



# ラテンアメリカの 連帯経済

コモン・グッドの再生をめざして

幡谷則子／編



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## Local Initiatives as Solidarity Economy: Mutual Learning between Colombia and Japan



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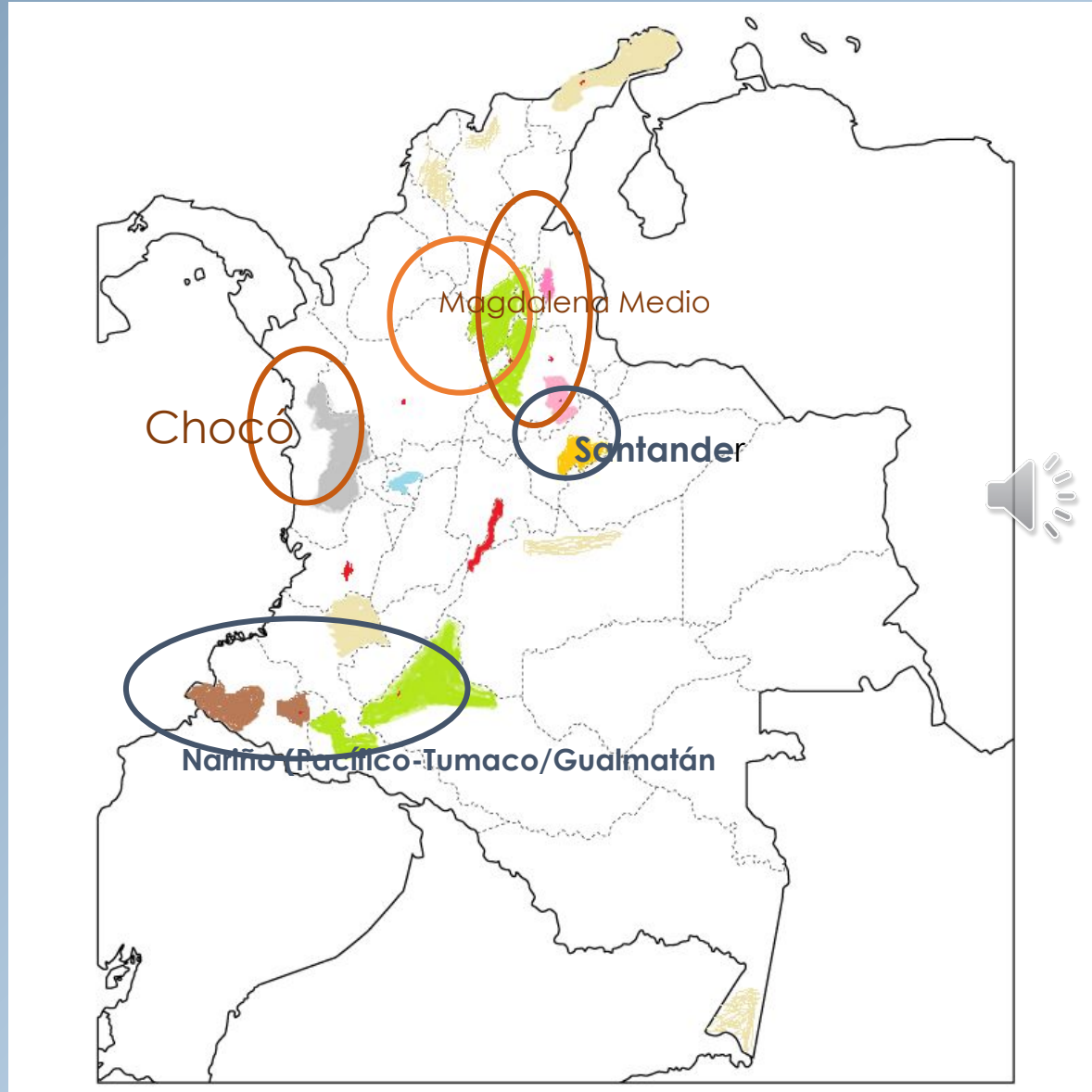
1<sup>st</sup> March, 2021

Opening session: The dynamics of the  
International Manifesto for the Solidarity Economy

# Local initiatives encountered in Colombia

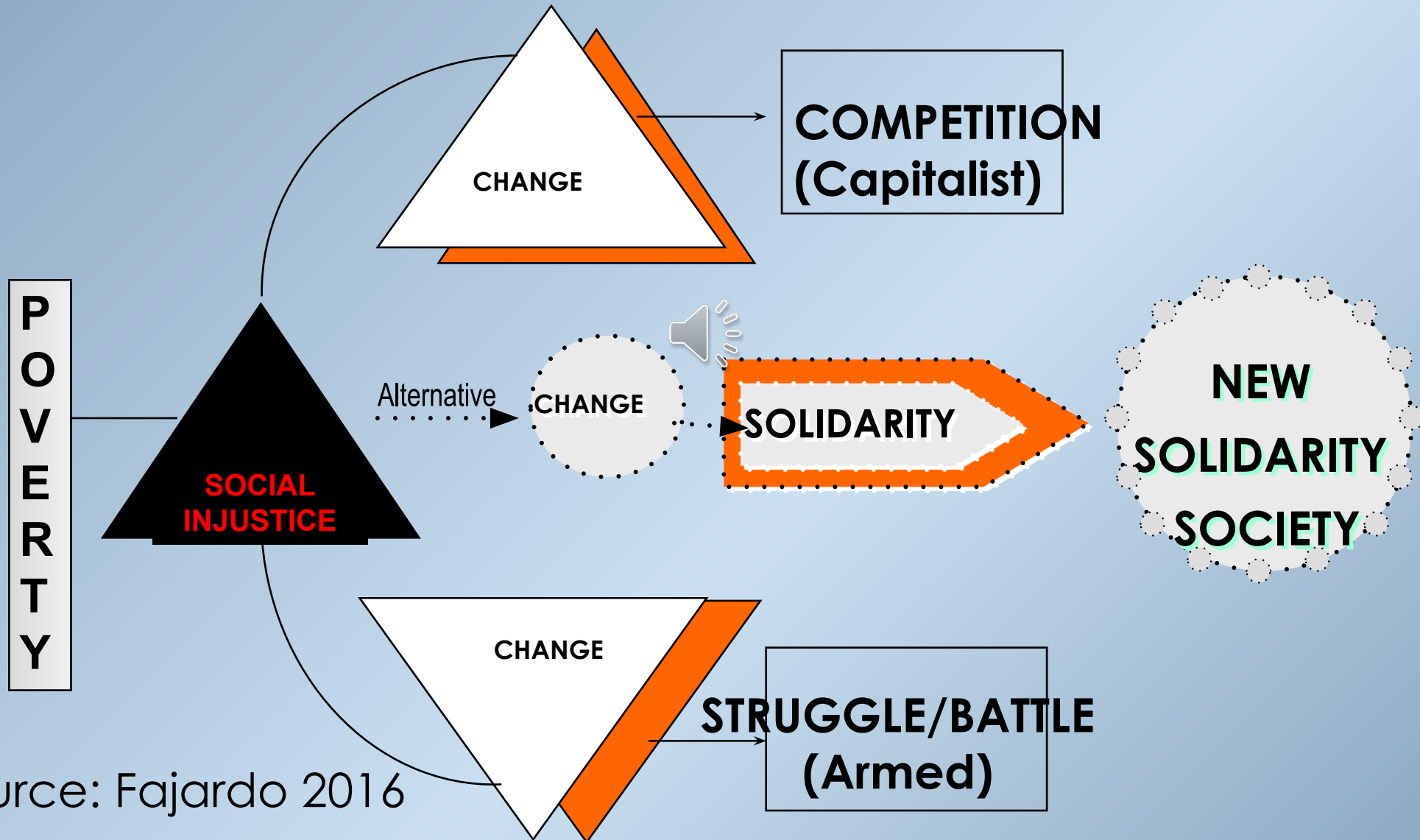


# Peripheral territories



- Solidarity economy derived from community-based practices as survival strategies
- Solidarity economy derived from social movement in search of the third path for justice and common good.

# Solidarity and Sustainable Local Development



Source: Fajardo 2016



# Ecofibra (transformation of sisal with artesanal producers' cooperatives)





# Inheritance of popular education on organic agriculture

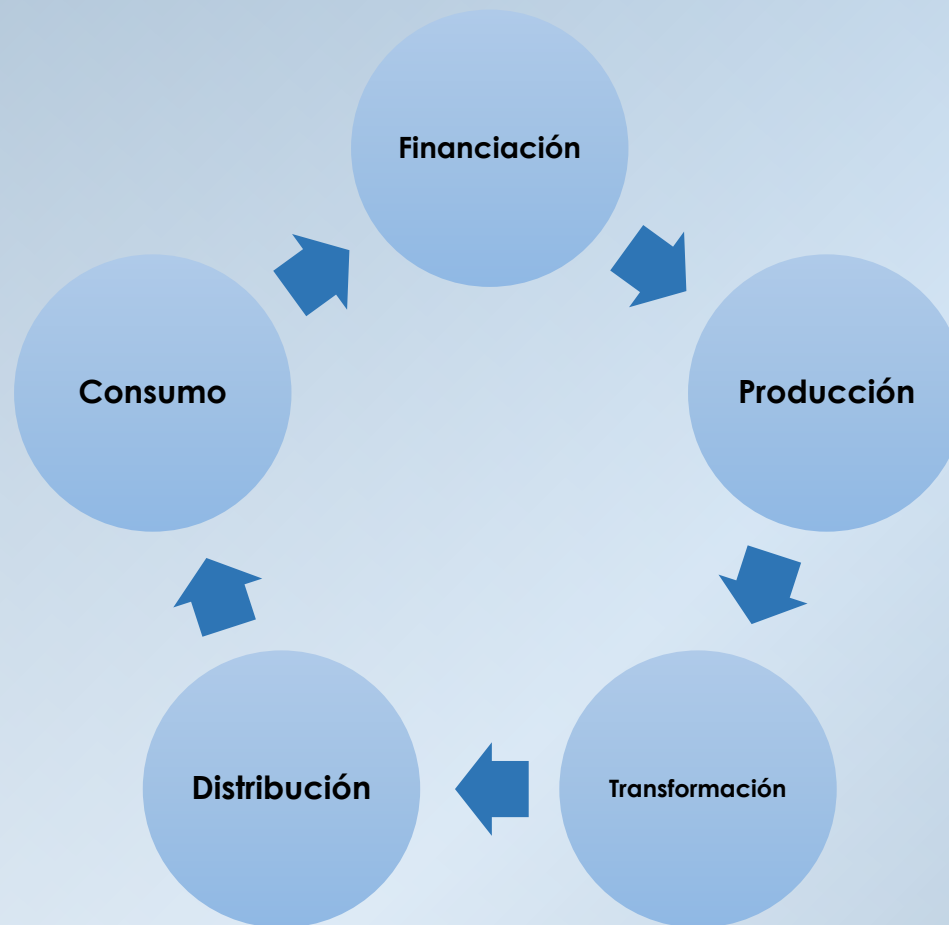




# Agrosolidaria



- ◆ Circular economy
- ◆ Ecological agriculture
- ◆ Generational inheritance of leadership (promotion of youth leadership)





# Generational inheritance of ecological agricultura/ agroforestry





# Implication

(1) Recovery of work and humanity

(2) Open communitarism

(3) Recovery of the relation  
between human being and nature



(4) New relations between  
producers and other actors

# Challenge

1. Change individual  
consciousness

2. Dilenma caused by  
institutionalization of the  
solidarity economy

3. Vulnerability in front of the  
political situation

# Local initiatives of Solidarity Economy encountered in Japan





# Local initiatives in Japan

- Movement for organic agriculture (1960s-1970s: environmental destruction, against which social movement for food safety emerged)
- ◆ Resource recycling economy
- ◆ TEIKEI: producer-consumer alliance
- Movement for Conservation of “Satoyama” & “Satoumi”: area which includes a rural community and all surrounding nature (forest and sea), farmland, an agricultural reservoir, grassland, fishery area, etc., which all coexist together. (under the serious depopulation process in the rural sector). →recovery of human-nature relationality



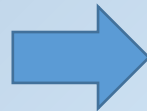
# “Kansai Yotsuba Association” and its Nose Farm

Alliance with small vegetable farmers in the community (local village).

Production of organic fertilizer



Distribution center  
(for producer-consumer alliance)





# Shimosato Farm: diverse local initiatives to create a self-sufficient society beyond a monetary-market system

Restoration of forestry



Recycle of closed school building





## Organic fertilizer from composting



## Recycling used vegetable oil to produce bio-diesel fuel



**Elimination of Aerial Pesticides and “Ecological Agriculture”**



# Philosophy of Shimosato Farm

- ‘Satoyama’ is the center of life and happiness (joy).
- “I cannot put a monetary price on my crops, which I brought up with tender love and compassion” (Kaneko’s narrative, cited by Orito 2019).



- New Distribution System based on Gift and “Gratitude”: There is no pricing system based on cost & benefit

## local-complementary “money AWA” (NPO, Uzu)

“Awa money” as a tool to link the new comers (migrants from the city) and the local residents to expand mutual help network.



Service exchange based on relationality, reciprocity and solidarity.



“Tanada Trust system”: conservation of terraced rice paddies by alliance and compassion between rice paddy owner and city resident consumers





# COVID-19 has risen awareness for the necessity of paradigmatic change.

- Solidarity Economy could be the guide for the transition of our society and way of thinking.
- The current crisis blought by COVID-19 has provided us a good opportunity to think about the need of transition of society and our mode of life. (Recovery of nature-human relationship, recovery of five senses to think about the real happiness of life)
- Mutual learning of local initiatives would help us to think together how we could change the globally standarized market-oriented system.