

#RIPESS around the world

How SSE initiatives concretely contribute to achieving the SDGs

in the post-Covid context

RIPESS networks
and their
national &
grassroots
members

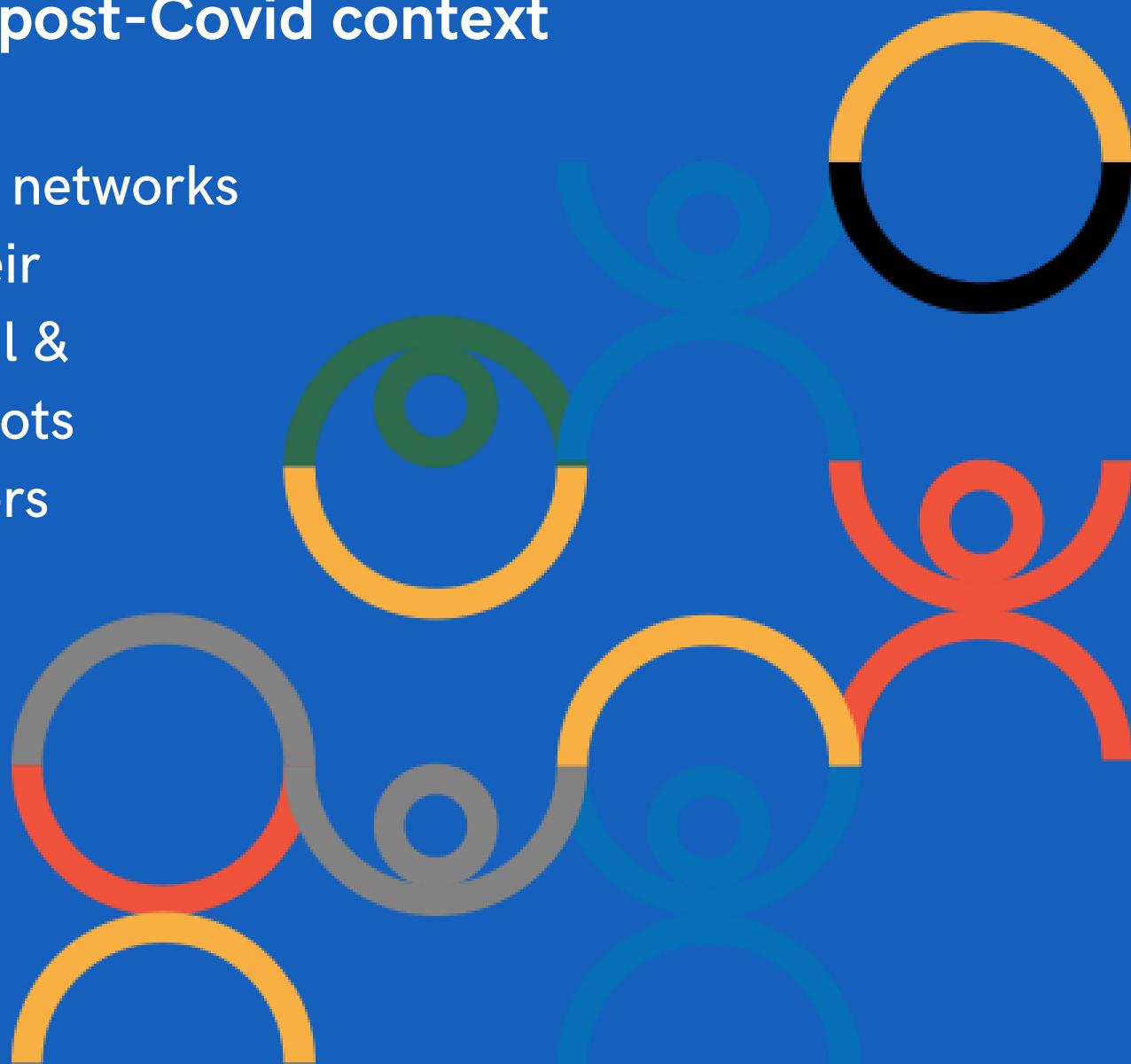


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RIPESS, building solutions for tomorrow for the past 25 years



In September 2015, UN Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, composed of 17 Goals that are an urgent call for the mobilization of all countries in a global partnership.

To this effect, Social Solidarity Economy offers a central reference framework for implementing sustainable development and plays a key role in the design of public policies for Economic Development that benefit one and all.

Social Solidarity Economy is undoubtedly a privileged way to achieve sustainable development, as SSE actors are already active in most sectors covered by the SDGs.

In this line, the new RIPESS Strategic Plan 2021-2023 aims to contribute to an alternative post-Covid development model focused on the SSE. RIPESS, thanks to the impact of the local action of its members, contributes to the achievement of the SDGs, in confluence with other global networks and organizations, and with the institutions of the United Nations.

In this document, we showcase some of the local initiatives anchored in intrinsically inclusive community practices, based on communities, and encouraging citizens' participatory practice, that members of RIPESS networks are undertaking to achieve the SDGs through the SSE.

Our roots are local, our impact is global.

Message from our joint coordination

RIPESSE participated in the RIO+20 meeting in 2012 when the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) process was launched. From 2012 to 2015, we advocated for the inclusion of Social Solidarity Economy (SSE) in the SDGs by showing how SSE can provide an inclusive way forward towards their implementation. The SDGs themselves, adopted in September 2015, are not based on SSE; far from it. In many cases, the wording of the sub-paragraphs merely reflects a “greening” of the current neoliberal paradigm. Be this as it may, they can be considered as an opportunity for systemic change. The current multiple crises (health, economic, financial, environmental, climate, housing...) are all inter-related, as are the SDGs. And the multiple examples of the excellent work done by SSE entities around the world to address them needs far greater recognition. These examples now need to be elevated and SSE policy mainstreamed at all levels.

The United Nations Inter-Agency Taskforce on SSE (UNTFSSE) was created in 2013; and from then onwards, we extensively collaborated with and participated in elaborating publications and policies for the inclusion of SSE in the SDGs.

The 2014 Position paper Social and Solidarity Economy and the Challenges of Sustainable Development as well as the 2016 statement Realizing the 2030 Agenda through Social and Solidarity Economy both clearly identify the potential of SSE within 69 out of 169 paragraphs of the 17 SDGs.

There is often greater recognition of the strengths of SSE at local level. This is quite understandable, as this is the level at which grassroots social movements such as RIPESSE members, address these multiple issues. Local governments also often support SSE more at this level than at national or regional levels, as they clearly see the benefits and the way in which SSE helps to overcome the multiple challenges people are now facing.

Yet this is not enough. A growing number of states now have framework legislation. This still needs to be further strengthened. And the process of Voluntary National Reviews during the annual High-Level Political Forum on the SDGs that takes place every July in New York now need to include SSE to show the path forward.

We have collectively already come a long way since Rio+20. But the challenges have also increased. So too has the growing global awareness of SSE and how it can help us to meet these challenges. The global crises are also an opportunity for real and profound change.

This document helps to highlight some of the many examples that exist around the world. We hope you find it inspirational, and that you will join us in our collective work to move towards a world of greater social, environmental and economic justice, where all human rights are respected and implemented through the deep paradigm change towards Social Solidarity Economy.



Judith Hitchman, RIPESS Joint coordinator and ex-President of Urgenci, Ireland



Shigeru Tanaka,
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coordinator, Japan



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Achieving the SDGs through SSE

RIPESS proposals for achieving the SDGs through a comprehensive approach based on an equitable distribution of wealth and universal access to the commons are organised along four axes:

- Build the transition towards a Just, Social and Solidarity Economy
- Adopt a human rights-based approach for development
- Ensure civil society participation and transparency
- Develop indicators to measure poverty, inequality and development



Examples of RIPESS grassroots members around the world



Also see socioeco SSE mapping: http://www.socioeco.org/solutions-onuodd_en.html

SDG 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



SDG 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



Current situation

Following the United Nations, the COVID-19 pandemic is set to increase the number of poor in 2020 by between 119 and 124 million people, causing extreme poverty rate to rise for the first time in a generation, from 8.4% in 2019 to 9.5% in 2020 based on nowcasts. Eight out of 10 'new poor' are in middle-income countries. It is projected that around 600 million people will still live in extreme poverty by 2030.

**Organisation name: Women Coalition for Agenda 2030
WOCA 2030**

National SSE Network: RESSCAM - Cameroun



WOCA 2030's main mission is to support women's associations working to achieve one of the SDGs.

The Far North of Cameroon is a desert region with a fragile ecosystem where the population is generally exposed to poverty and hunger, to which has been added the security crisis due to Boko-Haram. The Covid-19 health crisis has further weakened this region and aggravated the poverty of the population. In this difficult situation, women, because of their family and social responsibilities, pay the heaviest price.

In the town of Kaélé, WOCA 2030 accompanies a group of about 50 women who produce onions, garlic, cotton and groundnuts. The association's contribution consists of providing quality materials and monitoring their production by agricultural technicians.

SDG 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



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Current situation

Current estimates show that nearly 690 million people are hungry, up by 10 million people in one year.

The world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030. If recent trends continue, the number of people affected by hunger would surpass 840 million by 2030.

**Organisation name: Baladre
National SSE Network: RIPESS EUROPE - SPAIN**



Baladre is an organization that fights social exclusion; food sovereignty is one of its most important areas of work.

In this case, it implies the principles of social justice, community management and sovereignty applied to food.

Baladre uses the model of Community Supported Agriculture, which assumes that food producers and eaters associate and take responsibility for their food, collectivizing production and assuming co-responsibility for the tasks necessary to feed themselves.

In 2021, Baladre published the book "What do people who eat junk food eat?". This book serves as working material for raising awareness.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, Baladre's work has increased as the demand has been greater, but the community's network that existed previously has enabled it to respond to the challenges that have arisen through self-organisation and mutual support.

SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



Current situation

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, progress had been made in many health areas, including improving maternal and children health and reducing communicable diseases, albeit not fast enough to meet the targets by 2030. Unintentional poisonings were responsible for more than 84,000 deaths in 2019.

Organisation name: Insertech
National SSE Network: Le Chantier, Canada



Insertech Angus is a non-profit insertion enterprise that trains unemployed young adults, while giving a second life to the computer equipment collected from companies and organizations. It also collaborates with the Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Solidarity to ensure the successful socio-professional integration of young people.

Insertech is guided by the principle of eco-responsibility, which defines a behavior or an activity that respects the environment including the social and economic universe of its surroundings.

Insertech promotes reusing, it avoids sending technical waste to developing countries where it represents a health risk for the local population.

Also, internally it has health and safety procedures that ensure the good health of its workers.

SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



Current situation

Data from before the pandemic for 76 mostly low- and middle-income countries and territories covering the period 2012–2020 indicate that 7 in 10 children who are 3 and 4 years of age are on track developmentally, with no significant differences between the sexes.

Organisation name: APDES

National SSE Network: RIPESS Europe - Portugal



Since 2018, APDES and its European partners have been promoting the integration of Social Solidarity Economy - its values, guiding principles and methodologies - in the Training of Trainers.

With co-funding from the European Union's Erasmus+ program, the SSEVET2 - Strengthening VET Trainers' Competences and Skills project has contributed to innovation in vocational training programs, aiming at people's civic and professional development by integrating alternative socio-economic models in their ideas and attitudes.

This action stems from a first project aimed at introducing SSE into initial vocational training programs for young people, where 3 training modules have been developed:

- Training Module 01 – SSE Values and Principles
- Training Module 02 – Democratic Management in the SSE
- Training Module 03 – Ethical and Solidarity Finance and Resources

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



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5 GENDER EQUALITY



Current situation

Women have played a critical role in the response to the pandemic as front-line health workers, caregivers, and managers, and leaders of the response and recovery efforts. However, they remain underrepresented in critical leadership positions, and their rights and priorities are often not explicitly addressed in those efforts.

Organisation name: WeiberWirtschafts, Berlin

National SSE Network: TechNet/Technologie-Netzwerk Berlin, Germany



Weiberwirtschaft, Berlin is a cooperative of women whose purpose is not to make a profit, but to "improve the starting conditions for women's businesses and projects by providing commercial space in a business incubator, to create and secure jobs for women, and to empower women in economic, social and cultural areas. Every woman is welcome in the co-operative.

A widely noticed example of an ecologically reconstructed and run business center with space for offices, studios, workshops, shops, restaurants, lofts, and flats - earns revenue only from letting commercial spaces:

- 1.750 women from Germany and beyond are members
- 65 women-run companies and nonprofit organizations
- Restaurant and café with inexpensive lunch
- Kindergarten for 10 months to 6 year-olds at a guaranteed low cost for every mother who rents a room.

SDG 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



SDG 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



Current situation

Between 2000 and 2020, the global population using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services increased by 2 billion and 2.4 billion, respectively. Despite the progress, one in three people worldwide still lack basic handwashing facilities, leaving them especially vulnerable to the COVID-19 virus.

Organisation name: Plataforma de Economía Solidaria de Guatemala-PECOSOL

National SSE Network: PECOSOL GT - Guatemala



PECOSOL works mainly with small-scale and subsistence farmers in the departments of Petén, Quetzaltenango, and San Marcos.

The majority of producers are young people under 35 years of age, indigenous and with a high percentage of women, who harvest tomatoes, honey and chocolate organically.

They do not only contribute to the resilience of soil, water, forest, and biodiversity, but by reducing the use of chemicals in production they also reduce water pollution.

The sustainable use of forest products and services also avoids the alteration of the water cycle, helping to maintain water flow and quality.

SDG 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL



SDG 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Current situation

Global access to electricity increased from 83 percent in 2010 to 90 percent in 2019, with an increase in average annual electrification of 0.876 percentage points. The global access deficit decreased from 1.22 billion in 2010 to 759 million in 2019. Despite the significant effort made, there may still be as many as 660 million people without access worldwide in 2030.

**Organisation name: PolisPlan
National SSE Network: NENA, Australia**



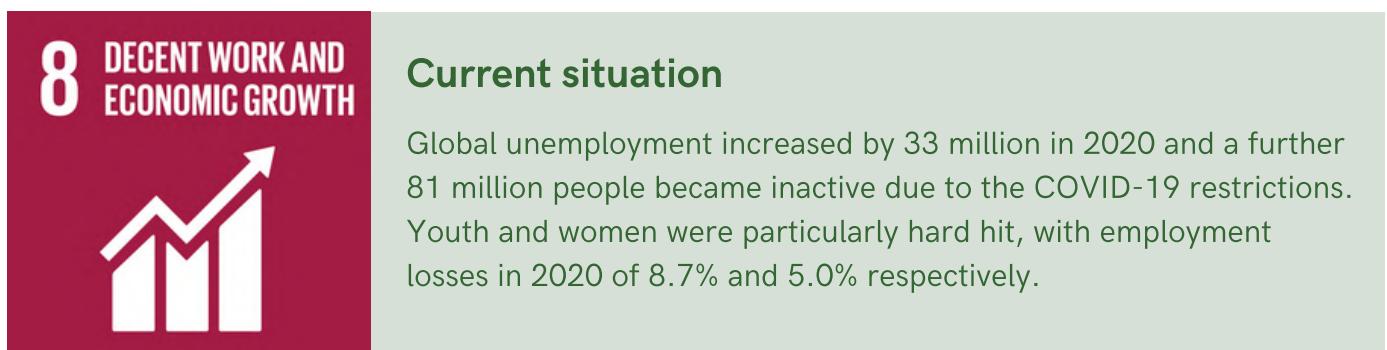
PolisPlan is a mobile town planning consultancy developing a network of high-tech, regenerative villages that strive towards self-sufficiency and zero waste within their bioregion. Each village will house a diverse community of up to 200 people and will integrate affordable co-working and co-living spaces with water and energy micro-grids and a regenerative agricultural system. Designed using the principles of a Circular Economy, they provide an alternative housing model for regional Australia. PolisPlan works with communities, local government, developers, and research institutions to implement this new model for land development in local government planning schemes.

Circular Economy Villages provide residents with their basic needs (water, food, energy and shelter) while lowering living costs, promoting innovation and supporting start-up businesses. As well as promoting clean energy (SDG 7), the development model also advances SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and SDG12 (sustainable production and consumption patterns).

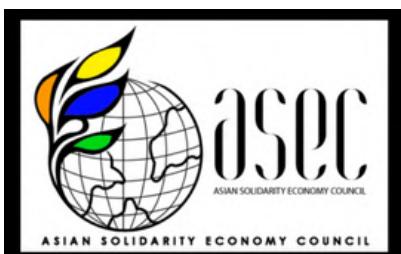
SDG 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT FOR ALL



SDG 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT FOR ALL



Organisation name: Yayasan Kajian Pembangunan Masyarakat
National SSE Network: ASEC - Malaysia

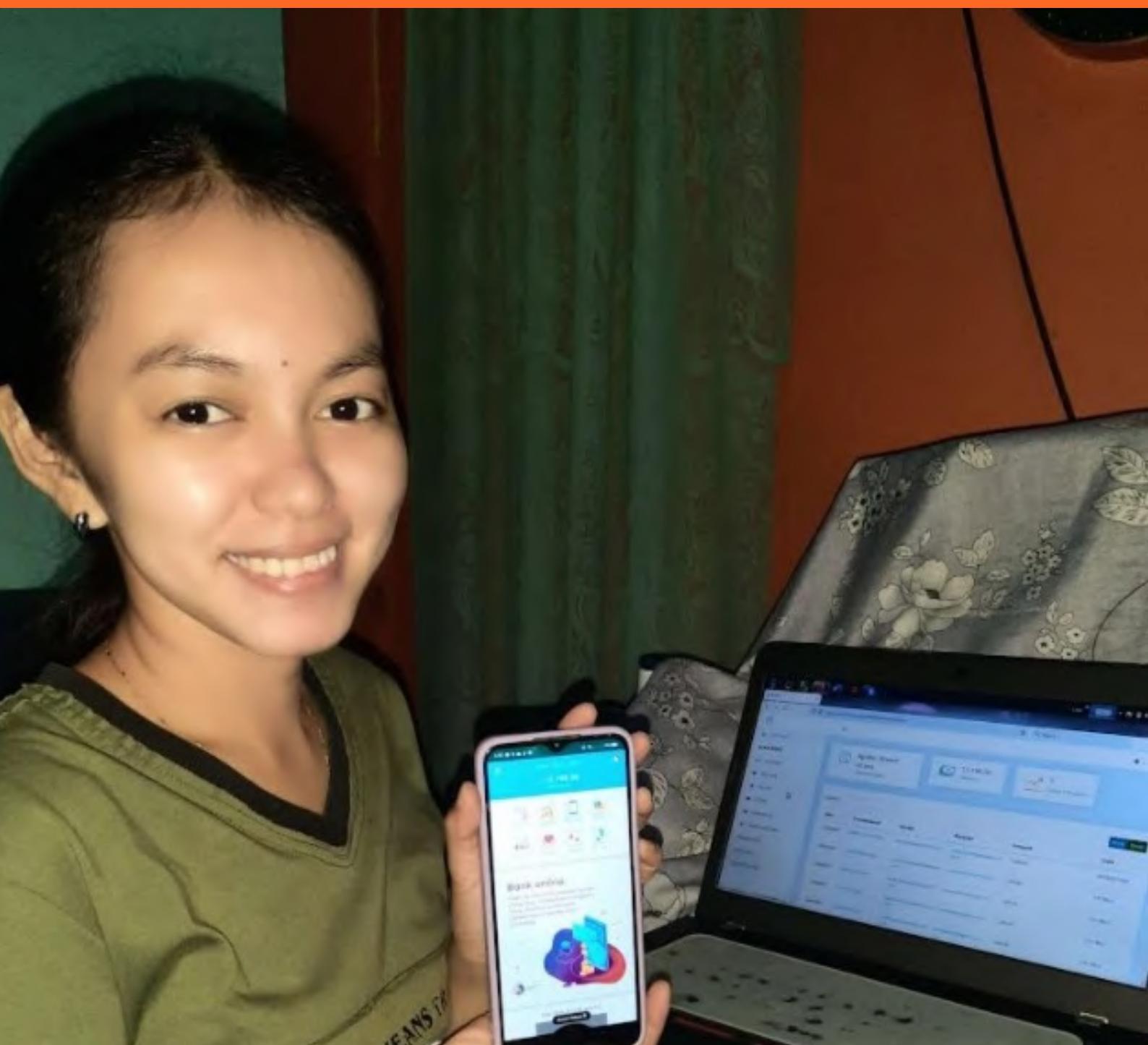


YKPM empowers and accompanies the Orang Asli community in Pahang in order to adopt an economic model of shared and inclusive prosperity that reflects their values, respects human rights and marks a beginning of their journey to restore their environment.

Farming skills' upgrade increases production both in volume and varieties. Since the beginning of their collaboration with YKPM, the Orang Asli's income rises from USD125 to USD500 which improves their nutrition and also their household and farm equipment.

Additionally, with the increased participation of the Orang Asli community, the area where this model is practiced, also increased, leading the pathway towards the inclusion of workers in the informal sector into the formal economy and guaranteeing their social protection.

SDG 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION



SDG 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Current situation

The proportion of global GDP invested in research and development rose at a satisfactory pace, from 1.61 percent in 2010 to 1.73 percent in 2018. However, countries and territories in most of the developing regions fell short of the world average, some spend less than 1 percent of GDP on research and development.

Organisation name: ASKI group of companies

National SSE Network: ASEC - Philippines



ASKI was founded in 1986 and has delivered services in micro-financial to more than 100 thousand unbanked people accompanied by empowerment to increase their incomes. After over 30 years in the development field, ASKI has achieved great milestones and overcome serious challenges on its journey. ASKI implemented a mobile digital wallet named ACASH. During the COVID-19 outbreak, it became popular around the world. This resulted in increased usage and massive growth.

Since it was launched in March 2021, ACASH has had 5,361 transactions amounting to USD 96,000 as of August 31, 2021.

The mobile digital wallet helps ASKI networks to expand their own networks by helping each other to meet their payment needs without physical contact.

SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES



SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Current situation

According to the United Nations, the pandemic is exacerbating existing inequalities and is projected to push them back a full 10 years on their SDG objectives. Globally, refugees reached the highest absolute number on record in 2020, even during strict COVID-19 mobility restrictions.

The World Economic Outlook estimates that COVID-19 increases the average Gini index by more than 6%.

Organisation name: Coopérative Danisanji

National SSE Network: RENAPESS - Mali



الشبكة الأفريقية لللاقتصاد الاجتماعي والتضامني
Réseau Africain de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire
African Network of Social and Solidarity Economy
RAESS



DANISANJI is a solidarity finance institution that provides ethical financing, aiming for the financial inclusion of vulnerable populations, to promote and to accelerate the economic empowerment of women and young people.

The goal is to fight against inequalities in access to basic social services and facilities and to strengthen their place and role in the local development process, in line with the SDGs. It operates in the microfinance sector through:

- mobilizing local savings for local development;
- the distribution of solidarity credit for women;
- financial inclusion

SDG 11: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



SDG 11: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Current situation

Data on a sample of 911 cities from 114 countries and territories indicate that the share of the urban area allocated to streets and open public spaces averaged only about 16 percent globally in 2020, well below the allocation recommended by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) of 30 percent for streets and an additional 10 to 15 percent for open public spaces.

Organisation name: Seoul Metropolitan Government, in collaboration with members of the Seoul Social Economy Network

National SSE Network: GSEF - Republic of Korea



서울특별시 사회적경제지원센터
SEOUL SOCIAL ECONOMY CENTER



Since 2019, Seoul Metropolitan Government, through its network of social economy centers located in each of the city's districts, has been running the 'Dolbom' program, an integrated community care services system. This project has been playing a critical role in addressing social issues affecting the elderly in the wake of the Covid-19 crisis.

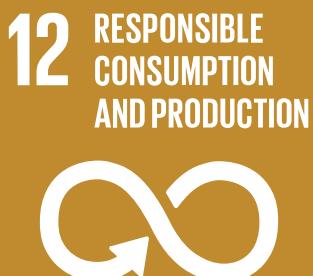
Through this program, social economy organizations are taking the lead in providing the elderly with home & daily care services. This integrated system allows each of these organizations or community groups to not only directly support the elderly throughout the city but also to work in synergy with other SSE organizations and authorities to ensure that the needs of local communities are met.

The 'Dolbom' program contributes to making Seoul an inclusive city by allowing the elderly to stay in their neighborhoods and live healthy and comfortable lives, instead of spending their old age in hospitals or retirement homes.

SDG 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



SDG 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



Current situation

According to the UN, the global population could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030 and to 9.7 billion in 2050. It means that if our societies do not adopt more sustainable lifestyles, we would need the equivalent of almost three planets to provide the natural resources needed to sustain our current consumption manners.

Organisation name: The Union of Baoré Tradition d'Epargne et de Crédit (UBTEC)/Naam

National SSE Network: INAISE - Burkina Faso



INAISE



UBTEC / Naam offers financial and non-financial products and services adapted to the needs of the populations on the national territory, primarily to the rural sector in order to contribute to their economic and social well-being. UBTEC's headquarters are located in Ouahigouya and much of its activity is located in the Sahelian zone, in the northern region of Burkina Faso. UBTEC has more than 225,000 members spread across 5 regions of Burkina Faso.

Since 2016, UBTEC has been working with SIDI (another member of INAISE) to establish a better knowledge and promote sustainable agricultural or agroecological practices.

UBTEC intervenes by financing profitable agroecological farming practices and by participating in the dissemination of the most up-to-date knowledge on useful investments, enrichment of good farming practices through particular monitoring of agroecological crops and by setting up training courses and exchanging experiences upstream and downstream of its credit activity.

SDG 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS



SDG 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Current situation

According to the United Nations, climate change puts the achievement of many SDGs at risk. In order to limit warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels as called for in the Paris Agreement, global efforts would need to reach net zero CO₂ emissions globally around 2050.

Organisation name: Renewable Energy Worcester (RENEW)

National SSE Network: US SEN - United States of America



Renewable Energy Worcester is a Community Energy Cooperative run by Co-op Power members in Worcester County, MA to organize and advance the goals of energy justice and community resilience.

RENEW was formed in 2016 following a successful community energy forum that brought residents from three different language communities into the conversation about where energy comes from and why it matters and introduced participants to local initiatives for a clean energy system.

RENEW centers energy on democracy in its outreach and community engagement. It strives to develop projects that will bring energy independence to its community while providing living-wage jobs to community residents.

In its first solar project, RENEW focused on nonprofit and low-income residents in collaboration with Resonant Energy and Co-op Power.

SDG 14: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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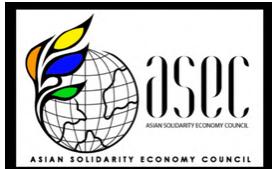


Current situation

Improved regulation, together with effective monitoring and surveillance, has proved successful in restoring overfished stocks to biologically sustainable levels. However, the adoption of such measures has generally been slow, in many developing countries in particular.

Organisation name: Coalition of Municipal Fisherfolk Associations of Zamboanga Sibugay (COMFAS)

National SSE Network: ASEC- Philippines



The Coalition of Municipal Fisherfolk Associations (COMFAS) was formed by fishers' organizations to tackle illegalities and degradation of natural resources. COMFAS works closely with the Xavier Agriculture Extension Service Foundation Inc. and mobilizes support from the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, AsiaDHRAA and local governments for its coastal conservation mangrove reforestation activities.

COMFAS has successfully rehabilitated 15,000 out of 40,000 hectares of denuded mangrove areas in the province. The rehabilitated mangroves serve as a significant carbon sink—i.e., they help capture the CO₂ in the atmosphere that brings about global warming.

The mangroves also protect the coastal areas against storm surges from annual typhoons, they serve as breeding grounds of fish and other aquatic animals, they are currently being developed as eco-tourism sites. The COMFAS initiative has also contributed to the re-establishment of a climate of peace in the province.

SDG 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION & HALT AND RESERVE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS



SDG 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND RESERVE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

15

LIFE
ON LAND



Current situation

The proportion of forest area fell from 31.9 per cent of total land area in 2000 to 31.2 per cent in 2020, representing a net loss of almost 100 million hectares of the world's forests. From 2000 to 2020, forest area increased in Asia, Europe and Northern America, but decreased significantly in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa.

Organisation name: Chiloé Agro-ecological Producers' Work Cooperative and the Indigenous Community Coipomó
National SSE Network: National Union of Family Farming UNAF/Network of Chilean Wallmapu Territorial Economies - Chile



unaf



The National Union of Family Farming (UNAF) was created with the aim of looking after small and medium-sized Chilean producers, remaining faithful to the principles of respect for others and for the land.

Coipomó Indigenous Community is an indigenous organisation that is part of the territory of the archipelago of Chiloé, specifically in the Coipomó sector in the commune of Ancud. The community's objectives include the rescue and uplifting of the Huilliche / Williche culture, based on the link with the elements that make up their environment and daily life.

In practice, they combine ancestral knowledge and modern technologies for the preservation of biodiversity, as today they promote a reappropriation and multiplication of crops and uses of medicinal herbs typical of the culture that defines them.

SDG 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



SDG 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Current situation

The world is still a long way off from achieving the goal of peaceful, just and inclusive societies. Millions of people are still living in fragile and conflict-affected States. The COVID-19 has exposed inequalities and has tested, weakened and even led to shattered rights and protection systems in some countries.

Organisation name: RIPESS

Continental SSE networks: RAESS Africa & RIPESS LAC Latin America & Caribbean



RIPESS promotes participatory governance of institutions, national and local governments, as well as of global multi-actor platforms. We advocate for the involvement of SSE networks from the local to the global levels, ensuring their participation in the decision-making processes at different levels.

This is why RIPESS is implementing the project "Advocacy for the promotion of SSE as a strategy to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs) in post-Covid-19 context" project, amongst other actions, funded by the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation.

This project ensures the link between global and local actions. It also seeks to promote a dialogue between SSE networks and governments, formulating proposals to foster SSE development highlighting and sharing good practices among SSE networks, especially in Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

SDG 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



SDG 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Current situation

The Covid-19 crisis displayed weaknesses of our current economic and political systems. As pointed out by UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, "there has been a \$5 trillion surge in the wealth of the world's richest in the past year". Moreover, just 10 countries across the world account for around 75 percent of global vaccinations.

Organisation name: RIPESS & UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (UNTSSE)



Inter-Agency Task Force on
Social and Solidarity Economy

Since 2013, RIPESS, together with other main international SSE networks, have observer status in the working group of the UNTSSE.

In the post-pandemic world, the challenge we are facing is not how to build back pre-Covid socioeconomic structures, but rather how to build an alternative model of development, driven by the needs of all peoples and communities around the world, and the protection of our planet.

In order to respond to this challenge, the members of the UNTSSE are raising the visibility of the Social Solidarity Economy as a viable pathway toward a sustainable recovery, through the production of reports and briefs, organization of events and conferences, and creation of partnerships and dialogues with governmental and civil society entities.

In 2020, the UNTSSE established a joint initiative with Socioeco, an international and multilingual virtual library on SSE established by RIPESS, to create an online archive on SSE laws that exist in different countries in the world.

Contributions

This document was developed in the framework of the project "Advocacy for the promotion of SSE as a strategy to achieve sustainable development (SDGs) in post-Covid-19 context", financed by the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation.



riпess

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solutions for
tomorrow for the past
25 years**

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