

Innovations and public, social and cooperative economy

Workshop A

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Based in three Colombian Case Studies

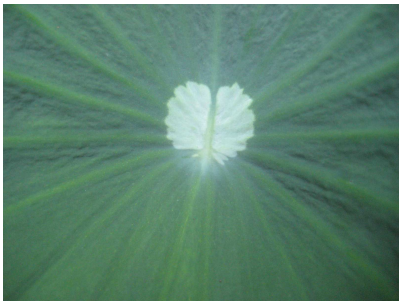
Case studies in rural Areas

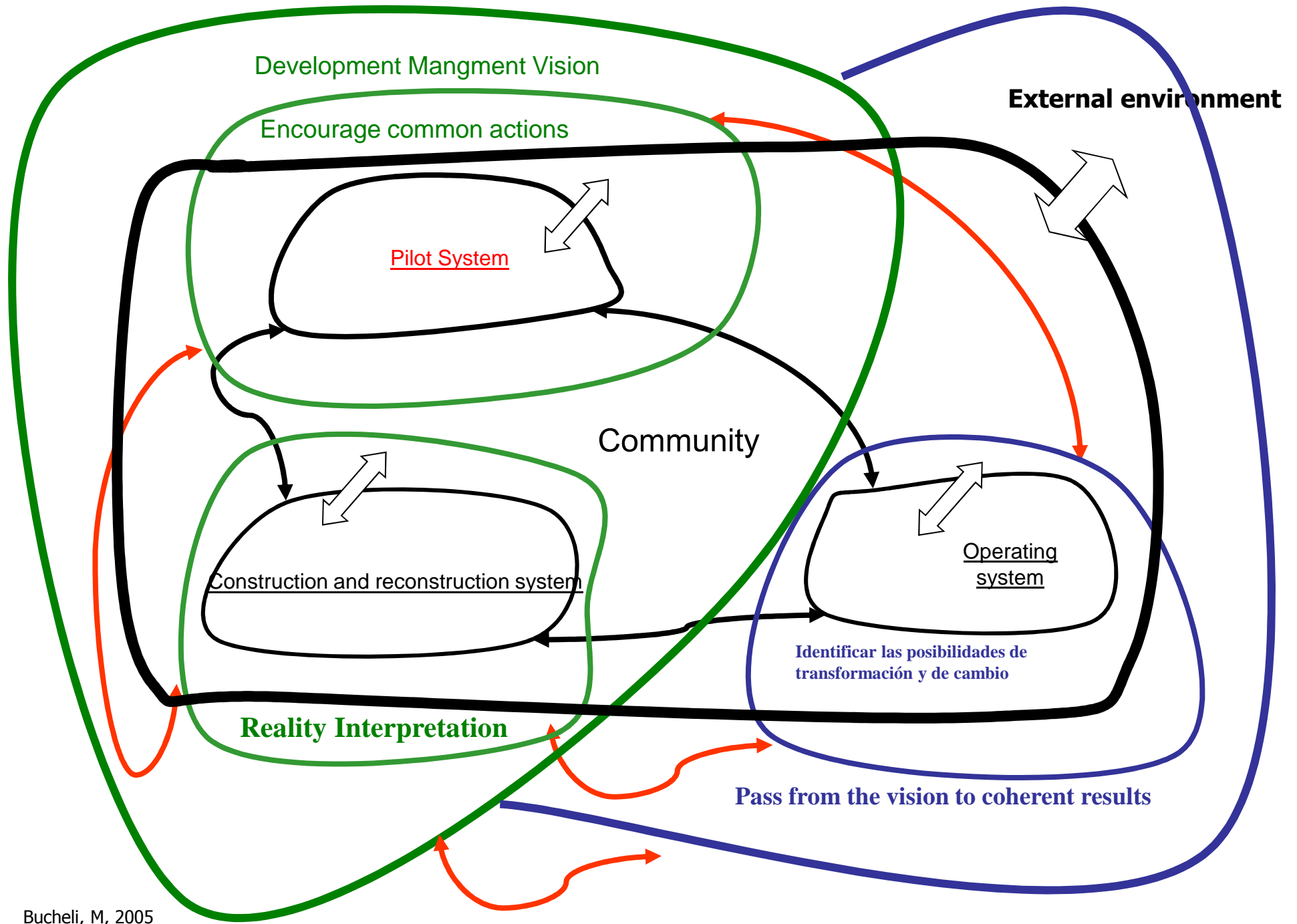


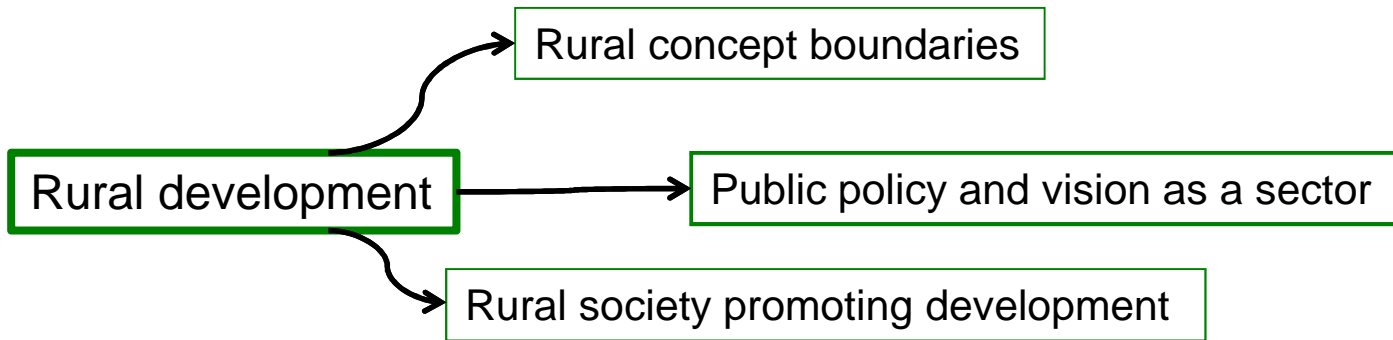
Qualitative Research

solidarity organizations: actors and development factors involved

Local development, endogenous development





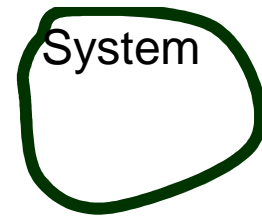
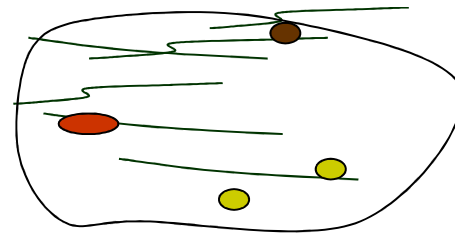
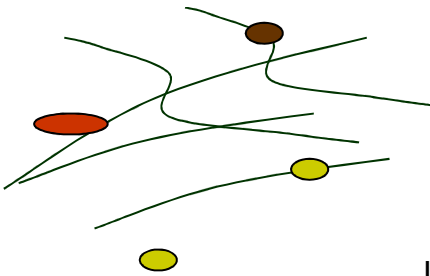


territory culture decentralization

Local development actors society

participation

Emerging models



Used as a tool for local development

Case studies



**Projects as ideas
to improve their
wellbeing**

Non-negotiable elements

Maintain a level of autonomy

Surplus distribution policy

Democratic management

Creation of community and social services

Local leadership

Created on productive social structures within a specific region

They use their educational potential

Offer services to the immediate environment

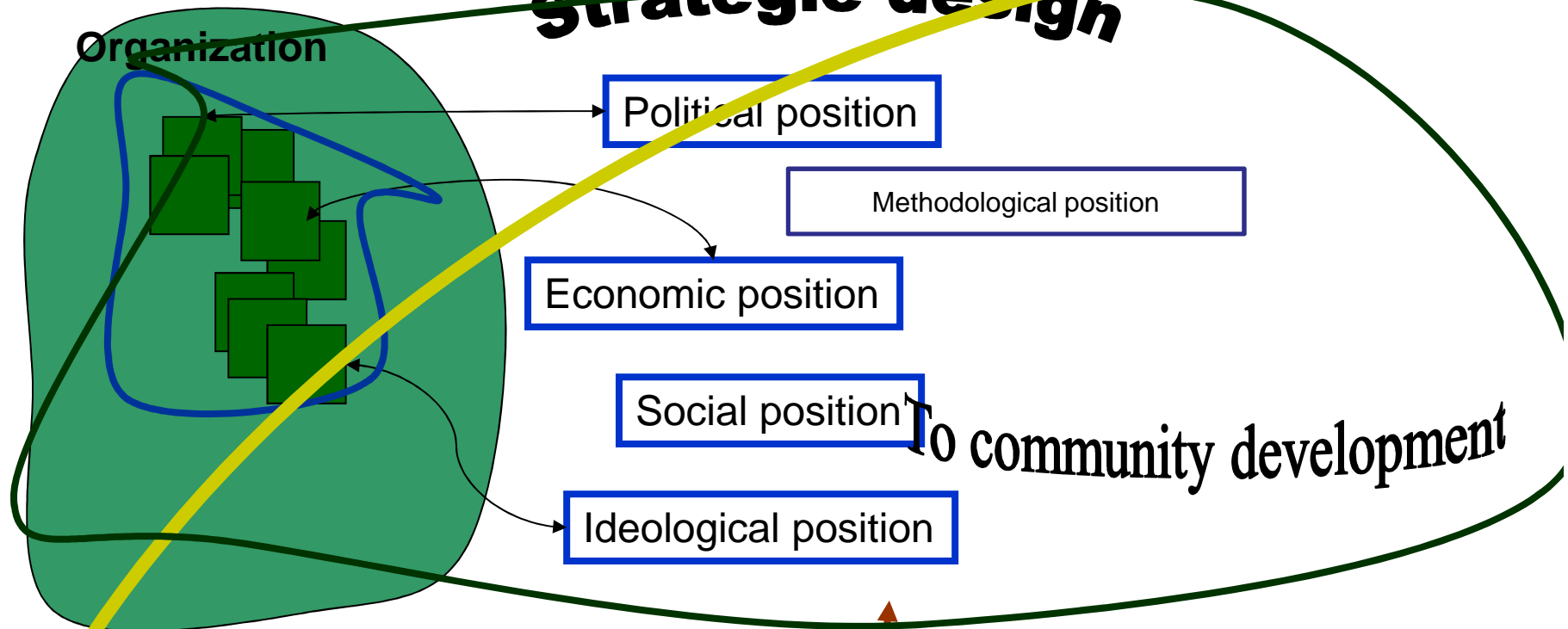
Perform management where persons are more important than capital

promote the formation of independent legal and factual organizations that support the characteristics or the non-negotiable elements

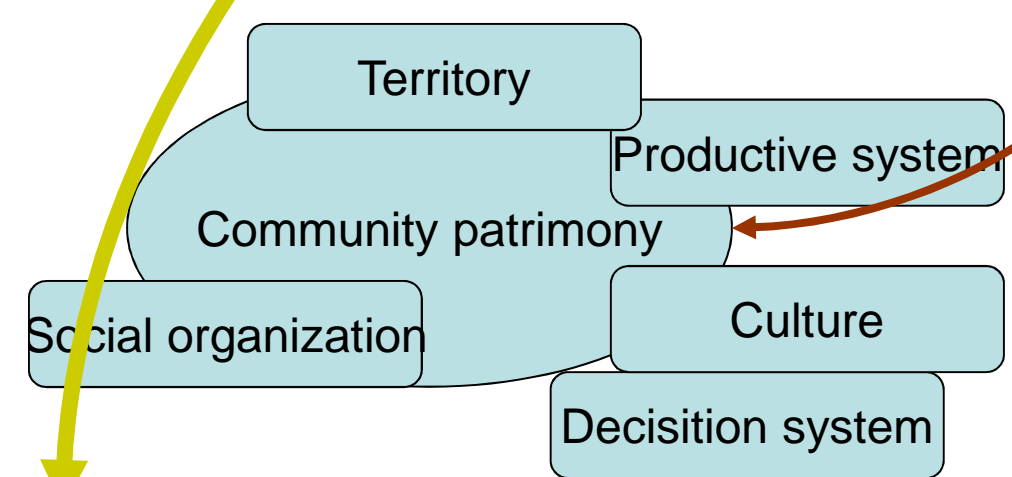
Maintain principles of free association



strategie design



To community development

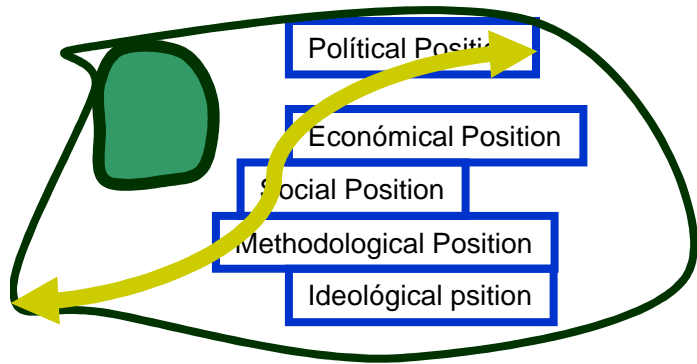


External influence

Educate: train and qualify

Comunicate: inform and transmit



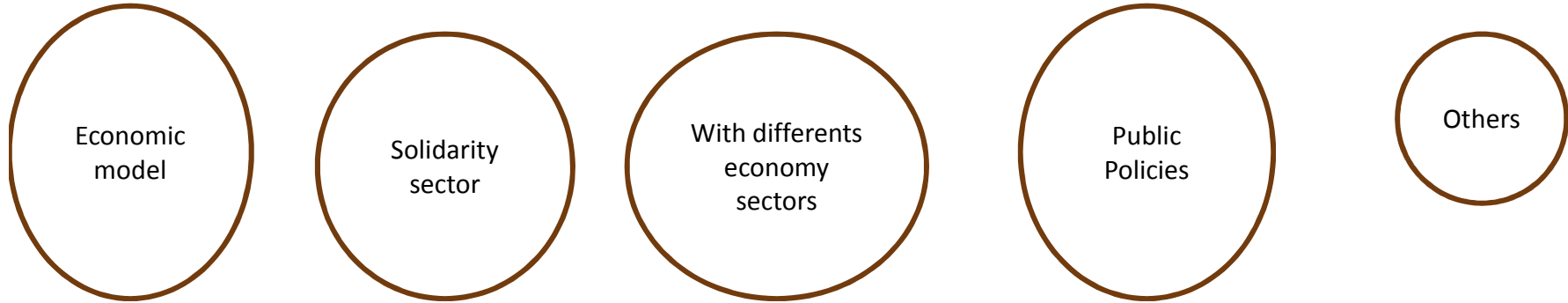


Learning cycle:
Actors
Organization

Challenge:
Reconsider
¿development,
Evolution,
Transformation?

Strategie Design

To negotiate



To negotiate

We must educate

The development does not come forever, it needs to be regenerated and education should serve this purpose (Morin et al, 2003:128)

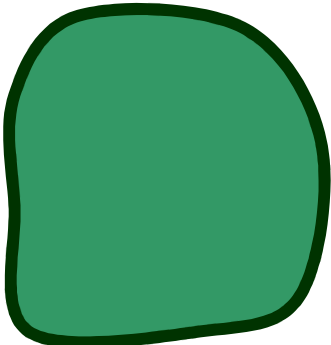
Extend
individual
autonomies

Increase
community
participation

Increase local
participation

Strategie design

Economical position



“This position aims to establish viable economic alternatives for partners and community. It aims to develop the necessary tools to enable cooperative organizations to have stronger links with wider economic systems: regional, national and international” [Bucheli, 2006:242-245].

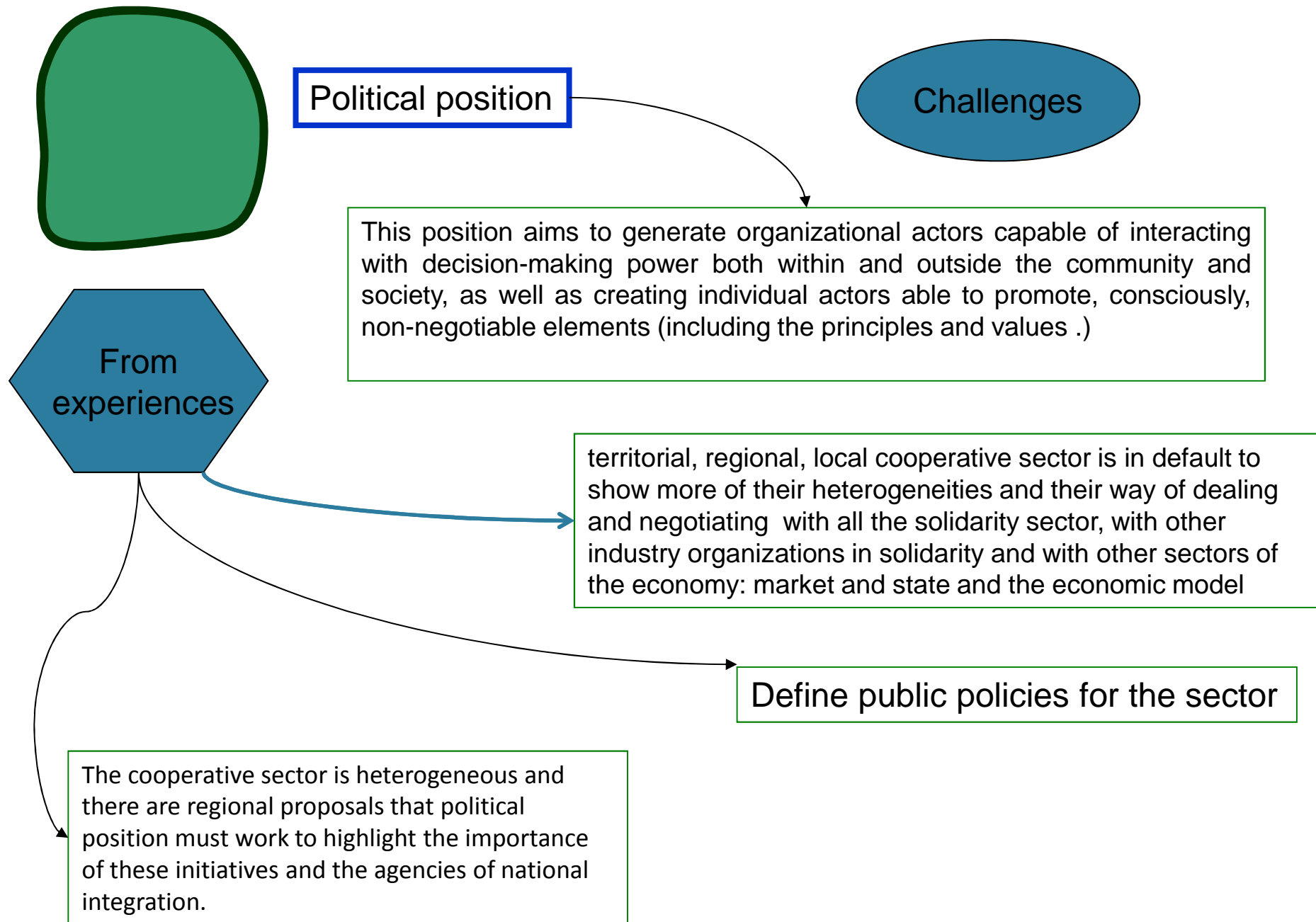
Challenges

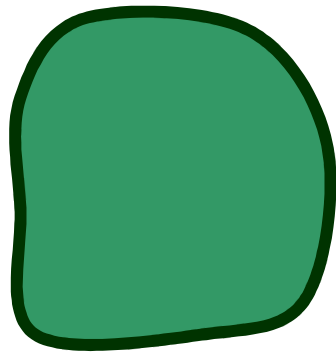
From experiences

Improve quality and not quantity

Strengthen local and regional initiative

Create links between cooperative sector and markets





Social position

Challenges

Social position is about sustaining the values and principles that suggest each of the positions (political, economic, ideological, social). This is achieved through education and organizations that impart the solidarity sector.

From experiences

Education

Academical research (outcomes)

practical application of research results in teaching

practical application of research results in extension courses

Cooperative sector has to value research, use it and keep updating

Extend individual autonomies

Increase community participation

Increase local participation

Create a community able to face changes

Know the political scene and participate on it (Public policy)

Mantain cultural indentity

Do not exclude

Act as an economical and politica group

Cooperate with Organizations from around the world

