

MAPPING OF THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY OF PERU

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1. Introduction

1.1 Executive Summary

The Social and Solidarity Economy of Peru (SSE) organizations, of production, and consumption at the regions of Peru have developed important micro local levels of articulation, yet not at the national level. The production is mainly for the local and regional market. Some larger SSE organizations allocate their production to the foreign market. SSE are not centralized and do not count with national representation yet.

Through SSE projects, lives of thousands of people and families in poverty, social exclusion or in danger of returning to poverty have been guaranteed. The Comedores Populares (Popular Soup Kitchens) of Lima are examples of the contribution of women who participate in social struggles and provide food to their families and to social movements, which collectively guarantee the right to food. The 2013 data show that 150 thousand members manage 2,775 self-managed Popular Soup Kitchens and another 1,930 are subsidized with food by the State.

The contribution of Social and Solidarity Economy organizations (Local Initiative Groups, GIES) in local spaces has helped to establish agreements with local authorities, municipalities and the population, becoming new actors of local development that generate employment, demand inputs, establish human relations, and generate channels of commercialization and distribution. This form of creating synergies among local actors contributes to social fabric in spaces where actors meet, not only at economic level, but also in daily live.

The SSE helps to build the new man and woman, in a new locality, in a new region, in a new country, in harmony with nature. Where the "new" is what we are building in local spaces, is not something "imported", but something vital, born of personal and dynamic needs. It is a way to be creators and builders.

The organizations of Social and Solidarity Economy of Peru do not count with the support of the state, nor of the private sector. A Law of Social and Solidarity Economy as a framework for public policies that support and promote the development of the SSE is required.

At the local level it is necessary to promote roundtables, SSE platforms, as more effective forms of decisions and agreements, promoting synergies in the organization of production, and responsible consumption. Also, the development of urbanization economies and the density of the institutional fabric, in connection with SSE clusters, must be enforced.

In order to strengthen the ROLE of SSE initiatives, it is necessary to promote capacities for project management and institutional development. The capacity of SSE organizations is critical for territorial development. The territory is not an "objectively existing" physical space, but a social construction, that is, a set of social relations that give rise to, and at the same time, express an identity and a sense of purpose, shared by multiple public and private agents.

It is recommended the formation of a center of Services and Supportive Solidarity, CESAS (for its acronym in Spanish), to make diagnoses, elaborate modules to be available to the organizations in the 4 macro regions. This can be implemented through an itinerant program that approaches local areas, promoting the development of personal and institutional capacities.

It is necessary that SSE organizations, NGOs and networks consider the need to build an SSE movement, that advocates, campaigns, creates public awareness about the importance of SSE in local development and as a space for human relations. A Social Movement oriented to another kind of economy. The challenge is for expressions of the Social Economy to become

part of a Social Movement which has a political project oriented to an integral and solidary human development, where actors are identified with the alternatives to the current neoliberal system that is excluding and unsustainable from every point of view.

A suggested strategy for the strengthening of the Social and Solidarity Economy is the formation of a Solidarity Economy Movement (MES, for its acronym in Spanish) as a representative network of SSE organizations and networks in Peru. MES can bridge actors in the state, private companies, at a local, meso and macro level, promoting public policies favorable to the development of the Social and Solidarity Economy. Also, that in alliance with national actors strengthens the Social and Solidarity Economy as an alternative of economic, social, political, cultural transformation, of defense of the environment, with ethical perspective, promoting the development of the country. Networks such as the Solidarity Economy Network Group, GRESP, the Local Initiative Groups, GIES, the regional Social and Solidarity Economy organizations, GIES, SSE organizations and networks in the Catholic and Evangelical Church, CARITAS, cooperatives networks, among others, can participate in this effort.

1.2 Methodology and Acronyms

Methodology

In Peru there is not an updated register of Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) organizations. In the elaboration of the mapping, interviews were carried out with SSE organizations based on institutional references and the knowledge about SSE in Peru. There was no exclusion of any experience. A second criteria was the organization's potential for incidence and call for participation in networks, or those that have some level of relationship with municipalities, even those that do not carry out Social and Solidarity Economy activities, but because of their thematic closeness to grassroots organizations, are the ones that could promote and enhance the development of the SSE.

The average time of the interview with each organization was two hours, which included a snack or lunch to create a favorable environment for dialogue and interview. Most people preferred this option as they were busy and did not have other available time.

The interviews were conducted between the third weeks of December 2017, until March 2018. In April, some additional interviews were carried out to enrich the mapping.

A form was sent to the ones selected for the interview with 4 days in advance, when contact information was provided. In 50% of the cases, when no contact information was provided, other SSE organizations' reports were used as reference to detect the organizations in the region or area.

In the selected regions, key contacts were visited, who gave references of SSE organizations. In Peru, there is not organized and systematized information regarding the organizations of Social and Solidarity Economy. The interviews were conducted, at 40% in person, and 60% by telephone or internet. By filling of the individual forms and their processing has allowed us to create the first register of the entrepreneurship, economic networks and support entities that are currently part of Solidarity Economy.

The information of the cooperatives has been obtained mainly, from the census carried out in 2016; they are shown in the Annex 1. Sector of Cooperatives in Peru.

The interview form is presented in Annex 3. The interviews were ordered regionally, then processed and presented in the respective tables. The systematized information, recommendations, and conclusions were presented in a workshop with some former

presidents and former technical secretaries who contributed commenting on the scope of the diagnosis, which has been incorporated into this report.

Acronyms

MES	Round table for Solidarity Economy.
AAM	Association of Artisans around the World.
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency.
AMOP	Association of Organized Women of Pacora.
AMPE	Association of Municipalities of Peru.
ANP	National Association of Journalists.
ANPE	National Association of Ecological Producers.
ASPEM	Asociación Solidaridad Países Emergentes.
CXD	Consumers for Development and Social and Solidarity Economy.
CAN	Andean Community of Nations. Regional integration body: Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia.
CARITAS	Organization of the Catholic Church that promotes SSE projects.
CEAS	Episcopal Commission of Social Action. Branch of the Catholic Church.
CECOVASA	Central of Coffee Cooperatives of the Sandia Valley. Puno
CECYCAP	Center for Popular Studies and Training. Arequipa.
CEDAL	Center for Rights and Development. Lima.
CEDEPAS Norte	Northern Ecumenical Center for Promotion and Social Action.
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States.
CEOP ILO	Center for Education, Organization and Promotion of Development in Ilo, Moquegua.
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.
EU	European Union.
CIED	Education, Development and Research Center.
CMA	Center of Andean Medicine.
CNA	National Agrarian Confederation.
CENCA	Institute of Urban Development.
CIAP	Interregional Central of Artisans of Peru.
CONAMOVIDI	National Confederation of Women Organized for Life and Integral Development.
DESCO	Center for Studies and Promotion of Development.
EEM	School of Municipal Entrepreneurship.
FMI	International Monetary Fund.
FENACREP	National Federation of Savings and Credit Cooperatives of Peru.
FENMUCARINAP	National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native, and Remunerated Women of Peru.
GIES	Group of Solidarity Economy Initiative. Regional networks.
GRESP	Group of Solidarity Economy Network.
IAAP	Farming Institute of Piura.
IAC	Farming Institute of Cusco.
IDPA	Institute for the Development and Peace of the Amazonian.
IDER CV	Institute of Regional Development César Vallejo. Trujillo.
INPET	Institute for the Promotion of Solidarity Development. Lima.
JOC	Christian Young Workers. National.
MANTHOC	Movement of Adolescents and Children Workers who are Children of Christian Workers.
MMM	World March of Women. National and international.
MTC	Movement of Christian Workers. National.
MUNIRED	Urban municipalities' network. Lima.
ONG	Non-Governmental Organization.

REMURPE	Network of Municipalities of Peru. Urban and Rural.
SBS	Superintendency of Banking and Insurance.
SSE	Social and Solidarity Economy
SINTRAHOGAR	Union of Domestic Workers. National.
UNASUR	Union of South American Nations. South American Integration Agency.

1.3 Introduction

Peru is about to reach 200 years of political independence, the **economic system** that has been implemented since independence (1821) has not been able to significantly improve the living conditions of Peruvian families, nor has it been useful in overcoming the poverty, economic and social gaps. Also, the harmonious relationship between the countryside and the city has not improved. Unemployment in Peru still has high levels, and there is also low compliance with labor rights for workers who create wealth.

In the commemoration of two hundred years of independence, in 2021 the main social, cultural, economic, and civil society organizations are promoting a shared national vision of well-being and greater integration, and the elaboration of a national agenda to build the future with autonomy, justice, and equity. The commemoration of 200 years of independence is an opportunity where Peruvians are committed to live in harmony with nature and with other citizens, with quality of life and fraternity, alliances and activities, not only of economic growth, but of integral development overcoming poverty, the fragility of our institutions, eradicating corruption and gaps in health, education, in our country, with a new economy, the Social and Solidarity Economy.

The economic policies implemented by governments, within the framework of the current economic system have improved some economic macro indicators (Gross Domestic Product-GDP, growth rate, exchange rate), but the quality of life of Peruvians has not improved. Peru still has high levels of malnutrition, morbidity, and death due to the high number of "accidents" or, more precisely, transits accidents, delinquency, kidnappings, among others. Citizens continue to distrust the state. The quality of the goods and services offered by companies is very poor. We do not live better than our parents, we have fallen back in quality of life. This expresses the limitations of the hegemonic economy that is implemented in the country, which still does not meet the needs of the population, and does not contribute to the development of people, families, and peoples' capabilities.

The 1993 political Constitution of the State promotes a limitless capitalist economy, and points out that the objective is to promote investment. This Constitution favors capital investment over workers' rights, even reducing labor rights and the role of the State as a supervisor of corruption. It does not promote the access to decent jobs and the national development, and it does not contribute to satisfy people's needs.

Given the deterioration of the country, the Social and Solidarity Economy, SSE, emerges as an alternative for impoverished families, who have lost the resources to generate their employment and income and thus satisfy their needs, and due to the limitations of the capitalist economy that does not generate sufficient, decent and adequate employment. Likewise, SSE is an alternative proposal to the current economic system, the neoliberal economy. SSE proposes a vision and a practice that positions the solidarity economy, not as a profit means, but as a one that develops the capacities of individuals and families in the service of personal, family and community development, as an instrument that contributes to the improvement of the quality of life of people and their social environment. It is an economy that has an ethical and humanistic purpose, locates thought and social and economic activity, which places the person and the community as key actors of development.

Different to the European case, where Social and Solidarity Economy emerges in a definite way; with laws, regulations, with public policies favorable to these initiatives, in Latin America and the Caribbean, SSE emerges in an unplanned manner, initially as a popular economy, subsistence economy, community economy or care economy to address deficiencies, needs. It arises as a part of emerging, survival, popular, community, indigenous, feudal, practical associative or self-management economies.

In Peru, there is not a mapping of SSE experiences, partly because there is no homogenization of the criteria about the specificities of each of these economies, where the attention is put towards the person and the family as central actors and beneficiaries. In order to fill this gap, this mapping is carried out to identify and study in the field the SSE experiences, not only at a productive level (entrepreneurships), but also at a distribution level (tambos, stores, commercialization networks, markets), at a consumers' level (consumers collectives), and at finance (solidarity finance).

This document presents the most relevant experiences of the SSE, cooperatives, allies, and organizations that have shared agendas. It constitutes a reflection of the Social and Solidarity Economy, from the experiences, likewise points out perspectives, opportunities, and challenges of the Social and Solidarity Economy. It also tends a valuable bridge between thought, practical knowledge, and proposals to legislators, financial institutions, churches, in order to consider instances for intervention and support for SSE.

This document is targeted to public officers, organizations and social movements, researchers and academics and civil society, and will contribute to assess the importance of SSE, and the development of local instances and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals-SDGs. In addition, it proposes economic policy measures to develop its potential to improve the quality of life of the citizens of Peru.

SSE experiences' have sustainability and viability, to the extent that they diversify production depending on the variation of seasonal demand. For example, sales are increased considering significant dates (Christmas, Mother's Day, women's day, child's day, etc.). The type of product or service that is offered varies according with these dates.

Through the promotion and dissemination, the State at a sectorial level (Ministries of Agriculture and Production), has offered services, so that they sell the SSE products in fairs and local and regional markets. The Ministry of Production provides support by carrying out folkloric and cultural activities, promoting a favorable context for the appreciation of cultural expressions, so that national and international tourists can be sensitive and open to acquire national products.

In Peru, SSE organizations are small, with five members on average. In Peru, 70% share activities in several stages: production and marketing. The producers are specialists in the elaboration of the products; however, they lose part of their income, as they don't know how to offer their products appropriately, and easily accept lower prices from consumers. The SSE organizations have not advanced in the management of social marketing, dissemination, national and international marketing and the strategy of positioning in front of other similar or substitute products. In many ventures there is no knowledge of local and regional "competition", which mainly comes from Chinese imports, which have copied models with indigenous motives. Foreign competition competes in prices. In Peru and Latin America, consumers choose the price, because their income is insufficient to meet the needs of food, housing, health, education.

In Peru, interest in handicrafts with Andean designs, and in general, appears as sumptuary. Cultural organizations, the State and SSE networks required need to promote greater cultural awareness. SSE organizations can diversify production, elaborate utilitarian items, with greater social recognition, or that contribute to the development of consumer skills, so that they acquire it necessarily, and thus incorporate the cultural into their family basket.

The SSE producers have little knowledge of consumers' demands, expectations, and tastes in the local, regional, national, and international market. Likewise, the producers are elderly people, many with 50 years or more, with long experience in production, who "produce the usual", "the traditional". But consumers of this decade, of this century, do not have the same tastes, preferences, expectations, and motivations to acquire the goods and services offered today by the producers. SSE organizations are required to carry out market studies that guide the production of goods and services for citizens.

SSE organizations still have limited production volumes; they have limitations to meet larger orders that exceed their short-term production capacity. Some producers add offer from small businesses. These agreements are short term, so they express weaknesses and limitations to meet regular orders. Institutionalization is weak, weak confidence and efficiency to collect dispersed supply.

Another limitation of the Social and Solidarity Economy organizations is the lack of training they receive to improve processes, management, production of products and services. In Peru, 95% of SSE organizations do not have support in training, productive aspects, commercialization, technological aspects; while the private sector has a supporting system offered by the state, universities, institutes and private sector SSE organizations are in a situation of disadvantage to assimilate new technologies and expand the market to address the demand.

The organizations producing goods and services of the Social and Solidarity Economy have little connection with universities, technological institutions, which limits the improvement in their management, administrative, accounting, and innovation processes to offer attractive products for the consumer. Due to the small size of the SSE units, it is not possible to have the necessary professional teams (economists, accountants to strengthen their sector or company). It is necessary to establish agreements with specialized entities.

In addition, SSE organizations have little information and knowledge of the resources provided by local, regional governments, to support productive initiatives, national and international commercialization and consumption. It is required to develop a study that provides this information to organizations, project bank, and knowledge of the demand, local, national, and international.

SSE organizations have little presence in civil society arena, of dialogue, confluence, regional and local associations that allow the improvement of their negotiation capacity, with the state, private enterprise, national and international academic entities.

In Lima, CAESS, in partnership with Solidarity Economy Round Table, can be the space for the elaboration of contents, methodologies, with regional teams that train in macro regional areas. This allows to consider regional idiosyncrasies and dimensions, which are not always perceived from Lima.

The coordination of actors and advocacy campaigns requires financial support for the implementation of activities by SSE organizations, as well as the expansion of the scales of

production, marketing, and access to new markets. This allows them to have greater flexibility to assume marketing commitments and position themselves in the country.

SSE organizations do not have access to credit. While the SSE experiences do not have promotional credits, they will not be able to achieve a greater presence in the Society. They are still limited to be visible as a contribution in a new, more egalitarian society.

Unlike other countries in Latin America, such as Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, in Peru, there is still no SSE Law. These countries have made important advances in the promotion of productive chains and in the articulation of experiences. Social Economy and solidarity economy legislation has been promoted.

In the case of Peru and in some countries of the Americas, cooperatives are not part of the SSE. While it is true that a small number of cooperatives have some approach to SSE units, a greater number have no interest or expectation in SSE. It is a pending task to build a greater approach between these sectors.

2 Balance of the SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY OF PERU, during the period 2011-2016

2.1 Networks.

Since the 1980, the Social and Solidarity Economy, as experiences, approaches, proposals, and initiatives that address poverty, economic gaps, and the economic precariousness of large sectors of the Peruvian population, acquired sufficient knowledge to develop a coordination space of income generation and centralization.

As an expression of the important presence of social and solidarity economy organizations, in April 1997, the Network Group of Solidarity Economy of Peru (GRESP) was established by social organizations, producer's associations, cooperative centers, associations of artisans, consumer organizations, national organizations of women producers, working children and adolescents, non-governmental organizations, religious congregations, international cooperation entities and promoters and intellectuals, seeking new ways of living and developing useful economics, that meets the needs of the population.

In Peru, in April 1997, the First National Meeting on Globalization of Solidarity took place in Lima, where the Social and Solidarity Economy network of Peru is constituted. GRESP, emerges as an organization of coordination of a movement of experiences of SSE and of a group of people and organizations of Peru and the world, motivated in strengthening the relations of solidarity in the economic activity. This was the basis for the I International Symposium on "Globalization of Solidarity", which gave rise to RIPESS, Intercontinental Social, and Solidarity Economy Network, attended by 230 people and organizations from 32 countries, 5 continents, which represented the experiences of solidary economy, social economy or the third sector.

2.2 Experiences

SSE, unlike Capitalist Economy, requires compromise and even militancy (which is monetary unpaid) from the actors, empowerment of producers and consumers (who chose the good and services produced by SSE). The lack of money has not been an obstacle to the creation of these initiatives, neither has been the demand from consumers (which at the beginning was scarce) for the implementation of economic activities, rather it requires dialogue and participation, looking to put their goods and services into the market. SSE gives life meaning, constructing a lifestyle, the production, consumption and exchange, with human relations, because working is not only for satisfying needs but for the development of capacities,

promoting a common benefit and the personal and collective development, inside a community.

In Peru, organizations of Social and Solidarity Economy, such as the Group Network of Solidarity Economy of Peru, GRESP, Consumers for Development, CXD, organizations of Church as the Episcopal Commission of Social Action, CEAS, the Franciscan Congregation, the Jesuit community, evangelicals, are linked and/or have a presence in larger networks with encompassing agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. They have progress and meeting points with the National Agreement and the Roundtable to Combat Poverty.

The Social and Solidarity Economy is linked to global processes, such as sustainable development goals, SDGs, which are present in national planning guidelines, such as CEPLAN (National Center for Strategic Planning), which published the Bicentennial Plan document, Peru by 2021. These proposals contain the "Strategic Guidelines" with the corresponding objectives, guidelines, priorities and programs, which orient the decisions and actions of the State and society to achieve the development goals by 2021. In that year we must show the improvement and overcoming of many of the gaps, limitations, and problems of the country today.

Another important element of reference is the National Agreement, a pact approved by the political parties of Peru in March 2011, on the guidelines in common policies. Reflected and agreed upon in consensus, it proposes central aspects for the coexistence in the country, the satisfaction of the needs of the population and the development of capacities in all sectors of health, housing, education, risk management, and economy.

The most experienced SSE organizations (such as GRESP, Consumers for Development, CEAS, CEDAL, Network *Uniendo Manos*, Christians Without Borders, CECYCAP, GIES Cusco, GIES Chiclayo, AYNI-Cusco, GIES-Canchis, CONAMOVIDI) progressively advance from a micro level to become part of the civil society movement and simultaneously position themselves as an option to generate income for Peruvian population, through a comprehensive economic system, that allows them to be involved as actors in local economic development, improving their quality of life, meeting the needs of population and capacity building under the approach of Amartya Sen.

They also contribute to the Strengthening of Democracy and Rule of Law, Development with Equity and Social Justice, Promotion of the Country's Competitiveness, promotion of an Efficient, Transparent and Decentralized State and the *Satisfaction of needs in an integral manner*. The Social and Solidarity Economy proposes local development.

Unlike the Capitalist Economy, the Social and Solidarity Economy proposes local development, it does not just wait for the results of macro-economic growth, where "the trickle-down effect" would extend to the economic actors, the workers and employees. The fruits of capitalism do not reach the workers, because the salary does not cover the needs of families, despite the fact that profits and profits increase. In South America there is the following figure: "Worker's wages go up by the stairs, while the profits of businessmen go up in an elevator", which makes the gaps persist and expand.

We present two experiences of participation of the SSE in local spaces in partnership with local governments. The first is the unstable alliance established in 2007, between the Municipality of Huamanga, through the Management of Economic Development and Consumers for the

Development of the GRESP. Both organizations carried out Fairs that linked production and consumption, in the post-conflict period in the Ayacucho area^{1,2}.

The second experience is the relationship established by Christians without Borders with the Municipality of Majes in Arequipa (2016), where the "second Arequipa" is being built, with public spaces that contribute to the socialization of people and families, generating and reinforcing ancestral human links, necessary for the successful implementation of Social Economy and Solidarity projects.

Another very valuable aspect has been the participation of GRESP, Gender and Economy (member of the World March of Women) and Consumers for Development in the incorporation of a Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) agenda in the processes of integration of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), UNASUR, CELAC, and MERCOSUR. There are contacts with two parliamentarians of the Andean Community of Nations, with whom two events on Social Protection have been held in the Regional Congress (2015-2016).

GRESP and SINERGIA (Platform of 4 SSE organizations: Christian working youth, JOC, National Association of Journalists, ANP, Trade Union Confederation of Peru, CSP, and Network Groups of Solidarity Economy of Peru (GRESP) implement an advocacy strategy at national and continental level, with the Intercontinental Social and Solidarity Economy Network of Latin America (RIPESS LAC) and with the Continental Encounter of Social Protection working group, the SSE is promoted, in partnership with the Belgian cooperation agency, WSM World Solidarity, to promote regional integration considering the SSE as an articulating factor. The tendency is to the participation of SSE organizations in regional processes so that they adopt a limited concept of the SSE that defines it as an instrument of social, economic and integration policy to combat poverty. This promotes the transforming potential of SSE in society, which is related to strengthening socio-productive practices and consumption that offer alternatives to extractivism (mining exploitation without transformation, which is a dominant trend in the region).

Based on the campaigns and participation in the Intercontinental Network of Solidarity Economy, RIPESS-LAC, GRESP, and Consumers for Development, the incorporation of a Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) agenda in the regional cooperation resident in Peru has been achieved, in the framework of regional integration processes, in South America. The implementation of the SSE agenda, as an instrument of regional political cooperation constitutes a valuable dimension of the construction of post-liberal regionalism. This has been expressed in the participation of the Summit America -European Union, in El Salvador; at the Habitat III Meeting in Ecuador, and at regional meetings of the Solidarity Economy in Bolivia and Chile.

2.3 Relations of the Social and Solidarity Economy of Peru with intercontinental networks

The Group Solidarity Economy Network of Peru, GRESP, the Episcopal Commission of Social Action, CEAS, and SINERGIA participate in SSE networks in Latin America. The Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of Social Economies and Solidarity (RIPESS), an intercontinental network that since 1997 works articulating and linking the networks of social and solidarity economy of the regions of the planet. In Latin America and the Caribbean it includes 2 networks of Latin American level, 7 national networks, and 10 sub-national, national, or Latin American organizations and has a presence in 12 countries. RIPESS also participates in the World Social Forum. Recently with GSEF worldwide.

¹ Revista decisiones. México 2011, pages. GRESP RIPESS LAC http://www.socioeco.org/bdf_fiche-document-2109_es.html

² Internal conflict 1981 1993. Ayacucho. 70,000 deaths.

We believe that the inclusion of the SSE agenda in regional integration processes such as UNASUR and MERCOSUR constitutes a contribution of the SSE, to continental integration for development. Based on this diagnosis, we identified two SSE models that intervene in the ongoing integration processes.

In Peru, Social and Solidarity Economy, SSE, has a valuable potential and it is a contribution for development with experiences that work in different ways as family or popular economy, which, with training and support, its management can be empowered as clearly Social and Solidarity Economy. In Peru, there is still no SSE Law at the national level, nor SSE ordinances at the local, regional level, which would contribute to participating in Public Policies favorable to the sector.

This happens in Peru, unlike countries that do have a favorable legal framework, with SSE laws, such as Bolivia (2007), Ecuador (2011), Colombia (1998), Honduras (1985) and Mexico (2011). Brazil does not have a law, but has a secretary of Social and Solidarity Economy. A more complete version is the recognition that exists in the constitutions of Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia which recognize the importance of SSE.

In countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, the networks integrate only civil society actors, although in most cases there is frequent dialogue with the political system. Some countries such as Colombia or Venezuela, In addition to most of the Central American countries, have several organizations that promote solidarity economies, although they have not built a common coordination.

One aspect to consider in Latin America is the scarce political perspective of the Social and Solidarity Economy sector to the whole of society. It has remained in the micro level. Explainable in part because it is an emerging and new sector. This is an aspect that is progressively being overcome with the contribution of networks. Likewise, the old cooperativism has lost strength as a social movement that promotes social change, limited to micro experiences.

The traditional model explains the scope of legislation in countries such as Bolivia, Chile, and Uruguay. In all these cases, although more accentuated in Chile, public policies respond to legislative models where the principles of the social or solidary economy do not appear. They are usually based on a General Law of Cooperatives that includes specific institutes for these legal forms. Uruguay has just abandoned this model by including, in its recently approved General Cooperativism Law, a brief reference to solidarity economy.

Midway between this model and the following model, Brazil, would include the case of Paraguay and Argentina. In the case of Paraguay, its Constitution establishes in Art. 113 that "the State will promote the cooperative enterprise and other associative forms of production of goods and services based on solidarity and social profitability, to which it will guarantee its free organization and autonomy». Even so, Law 2157/03 establishes the creation of the National Institute of Cooperativism (INCOOP) which, as its name indicates, only refers to cooperatives.

Finally, the third model is what characterizes Brazil. The State replicates in its structure the same division that exists at the level of civil society between the movements of cooperativism, on the one hand, and that of the solidarity economy on the other. Thus, for several years (from Law 5764 of 1971) a National Council of Cooperatives has been convened by the Ministry of Agriculture (given the weight of agricultural cooperatives in Brazil), which is added to the assumption de Lula and the mobilization of the FBES (Brazilian Forum of Solidarity Economy) the creation of a National Secretariat of Solidarity Economy (Senaes) under the

Ministry of Labor. On the other hand, there are several States that have already enacted specific laws for the solidarity economy, emphasizing the concept of self-management.

We must also clarify that this situation is changing very quickly, in negative. In the countries of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay in the last two years are the governments of the extreme right, have entered through institutional blows, they are eliminating social gains, privatizing public services and eliminating public policies of the Social and Solidarity Economy.

2.4 Learned lessons

- I. The successful experiences of Solidarity Economy have better conditions of success, when in local spaces, where there is a social fabric, of trust, of fraternal relations. In rural areas and in towns where community activities exist, they have favorable conditions for their development. The collaboration of local authorities in providing spaces and legal frameworks contribute, in the rural areas and in the villages where the activities are community.
- II. SSE experiences have greater sustainability conditions if they have developed the capacity to diversify their production depending on the variation of demand and viability. For example, the production is carried out considering significant dates (Christmas, Mother's Day, women's day, child's day, etc.) and based on demand, recognizing that it changes, taking into account not only local but also global trends.
- III. SSE experiences require conditions for their development, a favorable legal context that contributes with public policies and allocation of financial, technical, and human resources. This is the case of the experience of food fairs, where municipalities provide spaces for marketing. Also, in cases where the producers have the support, promotion and dissemination of food produced by peasants. The Ministry of Industry and Tourism, has contributed by linking or generating national and international spaces, to be positioned on key dates, complemented with folklore and cultural activities, creating a favorable climate for the appreciation of culture, and so national and international tourists are sensitized to acquire national products.
- IV. The urban productive experiences of SSE, have greater impact if they are linked with other actors in local processes, alliances, contributing to local governance. When relations of trust and complementarity are established with consumer organizations, the mechanisms of fair trade are more fluid.
- V. There are many experiences of family, popular, economy, not for profit, but for subsistence and have solidarity practices, which with the sensitivity and a favorable legal framework can be transformed into experiences of Solidarity Economy. It is the case of many stores, warehouses, or points of sale. Popular Economy experiences, in urban and rural areas, derive in experiences of Solidarity Economy, if they have support in awareness, training, follow-up, and social and solidarity economy.
- VI. The experiences of Social and Solidarity Economy have greater sustainability if they have the support of churches and are linked to local-based organizations; it is the case of local Initiative Groups, in regions such as Lambayeque, in the north of the country, and in the case of southern Peru, in Cusco, Melgar, Puno, and Ayaviri.

3. Social and Solidarity Economy of Peru: State of the Art

In Peru, experiences of solidary economy and fair trade, are presented in wide and diverse way. They include peasant and native communities, indigenous peoples, urban-popular organizations, savings and credit cooperatives, work, production, finance and services cooperatives, associations and guilds of producers, women's organizations of popular kitchens and productive workshops, organizations of young people and working children, agro

ecological producers, consumer associations, NGOs, religious groups. Many popular initiatives are not for profit, but for survival, are family or popular economy.

3.1 Mapping charts

Below, we present a mapping of experiences of Social and Solidarity Economy and the cooperatives in Annex 3. In Peru, cooperative sector is more developed, partly because there is a legal framework of public policies that promotes its development and because they have a social and political background since the first decades of the 20th century (some political parties promoted cooperativism as a collective alternative). The initiatives of Social and Solidarity Economy, did not have the support of any political party.

The following table summarizes the relationship of experiences of Social and Solidarity Economy that takes place in Peru. We have visited the areas where these are developed and interviewed the managers and in some cases the members and beneficiaries. The approach is oriented to the presentation of experiences, to detect trends of development and their perspectives of positioning in Peru, their contribution to local development and as a factor of articulation and regional integration.

The following is the mapping of SSE experiences in Peru. This is a summary that has been processed based on the visits made, telephone interviews, Skype, bibliographic review. The physical formats (four pages) are the basis for the present consolidated tables.

Macro Region Lima Center

The central Lima macro region comprises, on the coast, the regions of Lima and Ica, where SSE organizations produce handicrafts, clothing, and services for the visually impaired. They have a lot of interest and ability to access national and international markets.

The headquarters of international cooperation, networks, NGOs, producer, associations, are in Lima, the capital of Peru.

The zone of the central mountain range (between 1,800 and 4,500 meters above the sea level), includes the regions of Junín and Ayacucho, the SSE organizations produce handicrafts in decorative clay, silver jewelry, hats, mate burilado, experiential tourism, garment making, agricultural production, natural beverages and solidarity tourism.

In this Region there is a network of Consumers that promotes the consumption of goods and services produced by the SSE organizations. In this area there are nearby markets to the main cities for the sale of SSE production.

The mapping indicates the presence of municipalities that provide facilities for sales fairs and linkage between the countryside and the city. The geographical proximity between these two spaces is a factor that contributes to this relationship being fluid.

ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
FEMUCARINAP (National Federation of Peasant, Artisan, Indigenous, Native and Remunerated Women of Peru), union	Lourdes Huanca. Various sources.	Laws that contribute to the empowerment of women. Legal framework favorable to the ownership of land.	Work with women's organizations in some regions. Media presence. It has a press commission.	Social openness for the participation of women in various fields.
Cooperativa de Crédito San Hilarión , solidarity finances.	Pablo Huané Luna. Elmer García. Various sources.	Greater resources of the state and the financial system to support initiatives of small businesses and SSE. Greater presence in the media.	Linkage to the small and microenterprise with access to credit, with loans to people who do not access the banking system, education, health, and social assistance.	Demand for credit from small businesses and the SSE. The capitalist bank does not offer support to sectors of the popular economy and Solidary Economy.
Betania House. Preparation and marketing of clothing, bags, blankets, etc., based on Andean culture.	Rosa Pacheco Various sources.	More efficient management system. International marketing channels, restricted. Little presence in the national market.	Incorporation of women into production, initially battered women.	Interest in the external market. Society values the production of women.
Artisan Talents Board of artisan organizations and SSE.	Marie Bouret (French volunteer). Various sources.	Greater capacity of the municipalities to coordinate with Artisan Talents.	Volunteer dedicated full time. Presence in mass diffusion spaces, agreement with universities, presence in fairs.	Interest in media and in trade organizations for the dissemination of experience.
INPET (Institute for the Promotion of Solidarity Development). Support in training and education in small businesses and organizations.	Rosa Hasenbarth. Various sources.	Public policies in favor of the entrepreneurs sector.	Long institutional background. Permanent operation. Contributes to the strengthening of organizational capacities. Rotating funds.	Access to sources of international cooperation, in the line of micro, small, and medium enterprises.
CEAS Episcopal Commission of Social Action. Branch of the Catholic Church. Implements the Social Pastoral of the Church. One of these lines is the SSE.	Humberto Ortiz, Walter Blake. Various sources.	Municipal ordinances and SSE law that contributes to the generation of local SSE spaces. Allocation of state and society resources towards SSE.	Sustained work held with pastoral agents for several generations. From the area of Solidarity Economy, it has programs of revolving funds and seed capital.	CEAS has high Credibility and call in national and international networks. Contribution of Pope Francis in the promotion of SSE. The Church has a national, regional, and local network that has operative capacity for

ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
				implementers.
GIES- San Juan de Lurigancho Solidarity Economy Initiative Group) San Juan de Lurigancho	Yolanda Guerra, Juana Anchiraico, Pablo Huané, Elmer García. Various sources.	The municipalities must provide more fairs, information on cooperativism, and agreement for training, by the representatives of the Local Economic Development management.	Networking, inclusion of new proposals. Incorporation of solidarity initiatives and impact in the district.	Relationship with other national networks. Possibilities of local demand in the district, which is the most populated in Lima.
ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency.	Charles Portilla. Various sources.	State needs to incorporate public policies, the holistic, full, and balanced development of the person, based on Christian principles that take into account the most vulnerable sectors.	Good management of Microcredits and revolving funds: credits in fixed assets and working capital, Community Banks Program, financial and non-financial services, starting by improving the emotional and physical health of entrepreneurs.	Incorporation of professional volunteers. Greater participation of the members of their Church.
Ichimay Wari , Lurín, Lima. Group of artisans from Ayacucho, city from which they migrated in times of political violence.	Emilio Fernández. Various sources.	The population displaced to Lima by the internal war did not have financial support and access to resources to enhance economic ventures in the city.	Artisans united. They have access to foreign market. Participation of artisans. Inter-institutional agreements, positioning of artisans.	Coordination with the municipality for fairs. Good relations with the Ministry of Industry and Tourism.
Social Protection Roundtable Promotion of public policies for universal social protection.	Maggie Pimentel, Luis Lazo, Relinda Sosa, Andrea Salazar. Various sources. Formed by Foro Salud, GRESP, CSP, JOC, ANP	60% of the population lacks social protection coverage.	Consensus for the preparation of public policy proposals. Spaces for training and debate, forums and meetings at the congress level.	Greater demand for social protection as a right, for the population and associations in which they participate.
Fair of organic producers Barranco, Jesús María, La Molina	Javier Alvarado Various producers. Various sources.	Scarce municipal contribution, to implement Fairs. Lack of support in infrastructure, security, health services for the realization of fairs.	Weekly market space for crafts, food, clothing and educational toys. Barter spaces have also been given.	Consumers looking for healthy eating alternatives.
Foro Salud Promotion of citizen oversight and promotion of public health policies.	Luis Lazo, Mario Ríos Various sources.	Greater receptivity of the Ministry of Health to attend the health proposals of the Forum and implement the National Agreement policy; and the needs of the workers of the companies and the SSE.	It brings together 50 registered social organizations, patients, and citizens from 19 regions of the country. Advocacy work to promote public policies.	Increasing sensitivity of the population to develop a preventive approach to health.
Santa Natura Marketing of medicinal products. Support initiatives of producers of solidarity economy.	Jeanette Enmanuel. Various sources.	Support to agriculture and family agricultural units so that they do not have to sell their land and concentrate in few hands.	Social enterprise that has managed to be linked ethically to agricultural producers. Good presence in the offer of natural medicine in the national market. It offers organic products to recover health.	Market expansion. Informed consumers make use of the millenary tradition of plants. People take care of their health acquiring natural medicine.
Alzheimer's Coffee. Virtual support group for caregivers of patients with this diagnosis.	Professionals. Various sources.	Society should demand the State to support mental health.	Emotional containment and support with caregivers of people affected with this disease.	Volunteers have greater access to information online.
The good entrepreneurial data Barter Club, SSE. 9000 affiliates. Headquarters district Barranco. Lima.	María Laines Various sources.	It is necessary that the municipalities can promote actual and virtual fairs, spaces for interaction, with no additional expenses to entrepreneurs and no need for them to transfer these expenditures to their products.	Digital independent fair, where the following is carried out: Barter Mondays, Solidarity Tuesdays, Self-promotion Wednesdays, Learning Thursdays.	Population have access to Internet and are have confidence to access virtual groups.
CEDAL (Centro de derechos y	Luis Sirumbal, Jorge	Promotion of economic and social rights,	Several years of sustained work in training	Social organizations interested in

ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
desarrollo/Center for rights and development) Supports SSE in the district of San Juan de Lurigancho.	Quesada Various sources.	with comprehensive public policies.	leaders, contributing to a society with ethical management.	participating in citizen oversight and promotion of the SSE.
Centro IDEAS. Promotion of family farming, ecological fairs.	Javier Alvarado, Silvia Wu. Various sources.	Greater facilities to install fairs.	Promotion of fairs, promotion of healthy eating and organic farming. Good relationship with producers.	Greater interest of the population for organic products.
ASPEM (Asociación Solidaridad Países Emergentes/Solidarity Association Emerging Countries). Support small SSE projects in San Juan de Lurigancho and Ica.	María Zevallos Various sources.	Women producers that require inputs, training, financing, and access to markets to continue producing.	Organization of women producers. Good relationship with producers' organizations.	Consumers have a greater interest in artisan production.
Asociación de ayuda a personas con discapacidad visual/Association for helping people with visual disabilities Ica.	Sara Yalán Various sources.	Lack of inclusive policies, subsidy for companions of people with visual disabilities.	People who record audios of magazines, short books for the blind people.	Volunteers are interested in keeping blind people reading.
Observatorio Universidad Nacional Mayor de san Marcos/National University of San Marcos Observatory. Academic organization that carries out the follow-up of SSE organizations.	César Germaná, Ela Perez Various sources.	SSE experiences that are not known nor systematized.	Visibility of experiences of Social Solidarity Economy.	Acceptance of the solidarity economy agenda in the university.
Colegio Cooperativo San Felipe/San Felipe Cooperative School	Miguel Kanashiro Toyama Various sources.	There is a lack of quality education in the city. The state supply is deficient. The private offer has high prices and not always is of good quality.	Development of reflexive capacity. Comprehensive human formation.	Interest in the population for quality education. Educational excellence in values.
Colegio Fe y Alegría/ Fe y Alegría School Public school- with special regime. Non-profit.	Antonio Bach Various sources.	The population of Peru requires quality education. Low-income sectors cannot access to quality education.	Teachers with conviction in teaching and good equipment. 80 educational institutions in 20 regions of Peru in the last 47 years.	To a greater extent, the population values education. Fe and Alegría students reach first positions in universities.

Lima National Region

The lack of legal framework of SSE Law is a common problem.

Another important aspect is that Social and Solidarity Economy is considered in a limited way as an alternative option to the hegemonic economic system. A complementary relationship between the micro experiences of the productive unit and the global proposal has not yet been established.

ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
CONAMOVIDI (Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Organizadas por la Vida y el Desarrollo Integral/National Confederation of Women Organized for Life and Integral Development) It promotes the feeding of the poor population, through the soup kitchens.	Relinda Sosa Luz Medina Various sources.	The population in extreme poverty does not have access to a proper feeding. The central State does not allocate enough resources to this problem.	CONAMOVIDI is aware of the feeding problems of the population. It has a network of soup kitchens.	There is awareness and knowledge of the importance of food quality.

ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
Junta Nacional del Café/National Coffee Board Association of coffee producers. National - Lima.	Lorenzo del Castillo. Various sources.	Coffee producers without funding, nor training from the state.	Coffee growing organizations producing quality coffee. Peru has won several world competitions.	Increasing of national and international demand for coffee in the domestic and foreign markets.
CIAP (Central Interregional de Artesanos del Perú/Interregional Central of Artisans of Peru) It is established in 15 of the 24 regions of Peru.	Emilio Fernández Various sources.	Artisan production with no access to national and international markets. Propitious legislation for artisan production.	Good quality of artisan production.	Consumers in Peru and abroad are interested in artisan production.
Red Uniendo Manos/Joining Hands Network Works promoting vulnerable sectors. Solidarity Economy Network.	Conrado Olivera Various sources.	State is more present in the defense of the peoples affected by mining pollution. Cultural policy to value ancestral traditions and the work of artisans.	Positioning in the environmental issue in the central region. A Social Protection Board in defense of the Environment has been established, in network with various organizations.	The Ministry of the Environment has been established. Greater sensitivity of the population to social protection against environmental pollution.
Coordinadora nacional de comercio Justo/National Fair Trade Coordinator Represents small producers organized in different areas before different instances.	Henert Quispe Palomino. Luis Suarez Various sources.	Few spaces for fair trade. Scarce legislation in favor of crafts production.	High number of organization of small producers. Increase of business capabilities.	Opening to trade, which is recognized and accepted at the national level.
Mesa de Comercio Justo/Fair Trade Board	Alfonso Cotera Various sources.	More opportunities for products marketing.	Producers and consumers are articulated. Sales points in stores and fairs.	Market opening.
Consumidores por el Desarrollo/Consumers for Development – CXD Voluntary organization of defense and promotion of responsible consumption and solidarity economy.	Raúl Luna Various sources.	Laws that promote informed consumption, with labeling of transgenic and junk foods are needed.	They promote the consumption of SSE goods and services. Consumption of products that the regions produce. Promote the harmonious relationship of the countryside and the city.	New law of healthy consumption. Greater consumer awareness and its role in support of the Social and Solidarity Economy and of development.
JOC (Juventud Obrera Cristiana/Youth Christian Workers) Organization of young people that promote decent work. One of its lines is the SSE.	Héctor Zumba Various sources.	Greater opportunities are required for young people to enter the labor market under fair conditions, respecting their dignity and rights as citizens.	Permanent campaigns' organization in favor of youth, presence in their struggles of vindication and accompaniment in various stages.	Youth Employment Promotion Law. Young people are organized and hold meetings and mobilizations for the defense of your rights.
SINTRAHOGAR (Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar/Union of Domestic Workers).	Adelinda Díaz Uriarte. Paulina Luza Various sources.	Oversight the compliance of domestic workers rights. Government of Peru must ratify the 189 ILO's Convention. Young domestic workers are more confident to participate in the union.	Increased participation of domestic workers in the union.	Congresswomen are sensitized to pass laws to protect domestic workers. Feminist NGOs that defend the domestic workers' rights.
Cristianos sin Fronteras/Christians without Borders Voluntary solidarity organization. Created after the 2007 earthquake. It is a lay organization.	Myriam Rejtman Various sources.	Society is more aware of the importance of volunteer work.	Students disseminate the principles of the SSE.	New law of Volunteering. Participation of volunteers in emergency care and humanitarian and solidarity economy activities.
Radio Santa Rosa Catholic Radio.	Rodolfo Luna Various sources.	More opportunities for the use of public spaces that offer cultural alternatives. They need funding.	Participation of Radio Santa Rosa member club. National scope of the Radio.	The role of radio is being reassessed by the citizens. There is a certain exhaustion of television.
Género y Economía. Integrante de la Marcha Mundial de la Mujer/Gender and	Rosa Guillén Maritza Alva	Scarce legislation that promotes the empowerment of women.	Network that links women's organizations. Incorporation of leaders of diverse grassroots	Network of women's organizations that promotes public policies and provides

ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
Economics. Member of the World March of Women Promotes gender equity.	Various sources.	Judicial power that is permissive with violence against women.	at the national level.	training in economics and social issues.
DESCO (Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo/Center for Studies and Promotion of Development)	Molvina Zevallos Various sources.	Scarce legislation that promotes international cooperation.	NGO with a long history. Compared to international organizations, this NGO could serve as a good reference. It offers space of gathering, analysis and reflection of various topics of SSE.	It is a reference for reflection and analysis.
Marcha Mundial de Mujeres/World March of Women, WMW. World organization in defense of rights and promotion of women.	Rosa Guillén Various sources.	Low interest from the State to welcome proposals and campaigns carried out by the WMW and other women's organizations and civil society.	Women organization that analyzes equality relations, violence and discrimination, developing proposals with the aims of women equality.	In the international agenda the proposals from WMW are valued. The WMW is worldwide network that is present in many countries.
CENCA (Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano/ Institute of Urban Development).	Paul Maquet Various sources.	At the municipality level, it is expected that Local Economic Development Units to have tangible programs targeting the marginalized.	Works in San Juan de Lurigancho.	Political incidence for reforms and change of public policies.
Instituto Bartolomé de las Casas/ Bartolomé de las Casas Institute Promotion of the social doctrine of the Church, for a new economy.	Roelfien Haack. Irma Mariño Gustavo Gutiérrez	Public policies that improve living conditions of the poor sectors.	Workshops and training sessions with leaders and representatives of grassroots and social organizations. Good relations with Church organizations. Sustainability of its programs thanks to the Church's social fabric.	The social doctrine promoted by the Catholic Church also promotes SSE Sensitivity of the population due to the recent visit of Pope Francis.
ANP (Asociación Nacional de Periodistas/National Association of Journalists) Trade organization.	Zuliana Laínez, Rómulo Lujan.	Independent Press has low support.	Union with national and international representation.	Citizen interest for a free press. Low credibility of the commercial press.
Congreso de la República del Perú / Congress of the Republic of Peru. Commission for consumers' defense.	Commission for consumers' defense, Claudia Coari.	Legislative power legislates favoring capitalist enterprises. Low protection to consumer and to promotion of SSE.	Responsible for legislating on SSE. Legislators get close to citizens groups empowered about consumer's rights.	Greater sensitivity for economic plurality. Participation in economic and consumer's networks. Dialogue with consumers.
MTC (Movement of Christian Workers) Defense and promotion of workers. It supports SSE initiatives.	Jorge Álvarez Calderón Various sources.	SSE Promotion law is required.	Labor movement of Christian workers. They have presence at a national level	Favorable context for the dissemination of the new social doctrine of the Church due to Francisco Pope's message.
MUNIRED (Red de municipalidades urbanas/Urban municipalities network)	José Balarezo Various sources.	Legislation that promotes support of the municipalities to SSE organizations.	Municipalities' associaton in order to promote their agenda.	New Municipal Legislation that promotes the participation of economic organizations.
ANPE (National Association of Ecological Producers)	Moisés Quispe Various sources.	Lack of legislation that promotes organic production. Lack of institutional capacity for certification Lack of legislation that promotes the consumption of organic products.	Organic producers are organized. Participation in five inter-institutional spaces Promotion and intensification of traditional technologies that preserve the environment.	Interest of consumers in organic products. Market of ecological products is increasing.
CARITAS Catholic organization.	Juan Gil Various sources.	Lack of social promotion and lack of participation in economic sector.	Programs of comprehensive promotion in vulnerable communities. Incorporation of a view about dignified and	Social recognition of the contribution of CARITAS in society in coordinating round-tables.

ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
			human life conditions, with safe water.	
AMPE (Asociación de Municipalidades del Perú/Association of Municipalities of Peru).	Oscar Benavides Majino.	Greater economic resources for economic projects. A law that promotes municipalities support towards SSE organizations is required.	Representation at the national level.	Improvement in the decentralization process, which will allocate human and financial resources so that municipalities can develop productive activities
REMURPE (Red de Municipalidades del Perú/Network of Municipalities of Peru) Provide spaces for coordination.	Carlos López Javier Peralta.	A law that promotes municipalities support towards SSE organizations is required.	Coordination with organized civil society.	Association of municipalities developed. State's receptiveness to collecting proposals and opinions.
CNA (Confederación Nacional Agraria/ National Agrarian Confederation) Organization that brings together small farmers. Supports SSE activities.	Antolín Huáscar Various sources.	Lack of laws and public policies in favor of the national farmers and against the division of lands. Municipalities need to formulate ordinances on producers to market their products directly, with campaigns from the farm to the pot, fairs, and community stores.	The representative CNA groups the peasant sector. It promotes food sovereignty	Peruvian population values the food offered by small family farming. Native products more valued. Political work articulated.
Coordinadora Rural / Rural Coordinator Network of organizations that support family farming.	Ricardo Chuquin Various sources.	Agrarian promotion laws are limited.	It is positioned with the institutions that address rural problems.	Gastronomy has promoted the value chain towards producers in the rural world.
FENACREP (Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de ahorro y crédito del Perú / National Federation of Savings and Credit Cooperatives of Peru).	Marco Solis Various sources.	Increasing state funds, larger offices in the regions of the country.	Technical advice to cooperatives involved in development with professional staff.	New Law of Cooperatives.
MANTHOC Movement of Adolescents and Children Workers, Children of Christian Workers.	Padre Alejandro Cusianovich	Limited legislation on greater protection and support for children and adolescents.	Organized Catholic children and adolescents workers. Active participation of its members in the defense of the rights of children and adolescents.	Opportunities of participation and representation of its delegates.
GRES-Grupo Red de Economía Solidaria / Group of Solidarity Economy Network	Relinda Sosa Conrado Olivera	Greater national presence, for which financial and financing resources are required. The work is voluntary	Longstanding trajectory and national and international recognition.	Greater presence of SSE on the private and public media.

Macro Region North East

The northern macro region is formed by Piura, Cajamarca, Trujillo, Chiclayo and Tarapoto regions.

The coast in the northern region has a hot climate due to its proximity to the tropics of Ecuador. It produces fruit, carob, handicrafts, fabrics, clothing, hats, small silver jewelry, and semi-precious stones. There are also Solidarity Tourism initiatives as well as acceptance in foreign markets for artisanal products from the coastal region.

The organizations of producers exist in greater number but the financial ones are scarce. Also consumer organizations are weak in the region. There is little presence of NGOs that can provide advice, training, and technical support to local agencies.

Part of the Jungle is formed by Amazonas and San Martín, where fruits grow. The population has the potential to produce jams, packaging of chonta, palmetto, native species that are valued in urban areas. Exporting natural fruit is expensive, so the recommendation is to export dehydrated fruit, or fruit flour.

The Jungle area lacks road infrastructure, and State's presence in technical assistance, health services, education, and housing. In the northern macro region there are limited conditions for the articulation between SSE experiences. Consumers have a limited role for the expansion of demand.

AREAS	ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
Amazonas	Solidarity Family Farming.	Jorge García Alvarado Various sources.	Training in productive and marketing aspects. Training in seed and input management. Techniques and project preparation. Add value to their products.	There is interest from family farmers to undertake activities that give added value to their products and allow fairer prices to be obtained and not depend on intermediaries.	They are in touch with technicians and engineers to improve production.
Jaén	EEM - Escuela de emprendimiento municipal / School of Municipal Entrepreneurship.	Francisco Moreno Various sources.	Legislation that promotes support of municipalities to SSE organizations.	Technical team that supports the manufacture and transformation of products, organizations such as local producers and self-esteem workshops.	Interest of the municipality for encouraging the organization and association.
San Martín	ONG IDPA - Instituto para el Desarrollo y la Paz Amazónica / Institute for the Development and Peace of the Amazonian.	Roberto Lay Various sources.	Lack of public policies, and incentives to Native Communities. Transparent, open to discussion and participatory political will.	They have the agricultural training center, where they carry out internships and learn processes. Participation in international forums and dialogues with political actors.	They work with partner organizations to support some of their projects.
Piura	IAAP - Instituto Agropecuario de Piura / Farming Institute of Piura.	César Ruiz Various sources.	Lack of regulations that facilitate rural development, commercialization, and exemption (of taxes) to the products that they offer as a small-scale association.	Experience in developing production chain. Good relationship with local producers.	The coordination between local organizations and the Regional Government has increased
	AAM - Asociación de Artesanas por el Mundo / Association of Artisans around the World.	Kelly Inga Various sources.	Lack of training in marketing and solidarity tourism. Lack of facilities to sell their products (stores, fairs). They ask for public institutions to buy part of small producer's production.	They work in associations and plan to attract more members.	Interest in local markets.
	Por la Vida Small organization producing agroecological products.	Wilfredo Cordova Granda Various sources.	Greater support for sales. Better relationships to sell the products.	Group is integrated and projects to attract more members.	Greater interest in local markets, in organic production.
	Vida Consciente Organization that protects the environment, the use of clean technologies and agro-ecological production.	Arlis Córdoba Granda Various sources.	Poor links between artisans and market.	Use of ethical rules for production with clean technologies. Commitment of the members.	Consumers have an interest in the nutritional and medicinal value of honey and natural foods.
	Radio Cutivalú , radio.	Various sources.	Lack of legal framework that promotes	Participation of radio listeners	Reevaluation of the social role of the

AREAS	ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
			independent radio.	and grassroots in social media radio programs. Acknowledgment from the people.	radio. Greater participation of citizens.
	Asociacion Bosques secos / Association Dry forests Aimed to the conservation of dry forests.	Grecia Ruíz Various sources.	Legal framework that allows the allocation of resources for the dry forest.	Organization of young people who coordinate with peasants. Promote conservation of dry forests.	Citizens' growing interest in conservation. New ministry of environment.
	GIES La Encantada Artisans of the La Encantada District. Chulucanas.	María Córdoba Various sources.	Limited articulation between small local producers with the market, because the network is very new.	Families of producers support each other and work complementing each other.	The craftsmanship of Chulucanas is recognized worldwide.
Lambayeque	GIES Chiclayo Organization formed by SSE organizations in the region.	Magdalena Santa María Various sources.	Small-scale production has little chance of being placed in external markets. Lack of a law of Solidarity Economy that promotes public policies favorable to SSE.	Strengthened producers' organizations that hold SSE promotion fairs.	Conversations with the Regional Government and municipalities to enact a favorable legal framework for the development of the SSE.
	ESPERANZA NGO that promotes rural development. It has components to promote volunteering and SSE.	Yolanda Rodríguez Callirgos Various sources.	Need for greater coordination between networks and organizations that promote Sustainable Development Goals and the 4 objectives that promote SSE.	Long-standing NGO that is a reference in the northern macro region.	The National Association of Centers (ANC, by its acronym in Spanish), and the National Conference of Social Development are spaces for coordinating agendas.
	Municipio Lambayeque It promoted an SSE Fair in 2015.	Pablo Masías Various sources.	Need of a legal framework to promote SSE and the allocation of human and budgetary resources.	Economic Development Management promotes economic development and SSE.	Participation in the national network of municipalities - REMURPE.
	Asociación Arbosol de Mórrope Organization of Mórrope artisans who recover the native cotton.	Magdalena Puican Chinguel Various sources.	Few public policies of native cotton production.	The region produces the finest cotton in the world.	Greater demand for healthy clothing.
	AMOP -Asociación de Mujeres Organizadas de Pacora / Association of Organized Women of Pacora.	Santosa Ramirez Various sources.	Little support from municipalities, to the community.	Work with traditional techniques, which are valued by consumers.	The demand of the national and international product increases.
La Libertad - Trujillo	CEDEPAS NORTE Promotes social and technological innovation capabilities.	Federico Tenorio Various sources.	Public policies that offer protection measures are required.	Sound organization with macroregional presence.	Positioning and articulation with different levels of government entities. Signing of agreements.
	IDER CV. Technological and social support to promote small and medium enterprises.	Enrique Paredes Various sources.	Little interest from technological institutes to support small business and SSE.	Good relationship with the authorities of Trujillo University. Recognition of private and state organizations.	It chairs COPEME (Consortium of Small and Medium Enterprises). It can disseminate the proposal of SSE.

Center Region

AREAS	ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
Junín	Cooperativa Agraria Cafetalera Pangoa / Coffee Growing Agrarian Cooperative of	Pedro Rivera Various sources.	Greater promotion of the state to the SSE entrepreneurship.	Reinvestment of surpluses in capacity building and	Access to credit granted by the Latin American Guarantee Fund

AREAS	ORGANIZATION	NAME OF INTERVIEWEES	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
	Pangoa			opportunities for women.	(FOGAL, by its acronym in Spanish).
	Filomena Tomaira	Esther Hinostroza Various sources.	Legislation that contributes to sustainable production. Authorities that respect the environment.	Good relationship with local authorities. It is part of the Joining Hands Network	Good reception from the Church and social movements in order to address environmental pollution.
Ayacucho	Artesanos Huamanga / Huamanga Craftsmen	Doris Galván. Various sources.	They request greater resources for the development of crafts.	They have made craft fairs, in coordination with the municipality.	Good relationship with the municipality of Huamanga. Participation in fairs.
	Municipio de Huamanga / Municipality of Huamanga	Gilmer García Economic Development Manager.	They point out that the Municipality could perform better if there would be an SSE Promotion Law.	The Municipality of Huamanga is recognized as a promoter of the local economy.	Good relationship with the local governments of the region, so there are conditions for the experience to be disseminated in the region.
	Asociación Pachamama / Pachamama Association Rural women producers.	Blandina Contreras Various sources.	Obstacles for the transportation of women to the highlands.	PACHAMAMA has good presence in two provinces. Good relations with producers and municipalities for coordinated actions.	Good relations with the national peasant unions, such as CCP and CNA, the two national unions.

Southern Region

Southern Macro Region

It includes the regions of Arequipa, Moquegua, Tacna, Puno and Cusco. The coast includes part of Arequipa, Moquegua and Tacna. In this area, handmade foods are produced, as well as decorative handicrafts in clay and *sillar* (volcanic lava cooled stone), textiles, wines, olives, olive oil.

The Colca Canyon, the deepest canyon in the world and the Condesuyos Canyon, the valley of the volcanoes, are attractions that are highly appreciated by tourists. There is potential for living tourism.

The highlands are Puno and Cusco, with great tourist attractions, Machu Picchu, and several other ruins. Puno has the highest lake in the world, and archaeological remains of the Aymara culture, which is shared by Peru and Bolivia.

Crafts of high quality are produced and are very appreciated by foreign tourists. Food with high nutritional content is also produced. In this Region there is a network of Consumers that promotes the consumption of SSE goods and services.

There are conditions for the articulation between SSE experiences. Consumers are a positive factor for the sustainability of the Social and Solidarity Economy.

AREAS	PEOPLE INTERVIEWED	INTERVIEWEES NAME	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
Arequipa	CECYCAP	Lucy Muñoz Various sources.	Holistic public policies that incorporate development comprehensively. At the municipal level, continuity and respect for the agreements is requested.	Organization with experience in local development. It has experience in SSE.	Presence in public spaces. Good relationship with municipalities and regional Government.
	Grupo Turismo Solidario	Nancy Talavera. Various sources	Greater promotion of alternative tourism.	Young people has a different view of cultural wealth of Peru.	Greater sensitivity of new tourists who do not only want to see monuments
	San Agustín National University	Juan Luna. Dean of the School of Economics.	Legal framework of the Universities, so that they incorporate the SSE in their curricula.	Prestige of the University in the academic education.	Some universities have established masters and doctorates of SSE.
	Radio San Martín	Father Rodolfo Lira. Various sources	Legal framework for the promotion of alternative radios.	Radio with social recognition.	Citizens are open to the contribution of the Radio.
	Radio Yaraví	Javier Mamani. Various sources	Legal framework for the promotion of alternative radios	Radio has social recognition	Greater openness of the citizens to the contribution of the Radio
	Arquitectos Solidarios sin Fronteras/Solidary Architects without Borders	Ana María Velando. Various sources.	More presence in the media.	It links professionals and students. It has a social and solidarity vision. Cities are viewed as spaces for local development.	The Habitat III Collective has an SSE agenda in the cities.
	Mariano Melgar Movimiento Social y Solidario / Mariano Melgar Social and Solidarity Movement	Hugo Apaza. Various sources	Legal framework that will determine the functions of social development.	Professionals working in sinergy.	Professionals are interested to share inter professional contributions.
	Economistas Solidarios Sin Fronteras / Solidarity Economists without Borders	Carlos Paz Valderrama. Various sources	Need to expand the number of members and have a more stable relationship.	Relations with students of Economics in other universities.	Global change of paradigms. They are working on the basis of SE.
	Municipality of Majes, Arequipa	Marcela Aguilar. Various sources	They need legal framework to support SSE.	Majes is a new city. There are many young families with a solidarity vision.	There is planning and capacity building among young generations.
	Asociación de Productores de Alfajores La Punta de Bombón, Islay/ Association of Producers of Alfajores La Punta de Bombón, Islay	Several producers. Various sources.	Seasonal work that can be enhanced with support for the formalization and creation of a microenterprise.	They have traditional knowledge of a dessert of their region.	In summer, tourists buy alfajores. Enhance market.
CIED Centro de Investigación Educación / Center of Research and Education	Alfonso Aire Untiveros. Various sources.	Public policies that support productive initiatives and micro-enterprise that creates value and conditions for territorial competitiveness.	Agreement among municipalities towards local development. Linkages with financial sources.	Collaboration with organizations of International Cooperation.	
Moquegua	CEOP-ILO	Asunta Flores Garibay,	More opportunities for dialogue and	Presence in educational	Agreements with the Municipality

AREAS	PEOPLE INTERVIEWED	INTERVIEWEES NAME	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
	Centro de Educación, Organización y Promoción del Desarrollo/Center of Education, Organization and Promotion of Development	Raúl Chumacero	coordination spaces between the productive and the artisan sector including sectorial representatives in order to promote local development.	centers coordinated with entities of the public educational sector.	in order to promote micro-enterprises' development. Good relations with the Regional Government to carry on economic activities.
Cusco	AYNI ART Organization of artisan & market women and families	Georgina Dávalos. Various sources	Public policies to support initiatives of solidarity economy, tax policies that contemplate social solidarity economy enterprises. Establishment of agreements with the communities	Ability to call regional supporters.	Possibility of offering their experience of years with organized work of artisans, to contribute to the elaboration of public policies.
	Microcrédito para el Desarrollo/Microcredit for Development Organization of Solidarity Finances	María Pareja Fuentes. Various sources.	The State does not promote inclusion. Special legal and tax policy for SSE business.	They give credit to people who otherwise would not have access.	They offer advice and recommendations to cooperatives with similar objectives.
	Cooperativa FORTALECER/ Cooperative FORTALECER	Percy Andía Fuentes. Various sources.	Unfair competition of large banks with the cooperative system	Solidarity finances. Strengthening of value chains lead by women	SSE organizations demand credit not offered by the commercial banks
	Bartolomé de las Casas Centre of promotion of the Andean world	Norma García. Various sources.	Lack of public policies on tax for small enterprises (different from profit enterprises)	Shops to exhibit and sell crafts.	Tourists sensitive to buy local crafts. Strengthening solidarity lodging, linking solidarity with tourism.
	INTI RURNAKUNAQ WASI	Giannina Loayza. Various sources.	Little support for sales fairs of SSE products	Agreements with the municipalities in the area. It links family programs with social and family economy.	The society is aware of children issues and their economic situation.
	Asociación INKAQUNAK RUWAYNIN	Various women artisans. Various sources.	Improving the dialogue with the municipalities.	Empowered women produce with ancestral techniques. They participate in the creation of proposals for a participatory budget and plans of concerted development.	Partnerships with Centro Bartolomé de las Casas, as well as national and local networks. Strengthening their position in social networks.
	IAC –Instituto Agropecuario del Cusco/Agricultural Institute of Cusco	Carlos Paredes. Various sources.	Lack of legal framework and greater financial resources for SSE to be extended to the rural area.	It develops SIERRA PRODUCTIVA that contributes to give value to agricultural production.	Good relations with the Regional Government, and the national peasant unions such as Confederación Nacional Agraria and Confederación Campesina del Perú.
	CMA -Centro de Medicina Andina/Andean	Sara Rivas.	Dissemination of entrepreneurship based on	Training of health agents and	Restoring complementary

AREAS	PEOPLE INTERVIEWED	INTERVIEWEES NAME	NEEDS	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
	Medicine Center	Various sources	Andean knowledge.	production of Andean medicine.	medicine.
	GIES Cusco	Georgina Dávalos Various sources.	Lack of public policies to support Solidarity Economy.	Concerted work, effort not to compete but to collaborate with each other.	They have a store for exhibition – sale; and a virtual store. Networking at regional and national level.
	Emprendimiento turismo vivencial/ Living tourism entrepreneurship	Lena Chávez. Various sources	Policies on rural solidary tourism are required.	Building a group that can expand its services.	Acceptance of tourists towards alternative tourism.
PUNO	Puno CECOVASA - Central de cooperativas cafetaleras del valle del Sandia/Central of coffee growing cooperatives in the Sandia valley	Jimmy Larico Various sources.	Very old plantations must be renovated. Pests. Lack of technical assistance.	Enhancement of the exportation market. Handling of techniques and process that optimizes and add value to coffee. Excellence services, with environmental responsibility.	Call to international national fairs representing Peru.
	Federación de Mujeres Agricultoras / Federation of Women Farmers	Claudia Coari Various sources.	Scarce training for food production and marketing.	Federation of women has good coordination with municipalities.	Puno-La Paz, Peru- Bolivia Agreement, which facilitates a more fluid travel.
TACNA	Feria Artesanal / Artisan Fair	Fernanda Guillén Various sources.	Shortage of public spaces for Trade Fairs.	Greater presence of tourists from Chile and Peru.	Agreement Tacna - Arica Peru-Chile.

3.2 Interviews with Municipalities networks

AMPE, Association of Municipalities of Peru

The Association of Municipalities of Peru (AMPE) is a public institution in charge of the management of the municipalities, and towns of the country, and provides local services in their jurisdictions (provinces, districts, towns). These become legal persons under public law with political, economic, and administrative autonomy in the matters falling within its competency.

AMPE's mission is to act towards the defense and strengthening of municipal autonomy, functions and competences, as well as to help in the decentralization process and offer legal and technical advice. Also, to contribute in the achievement of authorities with a high level of capacities.

We had a meeting where we informed about the activities of the Social Economy Global Forum- GSEF, which is an international network that gathers Management and other interested sectors of civil society at the local level, which are committed with support in Social Economy and where local municipalities play a key role.

Through letters, e-mails and in person we, as GRESP, offered cooperation among social and solidary economy, AMPE and local municipalities. GSEF promotes a quality employment, a fair growth, the progress of grass root democracy and sustainable development. Values as human dignity and sustainable ecology are principles underlying all GSEF activities.

The Manager of AMPE, Mr. Vilela, expressed AMPE's agreement to incorporate SSE within the framework of economic and productive development projects in the Organic Law of Municipalities (Law 27972), which assigns attributions of promotion and economic development in their areas of influence.

Also they were informed about the activities and we offered support for them to inform about the experiences in the world meeting organized by GSEF on October 1 to 3, 2018 in Bilbao.

Relationship with AMPE has been established, it is necessary and important to follow up so that these conversations have results; this means constant relations and allocation of time and staff.

REMURPE. Network of Rural Municipalities of Peru³

REMURPE is a representative union organization of rural municipalities of Peru. It strengthens municipal management and democratic and decentralized governance; providing an adequate service to citizens, contributing to social welfare as well. It coordinates with civil society actors, entrepreneurs and dialogs with the Executive Power, Legislative Power, and the Judicial Power, influencing public policies favorable to municipalities.

REMURPE, elaborates proposals for public policies, generates knowledge based on the successful municipal experiences of the union members, promoting citizen welfare. It offers spaces for reflection, debate, and shared learning for the members. Provides support services, technical advice and national and international internships.

The interviews were conducted with Mr. Javier Peralta Huanca, current Manager of REMURPE, Carlos López, former Manager, who expressed the interest and availability to conduct awareness-raising workshops on the Social and Solidarity Economy.

³ <https://remurpe.org.pe/>

ANPE. National Association of Producers of Peru⁴

ANPE, is an organization composed of families of producers committed to agro-ecology, representative leaders from the regional bases, who promote a healthy diet and policies in defense of biological and cultural diversity, as well as the promotion of organic value chains, in alliance with the different public and private actors.

By 2025, ANPE Peru is an organization of organic producers, which promotes social and economic change based on agro-ecology, guarantees food sovereignty, and security for the sustainable development of communities of solidarity, ethics, and biodiversity.

ANPE aims to develop and validate resilient and bio-diverse agro-ecological production systems in the face of climate change. Position associative business management for access to ecological markets with guaranteed products and collective brand. Influence public policies to promote agro-ecology and the recognition of Family Farming. Strengthen ANPE and its grassroots organizations towards social and economic sustainability.

The GRESP and the ANPE network, in the years 2016 and 2017, has developed training and awareness activities on the Social and Solidarity Economy and Production and Ecological Consumption. The ANPE network has expressed interest in continuing to dialogue and carrying out joint activities promoting organic farming produced by the SSE.

The conversation was developed with Messrs. Moisés Quispe, Technical Secretary, Felimón Mechato, president, and Viktor Segura, technical secretary.

There are very good conditions to continue the coordination and linking of agendas of the ESS and Agro-ecological Production, especially from responsible consumption and preferably in the choice of organic products, which are produced by farmers and organic producers.

MUNIRED. Urban municipalities' network.

MUNIRED, is a group of municipalities, related to carry out proposals of incidence with State. It provides its partners with advocacy services in the areas of dialogue and intergovernmental and intersectoral coordination and, in continuous and permanent training through scholarships, semi-scholarships or other modalities, face-to-face, semi-face-to-face, or virtual in all the specific and shared competences of local governments.

Likewise, it provides support, technical, legal, consultancy and institutional assistance through agreements or other modalities upon request, with the purpose of *strengthening a successful experience or transferring knowledge and/or specialized technologies to local teams.*

Municipality of Mejía

The Municipality of Mejía is located in the southern area of Peru, in the Arequipa Region. In the area there is a presence of tourists, especially in summer, with sensitivity for art and with purchasing power.

Likewise, in the area there are women organizations established in the 90s to feed the poor population; today they produce crafts, based on marine resources (fish skin, seashells, etc.) and semi-precious stones.

Dr. Marcela Aguilar Cuadros was interviewed as a representative of the Municipality. After attending a working lunch, she pointed out that a proposal will be done to the Municipality in

⁴ www.anpeperu.org

order to incorporate organizations of women producers as participants of the Participatory Budget.

The participatory budget administered by local governments considers a percentage of 15% for productive and marketing initiatives and 85% for infrastructure works. This municipality coordinates with organizations in Arequipa.

Municipality of Huamanga

Huamanga is the capital of the Ayacucho Region, it is a highland area, 3700 meters above sea level. In Peru there was an internal conflict (1980-1994), where the Shining Path terrorist group and the State caused the death of 70,000 people. In Ayacucho, some 30,000 people died.

During the years 2016 and 2017, GRESP and SINERGIA have conducted several workshops on the principles of SSE, business plans, improvement of production processes and marketing.

The Municipality of Huamanga, through the Economic Development Manager, Mr. Eco Gilmer García, expresses his availability to provide training spaces, to consider the popular, cooperative and SSE organizations. They also offer participation in training, if the project wins the contest, it is assigned funding in the Participatory Budget.

Municipality of Alto Selva Alegre

The Municipality of Alto Selva Alegre is close to the Misti Volcano, which occasionally resumes its activity. It is a reference for the GRESP. In the years 2016 and 2017 we have carried out workshops and talks on SSE.

The officer we contacted is the Eng. Henry Pareja, the Mayor's advisor, who showed interest in establishing a common interest agreement for the social and economic development of the district and the solidary economy, included in the Development Plan of the City of Arequipa.

The next GSEF World Meeting has been presented to the networks of municipalities, promoting their participation and their connection to the agenda for the development of the Social and Solidarity Economy.

3.3 Cases

We present the following representative cases of the experience of the Social and Solidarity Economy in Peru.

Group Network of Solidarity Economy of Peru, GRESP.

The Group Network of Solidarity Economy of Peru (GRESP) is an organization made up of Social Unions, Non-Governmental Organizations, Religious Organizations, International Cooperation Entities based in Peru, and committed people, who promote practices of associative economy and solidarity relations in the economy.

GRESP supports Solidarity Economy Initiative Groups (GIES), in 20 locations. It has also collaborated in the formation of the Parliamentary Group "Cooperativism and Solidarity Economy" in the Congress of the Republic of Peru.

GRESP has also contributed to the articulation of experiences of solidarity economy and fair trade at the international level. It is a founding member of the Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Social Solidarity Economy (RIPESS).

GRESP promotes regional and national meetings to share reflections, exchange of experiences, and to develop an advocacy strategy before the executive and legislative power. GRESP also coordinates in America through RIPESS-LAC and worldwide through RIPESS INTERCONTINENTAL.

GRESP contributes in linking local, regional, national, and continental instances, sharing the international agenda with other networks and organizations.

GRESP is promoting the formation of the Social and Solidarity Economy Roundtable (MESS, by its acronym in Spanish), from Peru, with the participation of other networks of alternative economies, such as the network of Local Initiative Groups that is in charge of the Episcopal Conference of Social Action, CEAS, Red Uniendo Manos, Fair Trade Solidarity Economy Network, Fair Trade Bureau, network of cooperatives, the SSE Observatory of the University of San Marcos and other networks.

Consumers for Development (for the Social and Solidarity Economy) CxD

Consumers for Development (CxD) is a network of volunteers that promotes democracy in the market, the leadership from the side of the demand in order to choose goods and services offered by media, in an ethical and rational way. Consumption that is neither polluting nor wasteful is promoted.

CxD promotes the purchase and rational consumption of goods and services produced by small producers, farmers and family units. It is present in several regions in the country, mainly in Lima, central and southern Peru.

CxD is positioned as an actor of development and not only as simple buyers, through citizen campaigns such as "Consume what your region produces", "Consume what your producers produces". These campaigns promotes awareness to citizens and consumers to acquire local goods and services through campaigns. This contributes to local development, to the strengthening of local circuits, generating consumption, income, employment. It contributes economically and socially to strengthening the social fabric and confidence in urban spaces.

Likewise, CXD consumers contribute to social awareness by choosing the products, goods, and services of companies that respect human and nature rights. Solidarity consumers respect common goods, trying to guarantee the use of these goods for future generations. In this context and from the side of the demand, SSE is a contribution to the intergenerational conservation of traditional knowledge, seeds, and artisan products.

Another important aspect of consumers is their capacity for dialogue, agreement among local governments to relate with peasants, this is the case of the synergy with the Municipality of Huamanga, capital of Ayacucho.

Since 2007, Consumers for development is part of GRESP and one of its members was President in 2016-2017 period, as well as the Coordinator of RIPESS-LAC and the Coordinator of World RIPESS, which shows the recognition of the role of the citizen consumers, the demand in the development, viability, and sustainability of the ESS. CxD is part of many Social Movements such as Citizens against Climate Change, Collective for the right to the city, Conference for the Social Development and the Movement for the Sustainable Development Goals.

As a contribution: producers' sons and daughters assume a solidary role with their parents and native towns and promote the election of goods and services produced by Social and Solidarity Economy.

Another important contribution is the promotion of citizenship and social participation as a key factor of the demand in the viability and sustainability of Social and Solidary Economy. This behavior is very useful for consumers as they have requirements to be provided with healthy products.

Through the decisions taken and from the side of the demand, CXD promotes sustainability of the Social and Solidary Economy organizations. In Peru, SSE future will depend on consumers' behavior. In the case of Huamanga, Ayacucho, organized consumers had a key role that contributed to the success of producers fairs.

Inter-Regional Central of Artisans of Peru CIAP

The Interregional Central of Artisans of Peru CIAP, is an association founded in 1992, integrated by artisans to improve the conditions of production and sale of their products. CIAP has 17 organizations located in the regions of Peru, mainly in Lima, Puno, Ayacucho, Piura and Huaraz; where 329 families work directly benefiting 770 artisans and indirectly 2,300 people.

All economic units that are part of the Interregional Central of Artisans of Peru are called CIAP Family.

Intercrafts Peru is the line of commercialization of craft products that centralizes the production of solidarity economy of Peru and places these products in the foreign market.

Turismo Pachamama is an area of CIAP that organizes small tours to foreign delegations that are interested in non-conventional tourism.

CIAP Saving and Credit Cooperative is a line of financial collaboration, on a small scale. It provides credits under favorable conditions for artisans, charging promotional interest.

Besides other commercial activities, which are developed by the operating structures, CIAP also carries out training programs for artisans and leaders to improve their organizations and for the acceptance of their products in the international market.

One of the objectives that guide CIAP is the defense and preservation of Andean and Amazonian cultural identity, through artisan production and the promotion of cultural activities and festivities, which contribute to creating an environment favorable to SSE.

This experience is valuable because it allows synergies between the SSE lines that are fed back. CIAP has a long-term vision, linking the production, commercialization, and revaluation of the Andean culture, establishing agreements with hotel and commercial establishments, placing a display window for sale to its guests and the purchase of fabrics for renovation of tablecloths, cushions and others, with expansion of the internal market, in alliance with higher institutes and educational entities. Some progress has also been made in coordination with municipal authorities or with the Ministry of Production, PRODUCE.

CIAP has contributed to the formation of the trading company INTERCRAFT, which places products from cooperatives and the Social and Solidarity Economy.

GIES Cusco, Solidarity Initiative Group Cusco.

The Initiative Group of Social and Solidarity Economy of Cusco, GIES, is mainly integrated by six organizations of producers of crafts, textiles, and food. A group of farmers and various NGOs joined together in 2005, forming a collective that later became the GIES Cusco, within the framework of a culture of collaboration, complementarity and solidarity.

The organizations that integrate GIES, approach in a complementary way the objective of contributing to the good living. Organizations that focus on the aspect of child protection, social inclusion of children with special needs in solidarity initiatives, prevention, reporting and support in the face of human trafficking, rescue aspects of the medicinal properties of plants and their use in medicine Andean, work with street children, development of solidarity finances, elaboration and commercialization of textile products elaborated by groups of artisans of diverse peasant communities, of promotion of the Andean world, with training and support of solidary tourism, lodging center and hotel support the generation of income for the support of work with peasant communities, development of craft work and citizen participation at the municipal level, preparation of public policy proposals with the villagers involved.

In 2015, in the process of coordination and centralization there was tension among the member organizations of the CUSCO GIES, due to the representation of the organizations and their weight in the conformation of the Board of Directors. Based on the dialogue and strategies of agreement and negotiation of conflicts, the disagreements of the past were overcome. GIES Cusco has been reorganized and reinforced in a coordinated and common support work, which constitutes a mobilization tool.

Based on the dialogue and strategies of negotiation and negotiation of conflicts, the disagreements of the past were overcome, the GIES Cusco has been reorganized and reinforced in a concerted and common support work, which constitutes a mobilization tool.

The advances that they have achieved are due to a work of sensitization and consultation with the organizations involved, some of which are already at levels of citizen participation and proposals before social movements. This is the case of local governments, overcoming the lack of studies and the prior prejudices as well.

A positive factor is the sustained demand from tourists who visit Cusco. This region concentrates the largest number of tourists in Peru.

4. Needs, potentialities, strengths and opportunities of the SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

At the national level, the organizations of Social Economy and Solidarity require framework laws, a Law of Social and Solidarity Economy and the respective regulations that allow the formulation of Public Policies that provide the necessary conditions for the promotion of the SSE, the allocation of human, institutional and financial resources.

Strengths

- SSE organizations come from Popular Economy. In the beginning, they had the participation of the organized population to attend food needs. SSE organizations are committed to the local population. They are organizations that work based on volunteering.
- SSE ventures have a strong local base.
- Base experiences with strong presence of popular organizations

Needs

- Greater articulation among organizations, generating a value chain and synergies, enhancing their presence in local spaces.
- Organizations need meeting spaces, in complementary agendas, such as municipalities.

- Greater acceptance of the officers and authorities of the municipalities as well as of ministerial sectors.
- It is necessary to institutionalize non-capitalist marketing systems, community stores, solidarity fairs, Web page, and digital media.
- More training in SSE, business plans, operational plans, social marketing, and advocacy strategies is required.
- Greater presence in local, regional, and national spaces. This can be developed by the Round-Tables, networks, or allies. Producer institution should not assume all economic, social, and political processes.
- Capacity development and training in participation in networks, Round-Tables, synergies.
- Use of information technologies to improve production, training, advertising, sales and links with other actors.

Challenges

- The main challenge is to make visible SSE experiences through dissemination and the linking of agendas.
- Incidence for the promotion of public policies.
- The popular experiences of handicraft production, solidarity tourism, cooperativism, and wineries have increased, but there is still a need to bring national or regional networks closer to these experiences in order to link them to the SSE.
- SSE contributes to the de-commodification of the economy and human relations, promoting fraternal relations between producers and consumers.

Opportunities

- SSE Agreement between Peru France establishes alliances to promote SSE and the participation of civil society organizations.
- New instances as the Agreement Roundtable.
- Deeper relationships through synergies, alliances with representative organizations of civil society and of the national and local State.
- Rapprochement between civil society organizations and networks and those of SSE.
- Greater visibility of the experiences of cooperativism, and of the economy in spaces as Fight against Poverty, National Agreement, Peru in the road to Bicentennial of Independence 2021 that propose an inclusive agenda considering SSE. Individuals and organizations are required to work through this issue.
- Greater presence of cooperatives in the economy with which alliances, campaigns, and lobby can be worked out.
- Observatory of the National University of San Marcos, which incorporates the SSE in the University Career.
- The creation of the Working Group "Cooperativism and Solidary Economy" in the Commission of Production, Mines and Cooperativism of the Congress of the Republic
- The Andean Community of Nations (CAN) has a favorable legal framework for the development of the SSE.
- In the case of South America, SUR space is being opened. SUR is a space for exchange and trade in SSE.

At the local level, local governments are required to formulate municipal ordinances that allow the promotion of the Social and Solidarity Economy in their areas of influence, establishing agreements and covenants among different actors for their implementation.

Strengths

In local spaces, Local Initiative Groups (GIES) have achieved a level of coordination, and training of their members, yet irregular.

Needs

Greater availability of local governments to assist governments to provide resources; legal provisions to productive and commercialization organizations.

It requires municipalities with greater institutional capacity to provide support to economic organizations.

Challenges

Municipalities should support productive and marketing organizations, which are of popular economy, of family economy, and of solidarity economy.

Municipalities, networks, NGOs, advisory institutions provide training, business plan training, quality control and incorporation of technologies. Marketing strategies to contribute to the positioning of productive organizations.

Opportunities

The decentralization of the state implies the partial decentralization of the financial resources towards the local governments, which are the main actors.

Some universities establish Observatories of Social and Solidarity Economy.

Greater sensitivity of the population and organizations to choose among other economies, within which one of these is the Social and Solidarity Economy.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

The visits, the interviews, the bibliographical review, our relationship of several years with many organizations and the reflections, have allowed us to reach the following conclusions.

Favorable conditions for the development of the Social and Solidarity Economy

The SSE experiences are based on trust, and on medium-term relationships, on social struggle and on close relationships when the actors of the Social and Solidarity Economy participate in social processes. Some of these associations are of a family nature. The projects and the business plans are very important.

The Social and Solidarity Economy in Peru is not limited to the purchase and sale of goods and services, it also includes the fraternal relationship between people, not only in economic dimensions, but also in terms of trust. Hence their contribution to the construction of the social fabric, in local spaces, as a favorable condition to promote local development. This allows the experiences of SSE to coordinate with the municipalities, to be recognized as social and economic actors.

Some organizations carry out Social and Solidarity Economy activities, although they are not perceived as SSE experiences, but, they have had ancestral practice of mutual aid and communitarianism that they cultivated in their communities of origin.

Solidarity and solidarity economy in Peru have ancestral expressions in rural areas, which facilitates the development of SSE projects in urban areas. In rural areas, the land is communal, in some sectors - property is communal, crops are carried out in a community manner, river cleanings, ditches, canals, alluvial channels in rainy seasons, etc.

The population that moves from the rural area to the city (urban area) carries customs and community experiences as a pillar, which contribute to jointly manage the settlement in the city.

In the cities, migrants from rural areas build housing in solidarity, neighbors and/or relatives participate on a rotating basis in community days where food is shared. They also build public spaces such as plazas, parks, malls, churches, schools, medical post, tracks, and roads, and the infrastructure of water services, toilets, electric lights and schools.

Some expenses are assumed jointly. If Health expenses are high, families and organizations carry out pro-funding activities through the sale of typical foods from their original places, barbecues, etc. They also hold small economic meetings to raise funds. This rotates among the members of the boards.

The income of the organizations of the social and solidarity economy is insufficient to meet family needs.

The activities developed by the members of the Social and Solidarity Economy organizations do not cover 100% to purchase the family basket. Therefore, they carry out complementary activities, in agriculture, livestock, and even in the sale of food in the stores, warehouses (in the rural areas). In urban areas, some people from SSE organizations are employed, for weeks or months in building activities, as street vendors or occasionally migrate to areas where there is casual work.

The members of the Social and Solidarity Economy organizations have more than one job and assume different roles within their family or organization, different functions within the groups, they are farmers, at another time artisans, belong to a cooperative, trade elaborated products, etc. They do not have a sole function, affecting productivity and the necessary timing of production.

Market access.

SSE organizations have access to local markets, and through family and friends manage to place their products beyond the local market. At other times the producers abandon their productive activities and engage in trade, selling their products, thus interrupting production.

In Peru, the SSE producing organizations, in 70%, carry out production and commercialization activities. SSE organizations are specialists in production, but not in marketing. They lose part of their economic productive effort because they do not offer their products properly, they easily accept lower prices, before consumers. The institutions that promote SSE do not provide training in social marketing, dissemination, national and international marketing, and positioning strategy.

In many cases the producers are elderly people, with long experience in producing products, as their parents and ancestors did. But the consumers of this decade, of this century, do not have the same tastes, nor the same motivations to acquire the goods and services that the producers offer today.

SSE organizations do not handle techniques to do market studies, to know demand trends, etc.

The producers of the organizations of the Social and Solidarity Economy, in 60%, have little knowledge of the mechanisms of access to the local, regional, national market and the ignorance is even greater of the international market and of the expectations and tastes of the consumers.

Municipalities do not provide enough support to SSE producers, nor do they provide accessible spaces for exhibition and sale of their products. The access to the market, as a public space, contributes to increasing the sales of the producers.

In Peru, access to the formal market requires documentation, permits, adjustments, and payments that organizations have limitations to comply with. Some producers go to the streets and perform their marketing work informally and illegally.

Market expansion goals should be established and strengthened in order to avoid the dependence on the external market, which can be affected by the economic crises of the countries of the North and has severe repercussions on the producers that depend on that market.

Dispersion and lack of links between SSE organizations.

The sustainability, growth and positioning of SSE requires the coordination and synergies among SSE organizations and related economies such as cooperativism, care economy, feminist economics, locally, regionally, nationally, and even internationally. The experiences of SSE in the productive dimension in local spaces have little connection with national and local articulation, with the exception of the Inter Regional Central of Artisans of Peru, CIAP.

At this stage (2010-2018), due to the high degree of dispersion of the SSE experiences, it is not pertinent for any network to exercise functions of representing SSE experiences at the national level, as happened up to the past decade, where the GRESP, fulfilled that role. Today, the organization of a Social and Solidarity Economy Round Table is proposed, where Social and Solidarity Economy networks can be represented.

On legal recognition of SSE.

The organizations of the Social and Solidarity Economy are fully aware of the limited contribution of the State for the support of the Social and Solidarity Economy, in the promotion of Public Policies that improve the management of organizations, certifications, training, and reduction of tax rates for undertakings of the SSE. The organizations of Social and Solidarity Economy request a differentiated treatment, according to their nature and size, so as not to be treated as companies with wide profit margins as the capitalist companies.

95% of the Social and Solidarity Economy organizations do not have any legal recognition. Only 5% is registered in the Public Registries, as an organization, but not as Social and Solidarity Economy organization. In Peru, there is no registry of SSE organizations. The procedures to get legal registration are long and the costs are high. Cooperatives have a legal framework that requires at least 20 people to be recognized. Social Economy and solidarity organizations have an average of 5 people, the range is between two and 8 people.

Social and Solidarity Economy organizations have not legal recognition due to the lack of financial resources to process their formalization in a notary and before public records.

SSE organizations, lacking legal status, cannot make contracts, invoice, tax, certify, have sanitary registration, or position themselves in the formal market. These activities are carried out through a system of conventional companies, and must pay a General Sales Tax, which is 18% of the price of the product.

Sustainability and Continuity of Social Economy and Solidarity Organizations.

The continuity and sustainability of SSE organizations is at risk, the sons and daughters of artisans and farmers do not want to perform the same activities of their parents. The media,

the capitalist system discredits and disqualifies artisanal production, considers it limited in comparison to industrial production.

The most organized groups of the Social and Solidarity Economy have requested GRESP, Gender and Economics training cycles, technological and economic support, as well as monitoring, insertion into the market, within the framework of permanent accompaniment. This has been partially assumed as these institutions do not have paid staff and occasionally can accept these requests.

There is concern about the generational change, young people prefer to migrate to other cities, develop technical and professional studies, considering artisan activity as an activity without recognition and prestige.

There are SSE undertakings that have no continuity, due to lack of accompaniment, monitoring and economic support in the first stage of forming these groups. In other cases, it is because the offer has not considered the real demand. A Business Plan workshop can help overcome this situation.

The production of the organizations of the SSE is located in the traditional sectors, with low levels of productivity, in many cases they demand a lot of physical effort. This does not create interest in the young people and in the children of the producers to continue the activities of the parents. It can be considered productive diversification, technological innovation (in production and design), and the simplification of processes, as strategies to achieve efficiency and effectiveness, as well as the interest of new generations.

There is the need to have external support to strengthen SSE organizations and improve the commercialization circuit. They are not clear whether to work in consortium to position themselves in the market, because they maintain the idea that if they produce the same thing is competition. They still do not realize about adding supply.

It is necessary to strengthen the forms and techniques of production, a system of publicity and dissemination, in order to achieve customer loyalty, have alliances with other producers and lower costs, give added value, and have the support of the corresponding municipalities.

Challenges and needs of SSE organizations.

In Peru, private companies count with the university, the legal system, and the state itself at their service, as well as a system and support for its expansion. On the contrary, SSE organizations do not have the support of institutions and organizations specialized in training, education, productive aspects, marketing, technological aspects. They are in a situation of disadvantage.

SSE organizations have little relationship with universities and technological institutions preventing them to improve their management, administrative and accounting processes. Also, the lack of economic resources does not allow the hiring of experts to direct the processes.

SSE organizations have little knowledge of the resources that local and regional governments have to support productive initiatives, national and international commercialization and consumption, as well as citizen participation mechanisms to allocate part of the resources to support projects to the SSE ventures.

SSE organizations do not have regional and local associations that provide coverage and voice in negotiations and dealing with the state, municipalities, private companies and national and international academic entities. Thus, they have low levels of centralization.

The 80% of producer organizations' needs are related to management; of these, 30% have limited production processes, and 40% have high stocks that remain accumulated in the year. 80% of the organizations work close to commemorative dates where the demand for products rises considerably, such as: Christmas, Mother's Day, Valentine's Day, and Independence Day.

Consumers have expanded their motivations and expectations to acquire a product. This is not yet understood by the SSE producers, who in many cases continue to produce the old models, with very valuable cultural designs that are of little interest to young people.

The organizations of Social and Solidarity Economy have not access to public spaces, squares, facilities for the exhibition and sale of their products. Renting a facility is very expensive.

SSE organizations have low levels of production, in most cases they do not produce to expand the market, but on demand, based on contracts. When a marketing company requests large volumes, they are not used to share the offer among the companies that produce the same good or service. This is an obstacle in their capacity to produce.

SSE organizations still have few levels of agreement with municipalities or networks of municipalities to carry out complementary activities related to local development, governance and the linking of agendas; for example, the Sustainable Development Goals. This is a limitation to achieve development results in local spaces.

About training.

Social and Solidarity Economy organizations have received little training on management, productive aspects, improvement of designs, and knowledge of interests and expectations of consumers.

The organization and training of small producers, without the presence of an external agent, makes their organization and progress difficult.

The lack or limited access to software management and application programs, prevents effectiveness and opportunities to make SSE organizations visible, as well as to access new markets.

Very few SSE organizations have an updated website that allows access to the products they offer and use it as a way of payment.

Sales through Internet is very limited and occurs mostly in organizations that are sponsored by NGO' advisers or in coffee growing agrarian cooperatives.

The organizations of SSE are small, the lack of technological management of software and application programs, limit the integration of the organizations and opportunities for their visibility, as to open markets.

To some extent, training in the use of technology has reached the children of producers and artisans, who have a greater interest in technological use.

Solidarity finance of SSE organizations.

Micro, small business or SSE organizations are not subjects of credit of the banking financial system of Peru. The cooperative credit system ask them for many requirements, partly because SSE organizations lack pledge guarantee, they do not have legal recognition and their production levels are small and unstable.

The loans they provide, the solidarity finances, as is the case of Cooperative Fortalecer, are very small. This is a mechanism for facilitating urban popular sectors that are unattended or underserved by commercial banking access to microcredit at very low interest rates and favorable payment conditions.

Few organizations of the Solidarity Economy pay their taxes in the SUNAT (National Superintendency of Tax Administration), because many have been written off as their income is minimal to pay taxes.

There are few certified organizations that can trade their products, because it is very expensive (according to sales volume and profit margin).

Organizations demand differentiated treatment in the tax system, identifying this situation as the main factor that inhibits them from being formalized.

Taxes charged to the formal organizations do not take into account intermediate scales of collection, in relation to experiences of greater economic scale, such as small and medium enterprises.

The government does not consider the social debt nor the reparations agreed by the Peruvian State with the Truth Commission in the areas that were affected by violence because they did not establish public policies to support this sector.

SUNAT, tax collection agency, has interest rates that do not differentiate between for-profit and non-profit organizations, nor by scales does it make the difference between small and medium enterprises; enterprises with less capital and minors profit margins or come from areas of extreme poverty and consequent social debt by the state towards those sectors.

Setting up agendas to generate better conditions by a Law of Social and Solidarity Economy.

Most of the Peruvian society disagrees with the governmental economic system, as well as with the scarce coverage and quality provided by the health, education, and transportation sectors. This is why platforms in different civil society spaces are being promoted demanding better budget allocation.

Also, the process of decentralization of the state in favor of the regions, which is being observed by various groups, is on the national agenda. In addition, there is the need to bring the economy to the Peruvian civil society. This way of approaching budget allocations is a contribution of some networks of social and solidarity economy.

The SSE agenda has common links with networks that improve budget allocation and the selection of priority issues for national development. The global framework is the campaign for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, which was previously called the Millennium Development Goals.

SSE networks have carried out several activities together, adding agendas, financial and human resources.

There are also recognized men and women leaders who began their participation through ventures of popular economy, care economy, family economy, locating in micro spaces. Organizations such as GRESP have linked local needs with the advocacy proposal to prepare a legislative proposal and share the agenda for sustainable development objectives, SDGs, at the National Conference on Social Development (CONADES by its acronym in Spanish).

Likewise, an initial dialogue has been established with authorities of the Local and Regional Governments and with government officials, making clear that the objectives they pursue must be built jointly, within a framework of rights and responsibilities. This is done by national networks such as the Social Economy Network Group of Peru (GRESP), Gender and Economy and Consumers for Development (CXD).

Social and Solidarity Economy is recognized in spaces of national coordination, such as the National Association of Centers, ANC, National Conference of Social Development (CONADES), Round Table of the Fight against Poverty, Summit of the Peoples and Summit against the climate change.

Solidarity Economy networks (GRESP, CONAMOVIDI, GENDER AND ECONOMY, CIAP CONSUMERS FOR DEVELOPMENT) are linked to the agendas of local development, such as healthy eating, food sovereignty without genetically modified products. This means linking to the National Association of Ecological Producers, with whom several joint workshops have been developed, with the SINERGIA Platform for Solidarity Economy of Peru, formed by 4 institutions, the National Association of Journalists of Peru, GRESP, Christian Workers Youth, JOC, and a union trade union CSP, the Platform for the Budget of the Republic, Collective for the Right to the City, Forum of the Civil Society of America and the European Union.

Relations with Local and Regional Governments with SSE Organizations.

The promotion of Local Development requires the participation of local civil society actors and the municipality. The agreement between these actors is fundamental to carry out the diagnosis, the formulation of operational plans, crucial to achieve local development.

The task is hard because the municipalities prioritize physical infrastructure activities, which is what the population recognizes as works. An important role that the national or regional networks of Social and Solidarity Economy have.

Local governments have contributed by providing facilities and infrastructure for the production of fairs of producers, as is the case of Huamanga in Ayacucho, and Majes in Arequipa.

We have also begun to coordinate with two networks of mayors, the Association of Municipalities of Peru (AMPE) and the Network of Rural Municipalities of Peru (REMURPE).

Directorates of Local Economic Development not always are oriented towards the SSE undertakings, but often they are oriented towards profit entities that will pay for participating in fairs and generate higher income.

Citizen participation, through representatives of recognized grassroots, allows the design of municipal policies for training, support and monitoring units SSE through the preparation of the Participatory Budget and the Concerted Development Plans budget planning.

In the various regions, there are no common spaces for exhibition and sale of products, limiting the possibilities of commercialization of groups that are starting and do not have

enough capital to generate cost overruns, with rental of premises, for which there are expectations of receiving support from part of Regional and Local Governments.

At the level of the municipalities, it is necessary to have physical spaces that allow breaking the domain of the intermediary and promote direct relations between the products and the consumer, which sponsors the regional participation in representative fairs, both in the region and in various cities.

Agreements that allow the SSE organizations to grow and have continuity.

The traditional production of vegetables and legumes, without agrochemicals, is demanded by tourists, which has led to the establishment of agreements between producer organizations and the hotel sector, which can be replicated.

The lack of sanitary registration in the agroforestry sector reduces opportunities for the introduction of its products in the formal market, which becomes a circle that does not allow the take-off of associative initiatives of SSE.

SSE organizations still have difficulty in meeting orders in quantities demanded by commercialization companies. The strategy is to add the offer of the small companies, but there are not enough people or organizations that deserve the confidence and efficiency to gather the dispersed offer.

Solidarity versus competition within SSE organizations, as diverse.

Due to the existence of a reduced market and the presence of many artisans, have made some artisans adopt non-solidary attitudes with their own group, lowering prices for sales in stores where similar products are sold; thus, affecting the economy and group cohesion.

In some of the experiences analyzed, producers have limited alternatives, living isolated experiences, without linking them to economic processes and social debt, which require not only a regulatory, but also promoter one.

When there are sponsoring companies for fairs, they impose conditions that worsen the disadvantage of artisans and producers. The lack of mechanisms for market expansion, leads to the presence of intermediaries who profit from the work of the craftsmen, earning up to 300% more than the producer.

Those who participate in networks or federations have greater negotiation and positioning advantages than organizations that act individually.

Consumers are the demand that stimulates the production of SSE.

We are all consumers, even producers are consumers, because only a small part of their requirements are produced by themselves.

Traditionally, Social and Solidarity Economy has been limited to production and consumers were not considered as actors. Since 2000, Social and Solidarity Economy has been incorporated into a network that promotes campaigns of "Consume what agriculture produces", "Consume what your Region Produces" and "Consume what the Social and Solidarity Economy Produces".

The solidarity that the SSE undertakings aroused at the beginning has been decreasing over time, so it is necessary to make campaigns to make visible sectors that offer products and services within the SSE circuit.

Solidarity is one of the criteria that consumers and users have to choose goods and services. Other criteria are price, presentation, utility, and the ability to meet a need or contribute to the development of capacity. It is necessary to visualize these criteria of choice to motivate, with a certified presentation, with a quality seal that shows if it is produced by the SSE, if it meets the environmental standards.

We need to rethink the terms that qualify collective experiences as solidarity economy experiences towards small family experiences that also play an important role in the creation of links, supports and co-responsibility, which with adequate training and an appropriate institutional framework can be considered as Solidarity Economy.

The Social and Solidarity Economy requires more management of the concepts and methodologies. Overcoming neoliberal models

Organizations of artisans and canteens are expanding their understanding and practice of SSE, are incorporating aspects of recycling, environmental conservation and risk management.

Pillars are incorporated to improve the quality of life, taking aspects ranging from managing techniques for responsible cultivation, food security, associativity, citizen response, volunteering, concertation of development with municipalities, protection of children, support for soup kitchens and organization of women, support for working children and adolescents, such as the development of a school for parents, and Risk Management in the face of Climate Change, natural phenomena, economic, social and cultural crisis.

Participation of the Youth in the SSE.

In recent years, SSE has been restricted to adult populations, which was a weakness for generational change. During the years 2016 and 2017 university students, mainly from Lima, participated in training workshops in Social and Solidarity Economy. This is an accumulated capital that will continue to be developed in the current year and the following.

Another way of doing SSE is through volunteer work of young people from universities, institutes, educational organizations, church sector, or people committed to social movements, where they donate their time and share their experiences. Currently, the time invested is taken into account as tithes.

5.2 Recommendations

- I. At the local level, it is necessary to promote round-tables, SSE platforms, as more effective forms of decisions and agreements, promoting synergies in the organization of production, and responsible consumption in the development of urban economies and the density of the institutional fabric. These, in linkage with clusters, as a grouping of SSE experiences characterized by their geographical proximity, the interconnectivity of common and complementary elements, as well as the presence of external entities that are key to their development. Through proximity and cooperation, SSE's experiences can achieve long-term commercial agreements, the exchange of information and collective action, which will allow them to access the advantages of economy of scale without having to increase fixed costs and respond to market opportunities and changes more quickly than other larger economies.
- II. It is necessary to promote local development through alliance of small businesses, SSE organizations with municipalities, schools, and institutes in the area promoting local public policies that consider the application of participatory budgets, prioritization of works that contribute to market access, both final goods and inputs.
- III. It is necessary to extend technological innovation, which is determined by the wide dissemination of technical progress and knowledge. It is a necessary condition of survival- and of the development of isolated productive units. Competitiveness is a systemic

phenomenon, not an attribute of isolated individual production units, but is based and depends on the characteristics of the environments in which they are inserted.

- IV. SSE organizations, producers of goods and services, should promote complementary relationships with consumer organizations. The external demand in the territory is the engine of transformation and productive growth, it is essential for the increase of productivity and income.
- V. To strengthen the leadership of SSE initiatives, it is necessary to promote capacities for project management and institutional development. The capacity of SSE organizations is critical for territorial development. The territory is not an "objectively existing" physical space, but a social construction, that is, a set of social relations that creates and at the same time express an identity and a sense of purpose, shared by multiple public and private agents.
- VI. In view of the training needs, training in communication, technological and marketing aspects required by the SSE initiatives, the formation of a Center for Supportive Services and Support, CESAS is recommended. This will carry out diagnostics, and develop modules available to the public in the 4 macro regions. This can be implemented through an itinerant program that approaches the local space promoting the DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL CAPACITIES AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.
This may be the space of content elaboration and methodology in Lima, with regional teams that train in macro regional areas. This would allow us to know the regional problems, considering the idiosyncrasies, regional dimensions that are not always perceived from Lima.
CESAS Website presents SSE experiences and resources from around the world. CESAS will also contribute to linking the experiences of SSE in the country and the strengthening of networks.
- VII. Greater visibility and social recognition of the experiences of Social and Solidarity Economy, which will help public policymakers to consider SSE as a sector that should be strengthened by its contribution in employment, income and added value and the accumulation in the memory of people, families, organization and peoples.
- VIII. It is necessary to sensitize, motivate, and provide resources to young people to take initiatives within the framework of SSE. In the conversations we have had with young people, they have expressed interest in sectors such as: solidarity tourism, computer assembly, software creation and participation in service centers in digital marketing, Cooperatives of solidarity professionals, University preparation centers, service centers in economy and accounting, clothing design centers, interior decoration, risk management centers, electronic waste recovery centers, screen printing centers, printing houses, housing solidarity centers.
- IX. It is recommended the establishment of an advocacy committee where SSE networks participate, as well as complementary agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Anti-Poverty Roundtable, National Agreement, the Consumer Defense Commission, Organizations of Co-operatives and the Church (as a framework and national resources).
- X. SSE experiences must have access to solidarity credit. Experiences of cooperativism in Brazil can be taken as models, where the ANCOSOL Network (National Association of Solidarity Credit Cooperatives) was built, with about 150 cooperatives linked to UNICAFES (National Union of Cooperatives of Family Farming and Solidarity Economy), and nowadays it is struggling to achieve the reduction of the legal limit of participation in a cooperative from twenty to six people, in order to give way to small cooperatives.
- XI. It is recommended that SSE networks and/or boards be more closely linked with the universities so that the new economies and the solidarity economy are considered on the universities' agenda. In two fields: the field of research and study and the field of university extension. At a global and continental level, universities are adopting the social and solidarity economy in the Curriculum, as part of its training and research agenda.

- XII. Promote relationships with universities or institutes that support an "incubation" role of social and solidary economy enterprises, bringing together teachers and students around the promotion of self-management practices, such as the Technology Incubator Network of Popular Cooperatives (ITCPs, by its acronym in Spanish), and/or Social and Solidarity Economics.
- XIII. It is necessary that SSE organizations, NGOs and networks consider the need to build an SSE movement, that advocates, campaigns, creates public awareness of the importance of SSE in local development and as a space for human relations. A Social Movement oriented to another economy. This is the challenge, that expressions of the Social and Solidarity Economy become part of a Social Movement, that has a political project aimed at human development, integral, solidary, where its actors identify with the alternatives to the current neoliberal system that is exclusive and unsustainable from every point of view.
- XIV. Work sustained from agreements signed with the General Directorates of Education, where a special chapter is introduced on the aims and objectives of the social, and solidary economy, the identification of organizations of this kind in their region and the economic drive they can provide to the community and region.
- XV. Advice and support to small producers, which allows them to organize, associate, to have advantages in the negotiation of their products, or request to the Local and Regional Governments, as to government agencies, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, to have tools that will allow them, the management of a productive chain.
- XVI. Regional governments can subsidize costs to obtain sanitary registration of small agro-ecological producers within their plan to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions. Also, they need economic resources to cover certification expenses (in the case of areas of extreme poverty, they must be exonerated or reduced considerably), to establish an agreement with Regional Governments and local universities, groups of students of the last years of economy to work market studies and business plans with producer groups and artisans.

Perspectives.

Social and Solidarity Economy in Peru has many possibilities and potential for growing, positioning and contributing to Peruvian society. On one hand, looking at the past, Peru comes from an Andean culture, which was community based with values of collaboration and solidarity. On the other hand, currently, close to the commemoration of the 200 years of independence (2021), the population expresses frustration because they still do not live in a society, with full rights as citizens. The economic-social and political system in force in Peru, in almost 200 years, does not allow access to education, health, safety, quality food, housing, a LIFE WITH DIGNITY.

In South America and Peru there are natural and social conditions to build a new economy, in synergy with other actors, such as the popular economy, the economy of the goods of creation, feminist economy and cooperativism. By adding different trends as complementary economies and in common agendas, we can build a new Peru, a new society, where the economy is at the service of people, families, and peoples, the country and humanity.

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Annex 1. Cooperative Sector in Peru

In Peru, the cooperative sector is considered separate from the Social and Solidarity Economy. They do not feel part of the Social and Solidarity Economy. The cooperative sector has a recognized institutionality, which allows it to be an interlocutor of the state and civil society.

In the few meeting spaces, progress has not yet been made in the dialogue. Similar situation is experienced in countries like Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, among other countries. This we have observed in the visits we made in the last three years.

Unlike the sector of the Social and Solidarity Economy, where there has been no census by the state or any institution. In Peru there is no SSE Law, nor the public and private institutions that contribute to the development of this sector. In the cooperative sector, yes, a census has been carried out and if it has a legal and institutional framework that contributes to the growth of the cooperative sector.

In Latin America and Peru, cooperatives are becoming more important in terms of access to financial services for the population, through the acquisition of deposits and the granting of credits. According to the World Council of Credit Cooperatives (WOCCU), in the region there are about 2,500 savings and credit cooperatives, with Ecuador and Brazil having the largest number of them (36% and 26% of the total, respectively). Fifth, there is Peru, with a 6% participation in the number of cooperatives. At the level of Latin America, the credit portfolio of the Cooperatives in 2016 reached US\$ 42,064 million, for a total of 27 million members, which at the same time maintain deposits and contributions (partner capital) for US\$ 43,439 million.

The total of cooperatives amounts to 1,245 savings and credit entities, considered those that comply with the basic regulations, although it is necessary to specify that there is much informality in this sector.

The cooperative sector demonstrates potential for generating employment and the economy. Worldwide, cooperatives have 1,000 million members and generate 100 million jobs, 20% more than multinationals, said Aldo Ortega, general director of Business Development of the Vice Ministry of Micro and Small Business.

Nationally there are 659 cooperative savings and credit identified in Peru, of which more than 500 are neither supervised nor affiliated by any state institution, but take deposits, said Deputy Superintendent of the Superintendency of Banking and Insurance (SBS, by its acronym in Spanish), Oscar Basso.

"So far, September 2016, is a figure but there is no record, but found in visits by FENACREP (National Federation of Cooperative Savings and Credit), and this number only 157 are supervised", he said.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Superintendency of Banking and Insurance (SBS), Oscar Basso, informed that at the national level, there are some 659 savings and credit cooperatives identified in Peru. Of these, more than 500 are neither supervised nor affiliated by any State institution, but they capture deposits.

According to the information collected by the FENACREP, more than 1.5 million people have their savings in savings cooperatives, as detailed by the SBS. They would have invested more

than S/. 11 billion. In the case of market share, savings and credit cooperatives represent a quarter of the non-banking financial system.

In November 2017, the former head of the Ministry of Production (Produce), Pedro Olaechea, presented at a press conference, the results of the First National Census of Cooperatives that reveal the existence of 1,245 cooperatives in the national territory. Of this total, 90.4% are micro and small enterprises, said former Minister Olaechea. "This census allows us to have updated information on the characteristics, organization, location, exact number, and economic situation of the cooperatives". The results will serve as a baseline for the formulation of policies that will help raise their productivity.

Cooperatives in Peru are an important driver of growth and employment generation. They generated 17,000 formal jobs in the country in 2016 and their income would amount to approximately 2,541 million soles, a figure that represents around 0.2% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). "The cooperatives have 2.4 million members, which almost 40% are women.

Geographical distribution.

The Lima and Callao regions account for 34.9% of cooperatives, followed by Junín (7.6%), Cusco (6.7%), Puno (6.7%), Cajamarca (6%), and Arequipa (5.1%).

Cooperatives tend to have greater penetration in areas where traditional banking is not very present, he added.

Type of cooperatives.

At a national level, 29.7% (395) of the cooperatives are agrarian, it is the most important type of cooperative. These are followed by Cooperatives of saving and credit, 26.1% (347), of multiple services, 11% (155), of special services, 9.9% (132), among others.

The census confirms that cooperatives are born in the agro-industrial sector by accessing credit (in better conditions) and the opportunity to enter more markets. A trend that has increased for ten years with the support of Produce, stated Marco Solís, FENACREP officer. Access to financial services and new markets constitutes the two main reasons for the creation of cooperatives⁵.

Given the limited control over cooperatives, monitoring mechanisms have been established. The Economy and Finance Commission of the Congress approved, unanimously, the bill that authorizes the Savings and Credit Cooperatives (COOPAC) to be supervised by the Superintendency of Banking and Insurance and AFP (SBS).

It is estimated that the bill reaches out at least 600 known cooperatives, of which only 96 are registered in the National Federation of Savings and Credit Cooperatives of Peru (FeNacrep).

According to figures from the Superintendency of Banking and Insurance, SBS, as of December 2016 there are 428 cooperatives that are not supervised or affiliated, and it is on these that special attention is sought.

According to the SBS, at the end of 2017, 1.7 million members have invested more than S/. 10 billion in the cooperatives, as deposits and assets. They do not include resources of partners captured by Coopac that do not report information to FENACREP.

⁵ Interview to Marco Solís. FENACREP officer.

Cooperatives by type of services

Nº	Type of Cooperatives
77-395	Agrarian
55	Agrarian Coffee Producers
206	Saving and credit
3	Artisans
15	Central
12	Community
14	Consumption
6	Industrial
10	Mining
1	Fishing
4	Special products
11	Educative
106	Special services
81	Multiple services
64	Work and employment training
27	Transportation
106	Housing
103	Non-identified type
Total	806

Another important actor is Las Pastorales Sociales / Cáritas that promotes the Solidarity Economy in different ways, emphasizing the need to abandon welfare practices to those excluded in favor of popular education methodologies and emancipatory processes of personal and community growth. Efforts are being made to promote organization and autonomy, in such a way that the different groups can achieve the recognition of their citizens' rights, also articulating with the social movements that defend these rights.

Another important opportunity is the banner of "alter globalism" think globally, act locally reformulations of lifestyle, experience of other forms of social relationship, respect for nature, responsible and supportive consumption, care with life; not to the degrading production of nature and health, etc., are constituted in forces articulated in networks. The World Social Forum favors the approximation between networks, including those of solidarity economy. Governments with a popular cut in some countries of Latin America approach the initiatives of the Solidarity Economy in their approaches and policies.



ANNEX 2: Interview Format

MAPPING OF SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IN PERU

Region: Province

District

Town/Village

Date: Start time

End time

Name	
Address	
Telephone / E-mail	
Number of members	women men
SELF DESCRIPTION:	
Main activities	
Objectives	
LINES:	
Production	
Production of goods /services	
Others	
LIMITATIONS, PROBLEMS:	
In the organizational culture and identity	
In economic management	
Others	
SOCIAL HISTORIC CONTEXT:	
Organizational culture	
Legal and institutional structures	
Organization	
Chart	
By laws	
Magazine	
Web page	
INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE:	
Type of management	
External economic support (beyond membership) to become an organization	
Did they have advisory/training (who)	
Renewal of Board of Directors (time)	
LINKS AND RELATIONS:	
Do you participate in any network or Federation?, ¿Which?	
Relations with external organizations with activities related to your work	
Relations with other social and solidarity economy organizations	
Relation with governmental bodies	
Relations with institutions and the market	
Relations with territory	
Relations with the community	
Relations with authorities	

Number of families in the organization	
Strategic Plan	
Mission	
Vision / perspectives	
Interviewee's point of view regarding his venture as an SSE experience.	
How your business would grow	
NEEDS OF SUPPORT FOR YOUR BUSINESS:	
From the State	
From Municipalities	
From NGOs	
From consumers	
From church	
Do you know SSE networks	
OTHERS	