

Abstract

This study is to review outcomes indicators for social economic project in the international development cooperation. The study consisted of three main parts.

First, we tried to identify the key principles of social economic projects and derive the value of social economic approaches. To summarize, it can be identified as an economy for 'living life', society for 'alternatives against market' and a 'good life' as a normative standard. The role of social economy in modern society can be explained by the role of social integration of the social exclusion class. In order to including socially disadvantaged, service providers and beneficiaries have to promote fairness of the market and the contribute to industrial democracy.

Second, we looked at the reasons why the introduction of social economy is important in international development cooperation. Strengthening development effectiveness and accountability is the key paradigm in terms of achieving SDGs. Accordingly, the autonomy, diversity, and sense of ownership of partner countries are emphasized. Social economics can be an important approach to realizing the responsibilities of local residents, taking the form of an organization worthy of localizing.

Realizing the UN's 2030 Agenda should not be ceased just setting targets and goals. The ultimate goal is to realize the basic value underlying, "No one left behind". The value of equality that eases poverty and inequality through solidarity and integration. To this end, the goals of sustainable development in the community, where the implementation process of SDGs in individuals' lives, must be realized in real life. It is a process practiced individuals themselves, and the results are made in the community. We believe that inclusive development will be possible amid the practice of members in the community. In this context, the social economic approach will enable regional-focused participation in the process of designing, implementing and monitoring the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

But in order for social and economic organizations to be revitalized, to achieve expected outcomes and sustainability, they must overcome many obstacles. A typical threshold is a short period of time. Developing the consciousness and capacity of individual residents is not an easy process in the short term. The development project through social economy is a long-term project that should spread to the community as a social movement to find and implement innovative solutions to local problems on its own initiatives. Thus, in the short term, the probability of failure may be higher. And it has to include not only economic performance but also diverse social values and innovations, including unmeasurable solidarity, cooperation and social capital. The social economy should be a continuation of endless innovation through the capacity building and collaboration of the residents.

Ultimately, various economic and social values are integrated and sustainable.

This study sought to explore the fundamental values of social economy in terms of social value and economic performance. The first category examined the use of social capital indicators. There is an expectation that the introduction of social economic approach will allow donor agencies and social economic organizations to pursue public interest and profitability harmonization. Social capital transforms an individual's selfish behavior into a membership to the community, allowing them to solve the problem of shared goods on their own. When social capital such as reciprocity is abundant, it makes possible to expect that an individual's actions will serve the public interests.

The second category is about economic performance and measures to utilize descent work indicators were reviewed. The social economic approach seeks activating social market that deviates from the economic market where everything is returned to the trading product. But first, social protection are needed to boost the 'social market'. This indicator presents the value of the social economy by showing how to protect the value of human labor from becoming a trading commodity in the economic market.