



100 STRONG IDEAS: SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

2020



GOBIERNO DE LA
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO



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MEXICO CITY 2021
GLOBAL SOCIAL
ECONOMY FORUM

100 strong ideas: **Social and Solidarity Economy**

The Social and Solidarity Economy is, in addition to being an economic and developmental path, a cultural model; a way of seeing life, well-being, inclusion, the present and future of humanity. The ideas become relevant and are an engine to consolidate it.

The great transformations are accompanied by expressions, notions, thematic areas, visions and approaches that model action.

Reflections rather than mere words or statements are a call to action. To think about community, collectivity, people, the legacy, education and cooperation, good living, harmony, sustainability, among many other ways to express the principles and values of this form of organization based on more horizontal relationships, solidarity and local development.

This document believes in the power of ideas, of their dissemination, of their understanding, of their expansion. They are the result of the dialogues of the 35 sessions of the GSEF2020 Global Virtual Forum, where more than 8,500 people participated and, to this day, add up to several thousand impacts.

Be part of this history, know and own the ideas that will contribute to achieve more inclusive, equitable and democratic societies; and will be a reference point for the world, the region and the GSEF2021.

GSEF Global Virtual Forum
Great Challenges, Greater Solidarity
Power of Community and SSE as a
Path for Transformation

Mexico, November 2020



Laurence Kwark,
General Secretary of the
Global Economy Forum
Social (GSEF)

Introduction

Warmest greetings from GSEF Secretariat.

As Secretary General of GSEF, I am deeply moved by all the interests and passionate participation from our members, partners, governments and all the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) actors around the globe who joined us during our webinars and the Global Virtual Forum this year.

The COVID-19 Crisis aggravated the existing inequality and unfair economic and social redistribution of our societies. SSE works hard against the current situation by putting human first, and social values & solidarity in order to promote the importance of quality of life of all.

Throughout the year 2020 GSEF, in collaboration with the National Institute of Social Economy in Mexico (INAES) and the Mexico City Government, provided opportunities for all actors, including governments at all levels, civil society organizations, cooperatives, and all forms of SSE Organizations and Enterprises as well as individual actors, academia and International Organizations and Policy makers to meet with each other virtually and share experiences and challenges, solutions and future visions.

Together we can realize our dreams to achieve a more inclusive, equal, resilient, sustainable and human centered society and economy that would better protect the nature and environment for the future generations. Let's not surrender to great challenges we face, although it is huge and complex, but let's walk together hand in hand with a passionate dream for greater transformation to bring. 2020 was a year of abnormal, in other words new normal era, but 2021 will be our year of placing a new milestone in the history of global SSE movement by inventing and innovating our way of lives through SSE.

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We invite you all to join us in this journey towards GSEF 2021 in Mexico City to be the witness of our own achievements and actions. Till our meet at the 5th GSEF Global Forum in Mexico, we wish you all to stay in good health and spirit, see you all at the GSEF 2021 in Mexico City.

Sincerely, Laurence Kwark.

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**Juan Manuel
Martínez Louvier,**

Director of the National
Institute of Social Economy
(INAES) of the Ministry
of Welfare. President of
the Local Committee
and Organizing Executive
of the GSEF

Presentation

The alliance generated between the National Institute of Social Economy of Mexico and the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF), finds an articulating hub in the promotion and visibility of the Social Economy of cooperativism as a method of generating wealth, the participation of people and the best distribution of benefits based on collective organization, the revitalization of territories and the inclusion of all people, by contributing their work to economic activities.

As everyone knows, GSEF was scheduled to be held in Mexico City in the fall of 2020. However, the health situation of the planet led us to consider holding the event in 2021 and created the challenge of maintaining the collaborative spirit, structuring an event that could achieve the original objectives, using available information and communication technologies.

I must confess that at the beginning, the challenge had frightening characteristics and presented us with scenarios of skepticism. However, fortunately, the associated organization between the institutions and society's growing interest in finding out what the Social Economy involves, and how it is practiced in the world, have surprised us with results that we would frankly never have imagined.

The audiences reached through the live sessions of the webinars and especially the week of October 19-23, in themselves, were already the first lucky surprise of the GSEF2020 results. Getting the attention of so many people and knowing that they are now linked by interest to this model of wealth creation, where people are the center, is the greatest satisfaction. Even more so, when these links are of tremendously strong quality.

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The report presented here concentrates the most powerful ideas of the more than 200 panelists who helped shape the overall message of the GSEF2020 and expressed throughout the virtual sessions. The document has respected the spaces in which these ideas were expressed and intends to capture in a synthetic document the great intellectual, affective and solidarity power of the reflections expressed through the practices and vocations of each of our alliances.

It is my greatest wish that this instrument remains at the service of all of us who wish to grow in the exercise of an economy at the service of people, of a Social Economy in everything and for everyone, in the certain confidence that our shared work will succeed in transforming our realities.

May it also serve as encouragement and hope for us to meet in 2021 in Mexico City to fraternally share this path of human construction.

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Diana Alarcón,
General Coordinator
of Advisors and
International Affairs

Foreword

From the Government of the City of Mexico

I cordially greet you from Mexico City, host of the fifth edition of the Global Forum of the Social Economy (GSEF).

Due to the global health crisis because of the COVID-19, it was not possible to meet in the Mexican capital to hold this important Forum, for the first time in Latin America. However, it did not make us stop from keeping alive the discussion and exchange of experiences around the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) from all regions of the world, through different activities in a virtual format.

It has been a privilege for the Government of Mexico City to collaborate with the General Secretariat of the GSEF, the Government of Mexico and the Local Organizing Committee, throughout 2020 to carry out a cycle of webinars on SSE in Spanish and, later, the Virtual Global Forum of Social Economy towards GSEF 2021 last October.

Through these exchanges, we have confirmed the crucial role that the Social and Solidarity Economy has played precisely to mitigate the economic and social effects of the COVID-19 crisis and the central role it will play in the recovery of our cities. For the Government of Mexico City, the strengthening of the different expressions of the Social and Solidarity Economy is - and will continue to be - fundamental to promote social well-being, based on inclusive economic development.

Each of the sessions of the Global Virtual Forum offered us very interesting perspectives and conclusions that we will have to follow up from the organizing institutions of the Forum. We are grateful to all those who have contributed to turning this edition of the GSEF into a broad and participatory process that, without a doubt, gives us the opportunity to rethink the economic and social dynamics of our cities with a more innovative,

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sustainable and equitable approach.

The strengthening of the Social and Solidarity Economy also favors the achievement of the objectives established in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the different global development agendas.

This two-year process that we are leading from Mexico City, as the headquarters of the GSEF 2020-2021, offers us unique opportunities to make visible the potential of the Social and Solidarity Economy in Latin America to promote well-being, starting with the construction inclusive, supportive, sustainable and resilient cities.

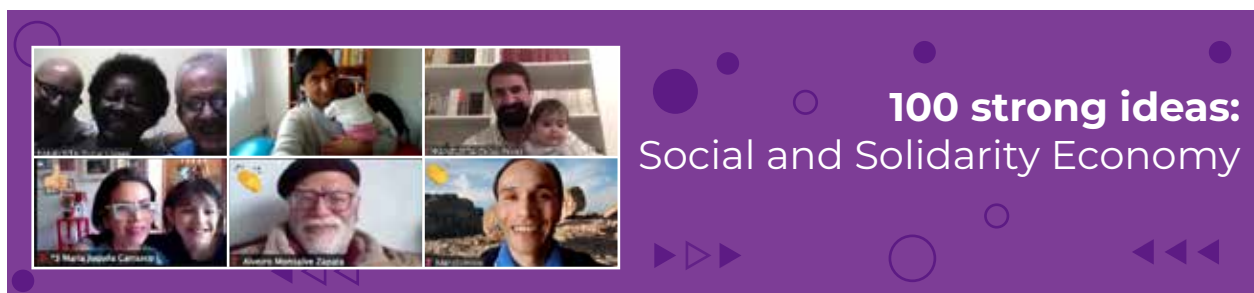
We reiterate our commitment and enthusiasm to celebrate the fifth Global Forum of the Social Economy from October 4 to 8, 2021 in the Mexican capital.

In Mexico City we await you with open arms!

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Opening

1. Promotion of the SSE. The Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) has its roots and bases at the local and territorial level, and has tried to respond to this crisis with all that it can offer, mobilizing solidarity and inter-cooperation, as well as coordination and supporting government actions and diverse actors to mitigate the great threats that are being experienced. Despite this effort, these actions are not visible and taken into account by decision-makers and the general public, which is why it is essential to promote the SSE.

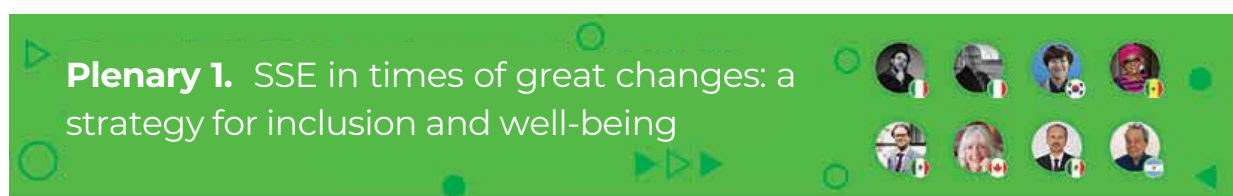
2. A different economic model. A reconfiguration of economic policies and a new system of production and consumption of goods and services is necessary to guarantee a decrease in the environmental footprint, a better distribution of resources for greater justice, greater gender equality and access to decent jobs with social security. The power of the community is materialized to act and consolidate the SSE, it requires a network of actors and sectors that contribute to its consolidation: "if we go alone, we can go faster, but if we go together, we can go further".

3. Solidarity conviction to get through it. The SSE brings together those who have a conviction, a passion and an experience to share that is based on solidarity and trust. The COVID-19 pandemic has generated a major challenge, so great that it has to be contained with greater solidarity. This crisis has the risk of hiding other problems in which humanity was already involved, such as inequality, environmental degradation and exploitation of the planet.

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There is still time to solve these problems, with mechanisms based on solidarity and social property.

4. Work and people at the center. In the Social and Solidarity Economy, people and work are recognized and put at the center in an organized way with a territorial development approach, because it gives better results.



5. Women's inclusion. The SSE is not only a third sector of the economy, but a vector of change and transition towards a different economy, an economy with more humanity. Experiences around the world show how they make the inclusion of women in the economy a reality (Dakar).

6. Well-being is health. We should not only focus on goods and services at the market level, the SSE reveals the importance of bringing health and medical care services above economic relations, and thus to achieve better health for all people.

7. Expansion of the SSE in times of crisis. There is a great opportunity for the SSE because it has always grown in spaces of crisis and not in economic cycles of prosperity. During the pandemic, cooperatives have been created around it, which, although they are not many in global terms, they are significant for recovering businesses, income for families and for solving a social problem.

8. Structural changes for inclusion. The Social and Solidarity Economy is committed to the elimination of structural conditions that undermine the opportunity of people to meet their needs; it

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makes it possible to build organizations and systems that challenge the economic system that generates climatic, social and economic inequality and injustice. Social participation is crucial to these changes.

9. The SSE is a cultural project. The Social and Solidarity Economy is an economic mechanism or procedure to change social organization and community organization; for a cultural change it is important to be in the territory, to work from the base uniting the different sectors, and to do it from the bottom to the top generating autonomous and independent structures from the State; it is also necessary to work from the top to the bottom and to dispute public policy.

▶ **Plenary 2.** Public and civil initiatives to consolidate the SSE: convergences between actors and sectors



10. Partnerships to consolidate the SSE. The convergences and synergies between sectors and actors allow the strengthening of the SSE model, through the joint impulse with local policies, the multi-actor, networked and multilevel work. It becomes more relevant in these times of crisis because of the COVID-19, where there has been greater awareness of the negative consequences of the hegemonic economic model that focuses on excessive accumulation at the expense of the environment and people.

11. The power of the community, the basis of cooperation. To rebuild our society in a more inclusive way and to have a more sustainable world it is necessary to understand the different sectors and actors, a greater solidarity among them, as well as the collaboration among social enterprises, financial systems, NGOs, associations such as ACOBOL, cooperatives, and to recognize the relevant role of the State. In times of crisis, the SSE can play

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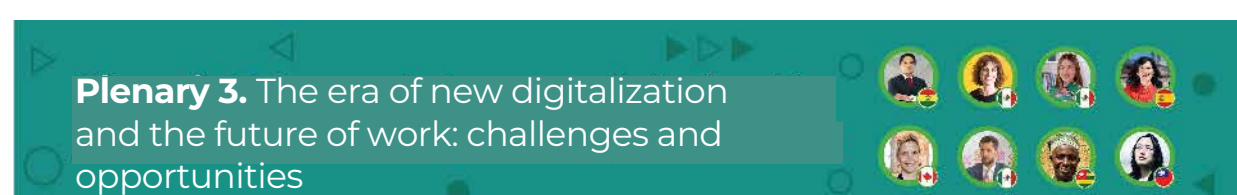
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a fundamental role, since the organizations that constitute it are based in the community, which allows the respect of territorial and cultural particularities.

12. Education since childhood for the SSE. One factor that has helped to position the Social and Solidarity Economy in Spain, with regions promoting and creating social enterprises, has been education on cooperativism and its principles and values since childhood. It is important to make visible and to form the society in general so that it knows the principles and values that represent it.

13. Build favorable ecosystems. The future requires the consolidation of the organization of the SSE, the abolition of the administrative and political barriers that limit it, the creation of new instruments and new regulations for its strengthening, the achievement of a convergence to continue these initiatives by working together with the government, to consolidate social enterprises and to guarantee the inclusion of women. Include solidarity in the economy.



14. Digitalization and work. New technologies represent challenges and opportunities that will shape the future of work: major advances in online training and education, as well as gaps in access and use. Digitalization is closely related to workers' labor conditions, changes that have been accelerated by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide. Integrating people despite technological and space limitations are important for them to enter the labor market with acceptable and decent conditions.

15. Opportunities so that no one is left behind. Beyond talking about

the loss of jobs, it is necessary to see in digitalization the opportunity to take advantage of the new jobs that are going to be created, the proliferation of remote work, the flexibilization of work models and new hiring models; however, digitalization imposes the challenge of making it inclusive and without generating gaps for both rural and urban areas. In contexts such as Africa, it has enabled education, employment, training and the generation of human relations in both urban and rural areas.

16. Digital inclusion, intergenerationality and innovation. In the new digital era, intergenerational solidarity is key: young people understand the notion of universal connectivity and digital collaboration; while older generations can think about how to make these new ideas viable and how to integrate them with existing social norms to achieve innovation. Digitalization has taught how to transcend the barriers of time, connect people from all over the world, bring together those who are limited by physical or mental disabilities and incorporate them through technology into a large-scale economy. The goal is not digitalization; digitalization is only a tool to achieve the goals that a model like the SSE seeks.

17. Education as a component of digitalization. The incorporation of technologies represents a universe of opportunities. To take advantage of them, it is necessary to plan and consider the education and training of people; likewise, the strengthening of innovation, the generation of the necessary infrastructure, the creation of a legal system that frames the work in this context of digitalization; and the ethics and supervision, the security of the data use.

Plenary 4. New solidarity towards an ecological transformation



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18. The ecological transition is a task for everyone and all sectors.

All parts of the environmental, social and economic impact must be integrated into the ecological transition, including businesses, investors, governments, social entrepreneurs and individuals. It will not be an easy transition; success will depend on recognizing and leveraging the interconnections between gender, livelihoods, social and economic factors - the pandemic has demonstrated the importance of these interconnections.

19. Changing models from the SSE to take care of the environment.

To solve current and future needs regarding the environment, a change of models is required: urban, mobility and infrastructure; energy; economic, consumption and waste; food; and cultural and educational changes. Achieving the common good of the community implies cooperation with different actors.

20. Another way of doing business. The SSE can offer a climate-conscious business network because it has demonstrated that it can innovate or seek solutions to needs collectively that are far more compatible with life and the planet. The SSE offers an economic fabric committed to promoting sustainable production systems, through the creation of alternative sustainable products and services. On the other hand, conscious consumption allows us to advance towards an ecological transition and to give the community a leading role in its different forms of organization and to promote the local.

21. Learning and respecting Indigenous peoples. We must assume greater responsibility and respect for nature. Governments must recognize that indigenous peoples are very important for conservation, collaboration and protection of the environment; their rights to collectively manage resources and land must be respected. Businesses must take into account the vision of indigenous peoples and how they are able to be congruent with nature.

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▶ **Plenary 5.** SSE as a mechanism to solve global challenges from a local and territorial perspective



22. The global power of the SSE. The Social and Solidarity Economy can be promoted in all sectors and in all corners of the world to reduce violence, to strengthen resilience and peace in our societies, to embrace democracy, to promote employment and access to health; all these elements are part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SSE enables the achievement of the 2030 Agenda so that no one is left behind.

23. The global and the local are not in opposition. Strengthening the SSE experience beyond the local and territorial level requires better management and collaboration between civil society, regional and international actors interested in economic and social transformation, in order to overcome obstacles together. If the SSE is to be the way to face global challenges, an effort must be made to raise awareness of the need for local and national rules of the game, in order to foster models of economic organization.

24. A different local and global development. The SDGs changed the conception of development, the objective is not only to make development available to everyone, but to change the way we develop. SSE organizations contribute to a more humane, inclusive and sustainable one. It is not only a matter of promoting solidarity with the weakest, but also of promoting cooperation as a paradigm of economic organization that is essential for achieving sustainable development.

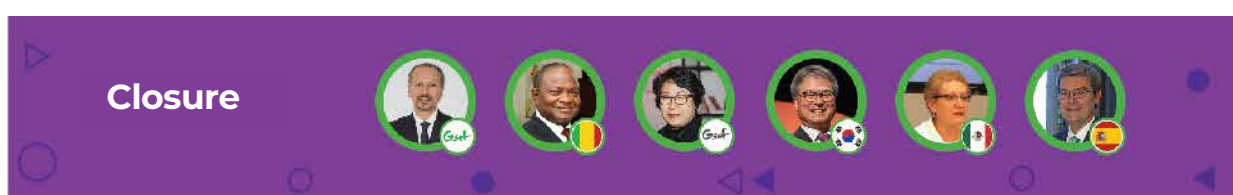
25. Change of strategy to go beyond the local. Having more visibility, more influence and being able to go beyond the local requires the SSE to have other actions, such as approaching traditional companies, working outside national boundaries, joining

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industrial clusters. The European Union shows that it is possible to create SSE regions, where local and regional authorities come together; trust is the first step to have a good cooperation. Also, strengthening social coalitions to create more economic opportunities and empower citizens.

26. Knowledge, lessons and good practices to expand SSE.

Knowledge platforms allow to share the best practices for a better understanding of the SSE, they need to be easily accessible for anyone at the local level; also, to document the territorial lessons that can serve to overcome global challenges such as the current crisis. There is no need to preach to those who are already convinced, there is a need to talk to people who are not in the SSE.



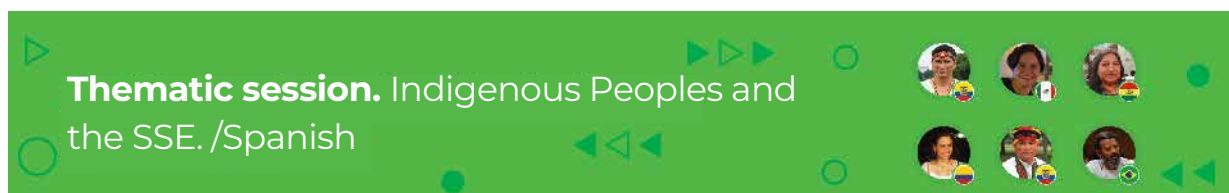
27. A paradigm under construction. There is no defined road map, there is a process of building collective power with different visions and strategies that will allow the design of a better future. The SSE has its own morality, shaped by the principles and values that characterize it and that lead to a better state of mind, as a source of hope for the world.

28. The health crisis, a global challenge. The Covid-19 had a strong and negative impact on society and the economy; however, it has also shown new ways to unite and participate across borders. It is the first time that a GSEF virtual forum is organized. There are demands on government and community efforts to find lasting solutions to social inequality and other challenges where SSE contributions have excelled.

29. SSE for recovery. The SSE must be a fundamental actor for

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the economic reactivation with emphasis on local purchase, employment generation, attention to vulnerable groups. Solidarity and mutual support have demonstrated to be essential factors in crisis situations; in this sense, social enterprises are and will be a reference, particularly those involving women and young people.



30. Lessons from indigenous communities. The principles and values of the Social and Solidarity Economy are practiced in indigenous communities. We must rescue and revive their organizational and production practices, which balance social and community integration, economic development and ecological conservation, through sustainable local initiatives based on cooperation, reciprocity, horizontality, mutual aid and solidarity. To establish "good living" as a long-term objective and commitment, prioritizing positive social impact over economic profit, is the main goal. To build other economies is possible by returning to ancestral wisdom.

31. Recognize and respect identities and rights. Indigenous communities offer the possibility of integration under a common social identity, just like the SSE. It is necessary to recognize and disseminate the ancestral cultural wealth of indigenous peoples, to respect their rights over their territories and natural assets through effective laws and public policies, adapted to the context of the communities.

32. Incorporating the digital era. Promote indigenous peoples' ownership of new tools and technologies - such as communication and e-commerce platforms - by developing appropriate capacities and skills in the context of the pandemic and post-pandemic, as well as ensuring the infrastructure to enable this ownership.

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▶ **Thematic session.** Women and gender
equality from the SSE. /Spanish



33. Closing gaps. There are different gaps that limit women's empowerment: educational, digital, financial, and reproductive role gaps. Women's economic independence is key; it allows them to make decisions in different aspects of their lives. Likewise, women must be where the decisions are made.

34. Shifting to a model that makes women visible. The capitalist system is unsustainable, because it makes women invisible; we must question the existence of this model, change to a model of solidarity, self-management and reciprocity. We must alter the economic and social order, because it does not include gender equality; break the statistical silence, which allows to break the knots of gender inequalities.

▶ **Thematic session.**
Youth and the SSE.
/Spanish



35. Youth lack SSE and SSE lacks youth. The Social and Solidarity Economy can provide guiding elements for the present and future that young people imagine; it offers them attractive principles and values that ensure the economic and social development of communities. The incorporation of the young population into this alternative model of economy is under construction, which is why its promotion is crucial.

36. To include them. Contingency teaches great lessons, it is necessary to deepen actions in favor of the inclusion of all people, including youth, to generate well-being and happiness.

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37. Expanding SSE with and from young people. As young people, our role is vital for this transformation and one way to do this is through multiplier groups, making use of new technologies and/or considering programs that already exist in our governments. We need to link the educational sector, share and democratize knowledge; empower our capacities to build a more just and inclusive society.



38. Strategic actors for a new development. In the SSE there is a seed of a transformed future, local governments must stand up for it from approaches of multiculturalism, equality, sustainability, collaboration, logic of innovation and logic of democratization, for a new development. It is necessary to create an architecture of public, private and citizen governance.

39. The role of governments. Governments at any level must implement public policies that encourage, promote and support Social and Solidarity Economy projects; they must be concerned with implementing economic models that improve the distribution of capital, be actors that promote the Social Economy, encouraging principles, values and good practices; and focus on good living.

40. The legislative power. It is necessary to include in the legislative agenda initiatives that facilitate the creation of legal entities that are within the scope of the SSE (cooperatives, ejidos, communities, mutual societies, savings banks, financial societies, etc.)



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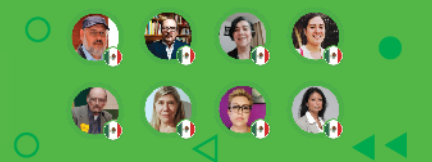
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41. The SSE is a theoretical field still under construction. This field was not empty, it was occupied by the orthodox economy imposed by neoliberalism. Other frameworks need to be constructed to show that there is no economic system that works for everyone. The central contributions of the experience of the universities and the academic sector, must be focused on a Social and Solidarity Economy centered on the person, "being for others". It is necessary to think about community approaches.

42. Academic research is crucial to promote knowledge and contribute to the paradigm changes. The academy and research were called upon to reflect and recreate the knowledge in terms of history and the current situation, in order to project long term strategic lines that will allow a non-violent achievement of the new economy, of the Social and Solidarity Economy.

▶ **Special session.** The transition of the capital economy to the solidarity economy from community organization. /Spanish



43. Consequences of the capital economy. The application of all these measures of institutional reform, of indiscriminate openings to free trade and transnational capital, increased the gap between the oligarchies and the popular sectors, allowing, on one hand, a process of concentration and centralization of capital, and on the other, massive processes of impoverishment and exclusion.

44. A different economy is possible. To advance in local, community, autonomous and self-management experiences, both rural and urban, turning them into sustainable, educational experiences for the new generation of young people with solidarity, cooperation and mutual support values of complementarity, reciprocity and hospitality.

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▶ **Membership and alliance session.**

Supporting community economies

○ in Barcelona. /Spanish



45. Starting point. With the new public policy for the Social and Solidarity Economy (2015), Barcelona City Council has a relationship with this area for the first time. A diagnosis was carried out and a space for shared work participation was organized.

46. Consolidation from government and social enterprises.

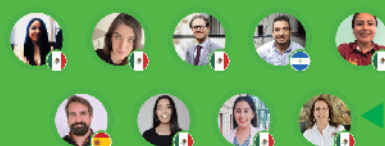
Municipal support for communication and visibility of the SSE and its activities has been consolidated, and reports and documentation have been generated. In parallel, from the municipal economic development company (Barcelona Activa) a training and accompaniment program has been articulated in order to transform into socioeconomic activity, some socio community activities in different areas such as textiles and care.

47. Community economies. Those who satisfy the needs that make life possible; people who organize themselves to produce and consume collectively.

○ **Special session.** Social and Solidarity

Economy: Local Practices with Global

◀ Impact. /Spanish



48. Adapt and innovate in the promotion of the SSE. The Virtual Global Forum is an example of the adaptation to a new reality, through the GlobalESS Video Call we sought to highlight the real practices of the Social and Solidarity Economy.

49. SSE experiences from around the world. The COVID has urged for the first time to rethink the way we live. The importance of understanding that the Social Economy comes to life in communities, in rural and urban areas is urgent, above all because of its proven capacity

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for resilience. The exercises need to be systematized..

50. Consumption and local development. To promote the most vulnerable producers through different communication channels, in order to disseminate the quality and consumption of their products derived from community collaboration with the aim of achieving collective development.

▶ **Membership and alliance session.** ▶▶▶

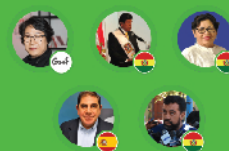
○ Researchers on SSE in the Latin American region, organized by Universidad Ibero Puebla. /Spanish ◀◀◀



51. The SSE as a source of knowledge. The fundamental practice within the Social and Solidarity Economy is the production of knowledge from experience in the territories and in dialogue with the collectives and organizations. Within the framework of the Global Social Economy Forum, researchers from Latin America were invited to engage in dialogue and exchange reflections on the research work.

52. New normality, new fields of research. Without a doubt, "the new normality" after the Covid-19 pandemic, puts on the table a series of elements that will have to be considered in the present and future of research work. Societies are facing a clear transformation, so rethinking and designing the present and future we want, call us to act and put people in the center and not just economic growth.

○ **Membership and alliance session.** Solidarity Economy in municipal economic development, Association of Bolivian Councilwomen and Women Mayors (ACOBOL). /Spanish ▶▶



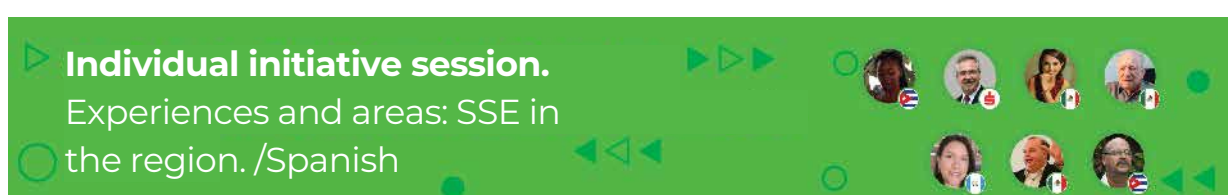
53. Association for the SSE. In recent years more than 20 local governments and 40 Social Economy entities from all over the world,

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have come together to solve various global and local problems through the SSE.

54. Communities and local governments in action. The 2007-2008 financial crisis demonstrated that the lack of regulation of financial markets can cause serious economic and social disruptions, affecting and deteriorating the values on which communities are based. Likewise, at present, events such as the emergence of the COVID-19 in the world suggest a sort of "new reality". The role of local governments is key in addressing the pandemic and the challenges of providing viable alternative models for achieving fair and sustainable economic development. The SSE opens new paths to face this new reality by promoting the implementation of public policies aimed at strengthening community values and social innovation.

55. Exchange of lessons. Es urgente promover el diálogo y el intercambio de buenas prácticas implementadas por los gobiernos locales como actores de la Economía Social y Solidaria, con la finalidad de generar conocimiento horizontal sobre el poder transformativo de los ecosistemas de la ESS en tiempos de pandemia y como éstas, desde una perspectiva de género, se traducen en soluciones a los retos que viven las ciudades.



56. Resilience of the SSE. The Social and Solidarity Economy has demonstrated, in times of economic crisis and significant job losses, a greater capacity for resistance and less vulnerability to major problems, mainly due to its more transparent, sustainable and responsible socio-business policies towards both people and the environment.

57. Close link with local development. The SSE uses endogenous

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resources and is self-centered; it prioritizes the satisfaction of local needs with local resources, promotes the capacities and the development of the territories from an integral perspective. It is necessary to disseminate the initiatives and territorial interventions that generate local capacity and increase the conditions and opportunities of citizens under the promotion of human development, equal opportunities, sustainability, participation and empowerment, guaranteeing human and social rights.

58. Autonomy and self-sufficiency. Forming an SSE, must start with the peoples and communities that have developed a degree of autonomy, self-sufficiency and care for their resources and the environment.

▶ **Membership and alliance session.** Analysis of social responsibility as an instrument for the development of a social, solidarity and cooperative economy: Cuba's experiences, organized by the Agrarian University of Havana. /Spanish



59. Contributions from experience. A framework of analysis, methodologies, conceptual basis, background and an update of the work carried out in Cuba for the analysis of social responsibility, both in state enterprises and in cooperatives.

60. Social balance model. The main results obtained in the researches from the Agrarian University of Havana have been the design and implementation of a model of cooperative social balance called ICA-FLACSO-PC, which have allowed, among other results, identifying niches of Social and Solidary Economy in the current Cuban economic context. As well as evaluating the agricultural work cooperatives in Cuba, the so-called non-agricultural cooperatives, which have emerged from 2013 onwards within the framework of the new policies for updating the economic model in Cuba.

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▶ **Special Session.** Why is SSE important for the 2030 Agenda and post-COVID-19 recovery?
○/English and Spanish

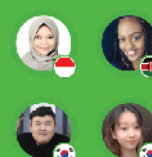


61. Achieve the SDGs. SSE institutions can play a transformative role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and be a powerful tool for mitigating the impact of crises.

62. Incorporate SSE into decision-making spheres. The SSE is often not recognized by decision-makers at the national and international level; it is imperative to promote strategies to integrate the SSE into national and global agendas.

63. United Nations Working Group. The work of UNTFSSSE is to increase the visibility of the SSE and to create partnerships at the global level. The UNTFSSSE action plan 2020-2022 and the UNTFSSSE statement on "What role for the Social and Solidarity Economy in the recovery from the crisis after COVID-19?" were presented as an option for the promotion of the SE.

▶ **Thematic session.** Youth-led circular economy for our society and environment: variation for the age of new normality.
○/English



64. The leading role of young people. The youth have to be the main actor to lead the circular economy and take care of the natural common goods, they are a generation that understands the environmental responsibility and the interdependence of the species.

65. Connect networks to transform. The crisis by COVID-19 accelerates all changes, we must take advantage of the situation, more people became aware of the seriousness of climate change, and we must start today to establish networks and connect all stakeholders, these two elements are the most important to positively

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transform our world.

66. Youth and cooperation. Being young is a great advantage, a stage of life where creativity and invention are at the surface, if you add the "cooperation" factor, together you can make a greater impact on the world.

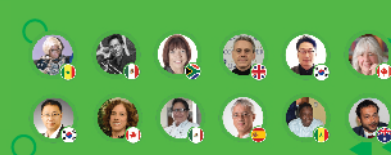
○ **Thematic session.** Education and training of young people, a key factor in promoting the Social and Solidarity Economy. /French



67. Training for tomorrow from the present. The SSE is a place of dreams and utopia, but also where utopia becomes reality. It is important to educate young people for the world of tomorrow, getting them to understand the subject. Identify and investigate their concrete expectations and skills particularly in terms of communication, social networks.

68. More training, more young people. Education must be motivated by public policies, it must be attractive to young people, clearly perceive the obstacles to their involvement and design solutions that promote communication and training with an emphasis on the added value of the SSE: well-being at work and social guarantees.

▷ **Promoting SSE through public policy.** Seven case studies and guidelines for local governments. / Spanish, French and English

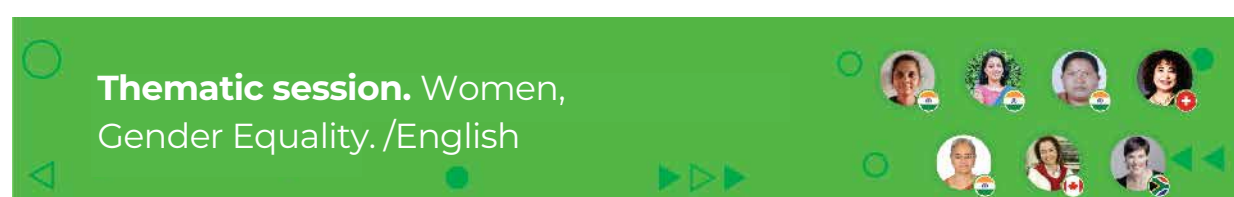


69. The public policy field and the SSE. To integrate them into a broad framework of development plans and strategies; to promote local policies requires mechanisms and processes of co-construction that involve diverse actors with different interests and concerns.

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70. Overcoming the crisis. Greater flexibility is required within SSE organizations and companies towards their employees to respond to the crisis, in addition to continuing with the actions of food distribution and essential supplies, as well as in the manufacture and supply of face masks. The SSE has a resilient nature.

71. Autonomy of SSE organizations in the face of policies. To ensure the autonomy and independence of SSE organizations and enterprises in public policies it must be incorporated and recognized in legal and institutional frameworks; furthermore, there is a need for training and education to understand how SSE organizations operate, especially when there are funds allocated by the State.



72. Sustainability of inclusion. The essential role of local government and the actions they take should not be a one-time gesture, but rather a long-term one; they should consider budgeting and funding allocation, increasing resilience and helping the SSE gain public recognition, so that it can help organizations become sustainable. These organizations could propose a platform for integration and help to promote international standards for domestic workers, grassroots women and workers.

73. The future would be mobilizing teenage girls. Gender action plans are important, and should incorporate the younger generation on board, prepare them for management tasks, encourage them to assume more leadership positions.

74. Absence of networks. Women entrepreneurs usually do not have an entrepreneurial network and face difficulties in obtaining

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funds. Also, there are social norms that restrict women from working in certain lines of jobs.

- ▶ **Special session.** Sustainable Development Performance Indicators for the SSE: How to Measure Progress towards the SDGs./English



75. We need indicators that not only interpret the world, but aim to change it. The SDPI project seeks to encourage companies to change the way they produce and exchange goods and services. The support of all SSE actors is indispensable to make this transformative vision a reality.

- ▶ **Membership and alliance session.** The role of social finance and its future in the post-COVID-19 era. /English and Korean



76. We need long-term investments. And there are urgent demands to create the necessary infrastructure and policies. Perhaps it could encourage more young people to start businesses. In times of the COVID-19 crisis, there is a slowdown in investment in new businesses, also for the economy in general.

77. Network and community conversation for action. At the local and regional level, networks help us to know what is happening to others, to understand the situation and the environment. As a network, individual conversation with members, helps to understand what they are going through, which helps to design measures. For activists who have the means to do something. Group discussion allows the flow of information and news gathering.

78. Political governance. The union of different parties can propose policies to the government. At the global level, this facilitates

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the exchange of information, the development of ecosystems and the advancement of policy change.

- ▶ **Membership and alliance session.** ESER (European Social Economy Regions) Initiative: European inspiration for global outreach. /English



79. Territorial, social and cultural promotion. The Social Economy was a clear promoter of territorial development and aimed at generating a social and cultural impulse, with significant regulation, that could turn these SE issues into mainstream.

80. Regional collaboration. It is important to have a close relationship with regional authorities, focusing on local strategies, but also taking into account the needs and authorities of the region.

- ▶ **Membership and alliance session.** Civil society actors and the SSE: perspectives on the dialogue for the territorialization of development policies in Africa. /French



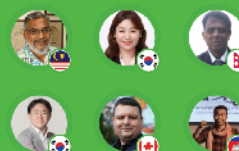
81. Differentiated actions for youth. Unemployed young people who have been able to start a business have been invited to serve as role models, while those who do not have the means to start a business have been the subject of a call for contributions from local authorities. This operation is based on the establishment of a framework for dialogue and exchange to promote social and cooperative entrepreneurship and thus a more sustainable and inclusive local development.

82. Strategic convergence with public actors. Interest must be given to public actors, their interactions, their choices and decisions of strategic importance, because any success of public policies for social development is strongly associated with the convergence and existence of interactions among public action-actors according to the partnership themes.

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83. Enabling for development. The crucial issue is to equip the civil society actor to be useful and effective in its intervention for community development.

▶ **Workshop session.** Community resilience and social inclusion through SSE in the post-COVID-19 era. /French



84. Community outings. This crisis has not only affected the choices of decision makers, but most notably, the victims and communities have been the most vulnerable actors. Therefore, this crisis has empowered the importance of SSE and working together to respond to a particular situation. In times of crisis, tragedy, disasters like COVID, people have been forced to come together and seek common solutions, bringing together different actors from different sectors to make a process of reconstruction and help the community.

85. Greater solidarity. The crisis has led to a greater need for solidarity and, as we have seen, there are important players on the ground who are improving their communities and mobilizing different actors.

▶ **Workshop session.** Collaboration and partnerships between local governments and SSE actors for a sustainable and inclusive society. /French, English, Korean



86. Building capacity and funding. To respond to the needs and demands of local governments and communities, we need capacity building and a good funding structure to develop better resources.

87. A local policy created from below: grassroots commitment. The SSE needs to have a shared strategy and plan among the different

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actors, especially local governments, to be fully connected. The development of public policies must be global and based on multiple actors.

88. Funding. We must think about developing crowdfunding and rely on a multi-stakeholder partnership with strategic, technical and financial partners.

► **Membership and alliance session.**

Catalyst 2030, social entrepreneurs collaborating to accelerate progress towards SDGs. /French and English



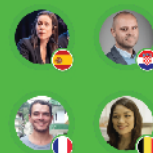
89. Connecting different initiatives. The importance of the Forum lies in learning from different initiatives and as social entrepreneurs, motivating each other to fight for a more sustainable future.

90. To disseminate the work of social entrepreneurs. The system of project-based work is different and there is a need for vast resources, funding and people working with a common goal; the work of social entrepreneurs must be promoted so that they can participate in the decision-making process.

91. Resources are critical, but so is collaboration. It is a goal they are trying to achieve in Nigeria, where social entrepreneurs are encouraged to work with governments to make a powerful impact; it has facilitated the realization of the plans that are designed.

► **Membership and alliance session.**

Measuring the social impact and the impact of COVID-19 on WISEs: testimonies from all over Europe. /English



92. An initiative in Covid-19 times: Social Enterprises for Labor Integration (WISE). The performance of WISE's during the pandemic has been critical. Their treasuries are suffering and activity


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was reduced, but they are still subsidized. Investment in training, innovation and networking is needed, and more government funding is required. New opportunities may emerge from the crisis, such as improved digital skills, production adaptation, and increased interest from a variety of actors.

93. Changes and adjustments to contexts. WISEs have diversified their production to meet society's needs and have also adapted their workplaces in the context of the pandemic. In addition, French workers have also been better trained and WISE business relationships have increased.

94. Maintaining jobs. Evidence of WISE's resilience is its ability to retain jobs during the pandemic, especially because of the social impact. We have seen them not only in France, but also in Croatia and other parts of the world.

▶ **Workshop session.** How to make the SSE sustainable and grow through advocacy and support mechanisms: best practices around the world./French and English ◀◀



95. Act collectively to change decisions from the top to the bottom. The SSE and civic movements around the world have the tools to achieve these goals. We must mobilize not only money, but ideas; we must mobilize solidarity and cooperation at the global level. There is hope for progress in this area, especially in those developing countries that need other methods to change their reality.

96. Accompaniment to implement the SSE. Putting in action plans for the implementation of SSE initiatives needs to be done in an accompanied way and to show its added value as well as its economic impact, which also requires experts, academics, and resource providers who are able to promote SSE activities and to show solidarity in order to implement the SSE agenda.

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Membership and alliance session. What social and financial strategies at the local level are there for the financing and formation of women and youth entrepreneurship? /French

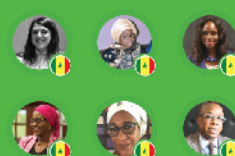
97. The commitment to education, especially for women and young people.

It is relevant to promote individualized training for SSE actors (working on business plans or on a detailed analysis of the organization's needs), and to bet on both technical and economic education; the education of women and young people in entrepreneurship is fundamental, as well as giving them the necessary credits to finance their activities.

98. To multiply the alliances to promote the initiatives and to learn.

In order to improve the SSE, more initiatives and projects are still needed, aimed at the specific financing of activities and actors; as well as strengthening partnerships between public and private actors and with territorial communities; developing legal frameworks and strategies to empower regional and local actors, in order to exploit their capacity and resources. Learning from other actors and experts in the field of SSE is essential.

▶ **Thematic session.** The Social and Solidarity Economy at the heart of REFELA's agenda: a lever for the empowerment of women in Africa. /French and English



99. Empowering Women to Empower the Economy. For the development of the SSE, it is necessary to eliminate the obstacles that prevent women from accessing financing and other economic sectors, and to create new mechanisms to integrate them into the economic sphere. The actors of the SSE must be agents capable of empowering women, especially in the economic sector, at the local, regional and international levels.

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100. Reinforce the image of women, their capacities and potential.

There is a lack of information on the role of women in certain regions and a lack of awareness of their contributions to society.

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MEXICO CITY 2021
GLOBAL SOCIAL
ECONOMY FORUM

GSEF Global Virtual Forum
Great Challenges, Greater Solidarity
Power of Community and SSE as a
Path for Transformation

100 STRONG IDEAS: SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

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GLOBAL VIRTUAL FORUM GSEF2020

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