

**SSE policy and the **SDGs****  
**SSE policy of 6 Asian **countries****  
**SSE solutions – 5 Asian **cities****  
**4 Specific **cases****

# **Asia Policy Dialogue Report**

**1 July 2017**



ASIA POLICY  
DIALOGUE  
2017



**SSE policy and the SDGs**  
**SSE policy of 6 Asian countries**  
SSE solutions – 5 Asian cities  
4 Specific cases

# Asia Policy Dialogue 2017

This report is an extracted summary and brief analysis of the Asia Policy Dialogue (APD) which took place on 1st of July 2017 in Seoul. The event was attended by more than 60 delegates and included policy makers, researchers and practitioners from 13 countries. The event was comprised of presentations on sectoral and institutional representatives and experts sharing their case public policy. Speaker presentations during the APD are appended within the report. For photos and speaker profiles as well as APD resources such as case study materials, visit the Google cloud service here. For any queries regarding the Asia Policy Dialogue contact [gsef@gsef-net.org](mailto:gsef@gsef-net.org)



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# Forward

Established in 2014, GSEF serves as an international platform for local governments and social economy networks, promoting people-centred and inclusive socio-economic growth with particular focus on partnership and initiatives formulated at the municipal level. We believe the partnership for achieving transformative changes can be cemented when it is realised and implemented through public policy. Thus, since our inception through the GSEF 2014 inaugural meeting, GSEF has developed the Asia Policy Dialogue (APD) as a strategic regional platform to promote policy dialogues among all stake-holders across Asia by enabling policy makers to freely exchange their experience and good practices.

Our latest APD took place in Seoul on 1st July 2017, was attended by more than 60 policy makers from 13 countries and was a great success. We are very pleased to publish this report of the 4th APD. We hope it will serve as a welcome recap to some of the important takeaways for our participants and contribute to diffuse across Asia the innovative policy initiatives discussed during the event.

We believe that the APD on the Social and Solidary Economy (SSE) and its role in resolving some of the most critical urban challenges facing Asia will contribute to together coming up with inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development strategies. Toward this end, we hope that future APDs will serve as an important policy interest for many countries on the continent.

We look forward to the participation of even more stakeholders in the next APD, particularly GSEF members and city governments in Asia, who will shape this dialogue event into an open platform for policy exchange and networking. With our partners, we are committed to doing our utmost to see the best practices presented spread across Asia. We also look forward to APD sessions being ever more useful, and hope that this report will serve as the starting point for this future development.

18 November 2017

**Laurence Kwark**

Secretary General of GSEF



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Effective Public Policy Design to Foster  
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# Keynote I

## Overview

Through Keynote Speech I, APD discussions began on a broad theme, particularly the interlink between the SSE and the UN Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were addressed to highlight that the SSE can be leveraged to realise inclusive development through localization of SDGs.

## SSE Policy Framework Design for Inclusive Development: Challenges & Opportunities

## Speaker

**Ilcheong Yi**  
Senior Research Coordinator,  
UNRISD

Ilcheong Yi joined UNRISD in October 2008. Born in the Republic of Korea, he was educated as both a political scientist (B.A. and M.A. from the Dept. of Political Science, Seoul National University, Korea) and a social policy analyst (D Phil from Oxford University, UK). He specializes in the issues of poverty, social policy, labour policy and historical analysis of the economic and social development process. Prior to his present position, he was an Associate Professor at Kyushu University, Japan (2004-2008), a Korean Foundation Visiting Professor, Dept. of East Asian Studies of Malaya University, Malaysia (2003-2004) and a Visiting Research Fellow at the Stein Rokkan Centre, Bergen University, Norway (2002-2003).

※speaker profile from: <http://www.unrisd.org>



## Organisation

### UNRISD (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development)

UNRISD was established in 1963 as an autonomous space within the UN system for the conduct of policy-relevant, cutting-edge research on social development pertinent to the work of the United Nations Secretariat; regional commissions and specialized agencies; and national institutions. Through its work, UNRISD aims to ensure that social equity, inclusion and justice are central to development thinking, policy and practice. To this end, UNRISD:



**Key Goals**

- SDGs and the SSE: Principles for economic development, environmental sustainability and social inclusion in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / The SSE as a key means of implementing the 2030 Agenda
- Implications for Asia: Developmental challenges and opportunities, diverse roles and functions of the SSE, and strategies for scaling up the SSE in Asia

**Presentation Implications**

<p>Every SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) is linked to the others; achieving each one requires a holistic approach. Monitoring the project outcomes in terms of impact on inclusiveness is crucial for the development of SSE public policies.</p>	<p>As many Asian governments are not in a favourable situation for implementing policies for all agenda items and tasks related to the SDGs due to limited funds and available resources, implementation requires prioritizing goals based on localisation of the SDGs that best serve different regional needs.</p>
<p>We shall define first why the SSE is a key to achieve the SDGs through case studies and findings that should be diffused to other countries.</p>	<p>One of the most important aspects of designing SSE public policy is the connectedness between politics, urban planning and civil society.</p>

# Keynote I

## Localizing SDGs through the Social & Solidarity Economy

(\*Summary of UNRISD (2017) 'Localizing SDGs through the Social and Solidarity Economy', UNRISD Research and Policy Brief)

- The SSE can address multiple sustainable development objectives in an inclusive, democratic and sustainable manner. Through localised circuits of production, exchange and consumption, the SSE is conducive not only to providing for basic needs but also to developing local economies more generally. It can enhance the capacity of local producers and communities to add value to and stimulate demand for locally-produced goods and services. The SSE can also contribute to retaining a greater share of income and generating more tax revenue for the local area.
- SSE operating principles also include internalising rather than externalising environmental and social costs, and correcting unsustainable patterns of consumption.
- As key players in the local political economy, SSE enterprises and organisations also have a significant role in ensuring the accountability and people-centred responsiveness of policy makers to local needs and demands.

The SSE can help avoid pitfalls when localizing SDGs:

### Pitfall 1. Adopting national strategies that ignore local specificity

Fixing national goals, targets and indicators without considering local conditions runs the risk of ignoring locally-relevant solutions and, consequently, causing uneven development. National development goals and targets are often the result of national-level political competition and compromise, and do not necessarily reflect diverse local conditions and needs. Localising the SDGs requires local democratic governance mechanisms that engage multiple stakeholders.

### Pitfall 2. Establishing institutions and policies; neglecting empowerment and participation

Strengthening formal institutions, including through legislation and regulation, is necessary but not sufficient for realising the transformative vision of the 2030 Agenda. Without broad-based social mobilisation as well, including of poor and otherwise excluded people, these formal institutions can still be subject to the overriding influence of, or outright capture by, powerful local elites.

### Pitfall 3. Subsidiarity without solidarity

Local governments, as the first point of contact for citizens and residents, are best placed to understand local needs. But taking steps to address local needs without considering the broad principle of solidarity, or other localities' needs, can be contradictory to the process of attaining the SDGs for all.



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Effective Public Policy Design to Foster  
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Keynote I

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Case Study

# The SSE as an Alternative Urban Development Model for Asia: Commonalities & Complexities

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## OVERVIEW

After addressing the interlinks between the SDGs and SSE public policy with particular focus on the localisation of SDGs and implementation strategies, APD narrowed down the discussion to the state level. In plenary session I, 6 Asian country cases were covered by representatives from diverse entities - central government (Thailand), social enterprise (India), intermediary supporting organisation (Hong Kong), municipality (Seoul), workers cooperatives (Japan) and social economy network (Philippines).

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## KEY GOALS

- a) Explore possibility/feasibility of leveraging the SSE as an alternative urban development model that pursues more community-based and inclusive economic growth – cases from 6 different countries in Asia representing 6 different institutional types: central government, municipality, social enterprise, intermediary organization, social economy network and workers cooperative.
- b) Find regional commonalities and complexities in different Asian countries when establishing urban development strategies.
- c) Establish effective partnership/governance between different actors in constructing SSE policies.

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## FINDINGS

- a) SSE policies should be closely linked to other existing policy tools to maximise synergy and make efficient use of resources. Policy should be designed and implemented in a holistic manner by taking its impact and other sectors into account.
- b) Establishing a governance model which encourages engagement of different stakeholders and a bottom-up approach are crucial for successful policy outcomes.
- c) Legal frameworks may not be a prerequisite to SSE initiatives but they can strengthen SSE organisations and projects by providing legal basis.

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## MODERATOR

Eui Young Kim (Professor, Seoul National University)

## DISCUSSANT

Milder Villegas (President, INAISE)



**Nuttaphong  
Jaruwannaphong**

Director, TSEO

Nuttaphong Jaruwannaphong has been working as a ‘social architect’ in a variety of roles in both the public and private sectors. Prior to this, he worked as a leader of a cooperative project between Thailand and Denmark and as director of the Community Division and strategic advisor for the Thai Health Promotion Foundation. He also worked for a real estate company aiming to be the first social enterprise in Thailand for housing & city development. He has been active in initiating many national programs and strategic institutions in his homeland, such as the National Progress Index, the Urban Design and Development Centre [UDDC], the Social Innovation Foundation, and the Future Innovative Thailand Institute [FIT] etc. Currently, he is a director of TSEO (since 2012) and a member of the National Reform Subcommittee on New Economy with specific responsibility in Social Economy.

\*speaker profile from: <http://www.ue-apec.com/directory/thai-social-enterprise-office-tseo>

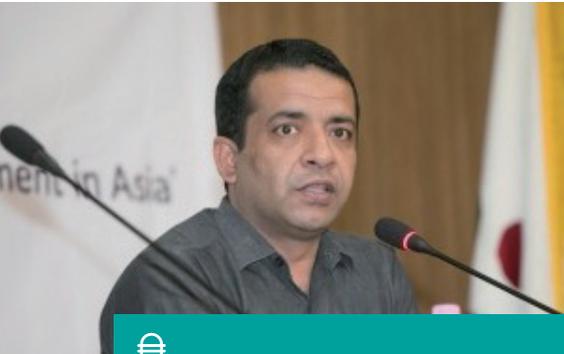
## Organisation

TSEO was established in 2010 under the Thai Health Promotion Foundation Act, as the executive authority to deliver the Social Enterprises Master Plan (2010–14). TSEO’s priority is to stimulate cooperation among social enterprises and develop their networks in Thailand. In addition, TSEO was designed to be in touch with all possible entrepreneurs who have a particular interest in social and environmental issues, and to inspire social responsibility. TSEO hosts events for social entrepreneurs including the Social Enterprise Talk, Social Change Film Festival, and Thai Social Enterprise Awards.

\*from <http://www.we-apec.com/directory/thai-social-enterprise-office-tseo>

## Presentation Implications

<p>The Thai central government has established a master plan for promoting the social economy to achieve social values through social enterprise. The master plan includes establishment of a special government body, legal frameworks and a nationwide network of social entrepreneurs to discuss government policy.</p>	<p>Various supporting initiatives were ensured through administrative orders but social economy stakeholders are not officially recognised as special entities by law.</p>
<p>To promote social enterprises, the King Maha Vajiralongkorn ordered the creation of tax benefits for social enterprises and subsidiary enterprises belonging to large corporations and operating under social values.</p>	<p>USD 3 billion has been allocated to promote social financing. Innovative financing schemes to promote social enterprise such as using the funds in dormant accounts was another key feature of the comprehensive national plan.</p>



**Anshu Gupta**  
CEO, GOONJ

Anshu Gupta is the founder of the Indian non-profit, 'Goonj', which he founded with a mission to bring clothing into the development discourse. He has been changing the view of conventional receivers' dignity through his work, and trying to initiate a new concept of the 'Parallel Economy', which has a new base. He was awarded the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2015, which credited him for 'his creative vision in transforming the culture of giving in India, his enterprising leadership in treating cloth as a sustainable development resource for the poor, and in reminding the world that true giving always respects and preserves human dignity'.

### Organisation

Goonj is a social enterprise based in Delhi, India, working in a variety of capacities such as disaster relief, humanitarian aid and community development across the country. Annually, Goonj upcycles over 3,000 tons of urban discard and transforms surplus waste into basic necessities such as clothing and sanitary pads for underprivileged people in rural areas across at least 21 states. Goonj's work is not only about collecting and distributing materials through a charity channel (urban donation – rural distribution), but also incentivising rural communities to identify their own local problems, and thereafter initiate community development programmes such as well digging, road repair and pond cleaning. In return, Goonj rewards the communities with clothing and basic necessities. Every year, more than 500 infrastructure projects impacting 1,500 villages are organised through Goonj.

## Presentation Implications

<p>In India, there is no coherent policy for social enterprise nor policy discussion that reflects the perspective of residents. Rural residents are not included in the decision-making process either, and instead policies are simply imposed on them.</p>	<p>Goonj acts as a middleman in participatory approaches to decrease rural poverty by upcycling surplus / underutilised urban materials into incentives (clothing and sanitary pads) for rural communities to resolve their own local problems by organising local development projects.</p>
<p>Providing clothing is more than meeting a basic need as it carries a long-term impact in terms of education and culture. For instance, providing sanitary pads works as a way to open up topics such as menstrual hygiene, which is normally taboo in India.</p>	<p>Goonj has created new value and an economic system, dubbed the 'parallel economy' by extending the conceptualisation of currency to material, labour and local resources. The organisation's activities provide an example as to how social enterprise can address fundamental economic and social issues.</p>



### **Benjamin Quinones Jr.**

President, RIPESS – Asian Solidarity  
Economy Council (ASEC)

Benjamin Quinones Jr. is the founder and chairman of the ASEC. For the last 30 years, he has been an advocate of alternative economies self-managed by operators and workers of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, which comprise the bulk of economic actors in Asia's developing countries. He is a graduate of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños and a recipient of the UPLB Most Outstanding Alumnus Award in 1989. He holds a PhD in Organization Development & a Master of Science in Agricultural Economics.

## Organisation

ASEC is a continental network in Asia of RIPESS (Réseau Intercontinental de Promotion de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire) and the convenor of the Asian Solidarity Economy Forum. ASEC also has focal points in Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, while leading resource centres on the SSE in Asia. Project objectives are to develop and promote the adoption of a Charter of SSE by stakeholders in ASEAN countries, and train the leaders and managers of participating organisations and social enterprises in developing their strategic plans for implementing it. In addition, it has been seeking to disseminate the tools and results of the project to network members and other organisations and networks.

**Presentation  
Implications**

<p>The post-martial law public policies and the CSO (Civic Society Organisation)-State alliance in the Philippines have tilted more favourably towards reducing poverty, fighting corruption, and cultivating sustainable development. This has provided a favourable environment for the flourishing of social enterprises. Today, the Philippines is considered the nation where CSOs are the most active and developed in the world.</p>	<p>Although post-martial law governments have embraced social enterprises as legitimate development partners, tensions in the CSO-State engagements tend to diminish the political will and material resources devoted by the State in implementing these policy priorities. As of 2017, the Social Enterprise bill, pending in the Senate, seeks formal recognition of social enterprises and government support for their development.</p>
<p>Whether the SSE is a complementary economy or a model that can transform neoliberalism should be considered. In the Philippines, there are concerns about how existing policies can be linked to various types of social enterprises active today.</p>	<p>In order for civic society organizations and social enterprises to further develop and achieve their missions, a favourable governance structure should be in place. Public policy requires a partnership that consistently involves the state, CSOs, and social enterprises.</p>



**Eunae Lee**

CEO, Seoul Social Economy Center

Eunae Lee is the president of the Seoul Social Economy Center. She has spent many years establishing and managing various organizations in the SSE, including Mixed Stakeholder's Day Care Cooperative, Social Enterprise Finance, Social Enterprise Business School and SEED:S corporation. At the same time, she pushed for amendment and enactment of a range of laws, such as the Child Welfare Act and the Infant Care Act. She has also participated in the Presidential Committee on Social Inclusion and the Taskforce for the Social Enterprise Promotion Act. As a pioneer in her field, she has taken on the role of supporting social economy institutions and the related policies of Seoul since 2013.

## Organisation

The Seoul Social Economy Center is a public-private governance institution established in 2013 to help social enterprises, cooperatives, village enterprises, and self-help companies and other social economy organisations become part of an active network hub. The Seoul Metropolitan Office of Social Economy Center promotes a network of such organisations (including support organisations) which operate in accordance with the individual administration of the central ministries. It also encourages companies and citizens to engage in social investment, public procurement, and ethical consumption through the creation of an integrated policy environment for the city and autonomous districts. Seoul's social economy is advanced by maximising the effect of policy through the participation of various stakeholders and communication in the policy planning and implementation process. Its main goals are:

1) Improving the satisfaction of citizens by helping with the hardships of life

2) Improving sustainability of the social economy

3) Contributing to the expansion of economic democracy

## Presentation Implications

<p>Since late 1997, social services of NPOs (Non Profit Organisation) have increased in Korea. In mid-1998, credit unions and producers' unions were established around rural and inner city areas. In 2002, the Korean social economy was introduced. In 2008, one of the government's 100 policies was to promote social enterprises, In 2013, localisation of a creative social economy was advocated and strengthened.</p>	<p>When it comes to legal frameworks, several laws related to the SSE have been enacted such as the Social Enterprise Promotion Act and the Framework Act on Cooperatives. In addition to these, discussions on establishment of a Framework Act on Social Economy have been ongoing for the last three years.</p>
<p>However, there is controversy over the existing top-down approach towards the development of Korea's social economy. On the other hand, some local governments, such as Seoul and Chungcheongnam-do are pursuing innovation in city value chains by leveraging social economy policy tailored to local characteristics and needs.</p>	<p>For improvements, municipalities should follow these primary goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Individual social enterprises need to be involved in the overall development and operation of the social economy as a whole.</li> <li>2) Social partnership between stakeholders needs to be improved.</li> <li>3) More active participation by citizens is required for sustainability of the social economy.</li> </ol>



**Anthony Wong**  
Business Director, HKCSS

Anthony Wong has been working for HKCSS (Hong Kong Council of Social Services) for more than 19 years, mainly specialising in service and policy research and advocacy on various areas of policy including housing, poverty, families, children and youth and civil society. In 2010 and 2011, he was appointed as a part-time member of the Central Policy Unit of the Hong Kong Government. He has a bachelor's degree in social work and MPhil in social sciences. He is now a PhD candidate at the Department of Sociology at the University of Hong Kong, and is a registered social worker for the city of Hong Kong.

### Organisation

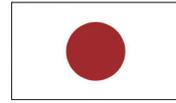
HKCSS is an umbrella organisation for NGOs in social services in Hong Kong, whose members provide over 90% of the social services in Hong Kong. HKCSS maintains a strong network with over 3000 corporations and more than 500 social enterprises, as well as funders and professional organisations in Hong Kong. It also maintains a strong partnership with the government.

### Presentation Implications

<p>The three areas with the greatest problems in Hong Kong are housing, poverty, and employment, which require different initiatives to resolve.</p>	<p>Various SSE models have been implemented to improve the situation, but the supporting mechanisms for social enterprise is not being actively implemented in Hong Kong.</p>
<p>Due to its public policy structures, 'bottom up' is regarded in HK as a decentralisation of responsibilities in delivering public services rather than peoples' voluntary participation.</p>	<p>Due to the decentralised nature of the funding in support of SSE organisations, there is lack of centralised government funding.</p>

Presentation 6

Japan



**Osamu Nakano**

Chief International relations office, Japan  
Workers' Cooperative Union (JWCU)

Osamu Nakano received a master's degree in comparative literature from Kinki University (Osaka, Japan). He also engaged in historical research in the PhD program at New York University. In 2014, he joined JWCU as a member of the International Relations Office. He has served as an international relations officer since 2015. Mr. Nakano was appointed as a member of the JWCU board of directors at the general assembly in 2017.

**Organisation**

The Japan Workers' Co-operative Union (JWCU), founded in 1979, represents and unites worker co-operatives throughout Japan. Each worker cooperative is owned and managed democratically by the worker-members. The JWCU is dedicated to creating jobs to promote the well-being of communities through associated work of its members and community residents. The JWCU consists of 26 member organisations, encompassing about 15,000 worker-members in total as of March 2016. These worker cooperatives represent businesses in diverse areas and sectors of the economy such as social services (elder care, childcare, care and support for people/children with disabilities, support for the youth and needy), building maintenance, operation of public facilities and food/agriculture.

## Presentation Implications

<p>In Japan, there is no legal foundation for SSE organisations. Many projects and businesses have been proceeding without such legal basis despite the fact that cooperatives, such as the JWCU, are exemplars of the SSE.</p>	<p>SSE organisations face critical circumstances as the current government policies arise out of neo-liberalism. The democratic values of the cooperatives are misunderstood due to the government's hostility as demonstrated by the recently-amended Agricultural Cooperatives Act last year.</p>
<p>With high unemployment and a large number of jobs becoming irregularised, SSE organisations, including workers' cooperatives, provide social services in a variety of fields. At the same time, they operate according to democratic principles through cooperative labour and a voting system that grants one vote to each member, regardless of position.</p>	<p>In order to achieve the SDGs, the Japanese government must provide an environment in which SSE organisations can thrive to take advantage of the strengths of cooperatives. With the difficulties facing Japan's society these days, workers' cooperatives seek to create jobs through close cooperation with local residents to ensure all have employment and to create a community free of exclusion and isolation.</p>



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# Keynote II

## Overview

Keynote II showcased the applications of SSE policies in the Nouvelle-Aquitaine region, where the history of SSE development can be traced back to the 19th century, while well-established civil networks and public support with institutionalising SSE policies have enabled inclusive local development.

## The Role of Local Authorities in the Development of the Social and Solidarity Economy: Examples from Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France

## Speaker

### Pascal Duforestel

Regional Advisor in charge of SSE tasks, Nouvelle-Aquitaine region, France

At 24 years of age, Pascal Duforestel arrived in Niort (the historic cradle of mutual insurance companies) and accepted a position to direct a local public company. Four years later, he created his own event company. In 2008, he was elected first deputy to the Mayor of Niort and vice-president of the agglomeration in charge of economic development. He led in the community adopting an important SSE development plan and became an administrator for the RTES (national network for the SSE). In 2010, Duforestel was elected regional councillor of Poitou-Charentes, then of Nouvelle Aquitaine in 2015 where he is in charge of the SSE. At the same time, he set up a company that imports organic products, often made by cooperatives, which he markets in the southwestern France.



## Organisation

### Nouvelle-Aquitaine

Nouvelle Aquitaine is the largest administrative region in France and is located in the southwest of the country (84,061 km<sup>2</sup>, 5.8 million inhabitants). At the heart of its competences, the economic development through the SSE is one of the 9 strategic priorities of Nouvelle-Aquitaine. The region is a member of the national network of territories for the social economy (RTES).

## Key Points

Role of local governments in promoting the SSE to achieve sustainable economic development

- Effective partnership for establishing SSE strategies (in France’s experience)
- Importance of municipal initiatives and their implications for Asia

## Presentation Implications

<p>The SSE shall not be understood in the limited framework of the third sector in the 70s’ sense, as it connotes the negative implications of closed and inefficient operation. Neither shall the SSE be understood only as a supplement to the existing economic system. Rather it should be integrated into a larger framework of regional and global economic development.</p>	<p>Nouvelle Aquitaine has been leveraging the SSE as a main driver for regional development (The Regional Plan on Innovation and Internationalisation for Economic Development) and supports the SSE being incorporated into the realm of main public policy. Toward this end, the region has implemented 6 institutionalised support schemes; the SSE sector now provides more than 40% of available social services and 12% of employment.</p>
<p>The region’s mobilisation of the SSE can be traced back to the 19th century through associations of cooperatives and mutual funds which were upheld by an institutionalised legal framework and public support.</p>	<p>A brief timeline of intuitional SSE development in France:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1981 Mobilisation of each SSE sectoral representative (inter-ministerial delegation for the social economy)</li> <li>2000 State Secretariat of the SSE formed</li> <li>2012 Establishment of the Ministry of the Social Solidarity Economy</li> <li>2014 Enactment of the Law on Social &amp; Solidarity-based Enterprises</li> <li>2017 The SSE incorporated into the Ministry of Solidarity and Health</li> </ul>



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Keynote I

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**Plenary II**

Case Study

# INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR ASIAN URBAN CHALLENGES – THE SSE APPROACH

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## OVERVIEW

As a continuation of the keynote speech and the plenary I session which addressed the SSE public policy with SDGs then went on to specific country-level discussions, Keynote II and Plenary II session further narrowed the discussion to the local government level with a thematic focus on issues such as governance, social services, housing and urban waste. The case of Nouvelle-Aquitaine in France was presented first to provide comparative perspectives and cases from 5 Asian cities - Yangcheon (Korea), Depok (Indonesia), Quezon (Philippines), Lahore (Pakistan) and Chandigarh (India) - were explored to look at out how the SSE can be leveraged to resolve some of the most pressing urban issues in Asia in the context of the rapid pace of urbanisation / population growth in developing countries as well as of cities in the post-urbanisation stage.

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## KEY GOALS

- a) Explore specific examples of implementing SSE strategies in resolving socioeconomic problems at the municipal level with differing thematic focus.
- b) Discuss requirements for establishing partnerships between different actors in constructing effective SSE policies.
- c) Discuss strategies for financing different city level initiatives and empowering local communities in the process.
- d) Identify strategies of extending successful urban initiatives to the national level as well as narrowing possible gaps between projects occurring in urban and rural areas.

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## FINDINGS

- a) Rapid urbanisation in Asia has resulted in many policy challenges such as those related to urban waste, housing shortages and widening inequality. Urban development should focus on inclusiveness and sustainable growth to reduce these undesirable side effects.
- b) Resolving urban issues requires a holistic approach as they are closely interlinked. Resolving one issue can positively impact resolution of other social problems such as improving the urban environment while contributing to the employment of women.
- c) Successful urban solutions require participatory governance and partnership between local governments and communities.

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## MODERATOR

Dr. Denison Jayasooria (The National University of Malaysia)

## DISCUSSANT

Dominique Lesaffre (President, SIDI)



**Su-young Kim**

Mayor, Yangcheon gu-district (Korea)

Since 2014, Su-young Kim has been the mayor of Yangcheon gu-district in Seoul. She has extensive experience in women's leadership developments, social welfare policies and human rights through various posts she has held in universities, political parties and NPOs. Kim earned a master's degree in public administration at Sogang University and a PhD in social welfare from Soongsil University, where she investigated the role of social enterprises in provision of social services.

### Organisation

Yangcheon gu is a district of Seoul, South Korea, located on the southwest side of the Han River. At the centre of this district is the Mokdong area, which is home to numerous shopping outlets, bars and restaurants, an ice rink, and large residential buildings inhabited mostly by middle and upper-class families. This area was developed during the 1980s as a result of government policy to build a new residential area in Seoul, and large apartment complexes were built. Now, Yangcheon gu-district is considered one of the better areas in Seoul to live. Yangcheon is located to the east of Gimpo International Airport and just south of the river from the popular Hongdae area of Seoul.

**Presentation  
Implications**

<p>Yangcheon has leveraged social economy policies to resolve its regional economic disparity between its western and eastern halves. To energise the declining western part, Yangcheon has established an effective governance model through municipal ordinances on public-civil society governance.</p>	<p>Various intermediary support organisations have been established to create a social economy eco-system where public administration, residents, and the private sector collaborate to boost the regional economy.</p>
<p>Promoting SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) in the western part through support for residents in creating cooperatives and facilitating their launching of local brands was one of the key features of Yangcheon’s economic growth strategies.</p>	<p>Over the past 6 years, Yangcheon’s Social Economy Center has incubated 172 start-ups, 629 social entrepreneurs and a variety of local projects such as one addressing the tragedy of middle-aged and senior citizens (aged 50+) dying alone, an occurrence in which the district ranks highest in the nation.</p>



**Ume Laila Azhar**

Executive Director, HomeNet Pakistan

Ume Laila Azhar is a women's rights activist and development manager. She started her career as a freelance journalist and high school teacher in the Lahore American School. She joined the development sector in 2001 and is presently working in support of women's issues, specifically on those that pertain to women in politics, economics and Violence against women. Presently she is the Executive Director of HomeNet Pakistan and looks after the network all over the country. She is also a member of the Punjab Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW). In 2012, she was honoured by the International Alliance for Women, who gave her the TIAW World of Difference Award for her contribution to workers in the informal sector. In 2016, she received the global Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Award from Oxfam. She is involved in reviewing laws and policies specifically pertaining to women and labour.

### Organisation

HomeNet Pakistan is a network of organisations formed to raise awareness about the economic, social, domestic and working conditions of home-based working women and lending them recognition and support, which it has been doing since 2005. HomeNet Pakistan's objectives are 1) increasing the visibility of informal home-based women workers, who comprise 70% of the informal workforce contributing to the country's economic activities. 2) building an international network for home-based and domestic workers, their organisations and NGOs, cooperatives and trade unions. 3) coordinating regional and international campaigns. 4) collecting information on informal work and disseminating it to members of the network. 5) providing technical assistance to women at all levels.

**Presentation  
Implications**

<p>Pakistan lacks specific SSE policies, but there are many different participatory routes where SSE organisations can engage in the policy making process</p>	<p>Although home-based workers in the informal sector contribute substantially to the economy and to society, there is poor social recognition and a dearth of legal protections, which undermines, especially for women, their chance to engage in the decision-making processes in the local community to which they belong.</p>
<p>As is the case for HomeNet Pakistan, social enterprises enable representatives and leaders of home-based worker associations to speak up at local councils and form networks to push their agenda into the public eye. Developing leadership in women at both top and bottom is crucial for greater societal involvement.</p>	<p>Social enterprises working to resolve issues surrounding employment of women, especially in the informal sector, need greater exposure in their local communities, but due to a lack of support, this does not occur. Coordination between urban development officials can be helpful to increase the public's awareness.</p>



### Manoj Kumar Teotia

Assistant Professor (HUDOC Chair),  
Centre for Research in Rural and  
Industrial Development (CRRID)

Manoj Kumar Teotia is an assistant professor at CRRID and also Secretary cum Treasurer of Working Group 05 of the International Sociological Association (ISA) on Famine and Society. He has about 20 years' experience in research and training in the field of urban studies, particularly in local governance, development, housing, poverty, environmental infrastructure, climate, and ecology. He has published several times, including two books (Urban Development in North-Western India and Urban Development in Punjab), and many articles in journals, books and newspapers. He has been associated with several research/training activities and projects.

## Organisation

The Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), an autonomous research institute, was registered as a scientific and educational charitable society under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860, in the Union Territory (UT) of Chandigarh in July 1978. It is among the 27 research institutes in the country supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. CRRID was accorded “national status” in 1984 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, in recognition of its contribution to the cause of social science research in the broader national perspective. The CRRID's primary focus has been in carrying out socially relevant research on rural and industrial development in the wider social, economic and political context. Among other Chairs and Units, CRRID established the Urban Governance and Development Unit (UGDU) in 1997 and HUDCO Chair in 2003.

**Presentation  
Implications**

<p>Urbanisation has resulted in growth of a slum population in India. Despite its GDP per capita ranking 3rd in the nation, Chandigarh, the first planned city in northwest India, has also been urbanising in a haphazard manner, accompanied by the growth of slums, homelessness, and poverty.</p>	<p>Although there is regional variation across states and cities, the consequences of the unplanned, arbitrary and high pace of urbanisation can impact widely in the form of deficiencies in urban development, governance management, environmental infrastructure, housing, and poverty.</p>
<p>Inclusive urban housing projects for poor neighbourhoods can work against the creation of slums in certain regions and can help build a consensus on ways of utilising limited land and resources where selecting beneficiaries is crucial for success.</p>	<p>National policy does not help unless policy at city level evolves in keeping with local resources and constraints. It is also crucial for city residents to guide planned development.</p>



### Alin Halimatussadiyah

Head, Institute for Economic and Social Research – University of Indonesia

Alin Halimatussadiyah is a lecturer in the Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia. She is also active as a researcher in the Institute for Economics and Social Research, Universitas Indonesia, serving as the head of the Environmental Economics Research Group. Outside the university, she is involved as vice director at the Economy and Environment Institute – Indonesia (EEII), a partner of the Economy and Environment Partnership for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA). Combining her research and community engagement activities, she is now editor of the ASEAN Journal of Community Engagement, a collaboration between Universitas Indonesia and the AUN Network, which will be launched at the end of this year. Her activities in sustainable waste management also led her to becoming coordinator of a Zero Waste City team that assists the Mayor of Depok City, West Java, to develop city planning and monitor a Zero Waste City program.

## Organisation

The Institute for Economic and Social Research - Faculty of Economics and Business - Universitas Indonesia (LPEM FEB UI) is a research centre established in 1953 that engages in research, consulting, and education within a broad range of fields in economics and development, including: industrial economics and infrastructure, regional and energy resource policy, macroeconomics and financial sector policy, environmental economics, public economics and public policy, poverty and social protection, and social and community empowerment. LPEM FEB UI works closely with various institutions, including those in government at the national and local level (Ministry of National Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Trade, and many others), international institutions (The World Bank, ADB, NBER, JICA, ERIA, UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, USAID), and private entities.

**Presentation  
Implications**

<p>Depok Municipality has the highest growth of all urban areas in Indonesia. With growing incomes and consumption, as well as growing industry and business, Depok is facing serious waste management problems.</p>	<p>Depok City government was limited in its capacity to handle the waste due to a lack of resources, but this has been resolved through a community initiative and support from local governments. Waste banks (Bank Sampah) were developed, in which members deposit their domestic waste. The waste bank then sells any useful components for recycling or reuse. Members can periodically withdraw in cash the value of their waste thus sold.</p>
<p>The communal activity of waste banks has impacted the community socio-economically in a new way, especially for the women. Women take an important role in collecting the waste and managing the bank, as well as in administration.</p>	<p>Innovative urban waste management through partnership of local governments and communities motivated by voluntary initiatives can further impact on improving other forms of community involvement, including the employment of women.</p>



### Gomer Padong

Director, Development Cooperation and Advocacy, the Philippine Social Enterprise Network (PhilSEN)

Gomer Padong is currently leading PhilSEN's development cooperation and advocacy unit. He represents the Network in multiple post-2015 initiatives like Beyond 2015, Together 2030, and the Asia Development Alliance, as well as serving as a focal point of the Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism. He also sits on the Philippine United Nations Civil Society Advisory Committee (UNCSAC), a 15-seat council engaging the Philippine UN Country Team in all its programs in the country. Mr. Padong was part of the civil society delegation to the Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations in March 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Summit in September, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators meeting in Bangkok and the High Level Political Forum in July 2015. His expertise is in social entrepreneurship and local economic development, agriculture, policy support and lobbying, advocacy and communications.

## Organisation

The Philippines Social Enterprise Network (PhilSEN) is a non-stock, non-profit, non-government organization, with a mission to build a critical mass of social and people's enterprises in the Philippines. PhilSEN's objective is to be a strong network of NGOs and social businesses for the poor, promoting social entrepreneurship and market development in the Philippines through development of replicable models and strategies, exchange of experiences, lobbying and other means. PhilSEN looks at the development of enterprises in selected sub-sectors/value chains at the area level that are expected to play a vital role in the development of local economies, and in selected industries at the national level. The subsector/value chain approach involves development and replication of successful social business models. PhilSEN adopts the Community of Practice (CoP) as an approach to strengthening relationships, as well as managing a knowledge resource base among its members.

**Presentation  
Implications**

<p>Quezon is the most densely-populated city in the Philippines and has urbanised rapidly. Social enterprises play a pivotal role in resolving the negative side effects of such rapid urbanisation, such as through activities to reduce urban poverty.</p>	<p>Efforts to reduce urban poverty in Quezon were enhanced in 2012 through establishment of the Poverty Reduction through Social Entrepreneurship (PRESENT) Coalition, formed by social entrepreneurs and leaders of major national networks and resource institutions of social enterprises in the country.</p>
<p>The PRESENT Bill outlines strategic economic subsectors where the poor are concentrated or could be players, as the unit for planning and pursuing poverty reduction interventions in partnership with social enterprises. Through the efforts of the PRESENT Coalition, the PRESENT Bill was recently included as a legislative priority in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, which serves as the blueprint for the present administration.</p>	<p>Resolving urban issues in relation to the SDGs requires consideration of how the SSE can vitalise the local economy and how regional governance structures can be established so they are rooted in communities. Further, close consideration of other interlinked issues such as urban regeneration and housing problems should be considered in a holistic manner.</p>

# **Asia Policy Dialogue Report 2017**

Effective Public Policy Design to Foster  
the Social Economy as Leverage for Inclusive &  
Sustainable Development in Asia

Keynote I

Plenary I

Keynote II

Plenary II

**Case Study**

# INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR ASIAN URBAN CHALLENGES

## – SSE APPROACH

### OVERVIEW

After going through SSE public policies as a leverage for implementing SDGs (Keynote I) and gradually narrowing down the discussions from state level (Plenary I) to city level applications (Keynote II, Plenary II), participants of the APD were asked to engage in specific real-world policy cases. Of the six policy case studies prepared by the Secretariat, four were chosen by groups, with themes ranging from urban homelessness, housing, social finance and employment for the marginalised. Group discussions proceeded in two stages:

a) discussions with limited case information to encourage participants to come up with creative solutions b) further discussion after disclosing all information about each case, which allowed participants to compare their initial proposals to the real-world applications. This facilitated identification of room for improvement in current policy implementation.

### KEY GOALS

- a) Provide a stimulating learning process for participants in small case study groups to discuss innovative SSE practices with a different thematic focus
- b) Draft policy recommendations for different urban issues and action plans as session outcomes

### PROCEEDING

STAGE		DETAILS
1	Issues and backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Define problems</li> <li>– Identify stakeholders</li> <li>– Identify available resources</li> </ul>
2	Proposal of solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Each participant to propose possible solutions</li> <li>– Discuss strengths and weaknesses of each proposal</li> </ul>
3	Identification of real situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Disclose real-world applications and outcomes</li> <li>– Discuss room for improvement based on the solutions suggested in stage 2</li> </ul>
4	Application of cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Discuss similar cases in different cities and countries</li> </ul>
5	Wrap up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Draft action plans and policy suggestions based on discussion during stage 3 and 4</li> <li>a) policy recommendations b) possibility of forming working groups with rough group action plans</li> </ul>

## CASE A

# URBAN HOMELESS ISSUES

## (urban regeneration / governance)

### OVERVIEW

Although country A is one of the wealthiest in the world, residents of district B in city C have long been experiencing social exclusion and poverty and it is known as a city of riots and homelessness. Consequently, there is a social stigma towards the community in district B. In the 1940s, city C was severely damaged during WWII bombings and many districts in the city became slums. Notably, district B became home to lower-class urbanites and by the 1960s, home to daily labourers who could not afford better housing and worked in growing sectors of the post-WWII economy: shipbuilding, construction and manufacturing. In the 1970s, the increasing number of urban poor in district B grew even more as the country deliberately promoted it as a pool of cheap labour towards city C being designated as host to the World's Fair (the abundance of male construction workers was an important precondition for successful hosting of the Fair).

Although currently the status of the market for daily labour has been weakened, during the 1990s following industry changes, daily labourers were unable to find even temporary work due to the national economic recession. And many became homeless in district B, followed by a further influx of out-of-work people from other neighbouring districts. This increase in the number of homeless negatively affected the entire economy of district B as the district and most local businesses (shops, restaurants, housing, inns) were geared towards daily labourers.

As of the 2010s, without the influx of young people, district B had become an area with a gender imbalance (83.2% of the population were male workers) and an aging population. In addition, at least 36% of the population were social protection beneficiaries. Prolonged poverty and consequent riots against the public administration of the district has created negative images towards area residents who have been discriminated against in terms of employment and marriage due to the social labelling.

### CASE DISCLOSURE

District B is called Kamagasaki (Airin district) which is an old name for a part of Nishinari-ku in Osaka, Japan. It is home to approximately 25,000 people and has the largest day labourer concentration in the country. There are an estimated 30,000 people living in a 2,000-meter radius of this area, part of which was slum-like until as recently as 2012, with run-down housing structures and untidy streets. Thanks to initiatives

taken by religious organisations, NPOs and public administration entities, distinct communities have been established in the district, along with an openness rarely found in Japanese cities. The problems of poverty and homelessness are being tackled through many interesting initiatives and in a variety of ways.

## How did Kamagasaki resolve its problems?

Kamagasaki approached its social and economic problems from the perspective of community development and local regeneration rather than a complete area renewal through large scale real estate development.

- In 1993, labour unions and a Catholic support group for the homeless organised an initiative to provide minimum housing for the homeless through public procurement from local public administration entities and operating shelters. Then in 1997, the initiative became the Kamagasaki Housing COM and was joined by the Osaka city government, housing and community development experts, and social workers. The organisation approached the owners of temporary inns to provide empty rooms for homeless people. Two thousand empty temporary rooms were rented by the City of Osaka to provide shelter for the homeless until they could support themselves.
- By 1999, Housing COM had changed to the Kawasaki Community Regeneration Forum and organised an 'agora' where local residents, the city mayor, teachers, labourers, researchers, and students could come and discuss how to make Kamagasaki a sustainable community. Through the forum initiatives were taken such as one by the Temporary Inns Union, which provides an average of 10 rooms for the homeless per day for free, and conversion of the inns to budget backpacker accommodations.
- In 2012, the mayor of Osaka announced a Nishinari Special District Plan in which 5 years of extensive policy initiatives would be taken to tackle the district's social problems. These initiatives include residence tax exemptions to encourage people to move from other cities (to slow down the population aging) and extra spending so that government employees could oversee security and grants could be provided for students from the district (to improve the school registration rates).

## DISCUSSION IMPLICATIONS

Promoting local community and establishing participatory governance structures can be an effective tool for resolving social and economic issues

Initiatives coming from residents through collaborative efforts in identifying the problems are crucial for resolving local issues. This can be further strengthened through partnership with local governments.

The city can exploit its limited resources in creative ways, such as by utilising dormant local assets.

# Case Study

This group broke their approach to this issue into three parts: 1. Use of social enterprises; 2. Integration of policy and government intervention; and 3. Use of a community-based approach. It then summarised similar cases to this one, and further discussed possible solutions and future tasks from the SSE perspective.

<p>Regarding the use of social enterprises, a case in Seoul is similar to district B, and where a social enterprise model exists for young people burdened by high housing prices in the city.</p> <p>This takes the form of renting or buying a house for much less through cooperative development agencies and with financial support from the city of Seoul. These “social housing” units have interiors with different themes and the people living there have similar interests. These models have the advantage of using affordable public spaces in Seoul.</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Second, in terms of policy and government intervention, similar examples in Thailand, Malaysia, Seoul and Hong Kong were discussed. In Malaysia, there is an obligation that 30% of the houses should be affordable, while Thailand is choosing to reduce costs by giving tax incentives to developers.</p> <p>In Seoul, the municipality is helping the elderly generate rental income by assisting with the cost of repairs to older homes and homes where senior citizens live alone. In Hong Kong, Dutch container houses have been introduced to provide temporary housing.</p> <p>2</p>
<p>Third, as the community based case, New York maintenance is centered on the community. On the other hand, in New York during the financial crisis, some local activists collected money to buy real estate and collectively managed buildings.</p> <p>3</p>	<p>Although most cases discussed are in advanced countries, developing countries are experiencing slum problems in a similar fashion, due to rising housing prices and rapid urban development, suggesting that people are experiencing displacement from existing settlements. This requires active discussion on what roles the SSE can play in improving the residential environment in developing countries.</p> <p>4</p>

## CASE B

# URBAN HOUSING SHORTAGE

## (community living)

**OVERVIEW**

City A in country B is one of the most prosperous cities in Asia, not only renowned for its beauty, vibrancy, and diversity, but also its densely-populated urban centre, which plays a major financial role in Asia and worldwide. As of 2015, its per-capita GDP was USD 42,422.87, while its city-wide GDP equalled USD 309.9 billion.

Yet, compared to its economic stability, residents of city A suffer from a lack of adequate housing. Especially due to its physical isolation, the city has geographic limitations over which it can expand. Therefore, the housing crisis is a serious concern, along with exponentially inflating housing costs. As of 2015, city A was home to 7.3 million residents, but ranked 4th in the world in population density. As a result, for many residents, the simple idea of having a proper roofed house is seen as a luxury.

Numerous residents, especially those earning low incomes, are pushed to the margins of society as they are unable to afford housing. As a result, families are forced into tiny living spaces that resemble coffins and shoeboxes. In 2017, the average monthly rent for an adequate 3-bedroom apartment in city A is USD 5,644. The minimum monthly wage for the average domestic worker is USD 552. These numbers show the impossibility of affording decent housing.

Since city A plays a major role in the world financial system, the gap between the rich and poor grows daily, and foreign investment holds a huge target for the economically disadvantaged, since this capital contributes to increasing the cost of housing. Youth, women, children and other disadvantaged individuals bear the greatest burden in this housing crisis. As they are not as capable as the average adult male worker, they make much less and have no means of affording adequate accommodations.

# Case Study

## CASE DISCLOSURE

Hong Kong's housing shortage is an old problem that the city has never been able to solve. Numerous attempts to tackle it have been offered throughout the years but thus far, none have been very successful. Under British colonial rule, Hong Kong underwent extreme development when compared to the rest of China, and even during the post-colonial years, it adopted a distinctly diverse identity and was able to become the global financial centre it is today. Yet, the reality of its rapid development is that 1 out of 5 Hong Kong domestic residents today is forced to live in tiny housing known as "shoebox" or "coffin" homes. In these tiny places, families have no private space, and barely enough room to put down a single mattress. Today, over 200,000 residents live in such tiny accommodations. Studies say that this number represents an 18% rise over the course of the past four years.

### How did Light Be contribute to resolving the issue?

Light Be is a social enterprise based in Hong Kong, with a mission to provide alternatives to the city's ever-expanding housing crisis. It is dedicated to providing affordable housing to the less privileged.

- As a social enterprise, Light Be has adopted many values of the social solidarity economy. It encourages interdependent communities of single mothers who share a common living space. Furthermore, rejecting previous proposals to fix the housing crisis in Hong Kong, such as building housing on environmentally-important land, or building new apartment complexes in already tight places, Light Be, with support from the local government, renovates abandoned buildings and turns them into cosy homes for families.
- Some of Light Be's projects, such as Light Housing, directly targets underprivileged families such as single moms and families with young children. Light Home is similar to Light Housing in that it also assists marginalised individuals with proper housing, but is available to any underprivileged individual, rather than being gender- or family-specific.
- Situated in Sham Tseng, the first Light Housing project revitalised an abandoned old textile factory accommodations building and created 40 units for families led by a single mom. The housing is then made affordable for its tenants so they are no longer forced to live in tight, "coffin-homes" or on the streets.

**DISCUSSION  
IMPLICATIONS**

This group broke their approach to this issue into three parts: 1. Use of social enterprises; 2. Integration of policy and government intervention; and 3. Use of a community-based approach. It then summarised similar cases to this one, and went on to discuss possible solutions and future tasks.

<p>From the social enterprise perspective, a case in Seoul is similar to this Light Be project in Hong Kong. In Seoul, a social enterprise model exists to assist young people burdened by the high cost of housing. Some social enterprises rent or buy housing at low prices through cooperative development agencies and with financial support from the Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG) to purchase public land. This social housing has people with similar interests living together.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>	<p>In terms of policy and government intervention, similar examples in Thailand, Malaysia, Seoul and Hong Kong were discussed. In Malaysia, there is an obligation that 30% of housing developments should be affordable, while Thailand has opted to reduce prices through tax incentives for developers. In Seoul, the municipality gives financial support to elderly persons living alone to repair their old houses to rent out for rental income while contributing to the supply of affordable housing. Finally, in Hong Kong, Dutch container house models are being introduced to provide low-cost temporary housing spaces.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>
<p>Third, as the community-based case, in New York during the financial crisis of 2008, local activists raised money to purchase real estate and collectively managed it with local communities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3</p>	<p>In developing countries, slum areas are rising in many cities due to the increasing cost of housing and rapid urban development, suggesting that in both developed and developing nations, people are experiencing the same displacement from existing settlements. This requires active discussion on what roles the SSE should play in improving residential environments.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4</p>

## CASE C

# RURAL POVERTY

## (social finance / micro credit)

### OVERVIEW

With a population over 144 million, 50% of whom live below the national poverty line, country A ranks 145th of 208 economies in per-capita gross national income, according to the World Bank. In the 1990s, the proportion of its population living in poverty was 10% higher than today. Despite these figures, country A has performed better than many other developing nations, with steady economic growth: 4 - 5% GDP growth and low inflation.

Despite its economic performance, there was a huge gap between rural and urban areas. Rural parts of the country lacked a stable means of income for farmers and poverty was prevalent. The situation was further exacerbated by the lack of credit available for farmers to borrow from financial institutions to start businesses to support themselves and their families.

To tackle the problem, in 1990, NGO C began making microloans to the most vulnerable and incapable people in rural areas with limited access to conventional banks to start enterprises to secure stable cash flow. The majority of borrowers were poor women (these microloans were later divided into different ladders by characteristics and according to level of poverty). Despite many concerns, the programme took off smoothly as repayment rates were over 95% on average.

However, challenges soon arose. For instance, many borrowers who wanted to raise milk cattle soon discovered how difficult it was to get the milk to market as rural areas virtually had none for it. Even when borrowers were able to sell their products, they received only one-third of the price received by other sellers from city B, which is the capital of country A. On top of a poorly-developed market for their products, the farmers were having a difficult time with quality due to their lack of skill and management abilities. A large number of microfinance clients were investing in cattle, and in doing so were being exposed to poor breeding, limited veterinary services, and shortages of cow feed, as well as the limited access to markets.

**CASE  
DISCLOSURE**

BRAC (Building Resources Across Communities)'s efforts to assist ultra-poor women in rural areas to produce dairy products, initially started as micro-loans to these women to start dairy enterprises. However, due to the problems experienced by many producers in accessing markets and gaining the necessary skills (due to the perishable nature of dairy products, it remained difficult for rural farmers to reach large urban markets), BRAC adopted a holistic approach to tackle the problem.

*\* BRAC is the largest collaborative network of social businesses in the world. This NGO reaches 110 million poor people annually through its health, education, and economic development programs. Today, the organization generates 80 percent of its USD 485 million budget from its wholly-owned social businesses. BRAC's integrated health, finance, and education programs are active in 70,000 villages in all 64 districts of Bangladesh, reaching an estimated 75 percent of the entire population.*

### How did BRAC tackle poverty through micro-financing?

- While extending micro-loans, BRAC went on to establish markets for dairy products and implemented various capacity-building programmes for farmers. They also supported dairy farmers by buying milk from them at fair prices, ensuring steady demand, and setting up 80 milk chilling centres across Bangladesh. BRAC dairy and milk collection centres employ more than 500 people and it has become one of the largest dairy companies in Bangladesh.
- Some of BRAC's milk chilling stations are not collecting enough milk to break even in the near term. Yet the organisation keeps them open because they are located in extremely poor areas that would suffer greatly from the removal of access to fair prices.
- By 2007, the project generated USD 1.15 million in surplus cash, which was enough to not only support the workers and dairy farmers, but also to expand operations. BRAC Dairy is also becoming increasingly competitive with other Bangladeshi dairies, with a market share that had increased from 20 percent in 2006 to 35 percent in 2007.

# Case Study

## DISCUSSION IMPLICATIONS

Social problems cannot be resolved properly without appropriate financing mechanisms, and financing should be provided in a holistic manner. For instance, to eradicate poverty in a sustainable way, providing low-interest rate loans to people unable to get the funds from conventional banks should go hand-in-hand with integrated support mechanisms for loan beneficiaries.

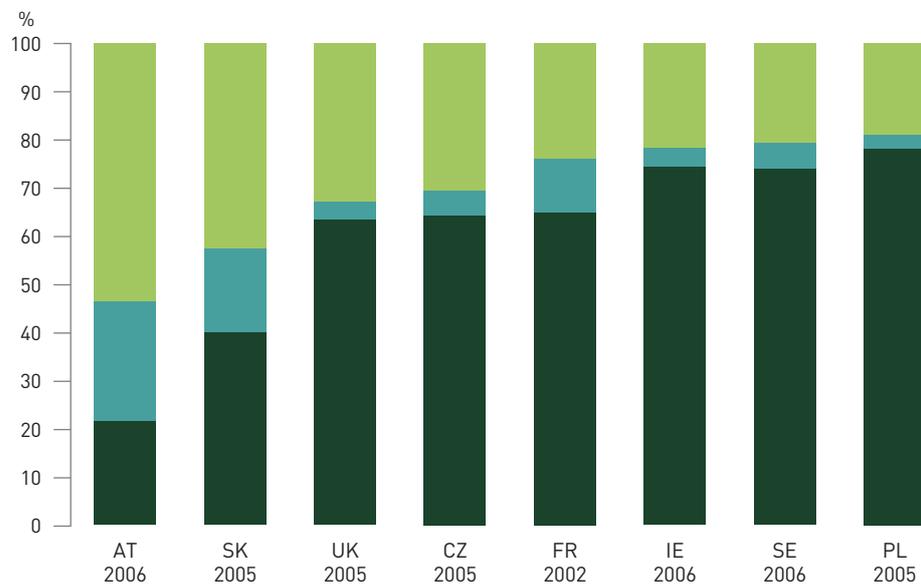
<p>The holistic approach in social finance aims to improve the situation of beneficiaries in a way that goes beyond one-off financial support. It is important to change the situation fundamentally, not just provide short-term loans.</p>	<p>For sustainable impact, financial support to individuals and businesses, in the form of micro-credit in particular, should not be one-time events but continual support that includes education in accounting and marketing to better manage and utilise the funds. Besides micro-credit for the underprivileged, funds are also needed for prominent social enterprises to expand.</p>
<p>While approaching social finance in a holistic manner, it is necessary for recipients to expand through collective mobilisation in solidarity for successful and sustainable outcomes.</p>	<p>Ways to mobilise can vary by region. In Korean rural areas, farmers form producers' cooperatives for solidarity and to achieve economy of scale, while in cities, consumer cooperatives fill the need. Furthermore, ways to network producers and consumers through linkage of rural and urban communities needs to be considered as well.</p>

CASE D

# JOB CREATION FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

## OVERVIEW

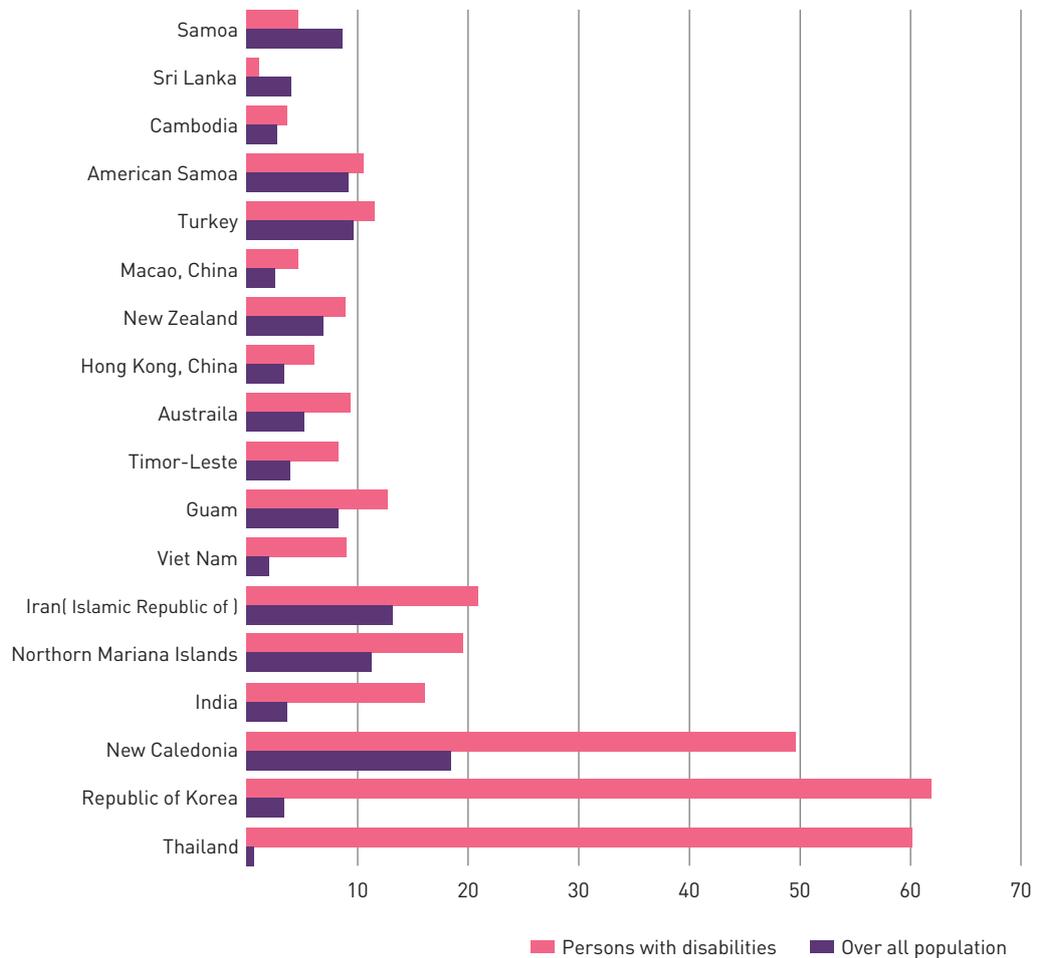
Globally, more than 1 billion people live with some form of disability, with over 285 million with visual impairment. The WHO argues that disabilities may increase the risk of poverty and poverty may increase the risk of disability. This argument is further supported by a study conducted in 2011 in 56 developing countries, which found that the poor had worse health and a greater incidence of disability than those better off. This is due in part to the fact that poverty increases the likelihood that a person with an existing health condition becomes disabled due to the limited access to health services. In addition to health problems, there is a strong correlation between disabilities and labour market exclusion. According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (2016), only 17.9 percent of persons with disabilities were employed. As Figure 1 shows, the situation is not much different in Europe.



[Figure 1: EU Centre 2008 - Distribution of people with disabilities by labour force status in selected countries]

# Case Study

Importantly, within the group of people with disabilities, the most vulnerable groups such as the aged and women are more likely to be excluded from the labour market. With some outliers, disabilities undermine the employability of people in Asia too (see Figure 2).



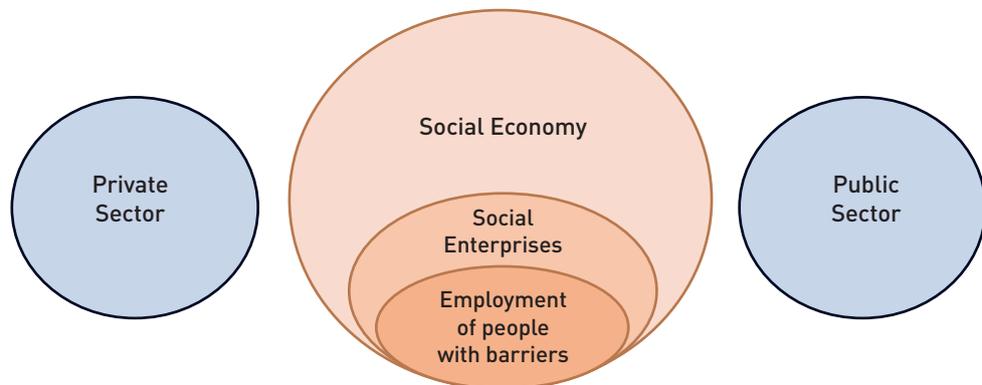
[Figure 2: UNESCAP 2015 – Unemployment rates of persons with disabilities and overall population (%)]

Also according to UNESCAP, disabilities unevenly impact people residing in rural and urban areas. Overall, physical disabilities are correlated with social and economic exclusion across continents.

## Can the social economy play a role in resolving this problem?

Social enterprises by definition, are playing important roles to increase labour market inclusion of marginalised groups of people who may not be able to otherwise compete in normal job markets. Social enterprises target marginalised groups outside the coverage of both the private and public sectors.

〈Coverage of Persons with Disabilities〉



[Image from Social Enterprises: Creating Jobs and Community Wellness One Small Business at a Time (2010)]

**CASE  
DISCLOSURE**

Dialogue in the Dark is a social enterprise (social franchising) established in Germany in 1988. Today it operates in 36 cities in 21 countries (as of 2016), and employs 7,000 persons with visual impairment.

Dialogue in the Dark is an awareness-raising exhibition, as well as a social business. In Dialogue in the Dark, blind guides lead visitors in small groups through different settings in absolute darkness. Through this, visitors learn how to interact without sight by using their other senses, as well as experience what it is like to be blind. The exhibition is organized as a social franchising company, which offers the exhibition as well as business workshops, and has created jobs for the blind, disabled, and disadvantaged worldwide. The exhibition aims to change mind-sets on disability and diversity, and increase tolerance for “otherness”.

The main concept of the exhibition is role reversal, as within the exhibit the blind become “sighted” and are placed within their element while the seeing become blind. Furthermore, the sighted get torn out of their social routines and blind people give them a sense of orientation and mobility. During and after the tour visitors have the opportunity to ask questions they normally might never have the chance to ask a blind person, reducing the barriers on both sides and helping engender understanding between both groups. As a “platform for communication” the emphasis of the exhibition is not on blindness, but rather on the importance of understanding, empathy, and solidarity. The exhibition aims to facilitate social inclusion of marginalised people on a global basis.

# Case Study

## DISCUSSION IMPLICATIONS

The group discussed issues surrounding employment of those with disabilities and institutional support, as well as the role of the SSE. In order to resolve the high unemployment of such people, it is imperative that institutional support be given, infrastructure be improved, and further, that a fundamental shift occur in people's perception of persons with disabilities.

<p>Possible policy solutions can include setting quotas in which businesses are obligated to have a certain percentage of their employees be persons with disabilities. In Korea the quota is around 3%, in India 2% and in some other countries over 6%. However, compulsory quotas do not exist in many cities or countries, as is the case in Hong Kong.</p> <p>In Korea, despite the compulsory hiring quota, many businesses opt instead to pay the fines for not meeting their quota as the costs associated with employing persons with disabilities are higher than the fines. On the other hand, a policy initiative has been taken which provides exclusive rights for such people to become masseuses, as in general, the blind have a much more developed sense of touch than sighted people.</p>	<p>Institutional support for persons with disabilities should be discussed widely at the state level and ultimately aim to mainstream supportive policies. Educational institutions are also needed to teach skills that will specifically help this group of the population.</p>
<p>Beyond the employment rates, ways need to be identified of establishing a culture and working environment where employees accept their colleagues with disabilities without difficulty or embarrassment.</p>	<p>The role of information centres can be crucial to granting persons with disabilities - and companies looking to hire them - free access to the information they need.</p>

## Appendix

## Plenary I



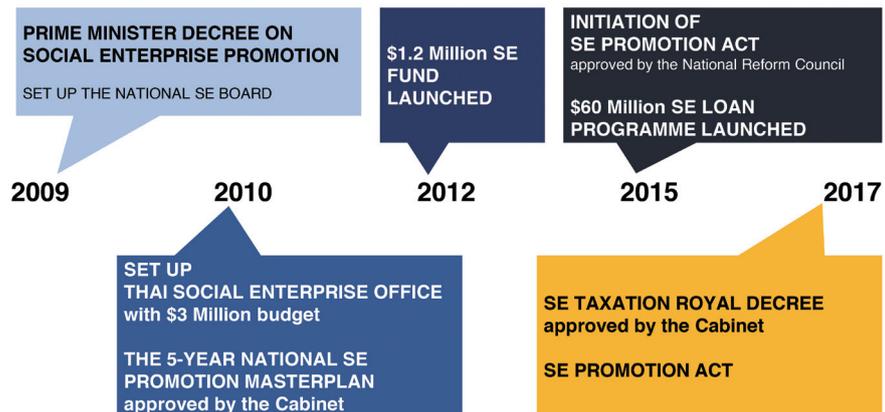
presentation 1

## TSEO

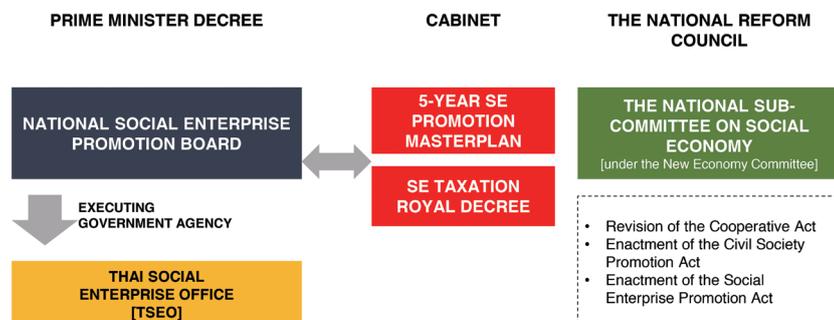
### SSE as an alternative urban development model- commonalities and complexities of Asia : case of Thailand

ASIA POLICY DIALOGUE 2017

#### THAILAND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE JOURNEY



#### THAILAND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE/ ECONOMY GOVERNING STRUCTURE



TSEO

**KEY ESSENCE: SE PROMOTION ACT [FULL VERSION]**

STRUCTURE/ MAIN COMPONENTS	ENABLING MEASURES
<p><b>SE NATIONAL BOARD SE PROMOTION OFFICE SE COUNCIL</b></p>	<p><b>SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN EDUCATION SYSTEM</b> via scholarship and tuition fee waive</p>
<p><b>SE FUND</b> [from unclaimed asset; dormant bank accounts + 1% of net profit of certified SE]</p>	<p><b>SOCIAL INNOVATION RESEARCH FUNDING PROGRAMME</b> Via University's research/ Social IP/ Licensing etc.</p>
<p><b>SE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM &amp; SE LEGAL FORM</b></p>	<p><b>SE START-UP GRANT</b> Support via intermediaries</p>
	<p><b>SE LOAN PROGRAMME</b> low interest rate/ 30% collateral + SIA lending criteria</p>
	<p><b>SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT SYSTEM [PUBLIC &amp; PRIVATE]</b></p>
	<p><b>TAXATION FOR SE &amp; SOCIAL INVESTOR</b> 0 corporates tax for non-dividend &amp; asset lock SE 200% Tax redemption for social investor who invest in &lt;30% dividend SE</p>

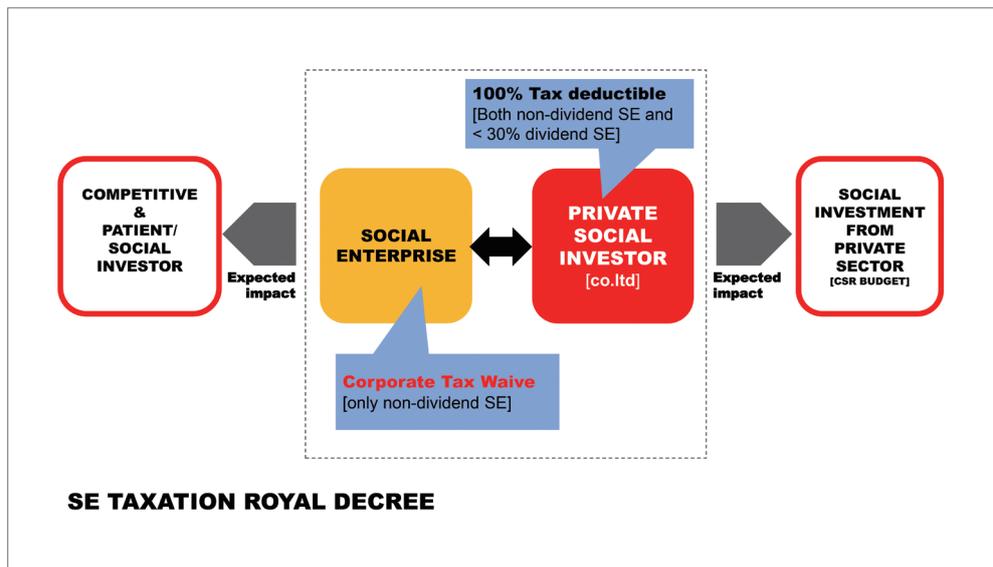
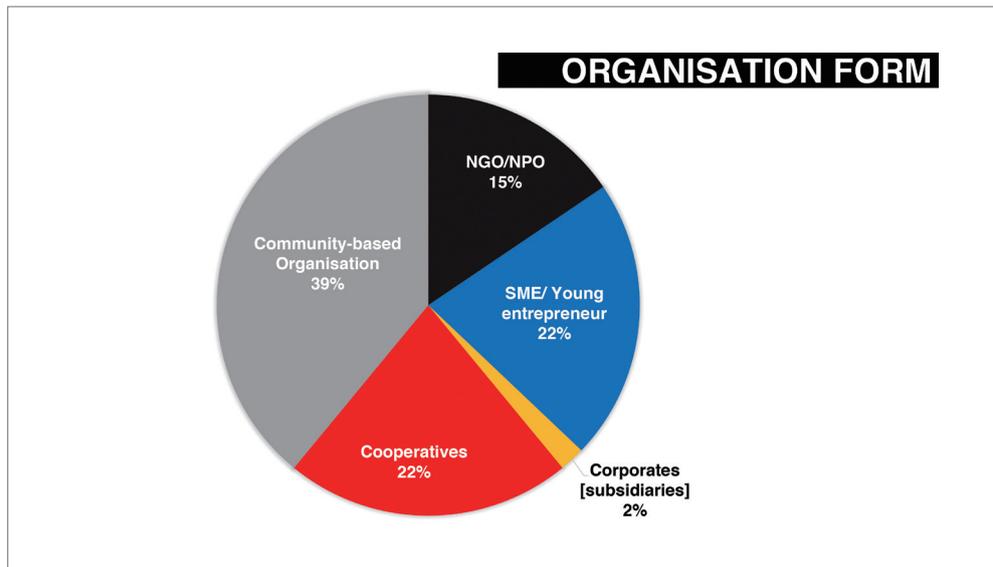
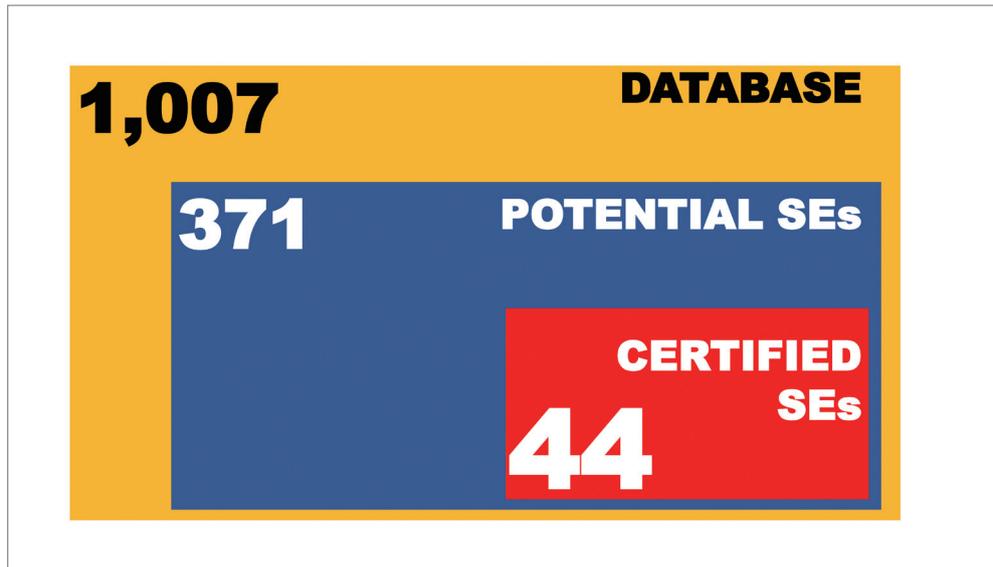
**KEY ESSENCE: THAILAND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE PROMOTION ACT**

<p><b>SE SUPPORTER/ INTERMEDIARIES</b> [INCUBATION &amp; ACADEMIC INSTITUTE]</p>	<p><b>SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN EDUCATION SYSTEM</b></p>
<p><b>PRE-SOCIAL ENTERPRISE</b></p>	<p><b>SOCIAL INNOVATION RESEARCH FUNDING PROGRAMME</b></p>
<p><b>CERTIFIED SOCIAL ENTERPRISE</b></p>	<p><b>SE START-UP GRANT</b></p>
	<p><b>SE LOAN PROGRAMME</b></p>
	<p><b>SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT SYSTEM [PUBLIC &amp; PRIVATE]</b></p>
	<p><b>TAXATION FOR SE &amp; SOCIAL INVESTOR</b></p>

**CRITERIA OF SE CERTIFICATION PROCESS**

<p><b>1 SOCIAL AS A PRIME BUSINESS OBJECTIVE</b> [reflect through at least 1 of 4 proxies]</p> <p><b>Disadvantaged group employment [20%]</b></p> <p><b>Social needs business</b></p> <p><b>Co-ownership structure [50%]</b> [beneficiaries/ disadvantaged group]</p> <p><b>Profit back for society [75%]</b></p>	<p><b>2 ENTERPRISE IN NATURE</b> Min 50% of income from trading</p>
	<p><b>3 ENV/SOCIAL PROCESS</b> Fairtrade &amp; Environmental friendly process</p>
	<p><b>4 PROFIT MANAGEMENT</b> &gt;50% reinvest and &lt;30% dividend</p>
	<p><b>5 GOOD GOVERNANCE</b> Juristic person + Annual financial report</p>

TSEO



TSEO

## 2 KEY FACTORS IN FOSTERING THE SSE POLICY IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THAILAND



## 2 CITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS: KHON KAEN AND CHIANGMAI CO-OWNED BY PEOPLE AND OPERATING AS SOCIAL ENTERPRISE



## WHAT'S NEXT



## Plenary I

### ● presentation 2 **GOONJ**

#### Summary

For last 18 years Goonj has been collecting surplus cloth from households and institutions from across urban India. After sorting out wearable cloth we reach huge quantities of un-wearable last pieces of cloth, headed for landfills otherwise, to women in village and slum India. They turn this cloth into multilayered cloth quilts called Sujnis. We reach these to millions who have little to cope with winters, they use it as mattress in summer. Hundreds of sujni maker women, majority of whom had never stepped out of their homes, get employment and send their children to school with this regular income.

#### Contents

At GOONJ, Sujni is a story of many layers and impacts where a humble piece of cloth is the heroine... A sujni is commonly found in village households across India.. It's made by stitching together layers of small and big pieces of cloth, with a big cloth piece on top.. The kind of cloth considered waste for any other use. In common parlance a sujni is a crude country cousin of patch work quilts. It is indeed a creation of need; people use it as a mattress in summer and as a quilt in winters. The aasans, the sitting mats, a smaller, square version of sujni are also made and reached out to hundreds of village schools which don't have any furniture for children to sit on.

Goonj collects surplus cloth and other material from households, corporate, institutions from all across urban India, sorts the material including cloth and reaches out the wearable usable cloth to village communities as a reward for their efforts in solving their own local problems. The un-wearable/unusable last pieces of cloth are used to make sujnis or crude layered cloth quilts cum mattresses. These are made by completely unskilled women, many of whom have never set foot out of their homes.. In 2016-17 alone 2,20,000 KGs of absolute waste but clean cloth collected from the cities of India was turned into 76,000 Sujnis and Aasans (aasan is a square small sitting matt made of same material and process like sujni). These 57,000 Sujni's (cloth quilt) and 19000 Aasans (sitting mats) have been an integral part of Goonj Family and Disaster Relief packs, school kits apart from being a major source of livelihood for over 300 women in Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu and Bihar. A sujni weighs around 3.5-4 kgs while an Aasan weighs around 1.5 kg which means tons of waste cloth, otherwise headed for landfills has turned into an income generation source for hundreds of women and an asset for winters for thousands of families.

Sauhagya Devi's story will illustrate why this menial looking work is today becoming a significant source of employment, saving the environment and bringing together women from two ends of urban and rural India. Sauhagya Devi lives in village Tamot Parsa, in district Madhepura of Bihar. "Babu there is no fun in a debt ridden life," she had said about her life as a farm laborer. "It weighs on you like a ton of bricks." Reeling under a debt of

## GOONJ

Rs. 25,000 and earning a mere Rs 30 a day Sauhagya Devi had all but resigned to her fate as an indebted farm laborer. Her son Phoolchand would migrate to Punjab in search of higher paying farm work but it wasn't enough to break the vice like grip of mounting debt.

In 2006 after Bihar faced massive floods, Goonj, an India based nonprofit which had started massive relief operations there, slowly shifted focus to rehabilitation and livelihood. Here most men were migrating to other cities in search of work, leaving the largely unskilled women to fend for themselves... We saw an opportunity in the large disaster wastage at our hands from other disasters where we had worked earlier. Connecting the dots, we turned Sujni making from this waste, into an income generation resource for these women.

Initially Sauhagya Devi was reluctant.. unsure of a new idea, even as she feared losing her daily wage job. Slowly she learnt the basics and even started involving her daughter in law in Sujni making. Her son too, chipped in... finding the work more profitable than migrating to cities. Money started trickling in and the family was able to pay off their debt in a year's time. Sauhagya Devi says, "While paying the last installment my heart was pounding uncontrollably. I thought it wasn't real. I am debt free. It was the most joyous time of my life. More than the day my son was born." Last we heard Sauhagya Devi wanted to buy land and redo her house...

In 2014 after working for a year in Uttarakhand post floods, we fulfilled a cherished dream of opening a large scale Sujni making center. Soon Goonj started a Sujni center in Rishikesh employing close to 100 women, majority of whom have never stepped outside their homes... On an average more than 300 pieces of Sujnis and aasan are made in a day here.. As part of our winter kits these are reaching out not just to rest of Uttarakhand but also to Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, U.P and Assam.

Sujni is an environmental winner given that till date Gooj has turned thousands of kgs of absolute waste cloth into a powerful resource. Also we are fast replacing the Daan ka Kambal (the cheap, worthless blanket sold for giving away in charity, is an utter shame in the name of charity) by Sujnis for our winter kits. Not only is it cheaper and more durable, it puts the money back into the rural economy.

The impact can be gauged by three E's. Employment to hundreds of women, huge quantities of cloth saved from landfills protecting Environment. Invisible impact is on Education; these women are sending their children to school because of this sustained source of income. Thus a traditional product of village India made with last shreds of urban discard has become change agent for women who have little.

Most exquisite craft and art of our country comes from villages; whether it's Madhubani, Phulkari or papermache. Yet one never finds sujnis being sold in village markets. Goonj's Sujni is probably the first product where raw material is coming from cities while finished product is being made and used in the villages.

## Plenary I



presentation 3

## RIPES-ASEC

### Enabling Policy Environment for Social Enterprises: The Philippine Case

#### Summary

The post-Martial law public policies in the Philippines have tilted more favorably towards poverty reduction, anti-corruption, and sustainable development. This provided a favorable environment for the flourishing of social enterprises. But tensions in the CSO-State engagements tend to diminish the political will and material resources devoted by the State in implementing these policy priorities. This paper examines the influence of public policies on the development of social enterprises. It also reviews the contributions of social enterprises to policymaking in the Philippines. The final paper will provide further analysis of implications of the public policies to social enterprises.

#### Contents

A social enterprise (SE) is an enterprise that aims in some way to increase “social value,” i.e. to contribute to the welfare or well-being of a human community. (Lanzona, 2015). Social enterprises in the Philippines take various institutional forms, such as: cooperatives; microfinance institutions; Fair trade organizations; NGO-initiated income enterprises; community-based enterprises serving specific poverty groups; and small entrepreneur-initiated enterprises with a clear social agenda.

Social enterprises are integral part of the larger civil society sector. Cooperatives and microfinance institutions comprise the bulk of social enterprises in the country. Social enterprises may also be established and run by people’s organizations (membership-based associations of farmers, fishermen, professionals, students, labor unions, etc.), and development NGOS (intermediary organizations between the people and the State that facilitate access of the poor and disadvantaged to public services).

The number of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the Philippines was estimated at 249,000–497,000 in 2001 of which 60% were registered and the rest were non-registered (ADB, 2013). Of this number, 23,672 were registered cooperatives with 12.7 million individual members.

#### SOCIAL ENTERPRISE ENABLING PUBLIC POLICIES

*The Philippine Cooperative Code of 2008*

The Cooperative Code of 2008 created the Cooperative Development Authority as the

## RIPESS-ASEC

regulatory body for cooperatives and provided the impetus for the reorganization and consolidation of cooperatives. The number of cooperatives decreased sharply by 63% to 23,672 in 2013 because de-registered/inactive cooperatives were merged with the more active cooperatives. In the same year, cooperative members increased by 4.5 times from 2.8 million in 2003 to 12.7 million.

### *National Strategy for Microfinance*

In 1997, the government promulgated the “National Strategy for Microfinance”, and as a result, the Philippine microfinance industry grew over the years across key indicators (i.e., outreach, loans, and savings). The number of active microfinance borrowers more than doubled in six years from 1.508 million in 2005 to 3.6 million in 2011. Total microfinance loans outstanding grew almost threefold Php 3,478 million in 2005 to Php 20,605 million in 2011.

### *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) - Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), 2008*

Patterned after the conditional cash transfer system of Brazil and Mexico, the Philippine government’s 4Ps or CCT program is implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). By providing financial support for preventive health check-ups and schooling of their children, the program enables poor households to use their own meager resources to support their entrepreneurial undertakings.

### *Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan (KALAHI)-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) KALAHI-CIDSS Program,*

Implemented by DSWD, the KALAHI-CIDSS is an expanded strategic poverty reduction program that aims to build the capacity of local communities to design and implement their own poverty reduction projects and to enhance their participation in local governance. Participating communities prepare their village development plans to be submitted to the Municipal Inter-Barangay Forum for review and prioritization for program funding. Only development plans that meet the program criteria and standards would get funding support.

### *The Magna Carta of Women*

Republic Act 9710 of August 14, 2009, also known as Magna Carta of Women, established the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) as the primary policy making and coordinating body on women and gender equality concerns. The passage of RA 9720 was in itself a by-product of women groups’ solidarity initiative and a means for further advancing their continuing struggle for equality.

### *Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991*

The LGC of 1991 decentralized the implementation of development programs of the government that were hitherto concentrated at and controlled by national government line agencies. The LGC enabled local government units to support social enterprises through 4Ps/

## ● RIPPSS-ASEC

CCT, KALAHI-CIDSS, and the Barangay (Village) Development Fund.

### *Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation (SRPA) Act of 1997*

The SRPA Act created the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) and institutionalized government-CSO collaboration in crafting laws/ policies and programs that benefit social enterprises such as RA09178 (An Act to promote the development of Barangay Micro Business Enterprises), RA09481 (An Act strengthening the workers' constitutional right to self-organization), and RA09281 (An Act to strengthen agriculture and fisheries modernization in the Philippines).

### *CSO participation in national governance and policymaking*

The favorable policy environment during the post-Martial law era resulted in the increase in the number of CSOs and social enterprises. They have contributed to the enactment of environmental, social, and economic laws that seek to stimulate the development of social enterprises in the Philippines.

## KEY CHALLENGES

### *State-CSO partnership*

While the State-CSO partnership has not reached a certain level of maturity and stability, it has laid the foundation for a State-CSO dialogue and cooperation that produced a number of laws and regulations beneficial to CSOs and social enterprises. It can be said that the post-Martial Law governments have embraced social enterprises as legitimate development partners. As of the writing of this paper, pending in the Senate is the Social Enterprise bill which seeks formal recognition of social enterprises and government support for their development.

### *CSO Autonomy*

The post-Martial law CSO- State alliance has been premised on a principled and autonomous CSO stand in favor of poverty reduction, anti-corruption, and sustainable development. While this provided a favorable environment for the flourishing of social enterprises, tensions in the CSO-State engagements tend to diminish the political will and material resources devoted by the State in implementing these policy priorities.

### *Policy coherence*

Public policies in general are formulated without due consideration to their poverty effects. Despite the fact that poverty reduction is the overarching theme of the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan, poverty remains a concern of only those in the social welfare sector.

## ● RIPESS-ASEC

Notwithstanding this, Philippine CSOs are widely seen today as some of the most vibrant and advanced in the world (ADB 2013). The Sustainable Rural District Development Program (SRDDP) is a concrete example of a CSO program that promotes the development of social enterprises at the district level.

### CONCLUSION

Both the social mission oriented social enterprises and the market-oriented private for-profit companies are actively eliciting partnerships with the government in pursuit of national growth and development. Without harmonizing their oftentimes diverging objectives, neither of these initiatives could propel the country forward to greater social cohesion, eradication of poverty, closing the rich-poor divide, and saving the environment. The resulting situation is best described by a leading Filipino CSO leader as a “paralysing social stalemate” (Serrano 2009)

## Plenary I

### presentation 6

## JWCU



# Worker Cooperatives in Japan

**Osamu Nakano**

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## Japan Workers' Co-operative Union (JWCU)

- ❑ **Established:** 1979 (see also Appendix 2)
- ❑ **Individual Members in Member Coops:** about 60,000 (15,000 worker members and 45,000 members of JOCCU. As of March 2016)
- ❑ **Member Societies:** 26
  - "CENTER *Jigyōdan*" (Central Worker Co-operative/CWC): the biggest worker cooperative in Japan that was established in 1987 under the direct control of JWCU. CWC has 15 head offices, about 300 business centers and 7,000 individual members throughout the country (as of March 2016).
  - Local Worker Cooperatives (16)
  - Japan Older Persons' Consumer Co-operative Union (JOCCU): the national council of older persons' consumer cooperatives in Japan that was established in 2001 on the initiative of JWCU. JOCCU has 22 member organizations throughout the country and 45,000 individual members (as of March 2016).
  - Other Affiliated Organizations (5) and Associated Members (3): small and medium-sized enterprises, agricultural corporations, NPOs, social welfare corporations, etc.
- ❑ **Other Related Institutions/Organizations**
  - Japan Institute of Co-operative Research: the research institute on worker cooperative movements in Japan and the world that was established by JWCU in 1991.
  - Japan Social Solidarity Organization (JSSO): this organization was established by JWCU in 2004 to bring all nonprofit sectors in Japan together into "social solidarity movements", moving beyond worker cooperative movements per se.
  - Japan Frontier Network
- ❑ **Partnerships**
  - Global: International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF).
  - Regional/Sectoral: ICA-Asia and Pacific, CICOPA (International Organization of Industrial, Artisanal and Service Producers' Co-operatives).
  - National: Japan Joint Committee of Co-operatives (JJC), "Cooperatives JAPAN", Central Council of Workers Welfare Associations of Japan.

JAPAN WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION



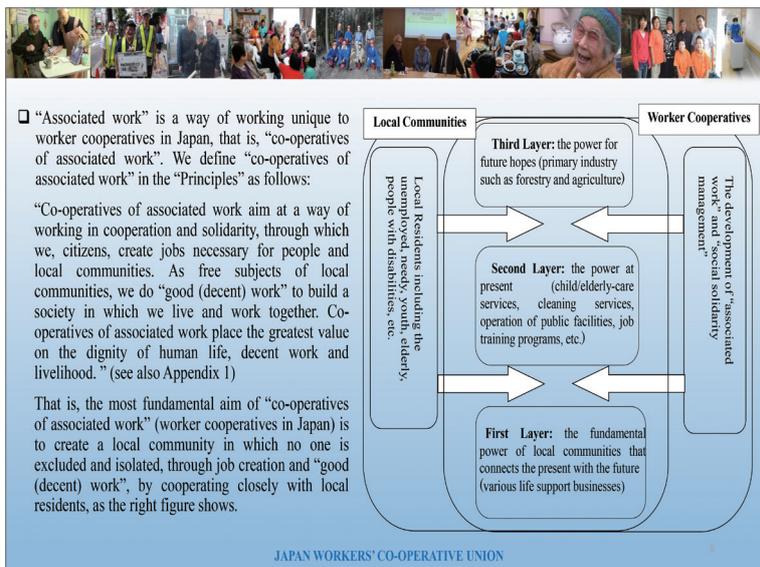
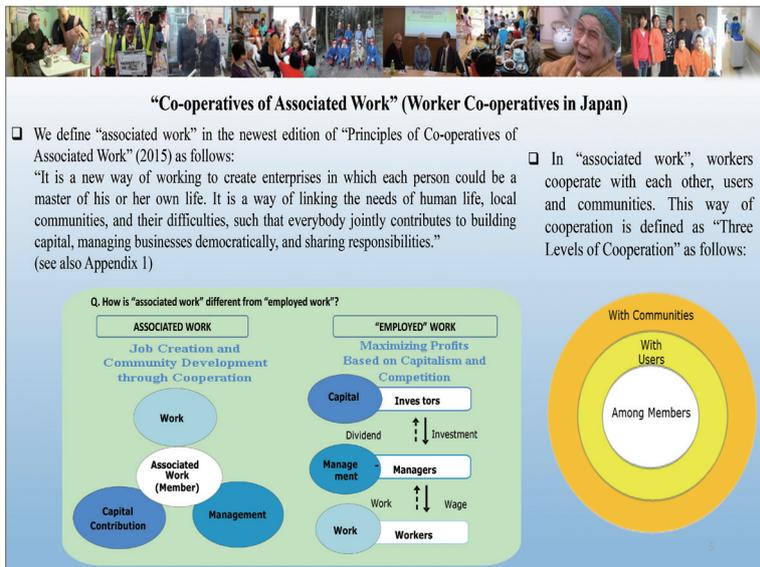
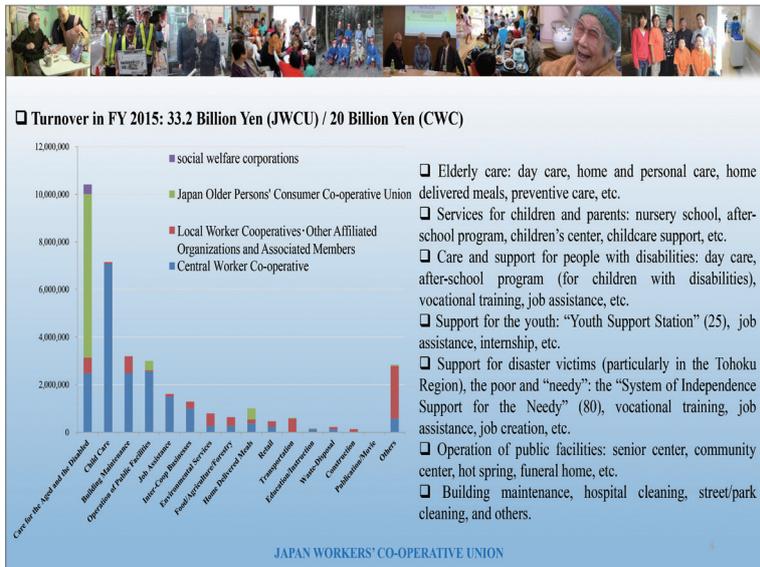
Today we are confronted by the critical circumstances in which neo-liberalistic capitalism is increasingly spreading over the globe, and at which "99%" people are more or less suffering from (absolute and/or relative) poverty, unemployment, deterioration of working conditions, social exclusion and so forth. Japan is not exceptional either. The following data reveals that the current socio-economic conditions of Japan are critical.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ❑ Unemployment Rate: 3.4 %                      | ❑ Non-regular Employment Rate: 37.5 %              |
| ❑ Part-time Workers: 1.82 million               | ❑ Low Income Workers/"Working Poor": 11.39 million |
| ❑ Recipients of Public Assistance: 2.16 million | ❑ Households under PA: 1.63 million                |
| ❑ Relative Poverty Rate: 16 %                   | ❑ Population Aging Rate: 26 %                      |
| ❑ Relative Poverty Rate of the Old: 22%         | ❑ Ratio of the Old in Recipients of PA: 50 %       |
| ❑ Relative Poverty Rate of Children: 16.3 %     | ❑ Relative Poverty Rate of One Parent: 55 %        |
| ❑ Youth Unemployed: 600 thousand                | ❑ "NEET": 600 thousand                             |
| ❑ "Hikikomori": 260 thousand households         |  |

In the critical circumstances of this sort, worker cooperatives in Japan are operating the following businesses for the purpose of creating a society in which "no one is left behind":

JAPAN WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION

JWCU



**Case 1: Work Integration in Care Services**  
—Local Welfare Business Center “Ajisai”—



“Ajisai” (*hydrangea*) is a local welfare business center, located in Matsudo City (Chiba Prefecture). The center mainly provides a day-care service for elderly persons under the Long-term Care Insurance System. In addition to the care service, the center also runs a job training station/program for people with disabilities. The training station helps people with mental disabilities or difficulties to be socially involved (“hikikomori” or “NEET”) to live independently through a combination of medical, daily life, self-support training, and employment transfer support. The job training program is financially supported by Chiba Prefecture; it is designed to provide a four-month care training to people with a slight mental disability, and they can obtain an introductory caregiver’s certificate after completing the program (25 people with disabilities have so far obtained the certificate through this program).

In “Ajisai”, those who graduated from the job training station program are working as caregivers to the elderly. Now there are 19 worker members in “Ajisai”; among them, six members have mental disabilities or difficulties to be socially involved, while eight members are elderly persons of 60 years and over. Also, about 20 local residents support the care center as volunteers.




Ms. Fumie Kobayashi, who manages “Ajisai” had worked in various care centers but was disappointed with the treatment meted out to the residents. She says, “Our center is unique in that people with disabilities whom we train are employed as caregivers to the elderly. This empowers the individual and gives them the confidence to stand on their own. Here, it might be difficult to make a distinction between caregivers and care receivers. Instead, you can see the mutual support being provided by the caregivers (person with disability and elderly persons) and the care receivers (elderly persons) to each other!”  
(see also <http://www.cicopa.coop/Health-and-Care-cooperatives-in.html>)




JAPAN WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION

**Case 2: Work Integration in Cleaning Services**  
—West Nara Business Center / “West RINGS”—



“West RINGS” is a business place providing a street cleaning service in the area around Ikebukuro Station (one of the biggest stations in Tokyo). This cleaning service is outsourced from Toshima City.

There are nine workers in this business place; among them, seven members have various difficulties—e.g. alcoholics, ex-homeless, and so on. The manager himself is still struggling with alcoholism. He was divorced from his wife due to his alcoholism, and was also separated forcibly from his daughter, while having no occupation, before starting to work in this place as a worker member. He says, “I got money even by doing nothing when I was a welfare recipient... but I am here now, and working, maybe because I want to maintain my ties with a society... Even in the darkness, I want to share hopes with others...”

Under the leadership of this manager, “West RINGS” continues to receive anyone who wants to work, aiming at developing into a workplace that “no one is excluded”.

West Nara Business Center is located in Nara City (Nara Prefecture). The center was established in 1994; it provides mainly hospital cleaning service, nursing support, building maintenance service and so forth.

Almost ten years ago, the center provided a learning program through practical experience to students of a neighboring high school for handicapped children. After that, the center has received many people with disabilities as worker members.

In particular, the hospital cleaning service is run by 13 members; among them, eight members have mental disabilities, while five members are elderly persons. Among the members with mental disabilities, moreover, three members have worked here for ten years and more. The manager says, “Our fellow members are earnest and honest, regardless of their disabilities. We teach them skills of cleaning service kindly and thoroughly by spending plenty of time, and also operates a system in which they work in pairs. Consequently, they have been working energetically for many years.”









JAPAN WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION

**Case 3: Work Integration in Clean Energy Industry**  
—the BDF Project: “Aguriin”—



“Aguriin” is a biodiesel fuel (BDF) plant managed cooperatively and that employs young people with mental disabilities or difficulties to be socially involved. JWCU currently runs four BDF plants throughout the country—all of them are managed as worker cooperatives; the oldest one created in 2011 and the newest in 2015.

To combat the problem of poverty and unemployment among youth, JWCU had created a program called “Youth Independence School” that was government funded. The program that aimed to be a job support program for youth was shut down by the government due to lack of funding. Many of the young people in the program not only suffer with poverty and unemployment but can also be referred to as “hikikomori”, meaning a person that abnormally avoids social contact.

Because many of the young people in the school had not been able to find a job before the closing of the Youth Independence School, JWCU created another program called “Group Home” that allowed the remaining graduates to find a job in stable living conditions. However this program was only temporary and no longer exists.

It is through these two programs that one of young members, Daisuke Ishii, found a job in the cooperative “Aguriin”. He now works in one of the four plants, and is specialized in the collection of used oil to create biodiesel fuel. Depending on the plant, more or less oil is collected each day, the biggest plant collects 1,000 liters per day and the smallest 400 liters per day, and this oil is later processed. A process carried out by four worker members. This cooperative not only employs youth under 35 with mental issues or problems with social contact but also senior members. The biodiesel fuel produced is used by many in the locality such as bus companies and other enterprises.

This BDF project “Aguriin” was featured in the video entitled *Working together for a cooperative future* that was produced by CICOPA.  
(see also <http://www.cicopa.coop/The-cooperative-movement-in-Japan.html>)










JAPAN WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION



**Case 4: Work Integration in Primary Industry**  
—“Next Green Tajima”—

“Next Green Tajima” (NGT) is a worker cooperative located in Toyooka City (Hyogo Prefecture), and conducting forestry management and other related businesses. JWCU currently runs four forestry projects throughout the country—all of them are managed by worker cooperatives. In Japan, forest industry has dramatically declined over the past decades; today few young people become involved in forestry businesses, while most of forestry workers are getting old. In Toyooka City, too, there are many mountains and forests that are left by their owners.

In 2009, JWCU created a program called “Youth Support Station” in Toyooka City, which was government funded. This station provided a combination of medical, daily life, self-support training, and employment transfer support for young people who not only suffered with poverty and unemployment but also had difficulties to be social involved. In 2012, JWCU also launched another job training program particularly focusing on forestry management; a young person who had been a user of the “Youth Support Station” participated in it. Next year, NGT was established by graduates of the job training program.

Today, there are five worker members in NGT; some of them worked as temporary or non-regular workers before, while another member was a user of the “Youth Support Station”. Also, there is a young female member having a small child. Their businesses include forest management (*yamamori*), the sales of wood-burning stoves/boilers, beekeeping, small-scale agriculture such as mushroom cultivation, and so forth. With the strong support from local residents, five members of NGT are earnestly working on the project of community development centering on forestry management towards a common goal of creating a society in which foods, energy and the care are self-sufficient and recycled.



JAPAN WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION



**Towards a Society in Which No One Is Left Behind**

We, “co-operatives of associated work” (worker cooperatives) in Japan, will continue our efforts to create a society, in which no one is excluded and isolated, on the basis of following values and principles:

1. To create jobs useful to human beings and local communities, and develop “good (decent) work” that promote the growth of workers.
2. To spread a culture of independence, cooperation and solidarity among workplaces and local communities in order to carefully nurture the individuality of each person.
3. To enhance the autonomy of workplaces and local communities, and develop “social solidarity management” in order to strengthen a sense of solidarity among members, clients and local residents as active participants in a project of community development.

4. To develop sustainable management.
5. To develop rich local economies in which human beings can live in harmony with nature, and in which foods, energy and the care are self-sufficient and recycled.
6. To strengthen a nation-wide sense of solidarity, and expand a network of “cooperation and solidarity”.
7. To strengthen a sense of solidarity between people around the world, and aim at creating a society of “coexistence and cooperation”.



JAPAN WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION



**Towards a Society in Which No One Is Left Behind**

However, cooperatives in Japan are now confronted by the critical circumstances. The current government of Japan seems hostile to cooperatives in favor of neo-liberalistic capitalism by regarding them as “obstacles” to free market economy. Indeed, the government amended the Agricultural Co-operatives Act last year, and deprived Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives (JA-ZENCHU) of their right of auditing. This political intervention seriously undermines the cooperative principles such as “democratic control by members” and “co-operative autonomy”. Moreover, we, worker cooperatives in Japan, do not have a law of our own yet. Japan is one of the few developed countries that have neither a general law on cooperatives, nor a worker cooperative law, nor a law on social cooperatives and social enterprises. On the International Day of Cooperatives of this year, 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2016, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated as follows:

“Cooperative endeavour is about empowerment, inclusion and sustainability...It embodies the principle of the Sustainable Development Goals that no-one should be left behind...On this International Day of Cooperatives, I urge Governments to create an enabling environment for cooperatives to thrive and grow. Let us harness the power of cooperatives to achieve the SDGs and create a world of dignity and opportunity for all.”

We also hope that the Japanese government will “create an enabling environment for cooperatives to thrive and grow” in order to “harness the power of cooperatives to achieve the SDGs”. Yet, regardless of the politico-legal circumstances, we will continue our efforts to end “poverty in all its forms everywhere” through “global friendship and solidarity between people” towards our common goal of creating a society in which “no one is left behind”.

JAPAN WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION

## Plenary II



keynote 2

## RTES



### Development of Social and Solidarity Economy – In France & in the Region of Nouvelle-Aquitaine



2



### The institutional recognition of the SSE is an eternal struggle

- Various forms until end of 19th century : associations coopératives mutual fund

Institutions :

- 1981 : interministerial delegation for Social Economy
- 2000 : state secretariat of the Social Economy
- 2012 : ministry of SSE
- 2017 : SSE is melted in a big Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity transition

3



### The law of the SSE (2014-856 of July 31st, 2014)

- This law marks the legislative gratitude of a « way to undertake differently » and defines :
  - The perimeter of SSE
  - A national and territorial organization of the SSE
  - Measures of helps

4

RTES



## And Nouvelle-Aquitaine in all this ?

- France is divided administratively in 13 regions + 5 ultranavies
- In Nouvelle-Aquitaine => the SSE is historically and politically rather strong.
  - 5,8 million inhabitants
  - 84 100 km<sup>2</sup>
  - 10 urban areas like Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Bayonne, Niort, Poitiers ...
  - An economy mixing industry, agriculture, vine growing, tourism



5



## How does this translate into a France region like Nouvelle-Aquitaine ?

- Nouvelle-Aquitaine is effective since the end of 2015
- To develop our SSE development policy we have
  - Compared the existing devices
  - Organized a Regional Conference of the SSE with the services of State and with the actors of SSE
    - The conference was connected with Bordeaux, Tarnos, Poitiers
    - 500 people

6



## How to avoid the strumbling block of the marginalization and the economy of the repair ?

- In the 70s => concept of third sector
  - Circle closed // not connected with the rest of the economy
  - Speech limiting to « economy of the repair »
- With the law of SSE, the lesgilator risked again to send back the SSE in this marginality
- In Nouvelle-Aquitaine => our politic of SSE is integrate in the Regional Plan of Economic development of Innovation and Internationalization

7

## RTES



### How to put the SSE at the heart of our public politics ?

- In the Regional Plan of Economic development of Innovation and Internationalization there are 9 pillars.
- One of them :
  - **Anchor durably the SSE on the regional territory**

8



### Transform orientations in settlement of intervention

Six axes of support :

- Support to creation (company)
- The development aid
- Support for the collective strategies
- Support for the social innovation
- Support for education in the SSE
- Support for the structures of support

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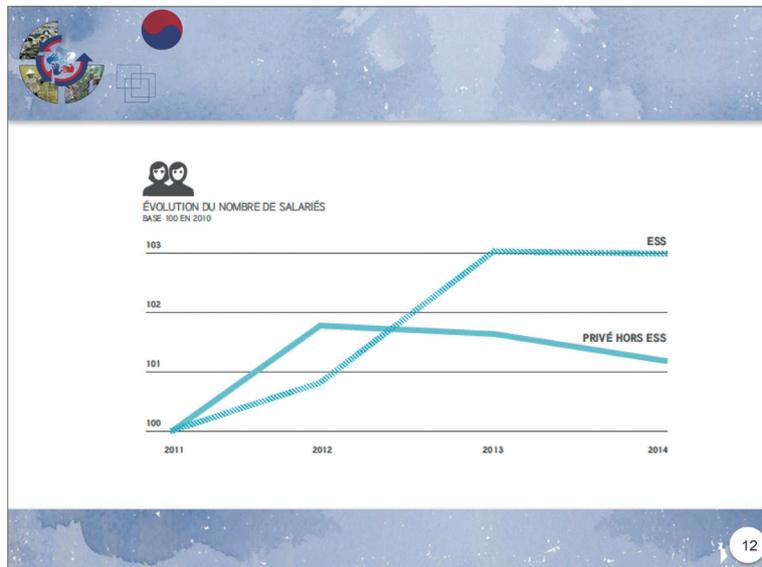
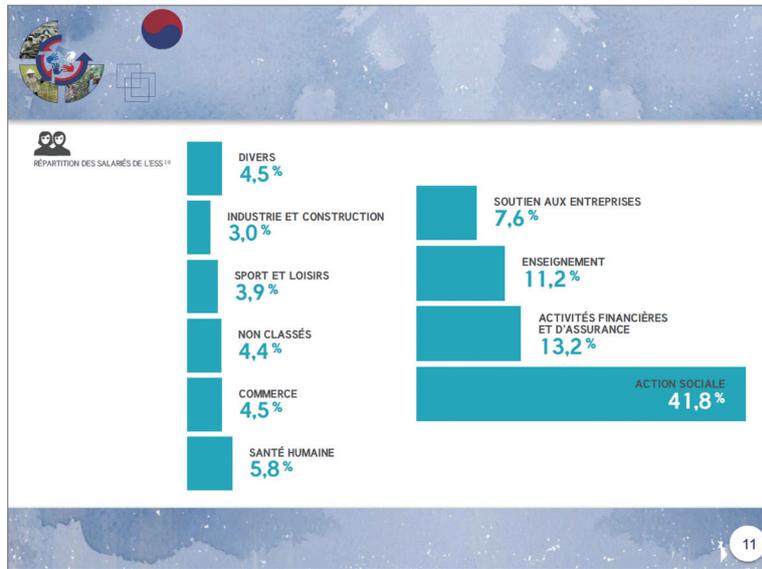


### Nouvelle-Aquitaine is the 3rd of the French regions as regards the volume of jobs in the SSE => 12%

	COOPÉRATIVES	MUTUELLES	ASSOCIATIONS	FONDIATIONS	TOTAL ESS	PRIVÉ HORS ESS	PUBLIC
Établissements employeurs	3 308	832	17 874	99	22 113	179 796	17 819
Effectifs salariés	36 786	14 096	161 251	5 283	220 396	1 129 055	501 812
Équivalents temps plein	34 631	12 946	137 334	4 869	192 338	1 032 449	457 346
Rémunérations brutes (en millions d'euros)	1 275 M*	567 M*	3 623 M*	116 M*	5 716 M*	33 922 M*	14 267 M*

10

RTES



**Now the modalities of helps are fixed for the next 4 years we must...**

- Maintain the day before and the evaluation of our plan
- Create an emulation between the regional actors of the SSE and continue to innovate
- Put in network our know-how with the other french communities to exchange the experience
- Be inspired by international practices



## RTES



▪ Thank you

 ⇒ [www.rtes.fr](http://www.rtes.fr)

 ⇒ [www.nouvelle-aquitaine.fr/](http://www.nouvelle-aquitaine.fr/)  
⇒ [pascal.duforestel@nouvelle-aquitaine.fr](mailto:pascal.duforestel@nouvelle-aquitaine.fr)

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Plenary II



presentation 1

Yangcheon-gu

2017 Asia Policy Dialogue YANGCHEON-GU

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## Social Economy Governance In Yangcheon-gu

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### Kim Su-young, Mayor of Yangcheon-gu, Seoul, Korea

YANGCHEON-GU

### CONTENT

- 1 Yangcheon-Gu : Basic Facts
- 2 Yangcheon-Gu : Local Issue
- 3 Social Economy policy
- 4 Social Economy status in Yangcheon
- 5 Governance in Yangcheon-gu
- 6 Social Economy Governance Cases
  - intermediary support organization
  - fostering social entrepreneurs
  - 50s male solitary prevention
  - resurrection of manufacturing
- 7 Task & Future of S.E. Governance

YANGCHEON-GU

### Yangcheon-Gu : Basic Facts





- An autonomous district located in SouthWest of Seoul
- Area :17.41km<sup>2</sup>
-  "Hae woo ri" mascot from pet shape terrain
-  Population : 489,010
-  Density : 28,202/ km<sup>2</sup>
-  50 kindergarten
- 30 elementary school
- 19 middle school
- 14 high school

1

## Yangcheon-gu

YANGCHEON-GU

### Yangcheon-Gu : Local Issue



- Pop Density 1<sup>st</sup>
- Production Pop 12<sup>th</sup>
- Biz Numbers 16<sup>th</sup>
- Floating Pop 19<sup>th</sup>  
Of the 25 districts in Seoul

- ✓ Typical bed town
- ✓ Industrial weakness




- Old area – New urban
- Aircraft noise
- Reconstruction issue
- Overheating Edu

- ✓ Regional imbalance
- ✓ Development conflict

Social economy for problem solving & economy revitalizing

2

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### Social Economy policy

Direction of social economy policy  
between Seoul metropolitan & autonomous districts

Construction of social economy “Ecosystem”

\* Co-producing the common resource through “Governance”



- Establishing intermediary support organization
- Public project based on cooperation with civil networks

\* Source : karl polanyi institute asia 'The Localization of Social Economy in Seoul' (2017.6)

3

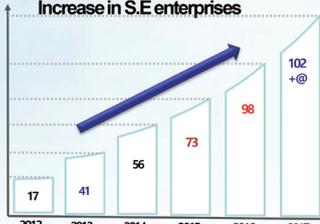
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### Social Economy status in Yangcheon

Total of 102 social economic enterprises (2017.4)

Edu	welfare	culture	com munity	food	distribution	facility	etc
13	11	19	9	8	19	18	5

**Increase in S.E enterprises**



Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Count	17	41	56	73	98	102

**Social economy support center**



**Social procurement**



Year	2014	2015	2016
Value (billion)	W9.7	W12	W15

4

# Yangcheon-gu

YANGCHEON-GU

## Governance in Yangcheon-gu

### Act of governance Committee



**First national wide**  
" Ordinance on the Establishment and Operation of the Governance Committee" (2011.3)

- Article 1 (Purpose) This Ordinance enhances the transparency and efficiency of administration through dialogue, communication, opinion presentation and reflection on the overall municipality of Yangcheon-gu
- Article 2 (Definitions) "Governance" used in this Ordinance means that Yangcheon-gu participates in the agenda-setting, goal-setting and decision-making process of the actors and policies of each field in order to enhance the transparency, efficiency and professionalism of administration and policy

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## Governance in Yangcheon-gu

### Round table meeting

**"Man min(10 thousand people)" Forum**

- Citizen's policy proposal festival
- Selection of 32 project for residents



2015.10

**100 person traffic policy forum**

- Traffic experts & citizen meeting
- Agenda discussion(walking-biking, system improvement, etc)



2016.5

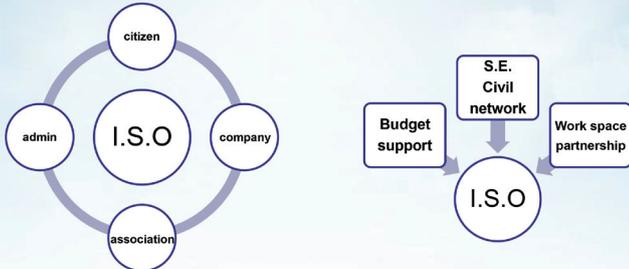
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## Social Economy Governance Case

### Intermediary Support Organization

Yangcheon  
Social economy ecosystem  
Composing team



7

## Yangcheon-gu

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### Social Economy Governance Case

#### Intermediary Support Organization

Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incubating, empowerment</li> <li>• Private-public partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 million won / 1year</li> <li>• 3 years (2015~2017)</li> <li>• 4 person</li> </ul> 
Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welfare link, Market festival</li> <li>• S-procurement, Mutual buy</li> </ul>	
Local strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local issue solving</li> <li>• S.E. HR research</li> </ul>	

※ 5 agenda : caring, food, commercial, regeneration, job

8

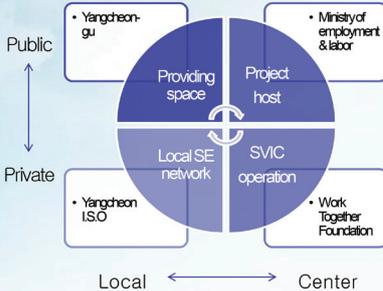
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### Social Economy Governance Case

#### Fostering social entrepreneurs

Public

Private



Local ← → Center

**Social Venture Incubating Center**

- Open in 2011.7
- 1,112㎡ (Haenuri town 8F)
- 30 start up every year

**Supporting program for start-up**

- 1 year free space
- 40 million won grant
- Coaching & network

9

YANGCHEON-GU

### Social Economy Governance Case

#### Fostering social entrepreneurs

**S.V.I.C 2011~2016**

- 172 team, 629 person
- 1.4billion won (81 startup)
- 43 cases qualification
- 80 cases awards

**Local activity**

- TF prevention of 50s loner
- Providing innovative contents to community
- Model for local youth



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Yangcheon-gu

YANGCHEON-GU

### Social Economy Governance Case

#### 'Not alone male' project

**Solitary Death Ratio by age**

Age	Ratio
40	17.0%
50	29.0%
60	17.9%
70	9.1%

**Blind spot**

- Increasing 50s male at risk
- Unexpected local problem

**Whole investigation in Yangcheon**

- Searching total 6,841
- Screen & classification (High-21, Middle-75, Low-308)

**50s alone male support**

- 32 organization Association (welfare-medic-police etc)
- 50s Restart Center

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YANGCHEON-GU

### Social Economy Governance Case

#### 'Not alone male' project

**S · E team for local problem solving**

**Healing**

- Hand letters
- biography

**Job**

- Fall prevention
- Film festival job

**Record**

- Whole process
- Case book

**Social Economy TF**

- 1 local coop + 5 social ventures
- Healing & job process

**50s Centers Biz model**

- 'Male azit café' for 50s
- Self-support & job creating

**SE for retirement age**

- Urban farm, upcycling job etc
- Second life biz for local community

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YANGCHEON-GU

### Social Economy Governance Case

#### Resurrection of local manufacturing

Yangcheon-gu

Korea Airport cooperation

Work Together foundation

Bag Makers coop

**Airplane noise area**

- Small bag maker's cluster due to cheap rent
- 3-40 years history and craftsmanship
- Max 2000 biz, 7000 employees

**Hollowing-out crisis**

- Bag production transfer to China, etc
- Shut down and local stagnation
- Bag maker's self-help to cooperative

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## Yangcheon-gu

YANGCHEON-GU

### Social Economy Governance Case

#### Resurrection of local manufacturing







**Bag maker's coop**

- 2016.5 inaugural
- 52 company, 172 members (now)
- Co-marketing, branding cooperation

양천가방협동조합

**Core of urban regeneration**

- Develop to local brand
- Maker's workshop with civil participation
- Junior's family biz succession

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YANGCHEON-GU

### Task & Future of S.E. Governance

- ❖ Overcoming "Organization Silos"
- ❖ Public, Private + Politics Cooperation for legislation
- ❖ Decentralization to local government

	As is		➔	To be	
	national	local		national	local
tax	8	2		6	4
task	7	3		▼	▲
* law	○	×		○	○

\* Local law within the national law

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YANGCHEON-GU

### Task & Future of S.E. Governance

As is

- Social economy Increasing
- S.E. ecosystem composition
- Governance foundation

➔

To be

- Integrated support system
- Empower Grassroots civil society
- Alternative urban model

➔

Improving the quality of life  
&  
Local vitalizing

16

●  
Yangcheon-gu



## Plenary II

● presentation 2

**HomeNet  
Pakistan**

# Protection of Social & Economic Rights of Urban Women in Informality

ASIA POLICY DIALOGUE(APD) 2017

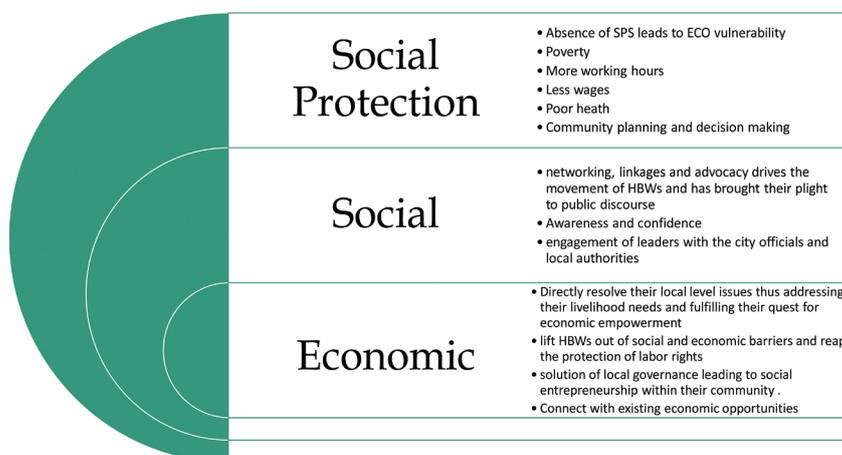
Ume Laila Azhar  
HomeNet Pakistan  
1 July 2017  
Seoul



## The Fact

- Home based women workers, major part of economy belongs to low-income urban locality
  - They constitute major segment of labour in informal economy
  - Most exploited group of workers
  - HBWs have remained largely invisible
- 7 Essential Securities Denied to Informal Workers**
- ① Labour market security
  - ② Employment security
  - ③ Job security
  - ④ Work security
  - ⑤ Skill reproduction security
  - ⑥ Income security
  - ⑦ Representation security

## The Learnings



HomeNet  
Pakistan

Specific objective

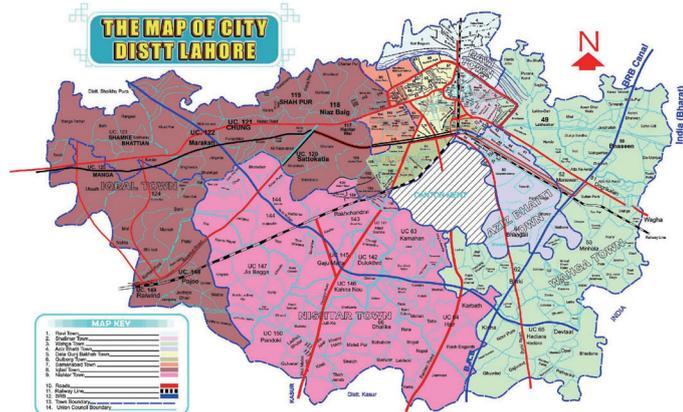
The specific objective of the proposed action included:

- Raising women workers' awareness of their entitled labour rights, local government structure, existing pro women legislations, laws and policies concerning the protection of labour rights;
- Strengthening HBWs groups leadership roles with regard to local level governance;
- Establish effective institutional response for addressing governance issues of the HBWs communities.

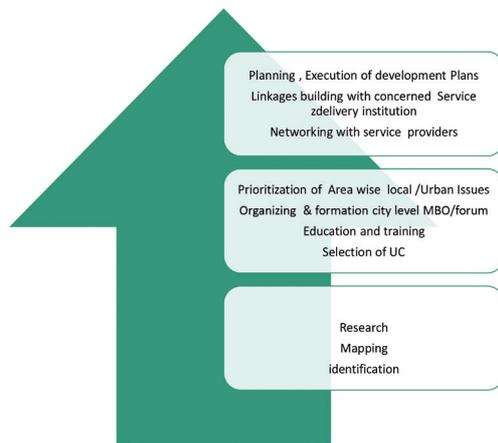


Target vs Constituency

- The intervention implemented in 03 towns of Lahore namely, Shalimar, Gulberg and Nishtar Town.
- In 09 union councils of 03 towns of Lahore the targeted 50 HBWs from 10 MBOs in city

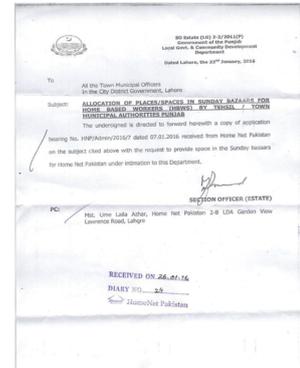


Home-Net Pakistan's Strategy vis-à-vis SSE



## HomeNet Pakistan

### The Intervention



### The Process



### Creating Responsive through actions



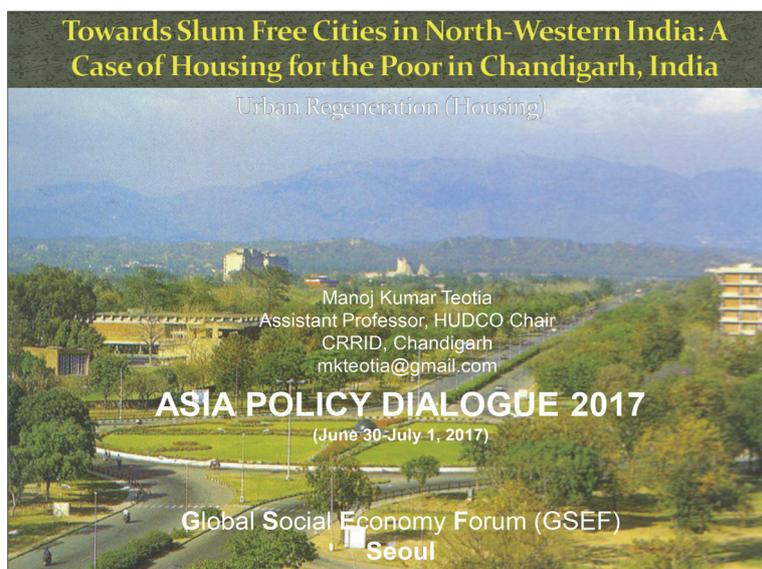
HomeNet  
Pakistan



## Plenary II

● presentation 3

## CRRID



### ➤ Problem

- ❑ India with 7935 towns has 377 million urban population (31.2 %) and 65.5 million slum population (17.4%) in 2011
- ❑ NWR has 553 towns (24.4 Mn urban population) with 3.9 million slum population
- ❑ 5 metropolitan towns (6.5 Mn or 27.37% of urban population of NW region) . 1.3 mn slum population lived in these 5 metro towns
- ❑ Unplanned growth /uncontrolled migration to towns from backward areas is resulting in many urban problems-slums with lack of adequate housing, infrastructure, services and livelihood
- ❑ The housing and UD policies for the poor seem to be ineffective in post liberalization era in tackling spatial segregation/exclusion/ marginalisation, displacement of the poor, the migrants, the deprived, slum dwellers, socially and economically disadvantaged groups

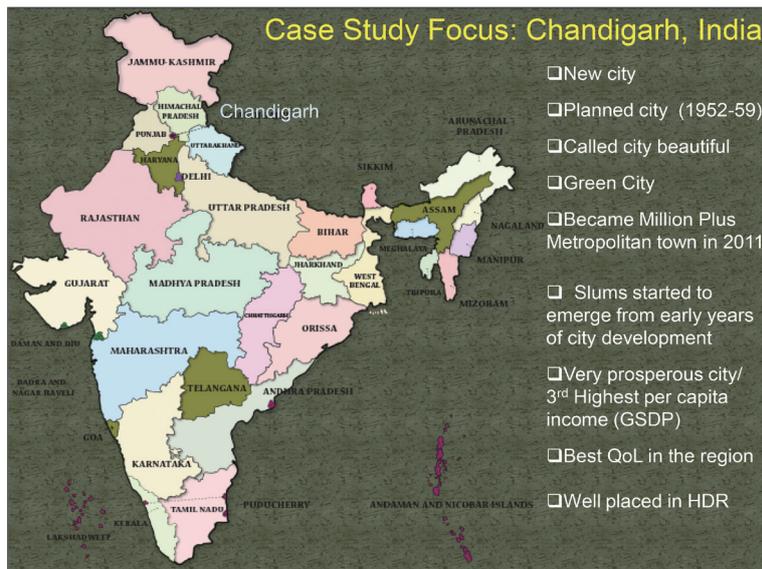
### ➤ Growing Vulnerabilities in NWR of India

- ❑ Residential, Social and Occupational Vulnerabilities:
- ❑ An overwhelming proportion of workers belonging to the poor and vulnerable groups (between 94% and 98%) are informal workers

### ➤ Chandigarh seems to be doing better to become slum free:

- ❑ Towards housing the urban poor and better livelihood
- ❑ The replication of Chandigarh model of housing could pave way to make the entire NE region slum free

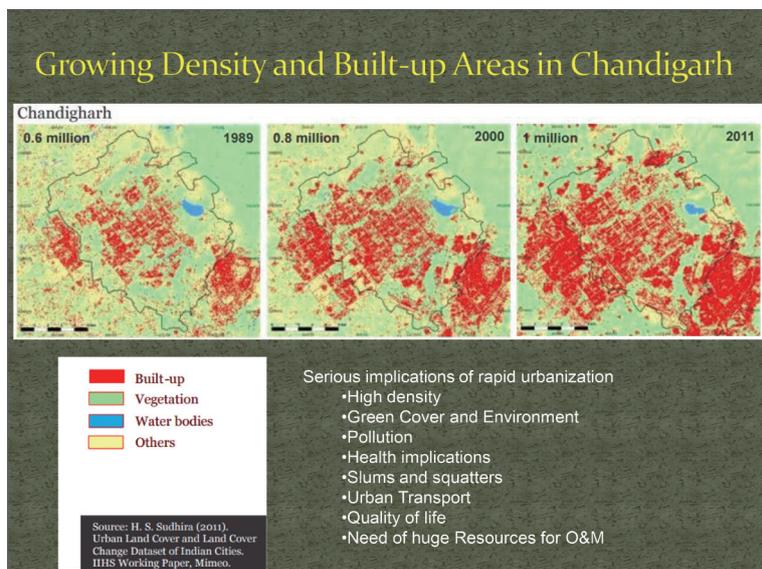
CRRID



### Chandigarh in Regional Context

State	Population			Percentage of Urban Population	Urban Area (Sq Kms)	Urban Population Density (Pers./Sq. Km.)
	Total	Rural	Urban			
Punjab	27743338	17344192	10399146	37.49	2515	4130
Haryana	25351462	16509359	8842103	34.79	1976	4462
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	6176050	688552	10.04	271	2541
Jammu and Kashmir	12541302	9108060	3433242	27.21	1246	2740
<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>1055450</b>	<b>28991</b>	<b>1026459</b>	<b>97.25</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>9324</b>
Total North-west	73556154	49166652	24389502	33.10	6118	3978
India	1210569573	833463448	377106125	31.16	102526	3678

- Chandigarh is most Urbanised
- Surrounded by 3 major towns
- Density is second highest after Delhi
- Slum rehabilitation has been a major policy at city level



## CRRID

### Urban Poverty (%)

States/UTs	1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	2004-05	2009-10
Punjab	27.96	27.32	23.79	14.67	11.35	18.7	18.1
Haryana	40.18	36.57	24.15	17.99	16.38	22.4	23.0
Himachal Pradesh	13.17	19.44	9.43	6.29	9.18	4.6	12.6
J & K	21.32	23.71	17.76	17.47	9.18	10.4	12.8
<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>27.96</b>	<b>27.32</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>14.67</b>	<b>11.35</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>

Sources: Compiled from National Buildings Organization (2010) for 1973-74 to 1993-94, Planning Commission and Tendulkar Methodology (2004-05 and 2009-10)

□ Urban poverty has declined sharply but it continues to be high in NW states and cities including in Chandigarh

□ In Chandigarh **poverty and inequality** is very high since the average per capita income of the people in the city is second highest in India

□ In 2015-16 PCI of Chandigarh was Rs 2.42 lakh, over 2.5 times the national average.

### Housing Problem

□ With rapid urbanization slums came up very fast in Chandigarh

□ Slums represented by poor housing conditions, basic services and livelihood. In 2006-07 about 24000 families lived in 18 slum settlements

□ Housing poverty existed in terms of homelessness, poor housing in terms of congestion (about 40% HHS lived in one room dwelling), use of poor material in construction, vacant dwellings etc

□ Out of **58016 homeless persons in NWR** Chandigarh reported 4133 persons as homeless in the latest census data

□ Since homeless do not have local Identity as the slum dwellers, they are not eligible to get houses in the city

□ Since 1977-78, Chandigarh has constructed about 45000 units for the urban poor (slum dwellers, EWS & LIG)

□ The recent initiative of housing the urban poor under small flat scheme has been remarkable and the city is moving to be a slum free city in next 2 years.

A slum with poor housing condition and services



A rehabilitated housing project



A Homeless old person sleeping in the open area



A temporary shelter for the homeless people made on SC intervention but only for winter season



CRRID

## Towards Slum Free City: Slum Rehabilitation Project for Housing the Urban Poor



1. Biometric Survey 2005-06 (23841 families)
2. Chandigarh Small Flats Scheme -2006 UT Admn
3. Chandigarh Housing Board- Nodal Agency
4. 25728 Small Flats planned under the Project
5. Project Cost of Rs 1237.70 Cr on rough cost basis envisaged at the time of conceptualization of the scheme
6. Project to be partially funded from the revenues to be generated from Rajiv Gandhi Chandigarh Technology Park
7. Remaining cost to be met by CHB from the exploitation of the commercial / saleable areas within the Project sites

8. Allotment initially on license fee basis (Rs 800/-per Month), ownership rights to be provided after twenty year
9. Possession to remain with the beneficiary for 20 years
10. Allotment in the joint name of husband & wife
11. Eviction only in case of allotment based on false information or non payment of License Fee
12. Option of conferring of ownership rights after 20 years to those who have been in continuous and lawful occupation of the flat



## Awards under JNNRUM



Best city in Earmarking land for poor- 2009



Best city for Best Planned Habitat for Urban poor – 2010

## CRRID

### Some important aspects relating to the themes of APD

- **Legal Frameworks**-city evolved a policy for housing the urban poor and the top leadership (UT Administrator) decided to rehabilitate slum dwellers
- **Multi sector Partnership:** UT Administration, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh Housing Board and the People
- **Financing:** Funding was raised from the central government, local share and people contribution
- **Community:** There is good effort by MCC to generate self employment and wage employment for the poor

Challenges in implementing	City level policy is important	Best strategy for financing city level projects	Multidimensional sides crucial to SDGs in urban context
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrangement of land for 8 projects</li> <li>2. The funding delays by the GOI and even local share</li> <li>3. Convincing the people in beginning to go in transit areas before moving to the new units</li> <li>4. Identifying the eligible beneficiaries</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is crucial for understanding the local issue/s and chalk out the strategies according to the local contexts</li> <li>2. National policy does not help unless city level policy is evolved keeping in view local resources and constraints</li> <li>3. Its crucial for the citizens of the city to guide planned development</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Central share is crucial for financing bigger projects</li> <li>2. Local share from the state</li> <li>3. Partial cost recovery from the beneficiaries</li> </ol>	<p>G 1: End of poverty in all forms</p> <p>G3: Ensure healthy lives and well being</p> <p>G6: Availability and management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>G9: Resilient Infrastructure</p> <p>G10: Reduce Inequality</p> <p>G11: make cities &amp; human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable</p>

## Urban Regeneration

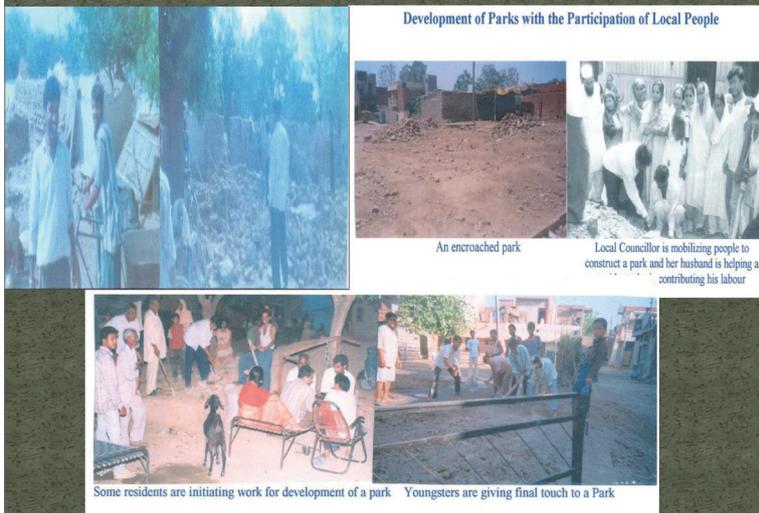
### Participatory Model of Urban Regeneration: Ramdarbar, Chandigarh Shows the Way

CRRID

Poor housing conditions/ environmental infrastructure/ parks and encroachments in Ramdarbar in the past



Participatory urban regeneration started in 1996-97



Formation of Neighbourhood Improvement Committee for Sanitation:  
Employment to local unemployed men/women



## CRRID

**Residents show Municipality the Way**

Improved Urban Environmental Infrastructure in Ram Darbar in Post-Initiative Period: Some Press Clippings

ये काम 20 वर्षों से लंबित है भूमि कावका का विकास - कलकत्ता

ये काम 20 वर्षों से लंबित है

Residents show MC the way

Encroachers pull down structures

पाद को अगल पर खुद हो अतिक्रमण हटाय

पुनरावास में मकड़ों को हारत में खुद बना पा सुपा हल से लोग में तृप्ति

Residents show Municipality the Way

Pooled local resources for neighborhood development

Encroachers pull down structures

Construction of bus stops, toilets, rain/ rickshaw shelters, street carpeting, street lights

Special plantation drives

Better coverage of social services

Good housing and basic services

Segregation has decreased

**Fully revitalized lush green parks in Ramdarbar**

Cactus Garden in a Rehabilitated Colony

**Property rates have Increased after Construction of Roads**

Long-term benefits: health, local economy, family, marriage pattern (studies need to be conducted to explore the impact)

CRRID

पंजाब केसरी, अम्बाला 1 मई 2003 वीरवार

## मोहल्ला सुधार कमेटी ने बनाया रामदरबार को नर्क से स्वर्ग

चंडीगढ़, 30 अप्रैल (राय) : स्थानीय रामदरबार, जहाँ पहले जाह-जगह कूड़े के ढेर, सूअर, आवारा पशु घूमते नरत आते थे, अब इन सबसे निजात पा रहा है। यह सब हाल ही में यहाँ हुए मोहल्ला सुधार कमेटी के उपमहानगर में मोहल्ला सुधार कमेटी के कर्मचारी सफाई करते हुए, कूड़ा कैंचनेसफाई कर्मचारियों प्रयासों से संभव हो सका है। नए दिवस हुई नगर निगम की पब्लिक कैम्प में यहाँ की कांस्टी पार्पट कमरेस ने अपने क्षेत्र में कमेटी द्वारा किए जा रहे सफाई कार्यों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 15 स्वामित्व किए गए 10 रूपए प्रकृत किए जा रहे हैं, जोकि सफाई के नर्क के अतिक कर्मचारियों में बाँटे जाएँ। इसके अतिरिक्त निगम द्वारा 1500 रूपए प्रतिमात 34 सफाई कर्मियों को दिए जा रहे हैं।

उधर, सफाई कर्मियों से बातचीत करने पर उन्होंने बताया कि वे दिन में 2 बार क्षेत्र से कूड़ा एकत्रित करते हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि उन्हें 50 रूपए प्रतिदिन प्राप्त होते हैं, जोकि 1500 रूपए प्रतिमात होता है।

हम राह से अमृतदत्त व्यक्त करते हुए इसे बढ़ाए जाने की बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि कम से कम 2500 और 3000 रूपए मिलते चाँह, सभी पर का खर्च ठीक चल सकता है।

क्षेत्रीय पार्पट कमरेस से बातचीत करते पर उन्होंने बताया कि यह योजना 15 फरवरी से लागू है। पहले क्षेत्र में कूड़ा-कंकट कैंचने के लिए 15 स्वामित्व किए गए 10 रूपए प्रकृत किए जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि क्षेत्रवासियों की सुविधा के लिए रेहडियों पर मोबाइल नंबर ऑफिन किए हुए हैं, जिस पर वे अपने सुझाव व शिकायतें दर्ज करवा सकते हैं। कर्मचारियों को अंततः के संकेत में उन्होंने कहा कि क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक घर से प्रतिमात 10 रूपए प्रकृत किए जा रहे हैं, जोकि सफाई के नर्क के अतिक कर्मचारियों में बाँटे जाएँ। इसके अतिरिक्त निगम द्वारा 1500 रूपए प्रतिमात 34 सफाई कर्मियों को दिए जा रहे हैं।



## Neighborhood Improvement Committee makes Ramdarbar 'Hell to Heaven'

- Clean roads
- Garbage free streets
- Good parks
- No littering
- Twice garbage collection
- Ramdarbar model of urban regeneration
- People are satisfied

## Ram Darbar model of urban regeneration: CRRID study

HT Live Correspondent Chandigarh, November 29

A SURVEY by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) has revealed that Ram Darbar leads the way in urban regeneration through environmental revitalisation in rehabilitated colonies of Chandigarh.

The survey has termed Ram Darbar as a "model" in carrying out developmental activities with the help of people's participation, adding that involvement of area councillors further helped in boosting these activities. The survey was recently conducted by research fellow at CRRID Manoj Toela.

Ram Darbar, one of the oldest colonies of Chandigarh, is situated in the north-west periphery of the city, near the Army transit camp and Air Force station.

As per the study, Ram Darbar has been growing with serious deficiencies in water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, roads, parking and civic services like health, education, etc. Moreover, it has received negligible attention for environmental improvement and upgrading of Municipal infrastructure services.

The survey adds that several development activities were started after 1987 through mobilisation of

**It was made possible by:**

- Formation of Mohalla Sudhar Committee
- Encroachments removed from 90 parks
- Major plantation activity in vacant plots
- Development of first-ever cactus park
- Construction of roads, parking areas

people of various colonies volunteered as labourers and contributed financially as well.

People were mobilised and a "Mohalla Sudhar Committee" was constituted to upgrade solid waste management services in Ram Darbar on an experimental basis.

Considerable industrial and factory waste used to be thrown in about 50 acres that was lying vacant in the area between Ram Darbar and Industrial Area. The Department of Forest planted about 20,000 plants in the vacant land and further greening was promoted in the area by involving local people.

A cactus park was developed in the area where people used to throw garbage. Other developmental activities included removal of encroachments from open spaces and widening and improvement of roads and streets.

The CRRID survey has brought out that the participatory and low-cost management of sanitation is exemplary and will be sustained by community support. The study has suggested that these types of initiatives can be replicated in a large number of rehabilitated colonies and slums in Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana and other towns facing the serious problem of environmental degradation through encroachments of public parks, gar-

## CHANDIGARH MODEL OF WOMEN BASED URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

# Appendix

## CRRID



CRRID



**Multiplier Impacts of Local Initiatives**

1. SSE model seems to be working well
2. Growing women participation in poverty alleviation programmes
3. Declining ratio of extreme poverty in the city
4. Better access to housing, basic services and livelihood opportunities
5. Improved environmental conditions and overall quality of life
6. High level of Human development and gender development

## CRRID

**Chandigarh tops in HDI and GDI**

Chandigarh was ranked 2nd on both Human Development Index (HDI) and GDI (Gender Development Index) in 1996 but attained the highest HDI and GDI scores in 2006 at 0.784 and 0.763 respectively (Kerala 2<sup>nd</sup> and Goa 3<sup>rd</sup>). In latest report also, Chandigarh attained the highest ranking

**HDI and GDI**

**HDI and GDI Dimension 1: 'A Long and Healthy Life'**

*Indicators:* i) Infant Mortality Rate and ii) Life Expectancy at age 1.

The negative index for infant mortality rate was converted to a positive indicator by subtracting the value from 1.

**HDI and GDI Dimension 2: 'Knowledge'**

*Indicators:* i) 7+ Literacy Rate and ii) Mean Years of Education for 15+ age group

**HDI and GDI Dimension 3: 'A Decent Standard of Living'**

*Indicator:* i) Female/Male Estimated Earned Income share per capita per annum.

**Thanks**

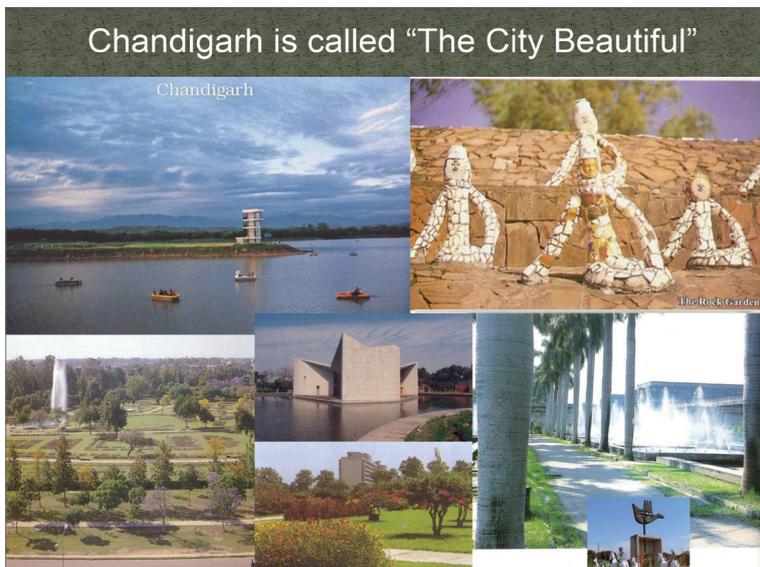
1. International Conference on "Mountain Cities, Climate Change and Urban Sustainability" (Nov 6-8, 2017)
2. Pre-Conference Workshop on "SSE & Green Growth for Eco-Efficiency and Urban Sustainability in Mountain Cities" (Nov 4- 5, 2017)

Please send me proposal of session for the conference and applications for the pre conference workshop before July 30, 2017 at [mkteotia@gmail.com](mailto:mkteotia@gmail.com)  
Abstracts of papers will be welcomed before Sep 15 and full papers by Oct 15, 2017



**Chandigarh is called "The City Beautiful"**

Chandigarh



Plenary II



presentation 4

**The  
Institute for  
Economic  
and Social  
Research**

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT: THE CASE OF DEPOK CITY

Alin Halimatussadiyah  
Institute for Economic and Social Research  
Faculty of Business and Economics, Universitas Indonesia

### DEPOK CITY, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA

**AREA : 200 km<sup>2</sup>**

**POPULATION : 2 million**  
**GROWTH: 5% per year**

### WASTE PROBLEM IN DEPOK

- 2005 – Marked as one of the dirtiest city in Indonesia
- Only has 1 open landfill, overloaded
- Waste generation: 1200 ton/day, only half collected
- Waste composition: ±50-60% organic, ±25-30% inorganic, ±10-25% residual

- 

## The Institute for Economic and Social Research

### Background: Policy Context

- Several policies introduced since 2006 in Depok failed:
  - ± 40 UPS (waste treatment facility)
    - separate at the UPS, to be recycled further
    - underutilized
    - produce odor
    - generate protest
  - Home-made composting method
    - focus on organic waste that has low economic value
- Problems: lack of dissemination, lack of participation, top-down approach, lack of incentives

### Progress in Depok: Changing Paradigm



### What is Waste Bank?

- Community initiatives to incentivized recycling of inorganic waste
- Promotes waste separation at household level
- Opens periodically (biweekly) to received recyclables. Members can redeem their money periodically (monthly)
- More than 80% of the waste bank operators at neighborhood association level are women.



## How Government of Depok responds?

- Waste bank promotes at-source waste separation by households
- Depok City collects organic waste, mostly from waste bank community
- Government of Depok changed unutilized UPS (waste treatment facilities) to become communal composting to produce high quality compost



## Challenges in Expanding Waste Bank

### Not easily replicable

- Waste bank operators mostly volunteers with no or very low monetary incentives. Not all community has volunteers.

### Motives for recycling

- Waste bank offers monetary incentive to members. The incentive is perceived high for low income household but very low for higher income. Environmental awareness and social cohesion become important factors to increase participation in higher income communities.

### Management of waste bank

- Most waste bank operated in manual basis. Innovation is needed (e.g. E-bank sampah, mySmash application)

### Thin margin & weak financial performance

- High operation cost (transportation) because of low capacity of inorganic waste generated in each waste bank. Waste bank need to expand horizontally (expand area coverage and members) and vertically (go into upper level business process)



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and Social  
Research**

## Current Status of Waste Management in Depok

- Depok Municipality collaborates with waste bank in the promotion of at-source waste separation
- 35 out of 45 UPS are now running to produce compost from organic waste
- More than 400 waste banks established in Depok, approx 300 are still running
- Depok Municipality plans to help waste banks to expand their business line through recycling center
- In 2016, Depok proclaimed to have Zero Waste City as its priority program

## THANK YOU

Alin Halimatussadiyah (alin.halimah@gmail.com)  
Institute for Economic and Social Research  
Faculty of Business and Economics, Universitas Indonesia

Plenary II

●  
presentation 5  
**philSEN**

# Poverty **RE**duction through Social **ENT**repreneurship: No time like the **PRESENT**!

Gomer Padong  
Development Cooperation and Advocacy  
Philippine Social Enterprise Network (Quezon City)  
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## Poverty Reduction Through Social Entrepreneurship

presentcoalition@gmail.com | <https://www.facebook.com/PRESENTCoalition/>

The **Poverty Reduction through Social Entrepreneurship (PRESENT) Coalition** is an alliance of various social enterprise practitioners, advocates, NGOs and members of the academe who have joined together to advance social entrepreneurship as an approach to poverty alleviation and economic development.




## Poverty Reduction Through Social Entrepreneurship

presentcoalition@gmail.com | <https://www.facebook.com/PRESENTCoalition/>

- Formed in 2011, as an initiative to unite the Philippine SE sector
- Microcosm, voice and action network of the SE sector
- Basis of unity
  - Push for the enactment and implementation of the **PRESENT Bill**
  - Undertake a nationwide campaign on SE as vehicles for poverty reduction
  - Develop standards and benchmarks for self regulation and development of the sector



philSEN

## What's the need for the PRESENT Bill?

- Current policy environment is unresponsive to social enterprises
- Laws and programs encourage treating the poor as clients or recipients of services;
- Weak in assisting the poor overcome capability deprivation, and become partners in poverty reduction.



## PRESENT Bill

- Partnership with Congress to institutionalize Poverty Reduction Through Social Entrepreneurship
- **Objective:** Provide a nurturing environment for the development and growth of social enterprises as major vehicles for poverty reduction



## PRESENT Bill

## SE Definition

- Social mission-driven organization that conduct economic activities **providing goods and services related to their primary mission of improving the well-being of the poor, basic and marginalized sectors and their living environment.**
- Explicitly **declares and pursues poverty reduction as its principal objective** by purposefully rendering both transactional and transformational services.
- Engages and invests in the poor **to become effective workers, suppliers, clients and/or owners** and ensures that **a substantive part of the wealth created is distributed to or benefits them.**



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## PRESENT Bill

- **Sole Proprietorship** (register with the Department of Trade and Industry)
- **Partnership** (register with the Securities and Exchange Commission)
- **Corporation - stock and non-stock** (register with the Securities and Exchange Commission)
- **Cooperative** (register with the Cooperative Development Authority)

Other legal requirements: Mayor's/Business Permit, Bureau of Internal Revenue registration, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation registration, Home Development Mutual Fund registration)

## Legal Forms



## PRESENT Bill

## Main Features

### National PRESENT Program:

- Development of strategic economic subsectors with potentials for growth and where the poor are concentrated or could be major players
- **Benefits to the poor:** increased incomes and capability to improve their means of living as workers, suppliers, clients and/or owners of SEs as partners in economic and social development
- **Overall Outcome:** substantive poverty reduction



## PRESENT Bill

## Support program for SEs

- Provision of **accessible non-collateralized loans** thru special credit windows with a **Guarantee Fund Pool**
- Comprehensive **insurance system** to **reduce vulnerability** to climate change/calamities
- Resources for **comprehensive capacity development** for SEs and poor as partners



• philSEN

## PRESENT Bill

### Support program for SEs

- Proactive **SE market development** promoting principles of **fair trade**
- **R&D** on strategic economic subsectors; **appropriate technologies**; and **innovations** to **democratize access of poor to quality basic social services**
- **Mainstream SE** content in formal **educational system**
- Recognition and **support for LGUs** in developing social enterprises



## PRESENT Bill

### Incentives for SEs

- **Preferential treatment** provision in **government procurement**
- **Tax exemptions and tax breaks** for SEs and social investors
- **Cash incentives** (i.e. at least 25% of minimum wage **for social enterprises employing PWDs**)



Thank You  
 감사합니다  
 Kamsahamnida



## Case study



case study A

## Kamagasaki



Global Social Economy Forum



Asia Policy Dialogue

### THE ASIA POLICY DIALOGUE 2017 - CASE STUDY A

Category: Tackling homeless issue through local regeneration

#### 1. Background

Although country A is one of the wealthiest countries in the world, residents of district B in the city C has long been experiencing prolonged social exclusion as well as poverty and it is known for the town of riots and homeless. Consequently, there is a social stigma towards the community of district B.

In the 1940s, the city C was severely damaged due to the bombardments of the WWII and many districts in the city experienced slumisation. Notably, district B became a home for urban lower class people and by the 1960s, the district became a place where daily labourers who cannot afford a quality house, find labour jobs in the manpower markets to work in growing sectors in the post-WWII period such as ship, construction and manufacturing industry. In the 1970s the trends of increasing number of urban poor in district B even further exacerbated by the state as it deliberately promoted a pool of cheap labourers in district B from all across the country to host the World's Fair in city C (male workers for the construction of the site were one of the important precondition for the successful hosting of the fair).

Although currently the status of the market for the daily labour has been weakened, by the 1990s due to the economic recession of the country and following the shift in industry changes, the daily labourers were unable to find even temporary jobs and many of them became homeless in district B followed by a further influx of homelesses from other neighbouring districts. An increase in the number of homeless negatively affected the entire economy of district B as the district and most of local business (shops, restaurants, housings, inns) were geared towards daily labourers in the district. As of 2010s, without the influx of young people district B has become an area whereby gender imbalance (83.2% population were male workers) and aging population have become a distinctive characteristic of district B. Also, more than 36% of the population were social protection beneficiaries. Prolonged poverty and consequent riots against the public administration of the district has created negative images towards residents of the district and they were discriminated in terms of employment and marriage due to the social labeling that they are from the district B.

## Kamagasaki



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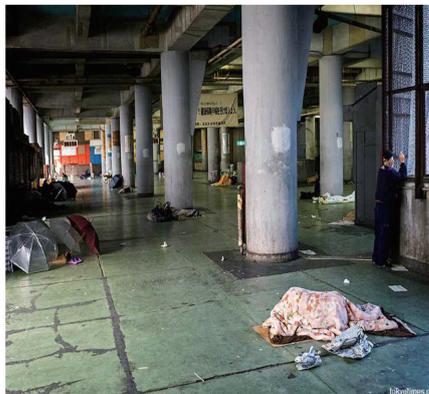
Asia Policy Dialogue

### 2. Discussions

- Discuss possible solutions for the problems of district B
- What kind of governance and cooperation strategies can be made for regenerating the district?
- How can we restore 'community' and 'locality' in this district by incorporating homeless?

### 3. Real world case

District B is called Kamagasaki (Airin district) which is an old place name for a part of Nishinari-ku in Osaka City, Japan. It is a home to approximately 25,000 people and has the largest day laborer concentration in the country. 30,000 people are estimated to live in every 2,000 meter radius in this area, part of which has been in slum-like conditions until as recently as 2012, containing run-down housing structures and untidy streets. Thanks to initiatives by establishing communities in the district by the efforts of religious organisations, NPOs and public administration, it has successfully built a distinct sense of community, along with an openness rarely found in Japanese cities. The Problem of poverty and homeless are being tackled by many interesting initiatives from various ways.



## Kamagasaki



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### *How Kamagasaki resolved the problems?*

- Kamagasaki approached the social and economic problems of the district with perspectives of community development and local regeneration rather than a complete renewal of areas through a large scale development. Also, one of the possible solutions suggested, emigrating homeless to other areas, was not adopted as it was regarded as passing the problems to other neighbouring district rather than resolving the problem.
- Since the 1990s, due to the increasing number of homeless and economic recession of Japan, existing welfare and labour policy has to be reviewed as they were established based on the assumption that daily labourers can work (gain incomes) at least 13 days a month. To resolve the problems, fragmented actors, stakeholders in the community, such as labour activists, religion leaders, business men operating temporary-inns, social care workers initiated movements of guaranteeing the security of homeless people and improving sustainability of local communities in the district.
- In 1993, labour unions and Catholic homeless supporting group organised supporting an initiative to provide minimum housing for the homeless through public procurement from local public administration and operating shelters.
- In 1997, 'Kamagasaki housing COM' was organised to support homeless people by providing shelters for homeless people. This organization was joined by public officers from Osaka city, housing and community development experts, and social workers. The organization approached the owners of temporary inns to provide empty rooms for homeless people. This initiative was further developed as 'utilising 2000 empty temporary inns' rooms' in which city of Osaka rent empty rooms and provide homeless people until they become self-supportive. Although providing temporary housings were not fully materialized at that time, it shifted the existing approach of rehabitalisation of homeless by providing shelter and integrate them into the community.
- By 1999, housing COM has changed to 'Kawasaki community regeneration forum' and organised 'agora' whereby local residents and all stakeholders including the mayor of city, teachers, labourers, researchers, students freely come and discuss for making kamagasaki as sustainable community. By 2014 the meeting was held 194 times. The forum acted as a regional coordinator to bring all fragmented actors of Kamagasaki and many creative

## Kamagasaki



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initiatives were brought about through this meeting such as temporary inns union, which provide approx. 10 homeless people per day for free and converting the inns to accommodate foreign backpackers looking for cheap accommodation.

- As the decrease in customers of the inns also led to converting lodges into supportive houses (apartments for aged and those who are under public assistance). As of 2012, there are 10 supportive welfare apartments that providing not only housing, but also staffs who are working 24 hours to provide care services for residents (owners of inns did not receive deposits for homeless people and assisted them to be a public charge by assisting their registration to the public offices and consultation).
- In 2012, Mayor of Osaka announced the Nishinari special district plan in which for 5 years of extensive policy initiatives to tackle the social problems of the district. For example, the city of Osaka exempt residence taxes to induce new citizens from other cities (to tackle aging population problem), extra spending for public officers oversee security problems and provide grants for students from the district (to improve the school registration rates).

This special district plan is being implemented through bottom up approach rather than top-down as the secretary general of the regeneration forum played the major role in making the overall plans.

- Currently, many interesting initiatives are in operation to revitalize the area – temporary inn concentrated areas have been renovated to attract youth and international guest houses.
- In 2013, social enterprise called 'Mitchizukuri was established to improve the neighbourhood environment improvement through contracts with Osaka City.



●  
**Kamagasaki**



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**Further discussion**

- What are the lessons? What can be further improved?
- Can youth play a role in regenerating the district?
- Any similar case you come across in other countries / cities?
- Make policy recommendation / discuss possibility of forming a working group for tackling the homeless issue

## Case study



case study B

**Light Be**



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Asia Policy Dialogue

### THE ASIA POLICY DIALOUGE 2017 - CASE STUDY B

Category: community living, urban housing crisis

#### 1. Background

City A in Country B is one of Asia's most prosperous cities. City A is not only renowned for its beauty, vibrancy, and diversity, but also as a densely populated urban centre that plays a major financial role in not only Asia, but worldwide. Its GDP per capita is 42,422.87 USD (2015 Stats) and its GDP is 309.9 billion USD.

Yet, compared to its economic stability, residents of City A suffer from the lack of proper housing. City A, especially due to its isolated geography, holds a geographic limitation to which it can expand. Therefore, housing crisis is a serious concern, along with exponentially inflating housing fees. As of 2015, City A accommodated 7.3 million residents, but ranks 4<sup>th</sup> in the world in population density. As a result, for many residents, the simple idea of having a proper roofed house is seen as a luxury.

Numerous residents, especially those that are economically disadvantaged, are pushed to the margins of society as they are unable to afford housing prices. As a result, families are forced into tiny living spaces that resemble coffins and shoeboxes. In 2017, the average amount it takes to rent a proper 3 bedroom apartment in City A is USD 5,644. The minimum wage that the average City A domestic worker makes per month is USD 552. These numbers show the impossibility to afford decent housing in City A.

Since City A holds a major role in world finances, the gap between the rich and the poor grow daily, and foreign investment holds a huge target for the economically disadvantaged, since this capital contributes to bringing up housing prices. Youth, women, children and other underprivileged or disadvantaged individuals pay the greatest price for housing crisis in City A. As they are economically disadvantaged and are not compatible with the average, capable worker, these people make much less than the average worker and have no means to afford City A's housing prices.

Light Be



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2. Discussion

- Is there any similar problems in terms of housing matters for underprivileged in your country? If so, please specify the on-going situation (e.g., lack of facilities, expensive rent, etc.)
- From the SSE perspective, what are some proposals that the affected residents of City A can suggest to their government to find a fundamental way to solve the housing crisis?
- Discuss a socio-economic model that can alleviate City A's situation.



## Light Be



Global Social Economy Forum



Asia Policy Dialogue

### 3. Real world case

#### Hong Kong's "Light Be" Social Enterprise

Hong Kong's housing shortage is an old problem that the city has never been able to solve. Numerous attempts to tackle the problem have been offered throughout the years but thus far, none have been quite so successful. Hong Kong, compared to the rest of China, has undergone extreme development under British colonial rule, and even in the post-colonial rule, it adopted a distinctively diverse identity and was able to grow into the global financial centre that it became today. Yet, the reality of its rapid development is that 1 out of 5 Hong Kong domestic residents today are forced to live in tiny houses that are known as "shoebox" or "coffin" homes. In these tiny places, families have no privacy, no private space, and barely enough space to put a tiny single mattress. Today, over 200,000 of Hong Kong's residents live in these tiny homes. Studies say that this is an 18% rise from over the course of the past-four years.

Light Be is a social enterprise based in Hong Kong. Light Be's mission is to provide alternatives to solve Hong Kong's ever-expanding housing crisis. Dedicated in providing affordable homes to the less privileged Hong Kong, some of Light Be's projects, such as Light Housing, directly targets underprivileged families such as single moms and families with young children. Light Home is similar to Light Housing in that it also assists marginalized individuals afford proper housing, but is different from Light Housing in that it is available to any underprivileged individuals, rather than being gender and family specific.

Light Be as a social enterprise adopts many values of social solidarity economy. It encourages shared space by creating an interdependent community of single-mothers who share a common living space. Furthermore, rejecting previous proposals offered to fix the housing crisis in Hong Kong, like building housing accommodation on land reserved to preserve the environment, instead of building new apartment complexes in an already tight space, Light Be, with support from the local government, renovates abandoned buildings and turns them into cozy homes for families. Situated in Sham Tseng, the first Light Housing project revitalized an abandoned old textile factory staff quarter building and renovated these areas so that 40 units could be distributed to single-mom families. Light Be then offers affordable housing prices for its tenants so that they are no longer forced to live in tight, "coffin-homes" or live on the streets.

●  
**Light Be**



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Asia Policy Dialogue

**4. Further discussion**

- Compare your ideas with the real world case
- What could be some of the challenges for Light Be?
- Are there other ways to improve general housing crisis?
- Discuss collaborative efforts / projects on this subject with other organizations in your group

## Case study



case study C

**BRAC**

### THE ASIA POLICY DIALOGUE 2017 - CASE STUDY C

Category: Holistic approach for social finance (micro-credit)

#### 1. Background

With a population over 144 million people, 50% of whom live below the national poverty line, Country A is ranked 145th out of 208 economies in terms of per capita gross national income, according to the World Bank. In the 1990s, the proportion of its population living in poverty was even 10% higher than now. Despite the figures, country A has performed better than many other developing countries and its economic growth has been steady (4 - 5% GDP growth rate with low inflation). Despite its economic performance, there was a huge gap between rural and urban areas. In rural parts of country A, lacked a stable means of income for farmers and poverty was prevalent in most of the rural areas. The situation was further exacerbated as farmers lacked credits to borrow any money from financial institutions to start enterprises for their living. To tackle the problem, in 1990, NGO C began making microloans targeting most vulnerable and incapable people in rural areas who have limited access to conventional banks to start an enterprise for securing stable cash flows. The majority of borrowers were poor women (these microloans later divided into different ladders according to the level of poverty and characteristics of loans). Despite many concerns, the programme took off smoothly as repayment rates were over 95% average. However, this was challenged soon. For instance, many borrowers who wanted to raise milk cattle soon encountered a hard time getting the milk to the market as rural areas virtually have no markets for that. Even when borrowers were able to sell the products, they received only one-third of the price in comparison to the other sellers in City B, which is a capital of country A. On top of the less developed market for the products, farmers were having a difficult time in producing quality products due to lack of skills and management capability. A large number of microfinance clients were investing in cattle, and in doing so were being exposed to risks owing to poor breeding, limited veterinary services, shortages in cow feed and the limited access to the market.

#### 2. Discussions

- Discuss possible solutions for improving the situation. What kind of strategies can be adopted?
- How was NGO C able to manage high repayment rates? What kind of strategies can be adopted for the ultra-poor who even cannot eligible for the micro-loan programme?
- Assuming that NGO C managed to resolve the problems, can they expand the solution to scale this up nationwide? Can this be achieved through the social enterprise model?

## BRAC

### 3. Disclose of case

The case is about Bangladesh NGO BRAC's efforts of assisting ultra-poor women in rural areas to produce dairy products. Initially it started as micro-financing projects of lending women to start a dairy enterprise, but due to the limitation experienced by many producers accessing markets and lack of skills (due to the perishable nature of dairy products, this meant that it remained difficult for rural dairy farmers to reach large urban markets), BRAC adopted holistic approach of tackling the problem.

While extending micro-loans programmes even for ultra-poor, BRAC went on to establish markets for dairy products and implemented various capacity building programmes for farmers.

BRAC Dairy works to offer market access to rural dairy farmers by buying milk from them at a fair price, ensures a constant and steady demand, and a good return for the milk being produced by these rural entrepreneurs.

BRAC Dairy primarily purchases and markets the milk that its microlendees produce. To collect and process the milk for the dairy, BRAC has set up 80 milk chilling centers across Bangladesh. The BRAC Dairy and milk collection centers employ more than 500 people and it has become one of the biggest dairy companies in Bangladesh.

Starting as micro-credit programme, BRAC worked on building capacity of farmers such as

- BRAC created an artificial insemination (AI) program in 1998. BRAC operates one bull station and a network of 70 storage facilities across the country, training more than 1,000 AI workers. These workers not only delivered high-quality semen and inseminated cows, but also provide wrap-around services such as vaccination, pregnancy diagnosis, and calf delivery. BRAC pays the workers a fixed fee per insemination, which means that the more work the AI worker completes, the greater is his income. BRAC's AI program generated \$60,000 in profits in 2007. At the same time, it not only granted job skills and income to people across Bangladesh, but also supported the microentrepreneurs, dairy and chilling-center employees, and consumers—many of whom are also poor—further down the value chain.
- BRAC sometimes preserves those that make outsized contributions to poverty alleviation. For example, some of BRAC's milk-chilling stations are not collecting enough milk to break even in the near term. Yet the organization keeps the stations open because they are located in extremely poor areas that would suffer greatly from the removal of access to fair prices.

## BRAC

- By 2007, the project generated \$1.15 million in surplus cash, which was enough not only to support the workers and dairy farmers, but also to expand operations. The BRAC Dairy is also becoming increasingly competitive with other Bangladeshi dairies: Its market share increased from 20 percent in 2006 to 35 percent in 2007.



### *More about BRAC*

BRAC is based in Bangladesh and operates in 11 countries impacting the lives of 126 million people. But it is not just an NGO – BRAC includes 16 social enterprises which generate 70% of its revenues. BRAC has 120,000 full-time staff in Bangladesh and in other countries. It implements programs in 11 countries, 5 in Africa, 6 in Asia and in USA and the UK where they raise funds. They have the largest school system in the world running 37,000 schools in Bangladesh only.

BRAC initially raised its money from selling the founder's flat in London. Around 1980, funding was nearly 100% donors, and BRAC was pioneering the social business privatization model. By the mid 1990s, BRAC had already reduced external funding to about 50%.

BRAC is the largest collaboration network of social businesses in the world. It is reaching 110 million poor people annually through its health, education, and economic development programs. Today, the organization generates 80 percent of its \$485 million budget from its wholly owned social businesses.

## BRAC

BRAC's integrated health, finance, and education programs are active in 70,000 villages in all of the 64 districts of Bangladesh, reaching an estimated 75 percent of the entire population. Its health programs serve more than 92 million people, its microfinance programs assist more than 7 million borrowers, and its education programs reach more than 1.5 million children.

#### 4. Further discussion

- What is the difference between micro-financing and BRAC's holistic approach?
- Can this be transferable to other countries? Is this relevant to more developed countries?
- Some countries in Asia such as HK, Singapore and Seoul may focus more on impact investment and social ventures and SIB (Social Impact Bonds) what kind of lessons can be drawn for these countries from the case of BRAC Dairy?
- After all, is holistic approach always better than focusing narrowly on financing social enterprises, individuals?

## Case study



case study D

## Dialogue in the Dark



Global Social Economy Forum



Asia Policy Dialogue

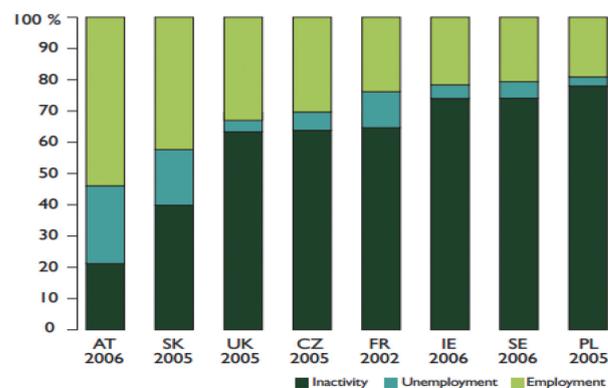
### THE ASIA POLICY DIALOUGE 2017 - CASE STUDY D

Category: employment creation for people with disability

#### 1. Background

Globally, more than 1 billion people live with some form of disability of which over 285 million are visually impaired. WHO argues that disability is a development issue which closely intertwined with poverty as disability may increase the risk of poverty and poverty may increase the risk of disability. This argument further supported by a study conducted by WHO (2011) 56 developing countries which founded that the poor experienced worse health and disability than the better off. This due in part the fact that poverty increases the likelihood that a person with an existing health condition becomes disabled due to the limited access to the health services. In addition to the health problems, there is a strong co-relation between disabilities and labour market exclusions. According to the bureau of Labour Statistics (2016), in the U.S. only 17.9 percent of persons with disability were employed and as the figure 1 shows, the situation is not much different in Europe either.

[EU Centre 2008 - Distribution of people with disabilities by labour force status in selected countries]



And importantly, within the group of people with disabilities, most vulnerable groups such as aged and women are more likely to be excluded from the labor market.

Dialogue in the  
Dark

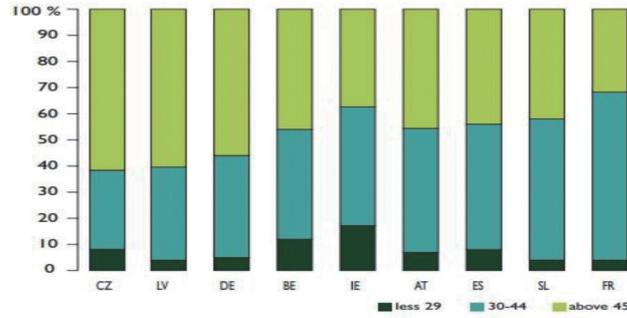


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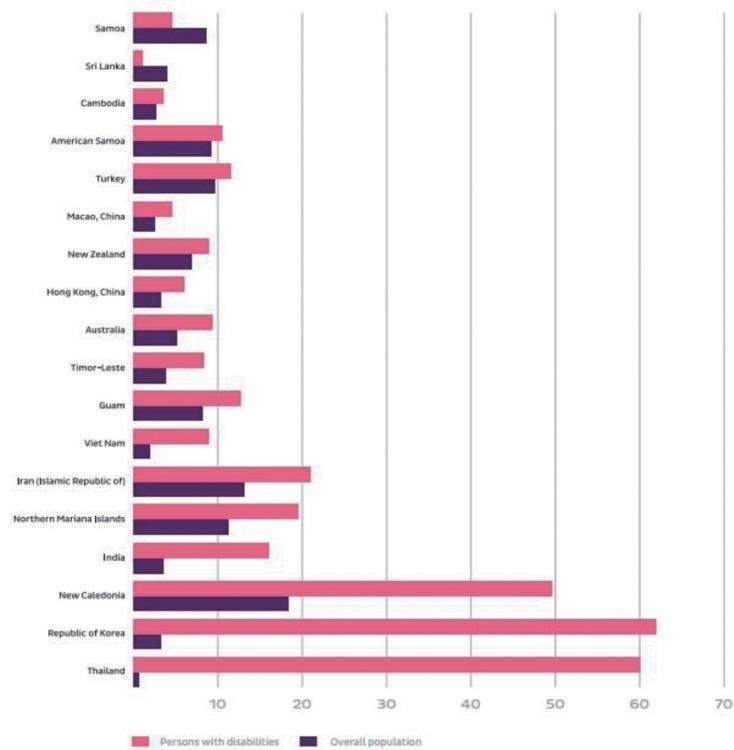
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[EU Centre 2008 - Unemployed people with disabilities by age in selected EU countries]



With some outliers, disabilities undermine the employability of people in Asia too.

[UNESCAP, 2015 - Unemployment rates of persons with disabilities and overall population (%)]



## Dialogue in the Dark

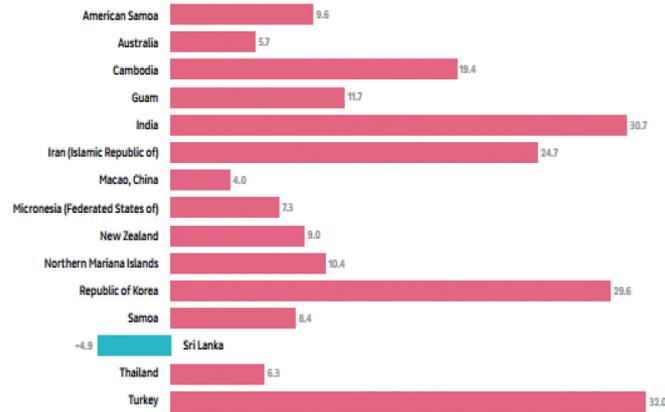


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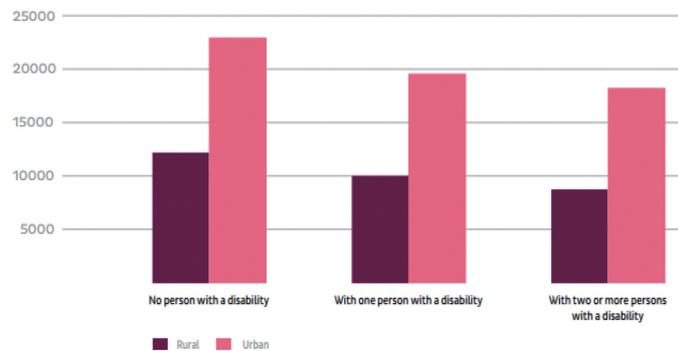
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[Differences in male-female employment rates for persons with disabilities (%) in Asia]



Also disability unevenly impacts people residing in rural and urban areas.

[Income disparities between rural & urban areas in Asia]



Overall, having physical disabilities is correlated with social and economic exclusions across continents.

## Dialogue in the Dark



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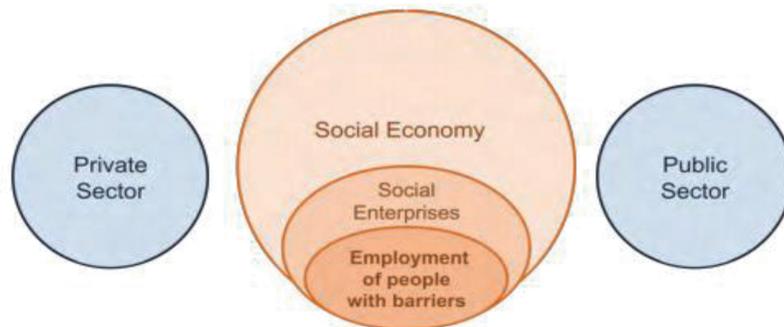


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### 2. Can the social economy play a role in resolving this problem?

Social enterprises by definition, are playing important roles for the labour market inclusion of marginalised group of people who may not compete in the normal job markets. Social enterprises targets marginalised groups that are outside of the coverage of both private and public sectors.

<Illustration of the sectors>



[Image from social enterprises: creating jobs and community wellness one small business at a time (2010)]

### 3. Discussion

- Discuss a social enterprise model to enhance the labour inclusion of people with disabilities
- How can we scale up impacts not only local basis, but also to other countries—the enterprise model should be applicable to other parts of world which may have different perceptions towards disability and culture

## Dialogue in the Dark



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### 4. Real world case

Title: Dialogue in the Dark

Type: Social enterprise (social franchising)

Established: 1988 (started in Germany)

Presence: operating in 21 countries, 36 cities (as of 2016)

Visitors: 9 million accumulated visitors through exhibitions in 160 cities and 30 countries

Employment: 7,000 blind people

Website: [www.dialogue-in-the-dark.com](http://www.dialogue-in-the-dark.com)

Short Intro video: <https://vimeo.com/49359814>



**Dialogue in the Dark** is an awareness raising exhibition, as well as a social business. In *Dialogue in the Dark*, blind guides lead visitors in small groups through different settings in absolute darkness. Through this, visitors learn how to interact without sight by using their other senses, as well as experience what it is like to be blind. The exhibition is organized as a social franchising company, which offers the exhibition as well as business workshops, and has created jobs for the blind, disabled, and disadvantaged worldwide. The exhibition aims to change mindsets on disability and diversity, and increase tolerance for "otherness".



## Dialogue in the Dark



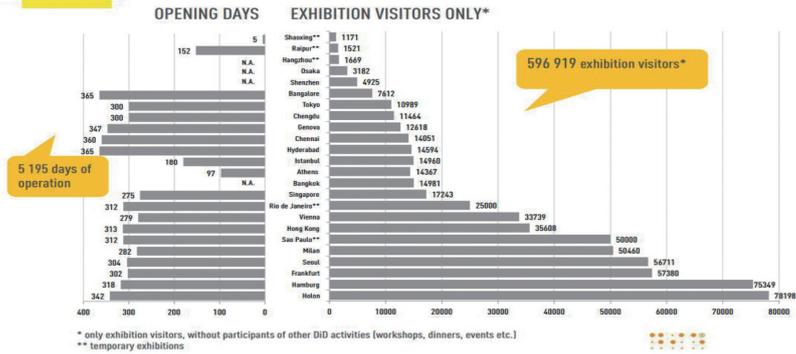
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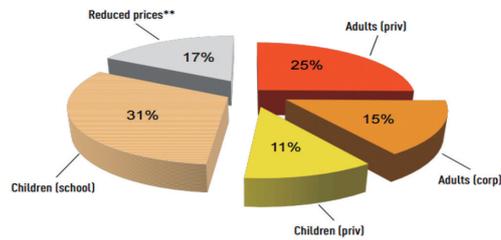


EXHIBITION VISITORS & OPEN DAYS | DID ANNUAL RESULTS 2016 | 8



VISITOR TYPE | DID ANNUAL RESULTS 2016 | 9

### VISITOR TYPE\* (% of total)



### EDUCATIONAL FOCUS:

- > 40% of the visitors worldwide are children
- > About one third of the visitors across the world are school children

\* Data not available for Shanghai, Shenzhen, Shaexing, Hangzhou and Bangkok  
\*\* Reduced prices: Seniors, students, visitors with disabilities, other discounted tickets

## Dialogue in the Dark



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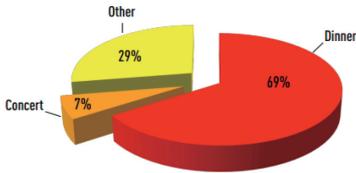


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**EVENTS & DINNERS - VISITORS**

EVENTS & DINNERS | DID ANNUAL RESULTS 2016 | 12



Event Type	Percentage
Dinner	69%
Other	29%
Concert	7%

83 287 participants of events & dinners worldwide

**FOCUS:**

- > 53 814 dinner participants
- > About 5 500 attendances at concerts in the Dark
- > Nearly 24 000 participants of other events in the Dark

**OTHER EVENTS:**

Halloween party, Birthday party, Christmas in the Dark, Aperitivo in the dark with music, Happy hour in the Dark, Invisible friend, Museum night, Café in the Dark, Dialogue in families, Play in the Dark, Treasure hunt in the Dark, Comedy in the Dark, Wine tasting in the Dark, Love in the Dark, Whisky tasting in the dark, Family Entertainment programs, Mini Black Box Tour, ...

**What is Social Franchising?** (from Jason Daley 2017 'Entrepreneur')

"The model is similar to commercial franchising, but the bottom-line goal is not pure profit—although many social franchises do aim to become self-sustaining. Rather, these organizations measure success through the number of people they feed, vaccinate or otherwise serve, and the number of franchisees provided with jobs.

In general, a social franchise, often sponsored by or spun off from an NGO or aid organization (although there are many independent social franchises), creates a network of local entrepreneurs who sell products or services door to door or from their homes. For instance, World Health Partners, a nonprofit launched in 2008 in India, recruits people in remote rural villages with limited access to healthcare. Through cell phones and portable computers, these reps connect their neighbors to a doctor in a larger city for a telemedicine session."

## Dialogue in the Dark



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### 5. Further discussion

- Compare your idea with the real world case
- What can be improved (in both the real world case and your case)? For example, how to increase the number of employment with the visually impaired people?
- Possibility of Application for another form of disability?
- What is the potential of social franchising? And what are the possible danger?
- Discuss collaborative efforts / projects on this subject with other organizations in your group.

Case study



case study E

Payatas



Global Social Economy Forum



Asia Policy Dialogue

THE ASIA POLICY DIALOGUE 2017 - CASE STUDY E

Category: urban waste management / upcycling

**1. Background**

District E is the most densely populated municipality in city A's urban area. Also city A is one of the most populous city of country B. City A produces more than 1,200 tons of waste every day. Initially City A disposed its wastes in the large landfill located in one of the neighbouring area. However, due to the official closing of the landfill in 1995, many scavengers who were depending on the dumpsite had to migrate to the district E's landfill to make their living. The whole community and economy of the district E was constructed around the dump site. In the 1990s more than 4,000 scavenger families – many of them were women and children who lived around the district, making their living through waste picking. In 2000, the dump site collapsed due to the overfilled wastes. The landslide of wastes caused more than 300 deaths. After the disaster, the municipal government closed down the dumpsite of district E. However, it soon had to reopen the site as the most of the community was dependent on recycle and re-use of solid waste materials for ornamental and functional purposes. District E with 40% of the residents are unemployed and nearly half the residents earning less than \$100 a month. Also, without the dumpsite of district E, city A is unable to dispose its increasing amount of wastes due to its rapid urbanisation process with population over 2.9 million residents. In city A, waste is managed by private companies and due to the national procurement law, private operators are not guaranteed a payback period for modernizing equipment, hence less incentives for investing in improving the quality of their services and equipment. Also, city A had a difficulty in collecting waste management fees due to legal issues of how the waste management fees are calculated. January this year, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued an order prohibiting garbage dumps near bodies of reservoirs and city A is being forced close its district E which is located close to the reservoir of 12 million people of the country.

## Payatas

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### 2. Discussions

- What are the possible solutions for district E in alleviating poverty and reducing the dependency on waste picking?
- Can social economy such as social enterprises play a certain role in resolving the problems?
- What kind of measures should be taken at the policy level?



## Payatas



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### 3. Real world case

It is the case of Payatas Barangay, Quezon City, Philippines. A series of measures have been taken to tackle the issue of Payatas' informal economy and community depended on the dump site which often coined as 'Smokey Mountain' due to the flammable substances of wastes.

- Quezon City incorporated informal economy of scavenging into a formal sector through Payatas Alliance Recycling Exchange – now there are over 3,000 scavengers formally registered and divided into two shifts. The revenue is evenly shared. Furthermore, child labour is banned. Through the incorporation of the informal sector of collecting recycled material, Quezon City saved millions of pesos and shows one of the highest recycling rates in the country. Linis Ganda for example, representing the owners of about 500 private recovery centres in the city and 2,000 of the eco-aides. Eco-aides now have ID and uniforms for scavengers. Junkshop operators also given assistance in legitimizing their business or operation. Through networks and linkages developed and facilitated by the City, scavengers, recyclers and junkshop operators can avail of financing, education and skills training, that would enable them to earn additional income and/ or embark on alternative livelihood. Some groups are amortizing trucks to become collectors of garbage in nearby communities, thereby raising their income prospects.
- Foundations also played a huge role in resolving the problems. The Vincentian Missionaries Social Development Plan for instance, initiated the Payatas Scavengers' Development Programme, which offered micro-lending for low-income women to initiate recycling related micro-enterprise activities.
- Social enterprise model was adopted to assist poor women in Payatas. Rags2Riches has improved income of women artisans who are making handcrafted rugs out of scrap of cloth. Rags2Rich sold rugs without the middleman and thereby were able to give more than 50% of its selling price to women artisans as their share. While establishing distribution channels and marketing of the products, Rags2Riches adopted new fashion trends with the products of women artisans and managed to collaborate with famous designer of Philippines and successfully paved a pathway into the European and American markets by selling their products through "Anthropologie," one of the major fashion businesses in the Western world. Rags2Rich also works on capacity building of women artisans to enhance their skills.

## Payatas



Global Social Economy Forum



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- Quezon City has adopted urban waste management programme. In 2001, the City government launched several pioneering and innovative projects to address this challenge. Foremost among these was the conversion of the Payatas open dumpsite into a controlled waste disposal facility.
- The City government initiated developmental and rehabilitation works, including slope re-profiling, stabilization and greening, leachate collection and recirculation, drainage system improvement, fortified roadways and access to the site, gas venting and material recovery. All these were aimed at the rehabilitation of the dumpsite to address: environmental health and safety, stability of the dumpsite, safety and livelihood needs of the immediate community, and compliance with RA 9003. In 2002, the City government collaborated with the Philippine National Oil Corporation (PNOC)-EC and set up a 100-kW Pilot Methane Power Plant at the dumpsite in 2004 as part of the conversion program of methane gas into electricity.

#### 4. Further Discussions

- 1. What are the preconditions of successful urban waste management?
- 2. What kind of partnership do we need to establish to resolve the problems?
- 3. Can social economy approach works for another informal sector of economy?

Case study



case study F  
**Seongsu**



Global Social Economy Forum



Asia Policy Dialogue

**THE ASIA POLICY DIALOGUE 2017 - CASE STUDY D**

Category: urban regeneration / gentrification / social enterprises

**1. Background**

City A, considering its modern history, such as foreign occupation and the War, is a rapidly developed city. Compared to other established metropolitan exemplars, City A is unique in that it underwent the cycle of economic prosperity and decline in a span of a few decades. As a result, numerous districts of the city A are left as relics of once-prosperous areas, but with new urban regeneration projects that adopt the ideas of social solidarity economy and community involvement, City A taking various measures to rejuvenate these areas.

In the 1960s, district D was one of the districts that led the economic development of City A. Many factories were established in this area and the government strategically promoted this through renewal of the district D as semi-industrial district. District D gradually gained fame for sewing, handmade goods industry and notably shoes as it produced more than 35.6% all handmade shoes nationwide by 1967. However, due to the structural changes in industry, losing price competitiveness due to imports from China and unfair competition against emerged large business (newly emerged conglomerates), by the 2000s they entered periods of economic decline and closure of many local shops followed by decrease in population. The district is filled with small-medium sized factories and old houses with low rents.



## Seongsu



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### 2. Discussion I

- Discuss about the ways of revitalising the district D while preserving its locality.
- How can it revive its competitiveness and rebuild local identity?
- How can City A induce more people to the area and build up a community?
- What kind partnership is required for the above mentioned projects?

### 3. Disclose of the case I

- It is a case of Seongsu –dong, one of 424 administration districts of Seoul. Seongsu-dong,

Thanks to the low rents, establishment of Seoul Forest nearby and improved accessibility to other major areas of Seoul and its distinctive ambience that other developed areas of Seoul do not have, since 2012, Seongsu has started to attract young artists and social entrepreneurs. New offices converted existing old buildings, trendy shops gradually filled the street and it gradually changed the landscape of the district. Media paid its attention to the district and became famous for its distinctiveness. In 2014, the district was nominated as one of the pilot projects of Seoul Metropolitan Government’s urban regeneration plan. In 2015, the City also announced the district as one of 6 social economy special districts in Seoul wherein public administration provides financial support (building infrastructure and assistant to create eco-systems) for resolving local problems through citizen initiatives.

- The core idea was leveraging young social entrepreneurs and artists to revive Seongsu area’s traditional strengths – handmade shoes. Notably, SSFP, the Seongsu Social Fashion Project, is the most notable regeneration effort put into this district. SSFP is intended to recruit new, upcoming designers, and to encourage these new designers to be community-friendly by forming relationships with local suppliers to form a truly interdependent society. Many fashion shows and design competitions were held through the SSFP with themes that reflect the core values and ideas of social economy.

## Seongsu



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However, rapid development of the area in the past couple of years and consequent attention from the general public led to increase in rental price, therefore squeezing out the actors who played the major role in revitalisation of the district – the gentrification effect. Housing rental prices soared by 108% and owners of houses and buildings started to refuse to sign a rental contract duration over 1 year with the expectation that the fee will escalate dramatically year by year. The trend was further exacerbated by the establishment of Seoul Forest (green gentrification) that was intended to provide a better urban environment nevertheless attracted luxury real estate developers.

#### 4. Discussion II

- What can be done for tackling the gentrification issue happening in Seongsu-area at policy level?
- What is the most effective partnership for tackling gentrification issue?



#### 5. Disclose of case II

In Seongsu and its administrative body Seongdong-gu have taken a series of measures to tackle the issue of gentrification which forcing out residents and newcomers for the sake of inducing big franchises thereby losing identity of the district.

- In 2015, Seongdong-gu passed a municipal ordinance on local community cooperation and sustainable development district which empower residents to designate certain districts which will protect tenants. The ordinance will create community board that has authority to prevent shops that the board deem it is not appropriate enter the designated district (such as franchise run by

## Seongsu

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conglomerates).



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- The municipal ordinance also encourages voluntary co-existence agreement with owners of buildings and houses for limiting the rental price increase and guaranteeing long-term contracts with tenants instead of one year basis. Since Seoul Metropolitan Government invested more than 10 billion KRW in urban regeneration projects around Seongdong-gu area, the area, in turn, was able to provide incentives to persuade local building owners to dissuade gentrification.
- In 2015, Seongdong-gu also initiated projects for establishing alternative market places for those who are forced out by soaring rental fees under the bridges near the Seongsu-dong called Seong-dong atelier streets. The market place will be made out of container boxes for 60 shops.



### Further discussion

- What can be further improved the introduced initiatives for tackling gentrification effect?
- What kind of policy will best tackle gentrification issues?
- Discuss about the possibility of forming working group on gentrification with your group

## Case study

●  
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