



Achieving Climate Change Actions & SDGs through Social Economy towards more Inclusive, Safe, Resilient, and Sustainable City

GLOBAL SOCIAL ECONOMY FORUM

Laurence Kwark (Secretary General)

Email: lkwark@gsef-net.org

Phone: +82 (0) 2 352 4208

www.gsef-net.org

▷ THE PART OF PPT SLIDES ARE FROM THE PRESENTATIONS (2015, 2016) BY URBAN REGENERATION HEADQUARTERS OF SEOUL METROPOLITAN GOV. AND TOAD HOUSING INC (2016).

The Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE): Key concepts

- What: Social and solidarity economy enterprises and organizations
- Who (actors): Cooperatives; Mutual benefit societies; Associations, Foundations, non-profits and social enterprises: NGOs;
- What they do: Produce goods, services and knowledge (with both economic and social aims)
- Guided by: Principles, values and practices, anchored in participation, democracy, solidarity and commitment to the environment

Goal of the SSE:

- **equality and fairness in the provision of basic needs** of individuals and communities (jobs, food, housing, clothes, education and social services),
- **safety of life, development of local economy, economic inclusion, social and environmental protection, reduction of ecological footprint**

Why SE important to achieve Sustainable and resilient societies?

- Sustainable and resilient societies are fundamental for realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Building sustainable and resilient societies is central to eliminating poverty, augmenting shared prosperity and leaving no one behind;
- It must be pursued by focusing on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in an integrated manner.

Why SE to achieve Sustainable and resilient societies ?

- Respond to current challenges and opportunities for advancing sustainability and resilience at the local level, aiming at building the resilience of the poor in vulnerable situations and reducing their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
- Concrete actions being taken in support of sustainable and resilient societies by local actors, as well as by stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels
- A new development paradigm is emerging as the limits of traditional economic strategies become evident

Definition of resilience

- Resilience is considered as a multifaceted concept
- As the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover positively, efficiently and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks, while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning and without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and well-being for all.
- Resilience is reflected in a range of targets of the SDGs (Target 1.5, Target 13.1, etc.)

Key drivers of risk in urban and rural communities

1. Climate change (Extreme weather events droughts)
 - Pose significant risks of disruption to economies and the lives of billions of people. The last 3 years were confirmed as the three warmest years on record, and climate-related impacts on development are already being observed in many countries, increasing risks to ecosystems, economies and human well-being
 - Increase the problems of acute food insecurity and malnutrition compounded by natural hazards
 - Result the forced or involuntary migration of people.

Key drivers of risk in urban and rural communities

2. Poverty and inequality

- Current projections for consumption growth and population growth suggest that there may be around 650 million people living in extreme poverty in 2030.
- Estimates show that 78 % of the extremely poor were living in rural environments as of 2010.
- Global unemployment levels are expected to remain high in the short term, at around 5.8 % in 2017, or slightly more than 201 million people (ILO) while employment creation remains stagnant in many countries

Key drivers of risk in urban and rural communities

- Job creation alone is insufficient; it is also essential that job quality be addressed. The global labour market has seen only weak progress in addressing the risk of “working poverty”, or living under the poverty line despite employment.
- Almost 780 million people are working but not earning enough to lift themselves and their families above a \$2 per day threshold, and large disparities persist across groups, including for women and young people

Poverty is exacerbated dominant trends in rising inequalities.

- Pervasive inequalities remain, hindering poverty eradication and increasing polarization within societies. Growing inequality is detrimental to efforts to expand opportunities and enable social mobility, with a view to promoting economic growth.
- Inequalities undermine social cohesion and can increase political and social tensions within countries, raising the risk of instability or conflict.
- Concern regarding the share of income and wealth controlled by the richest.

Why SE to achieve inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable City?

- In the face of increasingly complex development challenges at all levels, the ability of societies to prevent and respond effectively to change will be essential for making progress on the achievement of the SDGs.
- Urban and rural communities are at the front line of implementing the SDGs, and overcoming obstacles at the local level is a fundamental and urgent requirement.
- Building capacities on inclusive approaches at the national & local levels in the areas of prevention and recovery supports sustainable and resilient societies.

Why SE to achieve inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable City?

- The SE is :
- an economic force producing goods and services and contributing to wealth creation
- a social movement working to transform our development model in favor of a more inclusive and democratic economy
- a movement of civil society working in partnership with government and the private sector
- The SE includes a wide variety of enterprises and organizations that produce goods and services with the expressed goal of maximizing environmental, social or cultural impact

Comparative advantages of the Social Economy:

- Capacity to identify emerging needs (environment, personal services, culture, social services)
- Capacity to respond to aspirations (youth, indigenous, social movements)
- Durability: higher survival rate than traditional SME
- Financial and social return on investment
- Wealth redistribution embedded in the process of wealth creation

Comparative advantages of the Social Economy:

- Capacity to combine public, private and non-market (voluntary) resources
- Builds social cohesion
- Mobilizes untapped entrepreneurial capacities within communities and social movements
- Rooted in communities and contributes to local development
- Act based on people's needs and aspirations guided by democratic and Human Rights based values

The SE : Major contributions to economic recovery

- Job creation
- Creation of new services (environmental friendly)
- Urban revitalization
- Rural development
- Social integration
- Sustainable development
- Formalization of the informal economy
- local ownership and capacities as priorities for building sustainability and resilience
- Emerging as a global movement

The Case of Seoul : How the SE contribute to meet needs of people

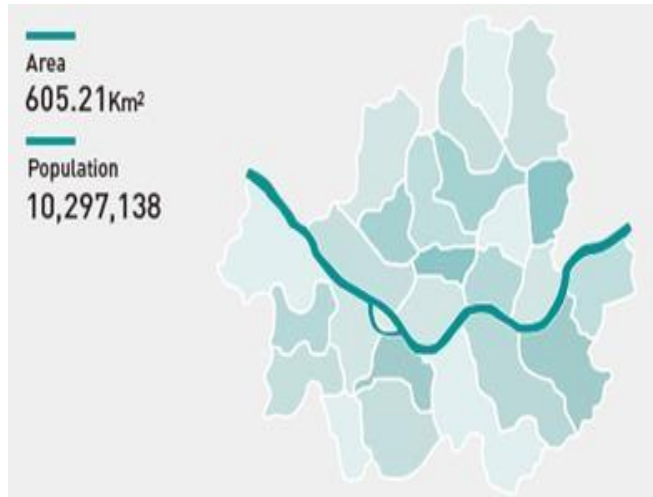
- Public policies to promote SE in order to respond to the most urgent needs and concerns of citizens (creation of employment, housing and quality of social services) within the framework of SDGs
- Recently implemented series of policies encouraging the growth of the social economy resonate with some of the SDGs (SDG 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17).

The impact of the SE in Seoul achieving the city's "localized" SDGs

- Contribution of the SE to Seoul's GRDP: 0.5 %
- Employment generation: 19,800 (6.9 % of all new jobs 283,104) created in 2016 – SDG 1, 5, 8, 10
- Providing Health/Care Services: 70% of users & 55.7% of employees are "vulnerable groups" - SDG 1, 3, 5, 8, 10 covering 10 % of ordinary people
- Contribution to Safer, Cleaner & Green Solar Energy production: 12% (26.5GWh) - SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and SDG 13 (climate action)
- Social return on investment: krw 1 = krw 12.9 & 31.0

Social Economy of Seoul : fast and sustainable growth (in 2017, 519 SE, 2926 C, 103 CE)

Basic info on Seoul



Administration: 25 self-governing gu (boroughs), 424 dong (neighborhood unit)

- Average gu-size: Area 24.2Km², Population 413,980
- Average dong-size: Area 1,43Km², Population 24,285



433

Social enterprises



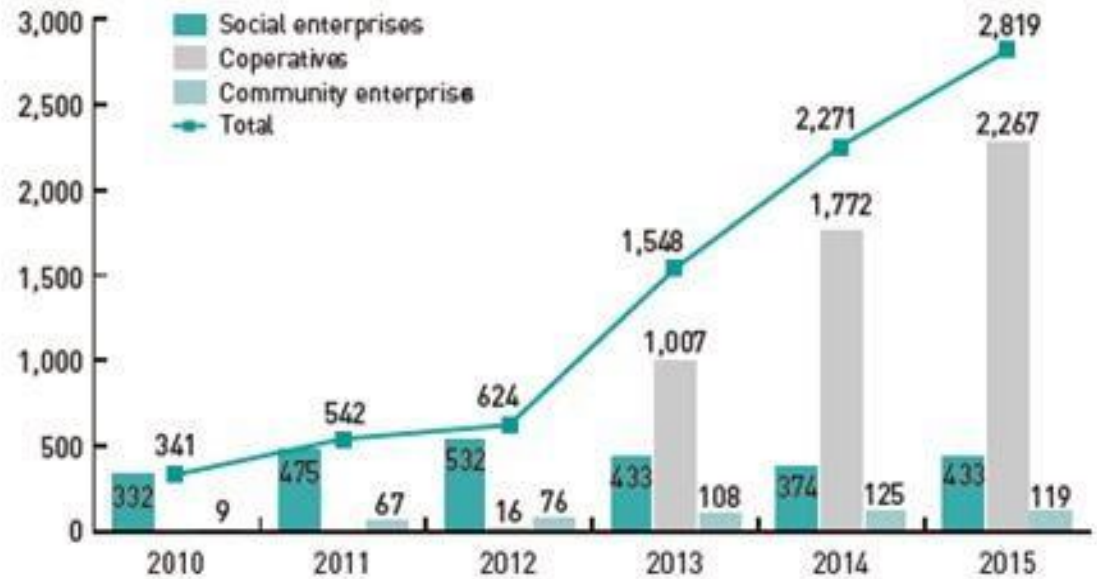
2,267

Cooperatives



119

Community enterprises

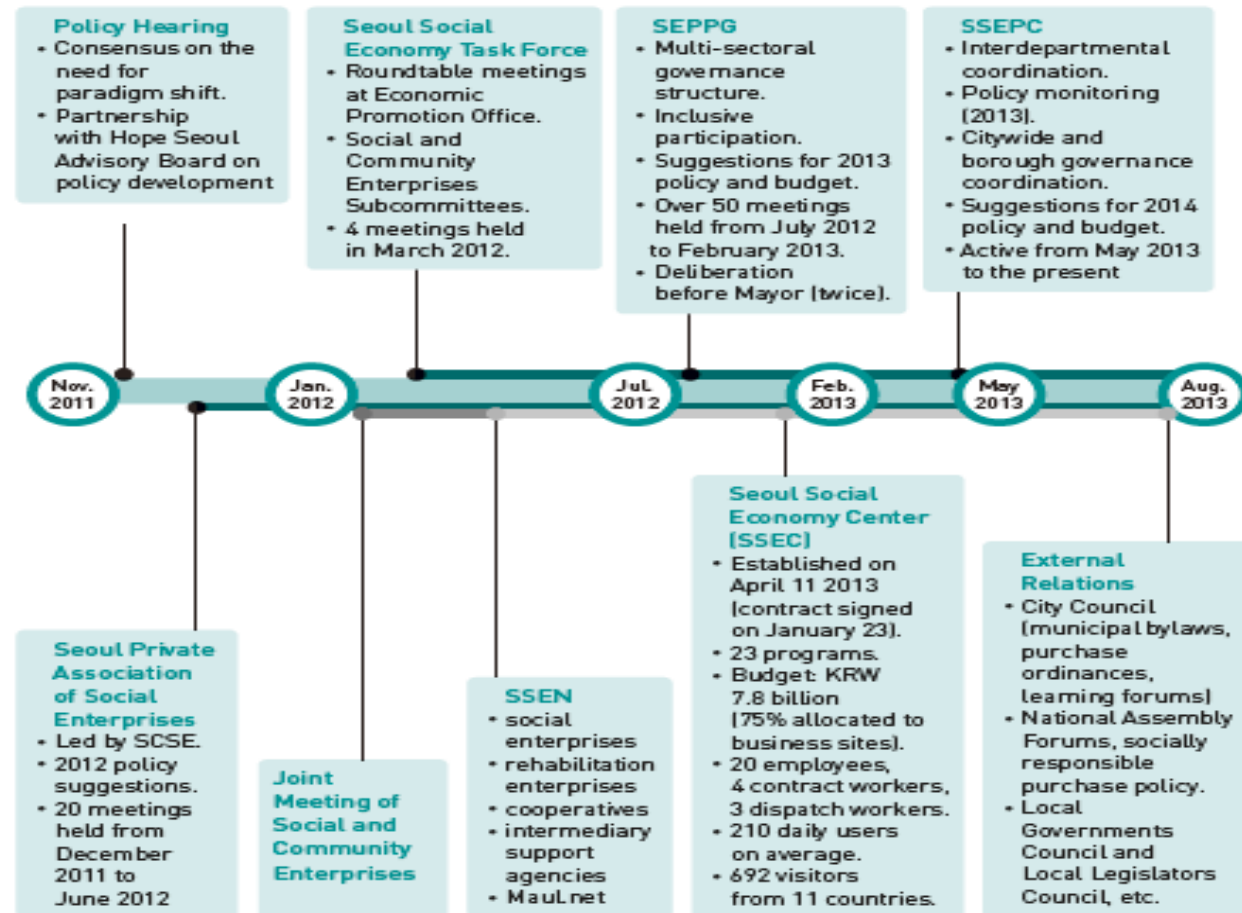


| Annual Growth of the Social Economy in Seoul |

The quality of life in human settlements (SDG Goals 10 & 11)

Establishing multi-sectoral partnership with the active citizenship associated with SE was a key to promote participatory governance system that are essential for community renewal and inclusive development in all urban districts of Seoul.

[Figure 3] Formation of the multi-sectoral partnership on the Seoul social economy



GLOBAL SOCIAL ECONOMY FORUM (GSEF) ?

- The international network of Local Governments and Social & Solidarity Economy Organizations to promote SSE initiated by the Seoul city in 2014.

Projects

- Capacity Building and Training
- Knowledge Exchange
- SSE Research and Publication
- Regional Policy Dialogue Platform
- International Advocacy
- GSEF Bi-annual Forum

Meetings

2014 in Seoul; 2016 in Montreal; 2018 in Bilbao

GSEF's Activity Objectives:

- **To promote sustainable partnership between Local Governments and SSE organizations for the harmonious development of economy (market, public and social economy) for sustainable ecosystem of SSE,**
- **To share good experiences of SSE entities around the world based on the cooperation of national & local public organizations, SSE actors & communities involved**
- **To integrate decent work into many problems**
- **To achieve fair growth, participatory democracy and sustainable development.**



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**
감사합니다!

GLOBAL SOCIAL ECONOMY FORUM

Laurence Kwark (Secretary General)

Email: lkwark@gsef-net.org

www.gsef-net.org