



# Futuro del Trabajo: Buenas Prácticas de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular (CSST) en Economía Social y Solidaria

ACADEMÍA DE ECONOMÍA SOCIAL Y SOLIDARIA:  
“LA ECONOMÍA SOCIAL EN EL FUTURO DEL TRABAJO”  
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## **Contenido**

Este documento es parte de Futuro del Trabajo: Buenas Prácticas de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular (CSST) en Economía Social y Solidaria.

## Prefacio

La Economía Social y Solidaria (ESS) se refiere a organizaciones y empresas que se basan en principios de solidaridad y participación y que producen bienes y servicios mientras persiguen objetivos tanto económicos como sociales. La ESS desempeña un papel cada vez más importante en nuestras economías y sociedades, al proporcionar empleo, protección social y otros beneficios sociales y económicos. Debido a sus características distintivas, ventajas comparativas, su gobernanza democrática y su gestión autónoma, las empresas y organizaciones sociales reciben el apoyo de un número cada vez mayor de Estados, especialmente las economías emergentes. Según las Naciones Unidas, la economía social representa el 7% del empleo y el PIB mundial. El Informe 2015 del Director General de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) "El futuro del trabajo que queremos: un diálogo global" indica que, dada la tendencia demográfica actual, a cada año 40 millones de personas ingresarán al mercado laboral y que hasta el 2030, 600 millones de nuevos empleos deberán ser creados. Es probable que muchos de estos trabajos estén en la ESS.

El concepto de ESS abarca las cuatro dimensiones de la Agenda de Trabajo Decente de la OIT. Ayuda a cubrir las necesidades de los miembros que han sido ignorados o abordados inadecuadamente por el sector privado o público, creando una sociedad fuerte, sostenible, próspera e inclusiva. La cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular (CSST), basada en el principio de solidaridad, fortalece la ESS al compartir conocimientos, experiencias y buenas prácticas entre países sobre el tema y apoya el desarrollo de capacidades, la transferencia de tecnología y la movilización de recurso.

La OIT enfatizó su compromiso con la promoción de la cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular a través de sus documentos estratégicos "[Cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular: El camino a seguir](#)" en 2012 y "[Cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular de la OIT y trabajo decente: desarrollos recientes y pasos futuros](#)" en 2018. La integración de nuevos socios y la mejora de la cooperación entre países del Sur se encuentran entre los objetivos clave incluidos en esta estrategia, basados en el principio de solidaridad. La OIT reconoce que la cooperación entre iguales tiene un enorme potencial para aumentar el impacto de las iniciativas de desarrollo en el mundo del trabajo, incluso a través de la ESS.

Teniendo en cuenta la relevancia del intercambio de conocimientos para la cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular, se consideró esencial dar mayor visibilidad a las iniciativas escalables y replicables a través de un compendio de buenas prácticas que accesible en línea. Esta colección de 54 Buenas Prácticas se centra en soluciones que ilustran las buenas prácticas de CSST para promover el trabajo decente en la economía social. Su objetivo es ampliar la comprensión de la cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular a nivel mundial y regional proporcionando una base sólida para el debate, pero no es exhaustiva. El potencial de las prácticas basadas en resultados presentadas en esta colección para ayudar a los gobiernos y los interlocutores sociales a desarrollar y adaptar iniciativas para enfrentar

los desafíos relacionados con el empleo que se avecinan es inmenso. Esta publicación pretende inspirar nuevas iniciativas para avanzar en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y contribuir a la discusión en la Academia de Economía Social y Solidaria: La economía social en el futuro del trabajo realizada en Madrid, España del 14-18 de octubre, 2019.

*Departamento de Alianzas y Apoyo a los Programas Exteriores (PARDEV) de la OIT y Empresa, Microfinanza y Desarrollo Local (EMDL) del Centro Internacional de Formación de la OIT*



## Preface

The social and solidarity economy (SSE) refers to organisations and enterprises that are based on principles of solidarity and participation and that produce goods and services while pursuing both economic and social aims. SSE plays an increasingly significant role in our economies and societies, by providing employment, social protection as well as others social and economic benefits. Because of their distinctive features and comparative advantages, among others their democratic governance and autonomous management, the social enterprises and organisations are being supported an increasing number of States, especially emerging economies. According to the United Nations, the Social Economy represents 7% of employment and world GDP. The 2015 Report of the Director General of the International Labour Organization (ILO) “The future of work we want: A global dialogue” indicates that, given the current demographic trend, every year 40 million more people will enter the labour market and that 600 million new jobs will have to be created by 2030. These jobs are likely to be addressed by the SSE.

The concept of SSE cuts across all four dimensions of the ILO’s Decent Work Agenda. It helps to cover the needs of members which have been ignored or inadequately addressed by the private or public sector, creating a strong, sustainable, prosperous and inclusive society. South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC), based on the principle of solidarity and non-conditionality, can be regarded as an SSE compatible approach for sharing knowledge, experience and good practices, and for supporting capacity development, technology transfer, as well as resource mobilization.

The ILO emphasised its commitment to the promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation through its strategy “[South-South and triangular cooperation: The way forward](#)” in 2012 and its 2018 summary “[ILO South–South and triangular cooperation and decent work: Recent developments and future steps](#)”. The integration of new partners and the enhancement of cooperation between countries of the South are among the key goals included in this strategy, based on the principle of solidarity and non-conditionality. The ILO recognises that cooperation between equals has enormous potential to scale up the impact of development initiatives in the world of work, including through SSE.

Bearing in mind the central knowledge sharing dimension of South-South and triangular cooperation, it was deemed essential to give greater visibility to scalable and replicable initiatives through a good practices compendium that was accessible on-line. This Collection of 54 Good Practices focuses on solutions that illustrate SSTC good practices to promote decent work in social economy. It is aimed at expanding understanding of South-South and triangular cooperation at the global and regional level by providing a sound basis for discussion, but it is not exhaustive. The potential of the results-based practices presented in this collection to help governments and social partners develop and adapt initiatives to face the employment-related challenges that lie ahead is

immense. This publication is intended to inspire further initiatives to advance the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, and contribute to the discussion at the Academy of Social and Solidarity Economy: The Social Economy in the Future of Work in Madrid, Spain from October 14-18, 2019.

*Department of Partnerships and Field Support (PARDEV) – ILO and Enterprise, Microfinance and Local Development Programme – International Training Centre of the ILO*

## Introducción

La OIT ha sido pionera en la promoción de la Economía Social y Solidaria. La propia Constitución de la OIT establece que "la paz universal y duradera solo puede establecerse si se basa en la justicia social". La OIT ha estado involucrada en la promoción de la economía social desde su creación y el concepto de ESS es una parte integral de muchas iniciativas y programas de la OIT, como los programas de promoción del ecoturismo y del comercio justo, el apoyo a minorías indígenas, proyectos de desarrollo económico local, empleos verdes y empresas sostenibles. La OIT ha desarrollado durante décadas una amplia experiencia en ESS y desarrolló un conjunto integral de estrategias y herramientas para servir a las personas en su búsqueda de justicia social a través del trabajo decente.

En los últimos años, la OIT ha promovido el intercambio de conocimientos regionales e interregionales en la ESS y la creación de redes mundiales a través de sus iniciativas de fortalecimiento de capacidades y de cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular. Entre estos esfuerzos, la "Academia de la OIT sobre Economía Social y Solidaria" surgió como un catalizador de iniciativas innovadoras para apoyar a la ESS.

En colaboración con el Centro Internacional de Formación de la OIT (CIF), se lanzó un programa de creación de capacidad de alto nivel, siguiendo el programa propuesto por la Conferencia Tripartita de la OIT sobre Economía Social celebrada en Johannesburgo en octubre de 2009. La primera edición de la Academia ESS tuvo lugar en Turín, Italia (2010), seguido por Montreal, Canadá (2011), Agadir, Marruecos (2013), Campinas, Brasil (2014), Johannesburgo, Sudáfrica (2015) y Puebla, México (2016), San José, Costa Rica (2016), Seúl, Corea (2017), Luxemburgo, Luxemburgo (2017) y Turín, Italia (2019).

La Academia ESS 2019 es coorganizada por la OIT, en asociación con el Ministerio de Trabajo, Migración y Seguridad Social de España, y con la Confederación Empresarial Española de la Economía Social, CEPES, un actor clave en el proceso español de institucionalización de la ESS. En esta edición, el foco de la academia es el rol de la economía social en el futuro del trabajo.

Esta colección de Buenas Prácticas es parte de la Academia ESS 2019. Está dirigida a agencias de la ONU, gobiernos, trabajadores, empleadores y la sociedad civil y tiene como finalidad incentivar el aprendizaje entre pares a través de la presentación de soluciones del Sur que han demostrado su eficacia en la promoción del trabajo decente en la ESS. Esta es una compilación de la contribución de los participantes de la Academia y editada por la Unidad de Alianzas Emergentes y Especiales (ESPU) del Departamento de Alianzas y Apoyo a los Programas Exteriores (PARDEV).

## Introduction

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has been a pioneer in the promotion of the Social and Social and Solidarity Economy. The ILO constitution itself states that *"universal and lasting peace can only be established if it is based on social justice"*. The ILO has been involved in the promotion of the social economy since its establishment and the concept of SSE is an integral part of many ILO initiatives and programmes, such as labour-intensive programmes, the promotion of eco-tourism and fair trade, support to indigenous minorities, local economic development projects, ILO/AIDS, green jobs and, more broadly, sustainable enterprises and the social protection floor. The ILO has developed over decades an extensive expertise in SSE and developed a comprehensive set of strategies and tools for serving people in their quest of social justice through Decent Work.

In recent years, the ILO has been promoting regional and interregional knowledge sharing in SSE and building global networks, through its capacity-building and South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives. Among these efforts, the *"ILO Academy on Social and Solidarity Economy"* emerged as a catalyst for innovative initiatives to support the SSE.

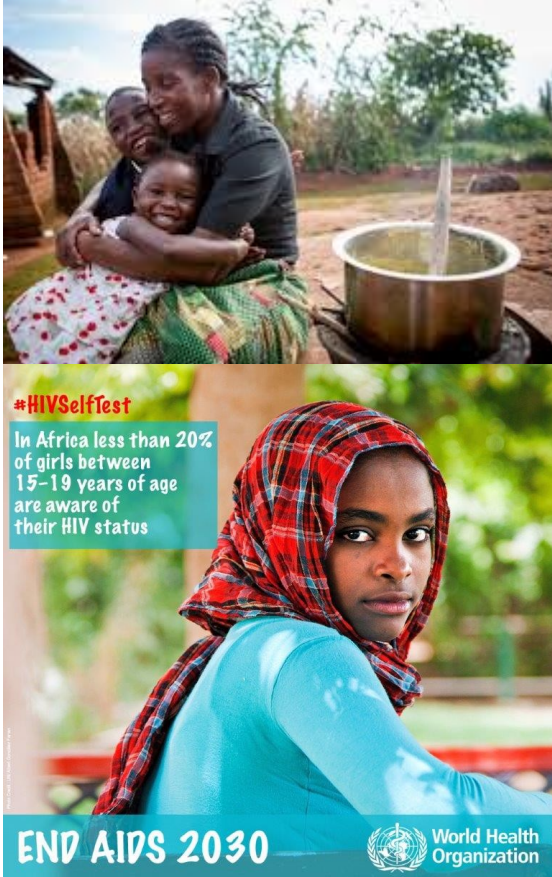
In collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO, a high-level capacity-building program was launched, following the program proposed by the ILO Tripartite Conference on Social Economy held in Johannesburg in October 2009. The first edition of the SSE Academy took place in Turin, Italy (2010), followed in 2011 Montreal (Canada), in 2013 Agadir (Morocco), in 2014 Campinas (Brazil), in 2015 Johannesburg (South Africa) and Puebla (Mexico), in 2016 San José (Costa Rica), in 2017 Seoul (Korea) and Luxembourg (Luxembourg), Turin in 2019 (Italy).

The SSE Academy 2019 is co-organised by the ILO, in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security of Spain, and with the Spanish Business Confederation of the Social Economy, CEPES, and a key player in the Spanish institutionalization process of the SSE. This Academy focuses on the Social Economy in the Future of Work.

This Good Practices Collection is part of the SSE Academy 2019. It is targeted at UN agencies, governments, workers, employers, and civil society to help them learn from initiatives based on Southern solutions that have proven effective in promoting decent work in SSE. This is a compilation of contribution from the Academy's participants, collected and edited by the Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit (ESPU) of the ILO Department of Partnerships and Field Support (PARDEV).

## PART IB: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SOUTH-SOUTH SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

<b>Reviewing the Role of South-South Triangular Cooperation and Alliance to Fight against HIV/AIDS with Special Reference to the Initiatives of India and Africa (por Somnath Chatterjee)</b>	
Objective(s)	<p>To explore the present health situation of the African Nations in the context of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>To investigate the nature of collaboration in order to fight and reduce the fatality in connection with the health hazards.</p> <p>To find the ways to improve the programs' efficiency to achieve maximum likelihood situation.</p>
Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objective (s)	<p>The collaborative task includes India in representation through Indian pharmaceutical companies, Africa and under supervision of UNAIDS and WHO. The Indian pharmaceutical companies convey ordinary pharmaceutical products that have been instrumental in scaling up access to HIV treatment in making countries. The achievement assembles speed for fulfilment the AIDS scourge as a general prosperity hazard by 2030. As bit of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa, African Union states are figuring out how to develop the adjacent pharmaceutical division on the African landmass to enable Africa to create a supportable supply of high bore and sensible basic medications.</p>
Effectiveness of the methodological approach	<p>Export of pharmaceutical items and man power to Africa; Domestic assembling in Africa by Indian firms through joint endeavours; Healthcare facilities to be strengthened including the traditional medicine by Indian firms; Tele medicine centres to be multiplied; The government likewise should guarantee that nature of Indian pharmaceutical items isn't sub-standard; Establishment of New Medical Colleges and special financial assistance for Africa in nursing and medical institutions.</p>
Innovation of South-South practice.	<p>The collaborative activities intended to develop the health scenario of the significant portion of the population. For the application of sustainable development, a healthy nation is of utmost necessity. In the context of developing-developing or developing-underdeveloped collaboration provides an innovation solution in realizing decent work in the context of new collaborations among nations without considering their economic states. Advancement of sustainable tourism the travel industry model dependent on medical-tourism idea can be considered as a help system in advancing this idea.</p>
Elements the make good practice sustainable	<p>To maintain such initiatives, it is crucial to acquiescence with their principles in alignment with "Millennium Development Goal" and "Sustainable Development Goal". Good international relation with holistic view and under supervision of international organization the good practices can last over time in order to achieve a developed world as a whole.</p>
Adaptability	<p>An understanding has been marked among India and the African Union to start and reinforce the participation in wellbeing division in</p>

	<p>an organized and composed way by setting up an India-Africa wellbeing sciences collective stage. In the light of the Third India-Africa Forum Summit, the two sides need to push forward for more profound organizations in human services, with the end goal of arriving at the objective of giving reasonable and quality social insurance to their populaces. In perspective on the current situation with the world's economies, governments should be facilitators of such endeavours as opposed to the genuine players.</p>
<p>Results</p>	<p>In 2014, Among 36.9 million people having HIV/AIDS in 2014, around 25.8 million sufferers are from African continent. Among these much people, in 2015, 11.4 million sufferers have received the access of inexpensive treatment by the middle of 2015. The achievement might be taken forward to end this HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030.</p>
<p>Contacts</p>	<p>Research and Information System for Developing Nations; New Delhi-110003, Phone: 011-24682177  <a href="http://ris.org.in/pdf/India_Africa_Partnership_in_Healthcare.pdf">http://ris.org.in/pdf/India_Africa_Partnership_in_Healthcare.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.panafricanenetwork.com/Portal/ProjectDetails">http://www.panafricanenetwork.com/Portal/ProjectDetails</a>.</p>
<p>Materials and photo</p>	 <p>#HIVSelfTest</p> <p>In Africa less than 20% of girls between 15-19 years of age are aware of their HIV status</p> <p>END AIDS 2030</p> <p>World Health Organization</p>



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