



**Local Governments and Social Economy:
co-creation of paths for a green and inclusive economy**

**GSEF Global Virtual Forum
4-8 October 2021**

Report format

Title of the session:	Rebuilding an inclusive society by ensuring basic needs and services through public-private partnership
Type of session	Workshop
Language:	English
Date:	October 4th, 2021
Time:	18:00-19:30 KST
Participants	22

Name of moderator

Chingyu Yao / Secretariat of New Taipei City Government

Speakers

Joyce N. Mundara - Neighbourside Housing Cooperative Society (Kenya)
 Li-Li Chang - Senior Specialist Taipei City Government (Taiwan)
 Seon-Hee Choi - Healthbridge co., Ltd (South Korea)
 Sung-Woong Jung - Hongseong Country of Korea (South Korea)



Summary of presentations:

- Introduction of Moderator
- Introduction of the session: background; main question; objectives
- **1st speaker: Ms. Joyce N. Mundara** - Leaving No One Behind - Going Back for Our Forgotten Managers
 - Factors to introduce this organisation - for many years I had observed many female workers had miserable lives, especially in Kenya and across Africa. Because domestic work is generally despised, considered for those people, women and girls, whose backgrounds - dropped out of school because of poverty or early marriages, poor background in rural areas - some parents can't afford to pay fees for girls so they ask them to go to the city to look for house work so they can send some money home
 - another factor was her job experience -- since 1997 she has worked for an association that works to implement sustainable local development through local governments. One of the key tasks is to interpret international agenda into real policies. From her own experience, the association had a very strong agenda but she kept observing that yes, they are empowering women, but how come we are not hearing of this women and she realised there was an urgent need for something to be done, so she decided to start something small on her own and then mainstream to the association
 - with the SDGs in 2015 and 2018 there was no time to waste, they are very urgent, they call for action - SDG number 5 and 8
 - value domestic workers in Kenya - media the following days ridiculing them, highlighting that they deserve the least or the worst - she got moving, after every program she would have women asking to join - 57 women she never met before called for help - organise meetings with them, and unfortunately they could only meet Sundays (only day domestic workers get an afternoon/whole day off)
 - empower female domestic workers with sustainable income generated, financial formation of cooperative movement
 - another objective: create awareness on the need to treat them with respect and dignity that they deserve as human beings - save and invest
 - to professionalise domestic work through capacity building, if you are trained they have higher opportunities of getting jobs with people who will pay them well and allow them to save for their future
 - research on relevant
 - help them become homeowners
 - include climate change issues, domestic workers are also in the frontline of this issue - conserving energy times the number of homes in Kenya, alternative energy in every house, need to conserve water
 - highlighting the need for them to do all of this, later on plan to create consumer cooperatives for Kenyan citizens



- activities: calling upon national government convention 1 of the ILO - decent work and adopted standards
- ministry of cooperatives to ensure that the cooperative conforms to laws governing their organisation
- partners - ministry of cooperative development and marketing, trade union with the background of lobbying, national agenda commission
- if you cannot go to work and don't show up you are done
- policies targeting women and girls - but the domestic girls are ignorant of those policies, unable to take action to get involved, they lack a collective voice
- **2nd speaker: Mr. Li-Li Chang** - All the members have the right to live in a friendly, inclusive and suitable community without discrimination in Taipei City
 - The transformation of Ankang Community in Taipei City
 - development background of ankang
 - taipei is the capital city of taiwan, it has high population density and high prices - highest in taiwan
 - to take care of citizens the government provides social housing - ankang was provided for people with the lowest incomes
 - ankang was made up of four floor buildings without elevators, and no maintenance - so they were not livable
 - transformation of low income housing
 - ankang has 7 sides - 1 side is to be rebuilt and allow more residents to move in - 19 years to be completed more than 2000 unities
 - modern building design, green architecture, earthquake resistant and accessible design
 - in term sof creating public spaces, w the idea of diving - hoping this community can be as comfortable as being at home
 - lively interior design - colorful to make residents happy
 - most units are 1 bedroom - suitable for single, small families or elderly
 - ⅓ bedrooms available for
 - welfare facilities located of lower floors
 - new social housing
 - 7% of households are for young people - city government hope to use their professional knowledge
 - Joy Party - inclusion by organising events
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- **3rd speaker: Ms. Seon-Hee Choi** - Community based healthcare service
 - slide 1: in order to erase social inequality -
 - cannot spend 190 on medical care for chronic disease - elderly suffering from this spending too much on medical care
 - slide 4: business model provide customised health service
 - 2 problems: reality of
 - their service provides preventive health care for elderly and people in need of it, economically well people participate



- most important conditions in their service - activity, meals, mental and env
- technology can really help us building a more inclusive community - taiwan and south korea are aging communities - this app ensures that elderly are provided and helped with physical and mental issues - goal SDG3
- **4th speaker: Mr. Sung-Woong Jung** - (Re-)building an inclusive community within public-private partnership in Hongseong, Korea
 - Hongseong
 - capital of South-Chungcheong Province - population of 100000
 - consists of 3 towns and 8 townships
 - central government has
 - Mecca of Environmentally-Friendly Agriculture
 - first city in the country with duck farming
 - school lunch program
 - Hongseong-Tong
 - 2011 growing concerns about agrarian challenges, unable
 - Spatial and Social network in-between the rural and the urban

Answers to the MAIN QUESTION:

- **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?
 - o Answers:
 - **Seon-Hee:** Healthbridge is working on building a health community, health and hygiene, being together with the vulnerable. Covid 19 aggravated polarisation - more attention should be given, and we need more like Healthbridge and all should pay attention to vulnerable people
 - **Joyce:** there is a need for governments and organised groups to keep a record of segmented residents in the localities, so that when development plans are made, every group is given a chance to participate through representatives
 - to implement a budget - for residents to say they are happy, that their issues are being heard
 - **Dr. Jung:** find relational perspectives in order to understand differences, necessary to promote and facilitate communication among different stakeholders, not easy to facilitate communication - encounter each other as long as we can; find out mutual interests that we can share by which we can find solutions together
 - **Lili Chang:** important to integrate young people in social housing, promote young participation - public space, outdoors and indoors; encourage host events to use skills - promote young community



Answers to the GUIDING QUESTION:

- **Question #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?

Answers:

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- **Question #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?

Answers:

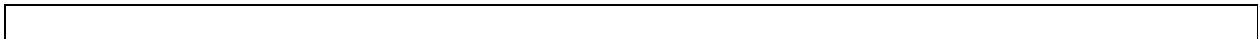
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Relevant Questions and Answers from Audience:



- **Yun to Dr. Lili Chang:** How can we make sure to initiate and develop good social housing projects but at the same time listen and cooperate with social and solidarity economic actors? It would be great to hear about his recommendations based on his experiences.
 - **Dr. Lili Chang:** provide higher growth to ngos, to rent social housing and provide it to the people in need
- **Moderator to Joyce and Dr. Jung:** Covid-19's impact on their work
 - **Joyce:** really affected by covid-19 - in the first place - drop out rate of members; march in 2020 one by one members have had to move back to their rural - right now they do not have members to offer activities to, no members to network, they are starting afresh - at least there was 1 member who was employed better; they haven't recovered
 - **Dr. Jung:** Korea has been extremely affected, there were pros and cons in Hongseong - lack of efforts to develop grassroot initiatives or solidarity initiatives - nevertheless, local experts have made efforts to keep communicating - people have been more interested in rural life rather than city life - in rural areas people are relatively less worried about social distancing, and they are limited to move and they look into their community and some people were marginalised and elders were suffering from malnutrition and with covid-19 people/neighbours started paying more attention. Some aspects are good, they found out things they didn't know about their neighbours

Screenshots of the zoom session





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MEXICO CITY 2021
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Participantes (21)

Q Pesquisa

- GL GSEF Leonor Silva (Coanfitrião, eu)
- Gsef Secretariat (Anfitrião)
- **MODERATOR_Chin... (Coanfitrião)
- *SPEAKER Joyce (Coanfitrião)
- *SPEAKER_Sungwoo... (Coanfitrião)
- *TECHNICIAN_Yunsu (Coanfitrião)
- Jung Yuen Park (Coanfitrião)

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Participantes (21)

Q Pesquisa

- KW Kurt Weng (Coanfitrião)
- LIVE STREAMING (Coanfitrião)
- NT New Taipei City - YIJ... (Coanfitrião)
- *SPEAKER_Lili Chang(Taipei City Gov...)
- *SPEAKER Healthbridge 헬스브릿지 최...
- Grace Masese
- HJ HSU(Taipei)

Convidar Desative o Som de Todos Mais

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- Mary Jung
- Sohee
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