



Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals

What Role for Social and
Solidarity
Economy?

Towards Integrated Evaluation of the SSE: A proposal from Argentina

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SSE definition & context (Coraggio)

- ◆ SSE: economy orientated towards the reproduction of life
- ◆ South America: current involution in its incipient institutionalization



Argentina's

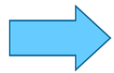
"social policy of social economy"

Brazil's

"co-construction of public policies of solidarity economy"

Ecuador's

"social and solidarity economic system"



Bolivia persists in

"community economic system"



Uruguay stable in its improvements

selfmanagement firms, strong coops. & new laws

- SSE '17,
- agroecology '18



Towards Integrated Evaluation of the SSE: Our tool's profile

The tool's target and status

◆ **Mercantile segment of SSE field**

- Family agricultural associations, small farmers, peasant and indigenous movements
- Fair trade networks, solidarity markets, responsible consumption
- Credit cooperatives, solidarity finance
- Cooperatives and Community associations (diff kinds)
- Organizations producing “social technology” and “technological innovation”
- Recovered enterprises and self-managed work organizations
- Initiatives for the care of children, old persons, disabled...

... any organization profile beyond mere capitalist practices

◆ **It is a tool still in designing process (requires pilot testing)**

The methodological background

◆ Global evaluation's experiences (SSE and CSR)

- GRI
- ETHOS
- REAS (Social Auditing)
- AGROECOLOGICAL STANDARDS (Via Campesina)...

◆ Theoretical contributions

- Diverse approaches to SSE, economic anthropology & environmental disciplines...

◆ International conventions, recommendations & normative

- ILO- Decent Work;
- FAO- Food sovereignty

◆ SSE organizations participating , representing different..

- Legal types,
- Economic sectors
- Regions of Argentina

◆ Professional reviews in specific issues

- Social security, social technology & gender

The morphology

- ◆ Inspired in ETHOS (CSR)
- ◆ 7 dimensions, 33 subdimensions
- ◆ Three types of indicators (> 1.000 indicators)
 - 33 process indicators: from *agents to subjects** of SSE (4 moments)

Agents (M1), mostly “popular economy”

Agents- actors (M2)

Actors-subjects (M3)

Subjects (M4) of the SSE

relationships between processes

according to the dynamic

of each subdimensions

- Qualitative binary indicators: yes-no-not applicable
- Quantitative indicators: actual, t-1, t-2, minimum-ideal**

inputs of the previous
(either for each moment
or indistinctly, not
exhaustive but key
issues)

- ◆ Radial graphs expressing evaluated performance in a panoramic view
- ◆ Mainly self administrated

* Qualification of economic institutions (Coraggio 2011)

**CONAFIPS-REAS

The dimensions and subdimensions

| Dimensions | No. | Sub-Dimensions |
|---|-----|---|
| 1. Identity and institutionalality | 1.1 | Principles and/or values |
| | 1.2 | Institutionality |
| | 1.3 | Target population |
| | 1.4 | Territoriality and relations with others |
| 2. Management of the organisation and participation | 2.1 | Planning, direction, coordination and work processes |
| | 2.2 | Participation and decision making process |
| | 2.3 | Management of information and internal communication |
| | 2.4 | External communication |
| | 2.5 | Monitoring, self-assessment and evaluation of impacts |
| 3. Production and exchange of goods and services | 3.1 | Type and quality of goods and services production offered by the organisation |
| | 3.2 | Exchanges: supplies for production, sale and consumption |
| | 3.3 | Selectivity in the incorporation of input and self-supply |
| | 3.4 | Methods for setting price levels for the goods and services offered |
| 4. Work Characteristics and conditions | 4.1 | <i>Work in relation to production and job creation</i> |
| | 4.2 | Work remuneration and income scales |
| | 4.3 | Equality of opportunities and treatment |
| | 4.4 | Work environment and job security |
| | 4.5 | Social protection |
| | 4.6 | Training |
| | 4.7 | Other commercial activities and recognition of reproductive work |

...dimensions and subdimensions (cont.)

| Dimensions | No. | Sub-Dimensions |
|--|-----|---|
| 5. Environmental Management | 5.1 | <i>Commitment to the protection of ecosystems and species,</i> |
| | 5.2 | Sustainable management of natural resources |
| | 5.3 | Consumption and use of resources, input and other materials |
| | 5.4 | Method of use and exploitation of energy |
| | 5.5 | Use of alternative energies |
| | 5.6 | Handling of hazardous substances |
| | 5.7 | Comprehensive management of solid waste from the production and consumption process |
| | 5.8 | <i>Internalising and remediation of current and future environmental impacts</i> |
| 6. Technologies and means of production | 6.1 | Technology solutions, installed capacity, and relationship to jobs |
| | 6.2 | Methods of use of tools, equipment machinery and vehicles |
| | 6.3 | Collective development of technologies and its relation to productive and reproductive activity |
| 7. Revenues, allocation of surpluses and financing | 7.1 | Income and allocation of surpluses |
| | 7.2 | Accessibility and conditions of access to credit and other financial instruments |

Ex.: Sustainable management of natural resources (5.2)

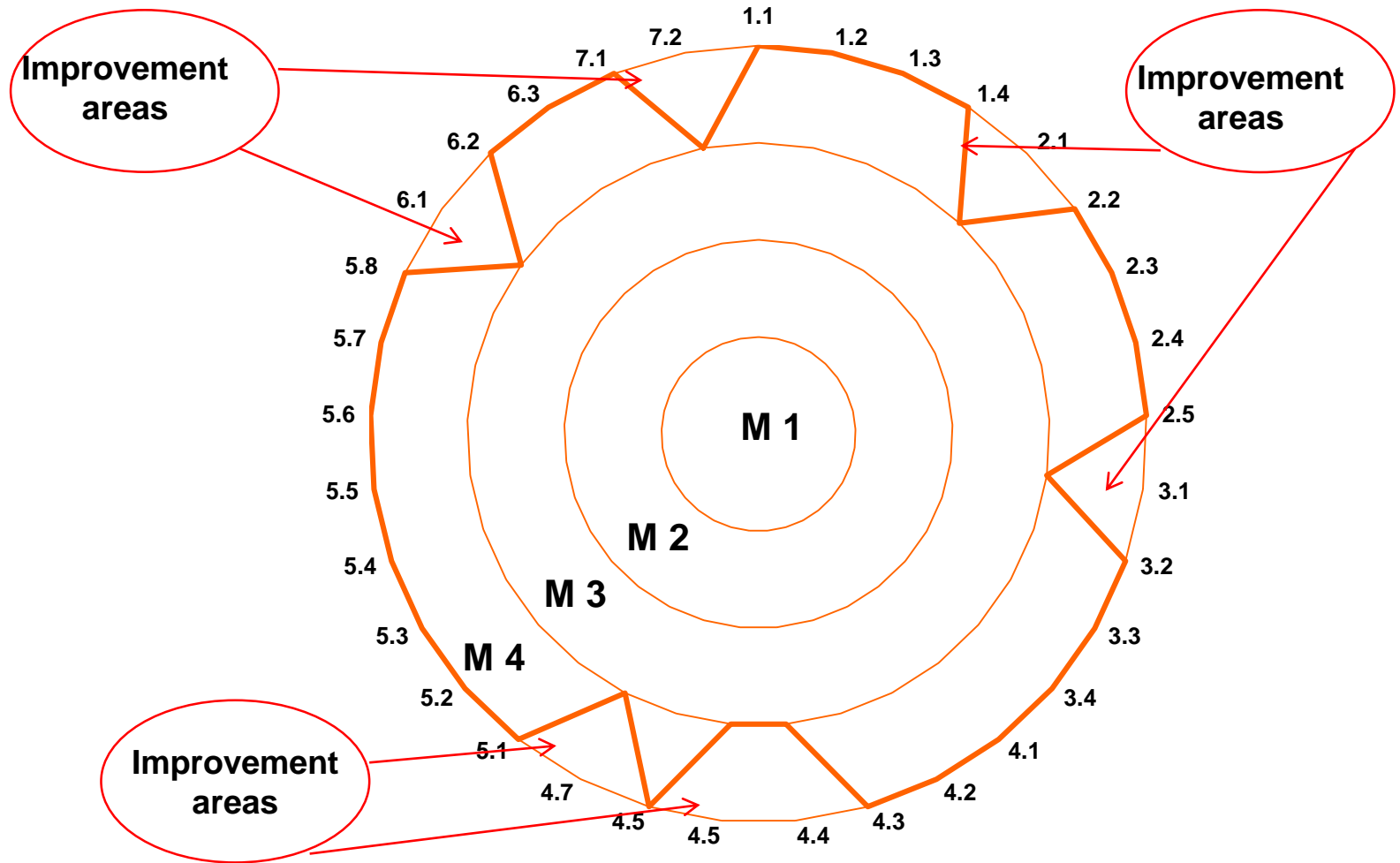
| MOMENT 1 | MOMENT 2 | MOMENT 3 | MOMENT 4 |
|---|--|--|---|
| The organization ignores the carrying capacity of environments and resources under consumption , nor the aggressiveness of technologies applied. | Even when trying to harmonize technologies and practices to environmental constraints, the organization is driven by the defence of its market niche and its particular/opportunity-quantitative requirements | Arts and practices endorsed by traditional, original and pro-sustainability groups are used in the production and reproduction activities, reaching sufficiency | (Re)production practices are mainly eco-efficient: the pressure exerted on the environment assumes its natural limitations, while processes and products conform to the requirements of ecological certification. |

| | YES | NO | N.A. |
|---|-----|----|------|
| Consumption of non-renewable natural resources is replaced when technically possible | | | |
| Pests and diseases are prevented and controlled with organic technologies | | | |
| Infrastructure for water recovery, distribution and administration is built and/ or improved | | | |
| Aquifers and shallow water courses are protected from pollution | | | |
| Scientific, technical, popular and indigenous peoples' knowledge are incorporated | | | |

| | CURRENT | 2018 | 2017 | MIN | IDEAL |
|---|---------|------|------|-----|-------|
| Rainwater collected, in total water consumed for all purposes (%) | | | | | |
| Water reused after main use (%) | | | | | |
| Agrochemical consume (kg) per production area (ha). Specify | | | | | |
| Certified production (or similar) / total production (%) | | | | | |

Ex1: Performance overview

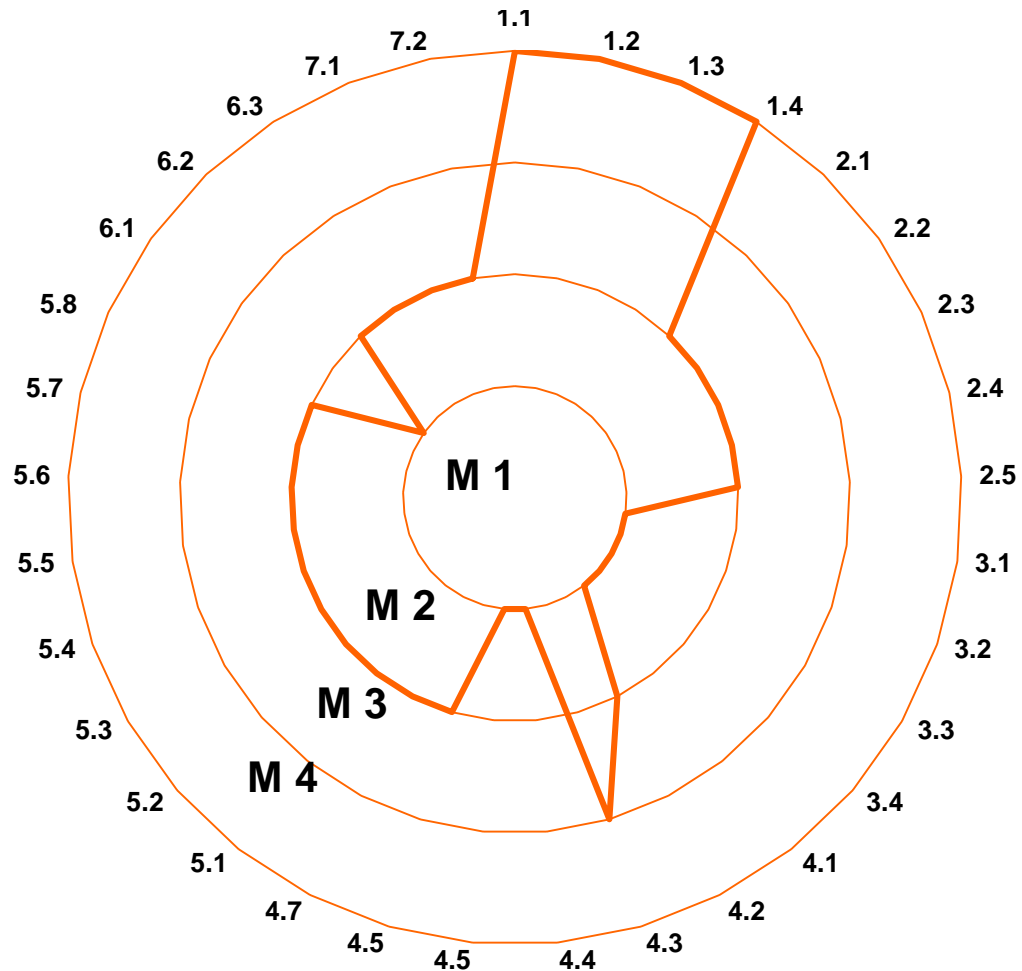
A Subject of the SSE (mainly in M4)



Ex2: Performance overview

An actor of the popular economy (M2)

Needing
improvements
to become an
SSE experience!



SSE - SDG'S

Common issues & Complementary approaches

**Some examples from the
Environmental Dimension (D5)**

Focus on common issues

◆ Most environmental indicators pretty match with SDO, for ex.:

- Energy management challenges (5.4 and 5.5 -**SDG7**)
- Sustainable consumption and production (5.3 and 5.7 -**SDG12**)
- Sustainable use of ecosystems and biodiversity protection (5.1 -**SDG15**)

◆ But also address SDO transversally

- Water (**SDG 6**)
- Terrestrial Ecosystems (**SDG 15**)
- Social Participation's empowerment
- Clean Energies (**SDG 7**)

◆ SDO for *Cities, Climate & Oceans* (11,13,14) are implicit in:

- Use of alternative energies (5.5)
- Integral management of solid waste from production and consumption processes (5.7)
- Internalization and remediation of present and future environmental impacts (5.8)



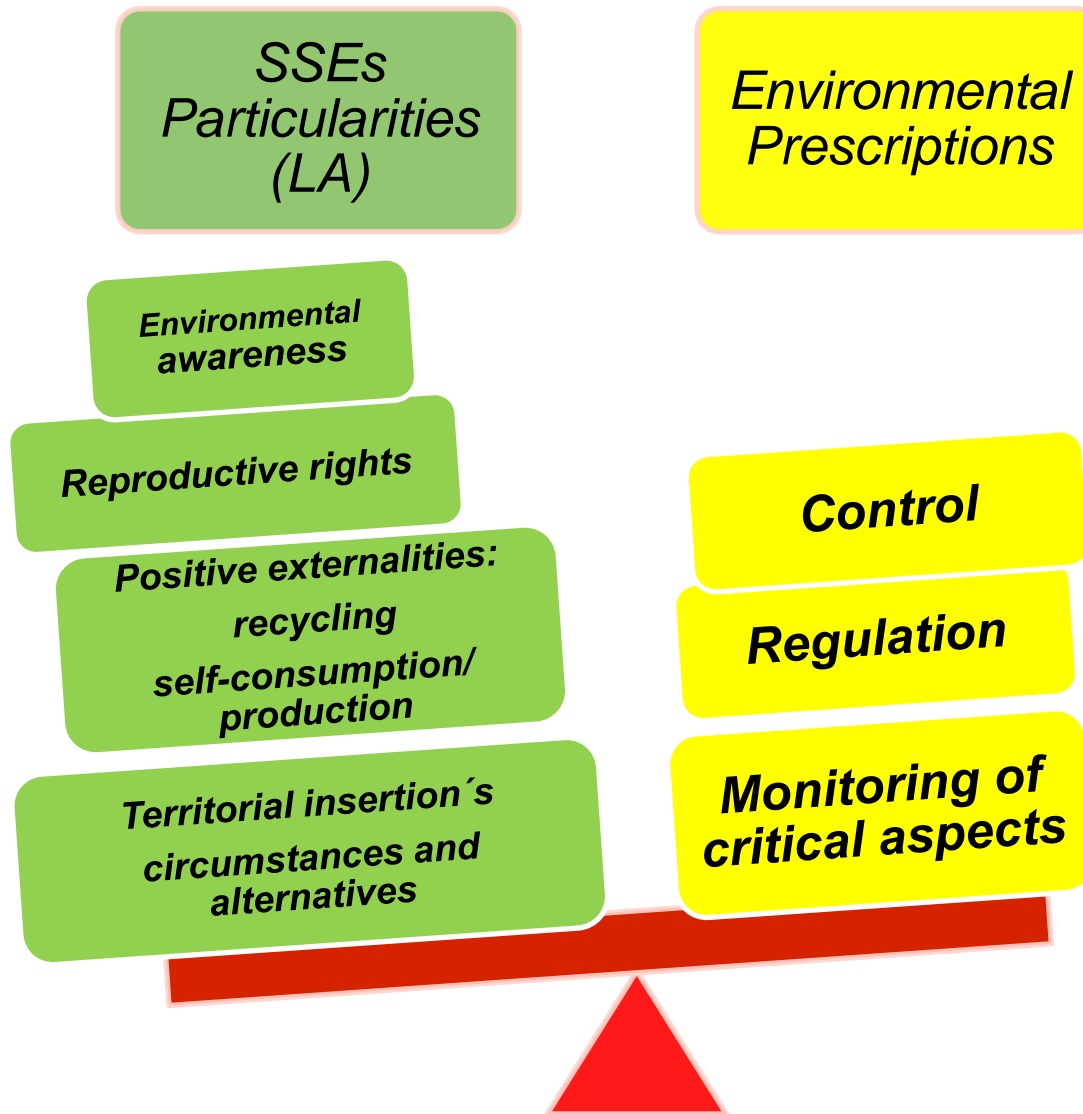
Different scope & perspective



| | SDGs | SSE |
|--|---|---|
| Institutional targets | Macro Scale (Global/National State's Strategies) | Micro and meso scales (geographical, sectorial and legally diversity in SSEO) |
| Approach to problematics | Thematic and Vertical (Public Policies' normal design) | Transversal and Ascending (embedness of [re]production, integral approaches, collective practices) |
| Performance evaluation's criteria | Prescription's commitment (National Programs' auditing/evaluation) | Normative and Legitimacy's trade offs (Self but monitored evaluation) |

Challenges to policy design and evaluation tools!

Internalizing trade offs challenges



Trade offs between Social Emergencies and Environmental Prescription

Final words

Key question

◆ **Can SSE's practices improve national performances in SDGs, without its proposals being increasingly adopted by public policies?**

- 1. Governance challenges: SDGs achievement & SSE**
- 2. Technical challenges related to SSE evaluation**

1. Governance challenges

- ◆ **SSE inclusion in *Governmental National Strategies*, and so in respective *National Implementation Plans***

- i.e, in the Argentine case, SSE is almost absent in the National Strategy, which only includes a plan related to vulnerable population («Plan for the Popular Economy»)

- ◆ **Promote its principles and criteria's incorporation in a cross and growing way in Public Policies**

- Co-construction not only co-production (Vaillancourt)

2. Technical challenges

- ◆ **Go beyond standards inspired in management tools used by conventional firms**
- ◆ **Transcend partial and disintegrated approaches of social complexity (rebuilding the totality)**
- ◆ **Consider both production and reproduction practices and their relations**

2. Technical challenges (cont.)

- ◆ **Reach a meso-scale and multicriterial sustainability approach (not only in monetary terms)**
- ◆ **Incorporate institutional and normative tensions, specially in the global south**
- ◆ **Extend self-assessment evaluation to all members, incorporating external assistance**
- ◆ **Make visible and highlight it's contributions to own communities and society in general**
 - i.e by its particular social and environmental relationships, products and impacts beyond any mercantile value

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MANY THANKS!