GSEF WEBINAR SERIES

2nd Round
Recovery and Development of Decent Work Through SSE

30 June 2020
MODERATOR

LAURENCE KWARK
SECRETARY GENERAL
GLOBAL SOCIAL ECONOMY FORUM (GSEF)

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INTRODUCTION

• This webinar is part of GSEF Webinar Series co-organized with the Local Organizing Committee of GSEF 2021 for preparing our virtual forum in October 2020.

• The series between May and July illustrate the major impacts of COVID-19 on SSE, our societies and economies, and the creative actions undertaken by local governments and SSE stakeholders in the fight against COVID-19.

• Upcoming webinar in English
  – 21 July: Power of Community: SSE and Financial Systems to Fight against the COVID-19 Crisis

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SPEAKERS

Mirai Chatterjee, Director of the Social Security Team at Self-Employed Women's Association, (SEWA)

Ms. Poonsap Tulaphan, Director of the Foundation for Labour and Employment Promotion (FLEP) / HomeNet Thailand

Ms. Lee Eunae, Director of Seed:s, South Korea

Mr. Jurgen Schwettmann, Independent consultant, former ILO official and COOP Chief

Mr. Gerry Higgins, Founder and Managing Director of Social Enterprise World Forum

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GET READY

Remarks of the seminar today

• 5 presentation (10 mins each) + 1 Q&A Session

Please mute your video to avoid any background noise during the session

• Get engaged with others! You may leave your questions to the speakers in Chat

• The Powerpoint presentation will be available in GSEF website later: www.gsef-net.org

English: Please choose “Off” in the channel 한국어: "Korean"를 선택하십시오.
• If the speaker is presenting in English, you can choose “Off” to listen to the original presentation in English

• If the speaker is speaking in Korean, you can choose “English” in the channel

• Please mute the original audio

• 연사가 한국어로 발표하는 경우에는, 통역 표시를 클릭하신 후에 고기 off 버튼을 누르시면 연사의 발표를 바로 들으실 수 있습니다.

• 연사가 한국어 이외 언어 (영어,)로 발표하는 경우, 통역 표시에서 Korean 버튼을 누르시면 한국어 동시통역을 들으실 수 있습니다.

• 원본 오디오 음소거 클릭해주세요
RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DECENT WORK THROUGH SSE

Mirai Chatterjee
Chairperson,
SEWA Cooperative Federation

Mirai Chatterjee is the Director of the Social Security Team at Self-Employed Women's Association, (SEWA). She is responsible for SEWA's Health Care, Child Care and Insurance programmes. She is currently Chairperson of the National Insurance VimoSEWA Cooperative Ltd and actively involved with the Lok Swasthya Health Cooperative, of which she is a founder. Both cooperatives are promoted by SEWA. In addition, she is Chairperson of the Gujarat State Women's SEWA Cooperative Federation of 106 primary cooperatives with 3 lakh members. She joined SEWA in 1984 and was its General Secretary after its Founder, Ela Bhatt.
IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON INFORMAL WOMEN WORKERS

**Agriculture**: Lack of access to markets due to no/limited transport; selling for low prices locally; few labourers remaining, affecting harvest; lack of access to fodder for livestock

**Handicrafts**: Markets impacts affecting income, raw material access hit as supply chains disrupted; peak season sales lost

**Services**: Complete loss of livelihood

**Street vendors**: Loss of income and livelihood; fear of stigma

- 78% ran out of savings by April. Rest did not expect to last beyond May.
- Main expenses: food, rent, medicine for chronic ailments. Many subsisting on one meal a day
- Lack of documentation for Public Distribution System and other welfare benefits
PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND SOLIDARITY INITIATIVES

Solidarity and sisterhood:
- Immediate: food kits, health kits, social protection, insurance and livelihood restoration (domestic workers’ cooperative, sanitiser and mask production)
- Facilitation between women and government to access benefits
- Feedback to policy makers
- Health training through 800 Master Trainers (Union and Cooperative leaders) using mobile technologies (COVID-19, precautions, mental health, gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health)
- Digital inclusion training

Private sector and philanthropy:
- In-kind support and CSR funds directed for immediate relief like food packets, health kits.
- Immediate and longer-term relief and livelihood restoration

Public/government initiatives:
- Free food through PDS
- Capped prices for sanitisers, fabric for cloth masks
- Special trains for migrant workers to return home
- Announcement of credit support measures for MSMEs
- Support to farmers, construction workers and street vendors

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WHAT DO WE DO NOW: SHORT TERM/IMMEDIATE

Health:
- Invest in primary health care
- Local screening and monitoring, increase front-line workers (preferably women)
- Ensure essential drugs availability
- Upgrade district and block-level hospitals
- Invest in personnel (doctors, nurses etc. especially in poorer states)
- Engage with the private health sector

Livelihood/survival:
- Cash transfer of Rs. 7000-10,000 per household (NGOs will help identify)
- Use workers welfare funds where available
- Cover fixed costs of nano, tiny, small enterprises like cooperatives, collectives
- Soft loans for working capital to rebuild businesses
- Extend rural employment guarantee programme—more days of work in rural areas and extend to urban areas
- Enable more digital marketing; on priority buy local people’s products
- Set up a livelihood restoration fund (government, private sector, donor agencies, individuals)

Social security/social protection:
- Provide minimum insurance cover
- Ensure universal pension, other welfare benefits reach with NGO support
- Extend child care through ICDS (full-day care with food, early childhood education for 0-6 years children)
WHAT DO WE DO NOW: LONG TERM/STRATEGIC

- Universal Health Care: basic package for all of us
- Universal Child Care
- Universal Social Protection (start with a minimum): set up a special taskforce to work out costs and implementation
- Local employment promotion---intensify livelihood programmes and invest in rural and also urban livelihoods. Set up a special taskforce
- Labour department in every state should provide identity cards (portable) to all informal workers. This will enable them to be linked to welfare schemes, help in tracking workers to support them
- Digitalisation in all corners of our country and with all income/social groups
- More studies on, for and with informal workers and migrant workers so we understand their world, their needs better.
- Promote dialogue between all sections of society to build an equitable society---how to do together while respecting the environment, local people’s concerns and strengths
A director of the Foundation for Labour and Employment Promotion (FLEP) or HomeNet Thailand which working to organize membership based organization of informal workers. The Federation of Informal Workers in Thailand (FIT) covers more than 10,000 informal workers, in particular home based workers, street vendors, domestic workers and motorcycle taxi drivers. Homenet Thailand and FIT are working to promote and advocate for social protection policies and legislation of informal workers. Currently, SSE activities are Homenet Thailand Brand Project, advocacy for public policy on street vendors.
IMPACTS OF COVID-19 TO INFORMAL WORKERS IN THAILAND

Income loss among informal workers during COVID-19 Pandemic by occupation

- Street Vendors: 81.37%
- Transport workers: 63.02%
- Home-based workers: 79.9%
- Domestic workers: 74.63%
- Beauticians: 93.64%
- Massage service workers: 96.96%
- Casual workers: 87.13%

Source: CUSRI
MAPPED OUT INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN

Food delivery; MTD & food vendors & consumers

Mutual help & Food relief packets HBWs & SVs & farmers & informal Workers

Up skill Massage Service Workers

Street vendors Club and municipality office dialogued on safety measures before unlock Chiang rai City

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OVERALL STRATEGY

Informal workers are 61% of all workers globally and 90% are in developing countries. Amidst COVID-19 pandemic, they have been the first to lose their incomes and will be among the last to recover. So they should be centered of economic recovery plan. They need specific measures to support decent employment such as public procurement policy should give at least 30% quota for home-based workers groups (producers group). Proper public policy to regulate street vendors, no eviction policy. No or low interest rate loans. Provide skill training to cope with future of work. Ensure access to labour rights.

- Support informal workers organizations, self help groups, cooperatives, associations and other form of organizations.

- Listen to informal worker organizations, increase their participation and co-creation of public policy on their livelihood development.

- Ensure access to social protection - for instance health services, cash transfer, as well as quality and relevance childcare centers.

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RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DECENT WORK THROUGH SSE

EUNAE LEE
(DIRECTOR OF SEED:S, SOUTH KOREA)

- 2000. 2 ~ 2002. 12 MAPO Self-Sufficiency Support Center
  Creating Alternative Works for the Jobless and Women without Family through Social Economy

- 2003. 6 ~ 2010. 2 Work Together Foundation
  Social Enterprise Finance, Social Enterprise Business School, Conglomerate’s CSR and Partnership

- 2010. 7 ~ SEED:S
  The youth to become the main agents of local social innovation

- 2013. 1 ~ 2019. 11 Seoul Social Economy Center

- 2005 ~ 2020 I also participated in the works of Presidential Committee on Social Inclusion as an expert adviser and in TFT of Social Enterprise Promotion Act pushing forward with policy suggestions.
COVID 19시대, 새로운 4계급 출현
(2020.4 Robert Reich)

1계급 The Remotes (원격 근무가 가능한 노동자): 전체 노동자의 35%, 전문가, 관리자, 기술 인력 등
코로나19 전후 거의 동일한 임금 보장받는 “위기를 잘 견널 수 있는 계급”

2계급 The Essentials (필수 노동자): 전체 노동자의 약 30%, 의사, 간호사, 재택 간호, 육아 노동자, 농장 노동자, 음식 배달자, 트럭 운전기사, 창고, 운수 노동자, 약국 직원, 위생 관리 노동자, 경찰관, 소방관, 군인 등
위기 상황에서 꼭 필요한 일을 하여 일자리는 잃지 않았지만 코로나19 감염 위험 부담이 큽
“수많은 필수 노동자들이 보호장비 부족에 시달림. 보호장비와 위험 수당을 보장 필요층“

3계급 The Unpaid (임금을 받지 못한 노동자): 소매점, 식당 등에서 일하거나 제조업체 직원들로 코로나19 위기로 무급휴가를 떠났거나, 직장을 잃은 사람들
“대부분 가족을 부양하고 집세를 내기 위한 현금이 필요하나, 지금까지 정부의 정책은 실패했다”

4계급 The Forgotten (잊혀진 노동자): 재소자, 이민자 수용소, 이주민 농장 노동자, 캠프, 원주민 보호구역, 노숙인 등
사회적 거리 두기가 불가능한 공간에서 머무르기 때문에 코로나19 감염 위험이 가장 높음

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Both exports and the domestic market in crisis due to the suspension of the global value chain, of which the export-oriented and chaebol-centered Korean economy has been a major player.
**IMPACTS OF COVID-19 TO YOUR MEMBERS/ TARGET GROUPS**

**4 Dimensions of Inequality** (capital vs. labor, large businesses vs. small businesses, secure employment vs. precarious employment, employed vs. unemployed), **directly hit people’s daily lives.**

Decreasing birth rates, population aging, and drastic contraction of the working-age population ▶ **SSE expected to create locally based decent work for people of all age groups.**
“Trust and civic participation has been critical to Korea’s successful pandemic response” (Yuval Harari, etc.)

Korea ranked 145th in terms of social capital in 2018 ▶ Koreans trust in government and neighbors rose by 61%, but 53% still perceive the country’s social security net to be weak.
사회적경제의 코로나19 위기극복 프로젝트: 고용유지 캠페인

코로나19 사태로 인해 사회적경제가 어려움을 겪고 있습니다. 사회적경제 단체 및 종사자들의 인내와 협동이 절실한 때입니다.

'20년 코로나19 극복 추경

부동산 기조

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국내 SSE 19,253개소(유급중소110,829명)의 59%이상 매출 60% 급감

'20.3 사회적경제 코로나 공동대응본부 (실태조사, 해고Zero캠페인)

d대구경북 코로나 집중 피해지역 응원캠페인 (판매전, 펀딩전)

'20.4 지자체별 사회적경제 지원센터, 긴급대응TF (조사, 정책교섭)

청와대 사회적경제비서관, 간담회 개최 (정책과제 협의)

'20.3~4 중앙정부 및 주요 지자체 코로나 추경 편성 (긴급재난지원)

'20.5~ 정부, 공공조달 개시 & 긴급재난지원금 시민 소비 활성화
사람 중심의 경제, 경영생애도 고용 이어가다"

한국사회적경제연구회의 주요 투자 과제 중 하나인 "사회적경제 코로나19 대응분야"는 2020년에부터 추진이 시작되었다.

코로나19로 피해를 입은 동료 사회적경제의 정비는�도 함께 이루어져야 한다고 한다. 한국사회자자치재단과 산업은행, 한국은행, 산업기금, 한국은행이 협력해 정비를 진행하였다.

전국 곳곳에서 코로나19 방역 도중 사회적기업들이

전국에서 코로나19 방역을 위해 많은 지원이 이루어졌다. 사회적기업들이 임금 등 정부 투자를 받으며, 정부가 지원하는 방역에 동참하였다.

"한국사회적경제연구회"에는 2020년에부터 다양한 정책이 시행되었다. 사회적기업들이 임금 등 정부 투자를 받으며, 정부가 지원하는 방역에 동참하였다.

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OVERALL STRATEGY

1. Prepare for the arrival of a full-scale “zero-sum” society.
   - 저성장·인구감소·글로벌 과잉경쟁 시대를 반영 “불평등한 성장 제일주의에서 삶을 돌보는 사회로”

2. Implement instant and comprehensive measures toward a post-carbon society to tackle climate change.
   - 세계화가 원인이면 해법도 전지구적으로 추진 : 글로벌 연대를 통한 문제진단과 해법 상호학습, 규모있는 원인 해소
   - 혁신의 총체성 실현: 시민(생애주기별 생활공간에서 숙의와 실천), 행정(간막이행정 타파), 정치리더(선택적 실험 아닌 전면적 도전)

3. Develop local circular economies to combat inequality and facilitate economic democratization.
   - 생태파괴형 경제, 대외의존형 경제, 부채의존형 경제, 수직계열화된 대자본 중심 경제, 이해집단 간의 갈등과 야합(결속적 사회자본) 경제 지양
   - 독점된 사회인프라를 시민이 공유하는 경제, 지역의 부와 일자리로 이어지는 경제(승수효과 제고), 다자간 교류형 사회자본에 기반한 호혜적 경제, 생태친화적 경제, 탄소산업 노동자의 정의로운 일자리 전환 경제, 국수주의적 고립이 아니라 세계시민과 연대하는 다원경제
   - “문제해결형 기술활용 및 인프라 공유로 수평적 연대 경제 확대”

4. Prioritize the participation and happiness of citizens of all age groups to delay the demographic cliff.
   - GDP에서 시민행복으로 이행, 세대 융합,

5. Enhance the sustainability and everyday relevance of social innovations.
   - 한국에서 지난 20년간 SSE의 양적확대 이루었으나, 금번 COVID19에서 연대를 통한 생존력, 지역돌봄망으로 기능하는 데 한계 보임
   - 향후 세대·계층·성·지역·국적을 넘는 교류형 사회자본 확충 및 일상적 서로돌봄 연대망 구축 중요 : 시민자산화, 사회금융 등 COMMONS 확대
   - 서울을 시작으로 사회혁신 과정에서 검증된 솔루션의 규모화, 그린뉴딜 연계한 필수 생활재 점유율 제고 전략 전환
   - 다양한 협치 실현
The underdeveloped social security net in Korea has led the concentration of pandemic-caused economic hardships (64 to 82%) in small business workers, the poor and the unemployed, and the aged.

Emergence of a full-scale zero-sum society:
Transition from inequality-raising growth-centeredness to quality of life

English: Please choose “English” in the channel 한국어: “Off”를 선택하십시오.
The world’s fourth-largest producer of carbon dioxides, Korea needs to embrace the Korean (Seoul) model of “Green New Deal” to create eco-friendly, local-friendly and just jobs.
OVERALL STRATEGY

Green New Deal-based community circular economy

utilizes community-based solidarity of locals to facilitate the cycling of resources and limit the value chain (investment-production-distribution-consumption-reinvestment) of essential daily goods (housing, energy, foods, transportation, etc.) to the local living sphere, creating assets and jobs for the whole community and improving its self-sufficiency.

English: Please choose “English” in the channel 한국어: “Off”를 선택하십시오.
Koreans rely on China for 98% of new/renewable energy materials, on global tech startups for innovative power systems, and on large corporations for solar energy cells. **SSE is confined to module assembly with low added values.**
OVERALL STRATEGY

Aims: Intensive growth of post-carbon industries and workforces and advanced organization of SSE organizations for core areas of the Green New Deal.

Target communities: Communities affected by the crisis of carbon-heavy industries (petrochemicals, auto manufacturing, shipbuilding, etc.), with abandoned factories, idle industrial clusters, and need for self-sufficient urban development.

How: Foster Green Living Industrial Clusters by region (comprising eco-friendly renovations of housing and properties, eco-friendly foods, resource-cycling, new/renewable energy, urban forests, etc.).

Investors: Government/public (for land formation, designation of industrial districts, land registries, etc.), social finance (30 years+ loans), and SSE actors (joint investors and tenants)
**OVERALL STRATEGY**

**Aims:** Scaling up the problem-solving process through international SSE solidarity to solve global problems

**Target communities:** Communities in Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia, etc. with strong needs for SSE, but lacking in local infrastructure

**How:** Organize SSE partnership projects targeting specific problems, in partnership with UN TF SSE, ILO, GSEF, CITIES, etc.

**Investors:** National governments (ODA programs). UN, EU (for partnership financing), GSEF (providing SSE models catering to each member city’s needs), and SSE (global solidarity)
RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DECENT WORK THROUGH SSE

Jürgen Schwettmann
Independent Consultant
Ex-ILO

Former ILO official with 41 years of work experience in development cooperation, with a focus on cooperatives and the social and solidarity economy, and the African continent.
THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE INFORMAL ECONOMY IN AFRICA

• Fact 1: The informal economy employs **85.8 per cent** of the labour force in sub-Saharan Africa
• Fact 2: The Corona virus reached the continent late, but the rate of infection is growing fast: **337,315 cases** and **8,863 deaths** (25 June 2020)
• Fact 3: Many African countries face a **double or triple crisis**: COVID-19, falling export earnings (oil, copper, coffee etc.), fragility due to conflict and climate change
• Impact on the informal economy:
  – Infections, disease and death: the living and working conditions of informal actors make it difficult to stop the spread of the virus;
  – Loss of income, jobs, livelihoods, markets and customers due to lockdowns, travel bans, border closures etc.;
  – The absence of social protection and government support forces informal economy actors to operate even when at risk.
Almost all 47 countries in sub-Saharan Africa have taken four sets of measures:

- Risk reduction: lockdowns, travel bans, border closures etc.
- Health services: recruitment of personnel, massive expansion of health facilities;
- Social assistance to the most vulnerable: cash transfers, food distribution, free water and electricity, public works;
- Economic recovery: tax breaks, new credit lines, subsidies, lower interest rates, income support etc.

A very impressive effort (2 to 5 per cent of GDP), but:

- Very few countries targeted the informal economy specifically;
- The SSE is generally not mentioned, neither as a target nor as an actor (with the exception of MFIs)
FUTURE DIRECTIONS

• **Learn from the past:** how did the SSE respond to earlier crisis (post-war situations, national, regional and global financial crises, past pandemics (HIV, SARS, Ebola, Zika), etc.?

• **Create awareness** about the SSE as a proven crisis-response mechanism: in times of crisis, communities tend to rely on cooperation, solidarity, and mutualism.

• **Provide concrete examples** of successful SSE crisis response measures: workers takeovers, labour contracting coops, micro-finance services, mutual health insurers, care-givers associations, self-help groups, platform coops, informal economy associations, etc.

• **Strengthen the organizations of the informal economy:** where they exist, invite them to the table where COVID-19 response is being decided; where not, establish them!

• **Build alliances** between the national umbrella organizations of the informal economy, the social and solidarity economy and the trade union movement.

• **Mobilize the SSE** to rebuild national societies and economies in a way that promotes decent work in the informal economy.
DECENT WORK IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY: ORGANIZATION-BUILDING AT THE CORE

- Jobs and livelihoods: promote collective entrepreneurship, service and producers’ coops, financial intermediation, labour-contracting coops, employee-ownership in the IE, etc.;
- Rights: extend labour rights and regulations to the informal economy, and adopt specific laws and regulations for informal economy workers and operators;
- Protection: extend formal social protection schemes to the IE, promote mutual and community-based health schemes, organize people to participate in public works schemes, promote micro-insurance systems, etc.
- Dialogue: allow informal economy associations to participate in social dialogue institutions and processes, foster the horizontal and vertical integration of IE association to strengthen voice and representation.
RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DECENT WORK THROUGH SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

Gerry Higgins
Managing Director
Social Enterprise World Forum

SEWF has been working to create a global impact economy by supporting and convening the social enterprise movement since 2008. This is both a time of challenge and opportunity for social enterprises as many are impacted by the disappearance of their markets, but others are optimistic that economies will rebuild with greater focus on sustainability and community.
IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE UK

Social enterprises are at the forefront of solutions to the crisis: on the health and social care frontline and providing crucial community support to the most vulnerable.

• They are struggling – falling between the gaps of support packages – and therefore leaving their communities, beneficiaries and staff – many of whom are from vulnerable groups - exposed.

• If social enterprises fail in significant numbers, the potential impact is huge – socially and economically. This is £60 billion of business – or 3% of the economy – which expects to see a 50% decrease in turnover – a potential economic cost of £2.5 billion for each month that the lockdown continues.
IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON SOCIAL ENTERPRISE SECTORS IN SCOTLAND

• **Community centres and halls (1,005, 17%)** – Scotland has had a strong tradition of asset transfer and community ownership and many facilities are community anchor organisations. With all events cancelled income will have crashed and those whose workers are eligible will be furloughed.

• **The arts/creative industry (816, 14%)** - This sector has again been hit hard with an immediate loss of income as doors closed.

• **Health and social care (755, 13%)** - Demand for some services is high and businesses are challenged by supporting their staff to safely meet the needs of users.

• **Early learning and childcare (667, 11%)** – With nurseries mostly closed these organisations will be ‘on hold’ and there is no date established for return.

• **Tourism, heritage and festivals (365, 6%)** – Tourism businesses anticipate longer recovery period and very few will re-open in 2020, some may take a risk on reopening in 2021 but some may never re-open. Given the importance of this sector to the national economy special measures may be needed to sustain businesses through to 2021.
STRUCTURAL RESPONSES

AUSTRALIA - SECTOR ALLIANCE FOR RELIEF ADVOCACY

CANADA - SOCIAL PROCUREMENT DIGITAL LEARNING

EUROPEAN COMMISSION - CONSOLIDATING RESOURCES ONLINE

EUROPEAN COMMISSION - STRATEGY AND RECOVERY PLAN

FRANCE - STRATEGIC FINANCE, SCHEME ACCESS, AND LIAISON UNIT

GERMANY - HACKATHON

HONG KONG - LOBBYING FOR SOCIAL ENTERPRISE RELIEF

IRELAND - GOVERNMENT’S COMMUNITY SUPPORT PLAN

NEW ZEALAND - SECTOR COLLABORATION AND GRANT SUPPORT

SCOTLAND - RESILIENCE FUND AND BUSINESS SUPPORT

SOUTH KOREA - DEVELOPING SOCIAL FINANCE AND SUPPORT PACKAGES

SWEDEN - SECTOR LED BUSINESS CONSULTANCY

UNITED KINGDOM - ADVOCACY, NATIONAL FUNDING, AND RESOURCES FOR BUSINESS SUPPORT

UNITED STATES - PEACE FIRST GRANTS FOR YOUNG SOCIAL ENTERPRISE LEADERS

Third Sector Resilience Fund

A new £20 million fund to support organisations across the third sector who are at risk of closure due to the disruption caused by Coronavirus has launched. The fund will distribute £20m of emergency funds over the coming months.
# Community Response Globally

https://sewfonline.com

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Responses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - Collaborative Food Relief System</td>
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<td>Canada - Feeding Communities</td>
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<td>Canada - Headbands For Healthcare Workers</td>
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<td>Canada - Sanitation Response Service</td>
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<td>Colombia - Making Data and Facts Easily Accessible</td>
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<td>Ethiopia - Supporting Mental Health</td>
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<td>Ghana - Sewing Face Masks for the General Public</td>
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<td>Ireland - Home Gardening Education</td>
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<td>Italy - Face Mask Manufacturing</td>
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<td>Kenya - Sanitation and Essential Provisions Response Service</td>
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<td>Malaysia - Creating PPE for Healthcare Workers</td>
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<td>Mali - Producing High Quality Face Masks</td>
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<td>Pakistan - Translating Government Messages</td>
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<td>Scotland - Community Food Support</td>
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<td>Scotland - Landlord and Tenant Advice</td>
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<td>South Africa - Food Recovery</td>
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<td>Spain - Community Organising via Social Media</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka - People’s Mask Initiative</td>
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<td>Thailand - Symptom Reporting and PUI Management System</td>
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<td>USA - Meal Distribution</td>
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### Americas

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OVERALL STRATEGY

Policy Makers

• Ensure supports for businesses during crisis and recovery are accessible to social enterprises

• Involve social enterprises in recovery planning – do NOT turn to the usual suspects

• Use this crisis as an opportunity to reform business to ensure that we have a quicker, fairer and greener recovery than after the financial crisis in 2008/09

• Re-build economies to more effectively address the issues of climate change, structural inequity, deficient democracies and marginalized citizen voice.

“Let’s remember in times of crisis we tend to re-position every institution, every business, every decision toward those immediate priorities; let’s do the same with climate change; human trafficking; poverty. When we come out of the other side of this crisis, let’s not lose the opportunity to learn from it and mobilise against those other threats too”.

-Peter Holbrook, SEUK’s Chief Executive
Please leave your questions in Chat session

Audio Settings
Chat
Raise Hand
Q&A
Leave Meeting
Reminder for upcoming sessions in English:

– 21 July (3rd round)

Power of Community: SSE and Financial Systems to Fight against the COVID-19 Crisis

The 3rd round of webinar In French (7 July)
Registration:

shorturl.at/ghmz2

In Spanish (14 July)
For more information about GSEF:

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