



Intercontinental network for the promotion
of social solidarity economy

www.riposs.org

info@riposs.org



BUILDING FAIRER ECONOMIES
ROOTED IN SOLIDARITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND TERRITORIAL ACTION.

Discussion of the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General
on the Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 79/213
and Ministerial Dialogue of the Group of Friends of the SSE.

ADVANCING THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY



SEPTEMBER 2026
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK



RIPESS AS A GLOBAL ACTOR FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 79/213

RIPESS – the Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Social Solidarity Economy (SSE) – is a global platform connecting continental networks across Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania.

Through these networks, RIPESS connects thousands of cooperatives, associations, mutuals, community initiatives and social enterprises that place people and the planet above profit.

This territorial anchoring provides RIPESS with grounded knowledge of local realities and legitimacy to engage in policy dialogue at UN, regional and national levels. Since 2013, RIPESS has participated as an observer in the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE (UNTFSSSE) and is a member of its Technical Working Group on Access to Finance.

This document synthesises key developments since July 2024 across policy, advocacy, capacity building, and multilateral engagement.

With the support of:



**Generalitat
de Catalunya**



**Agència Catalana
de Cooperació
al Desenvolupament**

FAIRER ECONOMIES BASED ON HUMAN RIGHTS,
DECENT WORK AND SOLIDARITY.

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2024

Evidence of Implementation of Resolution 79/213

2.1

Historic Recognition of SSE in FfD4 – The Sevilla Commitment (2025)

RIPESS played a central role in securing explicit recognition of SSE in the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4), held in Seville in July 2025. This marks the first time SSE appears in a global financing-for-development outcome.

Key articles include:

- Article 21: support for MSMEs, cooperatives and SSE.
- Article 32(h): access to tailored financial and non-financial assistance.
- Article 30(b): support for public development banks to finance national priorities, including SSE strategies.

This recognition provides a new normative basis for integrating SSE into national development strategies and international financing frameworks.

2.2

Colombia–RIPESS International Cooperation Agreement (2026): A Replicable Model

The agreement between Colombia's Administrative Department for Social Prosperity (DPS) and RIPESS is the most advanced formal partnership between a Member State and an international SSE network to date. It brings together knowledge management, dialogue, exchange of experiences, policy inputs and institutional coordination – demonstrating how a Member State can operationalise Resolution 79/213 through structured cooperation with SSE networks.

2.3

ASEAN SDG–SSE Community Roadmap (2026–2030)

Launched at the ASEAN Peoples' Forum in May 2025, the Roadmap establishes SSE as a vehicle for SDG localisation across Southeast Asia, with 5 strategic goals and 31 measurable targets.

It includes:

- Multi-stakeholder collaboration platforms.
- Integration of digital and AI tools for SSE organisations.
- Alignment with UN SSE agendas and Resolution 79/213.

This is a leading example of regional translation of global SSE commitments.

2.4

RIPESS LAC Diploma Programme (2024–2025)

The Diploma in SSE organised by RIPESS LAC, with participation from CEPAL and universities, trained more than 1,000 participants across two editions.

This programme is a scalable model for certified SSE training aligned with Resolution 79/213's calls for capacity-building and knowledge-sharing.

2.5 Integration of SSE in Global Policy Spaces

RIPESS has contributed to embedding SSE across global policy spaces, including:

- Food systems and rural development (FAO).
- Biodiversity and inclusive trade (COP16, UNCTAD).
- Decent work and just transitions (ILO).
- Local development (WFLED).
- Social justice and sustainability of life (GSEF 2025).

These interventions reinforce SSE as infrastructure for social justice, territorial resilience and ecological transition.

2.6 Launch of the Group of Friends on SSE (June 2026)

The adoption of the Founding Declaration strengthens the presence of SSE in multilateral processes and reinforces its role in promoting decent work, sustainable development and social justice. The Group brings together 20 governments committed to advancing coherent SSE policies within the UN system.

RIPESS contributed to the launch at the ILO headquarters, highlighting how SSE fosters fairer economic systems grounded in human rights, decent work and solidarity, and reaffirming the need for structured cooperation between governments, UN agencies and SSE networks.

2.7 Contribution to the Roadmap for Eradicating Poverty Beyond Growth

RIPESS contributed to The Roadmap developed by the UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Olivier De Schutter. It broadens policy options, proposing measures to build a global economy grounded in human rights, ecological justice and participatory governance.

Its development involved unions, social movements, UN agencies, academics and civil society worldwide, with RIPESS providing the territorial and community perspective of SSE networks.

**THE SSE IS GAINING
GROUND IN THE MULTILATERAL SYSTEM.**

DEMONSTRATED IMPACTS in policy, capacity-building and just transition

3.1 Strengthening Legal and Policy Frameworks

RIPESS and its members contributed to advances in:

- Spain: Comprehensive Law on Social Economy (2026).
- Guatemala: national SSE policy dialogue.
- Malaysia: 13th Malaysia Plan with explicit SSE references.
- Africa: African Union's 10-year SSE Strategy (2025).
- Europe: participation in FAO regional processes.

These developments show growing institutional recognition of SSE as a vector for inclusive and sustainable development.

3.2 Ecosystems and Capacity-Building

Key initiatives include:

- Diploma RIPESS LAC.
- Youth platforms: Jeun'ESS (Africa) and JuventudESS Activas (Latin America).
- Socioeco.org as a global multilingual knowledge platform.

These efforts strengthen the capacity of community actors, youth and SSE organisations to implement Resolution 79/213.

3.3 SSE as Infrastructure for Just Transition

The joint RIPESS–FMDV–DPS submission to the Transition Away from Fossil Fuels (TAFF) process positions SSE as a last-mile delivery engine for climate transition.

Structural arguments include:

- Territorial implementation capacity.
- Social legitimacy and community participation.
- Inclusive financial architectures.

The submission proposes a five-module country platform architecture covering governance, territorial pipelines, fiscal tools, finance architecture and just transition risk management.

STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES

for implementing resolution 79/213

Key challenges include:

- Lack of coherence between national policies and global frameworks.
- Limited access to adapted financing for SSE.
- Insufficient official data and comparable metrics.
- Uneven organisational capacities.
- Need to integrate SSE into climate and energy transition strategies.
- Pending macroeconomic reforms: debt, taxation, financial governance.

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

for Member States, the UN System and Financial Institutions

For States



- **Adopt SSE legal frameworks** and national strategies.
- **Integrate SSE** into development plans, SDG strategies and FfD follow-up.
- **Create adapted financial ecosystems** (funds, guarantees, public development banks).
- **Institutionalise participation** of SSE networks.
- **Invest in training**, data and knowledge systems.
- **Embed SSE in climate** and energy transition plans.

For the UN System



- **Integrate SSE** into cooperation frameworks and country programmes.
- **Support Member States** in legislation, financing and capacity-building.
- **Ensure follow-up** of the Sevilla Commitment.
- **Promote structural reforms** (tax cooperation, debt architecture).
- **Strengthen the UNFSSE** as a coordination platform.



For Financial Institutions

- **Create SSE financing windows.**
- **Develop investment criteria** based on democratic governance and territorial impact.
- **Collaborate with SSE networks** to generate investment pipelines.
- **Integrate SSE into public development** bank strategies.



For SSE Networks and Civil Society

- Deepen **interregional coordination** and South–South cooperation.
- Expand **training** initiatives.
- Document and **communicate impact**.



For International Development Agencies and NGOs

- **Integrate SSE resolutions** into thematic programmes and country support.
- Incorporate **SSE across interventions** at all levels.
- Contribute to **addressing the structural challenges** identified.

POLITICAL CONCLUSION

Since 2024, SSE has made significant progress in becoming a recognised pillar of sustainable development, social justice and ecological transition.

RIPESS reaffirms its commitment to working with Member States, the UN system, financial institutions and community actors to advance the implementation of Resolution 79/213 and strengthen SSE ecosystems worldwide.

