is greater than in traditional companies (75% of the producers are female) and they hold positions of responsibility within the organisational structure. Many of the fair trade companies belong to the SSE.

1. **Mrs. Carmen Rebollo Sánchez. Director General of the Municipal Consumer Institute of the Madrid City Council**
2. **Mrs. María Youngsin Lim. National Coordinator of the Fair Trade in Korea**
3. **Mr. Erinch Sahan. Chief Executive of the World Fair Trade Organisation (WFTO)**

WORKSHOP SESSION 6

6.1. Occupational social inclusion and Social Economy

6.1.1 The experience of Peñascal S Coop and its social and insertion companies

Peñascal S.Coop. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

Presentation of the work developed by Peñascal, S.Coop. in the comprehensive development of training itineraries which end in social and labour inclusion, either in the ordinary market or in one of the nine social and insertion companies promoted by the cooperative in the hotel and catering, metal, wood, air condition and garment-making sectors. Three closely linked areas are involved in the above-mentioned comprehensive itinerary. These are education, social and employment. Emphasise the importance of the individual and the need to design comprehensive personalised itineraries in order to guarantee successful and long-lasting social and labour insertions.

David Tellería. General Coordinator. <http://www.grupopenascal.com/>

6.1.2 State cooperation project AERESS-FAEDEI for the training of technicians to accompany the insertion

AERESS-FAEDEI. Madrid, Spain

State cooperation initiative AERESS-FAEDEI for the training of technicians to accompany the insertion companies on the procedures for the accreditation of the professional experience of the individuals in insertion. The possibilities of obtaining a qualification are particularly interesting in Spain, where more than 60% of the active population do not hold a certified professional qualification. To make the transition to the ordinary market easier for individuals in insertion, it is necessary for them to obtain a recognised formal qualification equivalent to that awarded in formal training. This initiative offers technicians the tools for working with individuals in insertion in order to obtain accreditation.

Lourdes Calabozo. Member of the Technical Secretary. <http://www.aeress.org/>

6.1.3 The effect of robotization and automation on employment opportunities and business management for people with disabilities

Gureak. Donostia-San Sebastián, the Basque Country, Spain

We have already accepted that robotization and automation have gone from being a thing of the future to being the order of the day. Although historically technological changes have not prevented the maintenance of the rates, could we say the same today? What can we say therefore about Special Employment Centres, where the basis of the production model is to convert competitive work into easy, repetitive tasks with little added value? At GUREAK we have decided to address this challenge, and after a joint analysis, we have defined specific lines of action so that robotization and automation go from being a threat to being an opportunity.

María Larraza. Director of Marketing and Communication. <http://www.gureak.com/eu/>

6.2. Basque experiences and good practices of governance models

6.2.1 Cooperative governance: diagnosis and action plans

HUHEZI-University of Mondragón. Eskoriatza, The Basque Country, Spain

The diagnosis of cooperative governance that we are conducting of the cooperatives from the MONDRAGON group reveals the need to renew governance dynamics, democratic mechanisms and the means of participation in order to provide an efficient response to the needs of the complicated context in which we live today. Cooperatives are organisations which promote democratic practices in the business environment. The principal objective of this initiative is to renew this practice and to identify and propose new routes. For this, we are examining the advanced activities set up in the different cooperatives and compiling their key factors. At the same time, we identify the key factors for a suitable cooperative governance.

Miren Zufiaurre. Researcher from LANKI. <https://mukom.mondragon.edu/lanki/es/>

6.2.2 The governance experience of the Goiener project

Goiener S. Coop. Ordizia, the Basque Country, Spain

GOIENER is a citizen's cooperative project for the generation and consumption of renewable energy. The GOIENER project is an ongoing process, which is organised transversally through the work groups, formed of volunteers and workers, of a local or thematic nature, who work on the production and reproduction processes, take decisions by mutual consent and project their work through different entities: one association and three cooperatives". These groups permit the GOIENER project to be governed in a cohesive, participative and inclusive manner.

Erika Martínez. Head of communication. <https://www.goiener.com/>

6.2.3 Transfer of knowledge of the labour society to other organisations for the improvement of governance and participative management

ASLE. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

Democratic governance and participative management are identifying features of Labour Societies. If we wish to advance towards organisations based on individual cooperation, joint decisions and co-responsibility, the Labour Society has a decisive role as an example of a democratic and participative company. The aim is to place value on the essential features of the democratic governance and participative management that define the Labour Society, and extend bridges towards non-labour companies who wish to humanise their models of governance by giving people the importance they deserve.

Jone Nolte. Officer from the Legal and RSE Area. <http://asle.es/>

6.2.4 Good practices on public policy: people at the axis of the organisation

GEZKI-University of the Basque Country. Donostia-San Sebastián, the Basque Country, Spain

We present as an initiative: a round table "participation dialogues of the individuals in the organisations and their effect on the region". This is a round table held in collaboration with Mondragon Unibertsitatea and Agintzari SCIS and the GEZKI Gizarte Ekonomia eta Zuzenbide Kooperatiboa Institutoa/Institute of Social Economy and Cooperative Right (UPV/EHU). It was intended to focus on the good practices which are developed in the region with respect to the participation of the individuals (whether by specific entities or by public powers), to subsequently discuss the regional development and the participation of the individuals in the companies.

Aitor Bengoetxea. Director. <https://www.ehu.es/es/web/gezki>

6.3. Social innovation ecosystems

6.3.1 Building an ecosystem of social innovation through stakeholder mobilisation: The case of Quebec

Chantier de l'Économie Sociale. Montreal, Canada

The creation of the Chantier, that brought together a broad diversity of actors including labour unions, community groups, researchers as well as sectoral and territorial networks of social economy enterprises that worked in constant dialogue with the government, enabled the creation and extension or major social innovations for Quebec. The outstanding results of this ongoing collective brainstorming are proof that a diversity of actors not only can work together to innovatively answer existing social needs, but also that the co-construction process by a diversity of actors, including government, was key to identifying and developing effective, sustainable solutions with an economic and social impact recognized by all.

Béatrice Alain. Directrice Générale. <https://chantier.qc.ca/>

6.3.2 Common platforms: federate and maintain platforms based on a common approach

Paris-Dauphine University. Paris, France

The economy of cooperative platforms can and must be plural. Alongside capitalistic platforms, cooperative or common platform-based alternatives are emerging; these are more inclusive, they extend their governance to the community, they favour open cooperatives and the fair distribution of the value among all the parties involved. The purpose of the common platforms is to develop a community and a common objective around these new numerical platforms. We encourage the platform based on a common approach or cooperative platform community, we document their practices and create a place of collective solutions and knowledge.

Guillaume Compain. PhD student of sociology. <https://www.dauphine.fr/fr/index.html>

6.3.3 Cigondewah Fashion Village Lab: piloting a closed-loop creative economy ecosystem for the fashion industry

Bandung Creative City Forum. Bandung, Indonesia

Fashion Village Lab (FVL) initiative started in 2014, with an aim to improve the living conditions of local people and communities in Cigondewah, a sub-district in Bandung known for its production of multi-national clothing brands and factories. It started with research and mapping of the area's potentials and capacities, then continued with experiments, concepts and prototypes of solutions for the local environmental problems, while connecting with the local stakeholders. FVL is now in its final year, with an attempt to create a closed-loop creative economy ecosystem for fashion industry, where economy activities thrive while also maintaining the ecological and social qualities.

Dwinita Larasati. Secretary General. <http://www.bandungcreative.id/>

6.3.4 Master plan for social innovation for employment

City Council of Seville. Seville, Spain

The Social Innovation for Employment Plan of Seville is the first plan of this kind. It contains a series of proposals aimed at optimising the use of infrastructures and municipal resources, to place them at the service of the needs of citizens. Space recovery, transfer of use, reformulation of use, etc. Always based on commitment to the concept of proximity, with the neighbourhoods and districts as true allies and action-catalysing players. All of this takes place based on promotion and support for a new transforming plural economy (plural not only because of the diversity of activities, but also because of the diversity of economic approaches).

David Pino. Director of Innovation and Social Economy. <https://www.sevilla.org/>

6.4. Social Economy in the objectives of the agenda for sustainable development

6.4.1 Linking the Local to the Global

Session organised by RIPESS

RIPESS is a global network for the promotion of SSE as an alternative / transformative approach to the economy. Working axes: local to global advocacy, alliances & convergences and intercoop on specific topics. To achieve sustainable development as set out in Agenda 2030. The articulation between the local, regional, national and international, needs to be effective, from the local to the global and the global to the local. The workshop will concentrate on the 3 following items in the sub-theme description: Promote knowledge about SE and consolidate its networks. Support the establishment of a conducive institutional and regulatory environment for SE and guarantee the coordination of international efforts and create and strengthen alliances that favour the sector.

1. Mr. Yvon Poirier. RIPESS Québec. <http://www.riposs.org/continental-networks/north-america/?lang=en>
2. Mr. Denison Jayasooria. Asiatic network SSE Kuala Lumpur. <http://www.riposs.org/continental-networks/asia/?lang=en>
3. Mr. Madani Koumaré. Africa network SSE Bamako
4. Mr. Carlos de Freitas. Director of Programs, FMDV. Global Fund for Cities Development ,Paris. <http://www.fmdv.net/>

6.5. GSEF Session. International Cooperation & Inclusive and Sustainable Development through the Social Economy

Session coordinated by GSEF. Moderator Paul Ortega- Director General of the International Development Cooperation Agency, Government of the Basque Country.

International cooperation directed at the development and promotion of the SSE has a major impact on the improvement of the living conditions of the most marginalised communities. In the case of the European cooperation funds of the EU there is a basic problem: the shortage of technical tools for knowing the SSE projects in the beneficiary regions which guarantees that funding reaches those projects which have a more relevant impact, that is the projects which reach the "right place". There is a lack of knowledge and distance from these European funds towards the SSE entities in the region. Normally these entities are minor operators, who sometimes belong to the informal economy, making it difficult to access these funds, which in contrast are designed and directed towards the funding of major development projects. In Latin America the states have not promoted the development of the SSE, historically and to date there has been certain institutional hostility towards self-managed and participative initiatives, which has limited their expansion. In addition, an increase and improvement in university education is necessary in the area of the entrepreneurship and the SSE.

1. Mr. Munchan Yi. Korea Telecom. <https://roaming.kt.com/rental/eng/main.asp>
2. Mr. Jean Luis Bancel. President of Crédit Cooperatif. <https://www.credit-cooperatif.coop/Institutionnel>
3. Mr. Ronal Nsubuga Balimwezo. Mayor of Nawaka District. Kampala. Uganda
4. Mr. William J. Moreno. Director of Cooperation and National and International Relations. Ate. Lima. Peru. <http://www.muniate.gob.pe/ate/principal.php>

WORKSHOP SESSION 7	
7.1.	SOCIAL ECONOMY IN PUBLIC POLICIES
7.2	EDUCATION, YOUTH AND TECHNOLOGY
7.3.	SOCIAL ECONOMY AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO POST-CONFLICT PROCESSES
7.4.	UCLG-LEARNING SESSION ON CIRCULAR ECONOMY TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL NUMBER 12
WORKSHOP SESSION 8	
8.1.	SOCIAL ECONOMY IN PUBLIC POLICIES
8.2	SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE REGIONS
8.3.	SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE OBJECTIVES OF THE AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
8.4.	INAISE- FUNDRAISING AND OTHER TOOLS FOR THE CREATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ENTITIES
WORKSHOP SESSION 9	
9.1.	COLLABORATION STRATEGIES BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND SOCIAL ECONOMY STAKEHOLDERS
9.2	ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL INNOVATION
9.3.	SOCIAL INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS
9.4.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION - SOCIAL ECONOMY GOING LOCAL
9.5.	LKS-ALECOP- THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN THE PROCESS OF PACIFICATION IN COLOMBIA

WORKSHOP SESSION 7

7.1. Social Economy in public policies

7.1.1 Permeabilisation of public policies towards the social economy through the structuring of the relationship with agents of the social economy

City Council of Madrid. Madrid, Spain

The aim is to make the institutional stakeholders aware of the value and importance of the Social Economy as an economic model, and not just economic, which has to inspire all the public policies to be developed by the City Council of Madrid. To mainstream and make all the municipal institution participants in the co-creation of public policies such that the democratic values and the support for social, economic and environmental sustainability, placing individuals at the centre of all policies, is assumed and assimilated by everyone who works in the municipal institution. A comprehensive strategy has been articulated for this purpose, through the Social Economy and Solidarity Strategy. The collaboration strategy between the City Council of Madrid and the social economy agents in the municipal district is articulated through three mechanisms:

- a- The Advisory Council of the SSE.
- b- The regional articulation committees of the SSE
- c- Agreements and subsidies which promote inter-cooperation between companies and entities of the SE.

Bernardino Sanz. Director General of Economy and the Public Sector. <https://www.madrid.es/portal/site/munimadrid>

7.1.2 Employment with support as a tool for labour inclusion in ordinary environments for people with disabilities

EHLABE. Vitoria-Gasteiz, The Basque Country, Spain

The social and social economy entities of EHLABE and of the ForoEca Euskadi have been managing specific projects and actions for social and labour inclusion in ordinary companies since the nineties, with one common denominator, the methodology of Employment with Support. From 2014, and with the establishment by Lanbide, a Basque Employment Service, of a pioneer invitation for the labour inclusion of individuals with disabilities, through the supported employment methodology, the CAPV has been a national reference in the driving, promotion and collaboration with the social entities of the social economy.

Pablo Moratalla. Coordinator. <http://www.ehlabe.org/es/portada/>

7.1.3 Social Innovation Plan 2018-2021 of the city of Montreal

City Council of Montreal. Montreal, Canada

In 2018, the City of Montreal adopted their Social Innovation Plan 2018-2022. This plan recognises the key role of the social economy and social innovation for the economic, social and cultural development of the city. As an expression of a vision of social innovation consolidated by the collective initiative and with an ability to transform, the City of Montreal focuses on enhancing an ecosystem which permits the deployment of social innovation and its processes. The aim is to recognise social innovation and its entrepreneurs from the private or collective sectors, and to strengthen the participation of the social economy in the public markets. To this purpose, it plans to adopt flexible and adapted funding measures.

Cécile Vergier. Commissioner responsible for economic development. <http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/>

7.1.4 MUMBUCA social currency

City Council of Maricá. Maricá, Brazil

The Mumbuca Social Currency is the first social currency with a debit card in Brazil, where it was introduced. Today, 110 Mumbucas, equivalent to R\$ 110 (32 Euros), almost 10% of the minimum wage in Brazil are transferred to more than 15 thousand beneficiaries in Maricá. This "solidarity finance" programme is an important tool for boosting the local economy and the struggle against poverty. The Mumbuca currency is responsible for generating jobs and income, and its current monthly municipal investment is more than R \$ 1.4 million. In total, there are four programmes which part of this popular and solidarity economy. Mumbuca Minimum Income (the biggest of the four), Solidarity Youth Minimum Income, Pregnancy Minimum Income and Citizen's Basic Income. For 2018 the challenge is to consolidate the Citizen's Basic Income and make improvements in the already existing system such as the introduction of cards with chip, thereby increasing security even further as well as the services available for the beneficiaries.

Diego Zeidan. Economic Secretary. <https://www.marica.rj.gov.br/category/estrutura/secretarias/economia-solidaria/>

7.2. Education, youth and technology

7.2.1 The role of cities in reducing the rural exodus and the clandestine immigration of young people: the path of social entrepreneurship

RENAPESS Mali. Bamako, Mali

The project is based in Bamako which is the first destination city for young people in rural exodus and also the first stop for all immigration candidates. Bamako is a catchment area for the informal economy dominated by young people in rural exodus, immigration candidates and young returning emigrants. In 2015, Mali registered 376 young candidates for immigration who drowned in the Mediterranean. The promotion of the social entrepreneur in Bamako is an operating strategy which permits: facilitation of the transition of young workers from the informal economy who are "a serious enigma" for cities towards the social and solidarity economy, through their own forms of organisation; control of the rural exodus and the immigration of young people and improvement of the offer of products and services in the supply, sanitation, building and public works, health and community education sectors.

Madani Koumaré. President. <https://renapess.org/>

7.2.2 Gazteability, job opportunities for young people with intellectual disabilities

Lantegi Batuak. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

Gazteability was set up in 2015 with the aim of facilitating training itineraries, personalised support and non-occupational practical session for unemployed individuals with intellectual disabilities under the age of 30 years. Thanks to this initiative, 150 young people have already embarked on the itinerary with a training in key skills for adaptation to employment. In addition, 14 individuals with intellectual disabilities from Lantegi Batuak this year carried out their practical sessions abroad, as part of the KA1 Erasmus Plus programme. The performance of these occupational practical session abroad is an opportunity for individuals with intellectual disability to complete their training in ordinary companies, away from the environment of a special employment centre, in addition to providing an important vital experience.

Jugatx Menika. Head of the Area for Training and Development. <http://www.lantegi.com/>

7.2.3 Introducing the social economy in vocational training

Economists without borders. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

The purpose of the "Professional Training for Sustainable Human Development" project is to contribute to the construction of a professional training model where formal and informal educational spaces synergistically include the promotion of the theory and practice of Sustainable Human Development so that the educational community of the Basque Country professional training system acquire skills, tools and spaces for change which contribute to the exercise of human rights, over the medium term and which have a multiplier effect on citizens.

Patricia Solaun. <https://ecosfron.org/euskadi/>

7.2.4 Eco-friendly social enterprises

Human Resource Development Foundation. Kanchipuram, India

HRDF is initiating livelihood skill building training program for the most disadvantaged groups at rural areas. These skill building trainings are being provided to rural unemployed young women and migrants. Through this HRDF creates stable jobs and reducing unemployment. It is also working to create a suitable model which values the experiences and skills of experts to improve their employment situation. Also it has (HRDF) been facilitating social innovation project to empowering the most disadvantaged people in the eco friendly social enterprises (eco friendly food production). This is an evidence based model of district level women cooperative organic farmer's federation which has been promoted with 2000 women farmers.

Sita Bohara. Director. <http://hrdfindia.com/>

7.3. Social Economy and its contribution to post-conflict processes

7.3.1 Social innovation and social enterprise for peace building: Lessons learned from international experiences in peace process scenarios

Swarthmore College. Swarthmore, (PA) USA.

In the summer of 2016 the World Bank commissioned a small group of researchers and academics to compile a report that had as its goal, "to understand the role of social innovation in peace process scenarios and its implications for the historic opportunity Colombia has ahead". The Report entitled: "Republic of Colombia: Social Innovation for Peace Building in Colombia; Learning for international experiences in peace process scenarios", shared insights, experiences and lessons learned from a number of post-conflict regions, such as Northern Ireland, Uganda, Albania, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, in the context of their application to the of a peace agreement and peace process in Colombia.

Denisse Ann Crossan. Professor of social entrepreneurship. <https://www.swarthmore.edu/>

7.3.2 The social and solidarity economy in the Colombian peace process

Convergencia Alternativa Social y Solidaria por la Paz. Colombia

Convergencia Alternativa Social y Solidaria por la Paz (Social and Solidarity Alternative Meeting Point for Peace) is an initiative which, as its name suggests, seeks to combine different organisations from the national and urban social and solidarity economy, and from the rural and peasant sector, in equal conditions starting with the recognition of their culture and autonomy. This initiative under construction invites us to accompany the implementation of the Agreement between the FARC-EP and the Government, in which the promotion of the solidarity economy and the agri-organic economy is established. In view of the current situation in Colombia, it is necessary to make public a series of claims or demands whose objective is to enhance and establish the peace process in the country. The central questions include: addressing an international auditorium regarding the cooperation resources in order to ensure their complete fulfilment and allocation to the objective for which they are intended. The commitment of the Colombian Armed Forces is vital together with Government and State actions in order to protect social leaders and prevent further violence. The spirit of the Havana agreements, the "final agreement for ending the conflict" must be resumed. Lastly, the importance of direct cooperation or cooperation with a high input from Social Organisations and Ecomun, the cooperative founded by the FARD, must be highlighted.

Alfredo Cadena. Grupo coordinator of the meeting and César Díaz. Executive Director CIMA

7.4. Learning session on circular economy to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 12

Session organized by the Local Development Committee of UCLG

Projects were presented, linked to the circular economy in the waste management, production assurance and sustainable consumption sector. The circular economy and the social and solidarity economy organisations which promote it are fairer and more equitable models of organisation for producing goods and services. The circular economy is a business model and a new model of production and provision of services which perfectly fits with the principles of the Social and Solidarity Economy. A different production and consumption paradigm must be found. This is why work is being carried out at a local level to adopt hybrid forms in which citizens are present in the essential services. Taking into account the regional approach in all of this, as it implies giving a voice to local stakeholders and sharing and collaborating with strategies for the adoption of new patterns of production and consumption which are so necessary for working in compliance with the SDG.

1. Mrs. Sara Hoeflich. UCGL. <https://www.uclg.org/es>
2. Mr. Juan Carlos Díaz. FAMSÍ. <http://www.andaluciasolidaria.org/>
3. Mr. Javier Quijada. SADECO. <https://www.sadeco.es/>
4. Mr. José Luis Sánchez. Andalusian network of Solidarity Economy. <https://www.economiasolidaria.org/reas-andalucia>
5. Mr. Roberto di Meglio. Conclusions

WORKSHOP SESSION 8

8.1. Social Economy in public policies

8.1.1 Ethical finance- one of the key axes of public policy

City Council of Barcelona. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

The City Council of Barcelona is carrying out six lines of work, one of which is funding, as part of the co-production of local public policies and co-responsibility to promote and strengthen the Social and Solidarity Economy in Barcelona. The present local government in Barcelona is conducting joint actions with leading ethical finance entities, the general public and social entities, in addition to small and medium-sized firms present in the city. This is dual purpose: one, to change the conception about accessing sources of external financing and the other to improve the conditions of access to the same.

Marina Gilaberte-Ferrús. Social consultant. <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/en/>

8.1.2 Policy on civil society and social economy: a bottom-up approach

Region Örebro. Örebro, Sweden

Region Örebro County has adopted its first Policy for civil society and social economy. The main objective of the policy is to strengthen the participation and influence of civil society and social economy regarding issues of regional development and regional growth. Representatives from the social economy and other sectors in the society - several of them involved in the Partnership for social innovation - have taken an active role in the development of the policy.

Anders Bro. Gerente de Desarrollo. <https://www.regionorebrolan.se/en/>

8.1.3 Tools for the promotion of local public policies from the solidarity economy

REAS Euskadi. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

Since 2016, REAS Euskadi has been working on the promotion of public policies from the solidarity economy viewpoint. From the perspective of transformation of the regions and the promotion of alternative local development (human, social and sustainable), it has acted as an intermediary with local public institutions, political parties and other organisations. Of note is the creation of useful tools for local institutional work: a practical manual of local policies based on the solidarity economy and a web portal with mapping of local and international resources and various documentary resources for this work.

Zalao Pérez Hernandorena. Head of Area for Research, Training and Awareness. <https://www.economiasolidaria.org/reas-euskadi>

8.1.4 Citizen mechanism for participatory evaluation of public policies

Platform of non-official stakeholders. Dakar, Senegal

L'Université des Acteurs non Etatique (The University of non-official stakeholders) is a framework for dialogue, reflection, sharing, exchange and mutualisation of the practices among the different non-official stakeholders, the State, the regional collectives and the partners to development. It offers the opportunity to contribute to strengthening the quality of the participation of the non-official stakeholders and, thus consolidate democracy, the State of Law and good governance in our society and our institutions. It permits the social monitoring of the implementation of the public policies in each region and the collection of contributions regarding national policies and local strategies in the different sectors of development.

Malick Diop. Coordinator. <http://www.platorme-ane.sn/>

8.2. Socially Responsible Regions

8.2.1 "Lyon, fair and sustainable city" label. A unique brand in Europe to promote responsible consumption

City Council of Lyon. Lyon, France

Unique in Europe! Since 2010, the city council of Lyon has been developing a quality regional label. The objective? To reward the local structures most committed to responsible consumption and the business responsibility of the organisations. More than 220 associations, cooperatives, social businesses, shops, events come together in a true club. The LVED club, encouraged by the city, creates synergies and develops collective projects as part of an approach towards continuous progress. The LVED label is THE qualitative label for responsible consumers.

Dounia Besson. Deputy Mayor responsible for the Social and Solidarity Economy. <https://www.lyon.fr/>

8.2.2 Re-use and recycling, social enterprises as partners to local and regional authorities for the implementation of circular economy business models

Rreuse. Brussels, Belgium

RREUSE is a network association representing the interests of approximately 1.000 social economy enterprises across 23 countries in Europe working in the re-use, repair and recycling sectors. Across the RREUSE network approximately 140,000 men and women are involved in local social enterprises, pursuing a vision of a circular economy by collecting used clothes, electrical equipment, furniture and other re-usable items in order to put them on the second hand market or where not feasible recycling them. These initiatives are coupled with reinsertion of groups of individuals at risk of social exclusion. RREUSE focuses on promoting a policy framework that enables the development of social enterprises active in re-use, repair and recycling.

Nina Monjean. Social welfare policies manager. <https://www.rreuse.org/>

8.2.3 The role of GSD (Gredos San Diego) in the socio-economic development of the Sierra del Rincón Biosphere Reserve (Community of Madrid)

GSD cooperative. Madrid, Spain

Since 2013, GSD has managed, together with the Helechos cooperative (6th principle), the Programme for Environmental Training, Promotion, Revitalisation and Dissemination in the Sierra del Rincón Biosphere Reserve of the Department of the Environment, Local Administration and Territorial Ordinance of the Community of Madrid, (7th cooperative principle). The essential objectives of the programme are the conservation of the biodiversity and cultural heritage of the area, the development of environmental education and communication programmes directed at the local and non-local population, and the socio-economic revitalisation of the area, by promoting the creation of jobs and the settlement of people in the region. GSD develops self-employment, cooperatives, green employment.

Marta López Abril. Head of the Department of the Environment. <https://www.gsdeducacion.com/>

8.2.4 Rome Verde Allotment 'Civiltionaria' Community

La Cuadra Provoca ciudad Ac. Mexico City, Mexico

Roma Verde Allotment is in the heart of the City of Mexico. It was founded in 2012 as the result of the community organisation which decided to recover almost one hectare of land that had been abandoned for more than 27 years. Citizens and social organisations, coordinated by La Cuadra A.C., set to work cleaning and recovering the area, and carrying out social and environmental projects and activities with the aim of "Creating an active community involved in the construction of the Common Welfare of its environment". Today, the activities and projects which take place at Roma Verde Allotment focus on creating, integrating and promoting good practices in seven transversal and complementary lines of action.

Piero Barandiarán. Associate Partner. <https://lacuadra.org.mx/>

8.3. Social Economy in the objectives of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development

8.3.1 Climate and nutritional food sovereignty (CLIMASAN)

Platform for Solidarity Economy Guatemala. San Andrés, Guatemala

The Municipal Policy "Climate and Nutritional Food Sovereignty" is an initiative based on sustainable development and the development of value chains formed by community companies promoted with public investment. The objective is to generate income and jobs for families through the development of highly resilient ventures. The core areas of the policy are: Knowledge Management, Solidarity Economy, Climate Change and Nutritional Food Sovereignty. The policy was approved by the Community Development Board of the Municipal Government of San Andrés, Peten in April 2017.

Roberto José Bonilla. Technical Direction. <https://www.pecosol.org/>

8.3.2 Empowering & creating capacities for individuals with disabilities through sport for inclusive development

Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners. Chandrigah, India

Inspired by the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, hosted by the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP); ASWDP) in principal partnership with RGNIYD, RC, Government of India has initiated an innovative step to host a Workshop on Empowerment and Capacity Building of Persons with Disabilities through Sports for youth. With the overarching aspiration of bringing people and the planet closer together and leaving no one behind, the 2030 Agenda is a unique opportunity to inspire global action for development and Peace. Sport has proven to be a cost-effective and flexible tool for promoting peace and development objectives.

Vivek Trivedi. Founder. <http://www.apswdp.org/>

8.3.3 Food distribution and sustainable development: The Eroski experience

Eroski. Elorrio, The Basque Country, Spain

This aims to show how the promotion of a healthier and more sustainable life is the way to articulate the social purpose of a consumer cooperative in the 21st century. We describe how we address this challenge at EROSKI, through the development of a different value proposal, in a different model of store, with involvement and listening to the consumers and other interest groups, with major involvement at local level and in training and consumer information. We show how almost all the SDG encounter an ambitious and coherent declination in our strategy, with an undoubtedly transforming capacity.

Alejandro Martínez Berriochoa. Director General of the Eroski Foundation and Director in Strategic Marketing. <https://www.eroski.es/fundacion-eroski/>

8.3.4 The butterfly effect of a currency or how ethical finances drive the SDG

Oikocredit. Amersfoort, Holland

International credit cooperative based in Holland, with offices in more than 27 countries whose objective is to finance projects in the global South in exchange for a high social dividend. Socially responsible investment through ethical finances is a key tool in the support for the achievement of the SDG. We analyse how the savings of members of Oikocredit, focussed on 17 projects developed by cooperatives, microfinance entities and renewable energy producers which in turn are linked to the achievement of the different SDG, promote sustainable development in countries of the South.

Jorge Berezo. President of Oikocredit Euskadi. <http://www.oikocredit.es/es/>

8.4 Fundraising and other tools for the creation and sustainability of Social Economy initiatives

8.4.1 Does the current social economy financing ecosystem adequately address the challenges faced by growing social economy enterprises?

Session organised by INAISE

Conventional finances are not suitable for supporting the SSE but are solidarity finances enough to permit the change of scale of the SSE? Therefore, how should the creation of financial ecosystems favourable to the development of the SSE and adapted to the special needs of the countries be facilitated? How can the funding of the SSE be diversified through its traditional and innovative sources thanks to increased consideration of the requirements and the development of adapted tools? Do the social and solidarity finance institutions work with the perspective of an equitable world? It is very important to create a responsible general public which recognises the social value of the financial support to the SSE.

1. Mrs. Milder Villegas. President INAISE. <http://inaise.org/>
2. Mr. Pedro Sasía. President FEBEA. <https://www.febea.org/>
3. Mr. Héctor Farro. Director RENFORCER. <https://fortalecer.org/index.html>

WORKSHOP SESSION 9

9.1. Collaboration strategies between local governments and Social Economy stakeholders

9.1.1 Social clauses and public markets: Territorial partnership in order to favour social insertion

Cda La Rochelle. La Rochelle, France

Concerned about improving the access to employment for people facing public and private, social and professional insertion difficulties, they decided to create a unique window to simplify the social clauses in their markets in the La Rochelle conurbation region. An association agreement was signed on 13 July 2016 with the aim of defining the missions, the modes of operation, the funding of the single window and the instances of control and monitoring of the mission.

Axelle Chapuis. Head of development of the SSE. <https://www.agglo-larochelle.fr/>

9.1.2 LANDALAB

Agintzari. Bilbao, The Basque Country, Spain

The purpose of the LANDALAB pilot project is to design, model, steer and communicate an innovative model of community intervention with the capacity to adapt and replicate itself in different rural situations, combining the new technological possibilities with the use of the intangible from tacit community knowledge. It seeks to provide a solution to the social intervention requirements of rural areas, using a shared model of collaboration between public and social stakeholders and actively involving the general public (community), and in this way providing specific answers to the needs identified in each area in question, innovating in the public response to social resources.

Eduardo Díaz. Project manager. <http://agintzari.com/cas/index.aspx>

9.1.3 ENLACE programme: Centre for innovation and inter-cooperation

Montevideo Administration. Montevideo, Uruguay

In Montevideo, public policy for the promotion of cooperativism and social economy has three lines of action: boosting innovation, inter-cooperation and continuous improvement. In this framework, the collaborative space, ENLACE, provides a location for 40 organisations from the social and solidarity economy, cooperatives, NGOs, health care collectives, cultural and community activities. At ENLACE, cooperatives receive training in quality management, the use of new technologies, and how to develop inclusive businesses. The management of the space also includes a process of strategic joint management between the public sector and the social and solidarity economy sector.

Mateo Daniel Arbuló. Head of the Area for Social and Solidarity Economy. <http://www.montevideo.gub.uy/>

9.1.4 Solidarity markets. Improving diet and quality of life in the city and a harmonious relationship between city and countryside

Consumers for development. Lima – Huamanga - Ayacucho, Peru

The Social and Solidarity Economy initiative of CONSUMERS FOR DEVELOPMENT in collaboration with the city, professional training schools and civil society organisations promotes food sovereignty and safety, in the city of Huamanga, holding SSE fairs, providing food from the region and training producers and consumers. This improves the diet of the city populations and helps community producers from small-scale family farming to sell their food in hygienic conditions. The School of Nutritionists takes part in the experience, teaching about and promoting the consumption of healthy foods in order to improve health and foster local development, generating employment and boosting the local economy. The initiative contributes to a fair market between rural and urban development stakeholders.

Raúl Luna Rodríguez. Coordinator

9.1.5 Active policies as a measure of social and labour inclusion

Generalitat de Catalunya. Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

Catalonia has taken a decisive step towards a change in the intervention model in the fight against poverty and inequalities, with a series of measures which range from guaranteed income for individuals, to the active policies necessary to provide effective instruments for labour insertion which guarantee the full autonomy of the individuals and their dignity as legal subjects, with obligations and the capacity to no longer depend on social aid. This is a comprehensive project focussed on guaranteeing that the individuals obtain a decent job, especially in the case of the more vulnerable collectives. Because work is the best social policy.

Elisabet Parés. Employment officer. <http://treball.gencat.cat/ca/inici/>

9.2. Entrepreneurship and social innovation

9.2.1 Cooperative social entrepreneurship: Why and for what? Experience of KOOPFabrika

Lanki. Eskoriatza, The Basque Country, Spain

KoopFabrika did not start from scratch. Based on two pilot experiences conducted previously ('Kooperatzen' and 'Berrekin.Berregin'), it is created with the desire to satisfy a need which has been identified in society. In addition to the existing models for boosting entrepreneurship, it is necessary to offer a programme and a framework which has social economy as its main line of action. To this purpose, KoopFabrika offers the opportunity to put new entrepreneurship models into practice, based on the promotion of new social and economic activities in the areas of cooperativism and community development. The value proposal of the programme is based on two main pillars: KoopFabrika is an entrepreneurship programme based on the cooperative model which includes the principal features of social economy: vocation for social transformation, inter-cooperation and collaboration, collective nature, participation, drive for action.

Arianne Kareaga. Researcher and lecturer. <https://mukom.mondragon.edu/lanki/es/>

9.2.2 University and Municipality: alliance for the promotion of social economy companies with a focus on innovation

Institute of design and technological innovation (IDIT) of the Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla. Puebla, Mexico

For the first time in Mexico a city has joined forces with a Private University to set up a project to promote the creation and development of social economy companies and second level actions (consumption, savings, production) as a strategy for boosting local employment in areas rife with poverty and violence. The Project approach focuses on innovation in these companies. In the last year, the IDIT of the Ibero Puebla has incubated more than 300 social economy companies and has developed second level structures between these. The municipal authorities have joined the project, showing huge commitment, by making modifications to the municipal codes, municipal purchases and marketing spaces, etc.

Elia Maria Irigoyen. Coordinator of the incubator. IDIT-Ibero. <https://www.iberopuebla.mx/la-ibero/directorio>

9.2.3 Juntas Emprendemos (Together we embark on new ventures)

Tangente Cooperative Group. Madrid, Spain

Juntas Emprendemos is a training and support programme to promote the entrepreneurial skills of marginalised women, which places emphasis on the promotion of social and/or collective entrepreneurship. It takes place in four Autonomous Communities (Aragon, Catalonia, Madrid and the Basque Country) and was born from a group of entities belonging to government networks for solidarity and social economy. It is intended as an itinerary for comprehensive training with the aim of improving employability, social and labour conditions and the quality of life of the participating women, rescuing and giving value to their skills, resources and abilities, and finding areas of application for these in production. The empowerment of the participating women is worked on both centrally and transversally, in three stages: prior to starting out, learning to start out and starting out. As part of the venture, the programme aims to boost the development of social entrepreneurship initiatives, transformative projects which are sustainable and responsible towards the society and the environment.

Sandra Salsón. Social consultant. <https://tangente.coop/>

9.2.4 Sceaux Valley, an ecosystem of social innovation for an inclusive and sustainable local development

City Council of Sceaux. Sceaux, France

The city of Sceaux created Sceaux Valley, an ecosystem of regional innovation which generates projects with a positive social impact and that create shared value. It supports those who were selected and who signed up to a charter of association and commitment signed by everyone, during their development and their change of scale in association with support, training, funding and first-level incubation bodies. The projects may be started and developed by any involved party in the region (general public or citizen group, municipal department, association, entrepreneur, business, foundation, etc.). The city plays the role of facilitator and catalyst for projects with a positive impact and at the same time promotes the joint construction of solutions with the parties involved from the region.

Othmane Khaoua. Deputy advisor for Social and Solidarity Economy. <https://www.sceaux.fr/>

9.3. Social innovation ecosystems

9.3.1 Cooperation between iCOOP KOREA and government organisations: increasing the competitiveness of the social economy and strengthening the ecosystem

Icoop Korea. Seoul, Republic of Korea

Despite of the number of social economic organizations including 12,000 co-ops, their challenge now is how to grow and develop and have social impact. In terms of sales, employment, and social value contribution, most social enterprises and co-operatives are quite too small to achieve them. Acknowledging this problem, the government has implemented policies for them to boost employment and fulfil welfare duties. iCOOP KOREA is collaborating systematically with the government, utilizing its resources to establish the ecosystem that would help improve social economy and address social issues and supporting social economic organizations in education, funds, join projects, market expansion, and advocacy for institutional improvement.

Juhee Lee. Manager of International Relations. www.icoop.coop

9.3.2 The Emilia Romagna social innovation ecosystem: the role played by the Innovation Agency

Aster. Bologna, Italy

Emilia-Romagna region can be recognised as a social innovation ecosystem, because of the presence of a number of actors, practices and networking experiences related to social innovation. Moreover, social innovation is mentioned in our Regional Smart Specialization Strategy and, within it, the human centered approach plays a dramatically important role within the region. However, the presence of this social innovation ecosystem has not been officially recognized yet, and the initiative carried by ASTER aims at amplifying the potential of regional social innovations through structured connections with existing networks, managed by ASTER itself, such as incubators network, open laboratories and MakER networks.

Sara D'Atorre. Project Officer. Area Europa e Internazionale. <https://www.aster.it/>

9.3.3 BSH and AERESS Alliance in favour of adequate waste management and social and labour integration: An example of collaboration between a multinational and a social economy network

Aeress. Madrid, Spain

Special innovation initiative, in a partnership between a multi-national (BSH) and a government network of SSE organisations (AERESS), under the framework of regulations for the waste management of electrical and electronic appliances, which clearly recognises the SE managers as key stakeholders and supports preparation for reuse, a sector in which the SSE are specialised. An example of win2win collaboration that also offers major benefits to the society as a whole: help for the State and businesses in complying with their waste management objectives, that is the reduction of contamination and the generation of insertion employment for individuals in a position of vulnerability.

Laura Rubio. Director Technical Secretary. <http://www.aeress.org/>

9.3.4 Creating livelihood and promoting peace for refugees and host communities through social economy: the case of Tanzania

Good Neighbors International. Dar es Saalam, Tanzania

GNI Refugee Livelihood Programme in Tanzanian refugee camps strengthens self-reliance, builds peaceful cohesion, and promotes sustainable management of resources for refugees and Tanzanian host community through a social economy model of a common market. The programme is a market-based solution that brings local government, UN agencies, refugees and local communities to boost up the limited resources of both refugees and host communities living in extreme poverty by establishing a common market, operationalizing a market committee, providing business training and micro-financing, and promoting dialogue for good governance.

Ha Eun Seong. Geneva Office Representative. <http://www.goodneighbors.org/>

9.4. Social Economy at local level

9.4.1 The European Commission

Interactive workshop organized by the European Commission

Objectives:

- a) To present outcomes of the European Social Economy Regions 2018 Pilot programme (32 regions of the European Union and 12 countries of the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe) in order to share best practices at EU level. The regions and countries present at the Forum and presenting their initiatives included: from the European Union: Strasbourg, Poland, Murcia, Finland, Navarra, Occitane, Lille, Dublin, Lapland, Emilia Romagna. From the Balkans and Eastern Europe: Albania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Belarus, Moldavia, Ukraine, Armenia and two overseas territories: the isles of Mayotte and Aruba.
- b) To outline a strategy for the continuation of the programme in the future beyond the EU borders.

The conclusions are along the lines of needing to continue with awareness, the need to support inter-regional cooperation (exchanges between regions, focus groups...), recognising the important rule played by public purchasing, support funding, the networks and partnerships which can be brought together. The representative for the European Union concluded that, given the results of the pilot programme, a new programme of support and budget is being drawn up by the EC Unit to promote these initiatives.

Ulla Engelmann, Head of Advanced Technology, Clusters and Social Economy Unit.
<https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/internal-market-industry-entrepreneurship-and-smes>

9.5. The social economy in the process of pacification in Colombia

Session organised by LKS S.Coop and Alecoop Group.

The purpose is to present the project financed by the European Union, and the Government of Colombia with the participation of other agencies, whose main objective is to support the sustainability of ECOMUN and theirs cooperatives, promote the process of economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants of the FARC-EP, working, all with a focus on reconciliation, promotion of coexistence and construction of peace. The project is implemented from an approach towards inclusive and sustainable regions and businesses. Based on the experience of MONDRAGON. With three fundamental pillars: To create and consolidate a sustainable base for Social Economy, Training and Collective Entrepreneurship, to develop inclusive regions with Social Innovation approaches, all of which guarantee competitiveness and sustainability.

1. Mrs. Lucía Castillo. European Union
2. Mr. Carlos Ubaldo Zuñiga. President of ECOMUN. Colombia
3. Mrs. Luz Mery Lopez Pascagaza. Congress candidate for the FARC party
4. Mr. Gorka Espiau. Agirre Lehendakari Centre
5. Mr. Carlos Mataix. itdUPM. Centre of Innovation in Technology for Human Development

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