GSEF WEBINAR SERIES

2 ND ROUND
RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT
OF DECENT WORK THROUGH
S S E

30 JUNE 2020



MODERATOR



LAURENCE KWARK SECRETARY GENERAL GLOBAL SOCIAL ECONOMY FORUM(GSEF)

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

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

GET READY

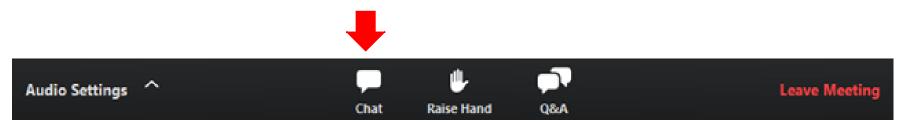
Remarks of the seminar today

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



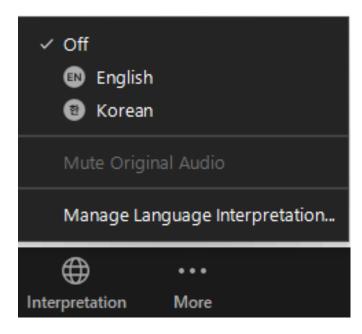
Please mute your video to avoid any background noise during the session

• 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

INTERPRETATION



- 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 끄기 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

<u>Street vendors</u>: 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

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





WHAT DO WE DO NOW: SHORT TERM/IMMEDIATE

Health:

- Invest in primary health care
- Local screening and monitoring, increase frontline 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



RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DECENT WORK THROUGH SSE



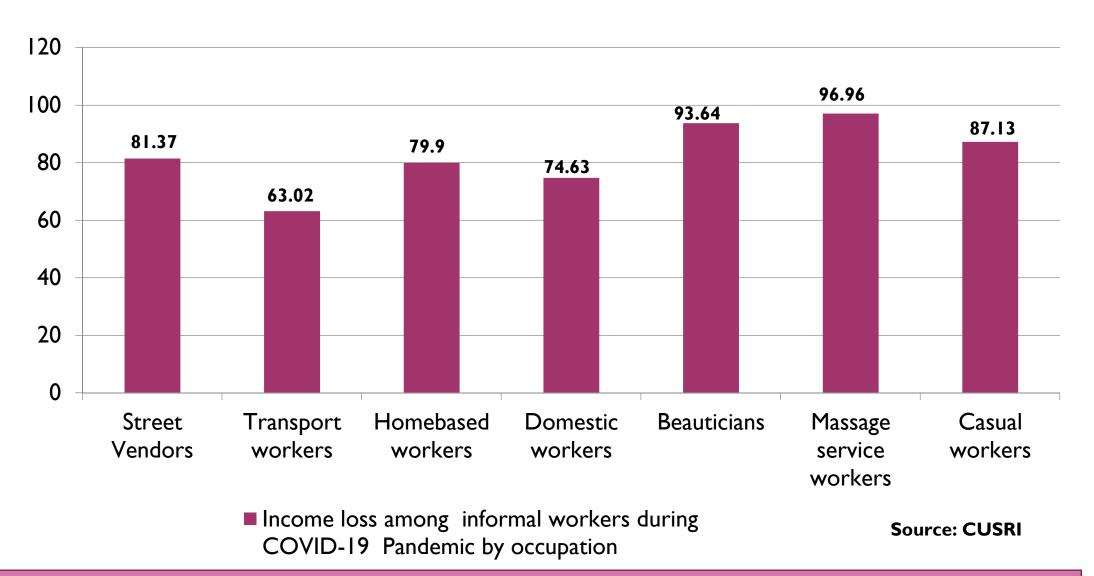


POONSAP S. TULAPHAN

DIRECTOR
FOUNDATION FOR LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION
(HOMENET THAILAND)

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 venders.

IMPACTS OF COVID-19 TO INFORMAL WORKERS IN THAILAND



English: Please choose "Off" in the channel 한국어: "Korean"를 선택하십시오.

MAPPED OUT INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN

Food delivery; MTD & food vendors & consumers





Up skill Massage Service Workers





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

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







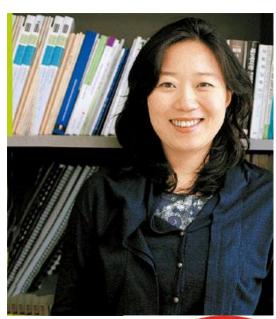


English: Please choose "Off" in the channel 한국어: "Korean"를 선택하십시오.

Informal workers are 61 % of all workers globally and 90 % are in developing country. 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 cocreation 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.

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DECENT WORK THROUGH SSE





EUNAE LEE

[DIRECTOR OF SEED:S, SOUTH KOREA]

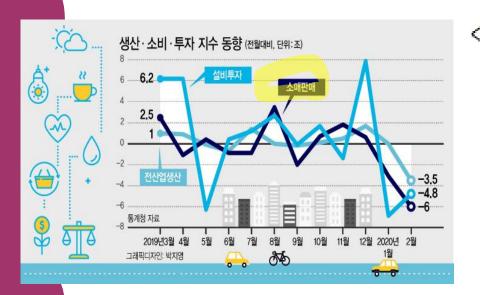
- 2000. 2 ~ 2002. 12 MAPO Self-Sufficiency Support Center
 Creating Alternative Works for the Jobless and Women without Family through
 Social Economy
- 2003. 6 ~ 2010. 2 Work Together Foundation
 Social Enterprise Finance, Social Enterprise Business School, Conglomerate's CSR and Partnership
- 2010. 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.

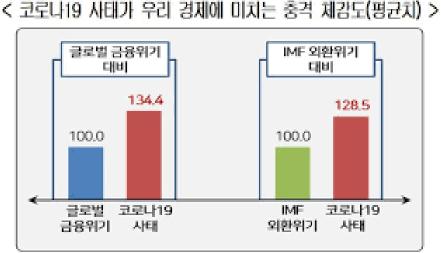
IMPACTS OF COVID-19 TO YOUR MEMBERS/ TARGET GROUPS

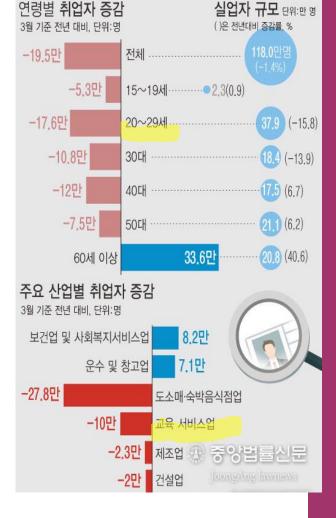
COVID 19시대, 새로운 4계급 출현 (2020.4 Robert Reich)

- 1계급 The Remotes (원격 근무가 가능한 노동자): 전체 노동자의 35%, 전문가·관리자·기술 인력 등 코로나19 전후 거의 동일한 임금 보장받는 "위기를 잘 건널 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 관련 노동자, 경찰관· 소방관· 군인 등위기 상황에서 꼭 필요한 일을 하여 일자리는 잃지 않았지만 코로나19 감염 위험 부담이 큼 "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 등사회적 거리 두기가 불가능한 공간에서 머무르기 때문에 코로나19 감염 위험이 가장 높음

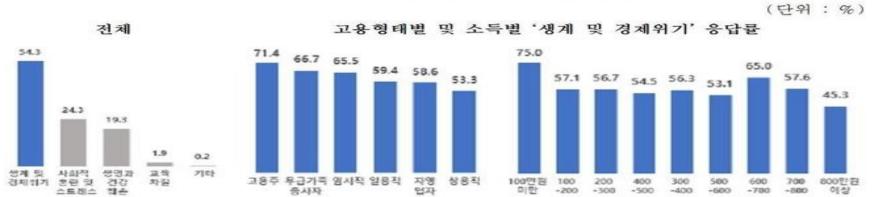
IMPACTS OF COVID-19 TO YOUR MEMBERS/ TARGET GROUPS







<코로나19로 인한 사회적 피해에 대한 인식>

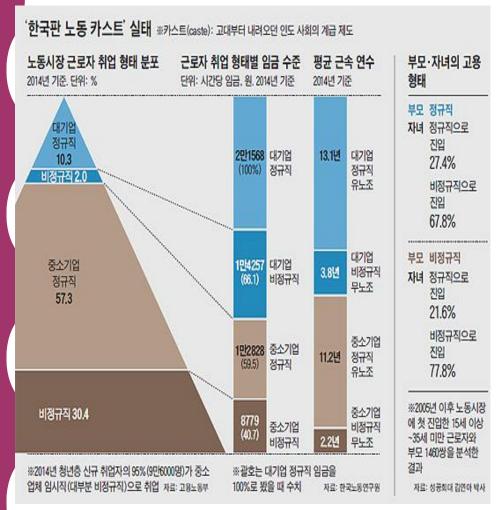


자료 : 경기연구원(2020). 코로나19에 대한 경기도민 인식조사.

Vicious cycle of COVID-19: Industrialization, urbanization, globalization \rightarrow Ecological degradation and climate change \rightarrow Pandemic and economic crisis.

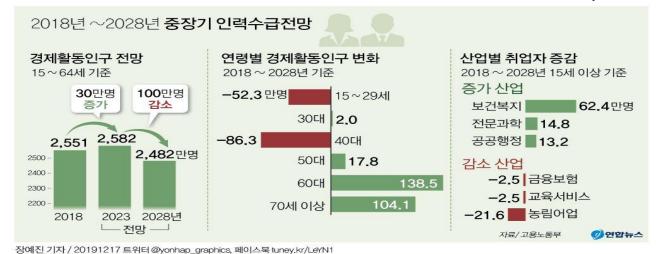
Both exports and the domestic market in crisis due to the suspension of the global value chain, of which the export-oriented and *chaebol*-centered Korean economy has been a major player.

IMPACTS OF COVID-19 TO YOUR MEMBERS/ TARGET GROUPS





2019.9 한국은행



2015.3 조선일보

2019. 12 고용부

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.

MAPPED OUT INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN

< K-방역 3T (Test-Trace-Treat) 국제표준화 분야(18종) >

① 검사·확진(Test): 6종 감염병 진단기법 : 2종 선별진료소 운영시스템: 4종 - 자동차 이동형(Drive Thru) 선별진료소 운영 절차 유전자 증폭기반 진단기법(RT-PCR) - 도보 이동형(Walk Thru) 선별진료소 운영 절차 등 진단기법 관련 시약.장비 및 테스트 방법 등

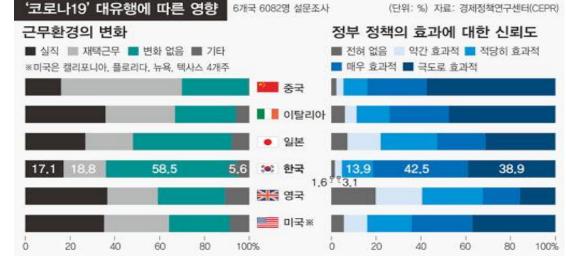
② 역학·추적(Trace): 4종

- 모바일 자가진단.격리관리 앱(App) 요구사항
- 역학조사 지원시스템 기능 및 개인정보 보호
- 자가진단·문진 결과와 전자의무기록(EMR) 연동 방법 등

③ 격리·치료(Treat): 8종

- 감염병 생활치료센터 운명 표준모형
- 개인위생 관리 및 사회적 거리두기 운영 지침
- 취약계층 필수 사회복지서비스 및 의료지원
- 감염병 교차감염 차단을 위한 지침 등

2020. 6 복지부



2020. 5 한겨레

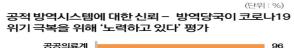
(단위:%)

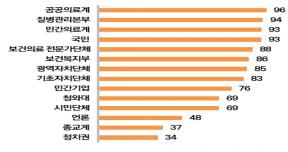


실천하신 경험이 있으십니까?

비고: '경험 있다' 응답값임 표본수: 1.000명

조사기간: 2020.03.13~03.16



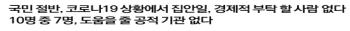


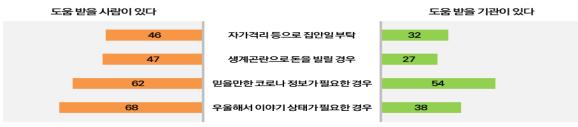
질문: 다음 각 사회주체가 코로나19 위기 극복을 위해 얼마나 노력하고 있다고 생각하십니까?

비고: '매우 노력함'과 '다소 노력함'을 합한 결과임 표본수: 1.000명

조사기간: 2020.03.13~03.16

한국리서치 정기조사 여론속의 여론(hrcopinion.co.kr)





질문: (사람) 귀하께서는 다음과 같은 상황이 발생했을 때 도움을 받을 수 있는 사람(가족, 친척, 친구, 이웃, 직장동료 등)이 있습니까? (기관) 그렇다면, 귀하께서는 다음과 같은 상황이 발생했을 때 도움을 요청할 기관(정부나 지자체, 공공기관, 복지시설, 종교시설 등)이 있다고 생각하십니까?

비고: '있다' 응답값임 표본수: 1,000명

조사기간: 2020.03.13~03.16

한국리서치 정기조사 여론속의 여론(hrcopinion.co.kr)

"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.

MAPPED OUT INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN

'20년 코로나19 극복 <mark>추경</mark>

민생경제

행정부 기조치 20.5조원 , 추경 11.7조원

세출 8.5조원 ♥ 세입 3.2조원 확대 8.5조원 ♥ 경정 3.2조원

중점투자방향

2) 소상공인 · 중소기업 회복

3) 민생·고용안정

4) 지역경제 · 상권 살리기



소상공인·중소기업회복

6천 1백억원

1천 4백억원

감염병 대응 인프라 확충

- 감염병 전문병원, 음압병실 구급차 확충 등

8백억원

의료기관 손실보상 등

1조 7천억원 - 감염병 환자치료, 폐쇄 의료기관 등 ※ 추후 소요 대비 목적에비비(1.35조원) 포함

5천억원

민생안정·소비여력 제고

- 2조 4천억원
- 특별돌봉 쿠폰 지원, 양육수당 대상 확대 등
- 고효율 가전 구매금액 환급

고용시장 피해 최소화

취업성공패키지 확대 사회보험료 부닭 경감 등

6천 3백억원

긴급경영자금 지원

1조 7천억원 - 긴급용자, 초저금리 대충, 특례보증 확대 등

소상공인 경영부담 경감

피해점포·전통시장 회복지원

온누리상품권 발행 확대, 폐쇄명업점 재개점,

0.8조원

피해지역 특별 지원

지역특화산업 R&D 및 맞춤형 바우처 지원, 지역고용대용 특별지원

1천 3백억원

지역상권 활성화·소득 증대

- 지역사랑상품권 발행규모 확대 등

2천 4백억원

2천 9백억원



사회적경제의 코로나19 위기극복 프로젝트: 고용유지 캠페인

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





2년거치 4년 상환조건 융자보전

※ 출처: 서울시

한국 SSE 19,253개소(유급종사110,829명)의 **59%이상 매출 60% 급감**

- ▶ '20.3 **사회적경제 코로나 공동대응본부** (실태조사, 해고Zero캠페인) 대구경북 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

MAPPED OUT INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN (SEOUL)

"사람 중심의 경제, 경영난에도 고용 이어갑니다."

'한국사회적경제연대회의'를 중심으로 70여 개 조직이 모인 '사회적경제 코로나19 대응본부'는 지난 3월 말 취약계층을 고용·지원하는 사회적경제 조직들의 일자리를 지키고, 이를 위해 각종 모금과 정책제안을 펼친다는 내용의 '고용조정 제로(0%)'를 선언했습니다.

> 코로나19로 피해를 입은 동료 사회적경제 조직을 돕는 '다 함께 위기극복 공동행동'도 있습니다. '한국사회가치연대기금'과 임팩트 지향 조직 협의체인 '임팩트얼라이언스'등을 주축으로 한 참여 조직들 은 월급 또는 이익의 일부를 내놓아 '재난연대기금'을 조성해 코로나19로 매출이 크게 감소한 기업들에게 긴급 융자를 지원합니다.

- 한국사회적경제연대회의: ksenet.org
- 한국사회가치연대기금: svsfund.org
- 임팩트얼라이언스: impactalliance.net
- '코로나19 피해 사회적기업 대상, 2020년 사회투자기금 융자 수행기관' 리스트 확인: sehub.net/archives/2052634

전국 곳곳에서 코로나 19 방역 도운

사회적기업들



전국이 방역 자재와 인력 부족에 시달리던 때,

친환경 소독제를 만드는 'EM그린', '일터인테리어' 등

서울 관악구 사회적기업들은

친환경 소독약품과 인력 기부로 지역 내 공용시설 방역을 진행했고, 기업들이 자발적으로 시작한 방역이 구청과 연결되면서 취약계층 200여 가구의 방역도 진행되었습니다.

- EM그린 : emgreen.co.kr
- 일터인테리어: gase.kr/web/gase_list/575

느린학습자를 위한 코로나19 예방책자



'음압병동', '자가격리' 어려운 단어로 가득한 코로나19뉴스 느린학습자(발달장애, 경계선 지능장애 등)들은 더욱 이해하기 어렵습니다. 느린학습자용 콘텐츠를 만드는 비영리단체 '피치마켓'은 그들의 역량을 살려 이해하기 쉬운 코로나19 예방 책자를 제작해

- 피치마켓 : peachmarket.kr



교육관련 사회적경제 기업들은 학습 콘텐츠가 부족한 취약계층 아동에 더욱 주목했습니다.

교육전문 사회적기업 '놀이나무'는 초등교과 내용을 반영한 체험형 학습교재 '북아트 시리즈'를 초등학교 돌봄교실과 지역아동센터에 배포했고, 다문화여성 강사 양성 전문기업 '아시안허브'는 전국 다문화가족지원센터에 500여 권의 다문화동화전집을 기증했습니다. 아이들에게 미술시간을 선물하는 사회적기업 '에이드런'은 서울과 대구의 복지시설 8곳에 미술교재 키트를 기증했고, 소셜벤처 '키뮤스튜디오'는 심리치료용 컬러링북 100권을 전국 취약계층 아동들에게 배포했습니다.

- 놀이나무: norinamoo.com
- 에이드런: withadren.com
- 아시안허브 : asianhub.kr
- 키뮤스튜디오: kimustudio.com

코로나19로 생긴 돌봄·학습공백··· 긴급돌봄, 자가학습 콘텐츠로 지원

유치원 휴원과 온라인 개학으로 생긴 아동들의 '돌봄'과 '교육'의 공백을 줄이기 위해

사회적경제 기업들이 나섰습니다.



교육 소설벤처 '놀담'의 온라인 개학 서비스 안내 배너

예비사회적기업 '째깍악어'는 돌봄 서비스를 5회 이용하면 1회 금액을 포인트로 돌려주며, 소셜벤처 '자란다'는 50여 가정에 2시간 무료 긴급돌봄을 지원했습니다. 사회적기업 '놀담'은 '온라인 학습 도우미' 서비스를 런칭했으며, 소셜벤처 '맘시터'는 1개월 무료 구인·구직 이용권을 회원들에게 두 차례 지급하고 800여 개 가구에 실내 공기 소독살균제를 제공했습니다.

- 째깍악어: tictoccroc.com
- 놀담: noldam.co.kr
- 자란다 : jaranda.kr
- 맘시터: mom-sitter.com

사회적경제 방식으로 위기대응 해법 찾아야

관련기관 500곳에 무료로 배포했습니다.



서울시사회적경제지원센터는

지난 4월 '서울 사회적경제 코로나바이러스 대응 온라인 긴급 간담회'를 열어 코로나19로 인한 사회적경제 조직의 피해 현황을 수렴하고 '사회적경제식 해법 찾기'에 집중했습니다. 이번 간담회의 연장으로 포스트코로나에 대한 업종·지역별 논의도 순차적으로 마련할 예정입니다.

> 나 혼자만이 아닌 모두를 생각하는 '연대'와 '협동'의 사회적경제 방식이라면 포스트코로나도 함께 극복할 수 있지 않을까요?

- 1 Prepare for the arrival of a full-scale "zero-sum" society.
- 저성장· 인구감소· 글로벌 과잉경쟁 시대를 반영 "불평등한 성장 제일주의에서 삶을 돌보는 사회로"
- 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(칸막이행정 타파), 정치리더(선택적 실험 아닌 전면적 도전)
- Oevelop 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 교량형 사회자본에 기반한 호혜적경제, 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,
- **6** Enhance the sustainability and everyday relevance of social innovations.
 - 한국에서 지난 20년간 SSE의 양적확대 이루었으나, 금번 COVID19 에서 연대를 통한 생존력, 지역돌봄망으로 기능하는데 한계 보임
 - _-향후 세대·계층·성·지역·국적을 넘는 교량적 사회자본 확충 및 일상적 서로돌봄 연대망 구축 중요 : 시민자산화, 사회금융등 COMMONS 확대
 - ┗ 서울을 시작으로 사회혁신 과정에서 검증된 솔루션의 규모화, 그린뉴딜 연계한 필수 생활재 점유율 제고 전략 전환
 - 다양한 협치 실현

OVERALL STRATEGY : 기본소득 공감 확대, 전국민 고용보험 추진

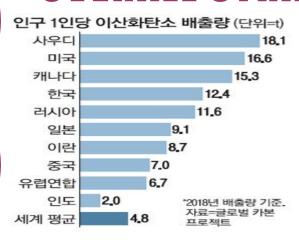




- ► The underdeveloped social security net in Korea has led the concentration of pandemic-caused economic hardships (64 to 82%) in small business workers, the poor and the unemployed, and the aged.
- ► Emergence of a full-scale zero-sum society:

PESN

Transition from inequality-raising growth-centeredness to quality of life



🔐 정당별 '기후변화' 공약

□ 더불어민주당

- ▶ 그린뉴딜기본법 제정 추진
- ▶ 미래차(전기·수소차)와 전후방 연계산업 육성
- ▶ 2040년까지 미세먼지 농도 선진국 수준(10㎏/㎡)으로 감축
- ▶ 기후변화 대응을 위한 각 정당 연합체 구성

미래통합당

- 공공기관 친환경자동차 구매 의무 확대
- 어린이 통학 차량 친환경차 구매 실태 점검
- 미세먼지 취약 지역 학교에 공기청정기 추가 설치
- ▶ 월성1호기 재가동 등 탈원전 정책 폐기

2020.4.15 한국 국회의원 선거 결과, 더불어민주당 압승



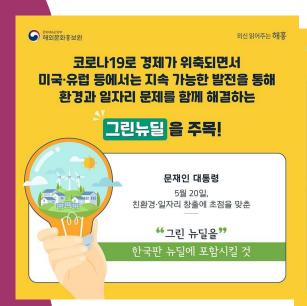
- ▶ 2030년까지 경유차 완전 퇴출 및 전기차 대체
- ▶ 10년 안에 재생에너지 전력생산 비중 40%로 확대
- ▶ 신규 연구개발(R&D)투자 50% 녹색혁신에 투입
- ▶ 기후위기 대처 전담하는 '기후에너지부' 신설

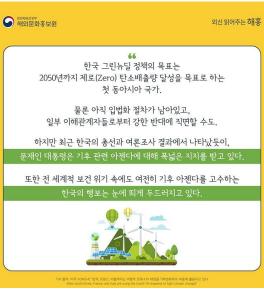
민생당

- ▶ 녹색경제 10년 민생뉴딜 프로젝트 추진으로 미세먼지와 온실가스 50% 저감
- ▶ 기후위기 대응법 제정
- ▶ 환경 일자리 창출(100만개)

녹색당

- ▶ 2050년 탄소배출 제로 달성
- ▶ 2025년 전기버스 100% 전화
- ▶ 2028년 내연기관 차량 생산·판매 금지









▶ 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.

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.

생태적 환경&경제 전환

신재생에너지 전환 지역 생산소비 자원 재활용 (Climate Mobilization)

직주근접 좋은 일자리 확대

생활필수재 지역 생산소비 위기층 (청년,여성,소상공인, 석유산업 실직자) 일자리 전환 (value chain scale-down) 우리의 일상 경제가 우리의 이익으로 되돌아오는 커뮤니티순환경제

커뮤니티 공유자산 제고

지역승수효과 (local multiplier effect) 공유재 확충 (commons)

양극화 해소, 민주주의 확장

교량형 사회자본 확충 (bridging social capital)

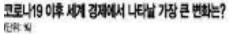
English: Please choose "English" in the channel 한국어: "Off "를 선택하십시오.

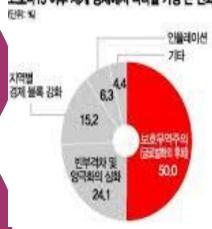
정부 그린 뉴딜 주요 내용

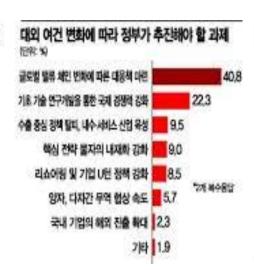
분야	사업내용	재정 및 일자리	
도시 · 생활 인프라 녹색전환	노후 공공시설 그린 리모델링	5조8000억원 투입 일자리	
	생활권역 도시 숲 200개 조성		
	광역상수도 지방상수도 관리 스마트화	8만9000개 창출	
녹색산업 생태계 구축	친환경 기술 보유 회사 100개 선정 사업 지원	1조7000억원	
	청정대기 · 생물 소재 · 수열 에너지 · 미래 폐자원 · 자원 순환 '녹색 융합 클러스터' 조성	투입 일자리 1만1000개 창출	
저탄소 · 분산형 에너지 확산	아파트 500만호 에너지 관리 효율화	5조4000억원	
	태양광 · 풍력 · 수소 등 3대 신재생에너지 확산 기반 구축	투입 일자리	
	경유 화물차 친환경차 전환 지원	3만3000개 창출	

유럽연합 그린 딜 주요 목표

목표	주요 내용		
2030년 2050년 감축목표 상향	2020년 3월 기후중립법 제안탄소국경세부과(Carbon border tax)		
재생에너지	에너지 시스템 탈탄소화는 기후목표 달성의 핵심에너지 전환은 소비자와 함께		
순환경제	지속가능성 및 저탄소 경제 확장과 일자리 창출에너지 다소비 산업(철강, 화학, 시멘트) 탈탄소화		
고효율 건축	 에너지 효율 강화와 에너지 빈곤 탈피, 건물에너지 규제 강화 건물 분야 EU-ETS 포함 고려 		
스마트 교통	 교통 화석연료 보조금 폐지, 해양 수송 분야 EU-ETS 포함 항공분야 무상배출권 배당 중단 2025년까지 1천3백만대 제로 배출 		
친환경 농업	유럽 "Farm to Fork"전략 2020년 봄 발표농업 보조금 40% 온실가스 저감 활동 지원		
생물다양성	• 2020년 3월 생물다양성 전략 제시		
독성 오염 제로화	• 2021년 공기, 수질, 토양 오염배출제로행동계획 채택		







-3.53	소재사업		부품사업			세트사업
가치 사슬	소재	1 H H	태양전지		전력기기	태양광 발전
	Upstream → Downstrea				nstream	
결정질 실리콘 제품	폴리실리콘	잉곳/웨이퍼	셷	모듈	인버터, 각종제어	설치, 유지보수
특징	· 기술집약형 장치산업, 고부가가치			노동집약	 각형 조립가	공 산업
경쟁력 요인	· 장기 R&D · 원천 기술	원가 경쟁력	대량 설비투자	조립 기술	제어 기반기술	
진입 장벽	매우 높음	높음, 낮음	중간	낮음	중간	낮음
원가 비중	약	35%	약 20%	약 15%	약 15%	약 15%

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.

VS

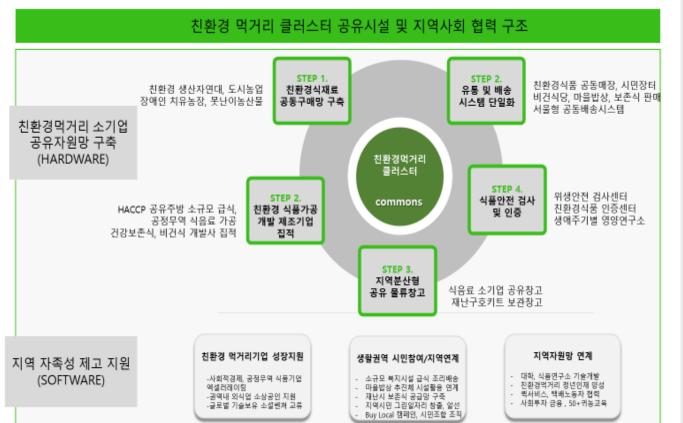
Aims: Intensive growth of post-carbon industries and workforces and advanced organization of SSE organizations for core areas of the Green New Deal.

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 (encompassing 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)





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)



동아프리카 송유관 건설 등



유기농 식량/비료 목축업 기술지원



지역일자리 창출형 마이크로크래딧



식수 개발 식수 정수기



평균수명 49.7 세 59.2 세





학교옥상 솔라카우 아동 노동/조혼 근절



ELECTRONICS NUTRIENT

커피,면화 공정무역 공정여행, 직업훈련



원격진료 예방접종 의약품 장기보관



목재산업 기술훈련 사회인프라 생태건축



하천 생태교란어종 반려동물 사료화 공장



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 I: 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.

RESPONSE MEASURES

- Almost all 47 countries in sub-Saharn Africa have taken four sets of measures:
 - Risk reduction: lockdowns, travel bans, borde 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 enterpreneurship, 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 specifc laws and regulations of rinformal economy workeers 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 inofmral economy assocations 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 Correction world economy special measures may be needed to sustain businesses through to 2021.

STRUCTURAL RESPONSE GLOBALLY

HTTPS://SEWFONLINE.COM

STRUCTURAL RESPONSES

ENTERPRISE LEADERS









Third Sector Resilience Fund

A new £20million 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.



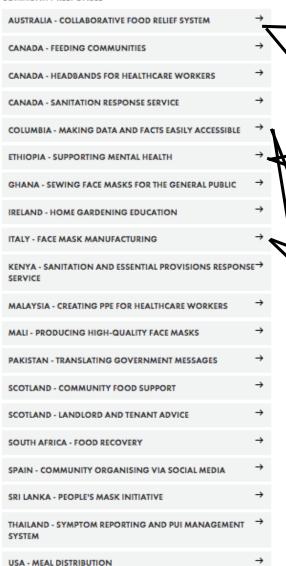




COMMUNITY RESPONSE GLOBALLY

COMMUNITY RESPONSES

HTTPS://SEWFONLINE.COM













AMERICAS ←

Vancouver	Denver	Bogota	New York	Halifax
8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00
9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00
10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00
11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00

AFRICA/EUROPE/ASIA

London	Amsterdam	Addis Ababa	Lahore	Bangalore
11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	14:30
12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	15:30
13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	16:30
14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	17:30

OCEANIA/EAST ASIA

Taipei	Seoul	Brisbane	Melbourne	Wellington
13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00
14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00
15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00
16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00





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





Audio Settings ^

Please leave your questions in Chat session







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)



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