

## WORKSHOP SESSION INFO

4th October 2021

- **Session title:** Rebuilding an inclusive society by ensuring basic needs and services through public-private partnership
- **Date/ Duration:** October 4th, 2021 (18:00-19:30 KST / 9:00-10:30 UTC )
- **Language:** English

○ **Target audience:** SSE organizations and enterprises, Cooperatives, National and Local Governments, International and Regional organizations, civil society

○ **Session Objectives/ Descriptions:**

· **Background**

The world faces social and environmental challenges that require a new outlook and practices directed towards good living. The strongest trends of the current economic system are spatial segmentation, cultural fragmentation and increasing inequalities characterized by disintegrated and fragmented societies due to the persistence of poverty and unequal income distribution, with vulnerable groups and communities at greater risk of exclusion.

Currently, in most countries there are problems of inequality and gaps in all areas, at the individual and collective level. The Social and Solidarity Economy is a means to improve the development of proposals, inclusive public policies and collaboration mechanisms between different actors and sectors, making vulnerable groups the protagonists of their own welfare processes.

An inclusive community is one that accepts all its members, without distinction of social classes, without discrimination, without exclusion or limitations for personal and collective development; a society that makes all its members feel equal to participate in political, economic, social and cultural life. An environment that accommodates all people regardless of condition, sex, gender, preferences, age, beliefs or ethnic origin, and in which they have the same rights and obligations, a world that provides opportunities for all.

It is imperative to place the participation of the most vulnerable actors and sectors in each society at the center of public action. However, their participation will not be possible without

changing the structural causes that generate social inequalities, including discrimination, poverty, inequitable income distribution and lack of opportunities.

Therefore, we present experiences and practices that, from communities or vulnerable groups, based on the principles of the social and solidarity economy, aspire to build an inclusive community that allows participation and recognition of the diversity that compose it and allows personal and collective development, in which everyone has a place, even with their differences.

#### · **Objectives**

- To reflect on the inequalities that affect societies and how they influence the exclusion and violation of people's rights.
- To make visible the different interpretations that exist on the concept of inclusion.
- To provide possible routes or strategies of action for the achievement of more inclusive and just communities.
- To identify the key actors and sectors for the achievement of the proposed strategies.
- To share experiences that from the social and solidarity economy contribute to an inclusive community.

#### · **Main question**

What should be the actions or strategies of individuals, governments, groups, societies, countries, to achieve a better and more inclusive world? What key actions should be promoted from the local level?

#### · **Guiding questions**

**KEYWORDS:** Public-partnership / sustainability / COVID-19

WOMEN / YOUTH / TECHNOLOGY / FOOD SECURITY / SUPPLY CHAIN

#### **Round 1**

- What hinders people's access to the processes of well-being and equality? How can we close the gaps of inequality and exclusion?
- What are the necessary conditions for a more equitable world where everyone has a place? What is the role of the SSE in generating these conditions?
- What should an inclusive community be like?

#### **Round 2**

- What should be the actions or strategies of individuals, governments, groups, societies, countries, to achieve a better and more inclusive world? What key actions should be promoted from the local level?

- What experiences or mechanisms have been generated by the various actors and sectors to be taken into account, to have their rights respected, to make their diverse ways of life visible and to generate their own means of well-being? Which of these good practices can be taken up again in other spaces? How can we promote the generation of mutual support networks?
- How does the SSE contribute to the achievement of more inclusive communities?

○ **Moderator and Speakers**

· **Moderator : Ms. Chingyu Yao** /Director General, Secretariat of New Taipei City Government

· **Speakers :**

	<b>Organization (Country)</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Presentation Description</b>
1	Neighbourside Housing Co-operative Society (Kenya)  WOMEN	<b>Joyce N. Mundara</b>	<b>Leaving No One Behind - Going Back for Our Forgotten Managers</b>  Since 2017, this project has empowered female domestic workers in Kenya, through an organisation called Neighbourside Housing Co-operative Society. This was after realising that most of those domestic workers are forgotten when programmes and policies are formulated for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal Number 5, and the New Urban Agenda, all of which require local governments to ensure that there is equity and liberty for citizens, especially women and girls, in all localities worldwide.
2	Taipei City Government (Taiwan)  YOUTH	<b>Li-Li Chang (Senior Specialist)</b>	<b>The Inclusive Community-Ankang Low-Income Housing and the Xinglong Social Housing</b>  To build and rebuild the inclusive community in social housing, we need to realize the demand of the potential residents, so we had commissioned the professional team to research into the community organizations' or local residents' participation in community environment planning in Xinglong social housing (Zone D1). Through the analysis of their opinions, we can revise and improve the design on open space, public space, even the suitable living space planning for the next

			<p>social housing. In addition, to get rid of the past impressions of low-income housing, build an inclusive community, we had designed a mixed living system, hope we can take a turn for the stereotype through considering, understand and accommodate one another. Not only system dimension, but we also explore young adults Innovation Programme in Social Housing(like youth resident community participation plan), encourage the different group of people or community's integration via this plan; the open architectural design and the configuration of social welfare facilities at the lower floor connect the neighborhood activity. Furthermore, all the social housing in Taipei get the Green Building Label. Green social housing can create an inclusive community, most importantly, shape an architecture that has a positive environmental influence. The social housing sector has the potential to boost the economy and renewal low-income communities.</p>
3	<p>Healthbridge co., Ltd (South Korea)</p> <p>TECHNOLOGY</p>	<p><b>Seon-Hee Choi</b></p>	<p><b>Community-based healthcare service</b></p> <p>With coming an aging population's society, many unprecedented social problems ask for helathcare when healthy and it's only solution for reducing welfare service cost. ? Aging people want to living wellness and low cost solution to assist aging people's healthy living care. Those ask for new heathcare service. ? Solution for Above main problems, We start new Healthcare service as we build community based Healthcare service center at local living area with hoping of its working as core group of local community. - Health coach of Community Healthcare center Service Active Healthcare and coaching for community - We provide timely informations and coaching service of Physical Activity Developing and adequate food eating and control totally heathcare in wellness view of people - Focused in Local community and human network, we support and assist community using Community Healthcare Center.</p>

4	<p>Hongseong Country of Korea, Republic of (South Korea)</p> <p>FOOD SECURITY</p>	<p><b>Sung-Woong Jung</b></p>	<p><b>(Re-)building Inclusive Community within Public-Private Partnership in Hongseong, Korea</b></p> <p>Hongseong is the capital of South Chungcheong Province in Korea. Its major economy primarily consists of agriculture and livestock, as 28% of the population engaged in food production. Since the 1970s, Hongseong has witnessed significant efforts of citizens to come up with diverse alternative practices over its agrifood system, such as organic agriculture, social farming, consumers cooperatives, and community building. While exploring such alternative practices, this proposal aims to share and exchange ideas on the dynamism of public-private partnership and its local governance, facilitating (re-)building inclusive community development in-between the urban and the rural.</p>
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#### Program

Time	Content
18:00-18:01	<b>Internet connection check</b>
18:01-18:06	<b>Introduction of the moderator</b>
18:06-18:11	<b>Introduction of the session: background information, main question, objectives and panel members</b>
18:11-18:21	<b>1<sup>st</sup> speaker presentation: Leaving No One Behind - Going Back for Our Forgotten Managers by Ms. Joyce N. Mundara</b>
18:21-18:31	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> speaker presentation: All the members have the right to live in a friendly, inclusive and suitable community without discrimination in Taipei City by Mr. Li-Li CHANG (Senior Specialist from the Department of Urban Development)</b>
18:31-18:40	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> speaker presentation: Community-based healthcare service by Ms. Seon-Hee Choi</b>

18:40-18:50	<b>4<sup>th</sup> speaker presentation: (Re-)building Inclusive Community within Public-Private Partnership in Hongseong, Korea by Mr. Sung-Woong Jung</b>
18:50-19:10	<b>Questions and discussions guided by the moderator</b>
19:10:-19:25	<b>Q&amp;A: from participants via chat</b>
19:25-19:30	<b>Closing remarks by the speakers and the moderator</b>