



VI Cumbre Cooperativa
de las Américas

Recovering and Economic Integration

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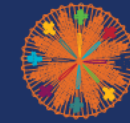
Aftermath of COVID-19

Global extreme poverty increased for the first time in over 20 years after the COVID outbreak.

Fragile contexts host 73% of the people living in extreme poverty worldwide. The pandemic took its hardest toll on vulnerable groups (immigrants, minorities and youth).

Key policy responses included inter-agency cooperation, liquidity support for households and SMEs and transparent and coherent messaging.





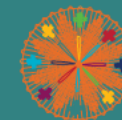
Role of SSE in building back better

Crises times emphasize values of solidarity and cooperation. Social and solidarity economy can help address urgent needs and contribute to long-term economic impact of COVID through (not limited to):

- Goods and services provision in remote areas
- Maintaining labour markets
- Financial support to individuals and businesses
- Social assistance for vulnerable groups
- Coordination of response efforts



Over 3 million cooperatives worldwide can be at the forefront of crisis response and recovery while helping build resilience against future shocks.

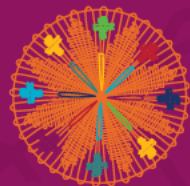


OECD Recommendation on the Social and Solidarity Economy and Social Innovation

Building on extensive work on SSE over the past 25 years, the Recommendation on Social and Solidarity Economy and Social Innovation was adopted by the OECD Council on 10 June 2022. It builds on nine pillars:

1. Social economy culture
2. Institutional frameworks
3. Legal and regulatory frameworks
4. Access to finance
5. Access to markets
6. Skills and business development support
7. Managing, measuring and reporting impact
8. Data
9. Social innovation





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GRACIAS

