



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

Vicious Circle of Poor Tourism and Triangular Cooperation for Community Development: A Case Study of SASEC (South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation) Countries for Social and Solidarity Economy (by Debasish Batabyal)	
Objective(s)	<p>To increase higher yields from tourism in the study region</p> <p>To ensure integration of tourism with major projects of community development, connectivity development program, selling of local produces, cultural exchange, equitable distribution of wealth through alternative community oriented tourism practices in the region</p> <p>To measure sustainable tourism development and its practices in the region</p>
Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objectives	<p>The SASEC operational plan for 2016-2025 expands the program's focus beyond intra-regional corporation developing linkages with southeast and east Asia. Despite significant economic growth in some countries in the region, poverty is widespread in South Asia. Regional disparity, in economic and socio-political perspectives, is also evident. Cooperation can also be extended amongst IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association) countries.</p> <p>Asian Development Bank South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)</p>
Effectiveness of the methodological approach	<p>After assessing the roles and responsibilities of various organization in the present scenario, recommendations are to be made for appropriate institutional mechanism for tourism policy and strategy issues at regional levels. Extensive study of attraction features, accommodation and transportation and such other facilities are needed for institutionalized form of tourism. Alternative tourism planning to be initiated for community development and sustainable tourism practices. All possible sustainable practices to be identified and initiated among mass tourism stakeholders</p> <p>All the components of tourism supplies exhibit a peer-to-peer process. Sustainable mechanism and practices. Community to community orientation, community to business orientation, business-to-business orientation, tourist to community orientation will ensure new scopes in this regard.</p>
Innovation	<p>As of October 2018, SASEC countries have implemented 50 regional projects worth over \$11 billion in the energy, economic corridor development, transport, trade facilitation, and information and communications technology sectors. Entrepreneurial and employment scopes from modern cities to the remote villages with different skills and competencies can boost up economic growth, equitable distributions and sustainable development. Therefore, initiatives to be taken for development of sustainable tourism model based on eco-tourism¹ concept can be considered as a support mechanism in promoting blue economy. The need for a stronger competitiveness in</p>

¹Eco-tourism is a tourism model that maintains environment and improving welfare of the community (Tegar&Gurning, 2018).

	<p>the institutionalized form of tourism industry needs further assessment for creating new avenues of employment and income opportunities. For economically marginalized local people, new alternative tourism projects or initiatives will help supplementing their income sources. Tourism in this region will also strengthen mutual cooperation, trust and restoration of peace. New initiatives are also required in searching and implementing niche tourism projects with broader sustainable orientation and philosophy. Moreover, the region is stable, peaceful, incorporating The Himalayan countries to coastal areas and oceanic islands and ecosystem. Development is dispersed, some are developing well and others are significantly backward.</p>
Sustainability	<p>The different branches of the tourism industry (transport, accommodation, catering, food and beverage, excursions and recreational activities) can generate employment and income for diverse population groups. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has been continuously recommending tourism as an alternative tool for development in less developed and developing nations. Non-mass tourism has huge potentiality for community income and employment, and in broader sense, regional development with sustainable orientation. Non-mass tourism is non-consumptive, community oriented, uninstitutionalised and practiced at small scale, does not need huge investment.</p> <p>A recent conviction of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in the field of Accessible Tourism for All has materialized in a series of specific actions with the signing of a trilateral framework agreement in 2011. Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals – Journey to 2030 aims to build knowledge, empower and inspire tourism stakeholders to take necessary action to accelerate the shift towards a more sustainable tourism sector by aligning policies, business operations and investments with the SDGs. The present Highlights will introduce and develop new areas of community development through alternative institutions, entrepreneurship, and employment opportunities available through tourism.</p> <p>As travel & tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors across the world, characterized by part-time and seasonal employment opportunities, and requirements for skilled and unskilled workforces it presents great opportunities for younger people who may have difficulty in finding employment. By providing entrepreneurship and employment opportunities suitable for different age groups, travel & tourism can contribute to peace, poverty reduction, inclusive & sustainable economic growth in the region.</p>
Adaptability	<p>This effort will equally be effective in any region of the world with the same socio-economic conditions. The SASEC region has a wider plan of expansion program in South East Asia.</p>
Results	<p>As of October 2018, SASEC countries have implemented 50 regional projects worth over \$11 billion in the energy, economic corridor development, transport, trade facilitation, and information and communications technology sectors.</p> <p>Entrepreneurial and employment scopes from modern cities to the remote villages with different skills and competencies can boost up economic growth, equitable distributions and sustainable development.</p>

	<p>Therefore, initiatives to be taken for development of sustainable tourism model based on eco-tourism² concept can be considered as a support mechanism in promoting blue economy. The need for a stronger competitiveness in the institutionalized form of tourism industry needs further assessment for creating new avenues of employment and income opportunities. For economically marginalized local people, new alternative tourism projects or initiatives will help supplementing their income sources. Tourism in this region will also strengthen mutual cooperation, trust and restoration of peace. New initiatives are also required in searching and implementing niche tourism projects with broader sustainable orientation and philosophy.</p>
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²Eco-tourism is a tourism model that maintains environment and improving welfare of the community (Tegar&Gurning, 2018).