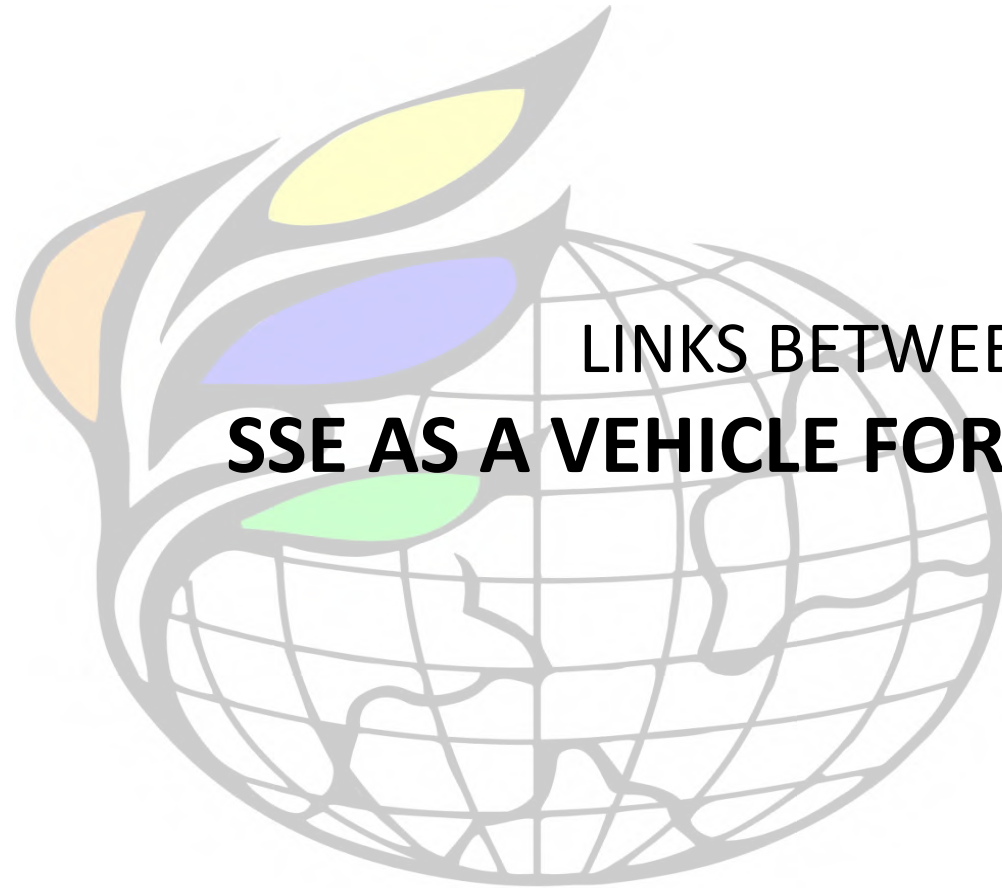


ASEC ONLINE SSE ACADEMY



LINKS BETWEEN SSE & SDGs

SSE AS A VEHICLE FOR ACHIEVING THE SDGs

asec

ASIAN SOLIDARITY ECONOMY COUNCIL

Datuk Dr. Denison Jayasooria
Chair, ASEC & YKPM (Malaysia)

Introduction

- Day 1 Academy Dr Ben & I covered the 5 dimensions of SSE
- We had a very fruitful discussion about capitalist & socialist economic systems
- We are looking for an alternative economy eco-system as well as SSE organisations making a difference

Introduction

- SDG Agenda
- SDG & SSE Comparison
- Specific SDG references
- Case study of Malaysian Forestry community project reflecting on SSE & SDG
- ASEC & Grassroots Agenda (2017 – 2019)

Conclusion

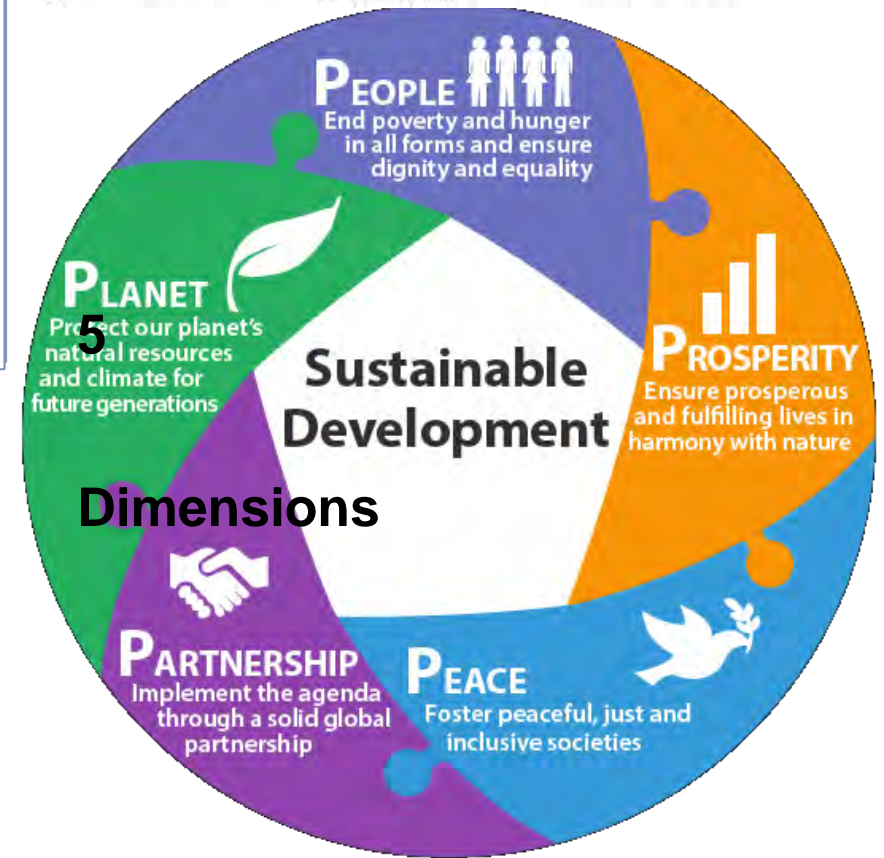
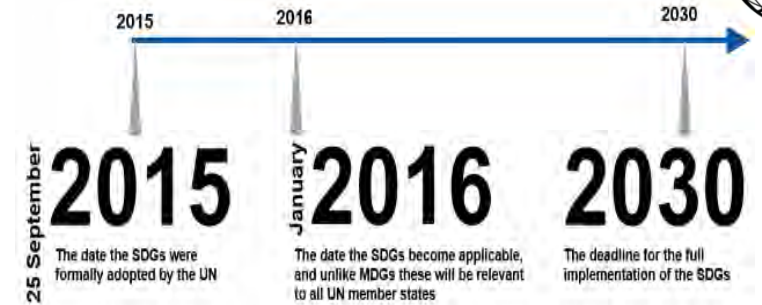
UNITED NATIONS & GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS



ASEC SSE Online ACADEMY (TALK 4 : SDG & SSE [1])



- UN 2030 Agenda – Sept 25, 2015
- *“Leaving no one behind”*
- SDGs contain the 3 dimensions of sustainable development : economic, social & environment
- The agenda now is a focus not just on development concerns but also human rights and environment.
- Partnership: Public, Private sector & civil society



SDGs & SSE – Conceptual Reflections

SDGs provide a unique opportunity to integrate five dimensions of development of SDGs namely:-

- **People** – human development including personal freedoms
- **Prosperity** – wealth creation, economic growth & equitable distribution

SDGs & SSE – Conceptual Reflections

- **Planet-** environment -sustainable & responsible use of resources
- **Peace-** community solidarity, inter ethnic & religious harmony, justice & human rights
- **Partnership-** governance, accountability, cooperation among sectors



SSE provides the platform to realise this potential at the community level in an integrated way:-

- **Governance:** SSE governance structure is to be participatory and accountable to the people. **Local communities** as the grassroots are in direct control of the enterprise and directly benefiting from it.
- **Edifying Values:** SSE fosters **value transformation** such as appreciation of diversity, respect of human dignity, self respect & fundamental human rights

SDGs & SSE – Conceptual Reflections

- **Profits:** SSE creates a more just and equitable share of the resources especially **wealth distribution** context of **wealth creation**.
- **Social :** People are at the heart of development. This must be holistic & inclusive. It must be multi-dimensional (health, education, housing, employment, social security etc)
- **Planate:** SSE has greater appreciation of the **environment** & appreciation of inter-generational sustainability

COMPARISON OF SDG & SSE

SDG PRINCIPLES

- People (Social, development)
- Planate (Environment)
- Profits (Business, Economy)
- Peace
- Partnership

SSE DIMENSIONS

- Governance
- Ethical Values
- Profits (Business, Economy)
- Planate (Environment)
- People (Social, development)

Economic Pillar



Environmental Pillar



Social Pillar



SDG 16 Promote Peaceful & inclusive societies for sustainable development



SDG 16.b

Promote & enforce non-discriminatory laws & policies for sustainable development

SDG 10:3

Eliminate discriminatory laws, policies & practices.

Promote appropriate legislation, policies & action



SDG 16

Promote Peaceful & inclusive societies
for sustainable development



- SDG 16: 1 Free from fear & violence. Ex: 'feel safe walking alone'
- SDG 16: 3 Access to justice & conflict resolution mechanisms for all
- SDG 16:6 Build effective, accountable & inclusive institutions at all levels
- SDG 16: 7 Responsive, inclusive, participatory & representative decision-making at all levels

There can be no sustainable development without peace & no peace without sustainable development



SDGS & STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



- Participation is key in SDGs of all stakeholders, all people including the CSOs & grassroots communities
- Accountability to our citizens

SDG 17: 16 & 17

MULTI STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

- Global partnerships
- “Encourage & promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experiences & resourcing strategies of partnerships” (SDG 17: 17)

SDG 16

INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

- SDG 16: 6 Effective, accountable & transparent institutions at all levels
- SDG 16:7 Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- SDG 16:10 Public access to information & protect fundamental freedoms

Other Refer on Partnership in SDGs

- **SDG 5.5** Ref to women – “Full & effective participation & equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic & public life”
- **SDG 6 b** Participation of local communities in improving water & sanitation management
- **SDG 11: 3** Context of inclusive urban cities with direct participation with specific indicator on cities having direct participation of CSOs in urban planning & management – democratically

CASE STUDY

Community Forestry Projects in Malaysia: People participation in implementing the SDGs

SDG & COMMUNITY FORESTRY

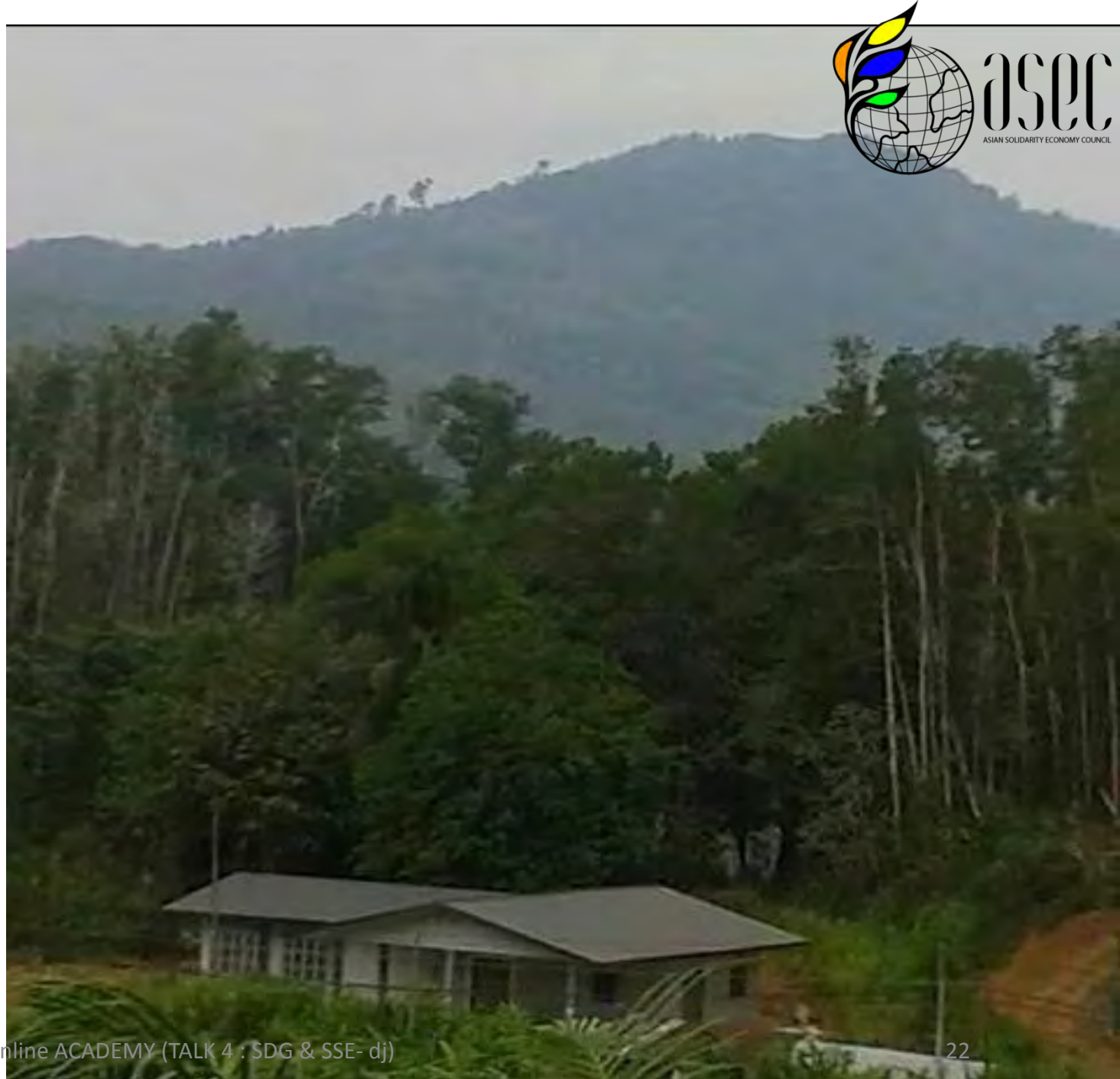
- A focus on community forestry & sustainable forest management
- Case study from Malaysia
- Community closely connected with the land
- Rights of indigenous people
- Rights of community forest users
- Values of inclusive democracy, gender balance & social justice
- Issues of conservation- biodiversity, water sources, sustainable tourism etc
- Focus on developing livelihoods & generating opportunities
- **Relevance of SDGs** such as –SDG 10 on inequality & discrimination; SDG 15 sustainable use of forest; SDG 16 Peace & justice & SDG 17 on partnerships

MALAYSIA: Sabah - Location



GUMANTONG HILL

- This is in Rungus land near Kudat, Sabah, East Malaysia
- Rungus Natives – indigenous community
- 590 hectares of the forest on the hill
- Height, 255 m (837 ft)
- Around this hill are 13 villages.
- About 3,000 people
- 13 villages between 40 (Kg Minikoding) to 200 houses (kg Tinangol)



LAND : IDENTITY & CONTESTATION

- These natives living on the land but no land titles
- Their land was first gazetted as Forest Reserve in 2007 but people did not know
- People protested & made representation
- De-gazetted in 2012 just before the 2013 General Elections
- Government gave the land to the people as a heritage, community land



Power of people
movement- made a
collective demand
for their land.
Exercised their
democratic rights



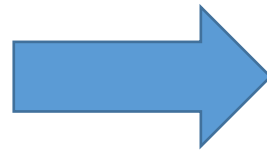
COMMUNITY BASED CONSERVATION



- The native people have a strong affinity to the mountain, forest and their lands.
- The 13 villages set up a heritage committee and they try to conserve the forest as well as seek to generate income for the common good.
- No one can enter the forest except through one of the 13 villages.
- Conservation a major task :
Protection of the water sources
- Effective community projects
- Gender in balance in leadership

POVERTY, A MAJOR CONCERN

- Poverty & low income is a major issues among this community
- Areas such as Pitas in this region is noted to be one of the poorest districts
- Among the various geographical locations Sabah has the highest poverty rates.
- Villages undertake community based socio-economic development projects



POTENTIAL OF MICRO BUSINESS

- Villages undertake community based socio-economic development projects - income generation for the common good is a key strategy
- Micro & small business development has tremendous potential using the land and agricultural resources among the poor



SIX MICO BUSINESS

(Details in paper)

- The natives from different villages introduced six forms of micro business
- Each village took one priority business & made it a village project
- Government thrust- one village one project
- Run individually (production) by each family (production) but collective marketing
- Mico business complements their agriculture work
- Nature Walks
- Birds nest – Swiftlet & income generating
- Gong making
- Bees & Honey
- Beads making
- Eco-tourism & Home stay program

Nature Walks

- Regular guided walks up the hill is organised for a fee by local youths. Educational aspects on nature



Birds nest – Swiftlet & income generating -

- Its nest is made of solidified saliva and is used to make bird's nest soup.
- Sustainability of this economic project rest on conservation of the forest



Village economy

Gong making



Bees & Honey



Beads making



Eco-tourism & Home stay program



Review of Community -micro Business & SSE

FIVE CORE PRINCIPLES

- People
 - Profits/prosperity
 - Planate/
environment
 - Governance
 - Values
- Income generation for the common good.
 - Tremendous potential of using land & agricultural resources among the poor
 - Six business complement each in the supply change effect
 - Strong interconnections between people development, economy & environment
 - Strong conversation element
 - Natives taking ownership of the forest & land
 - Strong inter community cooperation among the natives (Paul Porodong)

Issue & Challenges

- Commodification of Rungus cultural traditions as tourism brand promoting ethic & cultural tourism (Prof Ong Puay Lin)
- Ground level women actively involved & backbone of the business But in leadership male dominated
- Access to capital to enlarge the micro business
- Capacity building issues
- A more quantifiable analysis is required as a follow up study





Lessons from Case study

- Collective ownership as heritage – enhanced stewardship of forest & resources
- Local natives can be seen as an asset & partners in conservation & income generation
- Cultural belief & practice has restrained natives on encroaching water catchment areas
- Policy makers must their partnership with natives on land & natural resources



ASEC & Grassroots Agenda

2017, 2018 & 2019

*Sharing stories
from the ground*

ASEAN People Forum : Nov 2017 : Manila



 **ASEC**
ASEAN Socio-Economic Council

POLICY FORUM
Policy coherence for SDGs, SSE & ASEAN 2025 Agenda

November 12 & 13, 2017.
University of the Philippines (U.P.),
Quezon city, Metro Manila,
Philippines

Organised by
ASEC / Ripess Asia

At ASEAN People Forum Nov 2018: Singapore

EXPLORING GRASSROOTS STORIES

Malaysia
Thailand
Indonesia
Philippines



ASEC at APPSDF 2019

March 26, 2019
UNESCAP
Bangkok



Theme:
Grassroots
empowering
themselves to
ensure 'no one
is left behind':
Lessons from
four countries



ASEC
Revitalising
Rural
Economy.

Yogyakarta
Nov 2019



SDGs & SSE – Grassroots Examples

- We can draw significance and synergies from SSE-SDG micro experiences for macro policy formulation.
- SSE community/solidarity based initiatives can drive an integrated approach to SDG implementation.



[ASEC SSE Academy] Session 4 : Linking SSE to SDGs by Datuk Dr Denison Jayasooria

<https://youtu.be/0lbrCds3smA>



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