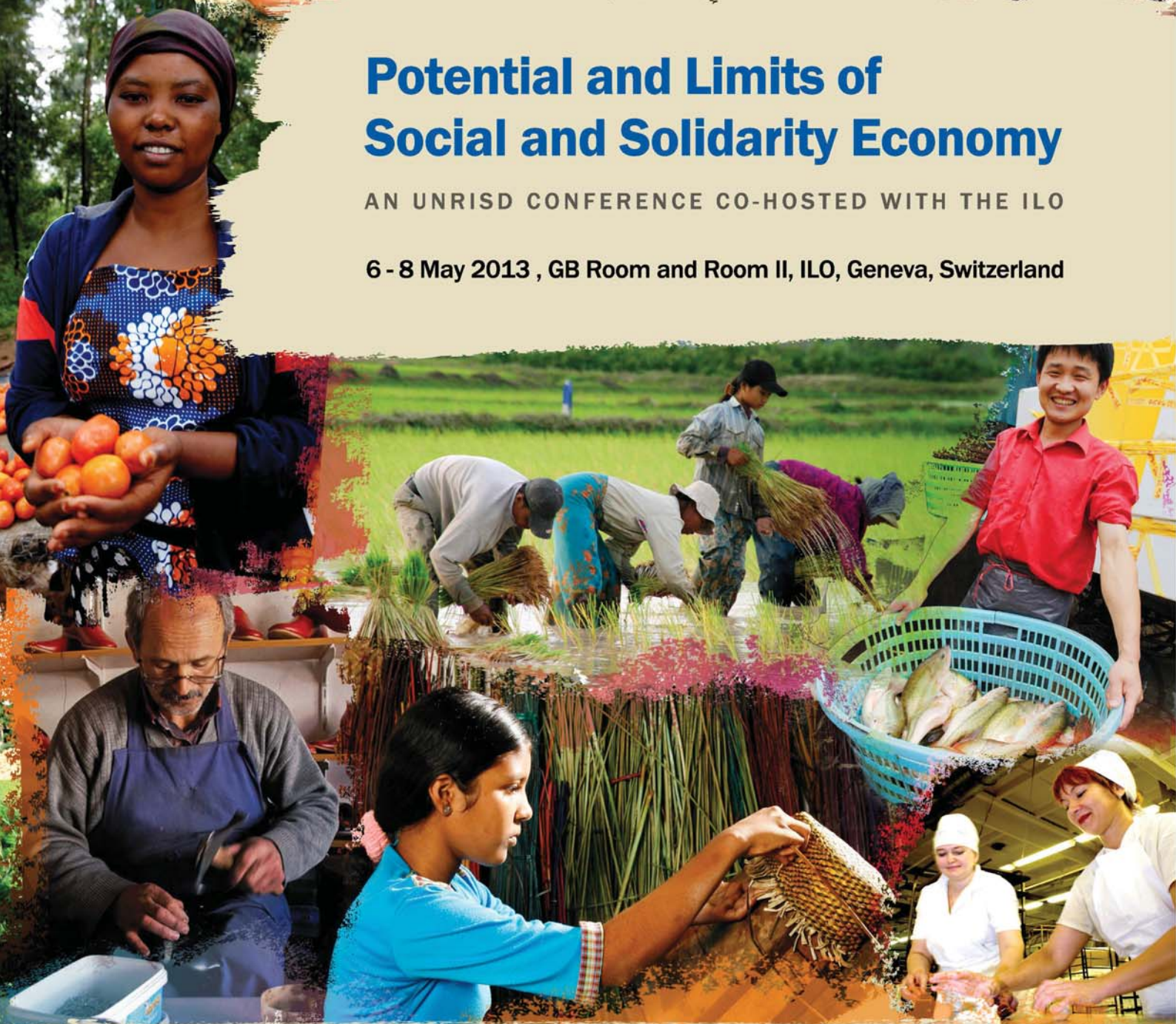




Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy

AN UNRISD CONFERENCE CO-HOSTED WITH THE ILO

6 - 8 May 2013 , GB Room and Room II, ILO, Geneva, Switzerland



Co-hosted by:



In partnership with:



International
Labour
Organization



Side Events

PhD Poster Session

Monday, 6 May, 16.30–17.30, R3 (outside GB Room)

This session features poster presentations by PhD candidates from various universities, working on Social and Solidarity Economy-related topics and highlighting new views on SSE. The posters can be viewed throughout the conference. All participants are invited to interact with the presenters during this session.

Practitioners' Forum

Tuesday, 7 May, 16.30–18.30, Atrium/Espace Gobelins

At this forum, practitioners of Social and Solidarity Economy will present their work and share experiences with conference attendees. Participants are invited to visit the organizations' stands to learn about the reality in the field and interact with SSE practitioners.

Book Presentations

Monday, 6 May and Tuesday 7 May, 13.00–14.30, GB Room and Room II

During the lunch breaks, join us for short presentations and discussions on recent publications related to Social and Solidarity Economy.

Welcome Drinks Hosted by the Ville de Genève

Monday, 6 May, 17.30, Atrium/Espace Gobelins

Drinks and appetizers will be offered to welcome conference attendees.

Movie Screenings

Tuesday, 7 May, 18.30, ILO Cinema, R2

The ILO Cooperatives Unit will be showing short films on cooperatives.

Practical Information

UNRISD office at the conference venue: ILO room R3.63

Tel: +41 (0)22 799 8545 and +41 (0)22 799 8546

sse@unrisd.org

Conference papers are available from www.unrisd.org/sseconf

Simultaneous interpretation French–English–French is available for sessions 1–8. The book presentations and poster session will not have interpretation services.

The conference is being audio recorded and selected sessions will be filmed. Podcasts and a newsreel video will be available subsequently via the UNRISD website.

Thank you

UNRISD gratefully acknowledges the institutional funding provided in 2013 by the governments of Sweden, the United Kingdom and Finland, without which none of our activities would be possible. This conference has received support from the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS), Hivos, the Rosa Luxembourg Foundation and the Ville de Genève.



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Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy

Introduction

Multiple global crises and heightened concerns about the social, environmental and developmental consequences of market- and corporate-led development have reignited interest in “alternative” production and consumption patterns, and ways of organizing enterprise activities.

Social and Solidarity Economy

Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) is a term increasingly used to refer to forms of production and exchange that aim to satisfy human needs, build resilience and expand human capabilities through social relations based on cooperation, association and solidarity. Other values and objectives such as democratic/participatory decision making, social and environmental justice, social cohesion and non-violence are also often prominent features of SSE. SSE may interact with but is distinct from state-owned enterprises or public service provisioning and conventional for-profit private enterprise.

Expanding and Embedding Social and Solidarity Economy

Much is known, often anecdotally, about the myriad SSE organizations and practices that exist locally, and the ways they address multiple development objectives. Far less is known about the conditions that enable SSE initiatives to move beyond the micro-, project or community level, and to multiply and expand locally, nationally, regionally and globally. As SSE expands, the organizations and networks involved become increasingly embedded in relations with state and market actors and institutions—local, state and federal governments; public policy and law; markets, corporations and global value chains—as well as civil society networks and social movements. But there is little analysis of the challenges and contradictions involved as SSE expands and interacts more intensively with market and state institutions, or with different types of civil society networks and social movements.

This UNRISD conference, co-hosted with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and held in partnership with the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS), Hivos, the Rosa Luxembourg Foundation and the Ville de Genève, seeks to explore the potential and limits of Social and Solidarity Economy as a distinctive approach to development and for promoting gender equality, decent work and food and livelihood security, in a context where the international development community is considering the post-2015 development agenda.

Conference Themes

- Conceptualizing SSE
- SSE, Welfare Regimes and Social Service Provisioning
- SSE and Local Development
- SSE, Public Policy and Law
- SSE and Gender Dynamics
- Political Economy of SSE and Collective Action
- Scaling Up SSE through the Market
- SSE, Resilience and Sustainability

www.unrisd.org/sse

www.unrisd.org/sseconf

Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy

Provisional Agenda

DAY ONE: 6 MAY 2013

08.00–09.00 CONFERENCE REGISTRATION, DOOR 1

Conference Opening

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| 09.00–10.00 | <p>Opening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Sarah Cook</u>, Director, UNRISD ▪ <u>Paul Singer</u>, National Secretary of Solidarity Economy, Brazil ▪ <u>Guy Ryder</u>, Director-General, ILO |
| 10.00–10.45 | <p>Keynote address: <i>Conceptual and Regional Perspectives on SSE</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>José Luis Coraggio</u>, Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento |

10.45–11.15 COFFEE BREAK

Session 1 Conceptualizing SSE

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| 11.15–13.00 | <p>Chair: <u>Jomo K.S.</u>, Assistant Director-General for Economic and Social Development, FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Anup Dash</u>, Utkal University—<i>Towards an Epistemological Foundation for Social and Solidarity Economy</i> ▪ <u>David Barkin</u>, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Xochimilco, Mexico and Blanca Lemus, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Xochimilco, Mexico—<i>Rethinking the Social and Solidarity Economy in Light of Community Practice</i> ▪ <u>John-Justin McMurtry</u>, York University—<i>Prometheus, Trojan Horse or Frankenstein? The Social and Solidarity Economy as Community Creation, Market Wedge, or State Monster</i> ▪ <u>Isabelle Hillenkamp</u>, University of Geneva and Frédéric Lapeyre, ILO and Andreia Lemaître, Catholic University of Louvain-la-Neuve—<i>Solidarity Economy as Part of Popular Security-Enhancing Practices: A Neo-Polanyian Conceptual Framework</i> ▪ <u>Joana S. Marques</u>, University of São Paulo—<i>Social and Solidarity Economy: Between Emancipation and Reproduction</i> |
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13.00–14.30 LUNCH BREAK AND BOOK PRESENTATIONS

13.30–14.00 BOOK PRESENTATION: HAGEN HENRÿ—GUIDELINES FOR COOPERATIVE LEGISLATION, ROOM II

14.00–14.30 BOOK PRESENTATION: CLAUDIA SANCHEZ BAJO—CAPITAL AND THE DEBT TRAP ROOM II

Session 2: SSE, Welfare Regimes and Social Service Provisioning

14.30–16.30

Venue: Room II

Chair: Luca Jahier, President of the Various Interests Group, European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

- Ananya Mukherjee-Reed, York University and Darryl Reed, York University and Canadian Association for Studies in Co-operation—*Taking Solidarity Seriously: Analysis of Kudumbashree, an Experiment in Kerala, India*
- Golam Sarwar, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)—*Paradoxes of Social Entrepreneurship*
- Cecilia Rossel, Universidad Católica de Uruguay—*State and SSE Partnerships in Social Policy: Recent Trends and Implications for a New “Welfare Mix” in Uruguay*
- Bénédicte Fonteneau, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Research Institute for Work and Society (HIVA)—*Social and Solidarity Economy as Main Actor of the Extension of Social Protection in Health in Africa?*

Session 3: SSE and Local Development

14.30–16.30

Venue: GB Room

Chair: Petra Lantz, Director, UNDP Representation Office in Geneva

- Milford Bateman, Independent Researcher and University of Juraj Dobrila Pula, Croatia—*Rebuilding Solidarity-Driven Local Economies in the Aftermath of Neoliberalism: The Role of Cooperative Enterprise Development*
- Jean-Michel Servet, The Graduate Institute, Geneva—*Monnaie Complémentaire versus Microcrédit Solidaire et Tontines: Contribution Comparée à un Développement Solidaire Local*
- Manase Kudzai Chiweshe, Rhodes University, South Africa—*Understanding Social and Solidarity Economy in Emergent Communities: Lessons from Post-Fast Track Land Reform Farms in Mazowe, Zimbabwe*
- Marie Fare, Laboratoire Triangle—*Les Monnaies Sociales et Complémentaires dans les Dynamiques Territoriales: Potentialités, Impacts, Limites et Perspectives*
- Michael Cañares, Holy Name University, Philippines—*Scaling Up: Interactions, Challenges, and Opportunities for SSE in the Philippines*

16.30–17.30

PHD POSTER SESSION, R3 (OUTSIDE GB ROOM)

18.00–19.00

WELCOME COCKTAIL HOSTED BY THE VILLE DE GENÈVE, ATRIUM/ESPACE GOBELINS

DAY TWO: 7 MAY 2013

Session 4 SSE, Public Policy and Law

- 09.00–10.45 Chair: Jürgen Schwettmann, Director, Department of Partnerships and Field Support, ILO
- Béatrice Alain, RELIESS, Chantier de l'Economie Sociale and Marguerite Mendell, Concordia University—*Public Policy for the Social and Solidarity Economy from a Comparative Perspective: The Effectiveness of Collaborative Processes or the Co-Construction of Public Policy*
 - Leandro Morais, Faculdades de Campinas—FACAMP y Pontificia Universidad Católica de Campinas (Brazil)—*Estrategias de Supervivencia y Elaboración de Políticas Públicas: El Papel de la Economía Social y Solidaria en Latinoamérica y la Contribución de Brasil hacia la Construcción de Políticas Emancipadoras*
 - Marcelo Saguier, FLACSO Buenos Aires and Zoe Brent, Food First—*Regional Policy Frameworks of Social Solidarity Economy in South America*
 - Justine Nannyonjo, Bank of Uganda—*Enabling Agricultural Cooperatives through Public Policy and the State: The Case of Uganda*
 - Hagen Henry, University of Helsinki—*Cooperative Law and Sustainability: Match nor Mismatch?*

10.45–11.15 **COFFEE BREAK**

Session 5 SSE and Gender Dynamics

- 11.15–13.00 Chair: Shahra Razavi, Chief, Research and Data, UN Women
- Suzanne Bergeron, University of Michigan Dearborn, and Stephen Healy, Worcester State College—*Beyond the “Business Case”: A Community Economies Approach to Gender, Development and Social Economy*
 - Bina Agarwal, University of Manchester—*The Power of Numbers: Shared Interests, Critical Mass and the Effectiveness of Women’s Participation in South Asia*
 - Lyn Ossome, University of the Witwatersrand—*State, Civil Society and Expanding Social and Solidarity Economy among Informal Sector Women in Ethiopia*
 - Carolina Contreras Arias, University of St. Gallen and Stephan Rist, University of Bern and Corinne Pernet, University of St. Gallen—*Collective Action, Gender Dynamics and the Constraints for Upscaling Women Initiatives in Rural Mexico: The Case of “El Color de la Tierra” an Indigenous Women’s Network-Based Initiative in Western Mexico*

13.00–14.30 **LUNCH BREAK AND BOOK PRESENTATIONS**

13.30–14.00 **BOOK PRESENTATION: BINA AGARWAL—GENDER AND GREEN GOVERNANCE, ROOM II**

14.00–14.30 **BOOK PRESENTATION: JEAN-LOUIS LAVILLE—DICTIONNAIRE DE L’AUTRE ÉCONOMIE, ROOM II**

Session 6: Political Economy of SSE and Collective Action

14.30–16.30

Venue: Room II

Chair: Richard Kozul-Wright, Director, Unit on Economic Cooperation and Integration Among Developing Countries, UNCTAD

- Neetu Choudhary, Independent Consultant—*Potential and Challenges of SSE Initiative for Informal Street Trade: Case Study of Two Indian Cities*
- Ana Cecilia Dinerstein, University of Bath—*The Hidden Side of SSE: Social Movements and the “Translation” of SSE into Policy (Latin America)*
- Angelique van Zeeland, Fundação Luterana de Diaconia—*Challenges for Sustainability of SSE: The Interaction Between Popular Economy, Social Movements and Public Policies—Case Study of the Global Alliance of Waste Pickers*
- Roldan Muradian, Radboud University Nijmegen—*The Potential and Limits of Farmers' Groups as Catalysts of Rural Development*

Session 7: Scaling Up SSE through the Market

14.30–16.30

Venue: GB Room

Chair: Nicole Alix, Secretary of the Board, The Mont-Blanc Meetings—International Forum of Social and Solidarity Economy Entrepreneurs

- Abhijit Ghosh, McGill University—*Embeddedness and the Dynamics Of Growth: The Case of Amul Cooperative, India*
- Darryl Reed, York University and Canadian Association for Studies in Co-operation—*The Rise of Fair Trade: Opportunities, Tensions and Uncertainties*
- Carina Millstone, The New Economics Institute—*The Potential of Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) Organizations to Complement or Replace Publicly Traded Companies in the Provision of Goods and Services*
- Georgina Gómez, ISS, Erasmus University—*Trading Scale for Solidarity in the Community Currency Systems in Argentina*

16.30–18.30

PRACTITIONERS' FORUM ATRIUM/ESPACE GOBELINS

18.45–20.30

FILM SCREENINGS AND DEBATE

CINEMA ROOM, NEXT TO ATRIUM

- **TOGETHER: HOW COOPERATIVES SHOW RESILIENCE TO THE CRISIS**, BY CECOP-CICOPA EUROPE
- **SHIFT CHANGE**, BY MELISSA YOUNG AND MARK DWORKIN (ON EMPLOYEE-OWNED BUSINESSES)

SHORT DEBATE WITH CLAUDIA SANCHEZ BAJO, LECTURER AT PAVIA UNIVERSITY AND INCOMING CHAIR, CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG

DAY THREE: 8 MAY 2013

Session 8	SSE, Resilience and Sustainability
09.00 – 10.45	<p>Chair: <u>Antonella Noya</u>, Senior Policy Analyst, Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs and Local Development, OECD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Maria Victoria Deux Marzi</u>, Universidad Nacional de Rosario and Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento—<i>La Consolidación de las Iniciativas de Economía Social y Solidaria: Alcances y Desafíos de Procesos de Recuperación de Empresas de Argentina</i> ▪ <u>Che Charles Fonchingong</u>, Canterbury Christchurch University—<i>Citizen Strategizing Amid a Solidarity Economy in Cameroon: Are Village Development Associations Resilient?</i> ▪ Marlyne Sahakian, Ateneo University and <u>Christophe Dunand</u>, Réalise and Chambre de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire Genève (APRES-GE)—<i>Conceptualizing SSE towards Sustainable Consumption Transitions: Learning Across Contexts and Cultures, from Geneva to Manila</i> ▪ <u>Cristina Grasseni</u>, University of Bergamo and Harvard University and Francesca Forno, University of Bergamo and Silvana Signori, University of Bergamo—<i>Beyond Alternative Food Networks: An Agenda for Comparative Analysis of Italy's Solidarity Purchase Groups (SPG) and Districts of Solidarity Economy vis-à-vis US Community Economies</i>
10.45–11.15	COFFEE BREAK

Closing Session: Priorities for Research, Policy and Action

11.15–13.00	<p>Chair: <u>Benjamin Quiñones</u>, Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC) and Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of Social and Solidarity Economy (RIPESS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Darryl Reed</u>, York University and Canadian Association for Studies in Co-operation ▪ <u>Emily Kawano</u>, Center for Popular Economics, USA, and Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of Social & Solidarity Economy (RIPESS) ▪ <u>Jem Bendell</u>, University of Cumbria ▪ <u>José Luis Coraggio</u>, Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento ▪ <u>Peter Utting</u>, Deputy Director, UNRISD
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Special Session: Alternative Finance and Complementary Currencies Organized by UN-NGLS

In cooperation with UNRISD, ILO, Palmas Institute Europe, The Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV), Institute for Leadership and Sustainability (IFLAS) of the University of Cumbria, Veblen Institute and the New Economics Foundation representing the European Union Interreg project: Community Currencies in Action.

14.00–16.00

Moderator: Hamish Jenkins, United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS)

Venue: Room II

- Jérôme Blanc, Laboratoire Triangle, Université Lumière Lyon 2—*Community and Complementary Currencies, Practices and Research: State of the Art*
- Marie Fare, Monnaies en Débat—*Acteurs-Chercheurs pour la Pluralité Monétaire et la Transformation Sociale— Territorial Development Dynamics and Complementary Currencies*
- Bernard Lietaer, University of California, Berkeley—*Scaling Up Complementary Currencies: What Role for Governments?*
- Carlos de Freitas, Palmas Institute Europe and Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV)—*Solidarity, Inclusive Endogenous Development and Popular Economy: The Brazilian Experience of Community Development Banks and Complementary Currencies*
- Jem Bendell, Institute for Leadership and Sustainability, University of Cumbria—*Unlocking Local Wealth*

Breakout Session 1: Currencies and Communities—Dynamics for a Solidarity and Popular Economy?

16.15–18.15

Venue: Room II

Moderator: Carlos de Freitas, Palmas Institute Europe and Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV)

- Camille Meyer, Université Libre de Bruxelles—*Social Currency for Common Goods: The Case of the Palmas Currency*
- Augusto Câmara Neiva, Juliana Braz and Diogo Jamra Tsukumo, Center for Solidarity Economy at University of São Paulo and Joaquim Melo, Coordinator of Instituto Banco Palmas—*Solidarity Finance and Public Policies: The Brazilian Experience on Community Development Banks*
- Will Ruddick, Institute for Leadership and Sustainability (IFLAS), University of Cumbria and Lucero Mariani, Agglo Rouen en Transition—*Complementary Currencies Strengthening the Social and Solidarity Economy: Case Studies from Kenya*
- Jean-Luc Roux, Consultant—*New Approach for a Social and Solidarity Currency: Towards a Solution for Humanitarian, Economic and Ecological Crisis. The Case of Androy in Southern Madagascar*

Breakout Session 2: SSE, Time and Mutual Credit Currencies—Changing Values, Changing Impacts?

16.15–18.15

Venue: Room V

Moderator: Jem Bendell, Institute for Leadership and Sustainability (IFLAS), University of Cumbria

- Leander Bindewald, New Economics Foundation, and Christophe Place, Geneva School of Business Administration—*Validating Complementary and Community Currencies as an Efficient Tool for Social and Solidarity Economy Networking and Development: The Deployment of Theory of Change and Evaluation Standards for their Impact Assessment*
- Marco Sachy, University of Leicester School of Management—*The Potential, the Limits and the Difficulties about Implementing the “Commercial Credit Circuit” (C3) as an Institutional and Countercyclical Policy Instrument for the Uruguayan Government to Structurally Address Unemployment*
- Marcela Orraca, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana Xochimilco and María José Orraca, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México—*Tumin, Pesos or Wealth? Limits and Possibilities of a Local Alternative to Scarcity of Money and Abundance of Richness (A Case Study in Mexico)*
- Eleni Thanou, Technological Educational Institute of Athens and George Theodossiou, Technological Educational Institute of Larissa and Dimitris Kallivokas, Technological Institute of Athens—*Local Exchange Trading Systems (LETS) as a Response to Economic Crisis: The case of Greece*

Conference Sessions, Paper Abstracts and Author Biographies

Conference Opening

6 May, 9.00-10.00, GB Room

- Sarah Cook, Director, UNRISD
- Paul Singer, National Secretary of Solidarity Economy, Brazil
- Guy Ryder, Director-General, International Labour Organization

Keynote Address: Conceptual and Regional Perspectives on SSE

6 May, 10.00–10.45, GB Room

José Luis Coraggio, Director of the Académico de la Maestría en Economía Social (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, Argentina) and Director of the Red Latinoamericana de Investigadores en Economía Social y Solidaria (RILESS). An economist by training, his recent publications include: *Economía Social: Acción pública y política*, *La Economía social desde la periferia*, *Qué es lo económico? Materiales para un debate necesario contra el fatalismo*, and *Economía Social y Solidaria: El trabajo antes que el capital*.

Session 1: Conceptualizing SSE

6 May, 11.15–13.00, GB Room

SSE is still a concept under definition. It encompasses very different types of organizations and ideological perspectives. This session will explore the epistemology of SSE and the possible ways to measure or appraise this phenomenon. Panelists will discuss the potential and limits of SSE as an effective way of dealing with market failures, as an alternative to capitalist forms of production and exchange, and as “new economics”.

- Can quite different approaches, forms of organization and enterprise be subsumed under one category or term—SSE?
- How does SSE relate to the informal economy, capitalism and the state?
- Can SSE be explained theoretically by mainstream economics, or is there a need for a new paradigm?
- How does SSE relate to the concepts of “voluntary simplicity”, *buen vivir* and *décroissance*?

Chair: Jomo K.S., Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Development Department, Food and Agriculture Organization since August 2012. He was Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs from 2005 until June 2012. In 2007, he was awarded the Wassily Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought. He has authored and edited over a hundred books, in addition to writing numerous academic papers and articles for the media.

Towards an Epistemological Foundation for Social and Solidarity Economy

Anup Dash

In the absence of epistemological and conceptual advances with strong ontological foundations, the author argues, SSE cannot go very far in framing discourses and in engaging with the bigger picture, as an alternative to the crises-ridden dominant economic paradigm. Orthodox economics, with its ontological construct of *homo economicus* and logical positivist epistemology, severely constrains our cognitive abilities to imagine economic alternatives, through which local communities rebuild their fractured lives, regenerate their local economies, restore their social and ethical values, and carve out their own democratic space and a more sustainable and better future—in short, “put a moral brake on capitalism”. Today’s context holds great promise for an epistemological revolution to construct a coherent theoretical framework for SSE with strong explanatory power, which would give us the confidence to think of SSE more boldly and to develop SSE as a new scientific theory for explaining, organizing and developing well-governed sustainable institutional practices with a fundamental change in the intent and content of our economic life.

Anup Dash is Professor in Sociology at Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, India, and Member-Secretary of the Center for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), a leading NGDO in India. His current interests, in research and practice, include social economy, self-help groups and microfinance, civic action, volunteering and active citizenship, decentralization, development and impact.

Rethinking the Social and Solidarity Economy in Light of Community Practice

David Barkin and Blanca Lemus

Building social alternatives is necessary to resist capitalism’s destructive impacts on quality of life, social organization and the planet. This paper offers an analysis of the ways in which people are mobilizing to build organizations and define social movements to

move beyond current crises. Constructing an ecologically sound, social and solidarity economy requires mechanisms for mutual cooperation based on alternative systems of decision making, as well as for doing work and for assuring the well-being of every member of the community. These mechanisms depend on forging a sense of solidarity among the members of a society, and building alliances among communities; satisfying basic needs while also attending to the most pressing requirements for physical, social and environmental infrastructure; and assuring the conservation and rehabilitation of ecosystems.

David Barkin is Distinguished Professor at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana in Mexico City. He works on problems of local initiatives to build post-capitalist societies; his latest articles are in Natural Resources Forum, Sustainability, Polis, Problemas del Desarrollo, Desacatos, and Revista Iberoamericana de Economía Ecológica.

Blanca Lemus is Researcher at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana in Mexico City and writes on work environment, community health and development. She is a medical doctor and has a doctorate in community and occupational health from the University of Massachusetts.

Prometheus, Trojan Horse or Frankenstein? The Social and Solidarity Economy as Community Creation, Market Wedge, or State Monster

John-Justin McMurtry

Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) is a contested term and, depending on one's geographic and ideological location, it carries with it various associations. The general understanding of "neither public, nor private" gives the appearance of unity, when in reality pressures from both the private and public spheres challenge the very essence of SSE. Specifically, pressures for control and accountability from local communities, "measurable cost-effective results" from government, and "market results" from the private sphere all pull and push the SSE in different directions, definitionally and in practice, creating general confusion around its exact meaning for the public at large. This in turn has opened up discursive space for manipulation of the SSE concept. and increasingly worrying developments are being seen from the "big society" to "social enterprise" solutions to all social issues. This paper engages in this debate both theoretically and practically.

John-Justin McMurtry is Graduate Program Director of the Social and Political Thought Program at York University, (Toronto). His research focuses on linking contemporary social, political and economic theory with the practice of cooperatives and the social economy. He has been active in various social economy organizations for over two decades.

Solidarity Economy as Part of Popular Security-Enhancing Practices: A Neo-Polanyian Conceptual Framework

Isabelle Hillenkamp, Frédéric Lapeyre and Andreia Lemaître

Based on a neo-Polanyian framework, this paper proposes a conceptualization of solidarity economy as part of a "popular economy" aimed at securing livelihoods. It is based on an original cross-analysis of case studies collected in *Securing Livelihoods: Informal Economy Practices and Institutions* (Hillenkamp, Lapeyre and Lemaître [eds.], Oxford University Press, 2013). The paper argues that popular and solidarity economy can be analysed through the four principles of economic integration identified by Karl Polanyi—market, redistribution, reciprocity and householding—when understood not only as modalities of circulation of goods or services, but more essentially as principles of interdependence on the market, in a production or domestic unit. This conceptualization allows a critical distinction between solidarity, protection and domination. It also draws attention to the formal and informal institutions of protection and solidarity, and the importance of exploring cross-scale influences to formulate and implement relevant policies to strengthen adaptive capacities in the popular and solidarity economy.

Isabelle Hillenkamp is Research Associate, Institute of Socio-Economics, University of Geneva, attached to the Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research LIVES. Her recent publications include *Securing Livelihoods: Informal Economy Practices and Institutions*, and *Socioéconomie et démocratie: L'actualité de Karl Polanyi*.

Frédéric Lapeyre is Employment and Informal Economy Specialist, International Labour Organization. His main recent published works include *Securing Livelihoods: Informal Economy Practices and Institutions*, *The Contributions of the United Nations to Development Theory and Practice*, and *Poverty and Exclusion in a Global World*.

Andreia Lemaître is Assistant Professor of Development Studies, Catholic University of Louvain-la-Neuve. Her research focuses on popular and solidarity-based economy, mainly in Latin America, and on substantive approaches to the economy. She has several publications including, most recently, *Securing Livelihoods: Informal Economy Practices and Institutions*.

Social and Solidarity Economy: Between Emancipation and Reproduction

Joana S. Marques

Social and solidarity economy is increasingly attracting the attention of policy makers, practitioners and social scientists worldwide. For some it contributes to social cohesion, while addressing state and market failures; for others it provides an alternative model to current neoliberal development patterns; for its critics it is just another facet of contemporary capitalism. This paper critically examines social and solidarity economy, in light of these different trends, while also addressing the issue of market and state relations. The paper presents a theoretical reflection and an empirical comparative analysis based on the cases of Brazil and Portugal. Its main goal is to question whether social and solidarity economy is an emancipatory alternative or a product and instrument of the capitalist system, contributing to its reproduction.

Joana Marques is a PhD candidate at the University of São Paulo and Researcher at the Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology, Lisbon University Institute (CIES-IUL). Her research fields include social policy, education and solidarity economy. She has conducted research work in Portugal, Norway, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Brazil.

Book Presentations

During the lunch breaks on 6 and 7 May, join us in the conference rooms for short presentations and discussion of recent publications related to Social and Solidarity Economy. Each session lasts approximately 30 minutes.

6 May, 13.30–14.00, Room II

Guidelines for Cooperative Legislation and Resilience in a Downturn: The Power of Financial Cooperatives

Hagen Henry

Some 1 billion people satisfy, at least partially, their economic and social needs through membership in a cooperative. Cooperatives of all sizes, from local to transnational, act in all sectors, from agriculture to school, health care and think tank cooperatives, in virtually all countries. Their documented resilience to crises has again attracted the attention of governments and citizens to this member-led and -controlled enterprise model. Like any enterprise type, cooperatives need an enabling legal environment. Since its inception the ILO has played a key role in providing advice in this area; these guidelines are part of this effort, reflecting experience from technical cooperation as well as courses on cooperative policy and law organized by the ILO at its International Training Center in Turin. The guidelines are based on ILO Recommendation 193 concerning the promotion of cooperatives, which reflect United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives, as well as the International Cooperative Alliance Statement on the cooperative identity. In consideration of feedback on previous editions, this edition includes a chapter on the rationale for cooperative law, situated within the sustainable development paradigm. The centrepiece of the volume is the chapter “An ABC of a cooperative law”.

Hagen Henry. 2012. *Guidelines for Cooperative Legislation*, 3rd revised edition. ILO. Also available at: www.ilo.org/empent/Publications/WCMS_195533/lang-en/index.htm.

Hagen Henry is Adjunct Professor of Comparative Law and Research Director at the University of Helsinki. He has published on development questions, land law, comparative law and cooperative law; has worked as legal adviser to the German Federal Minister of Economy, as a consultant on cooperative policy and legislation for/in some 50 countries, and as Chief of the Cooperative Branch at the ILO.

6 May, 14.00-14.30 , Room II

Capital and the Debt Trap: Learning from Cooperatives in the Global Crisis

Claudia Sanchez Bajo

The recent financial crisis has had a devastating impact around the globe. Thousands of businesses have closed, millions of jobs have been cut and many people have lost their homes. *Capital and the Debt Trap* explains how key economies have fallen into a “debt trap”, linking the financial sphere to the real economy, and looks into alternatives to the constant stream of financial bubbles and shocks. Overlooked by many, cooperatives across the world have been relatively resilient throughout the crisis. Through four case studies, this book explores their strategies, providing an in-depth analysis within a broader debate on wealth generation and a sustainable future. For all those interested in political economy, enterprise governance, development studies and cooperatives, *Capital and the Debt Trap* opens up new ways of thinking. The book has received excellent critiques from James Galbraith, Noam Chomsky, Paul Singer and others.

Claudia Sanchez Bajo and Bruno Roelants. 2011. *Capital and the Debt Trap: Learning from Cooperatives in the Global Crisis*. With a foreword by Ian MacPherson. Palgrave Macmillan. Paperback (June 2013); Spanish (Intercoop, Buenos Aires, 2013); Chinese (forthcoming).

Claudia Sanchez Bajo is a PhD candidate at the International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague (ISS) and Lecturer at Pavia University. She will take up a Chair in Co-operative Enterprises at the University of Winnipeg in September 2013.

Session 2: SSE, Welfare Regimes and Social Service Provisioning

6 May, 14.30–16.30, GB Room

A variety of SSE organizations provide social services, a role traditionally ascribed to governments. The emergence of state–SSE partnerships for social service provisioning opens the door to new forms of public welfare design. This session will explore the interaction between government provision, and the provision of social services by citizens engaging collectively within SSE.

- Could SSE initiatives such as mutual health organizations extend social protection to unprotected populations?
- Is the collaboration between SSE and the state in the provision of public and social services mutually reinforcing or, on the contrary, weakening SSE initiatives?
- From the perspective of comparative political economy, does the space for SSE vary under different varieties of capitalism and types of welfare regime?
- How important are health, education, labour market and other social policies in enabling SSE?

Chair: Luca Jahier, *President of the national council of ACLI (Christian Associations of Italian Workers), which promotes, through its network of local branches, services, enterprises and ad hoc projects on employment and active participation in social life. He has been on the European Economic and Social Committee since 2002, and is currently President of Group III, Various Interests, as well as a member of the Employment, Social Affairs and Citizenship Section and External Relations Section. He is also author of several opinion pieces on social agendas, family issues, immigration and external relations, aid and developing countries.*

Taking Solidarity Seriously: Analysis of Kudumbashree, an Experiment in Kerala, India

Ananya Mukherjee-Reed and Darryl Reed

This paper analyses Kudumbashree, a unique socioeconomic initiative in the Indian state of Kerala composed of nearly 4 million women below the poverty line. While Kerala has long had the highest human development indicators in India, it still exhibits significant gender inequality and multiple marginalizations (along the lines of caste, ethnicity and so on) in the social, political and economic realms. Kudumbashree was initiated by the state government 15 years ago as a poverty eradication programme. Since that time it has developed into a unique network in which marginalized women work collectively to promote prosperity through planning and implementing programmes and projects that address the root causes of their poverty. While Kudumbashree groups participate in a wide range of social, educational and economic programmes, this paper focuses specifically on their social and solidarity economy activities, highlighting how the creation of strong bonds of solidarity has enabled poor women to challenge existing power imbalances and establish innovative organizations.

Ananya Mukherjee is Professor of Political Science, York University (Toronto). Her most recent publications include *Business Regulation and Non-state Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* (co-edited) and *Human Development and Social Power: Perspectives from South Asia*. Her current research focuses on collective enterprise among marginalized women in India.

Darryl Reed is Professor of Business and Society, York University (Toronto). He researches fair trade movements, alternative development models and development ethics. He is the current President of the Canadian Association for Studies in Co-

operation. He recently co-edited the volume, Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Who Standards? Whose Development?

Paradoxes of Social Entrepreneurship

Golam Sarwar

Social entrepreneurship ideally combines three principles in one place: social responsibility, non-profitability-based economic solvency and long-term sustainability, especially during times of crisis. These three principles offer three relevant paradoxes, at least at the conceptual level: accountability, excludability and resiliency. They arise in the context of the modus operandi of social entrepreneurship, and it is important to clearly understand them to advance the agenda of social and solidarity economy in general, and social entrepreneurship in particular. The paper analyses these paradoxes, and offers some suggestions to address them. It argues that social entrepreneurship is an important concept that should be understood objectively and scrutinized critically as a subsystem of new capitalism.

Golam Sarwar works with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

State and SSE Partnerships in Social Policy: Recent Trends and Implications for a New “Welfare Mix” in Uruguay

Cecilia Rossel

In the late 1990s, Uruguayan SSE actors—mostly NGOs—started working with the state in the provision of public social services for the poorest. Since then these partnerships have become more and more frequent, and seem to have become a key catalyst of the welfare system’s capacity to integrate population groups excluded from the traditional welfare matrix. This paper argues that this role is contributing to the growth of SSE but, at the same time, could also be threatening the sector’s capacity to develop its full potential. The strong dependence on resources from the state, the new scenario of competition, the perceived loss of autonomy and the threats to the sector’s identity related to delivering public social services could be jeopardizing the political sustainability of SSE–state partnerships in the long term. Ultimately, this process could also threaten their relevance for building a new welfare mix that could benefit from the distinctive advantages of SSE organizations.

Cecilia Rossel is Associate Professor in the Political and Social Sciences Department, Universidad Católica del Uruguay. She holds a PhD in political science (government and public administration) from the Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset–Universidad Complutense de Madrid. She specializes in the study of state–third sector relationships and welfare regimes.

Social and Solidarity Economy as the Main Actor in the Extension of Social Protection in Health in Africa?

Bénédicte Fonteneau

Since the 1990s, many mutual health organizations have been set up to provide social protection mechanisms to populations unprotected by their national social protection systems. In various African countries, these organizations are expected to play a major role in the upcoming policies related to social protection. Mutual health organizations are expected to cover de facto about 80 percent of the population. The inclusion of such organizations in public policies can be interpreted as recognition of the capacity of the SSE in providing service, governance and representation of members’ interests. But the low number of mutual health organizations and their weak capacity to scale up raises questions about the feasibility of such policies. This paper proposes an analysis of this paradoxical situation from the perspective of public policies, and that of the social and solidarity economy.

Bénédicte Fonteneau is Research Expert at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. She is co-editor of two books related to social and solidarity economy: The Social Economy in the North and the South, and The Worldwide Making of the Social Economy: Innovations and Changes.

Session 3: SSE and Local Development

6 May 2013, 14.30–16.30, Room II

SSE organizations are often deeply rooted within their community and the social, economic and environmental impacts of such organizations, mostly apparent at the local level, may support more integrated forms of local development. This session will explore what types of organizations and dynamics have the potential to positively impact local development. The discussions will contrast different approaches to local development associated with individual entrepreneurship, local cooperative enterprise development, and community-driven economic activities based on environmental and social values.

- Does SSE present different characteristics when organizations are based in the global North or in the global South?
- What kind of public policies at the local, national or supranational level may support SSE organizations and local development?
- Which local development programmes support the expansion of SSE in the global South?

Chair: Petra Lantz, the Director of the UNDP Representation Office in Geneva since December 2012. Before coming to Geneva, Ms. Lantz was serving as Resident Coordinator and UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF Representative in the Cape Verde Joint Office. Between 2008 and 2010, she was WFP Representative in Cape Verde.

Rebuilding Solidarity-Driven Local Economies in the Aftermath of Neoliberalism: The Role of Cooperative Enterprise Development

Milford Bateman

The collapse of the global neoliberal project that effectively began with the financial meltdown on Wall Street in 2008 has inevitably reopened discussion as to the feasibility of alternative, more sustainable economic models, including those that prioritize the cooperative enterprise over the investor-driven one. Today the signs around the world, especially in Latin America, are that cooperative enterprises have indeed begun to assume a pivotal strategic role in promoting the post-neoliberal societal model that has come to be known as the “solidarity economy” model. Using material collected in Ecuador and Colombia in 2012, the paper shows that local governments have begun to proactively adopt the “local developmental state” (LDS) approach in order to build such an economic model. The paper concludes that by building up the capacities associated with the LDS model, and in such a way that it specifically prioritizes cooperative enterprise development, local communities everywhere will best be able to build a functioning solidarity economy from the bottom up.

Milford Bateman is a freelance consultant on local economic development policy and, since 2005, Visiting Professor of Economics at Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia. He is the author of *Why Doesn't Microfinance Work? The Destructive Rise of Local Neoliberalism*.

Monnaie Complémentaire versus Microcrédit Solidaire et Tontines:

Contribution Comparée à un Développement Solidaire Local (Complementary Currency versus Solidarity Microcredit and *Tontines*: Comparing Contributions to Local Solidarity-Based Development)

Jean-Michel Servet

Proposals for solidarity-based local development through monetary and financial mechanisms began to appear in the first half of the nineteenth century, referred to variously as solidarity-based microcredit schemes, as well as complementary, alternative and social currency. There are also a range of forms of informal savings and loan associations known in French as *tontines*. These three forms of organization entail debt

dynamics between participants. This paper compares the relative contributions of their specific modes of financial inclusion in solidarity-based local development. Conceptually, the analysis is based on Polanyian principles of economic integration: reciprocity, redistribution, market exchange and sharing. Their mobilization implies a distinction between solidarity and protection involving forms of domination.

Jean-Michel Servet is Professor Emeritus of Lyon University, currently Professor at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva and Research Fellow in the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (Paris). His research deals with social finance, local exchange trading systems, financial globalization, the history of economic thought and interdisciplinary methods.

Understanding Social and Solidarity Economy in Emergent Communities: Lessons from Post-Fast Track Land Reform Farms in Mazowe, Zimbabwe

Manase Kudzai Chiweshe

This paper looks at the evolving forms of social organization that emerged on farms after the Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP) in Zimbabwe. It highlights how these institutional formations demonstrate the emergence of a social and solidarity economy in which self-help and grassroots organizations surface as a viable alternative to state or capitalist interventions. In 2000 Zimbabwe experienced a major shift in its rural landscape when land occupations and the government-initiated land reform saw the emergence of new communities of black farmers on formerly white-owned farms. The government of Zimbabwe had neither the funds nor the capacity to provide social amenities when the FTLRP started. The paper shows how small-scale farmer communities ensured service provision through their own initiatives. It is through informal institutions built up through interaction and negotiation, and built on trust, reciprocity and unity of purpose, that these communities have sustained their existence. These farm-level institutions are part of an emerging social and solidarity economy.

Manase Kudzai Chiweshe is a Post-Doctoral Researcher at Rhodes University. His research currently focuses on gender theory in Africa, and how it relates to urban and agrarian spaces.

Les Monnaies Sociales et Complémentaires dans les Dynamiques Territoriales: Potentialités, Impacts, Limites et Perspectives (Community and Complementary Currencies in Territorial Dynamics: Potential, Impacts, Limits and Prospects)

Marie Fare

This text examines, on the one hand, the potential and impacts of complementary currencies (CC) in terms of sustainable territorial development, based on two case studies of the SOL Alpin (France) and Accorderie (Quebec). On the other hand, in a prospective approach, it suggests a monetary arrangement enabling the promotion of sustainable development by underlining the monetary conditions of the transition to a new model of development. To assess the potential and impacts of CC, an evaluation grid was constructed, combining sustainable development and territorial economy from approaches to strong sustainability in a bioeconomic perspective. Applying the grid to two case studies reveals three potential impacts of complementary currencies in relation to the challenges of sustainable territorial development: the territorialization of economic, social and political activities; the revitalization and stimulation of exchange; and modifying practices, values and social representations.

Marie Fare is Researcher at Laboratoire Triangle (CNRS UMR 5206). Her research interests include the study of complementary and community currencies, territorial development and sustainable development.

Scaling Up: Interactions, Challenges and Opportunities for SSE in the Philippines

Michael Cañares

This paper discusses the interactions, challenges and opportunities of social and solidarity economy in the Philippines, by looking at a case study of a relatively successful community-based enterprise (CBE) in the province of Negros Occidental, considered one of the 20 poorest provinces in the country in 2004. The CBE was able to assist 3,375 households, members of 25 different community groups, in increasing their income through collective production and marketing system. The research highlights three critical characteristics for success and sustainability of CBEs: the proper match among the earning patterns of families, the availability of resources (natural and human skills), and the presence of active and consistent product demand; the reduction of transaction costs for farmers, especially in terms of ensuring access to markets and credit; and the provision of a guarantee that when farmers continue engaging in collective production, their livelihood is assured.

Michael Cañares is Managing Consultant at Step Up Consulting, a social enterprise assisting local governments and non-profits in the Philippines. He is also Director for Publications at Holy Name University. He is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a Master's degree in development studies from the London School of Economics.

PhD Poster Session

6 May, 16.30–17.30, R3 outside GB Room

This session features poster presentations by PhD candidates from various universities, working on Social and Solidarity Economy–related topics and highlighting new views on SSE. The posters can be viewed throughout the conference. All participants are invited to interact with the presenters during this session.

Social Enterprises as Knowledge-Based Organizations: UK Experiences

Maria Granados from Colombia is a PhD candidate and Visiting Lecturer in Business Information Management and Operations at the University of Westminster in London, with over nine years of experience in the private, social economy and academic sectors. Her research interests and publications are in social enterprises, enterprise networks, knowledge management and socio-technical evaluations.

Competitive Advantages and Challenges of the Italian Cooperative Credit Banks

Mitja Stefancic is a final year PhD student in economics and business at the University of Ljubljana. His research focuses on cooperative banks. He is the author of several articles and book reviews published in journals such as the *Review of Social Economy*, *Studi Economici*, and *Italian Political Science Review*.

Emerging Institutions of Collective Action: A Study of New Producer Cooperativism in India

Mathew Abraham is a PhD Fellow at the Department of International Economics and Management, Copenhagen Business School. He has a background in public policy research and communication. Prior to his PhD, he worked at the Centre for Public Policy at the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore. His research interests are food security, collective action among agri-producers, rural innovation and corporate social responsibility (CSR).

The Necessity of Credit for the Real Economy: Cooperative Financial Service for the Social and Solidarity Economy

Raquel Alquézar Crusellas is a PhD candidate in social anthropology at the University of Barcelona, researching access to credit in social and solidarity economy, ethical finance and alternative economies.

Sink or Swim: Social Enterprise as a Panacea for NGOs in Tanzania?

Sara Calvo is a Lecturer in Organizational Behaviour at the Leadership, Work and Organisations Department at Middlesex University in London. She recently completed her PhD in social entrepreneurship which was funded by the Economic Social Research Council (ESRC) in collaboration with the Ethnic Minority Foundation (EMF) and the Centre for Enterprise and Economic Development Research (CEEDR). She is the co-founder of Living in Minca Ltd., a social enterprise that educates people about social entrepreneurship and supports social entrepreneurs around the world.

Women and Agroecological Systems in Bolivia

Ana Dorrego Carlón (not present) is an agronomist and holds a Master's degree in rural and local development from the Polytechnic University of Madrid. She is currently pursuing a PhD at the Geography School of the Complutense University of Madrid, and received grants from the Spanish Cooperation Agency AECID in 2012 and 2013 to carry out her field research.

Are Social and Solidarity Economy Organizations Possible in China? An Analysis of Agricultural Cooperatives in China

Margaret Gaines is a PhD candidate at Virginia Tech. Her third sector experience includes graduate study at CWRU's Mandel Center and study at EMES PhD Summer School. She has taught sociology, social justice and nonprofit management. Her research interests are third sector theory, emerging market economies and demography.

Migrants as Actors in Social Innovative Economies

Claudia Lintner is currently a PhD student at the Faculty of Education of the Free University of Bolzano, researching the social and economic embeddedness of migrant economies in northern Italy. Her main research topics are migration and social development, social policy and ethnic minorities.

Innovative Legal Developments in the Field of Social Economy: Is there Room for Civil Society Involvement ?

Rafael Peels holds a Master's degree in economics from KU Leuven (Belgium); a Master's degree in Latin American studies from UNAM (Mexico); and a PhD in political science from KU Leuven. He is currently a researcher in the Cooperative Branch of the ILO; previously, he worked for the Research Institute of Work and Society (HIVA).

Reducing Transaction Costs through Collective Action: The Participatory Guarantee System for Small Organic Producers in Bolivia

Eduardo Lopez Rosse (not present) is a Professorial Consultant Fellow at the Major Saint Simon University (UMSS) Cochabamba-Bolivia for the DHI Programs for Mizque and Valle del Sacta, researching alternative means to reduce transaction costs for small organic producers. He is author of numerous articles, including Food Productive Chains and Transaction Costs Reduction, Receipts for Development?, Environmentally Friendly Approaches from Bolivia, and Opportunities and Limitations for Small Coffee Farmers from Costa Rica for Positioning in Specialty Coffee Value Chains.

Institutional Models to Resolve Conflicts over Natural Resource Governance: Role of Solidarity Economy

Aruna Pandey is a PhD student and Felix Scholar at SOAS, University of London. Her research interests include institutions, environment and development, social movements and solidarity economy.

The Socioeconomic Logics underpinning Formal and Informal Strategies for Coping with Economic Hardships in South Kivu

Maïté le Polain holds a Master's degree in economics. In October 2012, she started a PhD in Development Studies at the University of Louvain (UCL). Her field interests are social and solidarity economy in the Great Lakes Region of Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda).

El Comercio Solidario Como Medio Dinamizador de una Agricultura Sustentable en el Altiplano y Valle de Bolivia: El Caso de las Ferias Ecológicas de La Paz, Cochabamba y Tarija (Solidarity Economy as a Catalyst of Sustainable Agriculture in the Highlands and Valleys of Bolivia: The Case of the La Paz, Cochabamba and Tarija Eco-Fairs)

Hugo Rolando Silva Chambilla is a PhD candidate at the Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain. He is carrying out his doctoral research within the Andean regional research project "Associative alternative marketing systems for rural households' food security and food sovereignty in the Andean territories", funded by the EU and implemented by AVSF.

Session 4: SSE, Public Policy and Law

7 May, 09:00–10:45, GB Room

There are increasing calls on governments and parliaments to support SSE via infrastructure, procurement, credit, education/training, social and labour market policy, land rights and greater scope for participation in the policy process. This session will analyse and compare public policies formulated at the local, regional, national or supranational level to develop and support SSE. Panelists will consider what types of public policies have hindered the scaling-up of SSE and what good practices may be adopted to effectively level the playing field for SSE.

- What types of public policies, laws and government programmes can facilitate the expansion of SSE organizations?
- Are the resources and institutional support provided by governments tokenistic or substantive?
- Do governments have the institutional capacity and will to follow through on policy commitments?
- Under what conditions is co-construction of public policy possible?

Chair: Jürgen Schwettmann, Director of the Department of Partnerships and Field Support at the International Labour Office, Geneva. He is responsible for the ILO's global development cooperation programme and external relations. He started working for the ILO in 1987 as a consultant on cooperative development. He has written numerous articles, discussion papers, studies, manuals, books and essays on the subjects of cooperative development, rural finance, the social economy, rural development and cash crop marketing.

Public Policy for the Social and Solidarity Economy from a Comparative Perspective: The Effectiveness of Collaborative Processes or the Co-Construction of Public Policy

Béatrice Alain and Marguerite Mendell

Strengthening partnerships and creating institutional spaces for dialogue between SSE actors and governments is necessary for the SSE to reach its potential. Practices that are now often referred to as the co-construction of public policy are, in fact, present in many national and local settings with significant impact. Based on 14 case studies that looked at public policies in favour of the social and solidarity economy formulated at the local, regional and national levels, this paper shows that co-construction approaches to policy formulation are best suited to enable the growth of SSE. The paper discusses the main advantages of such an approach and examines the conditions for effective collaborative processes, providing examples of best practices and indicating the limits of existing policies that have not been designed or implemented jointly with civil society.

Béatrice Alain is Coordinator of RELIESS, an international reference and networking centre on public policies in favour of the social and solidarity economy created by the Chantier de l'économie sociale.

Marguerite Mendell is Professor at the School of Community and Public Affairs and Director of the Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy at Concordia University. Her collaborative research covers community economic development, the social economy and social finance, and their resulting important innovations in public policy.

Estrategias de Supervivencia y Elaboración de Políticas Públicas: El Papel de la Economía Social y Solidaria en Latinoamérica y la Contribución de Brasil hacia la Construcción de Políticas Emancipadoras (Survival Strategies and Public Policy Making: The Contribution of Social and Solidarity Economy to Emancipatory Policies in Latin America and Brazil)

Leandro Morais

The Solidarity Economy (Spanish acronym: ESOL) is a phenomenon that has gained increasing economic, social and political visibility, especially since the crises in the 1980s and 1990s that hit the Brazilian (and other) labour markets. One of ESOL's new features is the way it has impacted the planning of public policies at the municipal, state and federal levels, as ESOL actors, organizations and entities seek recognition, institutionalization and support for their projects and activities. The challenge for public policy is to understand what ESOL actually is and how it can be measured. This paper examines several policies that have been adopted in Brazil and in some other Latin American countries in order to understand and analyse how ESOL has been conceived, as well as key policy achievements and limitations, related, for example, to the expansion of ESOL and its ability to generate employment and income. The work points to the fragility of various policies and the need for an integrated approach to meet the challenge of inclusive development for the vulnerable and disadvantaged.

Leandro Morais is Professor of Economics at the Pontific Catholic University of Campinas (PUCCAMPINAS) and Faculdade de Campinas (FACAMP), External Technical Consultant to the International Training Centre of the ILO and Senior Technical Advisor to the Polis Institute. He is a coauthor of numerous books, including Social and Solidarity Economy: Building a Common Understanding and Social and Solidarity Economy: Our Common Road towards Decent Work.

Regional Policy Frameworks of Social Solidarity Economy in South America

Marcelo Saguier and Zoe Brent

This paper looks at how the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) discourse has been deployed at the regional level by UNASUR and MERCOSUR, and the implications of these policy frameworks for the advancement of SSE practices. Though civil society groups have presented SSE as a new economic paradigm, regional policy frameworks implement it as an add-on or complement to dominant capitalist economies. This happens in two key ways. First, the SSE sector, and cooperatives in particular, are cast as drivers of regional integration and socioeconomic policy; however, their limited involvement in major integration projects represent missed opportunities for SSE to be mainstreamed. Second, though SSE policy is portrayed as an intervention that combines social and economic policies, its implementation almost exclusively by ministers of social development means that SSE is institutionally limited to the realm of poverty eradication rather than restructuring of the dominant economic model. SSE is also fiscally dependent on dominant industries, which ultimately does not reverse or challenge the ongoing process of economic centralization in key sectors.

Marcelo Saguier is Senior Researcher in the Department of International Relations, Latin American School of Social Science, FLACSO–Argentina. His research interests include South American regionalism, natural resources and socioenvironmental conflicts, transnational social movements, human rights and transnational corporations, emerging powers and regional/global order.

Zoe Brent is Research Fellow at Food First/Institute for Food and Development Policy in Oakland, California. Her recent research covers worker-owned cooperatives and new forms of labour struggle in Argentina; worker and immigrant rights throughout the global food supply chain; and land conflict and indigenous land rights in the southern Andes.

Enabling Agricultural Cooperatives through Public Policy and the State: The Case of Uganda

Justine Nannyonjo

This paper analyses the role of public policy and the state in enabling cooperatives in Uganda, focusing on agriculture. Based on a literature review, and analysis of primary and secondary data, the paper notes that since 2005 the Ugandan government has facilitated the scaling up, conduct and integration of cooperatives in the development process through incorporation of cooperatives' relevance into the Poverty Eradication Action Plan, Agriculture Development Strategy and Investment Plan; consultative formulation of a Cooperative Development Policy, amendment of cooperative laws and regulations; reform of the warehouse receipt system and commodity exchange; formation of financial services cooperatives for capital provision; agricultural extension services; value addition support; formation of information centres; improved monitoring and supervision of cooperatives; promotional activities to popularize cooperatives; and capacity building of cooperatives, focusing on leadership, business management and entrepreneurship. Some institutional challenges that hinder the government in fulfilling its policy commitments and need to be addressed include inadequate financial and skilled human resources, and weak linkages between the central and local governments.

Justine Nannyonjo is Head of the Real Sector Division, Research Department, Bank of Uganda (BOU), Kampala. Prior to that, she was Head of Economic Policy Research at the BOU. She is the author of several publications, including From Failed to Good State: A Case Study on Uganda.

Cooperative Law and Sustainability: Match nor Mismatch?

Hagen Henry

This paper argues that the legal type of enterprises matters for the achievement of specific policy goals. Situating the subject within the context of human rights, the legal concept of sustainable development and public international cooperative law, it attempts to establish a functional relationship between the legal structure of cooperatives and sustainable development. It then summarizes the negative effects of current cooperative legislation on this sustainable development-enhancing structure. The paper suggests, in conclusion, that globalization-induced challenges require rethinking not only basic assumptions about the internationally recognized cooperative values and principles, but also about the notions of law and of law making.

Hagen Henry is Adjunct Professor of comparative law and Research Director at the University of Helsinki. He has published on development questions, land law, comparative law and cooperative law; and has worked as a legal adviser to the German Federal Minister of Economy, as a consultant on cooperative policy and legislation for/in some 50 countries, and as Chief of the Cooperative Branch of the ILO.

Session 5: SSE and Gender Dynamics

7 May, 11.15–13.00, GB Room

The promotion of gender equality often centres on initiatives aimed at enhancing women's economic participation according to the belief that this will lead to economic as well as social gains. This session will discuss this assumption and examine possible ways in which women's cooperation in productive activities yields benefits associated with poverty reduction, care, identity and empowerment.

- What is the role of gender dynamics in the expansion of SSE?
- How do gender discrimination and inequality affect the participation of women in SSE governance and advocacy?
- Is women's economic participation through SSE organizations consistent with principles of decent work, gender equity and the demands of social reproduction?
- To what extent do neoliberal policy approaches constrain or provide spaces for the expansion of forms of SSE that potentially benefit women?

Chair: Shahra Razavi, Chief, Research and Data Section, UN Women. Prior to joining UN Women, she was Research Coordinator at UNRISD. Recent publications include a co-edited volume with Silke Staab, *Worlds Apart: Global Variations in the Social and Political Economy of Care* and a special issue of *Development and Change* titled *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care in a Development Context*.

Beyond the “Business Case”: A Community Economies Approach to Gender, Development and Social Economy

Suzanne Bergeron and Stephen Healy

This paper makes a case for reconfiguring current gender and development initiatives that rest on the business case for investing in women as “smart economics” toward non-capitalist practices and ideals associated with the social and solidarity economy. Drawing upon the community economies approach of “taking back the economy”, the authors identify the limitations and possibilities for appropriating, toward alternative ends, the ideals of care, cooperation and interdependence invoked in business-case gender policy frameworks. While cognizant of the potential for cooptation of projects of social economy in development, the authors also suggest some innovative forms of social and solidarity economy practice that can emerge within development's own fragmented discourses and practices. Finally, they offer some suggestions for connecting gender and development to a politics of ethical transformation toward non-capitalist subjectivities that engages gender with a social and solidarity economy framework.

Suzanne Bergeron is an economist whose research examines recent transformations in gender and development with a focus on how economic theories structure policy frameworks. She has published in *Globalizations*, *Frontiers*, *Signs*, *International Feminist Journal of Politics* and elsewhere. She is Professor at the University of Michigan, Dearborn.

Stephen Healy is Assistant Professor of Geography at Worcester State University and a member of the Community Economies Collective. Psychoanalytic and Marxian theory inform his approach to community-based research. He is a co-author of *Take Back the Economy: An Ethical Guide for Transforming Our Communities*, with Jenny Cameron and J.K. Gibson-Graham.

The Power of Numbers: Shared Interests, Critical Mass and the Effectiveness of Women's Participation in South Asia

Bina Agarwal

The social composition of groups governing institutions has long been stressed as important for equity and social inclusion. Do simply numbers matter, as implied by lobbying for quotas on gender or caste lines, in institutions ranging from parliaments to village councils? Or are shared values and social cohesion essential for effectiveness? This paper argues that in given contexts, simply numbers and shared interests ("gender in itself") can go a long way to improving outcomes, even without a thrust to create a "gender for itself" social consciousness. It uses the example of community forestry groups in South Asia to demonstrate that increasing the proportion of women representatives in the executive committees of these institutions can enhance both women's effective participation and conservation outcomes. For participation it also tests for critical mass—a concept that has long been mooted, but not often empirically verified. The paper draws on the author's detailed quantitative and qualitative work, based on her primary surveys for India and Nepal. It also discusses the potential of federations of local institutions in enhancing the effectiveness of groups beyond the local.

Bina Agarwal is Professor of Development Economics and Environment at the University of Manchester, United Kingdom, and was until recently Director of the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. Her latest book is Gender and Green Governance. She is currently researching small farmer cooperation across several countries.

State, Civil Society and Expanding Social and Solidarity Economy among Informal Sector Women in Ethiopia

Lyn Ossome

This paper examines the ways in which women engaged in informal sector work in Ethiopia are being organized under savings and credit cooperatives, and offers a critique of the potential for expanding social and solidarity economy (SSE) through women's cooperatives. It argues that the political economy under which cooperatives are being formed delimits the possibility of expanding SSE through this method. Three critiques developed in this regard relate, first, to questions of grassroots women's lack of autonomy; second, to ideology and the fact that the cooperatives are struggling for relevance in a political context that depoliticizes women's rights discourses; and third, alienation as a result of the enforced separation between the economic spheres of women's work and sociopolitical spheres of grassroots women's activism. The paper concludes that the greatest potential to expand SSE through cooperatives lies in the possibility of minimizing private sector and state influence on women's grassroots organizations.

Lyn Ossome is a PhD candidate in political studies at University of the Witwatersrand. She has published in the areas of her research interest, which include feminist theory and politics, land and agrarian studies, postcolonial theory and African politics, and has served in consultative and advisory capacities in civil society organizations across Africa.

Collective Action, Gender Dynamics and the Constraints for Upscaling Women Initiatives in Rural Mexico: The Case of "El Color de la Tierra", an Indigenous Women's Network-Based Initiative in Western Mexico

Carolina Contreras Arias, Corinne A. Pernet and Stephan Rist

This paper undertakes an analysis of the tension indigenous rural women face as a result of participating in collective action, and the rewards they gain from it. Through the reconstruction of an indigenous women-based collective action approach operating in an indigenous community in western Mexico, the qualitative study discusses the potential and limits of SSE to expand and generate greater impact. The paper argues that the expansion potential of a collective action primarily depends on its own members and on the external actors. The paper concludes that as long as the rewards obtained through

the organization are perceived as worthy enough to cope with the tensions it involves, their members will act as key factors for the survival and expansion of the collective action. External actors might both limit (by acting dishonest) or encourage (by generating rewards) the organization's expansion potential.

Carolina Contreras Arias is a PhD student in the Organization Studies and Cultural Theory programme at the University of St. Gallen (HSG). In her research she focuses on sustainable development, gender dynamics and organic food production in rural Mexico. She holds an MSc in agricultural economics from the University of Hohenheim,

Corinne A. Pernet is a historian who joined the University of St. Gallen (HSG) in January 2010, working in the research unit on Interculturality at the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Currently, her main research project on the trans-area politics of food examines interactions between Latin American experts and international organizations engaged in food policy.

Stephan Rist is Lecturer in Human Geography and heads the Governance of Land and Natural Resources Cluster at the Centre for Development and Environment (CDE) at the University of Berne. He is also Co-leader of Research Project 13 of the Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South on the transformation of agrarian systems.

Book Presentations

During the lunch breaks on 6 and 7 May, join us in the conference rooms for short presentations and discussion of recent publications related to Social and Solidarity Economy. Each session lasts approximately 30 minutes.

7 May, 13.30-14.00, Room II

Gender and Green Governance

Bina Agarwal

Economists studying environmental collective action and green governance have paid little attention to gender. Research on gender and green governance in other disciplines has focused mainly on women's near absence from forestry institutions. This interdisciplinary book turns that focus on its head to ask: what if women were present in these institutions? What difference would that make? Would women's inclusion in forest governance—undeniably important for equity—also affect decisions on forest use and outcomes for conservation and subsistence? Are women's interests in forests different from men's? Does it matter which class of women governs? Answers to these questions can prove foundational for effective environmental governance. Yet they have hardly been empirically investigated. In an analysis that is conceptually new and statistically rigorous, using the author's primary data from India and Nepal on community forestry institutions, this book is the first major study to comprehensively address these wide-ranging issues.

Bina Agarwal. 2010. *Gender and Green Governance*. Oxford University Press.

Bina Agarwal is Professor of Development Economics and Environment at the University of Manchester, United Kingdom, and was until recently the Director of the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. She is currently researching small farmer cooperation across several countries.

7 May, 14.00-14.30, Room II

Dictionnaire de l'Autre Economie

Jean-Louis Laville

The global financial crisis has renewed concern about whether capitalist markets are the best way of organizing economic life. Would it not be better if we were to treat the economy as something made and remade by people themselves, rather than as an impersonal machine? The object of a human economy is the reproduction of human beings and of whatever sustains life in general. Such an economy would express human variety in its local particulars as well as the interests of all humanity. The editors have assembled here a citizen's guide to building a human economy. This project is not a dream but is part of a collective effort that began a decade ago at the first World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and has gathered pace ever since. Over 30 original essays address topics that range from globalization, community participation and microcredit to corporate social responsibility and alternative energy. Each offers a critical guide to further reading. *Dictionnaire de l'Autre Economie* builds on decades of engaged research to bring a new economic vision to general readers and a comprehensive guide for all students of the contemporary world.

Jean-Louis Laville and Antonio David Cattani (eds.) 2006. *Dictionnaire de l'Autre Economie*. Folio actuel.

Also available in Spanish (*Diccionario de la Otra Economía*, José Luis Coraggio, Jean-Louis Laville and Antonio David Cattani, eds., Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento; Altamira / Clacso, 2009); English (*The Human Economy*, Keith Hart, Jean-Louis Laville and Antonio David Cattani, eds. Polity Press, 2010); Portuguese (*Dicionário Internacional da Outra Economia*, Antonio David Cattani, Jean-Louis Laville, Luiz Inacio Gaiger and

Pedro Hespanha, eds., Almedina, 2009); Italian (*Dizionario dell'Altra Economia*, Jean-Louis Laville and Antonio David Cattani, eds., Sapere 2000 Ediz. Multimediali, 2006).

Jean-Louis Laville is Professor at the Conservatoire national des arts et métiers (CNAM), Paris, and European Coordinator of the Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy. His field of research is social and solidarity economy. In addition to *Dictionnaire de l'autre économie*, he is author of *Action publique et économie solidaire*, and *Politique de l'association*.

Session 6: Political Economy of SSE and Collective Action

7 May, 14.30–16.30, Room II

Significant shifts in public policy and law supportive of SSE will require the backing of social and political actors and coalitions from below. Yet the increasing calls for governments to support SSE often ignore the political economy of policy change. This session will explore to what extent social movements, trade unions and networks of SSE organizations are accessing and influencing policy making and building “countervailing” power. Panelists will discuss opportunities and tensions that arise in contexts of closer relations between states and SSE organizations and networks.

- How does the orientation of SSE and public policy vary depending on the nature of the networks or movements involved?
- Are SSE movements and networks (re-)framing common sense understandings of appropriate development agendas and priorities?
- What happens in contexts where social movements are fragmented, relatively weak and lack policy influence?
- Is collective organization at the local level being scaled up to national and regional levels?
- What are the risks in terms of co-optation and demobilization once partial gains have been achieved?

Chair: Richard Kozul-Wright, Director, Unit on Economic Cooperation and Integration Among Developing Countries, UNCTAD. He received his PhD in economics from Cambridge University. He worked at UNDESA and in Geneva on World Economic and Social Survey, World Investment Report, Trade and Development Report and Economic Development in Africa Report. He now heads the unit on Economic Integration and Cooperation among Developing Countries. His books include *The Resistible Rise of Market Fundamentalism*, *Securing Peace*, and *Climate Protection and Development*.

Potential and Challenges of SSE Initiatives for Informal Street Trade: A Case Study of Two Indian Cities

Neetu Choudhary

This paper aims to illustrate the relevance and challenges of the SSE approach for managing informal street trade. The author argues that SSE, with its expanded notion of economy, can be instrumental in mainstreaming informal street trade as an alternate economic form. Informal street trade, being an issue of political economy, social development and economic purposes, needs the SSE approach because it does not reduce the economy to the market alone. Also, SSE focuses on community and civil society as economic partners and therefore offers an appropriate framework for street trade, which began to organize through civil society movements. However, the author also contends that the transition to SSE would require stakeholders from different spheres to converge together in strategic alignment. The two case studies show that in the absence of a regulatory system, various stakeholders in the street trade sector have worked out informal mechanisms to serve mutual interests. Inherent interests are likely to resist a transition towards SSE. Street trade also suffers due to the indeterminate policy environment. The transition of informal street trade into SSE would entail structural changes in the way political economy, market forces, bureaucratic structures and urban planning processes approach the sector.

Neetu Choudhary is an independent consultant based in India. With a PhD in economics, she specializes in academic research, policy analysis and project implementation. Her research interest includes hunger, malnutrition, gender, informal sector and related policy issues. Her research has been published in refereed journals and presented at conferences.

The Hidden Side of SSE: Social Movements and the “Translation” of SSE into Policy (Latin America)

Ana Cecilia Dinerstein

This paper examines the political process of how social movements have led the appropriation and translation of SSE practices into policy in Latin America. Using examples from prominent indigenous, rural and urban movements, the paper illustrates the conflicts and contradictions that this translation produces, which circumscribes SSE to its role in articulating better forms of development, thus undermining the emancipatory potential of SSE as a development alternative. This is leading to a persistent breach between the new realities and agendas imagined by social movements (what the author calls the “Beyond Zone”), and the ways SSE-inspired policy is organized. The author argues that it is only by engaging with the former that the latter can be enriched substantively. SSE-inspired policy can become a prefigurative programme that learns from the movements’ practices. This might be a tool to facilitate the emergence of alternatives beyond capitalism, rather than being an instrument for social control in the name of chimeric “empowerment” and “participation”.

Ana Cecilia Dinerstein (PhD) is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Bath, researching autonomous movements, social emancipation and the politics of policy. She is the author of numerous articles, chapters and books on Argentine and Latin American movements, politics and policy. Her book Autonomy in Latin America: The Art of Organising Hope will be published in 2014.

Challenges for the Sustainability of SSE: The Interaction Between Popular Economy, Social Movements and Public Policies—A Case Study of the Global Alliance of Waste Pickers

Angelique van Zeeland

This paper analyses the challenges for sustainability of Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE), focusing on the interaction between popular economy, social movements and public policies. A case study of the Global Alliance of Waste Pickers focuses on collective action and public policies in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India and South Africa. It explores the complex institutional arrangements involving community groups who share solid waste management with local governments. The paper argues that the sustainability of SSE organizations is not merely a technical or economic question; rather, it is essentially a political one, depending on public policies compromised with a process of social transformation at all levels, federal, state and municipal. The paper concludes that significant shifts in public policies require collective action. Public policies should promote the expansion of SSE through a change in quality in the informal popular initiatives, as well as strengthen SSE through effective capacity building to meet the demands that arise as a result of the newly shaped public policies.

Angelique van Zeeland is Project Coordinator at the Lutheran Foundation of Diakonie in Brazil, and Member of the Advisory Group on Development Policy and Practice of ACT Alliance. She has a Master’s degree in economics and is a PhD candidate in development economics at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), where her research focuses on the evaluation and sustainability of solidarity economy.

The Potential and Limits of Farmers’ Groups as Catalysts of Rural Development

Roldan Muradian

During recent years—coinciding with a higher interest for the social and solidarity economy—there has been a resurgence of policy and academic attention in how agricultural cooperatives can foster rural economic development. Collective enterprises can play a role in coordinating activities between different value chain actors and in enabling access to new markets by vulnerable rural dwellers. The objectives of this paper are twofold. First, it aims to systematize the evidence about the impacts of agricultural

cooperatives in rural areas in developing countries. The impact indicators to be considered are primarily in the realms of productive systems and poverty. Second, it aims to revise the theory of farmers' collective action, building on the accumulated evidence. The theoretical development emphasizes (i) the mechanisms through which farmers' groups induce development impacts; and (ii) the social dynamics underpinning the "quality" of collective action.

Roldan Muradian is Senior Researcher in the Department of Cultural Anthropology and Development Studies of Radboud University Nijmegen. His research interests cover a wide range of issues, from collective action and rural development to environmental governance. His current research projects are taking place in Africa and Latin America.

Session 7: Scaling Up SSE through the Market

7 May, 14.30–16.30, GB Room

As SSE organizations and networks diversify and expand, they are increasingly immersed in market relations associated with finance, inputs, labour, trade and consumer demand, and must interact with global corporations and compete with traditional for-profit enterprise. This session will assess the extent to which SSE organizations can become significant market actors, while retaining their social, solidaristic and cooperative values.

- As SSE organizations grow, how are they affected by issues of efficiency, productivity and managerial capacity?
- What combination of internal and external factors and interactions have enabled the emergence of large-scale cooperative organizations?
- Can SSE organizations really substitute for publicly-traded corporations in the provision of basic goods and services?
- How are scaled-up organizations and networks managing the tensions between self-provisioning/reliance and market exchange, as well as solidarity and competition?

Chair: Nicole Alix, Executive Board Member of Confrontations Europe, in charge of Social Economy, and Secretary of the Board of The Mont-Blanc Meetings. She has been involved for 20 years in social services of general interest (DDG of UNIOPSS–social welfare, DG of “Maisons d’Isatis”—facilities for elderly persons) and for 15 years in Crédit Coopératif (Development Director).

Embeddedness and the Dynamics of Growth: The Case of Amul Cooperative, India

Abhijit Ghosh

Scholars have called for more dynamic and embedded views of strategy which concurrently pay heed to the initiatives of actors who strategize at the micro level and which account for the embeddedness of these initiatives within the macro social context. Recent literature suggests that social enterprises such as cooperatives may be more “pluralistic”. They are characterized by multiple objectives, both social and economic, and diffuse power distribution that allows multiple stakeholders to influence the goals pursued. Moreover, members of cooperatives share a multifaceted relationship with their organization, at once members, owners, suppliers and customers. Given their close involvement in this context, cooperatives provide an ideal type for enunciating an embedded view of strategy. However, studies of cooperatives in the management literature have dealt with either macro population-level studies or with micro studies that look at membership. There are few studies that connect the micro and macro levels of analysis to examine how strategic initiatives of cooperatives are placed in the broader sociopolitical context. Drawing on data obtained from fieldwork conducted in Amul cooperative, the author provides a contextually embedded narrative of the strategy process underlying Amul’s growth during the period 1948–1962. This narrative reveals that Amul’s strategy was formed through an interaction between its strategic intent, its initiatives and through the embedding of these initiatives within India’s political economy.

Abhijit Ghosh has a PhD in Strategy and Organization from McGill University. He has been a post-doctoral fellow at McGill University. In his dissertation research, Abhijit explored the implications of embeddedness of strategy on the evolution of a social enterprise. His main areas of research interest are strategy process and social entrepreneurship.

The Rise of Fair Trade: Opportunities, Tensions and Uncertainties

Darryl Reed

The growth of the fair trade movement has centred, to a large extent, on a system of certification of (mostly agricultural) products deemed to have been produced under fair

conditions. Participation in this network of certified “fair trade” (FT) requires conformity to minimum standards established by national labelling initiatives (LIs) and their umbrella organization, Fairtrade International (FLO). As a result, FT allows for participation by both alternative trade organizations (ATOs)—often called FT businesses or organizations—and conventional for-profit companies, including large agro-food corporations and agricultural estates. This paper examines the evolution of certified FT, reflecting on its developmental impacts and the tensions that have arisen between producer organizations, ATOs, FLO and the LIs. Despite reforms in the governance structure of FLO, some producer organizations and ATOs are questioning whether FLO is their best option. And some LIs are leaning more towards corporations in their attempt to gain market share. The paper concludes with reflections on where FLO and FT may be headed.

Darryl Reed is Professor of Business and Society at York University (Toronto). He researches fair trade movements, alternative development models and development ethics. He is the current President of the Canadian Association for Studies in Co-operation. He recently co-edited the volume, Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Who Standards? Whose Development?

The Potential of Social and Solidarity Economy Organizations to Complement or Replace Publicly Traded Companies in the Provision of Goods and Services

Carina Millstone

This paper examines the potential of for-profit SSE organizations, such as cooperatives, mutual organizations and social enterprises, to complement or displace publicly traded companies in the provision of goods and services, with a focus on the United States and United Kingdom. The paper starts with a review of the traditions and current landscape of SSE organizations. It then assesses inherent characteristics of these organizations that may act as driver or barrier to their growth, before examining external opportunities presented by the current economic and environmental crises. The paper argues that growth for SSE organizations is not risk free, and tensions exist between their purpose and their growth through the market. The paper concludes that SSE organizations could become more important actors in the provision of goods and services, but particular attention will need to be paid to issues of scale, structure and process to preserve their integrity.

Carina Millstone is Research Fellow of the New Economics Institute based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She has worked as a corporate sustainability consultant, is the founder of an ecological community project in London, and is currently writing a book on business practice in a steady-state economy.

Trading Scale for Solidarity in the Community Currency Systems in Argentina

Georgina Gómez

This paper analyses the tradeoff faced by social and solidarity economy initiatives when they grow from small-scale initiatives regulated by reciprocity and personal exchange mechanisms to larger scale projects in which social action needs to be regulated by institutions of impersonal exchange. It combines different perspectives from institutional economics to examine the experience of the Trueque in Argentina, a complementary currency system that grew to engage 2.5 million participants. For social and solidarity economy initiatives like the Trueque, this research shows that scaling up is possible within the limits defined by the interpersonal transfer of trust, the reputation of the leaders to act as a linchpin for the system, and the ability to sustain the process of institutional innovation. A necessary condition is the construction of a discourse of scaling up that would structure the initiative and the agents towards that goal.

Georgina Gómez is Lecturer at the Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam. She has published on alternative economic spaces, local development and various aspects of the Argentine complementary currency systems (Redes de Trueque), including Argentina's Parallel Currency: The Economy of the Poor.

Practitioners' Forum

7 May, 16:30-18:30, Atrium/Espace Gobelins

At this forum, practitioners of Social and Solidarity Economy will present their work and share experiences with conference attendees. Participants are invited to visit the organizations' stands to learn about the reality on the field and interact with SSE practitioners.

Technologie-Netzwerk Berlin (TechNet)

Social enterprise—Germany

Technologie-Netzwerk Berlin e.V./TechNet is a social enterprise for research, development and education in local socialeconomy, founded in 1987. It runs an Interdisciplinary Research Group (IFG) Local Economy, the Berlin Development Agency for Social Enterprises and Neighbourhood Economy (BEST) and an Education Centre which offers a European curriculum for social enterprise practitioners (www.Cest-transfer.de).

TechNet will be represented by Karl Birkhölzer, Member of the Board of Directors for Research and Education.

Coopérative Européenne de Finance Citoyenne

Alternative finance—Europe

Initiated by six alternative finance organizations from Belgium, France, Germany and Spain, the European Cooperative of Citizen Finance aims to foster the development of citizen projects with local public authorities, such as cooperatives of local renewable energy production, the collective buying of agricultural lands or social housing. A public call to invest—the first time this has been done at a European level—will allow investment and the promotion of another Europe, based on solidarity and ecology.

Coopérative Européenne de Finance Citoyenne will be represented by Elsa Costanzo, Researcher.

The European Network of Social Integration Enterprises (ENSIE),

Network of social enterprises—Europe

The European Network of Social Integration Enterprises gathers 23 national and regional networks of work integration social enterprises in 16 countries around Europe. All these networks pursue, in a manner adapted to local constraints, objectives of social integration of disadvantaged people. ENSIE implements different activities to represent the sector at all relevant European levels (such as European projects, speeches and position papers).

ENSIE will be represented by Aurélie Duprés, Policy Officer.

Les Rencontres du Mont-Blanc—Forum International des Dirigeants de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire

SSE Forum—Switzerland

Since 2004, The Mont-Blanc Meetings have been bringing together social and solidarity economy entrepreneurs from every continent to enhance the social economy's international profile and recognition. The Mont-Blanc Meetings aims to demonstrate that there is another way of doing business, reconciling social, civic, environmental and economic efficiency

Les Rencontres du Mont-Blanc will be represented byr Nicole Alix, Treasurer, and Pascale Delille, Researcher.

2nd World Forum of Local Economic Development

Event–International

The event aims at continuing the discussion on the territorial approach to development, its relation to national decentralization policies, and specific tools for integrating the three dimensions of sustainable human development at the local level. The 2nd Forum will take place in Foz de Iguaçu, Brazil, from 29 October to 1 November 2013, and it is organized by the Technological Park of Itaipu, the Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI), the Brazilian Service of Support for Micro and Small Enterprises (SEBRAE) and the ART Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The 2nd World Forum of Local Economic Development will be represented by Johannes Krassnitzer, ART Programme Specialist; Ana de Miguel, ART Programme Analyst; Taina Aguiar, ART Intern; and Alexis Laffittan, UNDP Partnerships Specialist.

Cultivating Harmony

Internet platform–France

The NGO, Cultivating Harmony, promotes projects that are SSE-based, ecological and nurture human well-being. Its key activity is to develop a collaborative internet platform that makes visible and connects these projects and their actors. The website offers free access, capitalization of know-how to reproduce projects elsewhere, and helps citizens to be actors in their communities. The project supports synergies between project initiators who act locally and think globally.

Cultivating Harmony will be represented by Gwen Terras, Managing Director and Alain Tord, Head of Communication and Financial Strategy.

The Evolution Institute

Think tank–United States

The Evolution Institute is an organization specifically focused on bringing evolutionary experts together with those from other disciplines for a respectful and constructive dialogue, resulting in a new agenda for basic scientific research, policy formulation and implementation with the net goal of educating the general public and improving the human condition.

The Evolution Institute will be represented by Jerry Lieberman, Cofounder and Virginia Lieberman, Organizational Consultant.

Minuto Game for Minuto Cash

Complementary currencies system–Switzerland

Minuto Cash is a decentralized means of payment, applicable to all regions of the world, in which self-empowerment and responsibility are at the forefront! The Minuto Game teaches the use of the Minuto vouchers in an entertaining manner, and helps to answer questions, including those on our present monetary system. The game also shows how people can organize sustainable neighborhoods.

“MINUTO—Make your own money” (www.youtube.com/watch?v=CU8OCx_MO4E)

Barbara Schiess and Matthias Brück will moderate the Minuto Game.

Spice

Social enterprise–United Kingdom

Spice is a social enterprise that designs and develops social currencies for communities. It prints time-based money that is focused on mutuality, solidarity and empowerment. It works across the United Kingdom in partnership with local governments, communities, housing projects, prisons and schools to involve the many, rather than the few, to give their time to building their communities.

Spice will be represented by Becky Booth, CEO, and Leander Bindewalde from the New Economics Foundation.

Hivos

NGO–The Netherlands

Hivos is an international development organization guided by humanist values. Together with civil society organizations in developing countries, Hivos wants to contribute to a free, fair and sustainable world. To tackle complex problems and to innovate the sector, Hivos invests in the development, deepening, dissemination and application of knowledge and thereby contributes to better-informed policies and practices in development programmes.

Hivos will be represented by Sjoerd Panhuysen, Knowledge Officer in Sustainable Economic Development.

RIPESS (Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Social Solidarity Economy)

SSE network–International

RIPESS is an intercontinental network that connects SSE networks worldwide. Its members consist of 80 SSE networks in 148 countries on six continents—Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America and Oceania. RIPESS organizes global forums every four years and is a nexus for SSE learning, information sharing and collaboration.

RIPESS will be represented by Ben Quiñones, RIPESS Executive Coordinator; Eric Lavillunière and Judith Hitchman from RIPESS Europe; and Emily Kawano, US representative on the Board of RIPESS.

RIPESS Tools: ESSGlobal, RELIESS, Socioeco

SSE tools–International

ESSGlobal is a global map that draws on national and regional SSE maps in order to raise the visibility of SSE and enable its greater economic integration. The RELIESS, an international reference and liaison centre, is a tool to aid actors involved in SSE to learn of new policies and their impact. Socioeco is a virtual centre that gathers and organizes documentation on SSE. These initiatives, all recognized by RIPESS, work in different though complementary ways to highlight the similarities, differences and challenges of SSE on every continent and to aid in the productive networking of SSE actors.

RIPESS Tools will be represented by Béatrice Alain, Coordinator of RELIESS.

Sergio Guitart Franetovic

Social Entrepreneur–Chile

Sergio Guitart is evolving in an ever-changing environment to contribute to sustainability by analysing, strengthening and participating in SSE projects. He started at the Universidad de Chile with a group of engineers who piloted their first complementary currency and developed a project to help Chile after the earthquake of 27 February 2010. The process created networks through which workshops and projects could be held. Recently, Guitart led the implementation of a TimeBank in Arauco, one of the largest forestry production companies in the world.

Asociación Mutual de Pensionados Sociales Ley 5110

Mutual fund–Argentina

Asociación Mutual de Pensionados Sociales Ley 5110 has been working since 1990 and has 26,000 members in the province of Santa Fe, Argentina. It provides services in health, social services, education, and credits and microcredits for entrepreneurs. Furthermore, it has a primary school with an agrarian orientation, two residences for elderly people, a job training institute; develops activities with an indigenous community; and provides breakfast and lunch daily to 280 people in need.

Asociación Mutual Santa Fe will be represented by Gisela C. Carrizo, Administrative Manager.

Session 8: SSE, Resilience and Sustainability

8 May, 09.00–10.45, GB Room

While the field of SSE appears to be expanding, particularly in contexts of economic crisis, not much is known about the conditions for long-term sustainability. It is increasingly believed that the underlying values and features of SSE organizations such as solidarity, collaboration, and democratic and participatory decision making make these organizations more resilient to economic crises than traditional for-profit organizations. This session will highlight the difficulties and traps SSE organizations face in being sustainable in the long term, as well as the opportunities SSE organizations offer for social and economic innovation in times of crises. Panelists will draw on case studies they have conducted worldwide.

- What types of SSE organizations are most resilient?
- What conditions are needed to ensure the long-term sustainability of SSE organizations?
- Do SSE organizations, including cooperative banks, offer a more resilient alternative to economic crises than traditional for-profit financial institutions?
- Can SSE foster sustainable consumption patterns?

Chair: Antonella Noya, Senior Policy Analyst, Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs and Local Development, OECD, and Manager of the OECD/LEED Forum on Social Innovations. She carries out international policy analysis and assessment in various areas including the role of the non-profit sector, social economy and social enterprises; the role of culture in local development; asset building for low-income people; social innovation; community capacity building; corporate social responsibility; and women's entrepreneurship. She has authored several OECD publications.

La Consolidación de las Iniciativas de Economía Social y Solidaria: Alcances y Desafíos de Procesos de Recuperación de Empresas de Argentina (The Consolidation of SSE Initiatives: Successes and Challenges of Recovering Argentine Enterprises)

Maria Victoria Deux Marzi

This paper undertakes a comparative analysis of two “regained companies” (enterprises recovered and managed by their workers) from Argentina. Almost two decades since the beginning of the processes of restoring Argentine enterprises, it is important to analyse and characterize processes that have succeeded in stronger and relatively stable enterprises. Therefore, this paper focuses on the “consolidation” of the process, understood as a moment in which the production, employment and income became relatively regular; some practices and decisions became routine and institutionalized; and a particular course of the organization became predominant. These characteristics are indicators of these processes and companies, and to the institutionalization of new working arrangements.

María Victoria Deux Marzi is Research Fellow at the Universidad Nacional de Rosario and the Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, researching social and solidarity economy. Her papers and books include *Experiencias de Economía Social y Solidaria: Compartiendo Estrategias y Aprendizajes*.

Citizen Strategizing Amid a Solidarity Economy in Cameroon: Are Village Development Associations Resilient?

Che Charles Fonchingong

For the governments of many developing African nations, providing income security for the older population is difficult. This paper uncovers the complex problem of pension

deficits and difficulties in providing welfare and other forms of social assistance in Cameroon. A vast majority of older people in Cameroon remain unassisted and battle to survive, with increasingly fragmented family and community-based forms of support. As the older population increases, fundamental concerns remain: is care provided only by family members sustainable? How does gender factor into this situation, and who bears the brunt of these problems? Borrowing from social capital theory, this paper discusses how older people struggle to find new forms of social protection. It articulates the view that older people display remarkable courage, resilience and coping strategies which make them not a burden to society, but rather, key players in the development process. It proposes achievable policy options that can make a difference in the lives of Cameroon's older citizens.

Che Charles Fonchingong, PhD, is Senior Lecturer in Social Work at Canterbury Christ Church University in Canterbury, England. A frontline practitioner, academic and researcher, he has previously taught at the University of Buea, Cameroon.

Conceptualizing SSE towards Sustainable Consumption Transitions: Learning across Contexts and Cultures, from Geneva to Manila

Marlyne Sahakian and Christophe Dunand

This paper aims to provide a snapshot of social and solidarity economy (SSE) institutions and activities in two very different regions in order to reflect on how SSE is being conceptualized and practiced in varying contexts and cultures, towards “sustainable consumption and production” transitions. The paper considers the case of Geneva, Switzerland—where the APRES Chamber federates more than 260 SSE enterprises—and that of Metro Manila, Philippines—where Asia's solidarity economy council will be headquartered. The two regions are at very different stages when it comes to establishing their local SSE network, with actors in Geneva more focused on putting established SSE guiding principles into practice within their organizations, and actors in Metro Manila engaged in a broader vision of achieving solidarity across supply chains. One of the main findings is that greater coherence is needed, not only within organizations, but also between organizations and regions of the world.

Christophe Dunand is Director of *Réalise*, a work integration social enterprise in Geneva: He teaches at the Haute Ecole de Gestion and the Haute Ecole de Travail Social. He is also a founding member of *Chambre de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire Genève (APRES-GE)* and has been active in this field for two decades, as a practitioner and an academic.

Marlyne Sahakian is currently Visiting Research Associate at Ateneo University in the Philippines. Her post-doctoral research is focused on more sustainable consumption practices. In 2013, she will be joining the University of Lausanne to study changing food consumption patterns, practices and policies in Bangalore and Metro Manila.

Beyond Alternative Food Networks: An Agenda for Comparative Analysis of Italy's Solidarity Purchase Groups (SPG) and Districts of Solidarity Economy vis-à-vis US Community Economies

Cristina Grasseni, Francesca Forno and Silvana Signori

CORES is an interdisciplinary research group that investigates the sociocultural and economic factors underlying a variety of solidarity-driven consumption networks and their efforts to scale up to novel and sustainable economic circuits. The methodologies employed (survey, participant observation and in-depth interviews) have contributed to mapping Solidarity Purchase Groups in Italy, and to assessing their strategies and limits in developing new economic circuits. This paper focuses on social and solidarity economies in Italy, comparing quantitative and qualitative data about Lombardy, northern/southern Italian networks of solidarity economy. It proposes several points of comparison between current solidarity economy networks in Italy and the United States, based on available research on Lombardy and Massachusetts.

Cristina Grasseni is Assistant Professor at Bergamo University and currently Visiting Scholar and Department Affiliate of the Anthropology Department of Harvard University (2012-2014). She was previously David and Roberta Logie Fellow and Harvard Film Study Center Fellow at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study (2011/12). Her monograph *Beyond Alternative Food Networks: Italy's Solidarity Purchase Groups* is forthcoming.

Francesca Forno is Assistant Professor at Bergamo University, where she teaches sociology and sociology of consumption. She has published on citizen politics and social movements. Two of her ongoing research interests are political consumerism and sustainable community movements. A special focus is on the consequences of the spread of market-based forms of action for citizens' participation and mobilization.

Silvana Signori is Assistant Professor at Bergamo University, in the Department of Management, Economics and Quantitative Methods. Her main areas of research are ethical investment, business ethics and corporate social responsibility, non-profit organization accounting and accountability. She is a founder member of the Italian chapter of EBEN (European Business Ethics Network) of which she is currently Executive Secretary.

Closing Session: Priorities for Research, Policy and Action

8 May, 11.15–13.00, GB Room

This session will take stock of key insights that emerged during the conference discussions related to research, policy and action.

- What enabling environment is necessary for SSE?
- What lessons should be drawn for international development strategy and public policy?
- How can SSE networks and movements enhance their policy influence?
- How can researchers, policy makers and practitioners best learn from each other?
- What impacts, opportunities and difficulties of SSE organizations have not yet been investigated by researchers?

Chair: *Benjamin Quiñones, Jr., Founder and Chairman of the Asian Solidarity Economy Council (ASEC) and Executive Coordinator of RIPESS (Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of Social Solidarity Economy). A Filipino currently residing in Quezon city, Metro Manila, he pioneered the networking, promotion and action research on SSE in Asia.*

Panelists

Darryl Reed, *Professor of Business and Society at York University (Toronto). He researches fair trade movements, alternative development models and development ethics. He is the current President of the Canadian Association for Studies in Co-operation. He recently co-edited the volume, Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Who Standards? Whose Development?*

Emily Kawano, *Director of the Center for Popular Economics and the US Solidarity Economy Network. An economist, she serves on the Board of RIPESS. She previously worked with the Northern Ireland Social Economy Network and helped to develop social economy training in Belfast, Northern Ireland.*

Jem Bendell, *Director and Professor of Sustainability Leadership at the Institute for Leadership and Sustainability (IFLAS) based in Windermere, Cumbria, United Kingdom. He has more than 100 published texts. His latest books are The Corporate Responsibility Movement and Evolving Partnerships. He has been recognized as a Young Global Leader by the World Economic Forum.*

José Luis Coraggio, *Director of the Académico de la Maestría en Economía Social (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, Argentina) and Director of the Red Latinoamericana de Investigadores en Economía Social y Solidaria (RILESS). An economist by training, his recent publications include: Economía Social: Acción pública y política, La Economía social desde la periferia, Qué es lo económico? Materiales para un debate necesario contra el fatalismo, and Economía Social y Solidaria: El trabajo antes que el capital.*

Peter Utting, *Deputy Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). His research focuses on corporate social responsibility, the role of civil society in policy reform, and social dimensions of environmental change.*

Special Session on Alternative Finance and Complementary Currencies

8 May, 14.00–18.15, Room II

Organized by the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS), in cooperation with UNRISD, Palmas Institute Europe, Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV), Institute for Leadership and Sustainability (IFLAS) of the University of Cumbria, Veblen Institute, and New Economics Foundation representing the European Union Interreg Project: Community Currencies in Action (CCIA).

French-English-French translation will be provided for the plenary, but not for the breakout sessions.

This special session will examine the potential and limits of a range of innovative financial and monetary tools (especially community banks and complementary currencies) to scale up SSE initiatives, and build more resilient, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable territorial development strategies. It will be an opportunity to better understand the diversity and complementarity of these emerging instruments, which are still little known and understood in mainstream academic and development policy circles.

The objective is to present to a non-specialized audience (UN Member States, international organizations, civil society actors and academics) a range of issues and trends on alternative finance and complementary currencies. The following issues will be considered.

- The diversity of existing complementary currency approaches.
- What are the success stories, advantages and risks of these instruments? How can we evaluate their operationalization along sustainable development criteria? What societal vision and value systems do they underpin?
- The legal framework within which they develop (grey zones, constraints, gaps, jurisprudence, fiscal implications and so on).
- Interactions with other SSE actors, as well as more conventional economic and financial actors.
- How can they be successfully combined with other mechanisms and tools for financing local development?
- The governance frameworks within which they operate and that they promote. What changes do they induce in terms of exchange practices?
- What types of development strategies (social, ecological, economic, and territorial or community-level) do they aim to support; and what results are there to show?
- What scaling up is possible/desirable, including in terms of replication (needs, limits, potential)?
- What research axes are already under way, and how could we facilitate mutual learning and greater dialogue between these streams?

Plenary—Introduction and General Discussion

14:00-16:00, Room II

Moderator: *Hamish Jenkins, United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS)*

Community and Complementary Currencies, Practices and Research: State of the Art

Jérôme Blanc, Laboratoire Triangle—Université Lumière Lyon 2

Territorial Development Dynamics and Complementary Currencies

Marie Fare, Monnaies en Débat—Acteurs-Chercheurs pour la Pluralité Monétaire et la Transformation Sociale

Scaling Up Complementary Currencies: What Role for Governments?

Bernard Lietaer, University of California, Berkeley

Solidarity, Inclusive Endogenous Development and Popular Economy: The Brazilian Experience of Community Development Banks and Complementary Currencies

Carlos de Freitas, Palmas Institute Europe and Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV)

Unlocking Local Wealth

Jem Bendell, Institute for Leadership and Sustainability (IFLAS), University of Cumbria

Breakout Session 1: Currencies and Communities—Dynamics for a Solidarity and Popular Economy?

16:15-18:15, Room II

Moderator: Carlos de Freitas, Palmas Institute Europe and Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV)

Social Currency for Common Goods: The Case of the Palmas Currency

Camille Meyer, Université Libre de Bruxelles

Solidarity Finance and Public Policies: The Brazilian Experience on Community Development Banks

Augusto Câmara Neiva, Juliana Braz and Diogo Jamra Tsukumo, Center for Solidarity Economy at University of São Paulo and Joaquim Melo, Coordinator of Instituto Banco Palmas

Complementary Currencies Strengthening the Social and Solidarity Economy: Case Studies from Kenya

Will Ruddick, Institute for Leadership and Sustainability (IFLAS), University of Cumbria and Lucero Mariani, Agglo Rouen en Transition

New Approach for a Social and Solidarity Currency: Towards a Solution for Humanitarian, Economic and Ecological Crisis. The Case of Androy in Southern Madagascar

Jean-Luc Roux, Consultant

Breakout Session 2: SSE, Time and Mutual Credit Currencies—Changing Values, Changing Impacts?

16:15-18:15, Room V

Moderator: Jem Bendell, Institute for Leadership and Sustainability (IFLAS), University of Cumbria

Validating Complementary and Community Currencies as an Efficient Tool for Social and Solidarity Economy Networking and Development: The Deployment of Theory of Change and Evaluation Standards for their Impact Assessment

Leander Bindewald, New Economics Foundation, and Christophe Place, Geneva School of Business Administration

The Potential, the Limits and the Difficulties about Implementing the “Commercial Credit Circuit” (C3) as an Institutional and Countercyclical Policy Instrument for the Uruguayan Government to Structurally Address Unemployment

Marco Sachy, University of Leicester

Tumin, Pesos, or Wealth? Limits and Possibilities of a Local Alternative to Scarcity of Money and Abundance of Richness (A Case Study in Mexico)

Marcela Orraca, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana Xochimilco and María José Orraca, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México

Local Exchange Trading Systems (LETS) as a Response to Economic Crisis: The Case of Greece

Eleni Thanou, Technological Educational Institute of Athens, George Theodossiou, Technological Educational Institute of Larissa and Dimitris Kallivokas, Technological Institute of Athens

Note

On 9 May (10:00-13:00), there will be an expert meeting of researchers and practitioners specialized in complementary currencies to discuss future research issues and longer term strategies to give more visibility to complementary currencies and related tools in mainstream development policy circles, as well to scale up and replicate successful initiatives.

If you wish to participate, please email David Vergari (david.vergari@unctad.org) with a brief description of your activities or interest related to complementary currencies.

Think Pieces (www.unrisd.org/ssethinkpieces)

Short think pieces, selected from submissions to the Call for Papers and exploring different facets of Social and Solidarity Economy, are available on the UNRISD website. Written by scholars and practitioners working on a range of issues within the field of SSE, these contributions present a wide variety of perspectives, including:

- the nature and impacts of different organizational forms—cooperatives, women’s self-help groups, fair trade networks, informal workers, social entrepreneurship and social enterprise;
- the prospects for realizing the potential of SSE in different institutional and political contexts.

Published so far:

- Social Solidarity Economy: Toward Convergence across Continental Divides—*Emily Kawano, Center for Popular Economics.*
- Moving beyond the Public-Private Divide: Locating Social Entrepreneurship in the Social Economy—*Lisa M. Hanley, Civil Society Center at Zeppelin University.*
- Economic Ideals: Gandhian and Neoliberal Logics in India—*Babita Bhatt, Carleton University; Samer Abdelnour, London School of Economics and Political Science; Israr Qureshi, Hong Kong Polytechnic University.*
- The Politics of the Cooperative Sector in Developing Countries: Insights from Argentina, Brazil and Colombia—*M. Andrés Spagnardi, previously of the Italian Institute of Human Sciences.*
- Making Space for Economic Democracy: The Danish Wind Power Revolution—*Andrew Cumbers, University of Glasgow.*
- Solidarity Economy Initiatives from the Ground Up: What Can We Learn from the Women Home-Based Workers of Southeast Asia?—*Rosalinda Pineda Ofreneo, University of the Philippines.*
- La Economía Solidaria como política y estrategia de desarrollo: Políticas públicas, movimiento social y desafíos en Brasil—*Ana Mercedes Sarria Icaza, Universidad Federal de Rio Grande do Sul.*
- An Impossible Marriage: Solidarity Economy and Monetary Economy—*Anitra Nelson, RMIT University, Melbourne.*
- Can Female Entrepreneurship Programmes Support Social and Solidarity Economy? Insights from China and India—*Tonia Warnecke.*
- Worker Solidarity Confronting the Crises of Capitalism: Bottom-up Solidarity Economy and Political Ecology in South America—*Cristián Alarcón, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) and CEFO associate, Uppsala University; Cristobal Navarro, Universidad de Buenos Aires and "El Trafo".*
- Let’s “Do-It-Ourselves”: Building a Participatory Economy in South Asia—*Bryn Gay, independent consultant; Chatrini Weeratunge, The Asia Foundation, Sri Lanka.*
- Connecting the Right Dots: Economic Integration and Solidarity/Social Economy Supply Chains—*Maliha Safri, Drew University.*
- Are Mental Models Shaping SSE Reality? Conceptualizing, Measuring and Evaluating SSE Performance—*Benjamin R. Quiñones, Jr., Asian Solidarity Economy Council.*
- “It is the powerful farmers who really enjoy the group”: Inequality and Change in Uganda’s Coffee Cooperatives—*Karin Wedig, Magdeburg University.*
- Social and Solidarity Economy: A Pathway to Socially Sustainable Development?— *Peter Utting, UNRISD*
- Want to Really Help Expand Social and Solidarity Economy? Then Start Rethinking Money!—*Christian Arnsperger, Université Catholique de Louvain*