

What is a mapping ?

Mapping refers to the drawing and the study of geographical maps. Its main principle is the representation of data on a reduced support that represents an area that is generally considered to be real.

The map's goals are a concise and effective representation as well as the simplification of complex (political, social, economic, etc.) phenomena that are at work in the represented area in order to allow the public to understand them quickly and to interpret them correctly.

Example

A fair trade organisation that is based in Luxembourg is developing new activities, namely courses on responsible and sustainable consumption, and is therefore looking for a more experienced partner organisation in order to exchange views and experiences.

On the ESSglobal site, it finds an association from Rio de Janeiro that is specialised in education on consumption. Finally, the two organisations start an international cooperation.

Brazil



Cirandas
www.cirandas.net

Germany



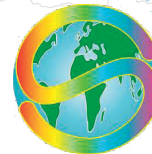
**Solidarische Ökonomie
in Nordhessen**
www.kmfn.de/rnf/

Spain



www.economiasolidaria.org

International



Solidarius
www.solidarius.com.br

Italy



www.zoes.it

International

Vivir Bien

<http://vivirbien.mediavirus.org/>

Canada



www.economiessocialequebec.ca

Luxemburg

ECOSOLUX www.ecosolux.lu

France

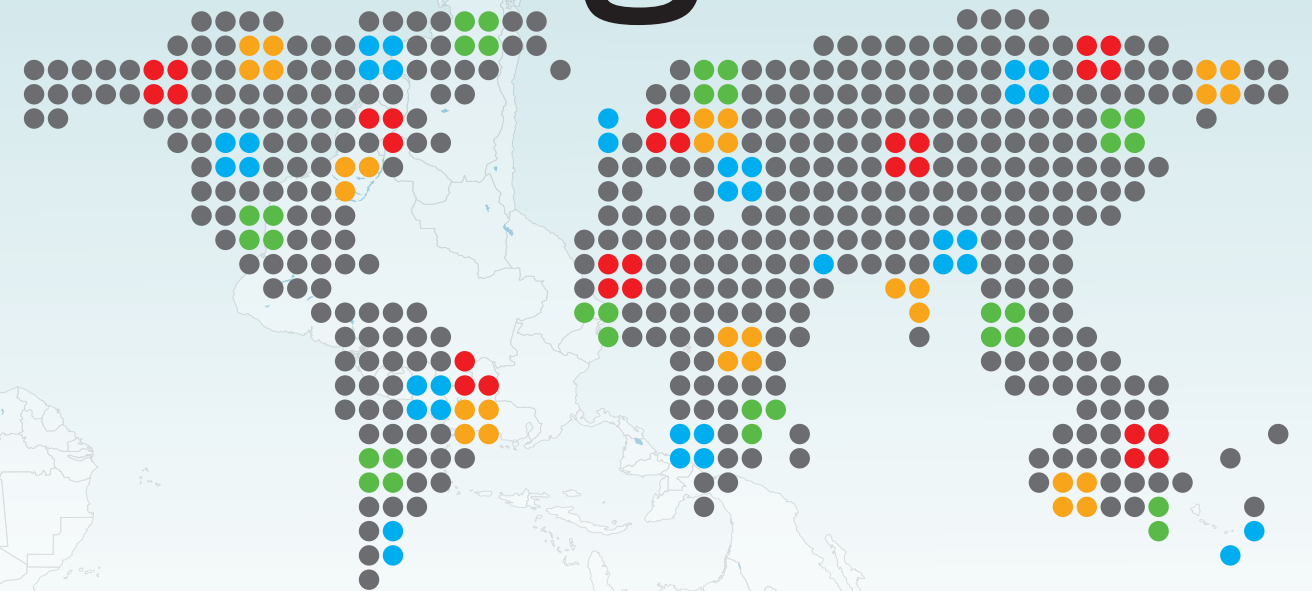


www.la-bdis.org



www.essglobal.info

ESS global



www.essglobal.info

Inter-connecting social solidarity economy (SSE)



An interactive world map of SSE initiatives

Goals of ESSglobal

- Provide and maintain international standards for SSE
- Increase the international visibility of the activities and products of solidarity economy
- Pool the methods and tools of mapping projects, existing and in process
- Develop transversal projects of human and economic cooperation among the participants of the working group
- Cooperate with other initiatives (existing or being created) specialised in information systems georeferencing the actors of solidarity economy and in networking.

How to join ?

An initiative cannot join the ESSglobal system directly, but has to be registered in one of the already existing partner mappings

The number of partners is unlimited.

- If you have a mapping project, you only need to adopt a procedure to exchange your data with the standards proposed by ESSglobal.
- If you would like to develop a mapping project, you will have a toolbox at your disposal that enables you to benefit from the global mapping standards and to create your own system capable of sharing information on a global level right from the start.

For a network to be included as a valid source in ESSglobal, it must be recognized by RIPESS. In other words, any information system may use the SSE standards (taxonomies, typology, and in the future an ontology), but only those information systems that belong to networks recognized by RIPESS will appear on the ESSglobal map.

The charter of values

The ESSglobal system does not set any criteria in order to determine if an initiative is allowed or is not allowed to be registered, but every project is requested to clearly indicate its source database as well as to explain its criteria, its principles and its values.

Thus ESSglobal allows a comparison between the different methods and between the different criteria of validation and recognition.

On the other hand, the system does not want to eliminate the cultural diversity of Social Solidarity Economy (SSE), and ESSglobal recognises RIPESS as the political network of the SSE movement.

