



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 IB: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SOUTH-SOUTH SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

Promoting Youth Employment By enhancing Technical and Vocational Skills in Pakistan to achieve Decent Work Country Program (by Umar Hayat)	
Goals	<p>Pakistan's Unemployment Rate slips to 5.9 % in Dec 2017 as reported by International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook. According to UN Population Fund Report, Pakistan stands fifth with 59 million youth aged 10-24. An arcane and unproductive understanding of 'unemployment' is the reason it persists even as large sums of money are poured into it at regular intervals. So, we have to rehash our approach towards job creation and economic improvement. The project objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a decent work-oriented approach to economic and social policy. 2. Employment generation through human resource development, with a focus on employable skills. 3. Technical assistance for preparation of the National Employment Policy.
Cooperation between institutions and countries in south to achieve the objectives	<p>Within the framework of the Global Jobs Pact, and the promotion of the Decent Work Agenda, sharing experiences of how developing countries have protected themselves from the crisis has become a high-priority issue in national agendas. The ILO is helping national public employment services expand their job-matching, counselling and training services to new jobseekers and to connect enterprises to programmes that can help them avoid lay-offs, in many cases through the exchange of national experiences (for example, in Chile and Viet Nam and at the African Regional Employment Service Conference in Cameroon). In addition, with a view to supporting South-South knowledge sharing, the ILO has been collaborating with ASEAN, based on a Cooperation Agreement signed by the two organizations, in the various areas of employment and decent work, including core labor standards, youth entrepreneurship, labor market analysis and statistics, and occupational safety and health. Japan has been financing a project on an "ASEAN-focused Labor Market Program" supporting South-South initiatives in Asia. The good practices described below contain a snapshot of initiatives that have been effective in promoting job creation and employment, and which have the potential to be replicable.</p>
Effectiveness of the methodological approach	<p>For ILO, the notion of providing employment and enhancing the youth technical skills summarizes the transformation of economies, enterprises, workplaces and labour markets into a sustainable economy providing decent and sustainable platforms for works. In this regard, ILO launched Pakistan first</p>

	<p>national plan of action and DWCP were developed by the government in close consultation and collaboration with the EFP, UN, PWF and the other relevant stakeholder and facilitated. Under this plan ILO is working in different categories.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training and promoting young entrepreneurships. 2. Capacity building and technical cooperation. 3. Skills development and livelihood creation and poverty reduction.
Innovation of South-south Practice	<p>As ILO provide technical assistance to different South Asia region for the development and prosperity of public of that respective region. Each country has a great chance to engage in practice which promotes free transfer of technology and ideas in the region. South-South and Triangular Cooperation involve national and provincial government to attain sustainability and economic development through technological upgrading and innovation, decent job skills, youth technical programs, entrepreneurship and encourage the formalization and growth of small and medium size enterprises.</p> <p>The free access of knowledge, innovation and transfer of ideas between different countries of South-Asia help the region to improve its productivity, engage its youth by providing them technical assistance in order to decline the poverty inclination and enhance the capacity building of youth through different youth initiative programs.</p>
Elements that make good practice sustainable	<p>ILO and EU with the collaboration of Pakistan Government funding different technical and training institution to create job creation and enhance youth technical skills. TEVTA with the support from ILO initiate different Skilled program across Pakistan where young women and men will be further equipped with entrepreneurial skills to start their own small businesses. As pilot, six Institutes will start additional training courses this year while rest of 143 institutions would gradually adopt basic curriculum to enhance youth employment. This will help in promoting a culture of self-employment and will provide adequate opportunities for youth to establish their own small enterprises.</p> <p>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development embodies such a vision – one that goes beyond the divide of ‘developed’ and ‘developing’ countries. Sustainable development is a universal challenge and the collective responsibility for all countries, requiring fundamental changes in the way all societies produce and consume.</p>
Adaptability	<p>The federal and regional governments with ILO, TEVTAs and DWCP therefore, have a huge task to ensure that the training institutions can cope with the demand for skilled workers for the country’s economic development. The extension of this project in other provinces of Pakistan are running successfully, ILO is working with provincial governments to give this project a legal framework and also made it a part of Youth Employment Policy so any</p>

	<p>political instability, economic recession would not suffer the practices of this project.</p> <p>Pakistan would be a great initiative and practice for other South-Asia country to involve and engage their youth into these different types of programs to counter their problems and lessen the unemployment rate in their regions.</p>
<p>Results</p>	<p>Results for trainees have also been very impressive: 76% got wage or self-employment after training whereas another 12% got jobs initially as apprentices. TEVTA with ILO provide free technical education in various skills to 4,000 students, including tribal youth. A pilot programme was initiated in which 1100 schools in all districts in the country. These figures conjointly suggest that the project was highly effective in developing beneficiaries' capacities and increasing employment.</p>
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<p>Materials and Photos</p>	<div data-bbox="448 958 900 1196" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="440 1238 871 1267">National Strategy and policy Making</p> <div data-bbox="855 1279 1366 1547" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="424 1603 948 1877" data-label="Image"> </div>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Signing of a MOU</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/islamabad/whatwedo/publications/WCMS_532847/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-islamabad/documents/publication/wcms_532847.pdf</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/islamabad/info/public/pr/WCMS_529310/lang--en/index.htm</p>
Funds	DWCP, European union (EU) and Department of Foreign Affairs.