

MBM 2017 - Workshop 1.1 Reporting:

“Social and solidarity financing at the core of sustainable development”

Solutions and SSE projects that may be replicated

There are already many good examples of social finance institutions, banks and governmental funds in various countries: patient capital – guarantee funds – solidarity savings with hybrid sources of funding

These are designed to respond directly to the specific needs of ESS organizations in a way that cannot be undertaken by for-profit banks

Strategic fields of action

Strategic alliances and partnerships

Paradigm shift to have inclusive strategy working together on sustainable projects – not north supporting the south

Need for enabling legislation and regulation

Allowing financial structures to reach local development projects – importance of decentralization.

Technical support – accompanying development

Key elements of demonstration of SSE's efficiency

Democracy, volunteering and participation

Serving the unserved – reaching areas unserved by the public and private sector.

Local engagement

Commercial attractiveness

Co-operation at local, regional and national level.

Specific challenges (related to the issues)

Responsible finance involving public and private sectors

Lack of sharing of knowledge between actors

Assessing impact for decision making

Assessment of risk

Global analysis

Good governance and effective management

Building an international financial network that can cross boundaries

Main Issues

- Creation of investment funds – in various countries
- Saving attraction strategy
- Reaching out to the poor in society and to build a guarantee system
- Efficiency and quality of ESS – being nice is not sufficient – prove impact!
- Risk and opportunity of technological revolution
- Return on social investment

MBM 2017 - Workshop 1.2 Reporting:
“An inclusive, innovative and plural economy”

Solutions and SSE projects that may be replicated

Co-op Carbone – create projects that reduce GHGs through a collective approach

« Vinaigre de Caqui » project – farmer association of Piedra Blanca, social integration of the Afro-Brazilian communities

Strategic fields of action

- Identification of funds including pilot funds
- Creation of efficient business models
- Collaborative projects
- Community commitment - identify, discuss and reflect
- Plural financing



Key elements of demonstration of SSE's efficiency

- Ambitious projects
- New projects
- Follow an innovative approach
- Gather stakeholders: public, private, territorial, international
- Diplomacy, projects of peace and social inclusion



Specific challenges related to the issues

- Prove efficiency, advantages and impacts
- Creation of a sustainable business
- Threat of marginalization
- Opportunity and threat of technology change
- Training methods of Social Entrepreneurs, support, incubation and proposals structuring converge with the start-ups funding offer

Main Issues

- Identification methods of responsible financing
- Incubation and support – transversality
- Traditional business commitment - but threat of stealing ideas
- Challenges for cooperative structures - easier to create a private company (legislation)
- What role does philanthropy play?

“Alone we can go quickly, together we can go far”

MBM 2017 - Workshop 2.1 Reporting:
“Democratic governance, a vector of plural efficiency”

Solutions and SSE projects that may be replicated

- Venezuelan agri-food distribution cooperative devotes half of the working time to the discussion
- French SCOP Macoretz organizes 3 General Assemblies a year preceded by workshops to keep everyone updated
- Burkina Faso - mobilizing women and youth as resource persons to prepare for the future
- Moroccan association for the promotion of small business in Morocco: a dynamic governance that is built after each crisis, which results as a governance pact constantly revised

Strategic fields of action

- Dialogue and development of listening skills
- Training and raising qualifications
- Learn the rules of working together (collective intelligence, agile management)
- Regular organization of meetings to share everyone's knowledge
- Make it clear what it's like to be a member: rights and responsibilities

Key elements of demonstration of SSE's efficiency

The ESS has an intangible heritage of values, visions, objectives, missions; they are shared and embodied by the transformative capacity of the actors; they are revised periodically which guarantees cohesion in order to bounce back in crisis situations

These values include:

- Compassion,**
- Responsibility,**
- Collaboration, Learning,**
- Creativity, Ingenuity,**
- People's fulfillment,**
- Human dignity**

They measure efficiency by non-monetary criteria

Specific challenges (related to the issues)

- "Time factor" - democracy is not built in a "natural" way
- Give more space to women and young people
- Organization is only a mean - it is the mission for which it is created that matters
- Need for good "leadership" - daily leadership involvement

Main Issues and questions asked

- Different legislations for cooperatives, associations and mutuels and sometimes fixed in time and therefore not adapted to the specific contexts and governance frameworks of organizations
- Problems of autonomy of some organizations vis-à-vis the State and the market



**MBM 2017 – Workshop 2.2 Reporting:
“Collective action: innovations, synergies and partnership”**

Solutions and SSE projects that may be replicated

- Seoul City: SSE ecosystems with the participation of local governments
- MAIF's "Share Entraide": digital solidarity service in the event of a natural disaster
- "Coop de Communs": links between SSE and Commons - promoting a new Cooperativism and Mutualism
- Territorial committees in Brazil: promoting dialogue at territorial, regional and national level
- ICMIF project « 5 - 5 - 5 » Micro insurance in 5 countries over 5 years for 5 million people
- Oriental Region: new job, the territorial coach to innovate and help citizens find new attitudes to challenges

Strategic fields of action

Advocacy to the UN and international organizations

Make the actors work together - develop new methods of collaborative work and permanent spaces of debate at the territorial level that allow to innovate

Creation of "SSE zones" by local governments

Facilitate the conditions of partnerships with organizations to support emerging dynamics in the territories

Develop education for SSE

Key elements of demonstration of SSE's efficiency

The actors of the ESS are able to mobilize together in ecosystems and intercommunalities to scale up by networking

The work between SSE and local governments is a factor of efficiency - the SSE has been recognized in the UN Habitat III Agenda

SSE innovates to answer to the real needs expressed by the populations through the collective construction of new products and services in an adaptable and scalable business model.

The SSE focuses on the human being and its communities that must be politically mobilized and in large numbers.

Specific challenges related to the issues

The efficiency of the SSE requires that the structures exceed a critical size and a common representation of all the different families of the SSE

Make the link between the 3 scales: local, national, international, find a unifying vision and stimulate hybridizations

Specific attention to SSE in Southern countries with the support of the UN and its SDGs: capitalize on the recognition of the SSE in the New Urban Agenda and the work of the International Leading Group on SSE

Stimulate the audacity of citizens and the adaptation of behaviors

Issues and questions asked

- Ecological and technological challenges, new ways of life: the need to reappropriate knowledge and data that will be the "banks of the future"
- Production / consumption imbalances at territorial level

MBM 2017 - Workshop 3.1 Reporting:
**“From efficient responses to sustainable impacts:
social cohesion, solidarity and inclusion”**

Solutions and SSE projects that may be replicated

- Eco-Benin community based eco -tourism promoting local cultures benefiting local communities and fair tourism ensuring social security of employees in Benin
- Rural credit and social banking in India
- Small scale farming and financial support to agriculture: Costa Rica
- Social tourism; Rieka cards, cheques in Switzerland

Strategic fields of action

- Education and research
- Agricultural practices and production
- Artisans and handicrafts
- Social and eco tourism
- Social finance such as social banking, cooperative credit institutions, micro finance, social impact bonds etc.



Key elements of demonstration of SSE's efficiency

- SSE is the school of participatory values
- SSE has potential to motivate and mobilize the diaspora ex: through crowd funding
- SSE is part of the local realities and so it knows how to respond to the local needs
- SSE is a means to promote ecological agriculture based on indigenous knowledge systems that responds to food sovereignty and security issues
- SSE is not for profit but all about the people; caring, their nutrition and health unlike the hegemonic economy
- SSE is about leaving no one behind.



Specific challenges (related to the issues)

- Legal framework is not adapted to the needs of SSE sector; needs legislative protection.
- The difficulty of getting funding from traditional sources is because of the non lucrative nature of SSE.
- Lack of know-how in branding or marketing by itself.
- Challenge to have impact indicators which reflect the social and environmental benefits.
- Gap between academic knowledge and people's traditional knowledge systems
- Needs emphasis on applied research to study the problems of SSE
- Needs mapping the best practices of SSE

Main Issues

- SSE is not taken seriously. It is still considered as 'Utopian' idea.
- In most of the traditional societies the informal SSE practices have been destroyed and replaced by single neo liberal economic model of development.
- SSE delivers some of the long-term benefits after a number of years, which are not therefore visible.
- SSE education needs integrated multi-disciplinary cross cutting approaches (learning about food security from indigenous people) for sustained impact.

**MBM 2017 - Workshop 3.2 Reporting:
“The impact measurement: evaluating differently?”**

Solutions and SSE projects that may be replicated

- At the level of the organizations, for example, the [Co-operative Social Assessment](#) (BSCoop) is a socio-economic management tool that is both an instrument for measuring **the social impact of the co-operative in the community**.
- At the level of the territories, the [VISES Project](#) (Social Impact Assessment of Social Entrepreneurship), which is currently underway between France and Belgium aims **to design, test and disseminate a system for valuing the social impact** of social entrepreneurship.
- At the macro level the use of the Social progress Index as a tool of steering public policies in Costa Rica, in order to **identifying the specific needs of territories and help supporting the efforts of the SSE organizations in this direction**.

Strategic fields of action

Several fields need to take into account **new SSE evaluation criteria**, for examples:

- Implementing **SDGs in the territories**
- Challenges related to climate change
- Issues related to **democracy and governance**
- Microfinance
- Agriculture
- Managerial practices

Key elements of demonstration of SSE's efficiency

SSE puts forward participatory approaches of evaluation (cross practices with goals allowing social actors to adapt or imagine indicators based on:

- Well-being
- Impact on ecology (light footprints)
- Gender equality
- People's based criteria
- Satisfaction of a) members; b) customers

SSE questions systematically indicators which come “from the top” or “specialists”, prioritizing

- Scaling across (rather than up)
- SSE ecosystem satisfying all needs

Specific challenges related to the issues

How do you prove win-win situation?

Quality criteria (versus cost) in public tenders

Attitudinal change: welcoming innovations

Taking into account complexity (range of resources)

Adapt to specific sector

Data collection is complex and costly

Group actors together to account for collective impacts?

Main Issues

- Why justify ourselves?
- Complexity (wide range of impact aspects?)
- Self-evaluation vs. third party evaluation?
- Different cultures value different things
- No proof that better management generates better impact
- How to overcome the criteria and indicators with managerial and competitive ends that are used by the conventional enterprises?