



Futuro del Trabajo: Buenas Prácticas de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular (CSST) en Economía Social y Solidaria

ACADEMÍA DE ECONOMÍA SOCIAL Y SOLIDARIA:
“LA ECONOMÍA SOCIAL EN EL FUTURO DEL TRABAJO”
14 – 18 DE OCTUBRE DE 2019
MADRID, ESPAÑA



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First published 2019

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English edition

ISBN: 978-92-2-134019-5 (print)
978-92-2-134020-1 (web pdf)

Spanish edition

ISBN: 978-92-2-134021-8 (print)
978-92-2-134022-5 (web pdf)

ILO Cataloguing in Publication Data

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Agradecimientos

Se agradece la contribución para la elaboración de esta publicación y para la organización de la “Academia de Economía Social y Solidaria: La economía social en el futuro del trabajo” a: Anita Amorim, Duncan Chando, Erika Valdebenito, Fernanda Teixeira, Fernando Baptista, Hoang-Viet Tran, Juliana Maziero Castro, Linda Deelen, María José Mallo y Rie Vejs-Kjeldgaard. Agradecimientos especiales a los participantes de la Academia y autores de los artículos presentados en esta publicación.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the contribution for the preparation of this publication and organization of the “Academy of Social and Solidarity Economy: The social economy in the future of the work” to: Anita Amorim, Erika Valdebenito, Duncan Chando, Fernanda Teixeira, Fernando Baptista , Hoang-Viet Tran, Juliana Maziero Castro, Linda Deelen, María José Mallo and Rie Vejs-Kjeldgaard. Special thanks to the Academy participants and authors of the articles presented in this publication.

Contenido

Este documento es parte de Futuro del Trabajo: Buenas Prácticas de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular (CSST) en Economía Social y Solidaria.

Prefacio

La Economía Social y Solidaria (ESS) se refiere a organizaciones y empresas que se basan en principios de solidaridad y participación y que producen bienes y servicios mientras persiguen objetivos tanto económicos como sociales. La ESS desempeña un papel cada vez más importante en nuestras economías y sociedades, al proporcionar empleo, protección social y otros beneficios sociales y económicos. Debido a sus características distintivas, ventajas comparativas, su gobernanza democrática y su gestión autónoma, las empresas y organizaciones sociales reciben el apoyo de un número cada vez mayor de Estados, especialmente las economías emergentes. Según las Naciones Unidas, la economía social representa el 7% del empleo y el PIB mundial. El Informe 2015 del Director General de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) "El futuro del trabajo que queremos: un diálogo global" indica que, dada la tendencia demográfica actual, a cada año 40 millones de personas ingresarán al mercado laboral y que hasta el 2030, 600 millones de nuevos empleos deberán ser creados. Es probable que muchos de estos trabajos estén en la ESS.

El concepto de ESS abarca las cuatro dimensiones de la Agenda de Trabajo Decente de la OIT. Ayuda a cubrir las necesidades de los miembros que han sido ignorados o abordados inadecuadamente por el sector privado o público, creando una sociedad fuerte, sostenible, próspera e inclusiva. La cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular (CSST), basada en el principio de solidaridad, fortalece la ESS al compartir conocimientos, experiencias y buenas prácticas entre países sobre el tema y apoya el desarrollo de capacidades, la transferencia de tecnología y la movilización de recurso.

La OIT enfatizó su compromiso con la promoción de la cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular a través de sus documentos estratégicos "[Cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular: El camino a seguir](#)" en 2012 y "[Cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular de la OIT y trabajo decente: desarrollos recientes y pasos futuros](#)" en 2018. La integración de nuevos socios y la mejora de la cooperación entre países del Sur se encuentran entre los objetivos clave incluidos en esta estrategia, basados en el principio de solidaridad. La OIT reconoce que la cooperación entre iguales tiene un enorme potencial para aumentar el impacto de las iniciativas de desarrollo en el mundo del trabajo, incluso a través de la ESS.

Teniendo en cuenta la relevancia del intercambio de conocimientos para la cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular, se consideró esencial dar mayor visibilidad a las iniciativas escalables y replicables a través de un compendio de buenas prácticas que accesible en línea. Esta colección de 54 Buenas Prácticas se centra en soluciones que ilustran las buenas prácticas de CSST para promover el trabajo decente en la economía social. Su objetivo es ampliar la comprensión de la cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular a nivel mundial y regional proporcionando una base sólida para el debate, pero no es exhaustiva. El potencial de las prácticas basadas en resultados presentadas en esta colección para ayudar a los gobiernos y los interlocutores sociales a desarrollar y adaptar iniciativas para enfrentar

los desafíos relacionados con el empleo que se avecinan es inmenso. Esta publicación pretende inspirar nuevas iniciativas para avanzar en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y contribuir a la discusión en la Academia de Economía Social y Solidaria: La economía social en el futuro del trabajo realizada en Madrid, España del 14-18 de octubre, 2019.

Departamento de Alianzas y Apoyo a los Programas Exteriores (PARDEV) de la OIT y Empresa, Microfinanza y Desarrollo Local (EMDL) del Centro Internacional de Formación de la OIT

Preface

The social and solidarity economy (SSE) refers to organisations and enterprises that are based on principles of solidarity and participation and that produce goods and services while pursuing both economic and social aims. SSE plays an increasingly significant role in our economies and societies, by providing employment, social protection as well as others social and economic benefits. Because of their distinctive features and comparative advantages, among others their democratic governance and autonomous management, the social enterprises and organisations are being supported an increasing number of States, especially emerging economies. According to the United Nations, the Social Economy represents 7% of employment and world GDP. The 2015 Report of the Director General of the International Labour Organization (ILO) “The future of work we want: A global dialogue” indicates that, given the current demographic trend, every year 40 million more people will enter the labour market and that 600 million new jobs will have to be created by 2030. These jobs are likely to be addressed by the SSE.

The concept of SSE cuts across all four dimensions of the ILO’s Decent Work Agenda. It helps to cover the needs of members which have been ignored or inadequately addressed by the private or public sector, creating a strong, sustainable, prosperous and inclusive society. South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC), based on the principle of solidarity and non-conditionality, can be regarded as an SSE compatible approach for sharing knowledge, experience and good practices, and for supporting capacity development, technology transfer, as well as resource mobilization.

The ILO emphasised its commitment to the promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation through its strategy “[South-South and triangular cooperation: The way forward](#)” in 2012 and its 2018 summary “[ILO South–South and triangular cooperation and decent work: Recent developments and future steps](#)”. The integration of new partners and the enhancement of cooperation between countries of the South are among the key goals included in this strategy, based on the principle of solidarity and non-conditionality. The ILO recognises that cooperation between equals has enormous potential to scale up the impact of development initiatives in the world of work, including through SSE.

Bearing in mind the central knowledge sharing dimension of South-South and triangular cooperation, it was deemed essential to give greater visibility to scalable and replicable initiatives through a good practices compendium that was accessible on-line. This Collection of 54 Good Practices focuses on solutions that illustrate SSTC good practices to promote decent work in social economy. It is aimed at expanding understanding of South-South and triangular cooperation at the global and regional level by providing a sound basis for discussion, but it is not exhaustive. The potential of the results-based practices presented in this collection to help governments and social partners develop and adapt initiatives to face the employment-related challenges that lie ahead is

immense. This publication is intended to inspire further initiatives to advance the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, and contribute to the discussion at the Academy of Social and Solidarity Economy: The Social Economy in the Future of Work in Madrid, Spain from October 14-18, 2019.

Department of Partnerships and Field Support (PARDEV) – ILO and Enterprise, Microfinance and Local Development Programme – International Training Centre of the ILO

Introducción

La OIT ha sido pionera en la promoción de la Economía Social y Solidaria. La propia Constitución de la OIT establece que "la paz universal y duradera solo puede establecerse si se basa en la justicia social". La OIT ha estado involucrada en la promoción de la economía social desde su creación y el concepto de ESS es una parte integral de muchas iniciativas y programas de la OIT, como los programas de promoción del ecoturismo y del comercio justo, el apoyo a minorías indígenas, proyectos de desarrollo económico local, empleos verdes y empresas sostenibles. La OIT ha desarrollado durante décadas una amplia experiencia en ESS y desarrolló un conjunto integral de estrategias y herramientas para servir a las personas en su búsqueda de justicia social a través del trabajo decente.

En los últimos años, la OIT ha promovido el intercambio de conocimientos regionales e interregionales en la ESS y la creación de redes mundiales a través de sus iniciativas de fortalecimiento de capacidades y de cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular. Entre estos esfuerzos, la "Academia de la OIT sobre Economía Social y Solidaria" surgió como un catalizador de iniciativas innovadoras para apoyar a la ESS.

En colaboración con el Centro Internacional de Formación de la OIT (CIF), se lanzó un programa de creación de capacidad de alto nivel, siguiendo el programa propuesto por la Conferencia Tripartita de la OIT sobre Economía Social celebrada en Johannesburgo en octubre de 2009. La primera edición de la Academia ESS tuvo lugar en Turín, Italia (2010), seguido por Montreal, Canadá (2011), Agadir, Marruecos (2013), Campinas, Brasil (2014), Johannesburgo, Sudáfrica (2015) y Puebla, México (2016), San José, Costa Rica (2016), Seúl, Corea (2017), Luxemburgo, Luxemburgo (2017) y Turín, Italia (2019).

La Academia ESS 2019 es coorganizada por la OIT, en asociación con el Ministerio de Trabajo, Migración y Seguridad Social de España, y con la Confederación Empresarial Española de la Economía Social, CEPES, un actor clave en el proceso español de institucionalización de la ESS. En esta edición, el foco de la academia es el rol de la economía social en el futuro del trabajo.

Esta colección de Buenas Prácticas es parte de la Academia ESS 2019. Está dirigida a agencias de la ONU, gobiernos, trabajadores, empleadores y la sociedad civil y tiene como finalidad incentivar el aprendizaje entre pares a través de la presentación de soluciones del Sur que han demostrado su eficacia en la promoción del trabajo decente en la ESS. Esta es una compilación de la contribución de los participantes de la Academia y editada por la Unidad de Alianzas Emergentes y Especiales (ESPU) del Departamento de Alianzas y Apoyo a los Programas Exteriores (PARDEV).

Introduction

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has been a pioneer in the promotion of the Social and Social and Solidarity Economy. The ILO constitution itself states that *"universal and lasting peace can only be established if it is based on social justice"*. The ILO has been involved in the promotion of the social economy since its establishment and the concept of SSE is an integral part of many ILO initiatives and programmes, such as labour-intensive programmes, the promotion of eco-tourism and fair trade, support to indigenous minorities, local economic development projects, ILO/AIDS, green jobs and, more broadly, sustainable enterprises and the social protection floor. The ILO has developed over decades an extensive expertise in SSE and developed a comprehensive set of strategies and tools for serving people in their quest of social justice through Decent Work.

In recent years, the ILO has been promoting regional and interregional knowledge sharing in SSE and building global networks, through its capacity-building and South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives. Among these efforts, the *"ILO Academy on Social and Solidarity Economy"* emerged as a catalyst for innovative initiatives to support the SSE.

In collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO, a high-level capacity-building program was launched, following the program proposed by the ILO Tripartite Conference on Social Economy held in Johannesburg in October 2009. The first edition of the SSE Academy took place in Turin, Italy (2010), followed in 2011 Montreal (Canada), in 2013 Agadir (Morocco), in 2014 Campinas (Brazil), in 2015 Johannesburg (South Africa) and Puebla (Mexico), in 2016 San José (Costa Rica), in 2017 Seoul (Korea) and Luxembourg (Luxembourg), Turin in 2019 (Italy).

The SSE Academy 2019 is co-organised by the ILO, in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security of Spain, and with the Spanish Business Confederation of the Social Economy, CEPES, and a key player in the Spanish institutionalization process of the SSE. This Academy focuses on the Social Economy in the Future of Work.

This Good Practices Collection is part of the SSE Academy 2019. It is targeted at UN agencies, governments, workers, employers, and civil society to help them learn from initiatives based on Southern solutions that have proven effective in promoting decent work in SSE. This is a compilation of contribution from the Academy's participants, collected and edited by the Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit (ESPU) of the ILO Department of Partnerships and Field Support (PARDEV).

PART IIB: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER APPLICANTS

Future of Work, Skill Development and SSTC: Reflections from Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme¹ (by Sumit Kumar Maji)	
Objective(s)	In the context of the knowledge economy, skill formation amongst the youth is quintessential as skill deficit does not only make the youth unemployable but it also acts as one of the major impediments in the process of growth and expansion of the economy (Eichengreen and Gupta, 2011 ²). The World of Work is in transformational phase. Rapid technological development vis-a-vis automation, on one hand destructs many jobs while on the other hand it also create new set of job opportunities ³ (ILO, 2017 ⁴). The Future of Work can be full of more and better job opportunities for all provided right policies are in place (OECD, 2019 ⁵). Therefore, such advancements in technological environment are making skill development more important (Okada, 2012 ⁶). Following the importance in the context of Future of Work, the development of skill has been recognized as one of the indispensable <i>Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-4.4⁷)</i> by the global community. In this direction the role played by the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) in the sphere of promoting skill development in the spirit of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) keeping in mind the principles of <i>Social and Solidarity Economy⁸</i> can never be undermined.
Cooperation between institutions and countries to achieve the objective (s)	Following the South-South Cooperation Principle, the Government of India launched Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme in 1964 to improve the social and economic conditions of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Although initially it was a bilateral programme, in recent time ITEC activities are also associated with Association of South East Asian Nations, Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation, Mekong-Ganga Cooperation, African Union, Afro-Asian Rural

¹Author Details: Dr. Sumit Kumar Maji, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, The University of Burdwan, West Bengal, India.

²Eichengreen, B., & Gupta, P. (2011). *The service sector as India's road to economic growth* (No. w16757). National Bureau of Economic Research. Retrieved from <https://www.nber.org/papers/w16757.pdf>

³Rapid technological advancements create labour market polarization. It is believed that there will be loss of routine, monotonous, mechanical and repetitive jobs due to automation. However, automation will not affect jobs where human elements (creativity, innovation, imagination etc.) are more important (ILO, 2017).

⁴ILO (2017). *Global Employment Trends for Youth 2017: Paths to a better working future*. Retrieved from https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_598669.pdf

⁵OECD (2019), *OECD Employment Outlook 2019: The Future of Work*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9ee00155-en>.

⁶Okada, A. (2012). Skills development for youth in India: Challenges and opportunities. *Journal of International Cooperation in Education*, 15(2), 169-193.

⁷Increasing “the number of youth and adult who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship”.

⁸Due to the growing inequality, failure of the market, State and institutions forced the policy makers to search for an alternative system which will be free from distortion, exploitation and restrictions. The answer to this lies in the idea of ‘Social and Solidarity Economy’ (SSE) which is based on the solidarity principles. Naturally SSE is a dependable, credible and alternative form of economic systems which puts ‘people’ and ‘planet’ at the first place unlike in a neo liberal capitalist economic systems.

	Development Organization, Pan African Parliament, Caribbean Community, World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and Indian Ocean Rim - Association for Regional Cooperation and India-Africa Forum Summit. Such linkages with multilateral organizations (especially WTO and UNECA) make ITEC programme a true ambassador for SSTC good practice.
Effectiveness of the methodological approach	ITEC training programme includes traditional courses on accounts, audit, banking and finance, agriculture, food and fertilizer, basic IT, education, engineering and technology, English language, government function, health and yoga, human resource development and planning, irrigation and water resources, telecommunication, management and leadership, media and journalism, petroleum and hydrocarbon, power, , project management, quality management, rural development and poverty alleviation, SME, sustainable development and south-south cooperation, textile, tourism, trade and international market, urban planning, women empowerment. On the other hand, under ITEC programme, some specialized courses such as Proficiency cum Professional Development Course for Teachers From The Republic of Mali, Special Training Program on Cyber Security for the Officers of Palestine Preventive Security Department, Special Training Programme for Nepal Officials, Customize Course on Customs Intelligence for Palestinian Customs Officers are also designed and provided at the requirement of the ITEC partner countries.
Innovation of South-South practice.	Under ITEC programme training is provided on the modern-day state of the art and highly demanded domains such as cyber technology, geo-informatics, nanotechnology, remote sensing, virtual reality, environment, climate change renewable and alternate energy sources and health and yoga etc which makes this initiative innovative. In the light of technological advancement happening at a rapid pace and future of work the ITEC courses on big data and artificial intelligence makes these training programme innovative, impactful and sustainable. Country specific specially designed demand-based courses make this initiative novel.
Elements the make good practice sustainable	Availability of wide ranges learning domain and the hundreds of courses within those domains from the premier institutions in India provides unique opportunity to the civilian of the ITEC partner countries to develop their skill which also makes this initiative unique, innovative and sustainable. Demand driven country specific customized training programmes are sustainable in nature as these training programmes directly improve the development strategies of the partner countries (Tuhin, 2016). State of the art training keeping in mind industry demand makes this initiative enduring in nature.
Adaptability	Such kind of initiative is highly replicable in the prelude of other countries in the global south in close cooperation with the multilateral organizations and countries from global north. Tuhin (2016) observed that like ITEC, there are similar kind of programme existing in Malaysia (Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme ⁹) and Thailand (Thailand International Cooperation Agency ¹⁰). In fact, Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) was officially launched on 7 September 1980 at the 2nd Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi, India. In replication of ITEC, different training programme, advisory service and technical assistance are provided under MTCP towards the

⁹<http://mtcp.kln.gov.my/about-mtcp>

¹⁰<http://www.tica.thaigov.net/main/en/organize/60701-History.html>

	<p>commitment of South-South Cooperation of Malaysia. More than 33000 participants across 144 MTCP partner countries have been benefited from the various courses offered under MTCP. In similar line Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) was set up in 2004 by the Royal Thai Government to promote South-South and North-South-South Cooperation. In addition to training activities, it also carries out many other activities like in line with ITEC. The establishment of MTCP in 1980 and TICA in 2004 clearly exhibits the successful replicability of the ITEC programme by countries in global south having alike socio-economic and political set up.</p>
Results	<p>Amongst the various objectives of ITEC, the role played by it and its sister organization Africa-specific corollary Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa initiative in imparting training among the youth for skill development is worth mentioning. McCormick (2008)¹¹ noted that approximately 3,400 foreign trainees benefited from ITEC programme during 2004-2005 which rose to 8115 during 2013-14¹². The success of these programmes in skill and capacity building can be gauged from the fact that ITEC itself is engaged in imparting training of students from 161 countries through its 48 training institutes in India and more than 10,000 scholarships were offered under the ITEC and SCAAP project in 2015. The impact of such training on the growth and development of African manufacturing sector is very significant (McCormick, 2008). For a long period of time experts in the fields of health, agriculture, engineering, teaching, accounts, small-scale industry and legislative drafting visits the ITEC partner countries for providing training at their request and such collaboration had made significant contribution in the socio-economic development of the partner countries (Chaturvedi, 2016¹³). Another evidence of the successful impact of ITEC training is solar technology training for semi-literate and illiterate grandmothers from the least developed countries by Barefoot College, Tilonia, Rajasthan. During 2008-2013, over 300 women were trained and 20,000 houses have been solar electrified by these women in 160 villages across the globe (UNDP, 2016¹⁴). The alumni list of ITEC is very rich indeed and includes Government officials, diplomats, academicians, entrepreneurs etc which also speaks of the success of ITEC initiative (Tuhin, 2016¹⁵).</p>
Contacts	<p>Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India: https://www.itecgoi.in/index.php Development Partnership Administration, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Jawahar Lal Nehru Bhawan, 23-D, Janpath, New Delhi-110011, India E-mail: help@itecgoi.in; Phone: +91-49015438</p>


11McCormick, D. (2008). China & India as Africa's new donors: The impact of aid on development. *Review of African political economy*, 35(115), 73-92.

12<http://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=106786>

13Chaturvedi, S. (2016). The development compact: A theoretical construct for South-South cooperation. *International Studies*, 53(1), 15-43.

14UNDP (2016). Advancing South-South cooperation in education and skills development: lessons from the field. http://dspace.jgu.edu.in:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10739/1004/11872%20-%20Advancing%20South-South%20Cooperation%20in%20Education_08_Web%20Version%281%29.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=n

15Tuhin, K. (2016). India's development cooperation through capacity building. In *India's Approach to Development Cooperation* (pp. 65-80). Routledge.

<p>Materials and photo</p>	 <p>The image shows the 17th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) icon, 'Quality Education'. It is a circular graphic with 17 colored segments, each containing a number and a symbol representing a different goal. The central segment is red and features a white book icon, with the text '4 QUALITY EDUCATION' written above it.</p>	 <p>The logo for ITEC (International Technical Education Centre) features a stylized green tree with a brown trunk, set against a blue globe. The tree is enclosed within a circular frame with green leaves extending from the sides. Below the frame, the acronym 'ITEC' is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font.</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>ITEC programme is entirely financed by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and presently there are 161 partner ITEC countries in association with 17 multilateral organizations. The activities under ITEC includes civilian and defence training, feasibility studies, consultancy services, deputation of Indian experts abroad, study tours, donations of equipment and aid for disaster relief.</p>	