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PUBLIC-PRIVATE SOCIAL ECONOMY

THE THIRD PILLAR OF PAN-CONTINENTAL GLOBAL GROUND

CREATED BY

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Chapter 1: Purpose and Strategic Role within PCGG – PPSE	2
Chapter 2: Objectives and Deliverables – PPSE	3
Chapter 3: Institutional Interfaces – PPSE.....	5
Chapter 4: Implementation Strategy.....	6
Chapter 5: Geographic and Sectoral Scope	8
Chapter 6: Stakeholder Engagement – PPSE.....	9
Chapter 7: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	10
Chapter 8: Risks and Mitigation Measures	12
Chapter 9: Timeline and Milestones	13
Chapter 10: Integration with Other Pillars and Legacy Projects – PPSE.....	14
Final Word	15

Public-Private Social Economy

Executive Summary

The Pan-Participatory Social Economy (PPSE) is the economic pillar of the Pan-Continental Global Ground (PCGG), designed to reconfigure the foundations of value creation, ownership, and distribution across public, private, and civil society sectors. It is not a sectoral intervention, but a systemic economic framework—anchored in cooperative governance, participatory decision-making, and social return on investment.

PPSE provides the structural logic for a new economic order, one in which enterprises are accountable to communities, workers are co-owners, and economic activity is measured not solely by profit, but by equity, sustainability, and long-term resilience. It is implemented through a network of institutions—including CUWE, CEIU, CGEI, and CSIEP—each tasked with operationalizing participatory economic models across sectors and jurisdictions.

The PPSE framework is grounded in enforceable standards codified in the PCGG Equity Charter, and is supported by digital infrastructure, cooperative investment platforms, and participatory evaluation systems. It aligns with global compacts such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Agenda 2063, and Agenda for Social Equity 2074, while remaining adaptable to local legal, cultural, and economic contexts.

As PCGG enters its global rollout phase, PPSE will serve as the engine of inclusive economic transformation. It will ensure that the cooperative economy is not a peripheral alternative, but a dominant model—scalable, ethical, and structurally embedded. Through PPSE, the promise of equity becomes economically viable, institutionally enforceable, and globally replicable.

Chapter 1: Purpose and Strategic Role within PCGG – PPSE

The Public-Private Social Economy (PPSE) pillar constitutes the financial and structural backbone of the Pan-Continental Global Grounds (PCGG) initiative. Its primary purpose is to establish a cooperative investment and procurement ecosystem that aligns public sector mandates with private sector innovation, all within a framework of social equity and long-term sustainability.

PPSE is designed to operationalize the economic dimension of Agenda 2074 by embedding social value into the core of financial systems, procurement processes, and investment strategies. It does so by creating institutional mechanisms that enable municipalities, state agencies, cooperatives, and private enterprises to co-invest in socially beneficial infrastructure, services, and enterprises.

Within the PCGG architecture, PPSE plays a dual strategic role:

1. **Enabler of Scalable Implementation:** By mobilizing blended finance instruments and cooperative procurement models, PPSE ensures that the ambitions of the SEP (Social Equity Policy) and LEU (Local Empowerment Units) pillars are financially viable and institutionally supported. It transforms policy into practice by providing the capital and contractual frameworks necessary for delivery.
2. **Catalyst for Systemic Transformation:** PPSE challenges the traditional dichotomy between public and private sectors by introducing a third axis—social economy logic—where profit is

balanced with purpose, and ownership is democratized. It redefines value creation through cooperative governance, ethical investment, and inclusive market participation.

PPSE is not merely a funding mechanism; it is a structural innovation. It reorients economic activity toward collective well-being, ensuring that every investment made under the PCGG umbrella contributes to the realization of the Social Global Goals and the long-term vision of a just, circular, and participatory global society.

Chapter 2: Objectives and Deliverables – PPSE

2.1 Strategic Objectives

The PPSE pillar is established to fulfill the following strategic objectives within the PCGG framework:

1. **Institutionalize Cooperative Investment Models**
Develop and deploy financial instruments that enable joint investment by public entities, private enterprises, and cooperative structures, ensuring that capital flows are aligned with social equity outcomes.
2. **Reform Public Procurement Practices**
Introduce and scale procurement frameworks that prioritize social value, ethical standards, and cooperative ownership, thereby transforming public spending into a tool for inclusive development.
3. **Enable Localized Economic Participation**
Facilitate access to capital and markets for SMEs, social enterprises, and community cooperatives through decentralized investment platforms and municipal-level economic boards.
4. **Establish a Global Social Economy Framework**
Contribute to the development of a globally recognized standard for public-private-social partnerships, anchored in the principles of Agenda 2074 and the Social Global Goals.
5. **Ensure Financial Sustainability of PCGG Pillars**
Provide the financial architecture necessary to sustain the implementation of SEP and LEU, ensuring that social equity and local empowerment are not only aspirational but economically viable.

2.2 Key Deliverables

1. **PPSE Investment Charter**
A foundational legal and operational document that defines the principles, eligibility criteria, governance structures, and fiduciary responsibilities for all cooperative investment activities under the PPSE pillar. The Charter will serve as a binding reference for municipalities, public agencies, private investors, and cooperative entities participating in PCGG-aligned financing. It will include provisions for risk-sharing, social return on investment (SROI), and compliance with Agenda 2074.
2. **Social Procurement Framework**
A standardized, modular toolkit designed to reform public procurement practices by embedding social equity, environmental sustainability, and cooperative ownership into tendering and contracting processes. The framework will include:
 - Model clauses for social value weighting in procurement scoring.

- Guidelines for cooperative and SME inclusion.
- Templates for long-term public-private-social contracts.
- Compliance checklists aligned with WOSL and EUSL certification standards.

3. Municipal Investment Boards (MIBs)

Locally anchored governance bodies established within LEU structures to oversee the planning, allocation, and monitoring of PPSE-aligned investments. MIBs will:

- Evaluate project proposals based on social and financial criteria.
- Manage pooled investment funds from public, private, and cooperative sources.
- Serve as intermediaries between local needs and global capital flows.
- Report directly into Flowhub Trio Plus for transparency and accountability.

4. PPSE Digital Platform (Flowhub Module)

A dedicated module within the Flowhub Trio Plus ecosystem that tracks:

- Investment flows and disbursements.
- Procurement contracts and contractor performance.
- Social and environmental impact metrics.
- Real-time dashboards for stakeholders at municipal, national, and global levels. The platform will also include a public-facing transparency portal and a secure backend for institutional reporting.

5. Capacity-Building Programs

A suite of training and certification programs targeting:

- Public procurement officers (on social procurement and cooperative contracting).
- Private sector actors (on ethical investment and social compliance).
- Cooperative leaders (on financial literacy, governance, and investment readiness). These programs will be co-developed with INWE and delivered through hybrid formats, including in-person workshops, online modules, and peer-learning exchanges.

6. Annual PPSE Impact Reports

Comprehensive, independently verified reports that assess:

- Financial performance of PPSE investments.
- Social and environmental outcomes.
- Institutional compliance with the PPSE Investment Charter.
- Alignment with Agenda 2074 and the Social Global Goals. These reports will inform adaptive management, policy revisions, and public accountability.

Chapter 3: Institutional Interfaces – PPSE

3.1 Overview

The successful implementation of the PPSE pillar depends on a well-defined and coordinated institutional architecture. This chapter outlines the key institutional actors responsible for the design, execution, oversight, and evaluation of PPSE activities, and clarifies their respective mandates, interdependencies, and reporting lines within the broader PCGG framework.

3.2 Core Implementing Institutions

1. CEIU – Cooperative Employers Impact Union

CEIU plays a central role in ensuring that private sector actors participating in PPSE adhere to cooperative governance principles and social equity standards. It is responsible for:

- Vetting and certifying employers and enterprises eligible for PPSE investment.
- Monitoring compliance with labor rights, equity benchmarks, and cooperative ownership models.
- Facilitating employer engagement in municipal investment boards and procurement consortia.

2. CUWE – Cooperative Union for Workers and Entrepreneurs

CUWE ensures that workers, entrepreneurs, and cooperative members are equitably represented in PPSE structures. Its responsibilities include:

- Supporting the formation and governance of cooperatives eligible for PPSE funding.
- Providing technical assistance to worker-owned enterprises and social ventures.
- Ensuring democratic participation in investment decision-making processes.

3. INWE – Institute for New Work and Education

INWE contributes to the capacity-building dimension of PPSE by:

- Designing and delivering training programs on ethical finance, cooperative economics, and social procurement.
- Supporting the development of future-ready skills among SMEs and social entrepreneurs.
- Conducting research on the evolving dynamics of the social economy.

4. CSIEP – Center for Social Innovation and Ethical Policy

CSIEP provides policy and regulatory support to ensure that PPSE frameworks are legally sound and ethically grounded. It is tasked with:

- Drafting model legislation and policy guidelines for cooperative investment and procurement.
- Advising municipalities and national governments on regulatory alignment.
- Conducting impact assessments and policy evaluations.

5. **CGEI – Council for Global Environmental Integrity**

CGEI ensures that all PPSE investments and procurement activities are environmentally sustainable. It:

- Reviews investment proposals for environmental compliance.
- Develops green procurement standards and climate-aligned investment criteria.
- Monitors environmental impact through Flowhub Trio Plus.

3.3 Coordination Mechanisms

To ensure coherence and avoid institutional fragmentation, the following coordination mechanisms are established:

- **PPSE Steering Committee:** A cross-institutional body composed of representatives from CEIU, CUWE, INWE, CSIEP, and CGEI, responsible for strategic oversight and inter-agency coordination.
- **Municipal Investment Boards (MIBs):** Local-level governance bodies that serve as the operational interface between institutions and communities.
- **Flowhub Trio Plus Integration Layer:** A digital coordination platform that consolidates data, tracks performance, and facilitates real-time communication among institutions.

3.4 Reporting and Accountability

All institutions involved in PPSE are required to submit quarterly reports to the PPSE Steering Committee, which in turn reports to the PCGG Integration Council. These reports include:

- Financial disbursements and investment performance.
- Social and environmental impact metrics.
- Compliance with the PPSE Investment Charter and Agenda 2074 benchmarks.

Chapter 4: Implementation Strategy

4.1 Overview

The implementation of the PPSE pillar is structured around a phased, modular approach that ensures institutional readiness, financial integrity, and contextual adaptability. The strategy is grounded in cooperative governance, digital integration, and results-based financing, and is designed to scale across diverse geographic and regulatory environments while maintaining fidelity to the principles of Agenda 2074.

4.2 Delivery Models

PPSE will be operationalized through three primary delivery models:

1. **Cooperative Investment Platforms (CIPs)**
Multi-stakeholder investment vehicles that pool resources from public institutions, private enterprises, and cooperative entities. CIPs will be governed by Municipal Investment Boards (MIBs) and structured to ensure equitable risk-sharing and transparent returns.
2. **Social Procurement Consortia (SPCs)**
Regional or sectoral groupings of municipalities and public agencies that coordinate procurement activities to leverage economies of scale while embedding social equity criteria.

SPCs will use the Social Procurement Framework developed under PPSE and be supported by CEIU and CSIEP.

3. **Public-Private-Social Partnerships (PPSPs)**

Contractual arrangements that formalize collaboration between government bodies, private investors, and social economy actors. PPSPs will be structured to ensure long-term sustainability, community ownership, and measurable social impact.

4.3 Tools and Standards

The following tools and standards will guide implementation:

- **PPSE Investment Charter:** Serves as the legal and ethical foundation for all investment and procurement activities.
- **Flowhub Trio Plus:** Provides real-time data integration, contract management, and impact tracking.
- **WOSL/EUSL Certification Standards:** Ensure that all participating entities meet minimum thresholds for social and environmental responsibility.
- **Agenda 2074 Alignment Matrix:** A planning tool that maps each investment or procurement activity against the Social Global Goals and long-term strategic benchmarks.

4.4 Institutional Deployment

Implementation will be led by CEIU, CUWE, and INWE, with technical and policy support from CSIEP and CGEI. Each institution will deploy dedicated PPSE units responsible for:

- Project identification and pipeline development.
- Stakeholder engagement and capacity building.
- Contract negotiation and compliance monitoring.
- Data reporting and adaptive management.

These units will coordinate through the PPSE Steering Committee and report into the PCGG Integration Council.

4.5 Phased Rollout

The implementation strategy follows a three-phase rollout:

- **Phase I – Pilot (Q3 2025 – Q2 2026):** Launch of pilot CIPs and SPCs in Sweden and selected COMESA countries. Focus on institutional testing, stakeholder onboarding, and digital infrastructure setup.
- **Phase II – Expansion (Q3 2026 – Q4 2027):** Scaling of successful models to additional municipalities and sectors. Introduction of PPSPs and cross-border investment mechanisms.
- **Phase III – Consolidation (2028 – 2030):** Institutionalization of PPSE structures within national and regional policy frameworks. Integration with legacy projects and Agenda 2074 implementation pathways.



Chapter 5: Geographic and Sectoral Scope

5.1 Geographic Scope

The PPSE pillar is designed to operate across multiple geographic levels, ensuring both local relevance and global scalability. Its initial deployment will focus on regions where enabling conditions—such as cooperative governance structures, public sector reform momentum, and active civil society engagement—are present.

- **Primary Launch Region:**
 - **Sweden:** As the initial rollout country, Sweden will host pilot Cooperative Investment Platforms (CIPs) and Social Procurement Consortia (SPCs) within selected municipalities. These pilots will serve as proof-of-concept for broader European deployment.
- **Secondary Expansion Regions:**
 - **COMESA Member States:** Through existing partnerships under SDEP and SLUC, PPSE will be introduced in selected COMESA countries where cooperative structures and public-private engagement are already underway.
 - **Global South Priority Regions:** Targeted expansion to regions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America will follow, based on readiness assessments and alignment with Agenda 2074.
- **Global Integration:**
 - PPSE will be progressively aligned with international cooperative finance networks, ethical investment platforms, and global procurement reform initiatives, ensuring interoperability and recognition across borders.

5.2 Sectoral Scope

PPSE is structured to operate across a diverse range of sectors, each selected for its potential to generate high social returns and facilitate inclusive economic participation.

- **Public Infrastructure and Services**
 - Housing, transportation, energy, and digital infrastructure projects co-financed through cooperative investment mechanisms.
- **Local Enterprise Development**
 - Support for SMEs, social enterprises, and cooperatives engaged in manufacturing, agriculture, hospitality, and creative industries.
- **Education and Vocational Training**
 - Investment in future-ready education models, including those developed under INWE and World Future Label, with a focus on employability and cooperative entrepreneurship.
- **Health and Social Care**
 - Procurement reform and cooperative service delivery in health, elder care, and community wellness programs.
- **Environmental Sustainability**
 - Green procurement and climate-aligned investment in sectors such as renewable energy, circular economy, and sustainable agriculture, coordinated with CGEI.

- **Digital Transformation**

- Financing and procurement of digital public goods, including platforms for citizen engagement, e-governance, and cooperative data infrastructure.

Chapter 6: Stakeholder Engagement – PPSE

6.1 Overview

The success of the PPSE pillar depends on the active participation and alignment of a diverse range of stakeholders across public, private, and cooperative sectors. This chapter outlines the engagement strategy for ensuring inclusive, transparent, and accountable stakeholder involvement throughout the design, implementation, and evaluation of PPSE activities.

6.2 Stakeholder Categories and Roles

1. Municipalities and Local Governments

- Act as anchor institutions for Cooperative Investment Platforms (CIPs) and Social Procurement Consortia (SPCs).
- Participate in Municipal Investment Boards (MIBs) to co-design and co-finance local development projects.
- Integrate PPSE procurement standards into local governance frameworks.

2. Public Agencies and National Governments

- Provide enabling policy environments and regulatory support for cooperative investment and procurement reform.
- Co-invest in national-scale PPSE initiatives and facilitate cross-border cooperation.
- Align national development plans with Agenda 2074 and the Social Global Goals.

3. Private Sector Actors

- Engage as ethical investors, contractors, and innovation partners within PPSE frameworks.
- Commit to CEIU-certified standards for social equity, labor rights, and environmental responsibility.
- Participate in blended finance mechanisms and long-term public-private-social partnerships (PPSPs).

4. Cooperatives and Social Enterprises

- Serve as both beneficiaries and co-implementers of PPSE investments.
- Represent community interests in MIBs and procurement consortia.
- Receive technical assistance and capacity-building support through CUWE and INWE.

5. Civil Society and Community Organizations

- Ensure accountability, transparency, and community ownership of PPSE initiatives.
- Facilitate participatory planning processes and social audits.

- Advocate for inclusive access to investment and procurement opportunities.

6. Academic and Research Institutions

- Contribute to evidence-based policy design and impact evaluation.
- Support innovation in cooperative finance and social economy models.
- Partner with INWE and CSIEP in curriculum development and policy experimentation.

7. International Development Partners and Donors

- Provide catalytic funding and technical assistance for pilot projects and scaling.
- Align PPSE initiatives with global development frameworks and financing instruments.
- Support knowledge exchange and South-South cooperation.

6.3 Engagement Mechanisms

- **Stakeholder Assemblies:** Regular multi-stakeholder forums at municipal, national, and regional levels to review progress, share lessons, and co-create solutions.
- **Digital Participation Tools:** Flowhub Trio Plus will include stakeholder portals for feedback, reporting, and participatory budgeting.
- **Social Accountability Frameworks:** Community scorecards, public hearings, and grievance redress mechanisms will be embedded in all PPSE projects.
- **Capacity-Building and Co-Design Workshops:** Facilitated by CUWE, CEIU, and INWE to ensure all stakeholders are equipped to engage meaningfully.

6.4 Principles of Engagement

All stakeholder engagement under PPSE will adhere to the following principles:

- **Inclusivity:** Prioritizing the participation of marginalized groups, including women, youth, and informal sector actors.
- **Transparency:** Ensuring open access to information, decision-making processes, and financial flows.
- **Reciprocity:** Recognizing the value of local knowledge and ensuring mutual benefit in all partnerships.
- **Accountability:** Embedding mechanisms for monitoring, feedback, and corrective action at every level.

Chapter 7: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

7.1 Overview

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the PPSE pillar is designed to ensure transparency, accountability, and continuous learning throughout the lifecycle of all investment and procurement activities. It is fully integrated with the PCGG-wide Flowhub Trio Plus platform and aligned with the performance indicators of Agenda 2074 and the Social Global Goals.

7.2 Core Components

1. Real-Time Data Integration

All PPSE projects and transactions will be tracked through Flowhub Trio Plus, which consolidates financial, social, and environmental data from participating institutions, municipalities, and contractors. This enables:

- Real-time monitoring of fund disbursement and contract execution.
- Automated alerts for delays, budget deviations, or compliance breaches.
- Dynamic dashboards for stakeholders at all levels.

2. Social Return on Investment (SROI) Metrics

Each PPSE investment will be evaluated not only on financial performance but also on its social and environmental impact. SROI indicators will include:

- Job creation and income generation.
- Inclusion of marginalized groups (e.g., women, youth, informal workers).
- Environmental sustainability outcomes.
- Community ownership and cooperative participation rates.

3. Multi-Tiered Reporting Structure

- **Project-Level Reports:** Submitted quarterly by implementing entities to Municipal Investment Boards (MIBs).
- **Institutional Reports:** Compiled by CEIU, CUWE, and INWE, and submitted to the PPSE Steering Committee.
- **Strategic Reports:** Annual PPSE Impact Reports submitted to the PCGG Integration Council and made publicly available.

4. Participatory Evaluation Mechanisms

- Community scorecards and citizen feedback tools embedded in Flowhub.
- Public hearings and stakeholder assemblies to validate findings and co-design corrective actions.
- Independent audits and third-party evaluations commissioned periodically.

5. Adaptive Management Protocols

The M&E framework is designed to support real-time learning and course correction. Based on data insights and stakeholder feedback, implementation strategies may be revised through:

- Mid-term reviews.
- Policy recalibration by CSIEP.
- Institutional restructuring if performance thresholds are not met.

7.3 Alignment with Agenda 2074

All M&E activities under PPSE will be benchmarked against Agenda 2074 indicators, ensuring that each investment contributes to long-term systemic transformation. Flowhub Trio Plus will include a dedicated Agenda 2074 alignment matrix to track progress across all relevant dimensions.

Chapter 8: Risks and Mitigation Measures

8.1 Overview

The implementation of the PPSE pillar involves complex financial, institutional, and political dynamics. While its cooperative and inclusive design reduces many systemic vulnerabilities, several risks remain that could affect the effectiveness, scalability, or sustainability of the pillar. This chapter identifies key risks and outlines mitigation strategies to ensure resilience and continuity.

8.2 Identified Risks and Mitigation Strategies

1. Regulatory and Legal Barriers

- *Risk:* Inconsistent or outdated national legislation may hinder the recognition of cooperative investment models or social procurement frameworks.
- *Mitigation:* CSIEP will lead legal harmonization efforts, including the drafting of model legislation and policy briefs for national governments. Pilot projects will be launched in jurisdictions with enabling legal environments to build precedents.

2. Institutional Fragmentation

- *Risk:* Overlapping mandates or lack of coordination among implementing institutions (e.g., CEIU, CUWE, INWE) may lead to inefficiencies or duplication.
- *Mitigation:* The PPSE Steering Committee will enforce coordination protocols, and Flowhub Trio Plus will serve as a shared digital infrastructure to ensure data and process integration.

3. Financial Mismanagement or Misalignment

- *Risk:* Misuse of funds, lack of transparency, or investments that fail to meet social equity criteria.
- *Mitigation:* All financial flows will be tracked through Flowhub Trio Plus with real-time auditing features. The PPSE Investment Charter will include strict eligibility and compliance criteria, and all investments will be subject to SROI evaluation.

4. Stakeholder Resistance or Low Participation

- *Risk:* Public officials, private sector actors, or community members may resist new procurement models or cooperative investment structures.
- *Mitigation:* Early and continuous stakeholder engagement, co-design workshops, and capacity-building programs will be prioritized. Incentives such as preferential procurement scoring and access to pooled investment funds will be offered.

5. Political Instability or Policy Reversal

- *Risk:* Changes in political leadership or policy priorities may disrupt PPSE implementation, particularly in expansion regions.

- *Mitigation:* PPSE structures will be embedded within legally binding municipal and cooperative frameworks to ensure continuity. Regional diversification will reduce dependency on any single political context.

6. Technological and Data Risks

- *Risk:* Cybersecurity threats, data breaches, or technical failures in the Flowhub Trio Plus platform.
- *Mitigation:* Flowhub will be developed with enterprise-grade security protocols, regular penetration testing, and decentralized data backups. User training and digital literacy programs will be implemented to reduce operational risks.

7. Environmental and Social Externalities

- *Risk:* Investments may unintentionally cause environmental degradation or social displacement.
- *Mitigation:* CGEI will conduct environmental impact assessments for all major investments. Community consultations and social safeguards will be mandatory for all procurement and investment activities.

Chapter 9: Timeline and Milestones

9.1 Overview

The implementation of the PPSE pillar will follow a phased timeline that ensures institutional readiness, stakeholder alignment, and financial integrity. The timeline is structured into three core phases—Preparatory, Operational, and Consolidation—each with defined milestones, deliverables, and institutional responsibilities. This roadmap is aligned with the broader PCGG rollout and Agenda 2074 benchmarks.

9.2 Phase I – Preparatory Phase (Q3 2025 – Q2 2026)

- **Milestone 1.1:** Finalization and ratification of the PPSE Investment Charter by CEIU, CUWE, and participating municipalities.
- **Milestone 1.2:** Development of the Social Procurement Framework and pilot testing in selected Swedish municipalities.
- **Milestone 1.3:** Establishment of the first Municipal Investment Boards (MIBs) and onboarding of stakeholders via Flowhub Trio Plus.
- **Milestone 1.4:** Capacity-building programs launched for public procurement officers, cooperative leaders, and private sector actors.

9.3 Phase II – Operational Phase (Q3 2026 – Q4 2027)

- **Milestone 2.1:** Launch of Cooperative Investment Platforms (CIPs) and Social Procurement Consortia (SPCs) in Sweden and selected COMESA countries.
- **Milestone 2.2:** First round of PPSE-aligned investments disbursed and procurement contracts awarded.
- **Milestone 2.3:** Mid-term evaluation conducted using Flowhub Trio Plus, with adjustments to investment criteria and procurement models.
- **Milestone 2.4:** Expansion of PPSE to additional municipalities and sectors, including housing, education, and green infrastructure.

9.4 Phase III – Consolidation Phase (2028 – 2030)

- **Milestone 3.1:** Institutionalization of PPSE structures within national and regional policy frameworks.
- **Milestone 3.2:** Integration of PPSE with legacy programs under EUSL, GSIA, and Agenda 2074.

- **Milestone 3.3:** Establishment of cross-border investment mechanisms and regional procurement alliances.
- **Milestone 3.4:** Publication of the first Global PPSE Impact Report and strategic roadmap for 2030–2040.

9.5 Dependencies and Critical Path

The timeline is contingent upon:

- Timely development and adoption of legal and policy frameworks.
- Operational readiness of Flowhub Trio Plus and digital infrastructure.
- Stakeholder participation and institutional coordination.
- Availability of catalytic funding and blended finance instruments.

Chapter 10: Integration with Other Pillars and Legacy Projects – PPSE

10.1 Overview

The PPSE pillar is structurally and functionally interdependent with the other two strategic pillars of PCGG—Social Equity Policy (SEP) and Local Empowerment Units (LEU)—as well as with legacy programs developed under EUSL, GSIA, and Agenda 2074. This chapter outlines the mechanisms through which PPSE contributes to and benefits from these interconnected frameworks, ensuring systemic coherence and long-term sustainability.

10.2 Integration with SEP

PPSE operationalizes the normative and governance frameworks established under SEP by:

- Translating social equity principles into procurement criteria and investment eligibility standards.
- Ensuring that all financial flows and contractual arrangements are aligned with the values and benchmarks of Agenda 2074.
- Supporting the enforcement of SEP standards through CEIU certification and Flowhub-based compliance monitoring.

Through this integration, SEP provides the ethical and regulatory foundation upon which PPSE structures are built.

10.3 Integration with LEU

PPSE relies on LEU as its primary delivery mechanism at the local level. This includes:

- Channeling cooperative investments through Municipal Investment Boards (MIBs) embedded within LEU structures.
- Coordinating with local governments and community actors to identify investment priorities and procurement needs.
- Leveraging LEU's participatory governance model to ensure community ownership and accountability in PPSE projects.

In return, PPSE provides LEU with the financial tools and institutional frameworks necessary to scale local empowerment initiatives.

10.4 Alignment with Legacy Projects

PPSE is designed to reinforce and expand upon several legacy initiatives, including:

- **SDEP (Social Development Empowerment Program):** PPSE provides the investment and procurement infrastructure to scale SDEP interventions in agriculture, education, and health.
- **SLUC (Social Label Unity Center):** PPSE-certified investments and contracts will be co-located with SLUC hubs to ensure alignment with community engagement and social labeling standards.
- **World Social Label (WOSL) and European Social Label (EUSL):** All PPSE activities will be subject to WOSL/EUSL certification, ensuring compliance with global social economy standards.
- **Agenda 2074:** PPSE is a direct implementation vehicle for the economic dimensions of Agenda 2074, particularly in relation to cooperative ownership, ethical finance, and inclusive market systems.

10.5 Institutional Interfaces

Integration is facilitated through formalized interfaces between PPSE institutions and those responsible for SEP and LEU:

- **Joint Planning Committees:** Established at the municipal and national levels to coordinate investment, policy, and delivery strategies.
- **Shared Data Infrastructure:** Flowhub Trio Plus serves as the common digital backbone for all three pillars, enabling real-time coordination and impact tracking.
- **Cross-Pillar Capacity Building:** Training programs and policy labs will be co-developed by INWE, CUWE, and CSIEP to ensure institutional alignment and mutual reinforcement.

10.6 Conclusion

PPSE is not a standalone mechanism but a structural enabler of the entire PCGG ecosystem. Its integration with SEP and LEU ensures that social equity and local empowerment are not only ideologically embedded but financially and institutionally supported. Its alignment with legacy projects guarantees continuity, scalability, and strategic coherence across all levels of implementation.

Final Word

The Public-Private Social Economy (PPSE) pillar represents a structural reimagining of how capital, procurement, and governance can serve the collective good. It is not merely a financial mechanism—it is a transformative architecture that aligns economic activity with social equity, cooperative ownership, and long-term sustainability.

By embedding cooperative investment models and social procurement frameworks into the core of public and private operations, PPSE ensures that every transaction under the PCGG umbrella contributes to the realization of Agenda 2074. It empowers municipalities, enterprises, and communities to co-create value, not only in financial terms but in social and environmental outcomes.

PPSE's integration with SEP and LEU, and its alignment with legacy programs such as SDEP, SLUC, and the World Social Label, guarantees that its impact is both systemic and enduring. It is a pillar built for resilience—capable of adapting to diverse contexts, scaling across regions, and evolving with the needs of society.



European Social Label

As PCGG enters its global launch phase, PPSE will serve as the economic engine that drives inclusive development, ethical governance, and cooperative prosperity. It is a commitment to a future where public and private interests converge in service of the people.

The work begins now.