



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 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 IIB: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER APPLICANTS

Assessing the Role of Global Partnership and Collaboration in Exploring Blue Economy: Evidences from Asian Countries with Special Reference to the India and Bangladesh Initiatives (by Arindam Laha)	
Objective(s)	<p>In Asia, major cities and economic activity are concentrated along the coasts. It has been experienced that the trends in marine resource exploitation and coastal development are degrading the ocean’s natural capital at a rapid rate. In this context, the framework of blue economy can integrate economic activities (which are dependent on marine resources) with the sustainability and conservation of marine ecosystem. In fact, the sustainable blue economy has its origins in the green economy concept endorsed at the Rio + 20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012. Since then, it has influences in the discourse of many partnership and collaboration initiatives for better governance and security of the ocean’s vast resources:</p> <p>Considering the strategic location of the Indian Ocean region, Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) was formed as an inter-governmental organisation on 7 March 1997. Member states have signed the IORA charter, which declares that ‘IORA seeks to build and expand understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation through a consensus based, evolutionary and non-intrusive approach’. In this direction, two cross cutting focus areas of cooperation was added later in 2014: one such priority areas of the organization are to promote Blue Economy in a sustainable, inclusive and people centred manner. All the member states are committed to share a common vision that would make this sector a driver for balanced economic development in the Indian Ocean Rim region. On the implementation ground, several capacity building programmes have been carried out covering a wide range of areas in the domain of blue economy. Second Ministerial Blue Economy Conference on “Financing the Blue Economy” (2017) highlighted a need for new and innovative financing mechanisms and for strengthening collaboration between the public and private sectors, as well as Dialogue Partners. In implementing IORA Action Plan 2017-2021at a grass root level, Blue Economy Working Group was established in 2017. In shaping the blue economic ecosystem, six pillars have been identified: Fisheries and Aquaculture; Renewable Ocean Energy; Seaports and Shipping; Offshore Hydrocarbons and Seabed Minerals; Marine Biotechnology Research & Development; Tourism. While implementing the programme, Third IORA Blue Economy Core Group on “Environmental sustainability and the Blue Economy in the Indian Ocean rim region” has designed an</p>

	<p>innovative financial mechanism: 50% of the funding for the project is from the IORA Special Fund, and the remaining 50% is from the host Member State. In addition, contributions from Member States or sponsorship by other stakeholders are also highlighted. In fact, support has been received from Australia, UAE, Oman and China. In the Jakarta Declaration on Blue Economy (2017), it has been mentioned that member countries felt the need for triangular cooperation in ‘foster support and financing opportunities, as well as promote transfer of technology, capacity building and skills development, for local fishery entrepreneurs and coastal communities that are directly dependent on the sea’.</p> <p>In a meeting on “Thematic Consultation on Blue Economy for Climate Change Resilience: Towards Partnerships and Collaboration”(2015), coastal and island countries from across Asia created a platform for dialogue amongst South, Southeast and East Asian countries to promote interregional cooperation in designing blue economic framework for sustainably use coastal and marine resources. The possibilities of embracing South-South and Triangular Cooperation framework (whereby developing countries can work together with countries of the North), to ‘achieve sustainable development of the oceans and seas, help eliminate poverty and promote climate change resilience through the prudent use of marine resources’.</p> <p>Denmark extended support to inter-regional collaboration for capacity building in marine and coastal eco-system management under Blue Economy strategies. In addition to the need of regional cooperation, the role of private sector in developing the Blue Economy was felt.</p> <p>In Asia, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is most vulnerable to climate change-driven disturbances. To protect these developing economies from the natural hazard and ensure livelihood of the inhabitants, it was felt that there is a need for international assistance for implementation of climate change adaptation measures. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) already recognized the problem of climate change impact in this region and acknowledges the need for international assistance.</p>
Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	
Effectiveness of the methodological approach	
Innovation	<p>Case Study on a Trans-boundary Protected Area (i.e. a single ecosystem)-Sundarbans</p> <p>A study on the prospects of blue economy in Indian Sundarbans reveals an untiring efforts made by Social and Solidarity</p>

	<p>Economic Organizations (SSEOs) in exploring the opportunities of blue economy through mangrove restoration programme (through carbon financing), eco-tourism activities and protecting horse shoe crab (can explore marine biotechnology and pharmaceuticals in future) in the coastal wetland of Sundarbans. This study evaluates the performance of SSEOs [some local NGOs, viz. Nature Environment & Wildlife Society (NEWS), Purbasha Eco Helpline Society (PEHC)] in exploring sustainable economic activities in the framework of blue economy approach.</p>
Sustainability	
Adaptability	<p>Coastal countries can exploit the opportunities of the Oceans economy (or blue economy, blue growth) in various scales, from local to regional to global. Prioritization of economic activities is conditioned upon the relative importance of each sector of the oceans economy. Such 'maritime regionalism' is replicated to other South-South cooperation practices in between India and Bangladesh. 'Commonalities' (i.e. similar socio-economic demand of preserving marine ecosystem) upon which the shared interest of both the countries are build are cultural heritage, literacy rates and language, livelihood opportunities and challenges, dependence on the maritime resources, levels of poverty.</p> <p>In the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in the field of Blue Economy and Maritime Co-operation in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean Region (June, 2015), it has been recognized that both countries border the Bay of Bengal and are Littoral States of the Indian Ocean. It has been held that their mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields in order to meet increasing maritime challenges, such as, people centric [an important dimension in social and solidarity economic (SSE) principles] ocean based blue economic activities, R&D in marine biotechnology, Capacity building and skill development in the field of marine science, Sharing knowledge and expertise on marine aquaculture and deep sea fishing, promotion of green tourism, exchange of cyclone warning, and promoting cooperation between relevant public and private institutions and organisations of both countries. The initiative has resulted in a formation of India-Bangladesh Joint Working Group on Blue Economy and Maritime Cooperation.</p> <p>To sustain such regional initiatives, it is imperative to compliance with SSE principles in addition to that of 'geo-economic, geo-environmental and geo-strategic ordering principles'. Good practices, in fact, embedded some of the elements of SSE principles: people centered approach, belief in ocean as 'shared development space', productive and sustainable use of ocean and its resources, cooperative elements in ocean governance, 'multiple strata of governance</p>

	actors (state and non-state), network of knowledge, and ethical parameters’.
Results	In meeting the global target (SDG 14) in local context, there is an urgent need of implementing Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in the framework of blue economy approach by involving concerned local government, private players, and SSE actors with participation of coastal community. In this framework, oceans are seen as “Development Spaces” which provide benefits for current and future generations. ‘A growing recognition of the ocean as a workplace’ in the blue economic framework provides a unique opportunity in improving conditions of work (i.e. decent working condition) in a changing world of work order. Broad range of activities in the caveat of oceans economy includes traditional sectors such as marine fisheries, tourism, marine infrastructure and water desalinization, but also new and emerging activities, such as offshore renewable energy, marine aquaculture, seabed extractive activities and marine biotechnology and pharmaceuticals. It also includes other ecosystem services (such as coral reefs and mangroves/wetlands) which contribute to a sustainable economy. Blue Economy is a concept addressing economic activities that not only reduce wastes, but also increase the community’s economy (Bidayani & Harahab, 2016). Community participation in afforestation of mangrove plants can promote blue economic activities. In generating alternative sources of livelihood opportunity, marine and coastal tourism are considered as the fastest growing economic activities as a part of blue economy. Development of sustainable tourism model based on eco-tourism concept can be considered as a support mechanism in promoting blue economy. Such initiatives are required to mitigate environmental damage due to construction of buildings and tourism activities.
Funds	
Contact details	Indian Ocean Rim Association Email: hq@iora.int +230 454 1717 / +230 468 1161
Materials	Indian Ocean Rim Association: https://www.iora.int/en/priorities-focus-areas/blue-economy UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy Working Papers: http://unsse.org/knowledge-hub/mitigating-climate-change-in-sundarbans-role-of-social-and-solidarity-economy-in-mangrove-conservation-and-livelihood-generation/

Photo



Figure 1: Watering Mangrove Saplings at NEWS Nursery; Purbasha Mangrove Restoration Cite; Boat Owned by PEHS for Eco-Tourism; Horse Shoe Crab in the Coastal Wetland at PEHS Cite (Clockwise)