

MEXICO CITY 2021  
GLOBAL SOCIAL  
ECONOMY FORUM

## WORKSHOP SESSION INFO

o **Session title:** *Innovative Social Finance mechanisms from diverse territories to strengthen SSE ecosystem*

o **Date / Duration:** October 7th, 2021 / 18:00-19:30 (KST)

o **Session format / Language :** Workshop Sessions / English

o **Target audience:** social finance institutions and organizations, social finance cooperatives and banks, social enterprises, national and local governments with SSE projects, all the relevant interested SSE actors

o **Session Objectives/ Descriptions:**

• **Background**

Social and solidarity finance arises as a response to conventional finance, which captures resources from many to produce a growing concentration and centralization among the few, while leaving a large part of the population rationed of basic financial services, especially in the Global South, and of the associative, cooperative, mutual, community, popular, indigenous and other practices that put life at the center and that need finance for their development and consolidation as any other economic initiative.

Within these alternative finances we find diverse modalities. Some are loosely structured, such as popular finance; the ancestral practices of community finance; microfinance that manages to move away from commercial or poverty alleviation approaches and align itself with the objectives of transformative economies; cooperative and mutual finance more traditionally linked to the social economy from which, in turn, much of ethical finance emerged; impact finance, which transcends fashions beyond the slogans of the conventional financial world; development finance, which has learned over the decades to face the challenges of the Global South; while others are considering the creation and management of complementary currencies that are articulated with proximity, fair and solidarity markets and/or the activation of local economies.

In essence, these modalities are based on innovative mechanisms that aim to democratize monetary and financial resources according to the needs of the people and their organizations. This implies other criteria for managing money, other ways of evaluating projects and, in particular, ex-ante and ex-post risks, encouraging the involvement of lenders in investments, the joint treatment of monetary, financial and non-financial instruments and, above all, respect for the socio-economic specificities of each initiative.

### • Objectives

To recognize the diversity and importance of social and solidarity finance practices, with special attention to possible synergies from different territories.

To generate instances of exchange and learning with experiences that have achieved monetary and financial innovations for the satisfaction of different types of needs.

To contribute propositional elements on monetary and financial issues of the SSE, considering the specific role of the main stakeholders at the micro, meso, macro and systemic levels.

Facilitate the creation of permanent forums on social and solidarity finance at the national and regional levels.

### • Main question

What should be the actions or strategies of individuals, governments, groups, societies, countries, to achieve a better and more inclusive world? What key actions should be promoted from the local level?

### • Guiding questions

#### Round 1

What are the monetary and financial innovations developed by your practices? How have you organized yourselves since your formation as a collective? How do you sustain your principles in daily practice in the face of the challenges of today's capitalism?

How have your practices been affected in the context of Covid-19? How do you think that conventional economies, society in general and States (at all levels) can learn from your experiences as a possible way to overcome in this context?

Under what conditions do they imagine themselves enhancing the practices of their collectives in order to achieve greater synergies, scalability and replicability?

#### Round 2

Let us identify the main stakeholders at the micro, meso, macro and systemic levels and ask ourselves the following question: What is the main role of each one to achieve the finances we need?

What are the guiding elements that must be present in the future we envision in terms of social and solidarity finance?

How can we transform the current reality of conventional finance, based on speculation, and far removed from the needs of the people, in order to build finance based on SSE principles?

○ **Moderator and Speakers**

• **Moderator:** Philippe Guichandut / Fondation Grameen Crédit Agricole ([philippe.guichandut@credit-agricole-sa.fr](mailto:philippe.guichandut@credit-agricole-sa.fr))

• **Speakers :**

	<b>Organization (Country)</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Presentation Description</b>
<b>Speaker 1</b>	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Republic of Korea (South Korea)	Hyung-Kyun Kim	<p><b>Community assets for local revitalization</b></p> <p>Summary of the Initiative Community assets is an alternative way of ownership that allows local residents to jointly own assets necessary for the local community, such as land and buildings, promote social, economic, and environmental improvement, and change local communities. Since community assets begins with what the local people produce and consume, the wealth management and operations generated through it, and the revenue generated through it, are divided into communities. This community assets is a project that contributes to the local community and seeks to lay the foundation for sustainable community activities by preventing gentrification. In order to revitalize the local community, the national government promotes the community assets project as a major policy, but in the process, it seeks to promote the development of the local community and the local economy through cooperation with the local government and the public and private sectors. Accordingly, we share examples of regional autonomy of Korean social innovation. ? Cooperation and agency description 1. NH Bank is the bank of native capital, comprising pure domestic shareholders. NH Bank serves public interest by supporting socially neglected classes and agriculture industry. 2. Korea Credit Guarantee Fund (KODIT) is a public financial institution established on June 1st 1976 under the provisions of the Korea Credit Guarantee Fund Act. As stipulated in Article 1 of the Korea Credit Guarantee Fund Act, the objective of KODIT is to lead the balanced development of the national economy by extending credit guarantees for the liabilities of promising SMEs which lack tangible collateral . ? Detailed description of the initiative 1. Community assets promotion background 2. Current status of community assets 3. Introduction and examples of regional Community assets projects 4. Expected effect</p>

<b>Speaker</b> 2	National Institute of Social Economy INAES (Argentina)	Ruth Muñoz	<b>Policy instruments for strengthening the SSE ecosystem in Argentina</b>
<b>Speaker</b> 3	Municipalidad de San Martín (Argentina)	Marcelo Torrano	<p><b>Solidarity Finance from San Martín Municipality, Buenos Aires, Argentine . A system with vision and possibility of scaling up and adapting to other territories and contexts</b></p> <p>In a framework of deep rationing and credit restriction in the country, the municipality of San Martín, Buenos Aires, Argentina carries out an active policy of solidarity financing with various instruments to finance the actors of the popular, social and solidarity economy for the production of goods and services, as well as for vulnerable neighbors for the progressive improvement of homes. The municipality developed the legal instruments to be able to finance in a non-bank, direct way and with its own resources. Over the years, resources from the national and provincial government were added, which gave it greater scope. Framed in solidarity finances, the financing instruments are substantially developed with individual credits to self-managed workers and cooperatives that produce in San Martín and through revolving funds, substantially these destined to the progressive improvement of homes. Among other relevant aspects, the San Martín Solidarity Financing fund supports the project of public purchases from cooperatives and social enterprises. In this work we will develop and analyze each one of the funds and the vision of complementarity with each other, in addition to the strategies, the scope, the methods and forms, the segmentation, the actors and recipients, the regulations. And finally, the vision of the system and the possibility of scalability and adaptability in other territories and contexts.</p>
<b>Speaker</b> 4	THE BRIDGE (South Korea)	Hwang Jinsol	<b>Impact financing for Sustainable development and mutual prosperity</b>
<b>Speaker</b> 5	Needsmap (Turkey)	Ahmet Batat	<p><b>Needsmap</b></p> <p>Technology can create solutions to the social problems. Needs Map, is a social platform cooperative that was first launched at the Social Good Summit of UNDP on October 7, 2015. In the later period, the portal opened for further use to bring</p>

		<p>together the people who are in need and voluntary supporters via an online platform. Needs Map does map-based data matching and help people to tackle poverty related social problems through a system of non-monetary contributions. The purpose of the Needs Map is to learn and verify the needs on the basis of individuals and communities, to collect and list them on a map-based approach, and to facilitate the needs' meeting by institutions, organizations or private individuals. Also, Needs Map aims to mobilize local people to support their own neighbourhood by bringing transparency and visualises street level data in terms of need and support and makes it possible to act accordingly. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak in Turkey, Needs Map carried out "Hand in Hand Support Movement" project funded by Mastercard Impact Fund. The project aims to support the families with basic needs such as food and hygiene that emerged during the COVID-19 period. Needs were arranged by the local producers and tradesmen through the Social Marketplace platform, for both people in need and families who were affected by the pandemic. Through the 20 provinces in Turkey, 8.132 vulnerable families and 300 local businesses were supported by purchasing materials with 109,775.20 \$.</p>
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• Program

Time	Content
18:00-18:01	Internet connection check
18:01-18:06	Introduction of the moderator <b>Philippe Guichandut / Fondation Grameen Crédit Agricole</b>
18:06-18:11	Introduction of the session: background information, main question, objectives and panel members
18:11-18:21	1 <sup>st</sup> speaker presentation: <b>Community assets for local revitalization</b> - Hyung-Kyun Kim / Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Republic of Korea)

<p><b>18:21-18:31</b></p>	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> speaker presentation: <b>Policy instruments for strengthening the SSE ecosystem in Argentina</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ruth Muñoz / INAES Argentina</li> </ul>	
<p><b>18:31-18:40</b></p>	<p>3<sup>rd</sup> speaker presentation: <b>Solidarity Finance from San Martín Municipality, Buenos Aires, Argentine. A system with vision and possibility of scaling up and adapting to other territories and contexts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marcelo Torrano / Municipality of San Martin (VIDEO)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>18:40-18:50</b></p>	<p>4<sup>th</sup> speaker presentation: <b>Impact financing for Sustainable development and mutual prosperity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hwang Jinsol / THE BRIDGE</li> </ul>	
<p><b>18:50-19:00</b></p>	<p>5<sup>th</sup> speaker presentation: <b>Needsmap</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ahmet Batat / NEEDSMAP</li> </ul>	
<p><b>19:00-19:15</b></p>	<p>Questions and discussions guided by the moderator</p>	
<p><b>19:15-19:25</b></p>	<p>Q&amp;A: from participants via chat</p>	
<p><b>19:25-19:30</b></p>	<p>Closing remarks by the speakers and the moderator</p>	