

Gsef

DAKAR 2023

The Forum Proceedings

GLOBAL SOCIAL
AND SOLIDARITY
ECONOMY FORUM

1-6 May 2023



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Opening ceremony of the DakarGSEF2023 Global Social and Solidarity Economy Forum on Thursday, 4 May 2023 at the Grand Théâtre National in Dakar, chaired by HEM Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal

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City of Dakar

Ladies and Gentlemen,
I am delighted to be speaking in my capacity as Mayor of Dakar, the first African city to host the Global Social and Solidarity Economy Forum. This is a proud moment, but also one of great responsibility. Dakar GSEF2023 is responsible for making the African continent's voice heard. [...]

"The Dakar Forum will mark a turning point in our economic models and will usher in a new era of positive change. A new era in which people are at the heart of our concerns. A new era in which all the participants in this prestigious Forum – national and local governments, development stakeholders, financial institutions, technical and financial partners, the private and public sectors, civil society, international cooperation and organisations, social enterprise, cooperatives, mutual societies, foundations, and so on – come together and focus on developing human capital to make a greater impact, respond to the urgent needs of communities, particularly young people and women, and create a more equitable and sustainable future. [...]

"This is an opportunity to commend the commitment of the Senegalese government, which has made the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) a top priority. The SSE Framework Law adopted in 2021 and the creation of a dedicated ministry are proof of this. [...]

"With the joint commitment of each and every one of us, we have the power to turn this problem into an extraordinary opportunity. It is our shared responsibility to work to rebuild a family portrait in which all communities can see themselves reflected and which represents social equity and solidarity. [...] We need to rethink how we work together, understand the needs of our partners, express our own needs to them, and ensure that solidarity between countries can have a positive impact on our communities. [...] We also need to encourage SSE businesses to network, join forces and raise their profile along thematic lines, value chains and growth-generating projects in local communities. [...]

"The Global SSE Forum that has brought us together here is a powerful tool for promoting local economic development that is both inclusive and sustainable. More than just an economic model, SSE is a movement that encompasses both social and political elements with the aim of empowering local communities and advancing social justice. [...] Together, we have the power to make a difference and create a better future for all. [...]

"I am convinced that the discussions and debates at this Forum will provide a wealth of lessons to be learned and experiences to be shared. I hope and am confident that we can work together to promote this alternative economy, which is aligned with the aspirations of our communities and which is a response to the challenges of today's world. [...] Dakar GSEF2023 must be more than a forum for innovative ideas; it must be a forum for action with concrete recommendations. I am committed to this."



Mr Barthélémy Dias

Mr Barthélémy Dias, Mayor of the City of Dakar, GSEF member city and host city of the DakarGSEF2023 Global SSE Forum

Excerpts from the opening and closing speeches on 4 and 6 May 2023 at the Grand Théâtre National in Dakar on the occasion of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum

RACTES

Network of Actors and Local Authorities for the SSE in Senegal

|| **T**he city of Dakar – the gateway to Africa and its Land’s End or Finistère, a melting pot of civilisations and the capital of the informal economy – hosted GSEF’s Global Social and Solidarity Economy Forum for the first time on African soil.

At a time when the Social and Solidarity Economy is gaining recognition not only from the United Nations and leading international bodies, but also from individual countries and local communities, this Forum was both a celebration of the values espoused by this economy, and a forum for taking strategic and political action to invent a new world.

This Forum was organised at a time when our countries are being unsettled by young people’s growing demand for a more inclusive, equitable, solidarity-based and people-centred development model. This demand has now found an outlet in the form of protests, some of them violent, which call for a cultural, economic and political overhaul. The Social and Solidarity Economy can and must be a relevant response, both in the North and the South, in Senegal, in Africa and throughout the world.

Africa, the birthplace of the Social and Solidarity Economy, has laid the foundations for a new social and economic model centred on people, in which each stakeholder category (governments, local authorities, international organisations, the academic and research world, the private sector, civil society organisations, young people and women, etc.) has a decisive role to play, commensurate with their responsibilities.

The so-called “informal” or “popular” economy is a fertile seedbed and an opportunity for our African countries to build collective economies that reflect the resilience of societies to external shocks. In many respects, its development can be viewed as a response to the challenges of population growth and employment, rather than simply an act of capital accumulation.

The Forum’s conclusions highlighted the innovations made by sectors and operators who have emerged on the fringes of the dominant system. They promote a development approach that comes from within societies, contribute to sustainable development, promote the network of associations, and create a more level playing field thanks to alternative systems and factors that help to foster social stability, diversify the economic structure and redistribute income.

The success of this Forum was only made possible by the support and backing of the President of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Mr Macky Sall, the Minister for Microfinance and SSE, Ms Victorine A. Ndeye, and the Mayor of Dakar, Mr Barthélémy Dias, who together, in a display of republican spirit, rose to the challenge. I would also like to thank the Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund of the City of Dakar, the Network of Actors and Local Authorities for the SSE and the Platform of Non-State Actors.

I would like to praise the unfaltering commitment of the Organising Committee and the members of the Scientific Committee, who worked so hard to make this wonderful human adventure a reality.

Mr Malick Diop, Coordinator of the Network of Actors and Local Authorities for the SSE in Senegal (RACTES),
General Coordinator of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum



Mr Malick Diop



GSEF

Global Forum for Social and Solidarity Economy

"This sixth edition [of the GSEF Global Social and Solidarity Economy Forum] is being held under the banner of change [...]. Change in that it is being held for the first time in a country on the African continent, and in that it is being chaired for the first time not by Seoul, but by the city of Bordeaux, with the Regional Chamber of Social and Solidarity Economy of New Aquitaine (CRESS) as co-chair. Just as importantly, the Forum is an opportunity to celebrate ten years since GSEF was founded."

"[...] The discussions that have been going on since the start of this Forum [have given rise to] many rich debates, committed to an objective shared by everyone here: to build our world. And I do mean building OUR world, because this world belongs to US. We cannot let a few decide the future for us all. We need a world that is fairer, more inclusive, more egalitarian and more environmentally friendly. We need a new world. [...] Building this new world will require a profound transformation of our economic model which, as the Forum's declaration reminds us, produces winners, but also losers. [...]"

"This Forum, the first of its kind on the African continent, has reminded us of the priorities we must set ourselves. What I have learned from this Forum is that we need a world that belongs first of all to young people [...], that we must have confidence in the younger generations, that we must restore their power to act. We need to make room for them in our communities, to give them the resources they need to innovate, to experiment and, most importantly, to challenge us. We need to show young people that we, the older generation, understand the messages they have sent us. We understand that we need to take action to make a bright future possible. [...]"

"I am also reminded that this world must also belong to women. All too often discriminated against, they are prevented from exercising their freedom. They are among the first victims of an economic system that creates insecurity and exclusion. Our collective responsibility is to put an end to this fundamental injustice. Women already make a considerable contribution to our economies, in businesses, on farms, as entrepreneurs, but also through their unpaid domestic work. Women have the potential to be a powerful collective force in transforming our world, but only if we all fight to remove the barriers that stand in their way and make it difficult to empower them. We must fight to achieve true equality of conditions. Equality in law, equality in fact, equality in the right to dream of a better life."

"Lastly, this world must belong to the workers. To the workers of yesterday, today and tomorrow. To those who, in the informal economies, are trying to develop sustainable economic activities but are living in extreme poverty. To those who are victims of the platform economy and are experiencing immense job insecurity. To those who work hard every day but seldom see the fruits of their labour. To build an inclusive and supportive world, we need a fair and equitable distribution of wealth. We also need to rethink the very core of our system for producing wealth. We can no longer simply continue to destroy natural resources, which are becoming ever scarcer. And no, new technologies will not save us. We need to build an economic model that is more restrained, more frugal and more respectful of all living things, particularly in those countries that have benefited so much from our planet's wealth over the decades."

"There are not many solutions to all this. We are the solution. We have strength in numbers, and it is only together that we will succeed in reversing the trend. This is when the social and solidarity economy comes into its own."



Mr Pierre Hurmic

Mr Pierre Hurmic, Mayor of Bordeaux, Co-Chair of the GSEF
*Excerpts from the opening speech of the GSEF General Assembly, Dakar, 5 May 2023,
and the closing speech of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum, Dakar, 6 May 2023*

Senegal's Minister for Microfinance and SSE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted to have taken part in the sixth Global Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) Forum, which Senegal and its capital Dakar had the privilege of hosting this year [...]. This was an opportunity to discuss the challenges facing the SSE, and for you to reflect together on innovative solutions to strengthen its role in the economic and social development of our countries. Together, we also celebrated the enriching diversity of our communities' practices and gained from each other's experiences, but more importantly, we were able to share our views and engage in discussions that reflected the passion of those of you involved in the SSE. These discussions were rich and fruitful, and strengthened our conviction that the SSE is a viable and sustainable response to the economic and social challenges facing our societies. [...]

"It is essential to give more importance to the SSE when defining and implementing public policies, and to be more flexible and inclusive, particularly with regard to two sections of society: women and young people. [...]"

To young people, I say 'we understand', because your requests are legitimate and your demands will be met. For women, access to financing remains a priority, but we need to capitalise on and document tried and tested models of social and solidarity-based practices.

"I am now convinced that this form of entrepreneurship is essential to our societies and our populations, with the clear vision that it is key to the necessary transition from the informal economy to collective and sustainable economies for our communities. The SSE sector is a source of growth, a creator of decent employment and a generator of social inclusion. [...]"

"The economic challenges are complex, widespread and numerous. Not forgetting the climate impasse and digital issues. Faced with these challenges, we need to coordinate our responses so we can work together to find solutions for a fairer, more prosperous and more sustainable world. [...] Consequently, the work of defining a legal framework, identifying obstacles and highlighting the merits of a resilient and sustainable economy must be promoted in our countries that are sensitive to exogenous shocks.

The Dakar Forum has helped to shine a light on the practices and visions that will pave the way for a more inclusive and fairer world, through sustainable and virtuous economic development. It has also provided an opportunity to compare our models, our visions and our strategies to inspire each other and build shared well-being. [...] I can assure you that many of your recommendations will feed into public policy. We can humbly say: 'We have all succeeded together!' I am convinced that the ties we have forged will continue to grow stronger, and that we will continue to work together. [...]"

"I would like to close by mentioning three points from the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 April 2023:

1. The SSE is anchored in local communities and fosters endogeneity, community building, social cohesion, diversity and solidarity with vulnerable groups;
2. The SSE helps 'to alleviate poverty and catalyse social transformation';
3. The Resolution considers the SSE as an economy that is 'consistent with care for people and planet' and encourages the development of 'legal frameworks [...] for the [SSE], making visible [...] [its] contribution in the compilation of national statistics and providing fiscal and public procurement incentives, [and] acknowledging [its inclusion] in education curricula'. [...]"

Ms Victorine A. Ndeye, Senegal's Minister for Microfinance and SSE, co-organiser of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum
*Excerpts from the opening and closing speeches on 4 and 6 May 2023
at the Grand Théâtre National in Dakar on the occasion of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum*



Ms Victorine A Ndeye

General introduction to the Forum

" The GSEF celebrates its 10th anniversary in 2023. Created in 2013 in Seoul, South Korea, the international network counts today 87 members in 37 countries on every continent.

The City of Bordeaux and the Regional Chamber for the Social and Solidarity Economy of Nouvelle-Aquitaine, co-chair the GSEF organization from October 2021. This co-presidency embodies the variety of our members (local governments, networks of municipalities, networks of SSE actors, NGOs, universities...) and reflects the vision founded on the necessary dialogue in the co-construction of public policies promoting the growth of the SSE, and the territorial cooperation essential to meeting the fundamental needs of communities, at the heart of economic development, inclusive and respectful of the environment.



Ms Aude SALDANA

As stated in its founding Charter, the GSEF invites its member-cities to apply for hosting the Forum every two years. The members of the Steering Committee and of the Advisory Committee, as well as all the community of GSEF members, join the General Secretariat in thanking the City of Dakar, RACTES and the Senegalese Ministry of Microfinance and SSE, as well as the Senegalese Youth Consortium, for the success of this sixth GSEF Global SSE Forum. After the relocation of the organisation's headquarters to Bordeaux and 10 years after its creation, the success of the Dakar GSEF2023 forum is a powerful symbol for our organisation.

The Forum was designed around two main objectives:

- A first political objective: the Forum brought together ministers, mayors, elected representatives and leaders from all over the world, international experts and development agencies who are committed to promoting this economy centered on people and respect for the environment, an indispensable tool for achieving the 17 sustainable development objectives.
- The second objective focused on exchanges of experience and expertise from all continents. They highlighted successful innovations implemented by local governments and all those involved in the SSE, focusing on seven main themes and issues.

The GSEF2023 Global Forum was a crossroads for human encounters, for people who are convinced of the need to share their experience and to promote the practices being tried out in their territories. The value and the results of the forum lie in this creation of links and new collaborations between people from all continents. The directory of speakers included in the Forum Proceedings will enable you to continue your discussions.

The 6,000 participants at the Dakar GSEF2023 Forum demonstrated the strength of the solutions put forward by the global SSE ecosystem, from academics to international institutions, from agricultural co-operatives to women's groups, from mutual societies to social enterprises, from elected representatives to young people... These actors in social and environmental transitions pooled their testimonies and energies.

Together, the organisers have overcome the challenge of organising a 6-day event. The Forum was structured around four major events:

1. The SSE Caravans: thanks to the involvement of the focal points in each of the 10 concerned-countries, this was an opportunity for young people from West Africa to "give and receive" responses to the inclusion of young people from here and elsewhere in a format of discovery and exchange around social and solidarity-based entrepreneurship;
2. The two-day Youth & SSE Pre-Forum, recognising the participation of young people in this inclusive economy, which is both meaningful and a creator of decent jobs and new opportunities for them in every part of the world. Thanks to the leadership of the Consortium Jeunesse Sénégal, the unprecedented participation of young people at the forum demonstrated the driving role of young people in sustainable development. In the Call of the Youth, the young actors asked elected representatives from all over the world to have faith in them, to include them in consultation spaces for the development of public SSE policies and to provide them with needed assistance in the creation of decent jobs.

3. The Women's Day for SSE was dedicated to the vital role of women within SSE structures and companies; 6 champions and 18 young women leaders took the floor to talk about their commitments.
4. The three-day main Forum of political discussions and thematic exchanges organised around the main theme, broken down into 7 sub-themes, all of which can be found in the Forum Proceedings. The call for proposals attracted more than 250 submissions. The Scientific Committee steered the selection of innovations, which were organised around 90 workshops and self-organised sessions. The quality of the presentations was outstanding.

An ambitious central theme was chosen as the guiding thread: "How can the SSE support the transition from the informal economies to collective and sustainable economies for our territories?"

A total of 8 plenary sessions were organised, including 3 political plenary sessions at the start of each day at the Grand Théâtre National.

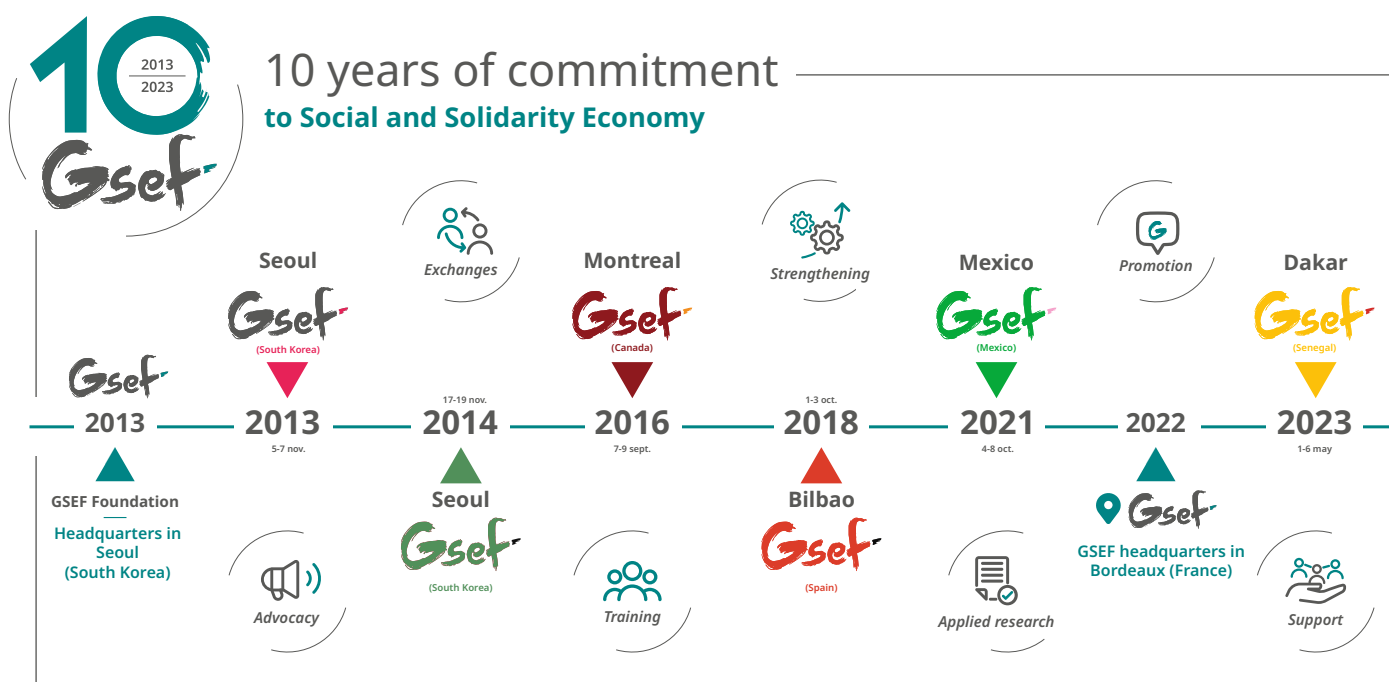
- The panel of ministers, led by Madame the Minister for Microfinance and SSE of Senegal and Madame the Minister for Solidarity of Ivory Coast, called on their governments to continue their commitment to the building of public policies and to promote the United Nations resolution in other countries.
- The numerous mayors and representatives of municipalities gathered around two round tables were able to present their proposals for the development of the SSE in their territories.
- The International Institutions came back to the major policy recommendations adopted in 2022 and 2023 that have made this SSE Momentum possible.

The GSEF, as an observer of the United Nations SSE Task Force, has contributed alongside the major SSE networks to the international recognition of the role of SSE in achieving the 17 sustainable development goals. After the European Union, the OECD and the ILO, the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 April 2023 gives SSE a universal definition based on fundamental principles and values.

The GSEF will be pursuing its advocacy efforts vis-à-vis States and Local Governments to promote ambitious public policies and will continue to support the development of ecosystems favourable to the SSE throughout the world. We have a collective responsibility to maintain the dynamics of the Dakar Forum: demonstrate that SSE is a tool for democracy in the development of territories, at the heart of the responses to social needs for protection and the fight against exclusion and poverty, and that it can generate sustainable capacities for cooperation and the planning of transitions for citizens, rooted in territories and supported by civil society.

Enjoy your read!

Ms Aude Saldana, GSEF Secretary General – Global Forum for Social and Solidarity Economy



attendance figures

overall attendance

6,000 
attendees over the 6 days of the Forum

2,000 at the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum
2,000 at the Women's Day for SSE
3,000 at the Main Forum

institutional attendance

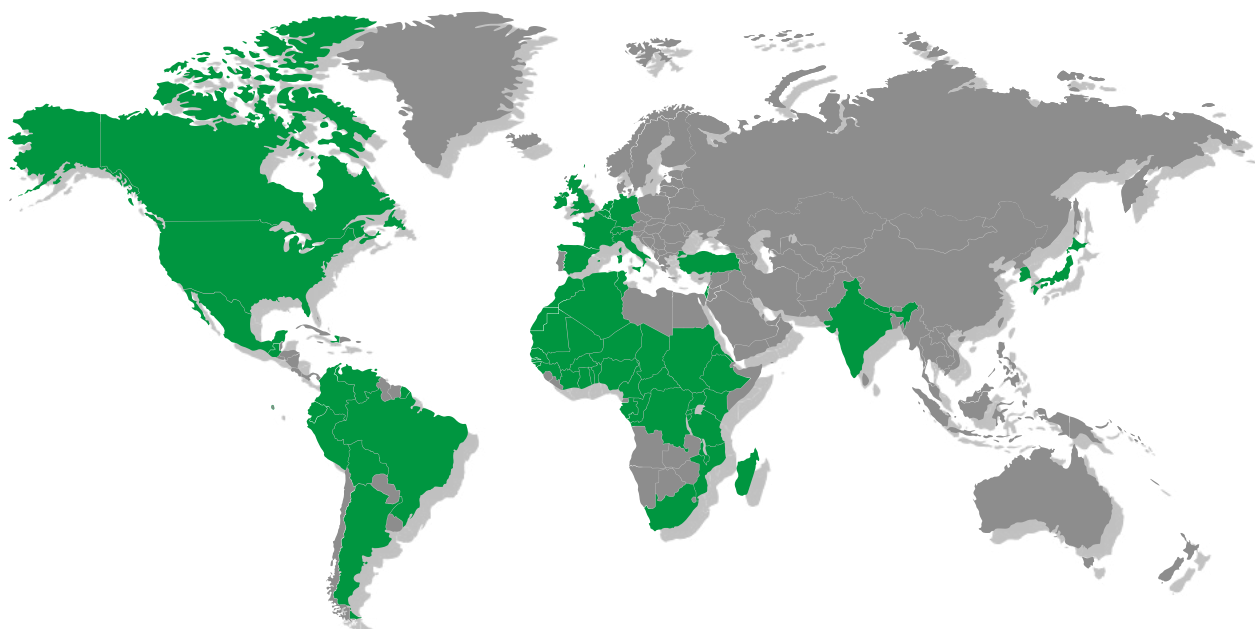
230 local and central governments

represented by 660 attendees

where attendees came from

The attendees came from 260 towns and cities

in 60 countries across 5 continents



Most represented African countries: Senegal, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Gabon, Republic of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Benin

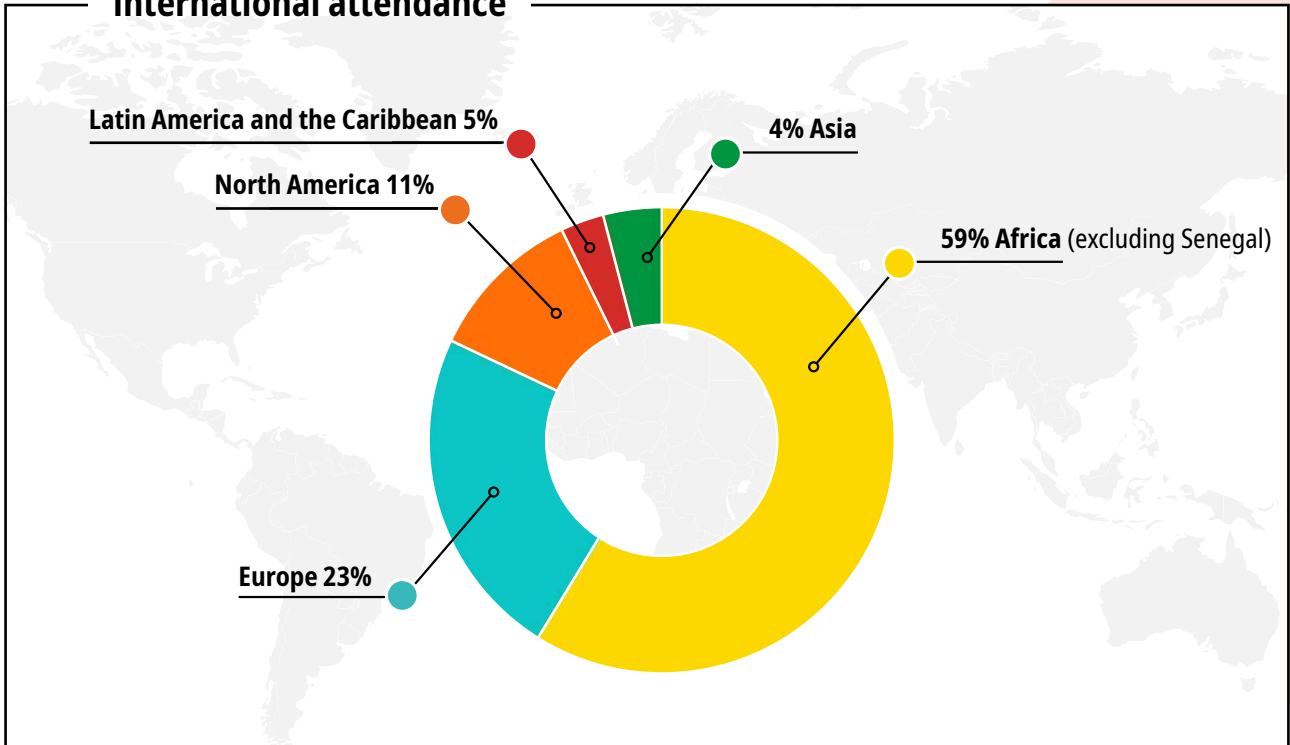
Most represented countries outside Africa: France, Canada, Spain, South Korea, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Mexico, Colombia, Nepal

senegalese attendance



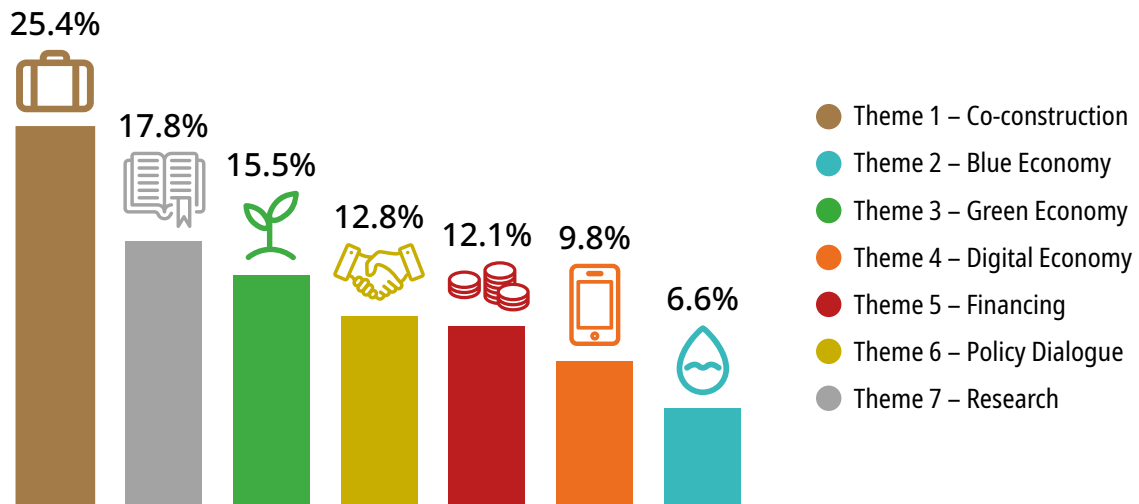
53% of attendees came from Senegal

international attendance



themes

Attendees indicated that they were interested in the following themes:



The Dakar GSEF2023 Declaration

Introduction

As co-chair of the GSEF, I wanted to remind everybody of a number of key points for the network we represent. On 5 October 2021, the GSEF General Assembly selected Bordeaux (France) as the site for its Chair and the headquarters of its permanent secretariat, previously based in Seoul (South Korea) since the organisation was founded in 2013. In 2022, GSEF's governance structure and team were put in place, and there were already a number of challenges to be addressed. We are proud to be working with you to make the Dakar event a reality.



Mr Stéphane Montuzet

"[...] The subjects we have been able to discuss clearly show that, wherever we are in the world, the SSE is creating, innovating and experimenting to provide answers to the major societal challenges we face. One of the lessons learned from this forum is that the challenges facing the SSE are perfectly aligned with the operational challenges of the major transitions and the SDGs. [...] We must continue to create the conditions that will allow all citizens to take responsibility for the development of their local area and their economy, to find solutions that are fairer, both socially and environmentally. [...]"

"I would like to remind everyone that the SSE is a twofold proposition: political and technical.

- Firstly, it is a political proposal, because it involves and is part of an ongoing process of reflection on social issues and a political vision of social, economic and environmental justice. This political vision is based on our convictions, serving the general interest and upholding humanist values;
- Then there is our technical proposal, because every day we innovate, experiment and implement practical projects and solutions.

In both these respects, the sixth Forum was an undeniable demonstration of what the SSE is all about. [...] The following declaration] also conveys the determination and assertion that we need to reclaim the issue of the economy, to remember that the economy is not just the preserve of the major corporate conglomerates and the market economy, but that the economy is first and foremost a political issue. Karl Polanyi told us a long time ago that we need to reintegrate the economy into social relations and democratic regulations. This is what the SSE is all about, and this is also what the Dakar Forum told us. [...]"

"I encourage us to develop, strengthen or devise new organisations to provide the expertise and support that our local and regional ecosystems will need to grow, acquire the tools they need and strengthen their commitment to transformation. The future must call for alliances between SSE participants, between SSE networks, with local governments, with national governments and, more generally, between civil society and international organisations. This requires us to come up with new tools, new alliances and new areas of cooperation, so that we can meet the challenges posed by the UN resolution. I want us to realise that there is a before and an after to the UN resolution, that we need to revisit and consolidate our international ecosystem, work on our complementary strengths and synergies. [...]"

"If we are to take advantage of the opportunities the UN resolution offers, we will need to achieve a fourfold change of scale:

- Accelerate the involvement of as many local governments as possible in the deployment of the SSE;
- Accelerate citizen participation, a prerequisite for successful transitions;
- Achieve the necessary financial means, commensurate with the challenges, to become a force to be reckoned with on key issues such as food and energy. We need to initiate a turning point, a paradigm shift, so that the SSE becomes tomorrow's norm;

- Lastly, a change of scale through the dissemination and transfer of local innovations to local ecosystems, all the while bearing in mind that diversity, proximity and cooperation must guide our actions. [...]

“In closing, I would like to quote Karl Polanyi once again. He explained to us at the beginning of the last century that the market is obsolete. The economy of tomorrow, the most modern economy, is the social and solidarity economy, because it is the economy of sharing: sharing ownership, sharing governance, sharing wealth; it is the economy that provides answers to the major challenges. [...]

Mr Stéphane Montuzet, Chairman of the Regional Chamber of the SSE of Nouvelle-Aquitaine (France), Co-President of the GSEF
Extracts from the closing speech of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum on 6 May 2023 at the Grand Théâtre National in Dakar



From left to right: Laurence Kwark, Mourade Dièye Guèye, Denise Fatoumata Ndour, Aude Saldana, Marguerite Mendell, Berenice Alcalde, Fabrice Balou, Malick Diop, Stéphane Pfeiffer



Collegial reading of the Dakar GSEF2023 Declaration. From left to right: Fabrice Balou, Laurence Kwark, Mourade Dièye Guèye

the Dakar GSEF2023 Declaration

The Dakar GSEF2023 Declaration [DOWNLOAD](#)

We, the more than 5000 individuals present at GSEF2023 in Dakar, from more than 250 cities and 70 countries affirm that throughout the world, everyone has the right to decent work and sufficient income to live in dignity. A liveable world requires emancipation from precarity and the destructive impact of the dominant economic model on the planet.

We also affirm that today, the social and solidarity economy (SSE) is the socio-economic model best able to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Hosting GSEF 2023 in Dakar, Senegal, the first Forum in Africa, is an exceptional event for the internationalization of the SSE on this continent. The social and solidarity economy is indeed present throughout the world, demonstrating its capacity to positively transform our societies and our territories.

Each new GSEF Forum reminds us that the power of the SSE lies both in its great unity and its great diversity. The diversity of the SSE increases its capacity for innovation and experimentation, while respecting local cultures and identities while working towards greater democracy and social and environmental justice.

The GSEF2023 Forum in Dakar comes at a special time for several reasons.

First, because we are gradually emerging from the pandemic which has had dramatic humanitarian, health, economic and social consequences. The GSEF Declaration Mexico 2021 reminds us that SSE organizations were able to demonstrate their capacity for resilience during these hard times.

Second, because of the inequality generated by the dominant model. There are winners, but above all there are losers. Young people, women, people in informal, popular and platform economies are especially affected. The economic model proposed by the social and solidarity economy based on cooperation and not competition, the primacy of people and nature over profit, is a powerful means to reverse this trend.

Our world today is characterized by increasing inequality and poverty, wars, discrimination and a succession of alarming IPCC reports. As already stated by GSEF Mexico in 2021, we need « a paradigm shift giving priority to people and the planet ».

Finally in one of its resolutions, the 2016 Montreal Declaration invited public authorities, and in particular, international organizations, to recognize the key role played by the SSE. The series of recent recommendations by international organizations, including the ILO, the OECD and the UN on April 18, have successfully advanced the institutional recognition of the social and solidarity economy. Continental organizations and States have also adopted enabling legislation, support and development strategies for the SSE. The social and solidarity economy is increasingly part of the political and economic landscape in all countries throughout the world.

However, these resolutions must not constitute mere texts ; they must lead to concrete actions. Therefore, given that Dakar 2023 is the first major international post-UN SSE Forum, it has made it possible to embody the resolution and to build a roadmap together. It will allow us to develop transformative territorial policies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals set by the UN.

By focusing on the specific conditions of young people and women, who experience even greater precariousness than the rest of the population and whose empowerment is a priority issue, as well as on improving the working and living conditions of workers in the informal economy, this Forum is also an opportunity to remind local and national governments of their responsibilities. These focuses have demonstrated the need to promote the transition from informal economies to collective and sustainable economies to enable access to social protection for workers living in economic insecurity. This also requires facilitating access to markets, sharing services, expertise, knowledge and resources.

Finally, we affirm that it is urgent to reconsider how wealth is created and work towards a more equitable redistribution.

Dakar GSEF2023 has been the occasion for numerous exchanges, reflections and proposals paving the way for an ecological, social and economic transformation.

...

Call to action :

1. Have confidence in new generations by allowing them to exercise their power to act ;
2. Fight against all forms of discrimination that calls into question the autonomy of individuals and their ability to develop socio-economic initiative ;
3. Enable the social economy's processes of co-construction in territories by local population ;
4. Strengthen the collective economy as a privileged means of improving the conditions of those living in precarious and informal situations ;
5. Protect natural resources and biodiversity by promoting the commons and the circular economy to fight climate change ;
6. Institutionalize spaces of co-construction of inter-sectoral policies at all levels of government ;
7. Create alignment between local and national levels of government to assure the sustainable development of the social and solidarity economy ;
8. Create representation of youth within GSEF to follow up on proposals from the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum, especially the development of financial tools to enable initiatives by youth ;
9. Integrate the themes of youth and women throughout future GSEF Forums ;
10. Initiate a campaign of awareness and promotion to better inform public authorities, the population at large, all economic actors and civil society of the SSE and its principles ;
11. Put in place tools to accompany local and national governments wishing to support the development of SSE in their territories ;
12. Work on the systemization of SSE indicators and their integration into national systems of statistics and accounting ;
13. Encourage the creation and development of SSE teaching programs at all levels of education and training ;
14. Strengthen research-action on SSE and partnership between the research community and SSE ;
15. Put in place an integrated of local technical and financial support adapted to the needs of collective enterprises, in particular for projects by young people and women ;
16. Create platforms to disseminate, share and promote initiatives, experience and knowledge to strengthen the capacity of SSE actors and public authorities to act ;
17. Hold an SSE-UN summit on a regular basis to take stock of the impact of the SSE Resolution adopted by the UN and the actions to be taken.

Declaration delivered at the closing ceremony of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum at the Grand Théâtre National in Dakar on May 6, 2023 by :

Mr Mourade DIÈYE GUÈYE, *Secretary General of the City of Dakar, Senegal*
Ms Laurence KWARK, *Former General Secretary of GSEF, South Korea*
Ms Marguerite MENDELL, *Director of the Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, and Professor at Concordia University, Canada*
Ms Denise Fatoumata NDOUR, *President of INAISE - International Association of Investors in the Social Economy*
Mr Stéphane PFEIFFER, *Deputy Mayor of Bordeaux in charge of resilient urban planning, public housing and SSE, France*
Mr Fabrice BALOU, *President of POJeT - Platform of Youth Organizations of Toulepleu, Côte d'Ivoire*
Ms Aude SALDANA, *GSEF General Secretary*
Ms Berenice ALCALDE, *Program Coordinator, INAES - National Institute of Social Economy, Mexico*

Recommendations of the Scientific Committee

The Scientific Committee of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum, made up of local and international experts in the Social and Solidarity Economy, issued the following recommendations at the close of the event.

General recommendations

- Strengthen the SSE ecosystem by creating a federating mechanism for the various components of the SSE;
- Strengthen the way SSE players are structured into local, national, continental and international networks so they can pool their resources and increase their ability to engage in dialogue, negotiation and advocacy;
- Encourage meetings at regional, national and continental levels to discuss and share SSE experiences and develop a communication platform to promote the SSE;
- Implement cross-cutting public policies focused on public management methods that give full recognition to the public value of the State, in which the various components of the social and solidarity economy ecosystems can fully express themselves and be adequately supported by national and local public authorities;
- Establish an academy providing SSE training recognised by national education systems;
- Support methods of research-action, liaison, transfer and monitoring at different scales;
- Set up a social finance system to support SSE projects, taking into account the different scales required, from nano credit to large-scale credit, with a focus on patient capital.

Specific recommendations in terms of levers for action

1. Recognise and strengthen the so-called “informal” economies, with their standards, principles and operating methods, by rewriting the narrative about them and linking them to national and regional public policies.
2. Recognise and strengthen the various processes at work in the SSE, at intercontinental, continental, national and regional levels, while respecting historical developments and cultural and regional diversity.
3. Recognise SSE as a lever for revitalising viable local economies and a foundation for strengthening national economies, and promote it effectively among citizens and institutions.
4. Promote alliances between SSE participants, local authorities and the public sector in order to encourage projects with strong spin-offs for sustainable communities.
5. Encourage local and regional authorities to create a region-wide ecosystem that supports the SSE and to involve SSE participants more closely in regional governance and development processes.
6. Forge alliances between national and local governments, the private sector and SSE participants to encourage the development of SSE initiatives.
7. Promote “informal” practices in the region, no longer as a survival economy but as a source of long-term local economic development and collective and regional enrichment.
8. Create a suitable financing and support platform for the social and solidarity economy and digitalise the SSE market to make it easier to sell local products.
9. Encourage financial institutions to set up support funds geared towards the start-up and consolidation of SSE enterprises.
10. Strengthen national public policies to regulate and protect common goods and natural resources.
11. Promote the sustainable management of water, soil, biodiversity and waste through the introduction of locally-based agroecological production systems.
12. Capitalise on and strengthen experiments in the ecological and energy transition at the local level.

13. Remove vital sectors such as agri-food from the market logic of the World Trade Organization, and build national and supranational coalitions to secure an international convention on sustainable food and food sovereignty.
14. Promote and strengthen extensive social protection systems for participants in the SSE.
15. Reduce the digital divide by setting up local SSE digital platforms and making digital technology the backbone of the SSE through training and the adoption of open source software.
16. Work to systematise SSE indicators and integrate them into national statistics and accounting systems.
17. Strengthen and support spaces for exchange, pooling and incubation for young people and women.
18. Promote socio-ecological entrepreneurship among young people and women.
19. Strengthen collaboration between research-action and SSE initiatives, and give greater recognition to research partnerships in universities.

Key points to bear in mind

- Adopt a decolonial paradigm for social and ecological transition, based on ethics and aesthetics that respect different forms of justice and promote environmental value.
- Avoid reproducing epistemic injustices and North-South inequalities by placing greater value on the practices of informal or popular economies trialled in non-Western countries, and considering them as a source of collective enrichment.
- Beware of collusion, covert companies, poor governance and conflicts of interest.



Prof. Sambou Ndiaye, Chair of the Scientific Committee of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum

Special events



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Youth and SSE pre-forum

Collective and sustainable entrepreneurship for the territories:
inclusion responses for the youth from here and elsewhere

Place du Souvenir Africain

1–2 May 2023



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The two days of the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum were organised by the Senegal Youth Consortium and its partners, who were specially chosen for the occasion. Visit the dedicated website:



**YOUTH & SSE
PRE-FORUM WEBSITE**



From left to right: Garam Lee, Aboubakrine Ag Aklini, Fabrice Balou

youth and SSE

Editorial by the co-organisers

Today's constantly changing world is increasingly turning towards a Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE). At the heart of this transition, young people are emerging not only as the future but also as the main drivers of innovation in this sector. The Youth & SSE Pre-Forum (Pré-Forum Jeun'ESS) is part of this trend. Three major objectives guided this initiative.

Firstly, the Pre-Forum aimed to highlight and promote youth-led initiatives in the SSE sector. How did we go about this? Through the temporary installation of the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) Village, a haven showcasing young people's innovative solutions and projects. This village was much more than a space for sharing: it reflected the ambitions, dreams and determination of our young people.

Secondly, the main aim of the event was to be inclusive. Young people were not simply invited to attend, they were the privileged guests. We are committed to listening to what they have to say, to their ideas and to their solutions. They are today's leaders, the agents of change that the world is waiting for.

Lastly, this meeting was very much action-oriented. Its aim was to work with all the attendees to come up with meaningful actions and recommendations. The ultimate goal was to influence and change our national legislation so that the SSE – the cornerstone of a fairer and more sustainable future – can reach its full potential and be effective.



Mr Mamba Souaré

In short, the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum was more than just an event: it was a celebration of innovation, a recognition of the potential of our young people, and a determined march towards a more inclusive and supportive future.

The event provided an opportunity to explore future avenues for continuing this work of recognising the role of young people in the Social and Solidarity Economy, whether as its advocates, as business creators or as network builders. The Pre-Forum was a turning point in the way we need to approach these issues in the future.

In conclusion, the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum succeeded in achieving its three objectives. It promoted SSE initiatives led by young people, it included and gave a voice to young people, and it co-wrote an appeal advocating the development of public policies in favour of the SSE. This demonstrates the potential of young people as drivers of social and economic change, and underlines how important it is to include their voice in debates and decisions about the future of the SSE.

The challenge now is to ensure that the discussions and ideas shared during the forum are translated into concrete actions, in line with the resulting Call of the Youth, to support the continued development of the SSE.



Mr Sobel Aziz Ngom

Mr Sobel Aziz Ngom, Executive Director of Senegal Youth Consortium
Mr Mamba Souaré, Co-founder of Makesense Africa, Secretary General of Senegal Youth Consortium

figures

volunteers



100

volunteers trained by **Change Factory** over 2 days, divided into 4 teams: communication, logistics, hosting and reporting

SDG Village

56 exhibitors from 12 countries

presented the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the UN's Agenda 2030 in the **SDG Village**, run by **Jeunesse Engagée pour le Développement** (Youth Committed to Development)

sessions & speakers

35 speakers on stage from 9 countries

took part in 4 round tables in 3 different formats in partnership with **Ashoka**

5 self-organised sessions run by 5 different facilitators

capitalisation & advocacy

1 study on the Social and Solidarity Economy, carried out by consulting firm **IP3 Conseil** and coordinated by **Makesense Africa**

1 Call of the Youth, with 11 recommendations co-written by the members and network of partners of the **Senegal Youth Consortium** and read out to the authorities

SDG Village

The SDG Village, run by the NGO *Jeunesse Engagée pour le Développement (JED)*, was presented not only as a space to raise awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but also and more importantly as a platform for showcasing youth initiatives in the field of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE). The Village had 17 stands, one for each of the 17 SDGs.

On each stand, four solution providers promoted their initiatives: two Senegalese solution providers, one African solution provider (from outside Senegal) and one international solution provider (from outside Africa). The SDG Village featured a total of 56 solution providers, who explained to attendees how their solutions address the SDG relating to their stand. This aspect was at the heart of JED's vision for the village.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The SDG Village, Place du Souvenir Africain, Dakar

programme

On-stage sessions

The on-stage schedule was coordinated by **Ashoka**. It showcased young people from various countries around the world, demonstrating that young people are leading inspiring projects in the social and solidarity economy. The Youth & Youth & SSE Pre-Forum focused on four themes:



Session 1

Digital Economy: an emancipatory force for young people



Session 2

Financing: How can we support and encourage youth initiatives?



Session 3

What role should youth networks and platforms play in the regions?



Session 4

Green and Blue Economy: a local and sustainable opportunity for young people

Each session was divided into three parts:



Denise Fatoumata Ndour, Valérie Aubier

Keynote speaker

A spirited 10-minute speech by a single person on stage to introduce the theme.

Expert interview

An expert on the theme, aged over 35, shares their vision to young people for 30 minutes.

Round table discussion

A one-hour discussion featuring a journalist and 3 to 5 speakers.

youth & SSE on the air

The round table discussions from sessions 2 and 3 were recorded as radio programmes and broadcast on **RFI**:

“8 billion neighbours” by Emmanuelle Bastide [↗](#)

Speakers:

- Mihoub Mezouaghi, *AFD Director for Senegal, Gambia, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau*
- Mame Aby Seye, *Executive Director for DER/JF Entrepreneurship, Senegal*
- Pape Samb, *Executive Director of Ashoka Africa*
- Emily Miki, *President of the Denis Miki Foundation and Efeti Ventures, Cameroon*
- Laurent Levesque, *Managing Director of UTILE – Student Housing Development Task Force, Canada*

“So, what do you think?” by Diara Ndiaye [↗](#)

Speakers:

- Yacine Dia Ndiaye, *Founder of the Maféminité platform*
- Moussa Camara, *Founder of Les Déterminés*
- Fabrice Balou, *President of ABEWE, Côte d'Ivoire*
- Abdou Khadre Sanoko, *Sociologist*
- Salif Kanoute, *President of Declic Sud*

youth and SSE

Self-organised sessions

The Youth & SSE Pre-Forum hosted five self-organised sessions. These sessions, planned and organised entirely by their facilitators, provided a valuable platform for sharing knowledge and exchanging ideas. They highlighted the importance of international collaboration in tackling the challenges facing the Social and Solidarity Economy worldwide.

- **Innovative approaches to strengthening safety nets**
organised by the Seoul Youth Hub (South Korea)
- **Youth employment in Fatick and Diourbel**
organised by the Departmental Offices for Youth Employment in Diourbel and Fatick (Senegal)
- **Empowering young people and resilience of territories**
organised by the YELO network – Network of Young Locally Elected Officials in Africa – CGLU Africa
- **“Even broken pencils can be used for colouring in”**
organised by Mr Svens Telemaque (Canada)
- **Young people for a fair economic transition**
organised by RIPESS – International Network for the Promotion of the SSE

Find out more about these sessions on the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum website.



**YOUTH & SSE
PRE-FORUM WEBSITE**



Andrea Rodríguez Valdés, Ismail Kelly Isko

Advocacy activities

During the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum, **Makesense Africa** played a pivotal role in orchestrating crucial advocacy around the development of national legislation for the SSE. This advocacy led to the production of a stirring “Call of the Youth” and a detailed study on the SSE carried out by consulting firm IP3 Conseil in collaboration with the Senegalese Ministry of Microfinance and SSE.

IP3, renowned for its expertise in economic and social analysis, produced an exhaustive study on the SSE, its issues, challenges and prospects. This study includes:

- A status report: a mapping of the SSE at national level (Senegal), highlighting the main structures, initiatives and current trends.
- In-depth analyses: detailed assessments of the obstacles and opportunities for the SSE, based on quantitative and qualitative data.
- Strategic recommendations: based on their analyses, IP3 proposed a series of recommendations aimed at strengthening the SSE ecosystem and facilitating its expansion.

Thanks to the impetus provided by **Makesense Africa**, these two outputs were developed with rigour and passion. “The Call of the Youth” provided a catalyst to stimulate the engagement of the younger generation, while the IP3 study offered a solid and informed framework for SSE decision-making and action.

call of the youth

The Call of the Youth - DakarGSEF2023 [DOWNLOAD](#)

On May 1 and 2, 2023, at the place of African remembrance in Dakar, we were nearly 3000 people to participate in the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum.

We came from all regions of Senegal and more than 30 countries to exchange and share around the solutions, issues and challenges of effective development of social and solidarity economies.

Youth play an important role in the development of social and solidarity economies. And this event, which was organized by a team of young champions, made it possible to :

1. Enhance youth-led initiatives in the SSE ;
2. Include and give voice to youth through self-organized sessions and workshops for meeting, sharing and exchange ;
3. Co-construct a plea to change public policy for the development of the SSE.

We will try to summarize our conclusions for you, starting with the consensus that guided all our reflections.

As Eric Dacheux and Daniel Goujon said, " in social and solidarity economy, undertaking is a form of political action. It is about transforming the world."

Indeed, when we talk about social and solidarity economy we cannot afford to overlook empathy and solidarity.

If we want to accelerate its development in Africa, we will have to democratize its values to create vocations and transform the ethics of our economies by creating millions of social entrepreneurs. We are promoting the development of a social and solidarity economy that develops an alternative economic model in which the care and sustainability of life are placed at the center, instead of increasing economic profit.

If we want to have an impact, we will have to support these novice entrepreneurs so that they grow and provide the solutions that the world needs to live better

For this purpose, to the local governments of the world and in particular the Senegalese government :

1. We claim a social and solidarity economy where young people have their place, where the voice of all young women is heard and taken into account on an equal basis.
2. We propose the creation of a fund to support young people's projects, steered on a continuous basis by a GSEF youth's commission, ensuring in particular the follow-up of all the proposals resulting from this forum.
3. We young people, ask the members and leaders of the GSEF, the creation of a pole Jeun'ESS for the implementation of the action plan Post GSEF2023 Dakar.
4. We ask States, institutions and development partners to establish and finance initiatives aimed at increasing the mobility of young people throughout the African continent and to help boost the free trade area (FTAA) under development, such as the project SSE Caravans.
5. We call on national and local governments to promote public policies that include young people and take into account their needs in terms of economic opportunities

...

youth and SSE

At the level of Senegal :

1. We ask to accelerate the effective implementation of the law of orientation, in particular through the recognition of the actors of the SSE in order to allow them to benefit from all the advantages envisaged including in particular exemptions and tax reliefs.
2. We propose the attribution of several seats for the representativeness of the youth within the National Council of the SSE stated by the article 13 of the law of orientation of the SSE. We ask to grant to the Ministry of the SSE the necessary means in order to equip it with instruments and mechanisms of development, promotion and valorization of the young actors of the SSE at the height of the stakes and potentials of the sector.
3. We suggest the creation of national conferences, regional consultations to include SSE in the calendar of Senegal's current events (political, economic, social, cultural, etc).
4. We also deem it important to create and promote teaching and professional training courses to raise awareness and educate about SSE and build bridges with the structures employing in SSE.
5. We call for the integration of young women and men in territorial planning to foster the development of localized SSE solutions.
6. We ask financial institutions to develop new financial products adapted to the needs of SSE actors. We recommend in particular the implementation of guarantee funds to encourage and promote impact investment.

Conclusion

The new economic model that we want to support must be built on a global ,scale, including all peoples and their diversities and respecting our planet. We therefore strongly demand that in the next forums, these two themes, intergenerationality and gender, be taken into account as central, priority and transversal spaces for each of the themes and not as a "pre-forum" space. To put life at the center is to claim each of the issues that concern us all.

Speech delivered at the closing ceremony of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum at the Grand Théâtre National in Dakar by :

Mr René Edouard MENDIS, Social Change Factory, Senegal
Ms Jane MEDOR NANGA, NGO Jeunesse et Développement, Senegal
Ms Louise PICARD, Makesense Africa, Senegal



From left to right at the podium: Louise PICARD, René Edouard MENDIS, Jane MEDOR NANGA



SSE the caravans

The SSE Caravans at the DakarGSEF2023 Forum

Many young people from all over the continent came to the Senegalese capital this year for the first GSEF Forum in Africa. On a continent where 62% of the population is under 25, mobilising young economic players was a priority. That's how the SSE Caravans came about. Some 200 young players, entrepreneurs, community activists and researchers, organised by focal points, travelled to Dakar to highlight the challenges and key principles of the Social and Solidarity Economy with and for young people. Eleven countries from West and Central Africa took part, in the hope of answering a number of questions :

How can we promote the initiatives of young people who are building the future of SSE in order to inspire and share the entrepreneurial know-how of young people in SSE? How can we give young people a privileged place in the design, implementation and decision-making processes of development agencies? At the end of GSEF2023, how can we create a framework for consultation and showcasing the work of young SSE players? How can we make this Forum the decisive turning point for a fairer and more sustainable global economy, with and for the younger generation?

PHOTOS



The caravanners of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum in Dakar

How did the idea for the SSE Caravans come about?

The SSE Caravans are one of the special events organised as a prelude to the Forum itself. They are a means of demonstrating the importance of hybridisation and the diversity of players in the Social and Solidarity Economy. In this respect, many young West African caravanners, through the activities of the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum, have been able to promote the integration of peoples based on solidarity. It proved to be an opportunity to integrate responses for the inclusion of young people from here and elsewhere in a Marketplace format (discovery, businesses, employment and social and solidarity-based entrepreneurship, etc.).

The SSE Caravans was a journey across borders. In spirit, they were also a time for reunions and the expression of solidarity between African citizens who were geographically different, but humanly close.

Mobilising the caravanners

In order to mobilise these young caravanners, focal points, representing organisations involved in the Social and Solidarity Economy, have been identified for each of the countries taking part in these SSE Caravans. These focal points have been tasked with :

- Representing the country on the SSE Caravans organising committee ;
- Selecting the young entrepreneurs and SSE talent who will take part in the event ;
- Coordinating the country's participation in the SSE Caravans ;
- Implementing a strategy to finance the participation of caravanners ;
- Participating in the scientific activities of the SSE Caravans ;
- Ensuring post-Forum feedback and follow-up on return home ;
- Becoming key players in the implementation of the GSEF action plan in Africa.

Focal points of the SSE Caravans

GENERAL COORDINATION



Beuchir Fall
Accounting and financial auditor and manager of BF Consulting Suarl, a consultancy firm

SSE Caravans Coordinator

MAURITANIA



Amadou Gacko
Member of Junior Chamber International Mauritania

25 young people involved

TOGO



Fadel Tchagouni
Member of the Handicap Solidarité association

5 young people involved

CÔTE D'IVOIRE



Fabrice Adelphé Balou
Chairman and Managing Director of ABEWE

13 young people involved

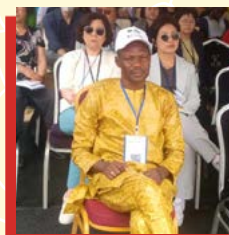
GABON



Antoinette de London Atayi Mepas
Second Deputy Mayor of Owendo

15 young people involved

MALI



Baba Sarmoye Cissé
Member of the National Support Network for the Promotion of the Social and Solidarity Economy (RENAPESS)

25 young people involved

GUINEA-BISSAU



Junior Abdoulaye Touré
Member of the Pan-African Leaders Movement (MPL)

24 young people involved

BURKINA FASO



Wendpagnangdé Simpore
Member of Réseau Zoodo Action & Solidarité, an international solidarity organisation

5 young people involved

BENIN



Mahuto Léonce Mehoudinde
Member of Espace Wakanda and Agroboot

5 young people involved

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA



Mamadi Aminata Touré
Member of CIPAD International

23 young people involved

SENEGAL



Jean-Noël Waly Sarr
Member of KiTech (Kaolack innovatech), an organisation promoting digital technology in central Senegal

20 young people involved

NIGER



Ali Maman
Member of the Youth Movement for Development and Civic Education (MOJEDEC)

5 young people involved



Women's day for SSE

Women's empowerment and the territorialisation of sustainable public policies

Grand Théâtre National in Dakar
Museum of Black Civilisations

3 May 2023



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Women and the Social and Solidarity Economy: a strong commitment at DakarGSEF2023

Dear attendees of the Global Social and Solidarity Economy Forum 2023 in Dakar,
Dear readers,

The Global Social and Solidarity Economy Forum, DakarGSEF2023, has come to an end, leaving behind a legacy of inspiration and determination. The days we spent together were a celebration of the diversity of voices and ideas that are helping to build a fairer and more equitable world. The role, empowerment and participation of women have been at the heart of this movement.

We have just experienced a pivotal moment in the history of our global movement for the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE). The GSEF2023 in Dakar became a reality, and we were all more enthusiastic about the idea of taking part in this vitally important event.

This year, our Forum took on a special significance. The theme of the Women's Day for SSE (Pré-Forum Femm'ESS), "the social and economic empowerment of women and the territorialisation of sustainable public policies", which is at the heart of our agenda, is more than just a question of parity: it is a pressing need if we are to build a fairer, more balanced and more resilient world.

Women, whether they are entrepreneurs, leaders of non-profit organisations, activists or simply committed citizens, play an essential role in promoting the SSE. Their active participation helps to shape inclusive communities, sustainable businesses and more equitable societies.

This is why the DakarGSEF2023 Forum showcased the success stories, innovative ideas and extraordinary projects led by women.

There were several highlights during this special Pre-Forum day. Six SSE champions and 18 young women leaders of innovative SSE initiatives were selected to take part in an intergenerational dialogue during two panel discussions. Each young woman had the opportunity to present what she was doing and ask her champion questions about her own area of expertise. Since then, a mentoring programme has been set up between all these women to strengthen these opportunities for discussion.

women's day for SSE

This was followed by a political segment on the SSE and gender mainstreaming in national and international development strategies and agendas. Lastly, the day ended with 13 workshops and self-organised sessions featuring SSE participants presenting initiatives aimed at increasing women's empowerment and their role in transforming our economic model.

We learned how empowering women promotes economic growth, solves social problems and builds more resilient societies.

But this Forum was not just about inspiration and celebration. We succeeded in building strong bridges to enable women to play a major role in SSE decision-making and policy implementation. We believe in an inclusive approach where every voice counts.

During the days we spent sharing, learning and talking, we highlighted the challenges facing women in the SSE sector and identified innovative solutions, strategic partnerships and firm commitments to remove barriers and promote equitable access to opportunities.



Ms Aminata Diop Samb



Ms Rokhaya Sy Gaye

Together, we can design a future where women's empowerment is not only a reality, but also a powerful driver for the SSE.

The recommendations resulting from this Forum are a testament to the power of collaboration and the determination to bring women's leadership to the fore in the SSE. We are committed to turning the recommendations below into concrete actions.

- **Education as the key to empowerment:** The women stated that access to education is fundamental to their empowerment. We support their call for education and training that strengthens entrepreneurial skills, leadership and self-confidence. Investing in women's education is investing in an equitable future.

- **Access to finance:** Women entrepreneurs stressed that access to affordable financing is vital. We are committed to working with financial institutions and partners to create financing mechanisms that support women's initiatives.

- **Promotion of visibility:** We are determined to give a voice to the achievements of women in the SSE. Promotional platforms will be created to highlight their successes, ideas and initiatives.

- **Participation in decision-making:** Empowering women also means involving them in decision-making. We are committed to implementing specific measures to increase their representation in decision-making bodies and to promote their influence.

The DakarGSEF2023 Forum was more than just an event, it was the starting point for a long-term commitment to gender equality in the SSE. The recommendations made here will not go unheeded: they will guide our future actions.

We urge each and every one of you to get involved too. Women are key agents of change, but they need everyone's support to reach their full potential.

Share these ideals within your communities, organisations and networks.

Together, we can make the Social and Solidarity Economy a driver of social justice and equity.

Ms Rokhaya Sy Gaye, co-organiser of the Women's Day for SSE, Senegal
Ms Aminata Diop Samb, Executive Director of the Dakar Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund,
co-organiser of the Women's Day for SSE, Senegal

women's day for SSE



Opening ceremony of the Women's Day for SSE
on Wednesday, 3 May 2023 at the Grand Théâtre National in Dakar
Ms Khady Samba, Director of SSE Promotion at the Senegalese Ministry of Microfinance and SSE
Ms Soham El Wardini, Former Mayor of the City of Dakar (2018-2022)

In 2021, Ms Soham El Wardini submitted Dakar's bid to the GSEF General Assembly to be the host city of the GSEF2023 Global Social and Solidarity Economy Forum.

champions and young women leaders

The Social and Solidarity Economy provides a new model in which those excluded from the formal system can carve out their own role. Women are particularly prominent among those excluded from the formal system, especially in developing countries where the economy is largely based on the informal sector. Women are more likely to face job insecurity and poverty, frequently experiencing a double domination that prevents their full and complete emancipation. Although they are often portrayed as victims, they are also key agents of change, working all over the world to transform our economic system.



Dounya Bouyenna Taleb Ely, Hawa Dramé, Nancy Neamtan

To mark this day dedicated to women, the sixth edition of the Global Social and Solidarity Economy Forum was keen to highlight the abilities of women, whatever their level of education or income, through their activities and initiatives, with the aim of showcasing their success stories and inspiring younger women to follow in their footsteps.



Simone Diouf, Maissata Niasse Ndiaye, Fatna El Khriel, Nathalie Pesin

Six women – all SSE champions for their political, scientific and economic achievements – took to the stage to present their stories and experiences in their field of expertise. They were nominated as mentors for 18 young women social entrepreneurs, activists, NGO founders or researchers, selected from around the world for their transformative work and commitment. These women had the opportunity to talk to their mentors during theme-based intergenerational dialogues, highlighting the opportunities for women that this economic model offers.

A platform for women involved in the Social and Solidarity Economy has been set up to continue this dialogue. This mentoring system now aims to enable Young Women Leaders to integrate their activities into an overall approach and global strategy for the emancipation of women, education in the values of the SSE and access for all women to decent work. Furthermore, this mentoring system is expected to lead to the creation of learning spaces, the capitalisation of knowledge and the mobilisation of resources for implementing transformational innovations in the SSE sector.



Imen Ouardani, Aminata Sidibe

champions and young women leaders



theme 2

Sustainable blue economy, preservation of artisanal fishing, creation of new sustainable jobs, and social and environmental protection

champion



TUNISIA



Imen Ouardani currently holds the position of technical advisor for awareness-raising and inter-societal dialogue and is coordinator of the institutionalisation of the national “Water 2050” strategy within the ARESET project at GIZ, Tunisia. A former deputy mayor and chair of the gender equality commission of the city of Sousse, she has led projects on migration, youth policies and the SSE, and helped design a project on the inclusion and empowerment of women in Sousse. In 2020, she joined iesMed, a European cooperative promoting the SSE in the Mediterranean, as director of development and partnerships in Tunisia and executive vice-president of the MedEBS Sousse 2021 forum. In addition to her professional activities, she is a founding member of the Rotary Club Sousse Esplanade Boujaafar, responsible for the Water section.

young women leaders

Aminata Sidibé is a business leader and independent researcher. She spent 8 years travelling across Africa, training men and women entrepreneurs in how to set up responsible rural businesses. She also works as a consultant for international organisations.

FRANCE



Emna Sohlobji is a lawyer specialising in marine law and founder of *Tellus Advisory*, a marine consultancy and development company. It promotes a feminist-ecological vision of marine law that breaks with gender stereotypes.

TUNISIA



Aminetou Bilal is president of the NGO Selfie Mbalite, which promotes environmental protection and ecological development. A member of several networks and working groups, she is the regional focal point for Sustainable Development Goal 14 on oceans within the United Nations Major Group for Youth and Children.

MAURITANIA



women's day for SSE



theme 3

Collective and sustainable “green” economy for the territories, food self-sufficiency and its governance

champion



📍 SENEGAL



Khady Fall Tall graduated from the National School of Administration of Senegal before going on to study at the Center for Diplomatic and Strategic Studies in Paris. She is currently regional president of the West African Women’s Association (AFAO) in Senegal. Created in 2005 and operating in 15 countries, AFAO focuses its activities primarily on agriculture and capacity building for women in techniques for processing agricultural products. The association promotes local production and the role of women in agricultural practices. Ms Fall Tall is a member of several West African institutions, networks and initiatives, including the Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) and the AGIR Agriculture Platform under the aegis of the WAEMU.

young women Leaders

Melvina Covo is Managing Director and co-founder of EMBALLE BÉNIN SERVICES, a company specialising in the production of biodegradable paper packaging. She is also an active member of the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN – BENIN) in the Youth Caucus for Financial Inclusion.

📍 BENIN



Geneviève Rajotte Sauriol is co-founder of Bleu Forêt, a cooperative of women workers that puts communication to work for the common good. This social economy company works exclusively with non-profit organisations and communities wishing to promote a socio-ecological transition project.

📍 CANADA



Ndeye Khadiome Ndong is manager of Dakane Agro-Cosmo. She is campaigning to reduce waste in mango cultivation. The non-profit group transforms unsold goods into food products (crisps, dehydrated powder, etc.), cosmetics (mango butter) or compost. The organisation also promotes the integration of disabled people into the world of work.

📍 SENEGAL



champions and young women leaders



theme 4

Digital economy and smart territories

champion



FRANCE

French Guiana
Regional Authority



Marie Lucienne Rattier holds a Master's degree in Management from ISFPS LEADER (Higher Institute of Paramedical Training and Social Sciences) and completed the management training course for directors of local public companies at HEC Executive Education. She is currently the councillor responsible digital development, digital transformation and innovation at the French Guiana Regional Authority (Collectivité Territoriale de Guyane, France). She is also President of GDI (Guyane Development Innovation), an agency supporting economic development through innovation, and CEO of SPLANG (local public company for digital development in French Guiana). Alongside her duties, Marie Lucienne Rattier has also been B2B and B2C Sales Director at SFR Caribbean in French Guiana since 2013.

young women leaders

Matina Razafimahefa set up Sayna to help disadvantaged young Madagascans to get access to digital training so they can enter the world of work as developers or pursue other digital technology careers.

MADAGASCAR



Yacine Sarr, a young IT specialist and tech entrepreneur, has developed a Digital Health solution in the form of a web-mobile application that makes access to healthcare accessible and automatic. The application is accompanied by a digital health card that can be reloaded by the patient.

SENEGAL



Sarah Myriam Tidou is the founder of Oasis Corporate, a company that helps small- and medium-sized enterprises with their digital transformation. She has won several awards and created the @Kissi programme, a range of digital solutions tailored to income-generating activities in the informal sector, particularly for women.

MAURITANIA



women's day for SSE



theme 5

Financing collective and sustainable economies for the territories

champion



 SOUTH KOREA 

Bongran Yoon began her career in the NGO sector. For the past 25 years, she has been working on developments in Korean politics, the economy and society. In early 2010, the rise of concepts such as “social enterprise” and “community enterprise” and the passing of the Cooperative Framework Act in South Korea prompted her to switch her career focus to the social economy. She founded the SALLIM cooperative, a support organisation whose mission is to promote the sharing economy and life in society based on *ubuntu*, an African term meaning “humanity”. SALLIM introduced social economy policies in Gwangju, a major city in southern South Korea. It incubates and encourages social entrepreneurs and activists, and facilitates collaborative projects aimed at solving the city’s social problems. SALLIM supports social economy organisations and businesses, cooperatives, community enterprises and the ON Social Campus.

young women Leaders

Nana Baraka Abdou Idi is very active in the community and is involved with a number of NGOs, taking part in advocacy, awareness-raising and training activities for the most vulnerable sections of society, particularly women, children and young people.

 NIGER 

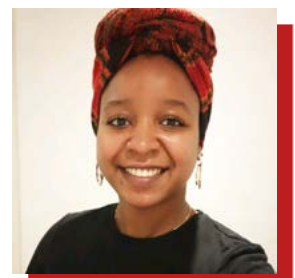


Rokhaya Ba, after failing her studies and with only her baccalaureate, set up and now chairs the Club for Discussion, Action and Development (CRAD). The club provides free training for women in agricultural product processing, leadership and e-marketing.

 SENEGAL 

Isabelle Saidou has worked to develop a network of African alumni from her engineering school to promote technical exchanges between Africa and INSA Lyon. She then became president of Act’ICI – Inspire, Connect, Impact – an association she co-founded, dedicated to social innovation by and for young people.

 FRANCE 



champions and young women leaders



theme 6

Policy dialogue: national and local governments and key stakeholders of collective and sustainable economies for the territories

champion




 MOROCCO



Fatna El Khiyel trained as a doctor and specialises in public health. In 2017, she was appointed Secretary of State to the Moroccan Minister for Regional Planning and Urban Development, with responsibility for housing and urban policy. She then developed the Moroccan approach to sustainable development. Ms Khiyel is a member of the political bureau of the Popular Movement Party and was an advisor to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) between 2000 and 2002. A former member of parliament and vice-president of the House of Representatives, she now heads the Arbaoua local council and is vice-president of the Network of Locally Elected Women in Africa (REFELA).

young women leaders

Simone Diouf is responsible for Programmes for Africa at the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP). Passionate about issues of peace, security, gender and economic development, she has worked for the United Nations on these themes, undertaking projects in conflict zones.



 UNITED STATES 



Nathalie Pesin is the founder of the Village des Bébés. Her mission is to ensure the socio-economic impact of African women in Quebec society by supporting them during the perinatal and early childhood periods through the creation of a network of specialised training centres (early childhood, midwifery, paediatrics, etc.).

 CANADA 

Tchailga Silue works as a project assistant for the Banlieues du Monde association and is interested in gender and development issues. A former member of the Regional Youth Council for the Centre Val de Loire region (France), she is currently leading a project to create an information and awareness-raising caravan on civic engagement in secondary schools in Côte d'Ivoire.

 MAURITANIA 



women's day for SSE



theme 7

Social and solidarity economy and sustainable development: links between practices and research

champion




📍 CANADA



Nancy Neamtan has internationally recognised expertise in the Social and Solidarity Economy, social finance and local development. She was founder and CEO of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale, an organisation dedicated to promoting and developing the social economy in Quebec from 1996 to 2015, after heading the economic and social revival of the South-West borough in Montreal from 1989 to 1996. Co-founder and former president of the Quebec Social Investment Network, of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale Trust and of TIESS, a liaison and transfer centre for social innovation, she continues her involvement through close collaborations with a range of organisations from the social economy movement.

young women Leaders

Ghislaine Mboe Ondo is founder and president of Actions Solidaires pour un Développement Durable, an association that works to empower women, protect the environment and support vulnerable people. She is currently a young member of the Cameroon Youth Parliament.

📍 CAMEROON 



Stephanie Guarachi, after studying human ecology, social studies and entrepreneurship, founded Camp Ampuy to improve access to quality education for young Bolivians, and now plans to develop the outdoor industry in Bolivia by creating a women's club to promote hiking and trekking.

📍 BOLIVIA 

Hawa Dramé, a consultant and trainer specialising in entrepreneurship issues in working-class neighbourhoods, is developing the Time2start incubator in France to provide comprehensive training programmes to support entrepreneurs from diverse backgrounds and accelerate entrepreneurship.

📍 FRANCE 





champions' plenary session 1

BLUE, GREEN AND DIGITAL ECONOMIES: WHAT ACHIEVEMENTS IN TERMS OF THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY?



From left to right: Imen Ouardani, Khady Fall Tall, Marie-Lucienne Rattier

Moderated by: Ms Dior Birima, Marketing, Communication and Events Consultant, Senegal

Speakers:

Blue Economy

CHAMPION

Ms Imen Ouardani, *Doctor in Biological Sciences, activist and expert in the field of SSE, Tunisia*

YOUNG WOMEN LEADERS

- Ms Emna Sohlobji, *Founder of Tellus Advisory, Tunisia*
- Ms Aminata Sidibé, *Business leader and independent researcher, France*

Green Economy

CHAMPION

Ms Khady Fall Tall, *President of AFAO – West African Women's Association*

YOUNG WOMEN LEADERS

- Ms Melvina Covo, *Managing Director and Co-founder of EMBALLE BÉNIN*
- Ms Geneviève Rajotte Sauriol, *Member of the Bleu Forêt responsible communications cooperative, Canada*
- Ms Ndeye Khadiome Ndong, *Manager of Dakane Agro-Cosmo, Senegal*

Digital Economy

CHAMPION

Ms Marie-Lucienne Rattier, *Councillor responsible for digital development, French Guiana Regional Authority*

YOUNG WOMEN LEADERS

- Ms Sarah Myriam Tidou, *Founder of @KISSI, Managing Director of Oasis Corporate, Côte d'Ivoire*
- Ms Matina Razafimahefa, *Founder of Sayna, France and Madagascar*
- Ms Yacine Sarr, *IT specialist and tech entrepreneur, Senegal*



women's day for SSE

Main recommendations

- Strengthen tools for involving local municipalities and associations in the development of an SSE approach;
 - Develop tools to support all stakeholders in the value chain linked to this sector;
 - Implement various measures to conserve biodiversity;
 - Avoid fossil fuels, fertilisers and anything else that harms nature;
 - Promote best practices: an environmentally-friendly lifestyle;
 - Ensure that GSEF sets up a global platform for a green social and solidarity economy;
 - Establish links and develop tools to strengthen cooperation between universities and other institutions/ stakeholders so that we can move beyond the research stage and put the various projects into practice;
 - Prioritise and support projects that promote the most urgent joint solutions in the Mediterranean.
-

Summary by the rapporteurs

- Establishment of an intergenerational dialogue with a view to finding solutions to empower women through the green, blue and digital economy;
 - Exchange of best practices on the green, blue and digital economy;
 - The importance of the social and solidarity economy for sustainable economic development, particularly in coastal areas for the blue economy and in agriculture for the green economy;
 - The need to raise public awareness of environmental issues and implement sustainable practices;
 - A call for the involvement of civil society, municipalities and non-profit organisations in creating momentum around the SSE and the green economy;
 - Proposal to set up a global platform for the social and solidarity-based green economy to foster cooperation between universities and other institutions, and to support projects that promote the most urgent joint solutions in the Mediterranean;
 - The place of women in the SSE and solutions to lift women out of poverty;
 - Exchange of experiences on the vision of women's struggle to deconstruct gender stereotypes;
 - The fight for strong women's leadership and empowerment through the SSE.
-

Key points raised by speakers

Blue Economy

- Solidarity-based blue economy: an umbrella concept combining the SSE and the blue economy around tourism;
- Experience of the solidarity-based blue economy in the Mediterranean, which includes the triple principles of inclusion, justice and equality;
- Economic pressure and threats of climate change on coastal towns and territories;
- Encouraging stakeholders to work together for sustainable solutions and territorial equality;
- Protection of coastal resources;
- Research into innovative solutions through efficient actions in each territory and involving the local population;
- The need to drive efficient cooperation to achieve greater impact;
- Importance of conserving biodiversity and involving the community;
- Strengthening cooperation between research centres;
- Support for projects to find joint solutions in the Mediterranean;
- Shared recommendations from the Mediterranean Blue Economy Forum;
- The need to develop participative and effective intervention strategies to strengthen the socio-economic integration of populations;
- Recent participation of women in the blue economy and the lack of female initiative in Tunisia;
- Involvement of civil society in the social and solidarity economy;
- The blue and green economy as a generator of activities and employment, mainly in coastal areas;
- The need to deconstruct gender stereotypes. The marine world does not have to be a male-dominated world;
- Leading the fight for structures that have no voice, such as the seas and oceans.

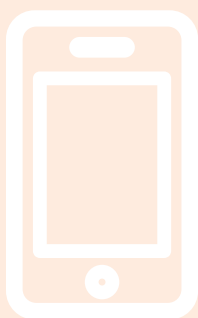
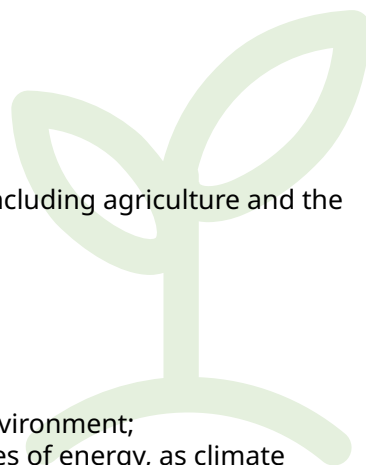
champions' plenary session 1

Green Economy

- Green economy: all those activities we have always found on the planet, including agriculture and the blue economy;
- Green economy as the lifeblood of agriculture and its value chain;
- Promotion of the green economy through family farms;
- Sustainable production of goods and services;
- Growth of an inclusive economy;
- Reduction of poverty and social disparities;
- A green economy that improves human security and ensures a healthy environment;
- The green economy and agriculture are not based on inexhaustible sources of energy, as climate change has reminded us;
- The need to win the communication war;
- Today: an unsustainable lifestyle that perpetuates gender stereotypes;
- The need to run awareness-raising campaigns to bring about changes in behaviour and to see projects that serve the socio-ecological transition flourish.

Digital Economy

- Drive towards digital technology helped people stay in touch with the world during Covid-19;
- Importance of promoting digital access;
- Growth in remote working, videoconferencing, e-information and e-education;
- Digital challenges in coastal areas;
- Implementation of fibre optics via satellite in French Guiana, where the connectivity rate is 20%;
- Solutions geared to the informal sector for women;
- The SSE in French Guiana: a major part of the population in the Social Economy and an increasing number of people involved in the SSE;
- Use of information and communication technologies is vital to solve social and environmental problems.



Aminata Sidibe
Geneviève Rajotte Sauriol
Sarah Myriam Tidou
Emna Sohlobji



champions' plenary session 2

SUPPORT MECHANISMS AND MODES OF FINANCING



From left to right: Bongran Yoon, Fatna El Khiel, Nancy Neamtan

Moderated by: Ms Maissata Niassé Ndiaye, *Expert in African NGO development, international microfinance, gender analysis and action, Senegal*

Speakers:

Financing

CHAMPION

Ms Bongran Yoon, *President of the SALLIM social cooperative, South Korea*

YOUNG WOMEN LEADERS

- Ms Isabelle Saidou, *President of the Act'ICI association, France*
- Ms Nana Baraka Abdou Idi, *Coordinator of the NGO Sustainable Action and Peace in the Sahel (APDS), Niger*
- Ms Rokhaya Ba, *President of the Club for Discussion, Action and Development (CRAD), Senegal*



Political dialogue

CHAMPION

Ms Fatna El K'hriel, *Vice-President of the Network of Locally Elected Women of Africa (REFELA) for North Africa*

YOUNG WOMEN LEADERS

- Simone Diouf, *responsible for Programmes for Africa at the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), USA*
- Tchailga Silue, *Project Assistant for the Banlieues Du Monde association, Mauritania*
- Ms Nathalie Pesin, *Specialist in green entrepreneurship and sustainable development, Canada*



Research

CHAMPION

Ms Nancy Neamtan, *Expert in the field of SSE, Founder of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale, Canada*

YOUNG WOMEN LEADERS

- Ms Hawa Drame, *President of Time2start, France*
- Ms Ghislaine Mboe Ondo, *President and founder of the association Solidarity Actions for Sustainable Development, Cameroon*
- Ms Dounya Bouyenna Taleb Ely, *Founder of Fighting Poverty and Supporting the Vulnerable Classes (LVPCV), Mauritania*



champions' plenary session 2

Main recommendations

- Organise caravans in rural areas to raise awareness among women working in the informal sector of the need to register;
 - Provide education and training for young people and women on access to financing;
 - Increase the number of studies and amount of scientific data on women's entrepreneurship.
-

Summary by the rapporteurs

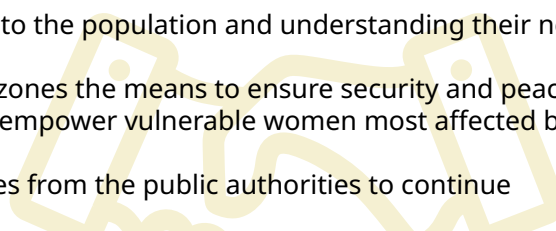
- Presentation of initiatives and question and answer session between two generations;
 - Experience-sharing panel;
 - The problem of financing for women in Africa was at the heart of the discussions.
-

Key points raised by speakers

Financing collective and sustainable economies

- Financing political and sustainable social economies in South Korea – the example of the SALLIM social cooperative;
 - The SSE model, which is highly developed in Africa, allows women to participate in regional development;
 - The Youth Solidarity Bank solves the problem of youth debt in South Korea;
 - The social economy as a safety net for social education in South Korea;
 - Job creation assistance for women and support projects for central government;
 - Strengthening microfinance or solidarity microcredits and the question of debt relief;
 - The need to get microfinance providers to ease the conditions for lending to collective economies that want to obtain capital (loans) to carry out productive activities;
 - Interference by men in the management of women's collective savings (appropriation of loans, embezzlement);
 - Strategy for organising internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees into profitable productive structures in host areas (no access to land, no resources, etc.);
 - Free training to set up a monitoring system and create a value chain in the areas covered;
 - The issue of financial assistance for women who are not on the civil register, especially in rural areas. Idea of sending caravans to remote areas to raise awareness and register those who have not yet done so;
 - Education for young people/women for socio-economic integration and civic engagement;
 - The need to provide financial support for women's involvement (voluntary work, etc.);
 - Recognition of women's abilities through their involvement;
 - Progress made in involving civil society and other structures in women's access to their rights.
-

SSE and political dialogue

- The development of public policy means listening to the population and understanding their needs and problems;
 - Economic empowerment gives women in conflict zones the means to ensure security and peace;
 - Dialogue with public and political stakeholders to empower vulnerable women most affected by insecurity;
 - The need to form a cooperative to receive subsidies from the public authorities to continue empowering women effectively.
- 



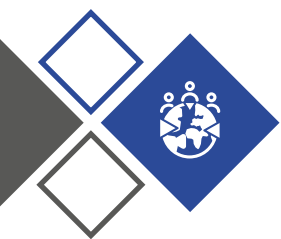
women's day for SSE

Links between practices and research in the SSE

- One of the major challenges facing the SSE is access to capital: money is the sinews of war;
- One of the achievements of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale in 1997 was to convince the Quebec government and private stakeholders to capitalise a new fund, RISQ, which offers unsecured loans exclusively to collective enterprises with losses well below those of traditional funds;
- Development of financial products to meet community needs;
- Development of the "patient capital" concept with the creation of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale Trust in 2007, providing an option to repay capital after 15 years;
- Innovations for which scientific studies have demonstrated that assumptions are sound and investments have produced convincing results;
- Support from researchers to learn about solidarity finance elsewhere;
- Integration into university courses;
- The alliance between the SSE and research in higher education ensures that the SSE movement benefits from a new generation of activists who continue to build and strengthen a solidarity finance ecosystem in Quebec (120 Quebecers at the Dakar Forum, the majority of them young people);
- The role of women in reversing the current model in which those who control the capital decide how development will take place in our countries and communities;
- Mechanisms put in place to support women in research in areas linked to the social and solidarity economy;
- The issue of using research findings to make women's actions more proactive in the social and solidarity economy;
- Raising women's awareness of the SSE as a tool for achieving empowerment;
- The relationship between research and practice in women's training, support and entrepreneurship.



Nathalie Pesin
Tchailga Silue
Hawa Dramé
Dounya Bouyenna Taleb Ely



political segment

SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND AGENDAS



From left to right: Lissa Baba Niang, Béatrice Alain, Jean-Marc Pisani, Dieynaba Wane Ndiaye, Aïssa Kabo, Khady Samba, Bo Ra Kim

Moderated by:

- Ms Béatrice Alain, Director of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale, Quebec, Canada
- Ms Lissa Baba Niang, Public Policy Evaluation Specialist, City of Dakar, Senegal

Speakers:

- Ms Khady Samba, Director of SSE Promotion at the Senegalese Ministry of Microfinance and SSE
- Mr Jean-Marc Pisani, Ambassador of the European Union to Senegal
- Ms Bo Ra Kim, Secretary General of SSEGOV and Mayor of Anseong-si, Gyeonggi, South Korea
- Ms Dieynaba Wane Ndiaye, UN Women Country Director, Senegal
- Ms Aïssa Kabo, Representative for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)

Main recommendations

- Improve support for women's income-generating activities;
- Support African integration;
- Create synergies between women's and young people's initiatives;
- Contribute to the development of the value chain;
- Support the empowerment of social entrepreneurs;
- Focus on communication to support women and young people;
- Drive change at grassroots level;
- Harmonise the legal framework by supporting women and young people at the community level;
- Set up a consultation framework and a discussion platform.

women's day for SSE

Rapporteur's summary

- Identifying and removing obstacles;
- Setting up discussion platforms;
- Continuing current efforts and translating the Forum's conclusions into action in each country;
- The need to ensure the sustainability of all actions;
- Providing information and networking for all initiatives.

Key points raised by speakers

- Consideration by the Senegalese government of the recommendations arising from the Forum;
- Operationalisation of the guidelines adopted by Senegal;
- Support for women entrepreneurs, business leaders and SSE participants;
- Women's Day for SSE as a platform for sharing best practices and SSE success stories;
- Discussion on future challenges and opportunities;
- Crucial role of women in the SSE;
- Highlighting the role of women in the SSE;
- Capacity building and support for women in entrepreneurship;
- Investment in women's empowerment;
- Importance of women's role in health, development and education;
- Socio-cultural barriers to women's empowerment;
- Difficulties for women in accessing finance and land;
- Promotion of women's access to decision-making bodies;
- Fight against power inequalities;
- Infrastructure building in the WAEMU zone;
- Implementation of support and mentoring systems for women;
- Constraints on peace and security in the WAEMU zone that hamper infrastructure development;
- Implementation of a consultation framework that provides a forum for openness and discussion within the European Union;
- Impacts on climate change.



Dieynaba Wane Ndiaye
Aïssa Kabo
Jean-Marc Pisani
Bo Ra Kim





workshops and self-organised sessions

WORKSHOP PFF3AT1

REPORT

Food policy and decent work

Moderation : Ndeye Ndack POUYE MBODJ, *Director of Sustainable Planning and Development, City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Appoline COMPAORE, *Communications Officer, ASMADE – Association Songui Manégré Aid for Endogenous Development (Burkina Faso)*
- Amadou DIONE, *Speaker for decentralized cooperation with the Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region (Senegal)*
- Mor DIAKHATE, *Executive Director, ALPHADEV – Literacy for Sustainable Development Association (Senegal)*

SESSION PFF3SA1

REPORT

The social and solidarity economy for the empowerment of women: issues, challenges and opportunities for rural women

Session organised by AFAO – West African Women's Association

Moderation : Marième TOURÉ-THIAM, *Sociologist, CNOSP – National Centre for Educational and Vocational Guidance (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Khady FALL TALL, *President, AFAO – West African Women's Association (Senegal)*
- Khady SAMBA, *Director of Social and Solidarity Economy Promotion, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE (Senegal)*
- Pauline EYEBE EFFA, *PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development (Cameroon)*
- Mamounata OUEDRAOGO, *Founder and National Coordinator of REPAFER BURKINA – Network for the Promotion and Empowerment of Rural Women (Burkina Faso)*

SESSION PFF3SA2

REPORT

Contribution of women's empowerment to food security: the example of the community development model of the Sokhna Diarra Bousso EIG in Sibassor

Speakers :

- Fatoumata Bineta MBENGUE, *President of the Sokhna Diarra Bousso Economic Interest Group (Senegal)*
- Mamadou SOW, *Project Manager, specialist in inclusive finance and entrepreneurship (Senegal)*
- Fatou SARR, *Coordinator, ENDA Energie (Senegal)*

SESSION PFF4SA1

REPORT

Women's Empowerment and Digital: @KISSI Project

Speaker :

- Sarah TIDOU, *Founder of @KISSI, Managing Director of Oasis Corporate (Côte d'Ivoire)*

SESSION PFF5SA1

REPORT

A reform of the microcredit environment for renewed financial inclusion for women in the informal economy and rural areas of Senegal

Session organised by RECAFSEN – Senegal Self-Financed Communities Network of the ViSCA17 association

Speaker : Cherif Samsedine SARR, *President of the ViSCA17 association (Senegal)*

SESSION PFF5SA2

REPORT

Training workshop: From Entrepreneur to Business Leader

Session organised by Sen'Finances / Filaction

Moderation : Lucie DEMERS, *Strategy and Development Director, FILACTION (Canada)*

SESSION PFF5SA3

REPORT

How to organise a support programme for women's cooperatives and associations.

Presentation of the territorial coaching approach applied to strengthening the skills of civil society organisations

Moderation :

- Fatiha DANI, *Head of Cooperation Department, Eastern Regional Council (Morocco)*
- Gilles CRESSAN, *Country Representative, NGO Echos Communication (France)*

Speakers :

- Baba NDIAYE, *Former president of the Kaolack Departmental Council and Territorial Coaching Ambassador for Africa (Senegal)*
- Ndeye Maty CISSE, *Vice-President of the Kaolack Departmental Council (Senegal)*
- Khadija DOUAYRI, *President of the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Development Committee, Eastern Regional Council (Morocco)*
- Hamida El KOUICHE, *CECT/Oujda – Centre of Excellence for Territorial Coaching (Morocco)*
- Brahim BENDOUA, *CECT/Oujda – Centre of Excellence for Territorial Coaching (Morocco)*

women's day for SSE

SESSION PFF6SA1 REPORT

Financing and support for African women for their economic empowerment in the territories

Session organised by UCLGA – United Cities and Local Governments of Africa

Moderation : Bachir KANOUTE, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)

Speakers :

- Marie Angèle MEYANGA, MMayor of Afanloum, Vice-President of REFELA – Network of Locally Elected Women in Africa – for Central Africa (Cameroon)
- Ndeye Maty CISSE, Vice-President of the Kaolack Departmental Council (Senegal)
- Thérèse Faye DIOUF, Director of FONGIP – Guarantee Fund for Priority Investments (Senegal)
- Khadija DOUAYRI, President of the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Development Committee, Eastern Regional Council (Morocco)

SESSION PFF6SA2 REPORT

Building citizenship to support municipalities

Case study: Linking women's and young people's leadership for a largescale social and solidarity economy in the municipality of Cambérène

Session organised by the municipality de Cambérène, Senegal

Moderation : Aly Ane DIOP, Mayor of the municipality of Cambérène and University Professor (Senegal)

Speakers :

- Nafy SAMBA, First Deputy Mayor of Cambérène (Senegal)
- Cristian PREIRA, Deputy Mayor, HLM Town Hall, Dakar (Senegal)
- Harouna CAMARA, Mayor of Dinguiraye (Senegal)
- Clément DELCOURT, Yunus Sports Hub (France)

WORKSHOP PFF6AT3 REPORT

Natural resources and the environment as levers for inclusion and empowerment

Moderation : Madina Hady TALL, President of the Planning, Sustainable Development and Coastal Management Committee of the City of Dakar (Senegal)

Speakers :

- Aida DIONGUE-NIANG, IPCC Auditor – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Senegal)
- Sokhna Dé Ka DIA, Director of the Dakar Hub, Natural Justice
- Honoré Gabriel DJIVO, Associate Professor of Management Science at the Catholic University of West Africa (Senegal)

SESSION PFF7SA2 REPORT

The economic reality of African women faced with the impacts of climate change and migratory flows

Session organised by the MUNTU Foundation

Moderation : Cathia CARIOTTE, Development and innovation strategy consultant, MUNTU Foundation (Canada)

WORKSHOP PFF7AT2 REPORT

Taking gender into account in the Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderation : Awa NGUER FALL, Coordinator, PASNEEG – Support Project for the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality

(Senegal)

Speakers :

- Joëlle TETART, Advisor on gender-based social innovation for the ethical finance cooperative CREDAL (Belgium)
- Andrea RODRIGUEZ, Project Manager, RIPESS Europe (Spain)
- Sandra SALSÓN MARTÍN, Project Coordinator, Tangente Cooperative Group (Spain)
- Oumar BA, Economist and Publication Director, #WeerBi (Senegal)

WORKSHOP PFF7AT4 REPORT

The SSE and gender: what are the challenges and opportunities?

Moderation : Marième DIOP DIEYE, International legal expert in Decentralisation and Territorial Development, Gender, Women's and Children's Rights (Senegal)

Speakers :

- Amina ZAIR, President of AFAQ – Women's Initiatives by the Neighbourhood Associations of Greater Casablanca (Morocco)
- Maria Ernestina OCHOA LUJÁN, IPROFOTH – Institute for the Promotion and Training of Domestic Workers – INSPIR Continental (Peru)
- Nafissatou DIAW, Midwife, Head of the Mbao health post (Senegal)

The main forum



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the main forum

The transition from “informal” economies to collective and sustainable economies for our territories

Grand Théâtre National in Dakar
Museum of Black Civilisations

4–6 May 2023

Introduction

II The momentum behind the Social and Solidarity Economy, along with its international recognition, are driven by a scaling up of good SSE practices, a revival of cooperative models, the consolidation of initiatives and how they are structured into dynamic networks linking regional, national, continental and international levels.

However, there is still the question of whether the SSE assumes its position as a driver of social transformation and an architect of a new world, or whether it resigns itself to being a survival economy forced to contend with resistant capitalism. In any event, should the SSE, like other movements, continue to settle for an economic system that spreads social exclusion and inequality, destroys the environment, pushes aside the other aspects of human and social life, and does not recognise the most fundamental social values or the right of future generations to benefit from common goods? And all this for the exclusive benefit of the capitalists of this world? This is the crux of the question underpinning the discussions at this Forum: how can we position the “informal” economies as a lever for re-inventing viable territorial economies, providing a basis for strengthening national economies with a view to co-constructing a more compassionate, more inclusive, more equitable and more sustainable economic system?



Prof. Sambou Ndiaye

This is why, using the situation in Africa as a starting point, the sixth Forum is asking whether, in a country like Senegal where 90% of jobs, 97% of businesses and 40% of GDP are in this “informal” sector, we can legitimately consider that this is not the real economy, an economy whose intelligibility and systemic coherence we have not yet grasped. Ultimately, the Forum sets out the challenge of the transition paradigm: a food, social, ecological, energy and epistemic transition of the informal economy and the social and solidarity economy around a new territoriality focused on well-being, respect for human diversity and the re-embedding of the political, economic and socio-cultural spheres, linking the State, the market, civil society and the territories.

It was on the basis of these ideas that the initial discussions were held in early February 2022, with a view to setting up a Scientific Committee as part of the sixth Global SSE Forum. The tasks expected of the Committee fell into several areas. These included drawing up the Forum's scientific reference materials, setting up working groups able to assess proposals in the three working languages (English, French and Spanish), coordinating the planning and documenting of the Forum's proceedings, and enlisting the help of experts, organisations and stakeholders in the social and solidarity economy.

After developing proposals on the overall theme, the thematic paths and the concept paper at the beginning of March, a decree from the Mayor of Dakar on 17 April 2022 set out how the Forum's Organising Committee (OC), responsible for overall organisation and coordination, would be structured and run. From that point on, weekly meetings were held with the members of the OC, expanded to include members from a variety of backgrounds and geographical regions. Over a period of more than 15 months, the members of the Scientific Committee worked tirelessly on structuring the thematic committees, assessing the proposals for plenary sessions, self-organised sessions and workshops, preparing information sheets for each session, communicating with potential speakers, organising the panels and sessions, and so on. To ensure compliance with the requirements of transparency, objectivity and accountability, the Scientific Committee used custom assessment sheets, subsequently cross-checked, to select the speakers for the sessions.

The GSEF2023 Forum also featured 10 plenary sessions and 80 workshops in several languages, including English, French, Spanish, Wolof, Japanese and Arabic. A special thank you goes to all those involved in the Scientific Committee, as they played a key role in making this major event a success.

Prof. Sambou Ndiaye, Chair of the Scientific Committee of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum

The Forum was structured around seven themes, providing attendees with the flexibility to plan their own itineraries, attending those plenary sessions, workshops and self-organised sessions most relevant to their own interests.

The seven themes were:



Theme 1

Co-constructing public policies for collective and sustainable economies conducive to decent jobs for young people and women



Theme 2

Sustainable blue economy, preservation of artisanal fishing, creation of new sustainable jobs, and social and environmental protection



Theme 3

Collective and sustainable "green" economy for the territories, food self-sufficiency and its governance



Theme 4

Solidarity and sustainable digital economy and smart territories



Theme 5

Financing collective and sustainable economies for the territories



Theme 6

Policy dialogue: national and local governments and key stakeholders of collective and sustainable economies for the territories



Theme 7

Social and solidarity economy and sustainable development: links between practices and research

the forum in figures

sessions



14

plenary sessions

including 4 at the Women's Day for SSE

3 ceremonies

4 political plenary sessions

7 thematic plenary sessions



90

workshops
and self-organised sessions

including 10 at the Women's Day for SSE

38 workshops

52 self-organised sessions

speakers



402

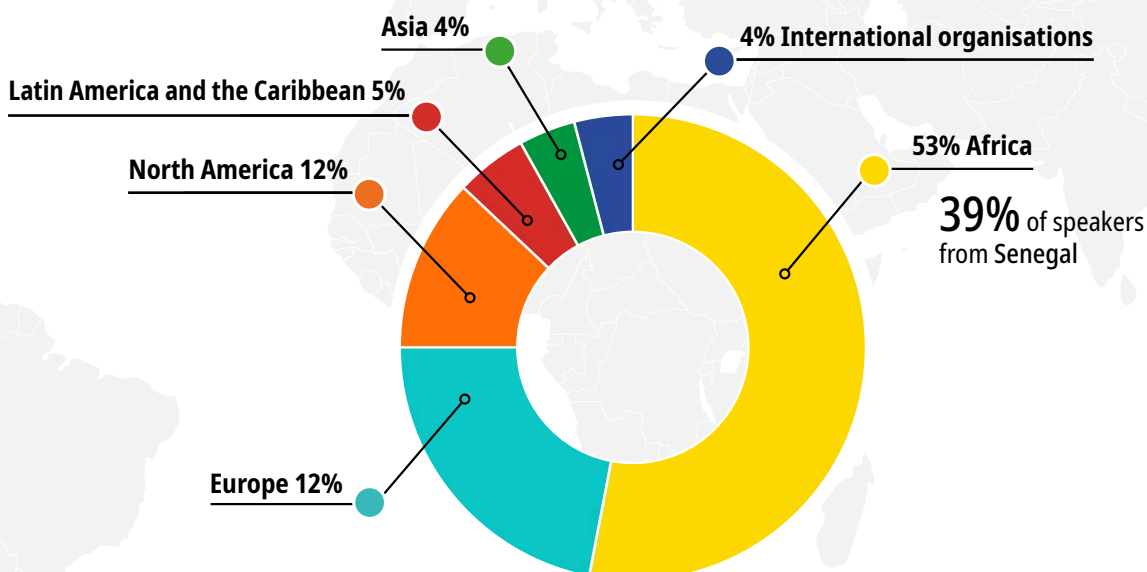
speakers

Speakers' directory



from 37 countries across 5 continents

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Palestine, Peru, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United States of America



main forum

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political plenary session



*SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY STRATEGIES
OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND EXPERTS*



REPLAY



From left to right: Guy Tchami, Chantal Line Carpentier, Sifa Chiyoge

Moderated by:

- Mr Denis Stokink, President of Think Tank for Solidarity
- Mr Thierry Jeantet, Honorary President of SSE Forum International

Speakers:

- Ms Antonella Noya, Director of the Social Economy and Innovation Unit at the Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- Mr Sabelo Mbokazi, Director of Labour, Employment and Migration Division at the African Union
- Ms Sifa Chiyoge, Managing Director Africa of the International Co-operative Association
- Ms Chantal Line Carpentier, President of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (UNTFSE)
- Mr Guy Tchami, Cooperative Policy and Research Specialist at the International Labour Organization (ILO)
- Mr Alain Coheur, Member of the European Economic and Social Council (EESC)

Rapporteur's summary

The role of the SSE has been recognised by the international organisations attending this panel, thanks to which the SSE gained momentum.

The SSE is very diverse, and efforts are currently focused on discussion and the joint construction of tools to make it operational. We need to change the current paradigm and challenge international institutions and experts in the field. The SSE is intrinsically positive, with its three pillars of the economy, people and the environment.

Main recommendations

- Our international organisations must encourage policy-makers to include the SSE more extensively;
 - Highlight strategies for creating decent jobs;
 - Build monitoring systems;
 - Create a platform for SSE discussion and monitoring;
 - Make financing more accessible: increase its visibility and improve participants' ability to apply for it;
 - Work to reshape the balance of power;
 - Make cooperatives and other SSE organisations the custodians of cooperative values;
 - Consider the different perceptions and characteristics of different countries.
-

Key points raised by speakers

Ms Antonella Noya

- Produce an OECD report within four years, to be presented to the Board of Directors, to assess the implementation of this June 2022 recommendation;
- Create a framework for dialogue specifically for the SSE;
- Develop ongoing consultation with governments and SSE participants;
- Improve access to financing and social innovation.

Mr Sabelo Mbokazi

- Promote social justice at the level of the International Labour Office;
- Encourage research based on the strategic action plan;
- Encourage policy-makers to include the SSE more extensively;
- Work towards greater coherence and convergence of international recommendations.

Ms Sifa Chiyoge

- Create a unitary framework for cooperatives;
- Promote a cooperative business model;
- Offer assistance to SSE participants;
- Promote fair international trade;
- Work directly with SSE participants.

Ms Chantal Line Carpentier

- A great deal of work went into the United Nations resolution on the SSE;
- Consideration of the different perceptions of policies in each country (creation of informal groups of experts with around 20 countries);
- The resolution asks member states to develop strategies and frameworks for the SSE;
- The UN Task Force on SSE (UNTFSSSE) is working to set up funds specifically for the SSE.
- The Task Force is working to build tools to promote the SSE;
- Development of statistics to measure the extent of the SSE's impact not only in employment and GDP terms, but also in social and environmental terms.

Mr Guy Tchami

- Emphasise the importance of research;
- The ILO is paying close attention to social justice;
- The ILO has adopted an action plan and a strategy to implement this resolution on the SSE;
- Our job is to:
 - Increase understanding of the need for and the realities of decent work;
 - Encourage research not only on the SSE and social justice, but also on statistics;
 - Encourage better SSE knowledge management; and greater inclusion of SSE in public education.

Mr Alain Coheur

- We must align with the SDGs of the United Nations Agenda 2030;
- We believe that young people and women are important stakeholders in the SSE;
- We consider the SSE to be the best path to development;
- A wealth and diversity of initiatives, both in their forms and in the sectors in which they are applied;
- Establish innovative financing methods;
- Build an international forces unit.



1

Co-constructing public policies for collective and sustainable economies conducive to decent jobs for young people and women

In Africa, 85% of jobs are in the informal economy, and this is particularly true for young people, who make up the majority of the African population, and for women, who increasingly aspire to have their economic and social role recognised. The SSE offers a continuum between the informal economy and the formal economy, and in this context appears to provide a framework for action geared towards building sustainable collective economies and creating decent jobs to empower the most vulnerable social groups.



1 thematic plenary session



27 workshops and self-organised sessions



108 speakers



Summary of discussions

The many contributions on Theme 1 confirmed the importance of recognition and backing from the state at all levels – from local to national – to support both the emergence of the SSE in some countries and its continued development in others. The contributions highlighted the need to generate “shared territorial analyses” that are the result of citizen action supported by the critical thinking of civil society stakeholders. These contributions need to be scaled up from the local to the international level.

The transition from “informal” economies to collective and sustainable economies, for all territories, requires public authorities to become more aware of the challenges of the SSE. In addition, the co-construction of public policies requires the full participation of groups that are often less valued in society, namely young people and women. Both transition actions and co-construction depend on three pillars:

Support, in the broadest sense of the term, from public authorities

Recognition of the challenges of the social and solidarity economy in the process of economic development by public authorities, at both local and national level, is necessary for deploying public policies on the SSE via programmes/projects implemented by and for the territories to support change towards an inclusive and sustainable economy. This support from the public authorities, to make the shift from the informal to the formal sector, also involves strategies to finance social entrepreneurs and professionalise them.

Training for young people and women

The widespread adoption of good social and environmental practices and feedback from experiences at all levels – local, national and international – encourage young people and women to embark on SSE initiatives and reflect on what decent work is.

Training in the various organisations involved in the SSE (cooperatives, non-profit groups, foundations, cooperative banks, etc.) and, more generally, in social entrepreneurship is essential. It is equally important to develop basic training on a wide variety of subjects, such as budget management. This training raises the issues of support and involvement from local government, and of adapting the content to the needs, characteristics and skills of each community.

This also involves campaigns to raise awareness of the SSE and the circular economy, particularly through organisations open to the general public such as incubators and third places.

Recognition of the role of SSE participants in territorial development

At a regional level, the sectors in which the SSE is active need to be structured and formalised (culture, tourism, education, etc.). Links between central government, local authorities, educational bodies, SSE participants and citizens are essential if we want to build SSE networks. Synergy between local operators promotes and supports joint, concrete measures for a transition from the informal economy to a formal, collective and sustainable economy. We should not forget that this also involves promoting the consumption of handicrafts to encourage this new resilient approach.

Mr Jean-Marc Fontan, Professor of Sociology at University of Quebec in Montreal – UQAM (Canada)
Ms Myriam Matray, Doctor of Economics, Jean Monnet University, Saint-Etienne (France)



Recommendations of Scientific Committee

- 01 Strengthen the SSE ecosystem by creating a federating mechanism for the various components of the SSE.
- 02 Implement cross-cutting public policies in which the various components of the social and solidarity economy ecosystems can fully express themselves and be adequately supported by the institutions.
- 03 Integrate the various SSE legal structures into national legislation to give legitimacy, a framework and credibility to SSE entrepreneurs.
- 04 Strengthen and broaden existing legal frameworks to promote a variety of SSE organisational and institutional models, using, for example, the existing OHADA law in Africa for the cooperative sector.
- 05 Introduce a public policy of recognising common values based on communities of belonging, respect for human rights and consideration for future generations, and open to organisational and institutional models that guarantee democratic, inclusive and participatory governance.
- 06 Implement effective promotion of the SSE among citizens and institutions.
- 07 Raise awareness among elected officials of their role in supporting the SSE movement.
- 08 Develop a communications platform to promote the SSE, with local, regional and national branches.
- 09 Create forums for discussion and sharing (incubation, social innovation, leadership, etc.) to train young people and SSE participants.
- 10 Recognise the SSE as a tool for reinvigorating viable local economies, a foundation for strengthening national economies.
- 11 Develop urban policies that promote active, collective and sustainable transport.
- 12 Support participative approaches to financing and creating local wealth.
- 13 Provide technical resources for young people, women and all citizen initiatives to support the emergence of the SSE.
- 14 Support the emergence of the SSE through calls for projects to create an ecosystem that provides support and not just financing.
- 15 Support decentralised local authorities (existing networks or the creation of new networks of mayors) to ensure the transition from the informal to the formal economy.
- 16 Identify informal practices in the local area that could ultimately drive local economic development and give an additional boost to the SSE.

- 17 Provide institutional support for structuring the informal economy by recognising SSE participants and project leaders.
- 18 Provide long-term educational and material support for participants in informal economies with a view to formalising them.
- 19 Promote the SSE effectively among the general public to convince those involved in the informal economy and give them the confidence to encourage them to add value to their activities.
- 20 Avoid reproducing epistemic injustices and North-South inequalities by placing more emphasis on the practices of informal or popular economies tried out in non-Western countries, and considering them as a source of collective enrichment.
- 21 Adopt a decolonial paradigm for social and ecological transition, based on ethics and aesthetics that respect different forms of justice and promote environmental value.



Victorine Anquediche Ndeye
 Yolanda Díaz
 Chantal Line Carpentier
 Mamoudou Niang





ministers' plenary • theme 1



WHAT POLITICAL COMMITMENTS HAVE STATES MADE FOLLOWING THE ADOPTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION ON THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY?



Logboh Myss Belmonde Dogo

Chaired by: Ms Victorine A. Ndeye, Senegal's Minister for Microfinance and SSE

Moderated by: Ms Chantal Line Carpentier, President of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (UNTFSSSE)

Speakers:

- Ms Yolanda Díaz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Labour and the Social Economy, Spain (video)
- Mr Mamoudou Niang, Minister for Employment and Vocational Training, Mauritania (video)
- Ms Logboh Myss Belmonde Dogo, Minister for Solidarity and the Fight Against Poverty, Côte d'Ivoire
- Mr Victor Meseguer Sánchez, Special Commissioner for the Social Economy, Spain
- Ms Fatim-Zahra Ammor, Minister for Tourism, Handicrafts and the Social and Solidarity Economy, Morocco

Rapporteur's summary

- The SSE is an alternative model that should be considered when rethinking the global economy;
- The territorialisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a major challenge for the SSE and for sustainable economic development in general;
- Policies must make a greater commitment to the SSE and put in place solid institutional frameworks to support its development;
- Research partnerships must be encouraged to improve understanding and measurement of the impact of the SSE on the economy;
- The Covid-19 pandemic revealed the crucial role of the SSE in responding to this unprecedented crisis;
- It is important to create funds to finance the SSE and the agencies responsible for its development;
- The need to situate the debate on informal economies (known in Africa as the popular economy) in terms of the risk of reproducing epistemic injustices towards non-Western communities, stakeholders and territories;
- The need to develop a political dialogue around the SSE and to take practical steps to move it forward.

Main recommendations

- Position informal businesses as a lever for strengthening local economies and avoid reproducing epistemic injustices towards non-Western communities, stakeholders and territories;
- Territorialisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the need to think local to act global;
- Give a voice to those working on the ground so that they can share their experiences and develop a political dialogue around the SSE to move it forward;
- The essential role of research partnerships to support the SSE in knowledge-building, with an epistemological repositioning in which researchers play an active role in knowledge-building and are not the exclusive knowledge holder;
- Make a strong political commitment to establishing a solid institutional framework for the SSE in each country.

Key points raised by speakers

Introduction by Prof. Sambou Ndiaye, Chair of the Scientific Committee of the DakarGSEF2023 Forum

- A reminder of the worldwide context of crises, where the urgent need to rethink the post-liberal capitalist model has become an absolute necessity.
- The opportunity presented by the globalisation of the challenges and issues facing alternative models such as the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE), with reference to the UN resolution.
- How can we position informal businesses as a tool for reinvigorating viable local economies, a foundation for strengthening local economies?
- The need to situate the debate on the informal economy (known in Africa as the popular economy) in terms of the risk of reproducing epistemic injustices towards non-Western communities, stakeholders and territories. "The informal economy in Africa is the real economy."
- Going beyond the triad of the SSE transition paradigm (central government–market–civil society), everyone should be looking at a four-pronged relationship (central government–market–civil society–territories).
- The territorialisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a major challenge of this forum. It is time to think local and act global.
- The problem of the limited presence of local SSE policy initiatives. It is high time we gave a voice to those working on the ground so that they can share their experiences.
- The need to develop a political dialogue around the SSE. If the SSE is to move forward, it is essential for politicians to tackle the issue and take practical steps to drive it forward.
- The essential role of research partnerships to support the SSE in knowledge-building, with an epistemological repositioning in which researchers play an active role in knowledge-building and are not the exclusive knowledge holder.
- The lack of relevant indicators to identify key players and measure the proportion and penetration of the SSE in the economy.
- It is essential to create appropriate tools for measuring the impact of the SSE.

Ms Yolanda Díaz

- The UN resolution is a major step forward, calling on Member States and international organisations to include the SSE in their national plans and framework documents.
- The Secretary-General of the United Nations is required to draw up a report on the issue within two years.
- The two major challenges facing the world today are to put an end to the environmental emergency and to reduce global inequalities. And the solution lies in the SSE, which the Spanish government has been working on in depth.
- In Spain, the social economy is made up of a fabric of robust businesses that are prepared for more inclusive managerial changes.

Ms Logboh Myss Belmonde Dogo

- The Covid-19 pandemic highlighted the crucial role played by the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) in responding to this unprecedented health crisis.
- It is essential to make a strong political commitment to establishing a solid institutional framework for the SSE in each of our countries.
- In Côte d'Ivoire, work is underway to put in place the institutional framework for the SSE. All that remains is for it to be adopted by the government and the national assembly.
- Côte d'Ivoire already has 300 non-profit organisations working to promote the SSE, reflecting the momentum and potential of the sector in the country.
- There have been some encouraging local experiences in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly with solidarity funds, which have helped cope with exceptional levels of welfare expenditure and prevented some households from being forced to sell their means of production or sources of livelihood.

Mr Mamoudou Niang

- In Mauritania, the SSE is in an embryonic stage and lacks a structured framework and promotional strategies for its development.
- With this in mind, the government is committed to creating a fund to finance the SSE and an agency responsible to oversee this economy.
- It is essential that, at the end of this forum, international commitments in favour of stepping up strategic promotion and financing initiatives become local realities, so that the SSE does not only act as a shock absorber in times of crisis, but takes a leading role in defining a new socio-economic system.

Mr Victor Meseguer Sánchez

- The current political environment is exceptional, due to recent advances in the social and solidarity economy (SSE).
- The climate and resource scarcity challenges in Spain underline the crucial role that the SSE can play in addressing them.
- The development of SSE networks and cooperation between these networks are necessary to strengthen the impact of the SSE in Spanish society.
- The specific characteristics of Spain in terms of SSE progress mean that the country's SSE development models need to be adapted.
- The importance of energy communities and renewable energy cooperatives is highlighted to promote a sustainable energy transition in Spain.
- The SSE is seen as a new industrial ecosystem with the potential to boost Europe's resilience and recovery in the face of current challenges.

Ms Victorine A. Ndeye

- The challenge is to encourage SSE initiatives by empowering young people and women to achieve the SDGs.
- Housing cooperatives with limited resources are now being replaced by cooperative companies, which have better access to the resources needed to achieve their ambitions in Senegal.
- A satellite account will be opened at Senegal's National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD) to identify SSE participants, monitor them and assess their real contribution to the economy.
- Consideration must be given to setting up financial mechanisms for SSE participants in Senegal.
- "The SSE is not the economy of the poor, nor is it the economy of the helping hand; it is the economy of the handshake."

Ms Fatim-Zahra Ammor

- Cooperation among global economy networks.
- Creation of a council for the transformation of the Social and Solidarity Economy.
- An agrarian society of transformation.
- Modernisation and growth of the Social and Solidarity Economy.



workshops



WORKSHOP 1AT1 [REPORT](#)

Starting the transition from informal economies to a formal economy: obstacles and virtues of the Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderation : Rémy POIGNANT, *Co-director of the Regional Chamber of the Social and Solidarity Economy of Nouvelle-Aquitaine (France)*

Speakers :

- Francis CAME, *Professor of Economics, Lecturer and researcher, University of Strasbourg (France)*
- Jean Paul BETCHEM A MEYNICK, *REREMCESS – Network of Mayors of Cameroon for the Social and Solidarity Economy (Cameroon)*
- Bénédicte SOHET, *Secretary General of ConcertES – Cooperation Among Organisations in the Social Economy (Belgium)*
- Badara NDIAYE, *Diadem – Diaspora Development Education Migration (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 1AT2 [REPORT](#)

The SSE: a model that structures and legitimises the experiences of the informal economy to build collective and sustainable economies

Moderation : Myriam MATRAY, *Doctor of Economics, Jean Monnet University, Saint-Etienne (France)*

Speakers :

- Charly Camilien VICTOR, *PhD student in Sociology, SSE Chair at the University of Haute-Alsace (France)*
- Boubacar Sidy DIALLO, *ENDA ECOPOP (Senegal)*
- Chloé SÉCHER, *Deputy Managing Director of RTES (France)*
- Pauline EYEBE EFFA, *PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development (Cameroon)*

WORKSHOP 1AT3 [REPORT](#)

SSE and promotion of decent jobs in the heart of the territories

Moderation : Roberta TROVARELLI, *Project and International Relations Manager, Legacoop Emilia-Romagna (Italy)*

Speakers :

- Elise Pierrette MEMONG MENO Epse MPOUNG, *RESSCAM – National Network of the SSE of Cameroon*
- Timothée DUVERGER, *Head of the Territories and SSE Chair at Sciences Po Bordeaux (France)*
- Annica PERINI, *Centre for International Cooperation and Migration Studies, Social Cooperative Society (Italy)*
- El Hadji Maguette DIOP, *Coordinator, WIEGO Project (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 1AT4 [REPORT](#)

Partnerships, alliances and institutional networks supporting the governance of SSE organisations and companies to make them more resilient

Moderation : Myriam MATRAY, *Doctor of Economics, Jean Monnet University, Saint-Etienne (France)*

Speakers :

- Rokhaya Suzanne DIOUF, *Coordinator of UNCAAPSS – National Union of Artisanal Production and Service Cooperatives (Senegal)*
- Magatte NDOYE, *Trade Expert, Consultant at PACAO – West African Competitiveness Support Programme (Senegal)*
- Alexandra NAUD, *Head of International Cooperation, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region (France)*
- Olivier DOYLE, *Managing Director of the Vallée-du-Haut-St-Laurent Social Economy Centre (Canada)*
- Álvaro PORRO, *SSE Promotion Officer, Barcelona City Council (Spain)*
- Arielle DRISSSEN, *Entreprendre Sherbrooke (Canada)*

WORKSHOP 1AT5 [REPORT](#)

National Social and Solidarity Economy networks and cooperation with local authorities

Moderation : Aurélie Carimentrand, *Senior Lecturer, IUT Bordeaux/CNRS joint research unit (France)*

Speakers :

- Blanca BOIX SAEZ de OCARIZ, *REAS Euskadi – Network of Alternative and Solidarity Economy Organisations (Spain)*
- Malang DIANE, *Technical Advisor in Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurs of the World (Senegal)*
- Ali AKEBLI, *Provincial SSE Advisor, Targa-Aide (Morocco)*
- Mawuko Anani Afangnibo EKHUHOHO, *Anavie NGO (Togo)*

WORKSHOP 1AT6 [REPORT](#)

The importance of networks in building the capacity and visibility of their members

Moderation : Marguerite MENDELL, *Director of the Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, and Professor at Concordia University (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Djémilah HASSANI, *ESS France Overseas (Reunion, France)*
- Omar FREILLA, *Collective Diaspora (USA)*
- Maroita HADJI, *Vice-President of KomLink (France)*
- Djibril THIAM, *RENCAS – National Network of Solidarity Calabashes in Senegal*

theme 1

WORKSHOP 1AT7 REPORT

The commitment of institutions to the promotion of a formal economy

Moderation : Pauline Eyebe EFFA, *PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development (Cameroon)*

Speakers :

- Susana RAMOS CENTELLA, *Facto Cooperativa SCCL Barcelona (Spain)*
- María Jennifer NOVOA-ALVAREZ, *Economist, Anthropologist, ATI – Interdisciplinary Work Association (Colombia)*
- Khar DIOP, *Director of supervision and transformation of informal enterprises, Ministry of Crafts and Informal Sector Transformation (Senegal)*
- Willy CORI, *Project Coordinator, AYNi Civil Association (Bolivia)*

WORKSHOP 1AT8 REPORT

The challenges of economic democracy for a resilient territorial economy

Moderation : Youssef ELLOUXE, *REIESSM – SSE Entrepreneurship Network (Morocco)*

Speaker :

- Cécile VERGIER, *Economic Development Commissioner – Social Innovation, City of Montreal (Canada)*

WORKSHOP 1AT9 REPORT

Youth, employment and student housing

Moderation : Jean-Marc FONTAN, *Professor of Sociology at University of Quebec in Montreal (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Djibril MANGANE, *Enda ECOPOP (Senegal)*
- Anderson PINHO, *ACLEF – Association for Cooperation in Student Housing (France)*
- Arouna BA, *Representative of Niaguis Town Council (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 1AT11 REPORT

Canada, Japan, Mexico – Crossed perspectives on the co-production of public policies in relation to development initiatives of SSE organisations

Moderation : Jean-Marc FONTAN, *Professor of Sociology at University of Quebec in Montreal (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Béatrice ALAIN, *Managing Director of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale (Canada)*
- Souleymane GUISSSE, *CSMO-ESAC – Sectoral Committee for Manpower in the Social Economy and Community Action (Canada)*
- Yuko UEDA, *Head of APSSEJ – Association for the Promotion of SSE in Japan*

WORKSHOP 1AT12 REPORT

Eco-responsible initiatives that create jobs, mainly in the field of agricultural production and agri-food processing

Moderation : Aurélie Carimentrand, *Senior Lecturer, IUT Bordeaux/CNRS joint research unit (France)*

Speakers :

- Alain YVERGNIAUX, *Chairman and Managing Director of ETHICAJOU (Senegal)*
- Kekeli Kofi AGOH, *ANGE – National Environment Management Agency (Togo)*





self-organised sessions



SESSION 1SA1 REPORT

How to sustain and promote the economic inclusion of social and solidarity enterprises that have emerged from a development project.

Stakeholders, financing and integration

Session organised by GRET - Technological Research and Exchange Group

Moderation : Marie Christine GOUDIABY, *Policy Officer, GRET (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Aïssatou SY, *Dignity and Health Project, Gret (Senegal)*
- Massamba GAYE, *Typha Project, Gret (Senegal)*
- Mandresy RANDRIAMIHARISOA, *Managing Director of Nutri'zaza (Madagascar)*

SESSION 1SA5 REPORT

Transition from the conventional economy to the Social and Solidarity Economy

Session organised by SSE International Forum

Moderation : Garry LAVOIE, *Président de la Caisse d'Économie Solidaire Desjardins (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Claude DORION, *Managing Director of MCE Conseil, National Cooperative for Independent Information, Treasurer of SSE International Forum (Canada)*
- Sylvain ROBERT, *Managing Director of the Témiscamingue Funeral Cooperative (Canada)*
- Sébastien GERARD, *NPO Acquisition Company for the SSE (Canada)*

SESSION 1SA6 REPORT

BLOC IV BCN: Europe's leading centre for the promotion of cooperatives

Session organised by the City of Barcelona and the Government of Catalonia

Moderation : Andrea BALLETBÒ, *Tandem Social Cooperative (Spain)*

Speakers :

- Ester VIDAL, *Social and Solidarity Economy and Sustainable Food Services, Barcelona City Council (Spain)*
- Josep VIDAL FÀBREGA, *Director for the SSE, the Third Sector and Cooperatives, Government of Catalonia (Spain)*
- Guillem LLORENS, *President of the Catalan Association for the Social Economy and the Catalan Confederation of Cooperatives (Spain)*

SESSION 1SA7 REPORT

Co-creating public policies to promote the SSE in Catalonia

Session organised by the Government of Catalonia

Speakers :

- Josep VIDAL FÀBREGA, *Director for the SSE, the Third Sector and Cooperatives, Government of Catalonia (Spain)*
- Roser HERNÁNDEZ GURRERA, *Deputy Director for the Social and Solidarity Economy, Government of Catalonia (Spain)*
- Isabel GARCÍA HERNÁNDEZ, *Deputy Director for Diversity at Work and the Third Sector, Government of Catalonia (Spain)*
- Guillem LLORENS, *President of the Catalan Association for the Social Economy and the Catalan Confederation of Cooperatives (Spain)*
- Jaume OLLER, *Member of the Tandem Social Cooperative (Spain)*

SESSION 1SA8 REPORT

The presence and experience of Afro-descendants in the economy and social innovation in Quebec

Session organised by the MUNTU Foundation

Moderation : Mariana DJELO BALDE, *Communication and Social Marketing Specialist (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Cathia CARIOTTE, *MUNTU Foundation (Canada)*
- Lazard VERTUS, *Youth Consultation Bureau, Laval (Canada)*
- Svens TELEMAQUE, *DESTA Black Community Network (Canada)*
- Burt PIERRE, *Outreach Worker, RDP Team (Canada)*
- Roen HIGGINS, *The Elevated Creative (Canada)*
- Michael OBAS ROMAIN, *Community and Social Innovation Consultant, Clinical Psychologist (Canada)*



theme 1

SESSION 1SA9 REPORT

MOOCs and tools for training and SSE awareness-raising

Session proposed by the ILO - International Labour Organisation

Moderation : Guy TCHAMI, *Cooperative Policy and Research Specialist at the ILO*

Speakers :

- Linda DEELEN, *Head of the Enterprise, Microfinance and Local Development Programme at the ILO's International Training Centre*
- Abdul Aziz DIENG, *ILO Project Coordinator, Formal and Innovative Entrepreneurship (Senegal)*
- Youssef BELHASSEN FENNIRA, *ILO Chief Technical Advisor, JEUN'ESS Project (Tunisia)*

SESSION 1SA10 REPORT

The cooperative movement as a sustainable and transformative model for women's rights and poverty reduction

Session organised by SOCODEVI – Society for International Development Cooperation

Moderation : Frédérique THOMAS, *Senegal Director of SOCODEVI (Canada)*

Speaker :

- Bineta FALL, *Gender Equality Advisor, SOCODEVI (Senegal)*

SESSION 1SA11 REPORT

Local strategies for supporting young entrepreneurs: example of CEPEM in Dakar

Session organised by CEPEM Dakar, a business incubator for the promotion of employment through micro-enterprises

Moderation : Mohamed DIOP, *Director of the City of Dakar Training Centre and CIFAL – International Centre for Authorities and Leaders (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Daouda GUEYE, *City Councillor responsible for ICT, City of Dakar (Senegal)*
- Mourade DIEYE, *Secretary General of CEPEM Dakar (Senegal)*
- Fatoumata NIANG NIOKS, *Director of Jokkolabs (Senegal)*
- Alassane LO, *Consultant, expert in business creation and development strategies (Senegal)*
- Marianne FERRON, *Project Manager, LOJIK – International Youth Offices of Quebec (Canada)*
- Babacar DIAGNE, *Chairman of the Senegalese Business Council*
- Aminata LY, *USAID Entrepreneurship & Investment (Senegal)*
- Marc-André LEDOUX, *Director of Finsocial (Senegal)*

SESSION 1SA122 REPORT

What contribution can cultural products make to the development and consolidation of the SSE in Africa?

Session organised by the Culture and Tourism Department of the City of Dakar

Moderation : Hortense ASSAGA, *Journalist, author (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Khalifa DRAME, *President of the Gorgorlou association (Senegal)*
- Titiyuo BA, *Overall coordinator of the cultural community in Dakar (Senegal)*
- Abdou FALL, *Artist/painter (Senegal)*

SESSION 1SA12 REPORT

Problems and challenges of cultural and creative ecosystems and industries: what solutions for a positive impact of SSE in Africa?

Session organised by the Culture and Tourism Department of the City of Dakar

Moderation : Makhtar DIAO, *Director of the Culture and Tourism Department of the City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Ngoné NDOUR, *Cultural entrepreneur (Senegal)*
- Moustapha NDIAYE, *President of REMAAP – Network of Managers of Professional African Artists (Senegal)*
- Alimatou FAYE, *Cultural entrepreneur and representative of the Senegalese hip-hop movement*
- Ibrahima CISSE, *Ministry of Culture and Historical Heritage (Senegal)*

SESSION 1SA13 REPORT

Setting up an SSE fund for a local authority in Senegal

Session organised by the Tivaouane Departmental Council

Speaker :

- Seynabou Gaye TOURÉ, *Head of the Alliance for the Republic in the religious city of Tivaouane (Senegal)*



self-organised sessions



SESSION 1SA14 REPORT

Pan-Africanism and solidarity economy: North/South partnership, Africans and Afro-descendants, a new relationship towards the social, solidarity and circular economy for the creation of economic and human values

Session organised by the MUNTU Foundation

Moderation : Cathia CARIOTTE, *Development and innovation strategy consultant (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Yassir NGAR, *Digital transformation consultant (Canada)*
- Lazard VERTUS, *Youth Consultation Bureau, Laval (Canada)*
- Michael OBAS ROMAIN, *Community and Social Innovation Consultant, Clinical Psychologist (Canada)*

SESSION 1SA17 REPORT

Discussions between young entrepreneurs, project leaders, and economic and political stakeholders

Session organised by FEDES – Federation of Young Entrepreneurs of Senegal

Speaker :

- Cheikh Ndigueul BEYE, *FEDES (Senegal)*

SESSION 1SA18 REPORT

People power and process: reimagining government processes

Session organised by Axle Impact Studio

Speakers :

- Dela WILSON, *Stratège en politiques d'innovation, auteure et conceptrice d'expériences, Axle Impact Studio (États-Unis)*
- Moyo OYELOLA, *Artiste multimédia (États-Unis)*

SESSION 1SA19 REPORT

How to develop national networks of local authorities committed to the development of SSE?

Session proposed by RTES - Network of Local Authorities for a Solidarity Economy

Moderation : Chloé SECHER, *Deputy Managing Director of RTES (France)*

Speakers :

- Me-Kyung KIM, *President of SSEGOV – Korean Local Government Association for Social Economy and Solidarity, Mayor of Eunpyeonggu, Seoul (South Korea)*
- Monique AYI, *Mayor of Dzeng, President of REMCESS – Network of Mayors of Cameroon for the SSE (Cameroon)*
- Patricia ANDRIOT, *Vice-President of RTES (France)*



Claude DORION
Bénédicte SOHET
Elise Pierrette MEMONG MENO Epse MPOUNG
Jean-Paul BETCHEM



in-depth reports

WORKSHOP 1AT1

BACK TO CONTENTS

Starting the transition from informal economies to a formal economy: obstacles and virtues of the Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderated by: Rémy Poignant, *Co-director of the Regional Chamber of the Social and Solidarity Economy of Nouvelle-Aquitaine (France)*

Speakers:

- Francis Came, *Professor of Economics, Lecturer and researcher, University of Strasbourg (France)*
- Jean Paul Betchem A Meynick, *REMCESS – Network of Mayors of Cameroon for the Social and Solidarity Economy (Cameroon)*
- Bénédicte Sohet, *ConcertES – Cooperation Among Organisations in the Social Economy (Belgium)*
- Badara Ndiaye, *Diadem – Diaspora Development Education Migration (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

The social and solidarity economy is a key issue at regional level, and creating a structure for it would contribute to local, sustainable development and help to harness endogenous potential.

Main recommendations

- Job creation and capacity building
- Supervision of SSE participants

Key points raised by speakers

Francis Camé

- Four types of informal economy:
 - The illegal economy (criminal enterprise)
 - The unaccounted economy involving tax evasion and the creation of offshore accounts
 - The undeclared economy with activities for personal gain (tax enterprise)
 - And lastly the informal economy, which is an individual generating unit
- The informal economy as a survival economy that has become an attractive proposition, a diverse economy based on the division of labour (producers, sellers, distributors)
- An offensive form of economy based on its values: habitual nature, adaptability and flexibility
- The informal economy's move towards formality through community-based movements

Jean Paul Betchem A Meynick

- The role of local authorities in the shift from the informal economy to an SSE
- Proposals based on the case of Cameroon
- Setting up initiatives to transform the informal economy into an SSE
- The promotion of empowerment and inclusion policies for local development
- The fight against climate change, environmental protection and biodiversity
- Structuring cooperatives at municipal level, setting up information points and holding SSE events in municipalities

Benedict Sohet

- The transition from an informal to a formal economy
- Analysis of the Belgian case, with the creation of the service voucher scheme and the IDESS (Initiatives for the Development of Employment in the Solidarity Sector), the aim of which is to help jobs move towards a formal economy through a scheme supported by the public authorities
- The SSE combined with social policies can transform certain informal sectors, moving them towards the formal economy

Badara Ndiaye

- What kind of future would young people have without the informal economy?
- Professionalisation rather than formalised procedures, because efficiency is needed to meet the demands of the market
- The informal sector is not a survival sector, but one of growth, creation, innovation and employment, structured and professionalised
- A contradiction exists between SSE participants and public policies
- The SSE as a public service mission: its professionalisation process must be carried out in collaboration between central government, local authorities, cooperatives, mutuals and family businesses



Partnerships, alliances and institutional networks supporting the governance of SSE organisations and companies to make them more resilient

Moderated by: Myriam Matray, *Doctor of Economics, Jean Monnet University, Saint-Etienne (France)*

Speakers:

- Rokhaya Suzanne Diouf, *Coordinator of UNCAAPSS – National Union of Artisanal Production and Service Cooperatives (Senegal)*
- Maguette Ndoye, *Trade Expert, Consultant at PACAO – West African Competitiveness Support Programme (Senegal)*
- Olivier Doyle, *Managing Director of the Vallée-du-Haut-St-Laurent Social Economy Centre (Canada)*
- Alexandra Naud, *Head of International Cooperation, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region (France)*
- Álvaro Porro, *SSE Promotion Officer, Barcelona City Council (Spain)*
- Arielle Drissen, *Entreprendre Sherbrooke (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

The governance of SSE organisations and enterprises by institutional bodies through alliances/networks between the SSE and governments provides them with a structure, support for their local projects, access to financing and, above all, the tools they need to be resilient. Internal and external partnerships are therefore a means of financing SSE enterprises, which are key to territorial development. Training people involved in the SSE is also an important part of the work carried out by cooperatives and networks.

Main recommendations

- Make proposals to harmonise mechanisms used by the SSE and governments.
- Make proposals to develop policies and tools to support the transition of the informal economy by and towards the SSE.
- Lobby for the adoption of different SSE legal forms in different countries.

Key points raised by speakers

Rokhaya Suzanne Diouf

- Governance of social and solidarity economy enterprises such as cooperatives, networks and unions
- Various interventions
- Constraints and recommendations

Magatte Ndoye

- Financing of horticultural cooperatives
- History of cooperatives in Senegal
- Survival of cooperatives at a certain point in time

Olivier Doyle

- Legal formalisation of SSE enterprises through the creation of a network
- Harmonisation of this legal framework with the collective values of Quebec society
- Implementation of collective projects by SSE enterprises

Álvaro Porro

- Promotion of SSE enterprises
- Sustainability of policy in the SSE sector
- Involvement of all stakeholders in decision-making
- Analysis of the situation
- Digitalisation of the textile sector in Barcelona

Arielle Drissen

- Entrepreneurship and SSE enterprises

National SSE networks and cooperation with local authorities

Moderated by: Aurélie Carimentrand, *Senior Lecturer, IUT Bordeaux/CNRS joint research unit (France)*

Speakers:

- Blanca Boix Sáez de Ocariz, *REAS Euskadi – Network of Alternative and Solidarity Economy Organisations (Spain)*
- Malang Diane, *Technical Advisor in Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurs of the World (Senegal)*
- Ali Akebli, *Provincial SSE Advisor, Targa-Aide (Morocco)*
- Mawuko Anani Afangnibo Ekuhoho, *Anavie NGO (Togo)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The importance of creating frameworks for national and regional meetings of SSE participants (Togo, Morocco, Senegal, Spanish Basque Country) and the challenges of partnerships with local authorities (Bilbao city council, Ziguinchor town council in Casamance) to promote collective and sustainable entrepreneurship (through the SSE/through formalising the informal economy into VSEs, etc.).
- There are SSE initiatives but not necessarily a legal framework in all countries (e.g. Togo).
- Clarification of the support process for returning migrants.
- The choice of targets in the regions.

Main recommendations

- Set up national frameworks to supervise and promote the SSE while upholding its principles.
- Include specific modules on the SSE in business management courses.
- Encourage social entrepreneurs who are innovating in the SSE sector.
- Financial partners must actively support the initiatives of local organisations.
- Pool our efforts to ensure that the authorities honour and implement the commitments made.

Key points raised by speakers

Blanca Boix Saez de Ocariz

- Overview of the network of alternative and solidarity economy organisations based in the Spanish Basque Country and active in social services
- The network generates more than €160 million a year
- Promotion of social initiatives
- Women's entrepreneurship programme
- Alliance with public authorities so that people can benefit from the alternative solidarity economy

Malang Diane

- NGO Entrepreneurs of the World embraces the true essence of the SSE by supporting only people in precarious situations
- Long-term support to strengthen SSE enterprises
- Identification of training and financial support needs
- 90% of the beneficiaries of support from Entrepreneurs of the World are women, because they are the most vulnerable

Ali Akebli

- Targa-Aide is an organisation working in partnership with the Moroccan Ministry of the Interior in five Moroccan provinces, whose aim is to raise awareness of and support SSE initiatives
- Implementation of a local economic development programme
- Support for local initiatives such as cooperatives through calls for projects
- Private-sector involvement in the SSE programme
- There is no specific law on the SSE in Morocco

Mawuko Anani Afangnibo Ekuhoho

- Many organisations are working on the SSE in Togo without really knowing what the SSE means
- Launch of the first Togo-based SSE Forum in 2022, named FECOSO
- The SSE is an economy that will make our African countries autonomous



MOOCs and tools for training and SSE awareness-raising

Session organised by the International Labour Organization (ILO)

Moderated by: Guy Tchami, *Cooperative Policy and Research Specialist at the ILO*

Speakers:

- Linda Deelen, *Head of the Enterprise, Microfinance and Local Development Programme at the ILO's International Training Centre*
- Abdul Aziz Dieng, *ILO Project Coordinator, Formal and Innovative Entrepreneurship (Senegal)*
- Youssef Belhassen Fennira, *ILO Chief Technical Advisor, JEUN'ESS Project (Tunisia)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Workshop to share Social and Solidarity Economy training and awareness-raising tools and to demonstrate how these tools can be applied in practice in different contexts.
- The Social and Solidarity Economy as a tool for promoting social protection and decent work and a tool for development and the fight against unemployment.
- Link between promoting decent work and social protection (particularly for craft workers).
- Discussion on the mechanisms put in place to limit child labour: raising awareness among producers.
- Existing SSE legislation and new legislation in Senegal.
- The focus of financing for the Jeun'ESS project on young people in vulnerable situations.
- The enforceability of the African SSE charter.
- Presentation of the work of the International Labour Office and the International Labour Organization.

Main recommendations

- Use IL Office and ILO training and awareness-raising tools to support cooperatives, other SSE entities and members of their communities in addressing decent work deficits.
- Apply the African SSE Charter in African countries.
- Involve Senegalese SSE participants in the planning and shaping of SSE policies.
- Encourage young people to undertake SSE initiatives.

Key points raised by speakers

Guy Tchami

- Use of SSE units as a means of achieving the goal of the IL Office and the ILO
- Definition and role of the cooperative according to the ILO

Linda Deelen

- Overview and targets of the MOOC platform

Abdul Aziz Dieng

- Support for the creation of decent jobs through the structuring of informal economies
- In Senegal, 97% of the economy is informal
- Project experience in promoting formal and innovative entrepreneurship, Senegal and Gambia
- Constraints linked to formalising for technical sustainability
- ILO support through the financing of projects to provide decent work
- Collaboration with ILO-certified umbrella structures using tools such as THINK COOP and STAR COOP

Youssef Belhassen Fennira

- Political recognition of the role of the SSE as an essential driver of development and an economic model in its own right in Tunisia
- Availability of formal SSE financing mechanisms
- Experience of the Jeun'ESS project
- Provision of financial support for young people's initiatives
- Promoting the formalisation of participants in the informal sector
- Support for and strengthening of existing SSE groups and cooperatives
- Setting up of SSE groups and cooperatives
- Creation of Limit'ESS clubs to communicate the values of the SSE
- Encouraging local authorities to set up high-impact SSE projects

How to develop national networks of local authorities committed to the development of SSE?

Session organised by RTES – Network of Local Authorities for a Solidarity Economy

Moderated by: Chloé Sécher, *Deputy Managing Director of RTES (France)*

Speakers:

- Me-Kyung Kim, *President of SSEGOV – Korean Local Government Association for Social Economy and Solidarity, Mayor of Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul (South Korea)*
- Monique Ayi, *Mayor of Dzeng, President of REMCESS – Network of Mayors of Cameroon for the SSE (Cameroon)*
- Patricia Andriot, *Vice-President of RTES (France)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Missions of networks of local authorities for the SSE in this session: to encourage the sharing of experiences between local authorities, to strengthen advocacy in favour of the SSE and recognition of the role of local authorities in its development, to encourage the development of local policies in support of the SSE in co-construction with participant networks.
- The challenge is to create a structure for municipalities based on examples of existing local SSE networks.
- Rising to the challenge of living together more effectively by creating national solidarity with network participants.
- A review of the tools used to promote co-construction.

Main recommendations

- Synergy of participant's actions for joint, practical measures for the SSE.
- Organising cooperatives into sectors to make them competitive.
- Training on the creation of regional SSE networks.
- Creation of alternatives such as a club of national networks.

Key points raised by speakers

Me-Kyung Kim

- SSE priorities: people and well-being (employment, housing, education)
- Setting up of networks in the public sector to solve everyday problems through several initiatives
- Information sharing and cooperation between stakeholders, regions and the state
- Establishing measures for the SSE

Monique Ayi

- Background to REMCESS
- Main activities and some indicators
- Advocacy priorities
- Network of local authorities

Patricia Andriot

- RTES advocacy priorities
- Network of local authorities to strengthen the status of the SSE in public policies
- Optimising the role of local public-sector stakeholders
- Importance of developing national networks
- Providing new responses to common local problems, drawing on shared experiences
- Providing a joint response to a collectively identified need in a local area
- Improving well-being and sustainable local development





The SSE: a model that structures and legitimises the experiences of the informal economy to build collective and sustainable economies

Moderated by: Myriam Matray, *Doctor of Economics, Jean Monnet University, Saint-Etienne (France)*

Speakers:

- Charly Camilien Victor, *PhD student in Sociology, SSE Chair at the University of Haute-Alsace (France)*
- Boubacar Sidy Diallo, *ENDA ECOPOP (Senegal)*
- Chloé Sécher, *Deputy Managing Director of RTESS – Network of Local Authorities for a Solidarity Economy (France)*
- Pauline Eyebe Effa, *PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development (Cameroon)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The social and solidarity economy must be structured as an alternative economic model that is more appropriate to the local context
- Debates and differences of opinion on the transition to formalisation or professionalisation, which is a recurring theme
- The need for structuring

Main recommendations

- Creation of a local SSE network framework to help cooperatives develop their activities
- Reliance on cooperatives as an alternative for formalising the informal sector towards the SSE

Key points raised by speakers

Charly Camilien Victor

- Analysis of the Social and Solidarity Economy based on its history
- Analysis of the Social and Solidarity Economy in Haiti based on the Breton Woods agreements and capitalism
- The informal economy, an economy of resourcefulness

Bocar Diallo

- Social and Solidarity Economy, a civic project for the common good
- The creation and implementation of a technological system for collecting YTAXE taxes
- The origins of YTAXE
- The lack of resources available to local authorities
- Weak transparency in the resource mobilisation chain
- Improving the rate of tax collection
- Reducing tax fraud
- Modernising tax collection procedures
- Relevance of digital solutions in local financial governance with an integrated system for computerising procedures for recovering dormant assets

Chloé Sécher

- Discussion and promotion of the SSE through the RTESS network
- The informal economy, a creator of values and solidarity bonds
- Informal practices and their impact on social and local dynamics
- Use of the SSE ecosystem to support the formalisation of practices by and towards the SSE
- Supporting the formalisation of practices and including the SSE in the region's roadmaps and agreements

Pauline Eyebe Effa

- Structuring the SSE to boost and promote social cohesion
- Creation of a local SSE network framework to help cooperatives develop their activities
- Cooperatives as an alternative way of formalising the informal sector towards the SSE

theme 1

WORKSHOP 1AT6

BACK TO CONTENTS

The importance of networks in building the capacity and visibility of their members

Moderated by:

Marguerite Mendell, *Director of the Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, and Professor at Concordia University (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Djémilah Hassani, *ESS France Overseas (Reunion, France)*
- Omar Freilla, *Collective Diaspora (USA)*
- Maroita Hadji, *Vice-President of KomLink (France)*
- Djibril Thiam, *RENCAS – National Network of Solidarity Calabashes in Senegal*

Rapporteur's summary

- This workshop raised the importance of building networks within the SSE, the need to foster cooperation to find much stronger socio-economic development strategies and to strengthen dialogue with public institutions.
- Discussion on how social and solidarity-based economic enterprises help minority communities

Main recommendations

- Structure an ecosystem that supports the social and solidarity economy
- Empower the SSE through the various networks and usher in a new era in global transformation
- Foster a framework of trust in SSE networks
- Share experiences
- Encourage the development of networks at local, regional and national level
- Create regional chambers of the Social and Solidarity Economy in Senegal

Key points raised by speakers

Djémilah Hassani

- Strengthening cooperation in a collective way to create a better world
- Encouraging the development of SSE ecosystems
- The role of public policy in the SSE
- Creating a network of territories and fostering SSE clusters
- The importance of networks
- Strengthening solidarity and mutual aid, building and growing together: there is strength in numbers

Omar Freilla

- The need to encourage cooperation between black people throughout the world to combat racial discrimination and alleviate the difficulties faced by black communities, such as free access to resources and financing
- The creation of federations and finding alternatives
- Encouraging advocacy and political and solidarity-based dialogue

Maroita Hadji

- Structuring, organising and supporting the development of KomLink members
- Responsibility for supporting enterprises, passing on social values and supporting younger generations with a caring attitude
- A community is about building a shared vision
- Working on economic sustainability
- The importance of networking

Djibril Thiam

- The difficulties caused by debt or the lean period (in agriculture, the period just before the harvest, when reserves from the last crops are exhausted) in a country where 70% of the population work in agriculture
- The calabash as a development tool, with the white fabric symbolising peace
- The importance of networks
- Network cooperation for action on food security



SSE and promotion of decent jobs in the heart of the territories

Moderated by: Roberta Trovarelli, *Project and International Relations Manager, Legacoop Emilia-Romagna (Italy)*

Speakers:

- Elise Pierrette Memong Meno Epse Mpoung, *RESSCAM – National Network of the Social and Solidarity Economy of Cameroon*
- Timothée Duverger, *Head of the Territories and SSE Chair at Sciences Po Bordeaux (France)*
- Annica PERINI, *Centre for International Cooperation and Migration Studies, Social Cooperative Society (Italy)*
- El Hadji Maguette Diop, *Coordinator, WIEGO Project (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Needs of the informal sector
- The role of the SSE in the transition from the informal to the formal economy

Main recommendations

- Social protection and labour law within the SSE
- Recognition of the SSE as a socio-economic arena for transforming economies, providing access to decent work and securing livelihoods

Key points raised by speakers

Elise Pierrette Memong Meno Epse Mpoung

- Promotion of the SSE by RESSCAM in Cameroon in collaboration with the government via its ministry: Promotion of sustainable economic activity in the agropastoral sector (Aquaculture)
- The adoption of a partnership approach to support cooperatives in creating a network and setting up a local framework for discussion within municipalities
- The need to set up a social protection system for SSE participants, but also to control the production-processing-sales chain and, lastly, to strengthen financing mechanisms

Roberta Trovarelli

- Legacoop association, an example of a commitment to developing the SSE, an association with an Italian tradition in line with the endogenous realities of the Romagna region
- The important role that promotion plays in the inclusion of territories, awareness-raising among young people, innovation through digital transition and capacity building, and all this through cooperatives
- Bêlacoopia programme in partnership with students (sustainable development programme)

Annica Perini

- CEM (Centre for Migration Studies) cooperation
- Creation of a project financing system using the fees paid to leave (visas, residence permits)
- Capacity building by issuing professional qualifications tailored to local needs, working with the Chamber of Commerce

El Hadji Maguette Diop

- A social deconstruction of the concept of “boudioumane” waste pickers on landfill sites
- Waste recovery and processing as a means of empowering waste pickers, creating a sense of responsibility and generating income
- Development of resilience strategies meant that work could continue during Covid
- Setting up of highly participative cooperatives such as BOOK DIOM and the extension of their working environment outside Mbeubeuss to the coast to generate more income
- Running theme-based campaigns to promote the inclusion of all waste pickers in the cooperatives
- The transition of workers at the Mbeubeuss landfill to a formal economy
- PROMOGED, a government project to modernise waste management: a threat to waste pickers at Mbeubeuss

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The challenges of economic democracy for a resilient territorial economy

Moderated by: Youssef Ellouxe, *REIESSM – SSE Entrepreneurship Network (Morocco)*

Speaker: Cécile Vergier, *Economic Development Commissioner – Social Innovation, City of Montreal (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Entrepreneurship and social innovation towards the Social and Solidarity Economy
- Formalisation before professionalisation
- SSE, programmes and public policies

Main recommendation

Including the SSE in public policy projects and programmes.

Key points raised by speakers

Cécile Vergier

- A strong SSE footprint in Quebec, with companies, projects, organisations, support services, stakeholders and government
- Support and dialogue between these various SSE participants
- A strong SSE commitment in Montréal to meet the needs of its population and improve living conditions
- A holistic approach with a complete and collaborative ecosystem
- SSE as a lever for solving Montreal's challenges
- Shared expertise in local economic development

Youssef Ellouxe

- REIESSM, a political commitment to tackle fundamental issues for development and social cohesion
- Promotion of entrepreneurship among young people and women by setting up capacity-building activities, developing the gender-based approach, creating jobs for women and strengthening women's representation
- Search for new opportunities and solutions to social problems
- A local approach that promotes making the most of local resources
- Coaching local stakeholders and setting up social projects
- A choice of partnerships depending on the focus of the project



The commitment of institutions to the promotion of a formal economy

Moderated by: Pauline Eyebe Effa, *PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development (Cameroon)*

Speakers:

- Susana Ramos Centella, *Facto Cooperativa SCCL Barcelona (Spain)*
- María Jennifer Novoa Álvarez, *Economist, Anthropologist, ATI – Interdisciplinary Work Association (Colombia)*
- Khar Diop, *Director of supervision and transformation of informal enterprises, Ministry of Crafts and Informal Sector Transformation (Senegal)*
- Willy Cori, *Project Coordinator, AYNI Civil Association (Bolivia)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Presentation of initiatives from a committed civil society
- Reflection on the role of institutions in supporting the transition from the informal to the formal economy
- In Spain, there is no informal economy in job-seeking, but there is informality in job-seeking
- Participants in the information sector are not involved in policy-making

Main recommendation

- Support small producers by developing a public policy document.

Key points raised by speakers

Susane Ramos Centella

- Creation of a multiplatform to support businesses in SSE initiatives
- In Spain, the SSE accounts for 10% of GDP and 5% of employment
- Promotion of gender equality through the SSE
- Digital divide is present in all businesses
- Challenge of inter-cooperation, which is one of the SSE values
- The need to enable employers to use the services of the SSE
- Challenge of the resilience of cooperatives
- Promoting the participation of women in SSE activities
- Lack of recognition of SSE values in universities

María Jennifer Novoa Álvarez

- Overview of ATI
- Organisation working with women farmers
- Creation of a family farming network comprising 150 organisations
- ATI's objectives:
 - Provide market visibility
 - Recognise the work of agricultural producers
 - Create a productive and dynamic distribution alternative

Khar Diop

- Overview of public policies on SSE in Senegal
- The process of formalising participants in the informal sector
- Presentation of the eight strategic priorities of SSE policy in Senegal

Willy Cori

- Overview of the AYNI organisation
- Overview of SSE public policy in the digital sector
- AYNI's experience in setting up the SSE

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Youth, employment and student housing

Moderated by: Jean-Marc Fontan, *Professor of Sociology at University of Quebec in Montreal (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Djibril Mangane, *Enda ECOPOP (Senegal)*
- Anderson Pinho, *ACLEF – Association for Cooperation in Student Housing (France)*
- Arouna Ba, *Representative of Niaguis Town Council (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Young people's difficulty in accessing social housing and employment
- Problem of the capitalist vision of business leaders
- Sharing experiences (Senegal with Daliford, France and Quebec)
- Environmental protection and safety plan with Daliford town council
- Eligibility criteria for social housing
- Housing as a barrier to access to higher education and, cumulatively, to employment
- Discussion on the financing model for social housing and self-financing as a palliative solution
- Regional disparities

Main recommendations

- Promotion of housing
- Creation of youth centres
- Promotion of shared accommodation and self-financing
- Better consideration and implementation of temporary accommodation

Key points raised by speakers

Djibril Mangane

- Access to housing for young people in France
- Financing model for social housing (local or regional authorities, foundations, etc.)
- Young people's employability and the issues of insecurity and delinquency

Anderson Pinho

- Fragility of the institutional framework governing social and student housing (implementation gap)
- High cost of furniture
- Diversity of issues in relation to geographical areas and social, economic and political contexts
- Differences in the way non-profit groups operate in France, Quebec and Senegal

Arouna Ba

- Lack of involvement among young people
- Persistence of the capitalist logic in the social housing environment
- Fragmentation of social housing management
- Difficulties in accessing social housing
- Lack of coherent housing governance policies





Canada, Japan, Mexico – Crossed perspectives on the co-production of public policies in relation to development initiatives of SSE organisations

Moderated by: Jean-Marc Fontan, *Professor of Sociology at University of Quebec in Montreal (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Béatrice Alain, *Managing Director of the Chantier de l'Économie Sociale (Canada)*
- Souleymane Guissé, *CSMO-ESAC – Sectoral Committee for Manpower in the Social Economy and Community Action (Canada)*
- Yuko Ueda, *Head of APSSEJ – Association for the Promotion of SSE in Japan*

Rapporteur's summary

- Visibility of SSE initiatives
- Multiformal nature of SSE initiatives reflecting the socio-cultural reality in different countries
- Lack of formal recognition of the SSE by northern countries such as Japan
- Recognition of SSE initiatives by local authorities varies from country to country

Main recommendation

The positive institutionalisation of the lessons learned, achievements and successes generated by social and solidarity-based economy organisations depends on the sector's ability to translate the progress made into various types of public policy.

Key points raised by speakers

Béatrice Alain

- Creation of a network of homecare social economy enterprises in Quebec to encourage a large number of women to participate in the labour market
- Training courses to ensure that the skills associated with these jobs are recognised and developed, and to significantly improve the employment conditions of the women who do these jobs by moving to a formal economy
- Training programme for Early Childhood Centres (CPEs)
 - Early childhood technical training
 - Special education training
 - Apprenticeships in rural areas
 - Changes in the way the programmes operate
- Local services for vulnerable people, managed to ensure quality and affordability, with the aim of sharing and supporting the cost of this care

Souleymane Guisse

- Creation of two key networks:
 - Early Childhood Centres (CPEs)
 - Social Economy Enterprises in Domestic Help (EE-SADs)
- Presentation of the results

Yuko Ueda

- Characteristics of the population of JAPAN
- Presentation of the main activities of the SEIKATSU CLUB cooperative
- Presentation of the outcomes of the SEIKATSU CLUB cooperative's programme

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Eco-responsible initiatives that create jobs, mainly in the field of agricultural production and agri-food processing

Moderated by: Aurélie Carimentrand, *Senior Lecturer, IUT Bordeaux/CNRS joint research unit (France)*

Speakers:

- Alain Yvergniaux, *Chairman and Managing Director of ETHICAJOU (Senegal)*
- Kekeli Kofi Agoh, *ANGE – National Environment Management Agency (Togo)*

Rapporteur's summary

- No CSR policy, but best practices are taken into account
- Product certification
- Employee loyalty
- Problems caused by the high cost of certification for local businesses

Main recommendation

Public policy needs to support the development of medium-sized businesses ("SSE needs to think big"), which create the most jobs, and the widespread adoption of best social and environmental practices. The social and environmental quality of products helps to differentiate them on the market.

Key points raised by speakers

Alain Yvergniaux

- Overview of ETHICAJOU: a farmers' initiative in Kolda, Senegal
- Value chain: production, processing and marketing
- Significant difference between the purchase of the raw material (€0.50 per kilo for mahogany) and the sale of the finished product (€23 per kilo).
- Two organisations bringing together 500 producers
- Production of 200 tonnes by 2022
- Creation of 100 decent jobs for women in the company
- 1,000 organic producers awarded label
- Challenges facing the company: making the Senegalese-run business stronger and more profitable
- Difficulties in obtaining financing from banks

Kekeli Kofi Agoh

- Overview of environmental management and the ISO 14001:2015 standard
- Overview of eco-responsible business practices
- SME implementation needs: triggers
- ISO 14001, the right reference tool for businesses





How to sustain and promote the economic inclusion of social and solidarity enterprises that have emerged from a development project. Stakeholders, financing and integration.

Session organised by the Technological Research and Exchange Group GRET

Moderated by: Marie Christine Goudiaby, *Policy Officer, GRET (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Aïssatou Sy, *Dignity and Health Project, Gret (Senegal)*
- Massamba Gay, *Typha Project, Gret (Senegal)*
- Mandresy Randriamiharisoa, *Managing Director of Nutri'zaza (Madagascar)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Lessons learned from various GRET projects on the management of menstrual hygiene, nutrition and sanitation in Senegal and Madagascar
- Moving from the informal to the formal sector through professionalisation
- Taking a local approach, rather than a project or programme approach, to ensure that activities take place over a set period and are sustainable
- Discussions also on the difficulties of sustainability
- Discussion on the key people to involve and the links between public- and private-sector financing

Main recommendations

- Support the experiences and initiatives presented
- Define tools to help stakeholders take ownership of programmes/projects to achieve the objectives set and ensure sustainability

Key points raised by speakers

Aïssatou Sy

- Combating poor practice through GRET's Dignity and Health programme
- Promoting sustainable development with the creation of reusable sanitary towels
- Empowering the socio-economic status of rural women through the sale of sanitary towels
- Promoting women's entrepreneurship and providing equipment
- Promoting sustainable development and the SSE with high-quality, reusable and low-cost sanitary towels

Massamba Gaye

- Process for setting up a supply chain, taking the example of the Typha project, a constraint for those involved but enhanced and controlled by the production of artisanal biofuel
- Setting up the Typha project as a social economy strategy that addresses the social and environmental concerns of participants through the creation of renewable energies
- Solving the problem of territorial equity

- Identifying the real needs of the people involved to determine which needs and which areas to prioritise
- Process of bringing stakeholders together to create a supply chain
- Challenges of financing the supply chain, making it sustainable and maintaining it

Mandresy Randriamiharisoa

- Overview of the Nutrizaza project to combat malnutrition
- Developing local potential through the use of local products
- Practising social and solidarity entrepreneurship through the distribution of kits to vulnerable groups
- Setting up a space for exchange, discussion and experience sharing for mothers
- Controlling the production/sales value chain with three forms of distribution network
- Promoting low-income mothers as local facilitators with decent, well-paid jobs

Transition from the conventional economy to the Social and Solidarity Economy

Session organised by SSE International Forum

Moderated by: Garry Lavoie, *President of the Caisse d'Économie Solidaire Desjardins (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Claude Dorion, *Managing Director of MCE Conseil, National Cooperative for Independent Information, Treasurer of SSE International Forum (Canada)*
- Sylvain Robert, *Managing Director of the Témiscamingue Funeral Cooperative (Canada)*
- Sébastien Gérard, *NPO Acquisition Company for the SSE (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The SSE, an innovative, specific model that puts people at the heart of everything
- Highlighting the advantages of the cooperative system
- Highlighting the tax advantages for cooperatives
- The SSE-friendly economic ecosystem
- The positive perception of cooperatives in Quebec
- Discussion on how the Quebec cooperative model could be applied in Africa
- A favourable environment for cooperatives, a factor for success
- The cooperative, a collective entity and a better model than any other

Main recommendations

- Promote the SSE as a solution to job creation
- Create an innovative ecosystem and savings cooperatives to support SSE activities
- Provide training to give a boost to young entrepreneurs

Key points raised by speakers

Claude Dorion

- CS Journaux, private newspaper in Quebec
- The process of converting CS Journaux into a co-operative
- Strategies used to raise stimulus funds
- Results after three years:
 - Successfully generating self-managed income
 - Managers and unions on the board of directors
 - Digitising newspapers to overcome the challenges of COVID

Sylvain Robert

- Overview of his funeral business, which has been operating since 1920
- Overview of the Quebec funeral market in the 1990s: 40% held by foreign companies
- Two years of bankruptcy for the federation of funeral cooperatives
- Federation's recovery strategy
- Battle won by the federation and the bankruptcy of foreign companies
- Sale of his funeral business to the cooperative

Sébastien Gérard

- Overview of the acquisition company
- Acquisition process for private companies
- Transformation of the private company into a co-operative
- Benefits of forming groups





BLOC IV BCN: Europe's leading centre for the promotion of cooperatives

Session organised by the City of Barcelona and the Government of Catalonia

Moderated by: Andrea Balletbò, *Tandem Social Cooperative (Spain)*

Speakers:

- Ester Vidal, *Director of Cooperative, Social and Solidarity Economy and Sustainable Food Services, Barcelona City Council*
- Josep Vidal Fàbrega, *Director for the Social and Solidarity Economy, the Third Sector and Cooperatives, Government of Catalonia*
- Guillem Llorens, *President of the Catalan Association for the Social Economy and the Catalan Confederation of Cooperatives (Spain)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The Government of Catalonia, Barcelona City Council and the SSE and cooperative sphere are working to jointly develop public policies and growth-generating projects. They have been doing this since 2016, and Bloc4BCN is the most obvious example.
- Bloc4BCN is one of the main projects of the Barcelona 2030 SSE strategy.

Main recommendation

Encourage and support the development of projects for the transition to collective and sustainable economies through Bloc4BCN to achieve the objectives of the Barcelona 2030 SSE strategy.

Key points raised by speakers

- Presentation of Bloc4BCN as an example of how public policy can be jointly developed
- Relationship building when defining structural policies (legislative frameworks, economic programmes)
- Adoption of strategic frameworks such as the Barcelona 2030 SSE strategy
- Implementation of flagship projects such as Bloc4BCN

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Co-creating public policies to promote the SSE in Catalonia

Session organised by the Government of Catalonia

Speakers:

- Josep Vidal Fàbrega, *Director for the Social and Solidarity Economy, the Third Sector and Cooperatives, Government of Catalonia (Spain)*
- Roser Hernández Gurrera, *Deputy Director for the Social and Solidarity Economy, Government of Catalonia (Spain)*
- Isabel García Hernández, *Deputy Director for Diversity at Work and the Third Sector, Government of Catalonia (Spain)*
- Guillem Llorens, *President of the Catalan Association for the Social Economy and the Catalan Confederation of Cooperatives (Spain)*
- Jaume Oller, *Member of the Tandem Social Cooperative (Spain)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The SSE is a value-based economy whose priority is to meet people's needs.
- The SSE upholds values such as cooperation, democratic governance and transparency.
- Detailed explanation of the public policies of the Government of Catalonia geared towards the SSE.

Main recommendations

- Encourage these international meetings and use them as a platform for sharing visions and experiences through collaboration and multilateral cooperation (public-private-community).
- Encourage the creation of partnerships for an inclusive, equitable and people-centred society.

Key points raised by speakers

- Overview of three Catalan Government programmes: "Programme to support young people with mental health problems to return to work or training"; "Ateneus Cooperatius" and "Comunalitats Urbanes"
- Programmes built around themes such as territorialisation, innovation, the creation of supportive ecosystems and self-organisation
- The commitment of these programmes to ensuring that people play a central role in public policy
- Research into the link between the Social and Solidarity Economy and global well-being
- Criticism of the central role of economic profit in our economy
- Active participation of municipalities in these programmes





The presence and experience of Afro-descendants in the economy and social innovation in Quebec

Session organised by the MUNTU Foundation

Moderated by: Mariana Djelo Balde, *Communication and Social Marketing Specialist (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Cathia Cariotte, *MUNTU Foundation (Canada)*
- Lazard Vertus, *Youth Consultation Bureau, Laval (Canada)*
- Svens Telemaque, *DESTA Black Community Network (Canada)*
- Burt Pierre, *Outreach Worker, RDP Team (Canada)*
- Roen Higgins, *The Elevated Creative (Canada)*
- Michael Obas Romain, *Community and Social Innovation Consultant, Clinical Psychologist (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Afro-descendants continue to face major challenges in terms of access to economic opportunities and social innovation in Quebec. Initiatives are underway to promote inclusion and equity in these areas, notably through the creation of Afro-descendant networks and organisations, but there is still a long way to go to ensure that Afro-descendants are fairly represented and participate meaningfully in the economy and social innovation in Quebec.
- A session to discuss how the presence and experience of Afro-descendants in the economy and social innovation in Quebec as part of the Forum on the Social Economy in Africa could strengthen understanding of the issues of economic inclusion and diversity across geographical boundaries, and provide an opportunity to share best practices and solutions applicable to other contexts.

Main recommendations

- Raise public awareness of issues relating to the presence and experience of Afro-descendants in the economy and social innovation in Quebec
- Highlight initiatives and success stories
- Explore challenges and solutions
- Encourage discussion and networking

Key points raised by speakers

- The challenges facing Afro-descendants in the areas of economic inclusion, access to employment opportunities and entrepreneurship
- Representation and inclusion
- Collaboration and solidarity: how do we encourage collaboration and solidarity between Afro-descendants and other marginalised communities in the economic and social innovation sectors? How do we foster the emergence of inclusive and collaborative economic ecosystems?
- Recognising the value of diversity: diversity is an asset for the economy and social innovation. It is therefore important to discuss how the unique experiences, perspectives and knowledge of Afro-descendants can be leveraged.

The cooperative movement as a sustainable and transformative model for women's rights and poverty reduction

Session organised by SOCODEVI – Society for International Development Cooperation

Moderated by: Frédérique Thomas, *Senegal Director of SOCODEVI (Senegal)*

Speaker: Bineta Fall, *Gender Equality Advisor, SOCODEVI (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Involving women in the processing of local products
- Sharing experiences: SOCODEVI helped a cooperative in Casamance to increase its membership to around 500 with 24 EIGs, over 60% of whose members are women
- Developing women's leadership and confidence to overcome socio-cultural barriers
- Facilitating role of cooperatives: formalising businesses and associations and promoting greater impact, also making it easier to market local products
- Cooperatives as a means of strengthening women's economic power
- The cooperative approach as a way of building women's resilience through capacity building
- The proportion of women in decision-making bodies (around 58% for the Thiès Union of Housing Cooperatives)
- The challenges of the digital and cultural divide
- Multi-family housing rental models as part of housing co-operatives to reduce potential speculation
- Debate on women's access to land

Main recommendations

- Inter-cooperative programme to capitalise on and consolidate the various initiatives
- Scaling up of a development, security and advancement fund programme
- Setting up a gender equality committee for all cooperatives
- Development of an online platform for financial education
- Setting up outreach websites

Key points raised by speakers

- A brief review of the background to the creation of SOCODEVI and the strategic areas in which it operates (skills development, etc.)
- Integrating women into the labour market
- Women's contribution to economic development
- Promotion of women's entrepreneurship
- Mechanisms for membership of cooperative structures: voluntary subscription
- Promotion of gender equality by SOCODEVI
- Implementation of SOCODEVI's Women's Resilience project, particularly in relation to the challenges of climate change
- Discussions on the economic and community-based aspects of cooperatives
- SOCODEVI's areas of expertise: agricultural insurance products, empowerment
- Consideration of the environmental and governance aspects of the cooperative market
- Integration of gender equality projects and/or plans with an inclusive governance programme
- Designing and implementing approaches that meet women's needs; example of women in Casamance, with funds invested to provide access to appropriate equipment
- Integration of housing support programmes for women into housing cooperatives
- Making access to credit easier
- Women's leadership training
- Consolidation of skills such as self-confidence and capacity building
- SOCODEVI has supported and encouraged women to become mayors



Local strategies for supporting young entrepreneurs: example of CEPEM in Dakar

Session organised by CEPEM Dakar, a business incubator for the promotion of employment through micro-enterprises

Moderated by: Mohamed Diop, *Director of the City of Dakar Training Centre and CIFAL – International Centre for Authorities and Leaders (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Daouda Gueye, *City Councillor responsible for ICT, City of Dakar (Senegal)*
- Mourade Dieye, *Secretary General of CEPEM Dakar (Senegal)*
- Fatoumata Niang Nioks, *Director of Jokkolabs (Senegal)*
- Alassane Lo, *Consultant, expert in business creation and development strategies (Senegal)*
- Marianne Ferron, *Project Manager, LOJIK – International Youth Offices of Quebec (Canada)*
- Babacar Diagne, *Chairman of the Senegalese Business Council*
- Aminata Ly, *USAID Entrepreneurship & Investment (Senegal)*
- Marc-André Ledoux, *Director of Finsocial (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Overview of CEPEM as a local incubator model
- Experience sharing as part of the international mobility programme between the International Youth Offices of Quebec, CEPEM and the association of Senegalese people in Quebec
- Formalisation and financial management: tools for the sustainability of social enterprises
- Discussion on the constraints linked to access to financing for young people and women entrepreneurs

Main recommendations

- Extend and test the CEPEM model, a scheme for the social and solidarity economy, in other areas
- Develop a partnership with the general network of Senegalese people living abroad
- Consider the synergies between of public policies (central government, local, continental or international) to deal efficiently with the issue of entrepreneurship for young people and women and their financing
- Encourage the creation of incubators at local authority level
- Increase awareness among decision-makers and public authorities of the need to devise financing and support strategies for social entrepreneurs at local authority level

Key points raised by speakers

Daouda Gueye

- CEPEM, a Social and Solidarity Economy programme that trains and empowers young entrepreneurs to become self-reliant
- Promoting collective intelligence by setting up frameworks for debate to help the city of Dakar resolve certain social problems
- Promoting mutual aid and solidarity through a platform that helps those in need to support themselves
- Training and support for young people's projects

Mourade Dieye

- Providing young people with opportunities to become entrepreneurs
- Capacity building based on young people's project ideas and supporting them in carrying them out
- Promoting training and financing (before, during and after)
- A co-working space to provide entrepreneurs with a base and a working environment
- CEPEM: an SSE initiative in that it empowers young people and women in socio-economic terms

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Fatoumata Niang Nioks

- Application of the social and solidarity economy through support for cooperatives
- Innovative programmes and financing mechanisms to support cooperatives
- Support tailored to the needs of cooperatives
- Promotion of collective intelligence
- Citizen participation, professional integration
- Correlation between the private and public sectors

Alassane Lo

- Importance of supporting entrepreneurs and formalising businesses
- The trial entrepreneur method
- Registration is one stage in the formalisation process, and normal bookkeeping is also necessary for formalisation
- Formalisation opens up new market opportunities

Marianne Ferron

- Signing of a number of partnerships and agreements in Africa to provide financial support
- Provision of training developed by Quebec-based entrepreneurs to young entrepreneurs
- Reciprocity between young Senegalese and young Quebecers

Babacar Diagne

- Digital Centre of Chartered Management (CGA), part of the CEPPEM continuum
- Post-training support and business creation

Aminata Ly

- An inspirational dimension, to understand entrepreneurship and resilience
- Innovation activities and non-financial support
- Access to post-training finance and setting up a monitoring system
- Several investment methods, preparation for investment
- Partnerships that finance activities for young people and women
- Integration through networks

Marc-André Ledoux

- Social entrepreneurship: the profit-making component of the SSE
- Democratic, anti-podal and alternative capitalist association
- Finsocial, a social project that replaces salaries with social benefits
- Social and Solidarity Economy School: in-depth training on various modules
- Social finance, participatory finance: you cannot finance a social enterprise with capitalist financing





What contribution can cultural products make to the development and consolidation of the SSE in Africa?

Session organised by the Culture and Tourism Department of the City of Dakar

Moderated by: Hortense Assaga, *Journalist, author (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Khalifa Drame, *President of the Gorgorlou association (Senegal)*
- Titiyuo Ba, *Overall coordinator of the cultural community in Dakar (Senegal)*
- Abdou Fall, *Artist/painter (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The fullness of culture in the development of the social and solidarity economy
- Confirmation of the economic significance of the sector if we differentiate between culture and art: culture is not a commercial activity, whereas art products are commercial
- The impact of cultural products and their consumption across generations
- The issue of understanding art
- A better understanding of a work of art and how it differs from folklore
- Joining forces for a single African culture, a benchmark for African culture
- Desire for cultural training in schools
- Unavailability of raw materials for the production of works of art
- Failure to recognise cultural professions in Senegal and to acknowledge their importance
- Tourism as a sector with strong economic potential
- Cultural damage experienced by tourists (scams, pollution, unruliness, etc.)

Main recommendations

- Encourage and promote the consumption of craft products to support and boost local expertise
- Increase the number of training centres to provide young artists with better tools for art-based careers
- Allocate significant financial resources to the cultural sector
- Build on the strengths of cultural operators to create a strong and resilient African culture

Key points raised by speakers

Khalifa Drame

- Reminder of the fundamental charter of culture set out in the preamble to the Senegalese Constitution of 22 January 2001
- The importance that Léopold Sédar Senghor attached to culture
- Culture as a driver of sustainable growth and development
- Existence of a real economy in culture
- Cultural diversity
- Preserving and developing rich and varied cultural and historical heritages to attract more visitors

Titiyuo Ba

- Relaunching socio-cultural organisations to play a part in the SSE
- Promotion and visibility of artistic and craft industries
- Creation of an African network to raise the profile of craft products at international exhibitions
- The cultural sector, a sector capable of generating more jobs and wealth

Abdou Fall

- Slowdown in the cultural economy during the COVID-19 pandemic
- The importance of the forum as a way of raising visibility
- The desire for cultural training
- Lack of support for artists from the state
- Increasing resources for the cultural sector

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Setting up an SSE fund for a local authority in Senegal

Session organised by the Tivaouane Departmental Council

Speaker: Seynabou Gaye Touré, *Head of the Alliance for the Republic in the religious city of Tivaouane (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Act III of Decentralisation has systematically created an ecosystem in which community organisations (economic interest groups, women's groups, religious groups, etc.), cooperatives and economic micro-operators that exist and operate in local areas, i.e. within local authorities, are more closely involved in the local development process, because they are a real force within communities and powerful drivers of this development, embracing the values of solidarity and sharing.
- This session presented the Tivaouane project through its implementation and development, focusing on various aspects designed to ensure that community and local organisations play a key role.

Main recommendations

- Carry out advocacy work to support the merits of social enterprise
- Make recommendations for each type of SSE participant

Key points raised by speakers

- Act III of Decentralisation as a way of strengthening the role played by community organisations in the country's development process
- The concept of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) as a set of entities organised in the form of cooperatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations, religious groups (dahiras), women's groups or micro-enterprises that strictly control the use of the profits they make and reinvest the profits
- The democratic and participatory management methods of these entities
- The process of promoting microfinance in the Social and Solidarity Economy initiated by the Tivaouane Departmental Council to boost its own ability to create and guarantee the level of attractiveness needed within its territory
- In 2017, following a technical and social validation process, the Tivaouane Departmental Council unanimously adopted the Departmental Development Plan, which was supported by a priority action plan
- In 2020, the Tivaouane Departmental Council included a budget line relating to the Social and Solidarity Economy in its budget, which was allocated to the Support Fund for the Promotion of the Social and Solidarity-based Economy (FESS), whose terms of reference define its development, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and management.
- The FESS focuses on meeting the needs of local populations while respecting the pillars of sustainable development:
 - Processing of agri-food products from livestock farming or market gardening
 - Craft industries
 - Trade
 - Catering and consumer products





Problems and challenges of cultural and creative ecosystems and industries: what solutions for a positive impact of SSE in Africa?

Session organised by the Culture and Tourism Department of the City of Dakar

Moderated by: Makhtar Diaio, *Director of the Culture and Tourism Department of the City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Ngoné Ndour, *Cultural entrepreneur (Senegal)*
- Moustapha Ndiaye, *President of REMAAP – Network of Managers of Professional African Artists (Senegal)*
- Alimatou Faye, *Cultural entrepreneur and representative of the Senegalese hip-hop movement*
- Ibrahima Cissé, *Ministry of Culture and Historical Heritage (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The involvement of the cultural community (hip hop, etc.) in social life, requiring an improvement in their living conditions/The cultural identity of a community
- Discussion on the workings and financing mechanisms of the cultural and creative industries and the conditions for guaranteeing support funds
- The need to provide training courses for the cultural community and to share business models and/or experiences
- Lack of access to financing and protection for the cultural community, and the need to move beyond voluntary work to voluntary work
- Solidarity in the cultural industry or a dispersed cultural community?
- Takeover of the Urban Culture Centre by those involved in the sector, particularly young people
- Debate on the profitability of the cultural sector. Overcoming the capitalist mindset in the sector

Main recommendations

- Establish a cultural platform to develop synergies between cultural operators
- Develop manufacturing industries for the tools used by the cultural community
- Create an environmental festival for decision-makers and the cultural community
- Build infrastructure specifically for culture
- Pool the sector's various resources
- Set up forums for discussion and consultation between stakeholders in the cultural sector

Key points raised by speakers

Ngoné Ndour

- Implicitly informal nature of the cultural professions in Senegal
- The need to restructure the cultural and creative industry sector
- Financing difficulties for cultural players
- Lack of training for the cultural community
- Fragility of the cultural and creative industries sector

Moustapha Nidaye

- Problems linked to the take-up of and access to outreach tools (Spotify, YouTube, etc.)
- The increasing lack of understanding of how the cultural sector is financed
- Lack of coordination and solidarity between the various stakeholders in the sector
- The lack of cohesion between the various stakeholders

theme 1

Alimatou Faye

- Increased lack of creative initiatives
- The inappropriateness of the financing model based mainly on corporate social responsibility (CSR)
- The inadequacy of support funds for cultural initiatives
- The need to introduce a formal financing mechanism for the cultural community
- Creating platforms to sell our culture around the world
- Developing associations at national level

Ibrahima Cissé

- The need to bring together stakeholders in the sector to advocate on behalf of the sector
- The precarious situation of cultural and artistic workers, leading to low motivation among them
- The lack of mechanisms for bringing together people working in the sector to share experiences
- The difficulties associated with promoting the intangible aspects of culture, causing profitability issues
- Sustainable employment prospects for cultural and artistic workers

SESSION 1SA18

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People power and process: reimagining government processes

Session organised by Axle Impact Studio

Speakers:

- Dela Wilson, *Innovation policy strategist, author and experience designer, Axle Impact Studio (USA)*
- Moyo Oyelola, *Multimedia artist (USA)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Bureaucracies are built around efficiency processes, whereas the social transition towards full inclusion requires time, attention and adaptation for the individual
- A unique workshop built around participatory dialogue and performance art, where participants interact with a fictional governmental process and consider how to improve these relationships in the future
- Invite the organisers of GSEF2023 to engage in a political dialogue on the role of the social and solidarity economy as experienced by government administration

Main recommendations

- Develop an entrepreneurial culture and improve access to SSE financing mechanisms
- Establish a legal framework for promoting grassroots organisations and NGOs
- Make the circular economy concept more widely known

Key points raised by speakers

Moyo Oyelola

- An interactive artistic experience using a reconstructed space to explore the issues of authority, rules and freedom
- Analysis of participants' behaviour, (unexpected) interactions and questions
- Activation of creative potential

Moyo Oyelola and Dela Wilson

- Brainstorming workshop
- Discussion about tools for observing, rethinking and redefining bureaucratic processes to make them more people-centric and responsive to individual needs

- Bureaucratic failings
- Methods of cultural transformation within institutions and the design of people-centric strategies
- Entrepreneurship
- Deconstructing the current top-down paradigm
- Self-confidence
- The climate emergency
- Social and solidarity action
- Redefining boundaries



Pan-Africanism and solidarity economy: North/South partnership, Africans and Afro-descendants, a new relationship towards the social, solidarity and circular economy for the creation of economic and human values

Session organised by the MUNTU Foundation

Moderated by: Cathia Cariotte, *Development and innovation strategy consultant (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Yassir Ngar, *Digital transformation consultant (Canada)*
- Lazard Vertus, *Youth Consultation Bureau, Laval (Canada)*
- Michael Obas Romain, *Community and Social Innovation Consultant, Clinical Psychologist (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Pan-Africanism and the social and solidarity economy foster a new relationship capable of creating a circular economy working alongside economic and human values
- Workshop demonstrating the key role the social and solidarity economy plays in a society as a social model: it can promote a transition from informal economies to local, collective and sustainable economies
- The SSE as a viable solution for correcting social and regional inequalities and achieving economic, social and environmental objectives
- During this session, some speakers focused more on developing social and solidarity-based economic enterprises, which have the potential to be synonymous with sustainable development
- Political and financial issues were discussed, such as discrimination, difficulties women face in obtaining financing, the lack of organisation and structuring, and the problems migrants face with access to bank loans, healthcare and education
- The speakers discussed the social model proposed by the Social and Solidarity Economy in terms of sustainable development, particularly in relation to the fight against societal inequalities, and in terms of a much more modern economic transition
- Economic development has become a strategic tool that guarantees social protection, as well as a tool for economic resilience and territorial development. Is it possible to talk about inclusive development without integrating the Social and Solidarity Economy?

Main recommendations

- Increase the number of social and solidarity-based economic enterprises to protect vulnerable groups
- Use technological tools to ensure links and connectivity between Afro-descendants and Africans
- Increase the number of forums to raise awareness of SSE issues
- Organise the annual GSEF to raise awareness among political authorities of the importance of the challenges of the Social and Solidarity Economy in a country's development process
- Improve access to financing for young Afro-descendants with projects
- Set up organisations responsible for new African migrants to make it easier for them to access finance

theme 1

Key points raised by speakers

Yassir Ngar

- Impact of digital technology in today's world
- Digitalisation in the agricultural sector for greater efficiency
- Use of social media
- Progress of technology in Africa
- The need to identify socio-economic problems to take appropriate measures
- Digital integration in the SSE approach

Lazard Vertus

- Participation of Afro-descendants in artistic production
- Removal of the ideology of pan-Africanism in the world and its integration into the social and solidarity-based economic approach
- The need to implement concrete ideas
- Cooperation between North and South for a sustainable social and solidarity economy

Michael Obas Romain

- The empowerment of African women
- Afro-descendant women's claim to rights
- Women's participation in the social and solidarity economy
- Pan-African feminists' demand for greater respect and consideration
- Raising the profile of African products
- Synergies among Afro-descendant women for the development of economic and solidarity-based activities

SESSION 1SA17

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Discussions between young entrepreneurs, project leaders, and economic and political stakeholders

Session organised by FEDES – Federation of Young Entrepreneurs of Senegal

Speaker: Cheikh Ndigueul Beye, *FEDES (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The session was an opportunity to share ideas and experiences on the Senegalese economic environment and the entrepreneurial ecosystem for young people
- A session aimed at fostering constructive communication between stakeholders

Main recommendation

Promote the SSE to stimulate the creation of new sustainable jobs for young people and women, improve access to financing and reduce unemployment

Key points raised by speakers

- Problems associated with youth entrepreneurship in Senegal
- Difficulties linked to access to financing and land
- Senegal's public and economic policies, particularly in terms of youth policy, entrepreneurship, unemployment, employment, vocational training and university studies



2



Sustainable blue economy, preservation of artisanal fishing, creation of new sustainable jobs, and social and environmental protection

Today's blue economy is inextricably linked to the promotion of sustainable development, which has become the international community's new agenda. How can we exploit resources to develop without damaging the environment? The blue economy relates to all aquatic environments (oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, etc.) and their shores. It therefore focuses on the sustainability of the various activities carried out in and on these aquatic environments: from fishing to the exploitation of hydrocarbons, and including agriculture, transport, ports and tourism, among others.



1 thematic plenary session



3 workshops and self-organised sessions



15 speakers



Summary of discussions

The Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and coastal countries have been keen to encourage the international community to address the issue of ecosystem survival from a more global, holistic and sustainable perspective (Rio +20 Summit, 20–22 June 2012). From this point of view, it was the Nairobi Conference in 2018 (26–28 November) that defined the scope of this sustainable blue economy by linking it definitively to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 (SDGs 6 and 14, in particular) and to the African Agenda for 2063.

However, the issue of the sustainable blue economy needs to be linked to the urgency of climate change and greenhouse gases (GHGs) on the planet on the one hand, and to the dominant economic paradigms on the other, if we are to fully grasp the requirements and challenges, especially for SIDS and coastal countries in general. From North to South, but more so in the South than in the North, the damaging effects of climate change are setting off a chain of disruption across the three pillars of sustainable development – social, economic and environmental. For example, rising oceans, hurricanes, floods and erosion – natural disasters – are leading to the destruction of habitats and land, the displacement of populations, famine and epidemics – humanitarian disasters. At the same time, the dominant economic paradigms are driving multinationals to over-exploit fish stocks to the detriment of small-scale fishing, and develop offshore mining resources (oil and gas) to the detriment of the environmental balance (flora and fauna), to given just two examples.

This situation has prompted the international community, based on the United Nations 2030 Agenda, to embark on initiatives to put the 17 Sustainable Development Goals into practice. Building on the green economy, the sustainable blue economy requires a change of scale and paradigm: by putting social considerations back at the heart of economic matters and ensuring that the environment is at the forefront of everything we do, stakeholders are creating spaces for consultation, dialogue and the development of circular economic models. How do we build processes that protect the interests of the most vulnerable, those who live on the margins of society, and those who are vulnerable in general, without compromising the basic rights of those who will be around long after we have gone?

The various presentations (plenary sessions, workshops and self-organised sessions) in Theme 2, entitled Blue Economy, as part of the Global Social and Solidarity Economy Forum held in Dakar in May 2023, attempted to address these issues in a variety of ways from the viewpoints of the participants and stakeholders involved.

Mr Kalidou Sy, Lecturer and researcher, Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)



Recommendations of Scientific Committee

- 01 Take urgent and inclusive action to question water and resource management.
- 02 Review public policies on the regulation and authorisation of industrial fishing.
- 03 Promote research, innovation and training to support the fishing industry and preserve marine ecosystems.
- 04 Strengthen the supervision, support and monitoring of resolutions and commitments in the fisheries sector.
- 05 Consider the consequences of the exploitation of oil and gas reserves on fishing areas, especially for small-scale fishing, which is vulnerable to these changes.
- 06 Develop aquaculture to create alternative products and reduce pressure on fish stocks.
- 07 Modernise techniques for processing and developing small-scale fishing products to improve the sector's productivity and attractiveness.
- 08 Encourage greater territorialisation of the fisheries sector by empowering local authorities.
- 09 Create a union of associations and economic interest groups to provide better support for those involved in the fishing industry.
- 10 Preserve biodiversity and resource availability through coastal surveillance.
- 11 Strengthen regulations and introduce biological rest periods to give resources time to recover.
- 12 Promote environmentally-friendly wastewater treatment projects.
- 13 Rehabilitate/restore the marine ecosystem.
- 14 Introduce policies to raise awareness of waste sorting and recycling.
- 15 Ensure compliance with regulations and rethink political and community commitment.
- 16 Strengthen endogenous financing and microfinancing mechanisms.
- 17 Encourage socio-territorial equity in public policies.
- 18 Promote ecological entrepreneurship among young people and women.
- 19 Support those involved with training.
- 20 Implement mechanisms for producing evidence-based data on the various organisations/associations working in the blue and green economies.



thematic plenary session • theme 2



SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY, PRESERVATION OF ARTISANAL FISHING, CREATION OF NEW SUSTAINABLE JOBS, AND SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



REPLAY



Mr Papa Sagna Mbaye, Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, Senegal

Chaired by: Mr Papa Sagna Mbaye, Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, Senegal

Moderated by:

- Ms Imen Ouardani, Doctor in Biological Sciences, Tunisia
- Mr Ndiame Ndiaye, Microfinance Impulse Fund, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE, Senegal

Speakers:

- Mr Moussa Mbengue, Executive Secretary of the Association for the Development of Fisheries in West Africa
- Mr Mamadou Diop Thioune, National Coordinator of Social Dialogue on Fisheries, Aquaculture and Offshore Resources
- Mr Abdoulaye Samba, Technical Coordinator, Fenagie Pêche (National Federation of Fishing Economic Interest Groups), CNCR

Rapporteur's summary

- Openness to a review of the fisheries sector and the blue economy;
- Importance of integrating the sector and developing it;
- Exchanges and discussions on protecting the environment and biodiversity against the effects of climate change;
- Preservation of existing jobs in the Social and Solidarity Economy and the question of social care for fishermen and former fishermen;
- SSE policies and the need for advocacy (tripartite committee).

Main recommendations

- Implement monitoring systems, particularly for the state;
- Strengthen supervision, support and monitoring of resolutions and commitments in the fisheries sector;
- Preserve biodiversity and resource availability through coastal surveillance;
- Strengthen regulations and introduce biological rest periods to give resources time to recover;
- Consider the likely consequences of the exploitation of oil and gas reserves on fishing areas, especially for small-scale fishing, which is vulnerable to these changes;

- Develop aquaculture to create alternative products and reduce pressure on fish stocks;
- Modernise techniques for processing and developing small-scale fishing products to improve the sector's productivity and attractiveness;
- Encourage territorialisation of the fisheries sector by empowering local authorities.

Key points raised by speakers

Mr Papa Sagna Mbaye

- Just a few years ago, the Blue Economy referred only to Senegal's fishing resources
- The Blue Economy generates significant revenues (300 billion CFA francs in Senegal every year)
- The challenge is to preserve and strengthen small-scale fishing (55% of fishing activities compared with 15% for industrial fishing)
- Production of 400 to 550 tonnes in Senegal, providing 70% of the population's protein requirements
- 500 to 800 people directly or indirectly affected by this sector
- More than 25,000 dugouts registered in Senegal
- Dugout engine subsidy of 2 million CFA francs per engine purchased
- We eat an average of 29 kg of fish per person per year
- Aquaculture to become a leading sector over the next five years
- Increasing pressure on these resources, which is a serious problem
- Creation of sustainable, social and environmental jobs
- Emergence of aquaculture and fish farming as preferred activities in Senegal

Mr Mamadou Diop Thioune

- Understanding and developing the Blue Economy sector and its products
- Legal frameworks and laws governing the sea
- Setting up of a dialogue committee and presentation of the "Social Dialogue on Fisheries, Aquaculture and Offshore Resources"
- Identification of fisheries stakeholders
- The need to develop the marine and maritime process
- The blue economy and environmental protection as priorities for the Senegalese government
- Confirmation of the commitment of the Senegalese government
- Revision of the fishing code
- Agreements (exclusive zone)
- Advocating compliance with the law
- Strengthening the National Fishing Committee
- Formalisation
- Issuing membership cards/ILO

Mr Moussa Mbengue

- Correlation between the SSE and the blue economy
- The blue economy as a new approach to promoting maritime products
- The Emerging Senegal Plan, a reference for the SSE
- The SSE as a driving force behind other key forms of sustainable development
- The SSE sees itself as driving social change
- How do we move towards a sustainable blue economy?
- Efficient and sustainable use of resources
- Reducing the balance of payments to solve fisheries problems
- Small-scale fishing generates 500,000 jobs, i.e. 15% of jobs on Senegal's 700 km coastline
- Food security and job creation (50% of jobs in Senegal are in the primary sector)
- 96% of economic units are in the informal sector (street vendors, craftspeople, fishermen)
- Meeting basic needs
- Supporting how stakeholders are structured
- The SSE plays several roles:
 - Developing the local sustainable economy
 - Finding solutions to problems
 - Guaranteeing stakeholder transformation
- Need for an institutional and legal framework, an innovative and inclusive framework law that provides a framework for:
 - Suitable financing
 - Tax system
 - Public procurement code

Mr Abdoulaye Samba

- Major threat to fishermen from gas exploitation (case of Saint-Louis, Senegal)
- Small-scale fishing is going through a major crisis:
 - New entrants are increasingly expensive
 - Drop in landings
 - Women processors struggle to find products
- Resolution measures:
 - Introduce biological rest periods
 - Ban night fishing
 - Modernise techniques for processing and developing small-scale fishing products
- Pastoral law
- Recognition of fishing professions
- Pension contributions for their long-term care
- Carbon sequestration by mangroves
- Disappearance of some islands
- Creation of a union to protect jobs



workshops and self-organised sessions

WORKSHOP 2AT1 REPORT

Preservation of small-scale fishing, creation of new sustainable blue jobs and environmental protection

Moderation : Abdoulaye SAMBA, *Technical Coordinator, Fenagie Pêche (National Federation of Fishing Economic Interest Groups), CNCR (National Council for Rural Dialogue and Cooperation) (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Fatou Kiné GUEYE, *Project Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Coproduction Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*
- Julie BLANQUET, *Resilience and Territorial Innovation Policy Officer, Department of Gironde (France)*

SESSION 2SA1 REPORT

How small and medium enterprises can contribute to the development of the blue and green economy in Africa

Moderation : Caroline EKOULE, *Communications Manager, E4 Impact (Italy)*

Speakers :

- Roberto CAPONE, *CIHEAM – International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (Italy)*
- Flavien TCHAMDJEU, *Head of Francophone Africa E4 Impact (Italy)*
- Babacar MBENGUE, *Deputy Mayor of Hann/Bel-Air (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 2AT2 REPORT

Fishing industry and preservation of marine ecosystems

Moderation : Abdoulaye CISSÉ, *Capacity Development Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Berthe LOHORE, *Director of Human Development, Grands Ponts Region (Côte d'Ivoire)*
- Shiro WAKAMORI, *APSSEJ – Association for SSE in Japan*
- Sokhna A. Rosalie NDIAYE, *Head of Research, Franco-Senegalese Campus (Senegal)*



Shiro WAKAMORI
Sokhna A. Rosalie NDIAYE
Berthe LOHORE
Mamadou DIOP THIOUNE



in-depth reports

WORKSHOP 2AT1

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Preservation of small-scale fishing, creation of new sustainable blue jobs and environmental protection

Moderated by: Abdoulaye Samba, *Technical Coordinator, Fenagie Pêche (National Federation of Fishing Economic Interest Groups), CNCR (National Council for Rural Dialogue and Cooperation) (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Fatou Kiné Gueye, *Project Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*
- Julie Blanquet, *Resilience and Territorial Innovation Policy Officer, Department of Gironde (France)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Today, small-scale fishing is a very threatened sector with many problems that require innovative strategies to be developed while preserving the environment. The project to install artificial reefs is being developed to help restore aquatic ecosystems and renew fish stocks in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
- To preserve small-scale fishing and create sustainable jobs without destroying the environment, we need to provide capacity building through training and innovative technologies.

Main recommendations

- Support the development of Marine Protected Areas in the planning and immersion of artificial reefs
- Support the development of fish products to increase women's income
- Restrict exploitation of pelagic resources exclusively to national producers
- Strengthen North-South cooperation to successfully transfer appropriate technologies and make it easier to finance them
- Involve grassroots stakeholders in project implementation

Key points raised by speakers

Fatou Kiné Gueye

- The problem of mangrove degradation under the impact of climate change
- Economic activities under threat and lack of training for women
- Capacity building for women processors in garland design techniques and waterfall training
- Support for the development of oysters, ark clams, murex and cymbiums
- Integration into e-commerce platforms and the need to work in networks

Julie Bernier

- Presentation of a project for the immersion of reefs in line with environmental conservation and their implementation
- Training, monitoring and raising awareness of artificial reefs
- Positive environmental impacts of these reefs, such as increased fish numbers, diversity and size
- Positive social impacts such as improved fishing, resource conservation, the success of decentralised cooperation (capacity building, leveraging new projects) and the empowerment of information points and the creation of SSE events in local communities



Fishing industry and preservation of marine ecosystems

Moderated by: Abdoulaye Cissé, *Capacity Development Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Berthe Lohore, *Director of Human Development, Grands Ponts Region (Côte d'Ivoire)*
- Shiro Wakamori, *APSSEJ – Association for SSE in Japan*
- Sokhna A. Rosalie Ndiaye, *Head of Research, Franco-Senegalese Campus (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

The session highlighted the problems associated with industrial fishing, particularly in Senegal, and the response of governments to these issues. Some thought was given to how to generate direct employment and to initiatives for the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE). There are capacity-building initiatives and innovative training. The laws must be respected by everyone to avoid problems of over-exploitation, which have harmful consequences for resources.

Main recommendations

- Review public policies on the regulation of industrial fishing
- Take urgent and inclusive action to question the use of our water and resources
- Involve all stakeholders to make better decisions and protect the sector
- Ensure compliance with regulations and rethink political and community commitment
- Develop cooperatives to encourage stakeholder participation in the development and protection of resources

Key points raised by speakers

Berthe Lohore

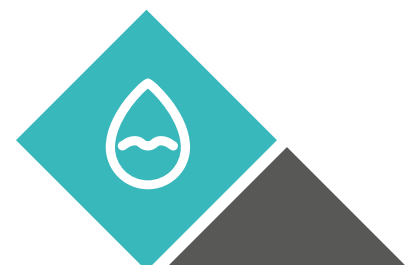
- Existing value chains
- Overview of SSE initiatives
- Enormous strain on fishing due to the effects of climate change, toxic products, overfishing and the use of unconventional nets
- Consequences for people, ecosystems and the economy
- Development of the blue economy locally

Shiro Wakamori

- Reconstruction process after natural disasters such as tsunamis
- Solidarity and family cooperation
- Environmental policies and the development of family cooperatives

Sokhna A. Rosalie Ndiaye

- Franco-Senegalese partnership agreements
- The objectives of the Franco-Senegalese Campus in preparing future generations, promoting social inclusion and providing innovative training courses
- Safety for fishermen using innovative technologies
- Public policy development



theme 2

SESSION 2SA1

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How small and medium enterprises can contribute to the development of the blue and green economy in Africa

Moderated by: Caroline Ekoule, *Communications Manager, E4 Impact (Italy)*

Speakers:

- Roberto Capone, *CIHEAM – International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (Italy)*
- Flavien Tchamdjeu, *Head of Francophone Africa E4 Impact (Italy)*
- Babacar Mbengue, *Deputy Mayor of Hann/Bel-Air (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Public concessions
- Political/partisan connections
- Seafront land speculation
- Overexploitation of sea products, overfishing
- Failure to apply Senegal's fishing code
- Pollution from boats, industry and families
- The paradox of Hann Bay rehabilitation policies
- Coastal management
- Town hall powers
- Genuine desire of decision-makers
- Genuine consideration of the human condition
- Introduction of suitable indicators to measure deterioration in living conditions

Main recommendations

- Support those involved with training
- Promote environmentally-friendly wastewater treatment projects
- Create a union of associations and economic interest groups to provide better support for those involved in the fishing industry
- Rehabilitate/restore the marine ecosystem
- Introduce microfinancing schemes
- Introduce policies to raise awareness of waste sorting and recycling
- Implement mechanisms for producing evidence-based data on the various organisations/associations working in the blue and green economies

Key points raised by speakers

Roberto Capone

- Reminder of the market aspects of the blue and green economy sector
- Relationship between production quality and international standards
- Strengthening the small-scale fishing industry
- Coordinated stakeholder management

Flavien Tchamdjeu

- Climate change
- Coastal erosion and the factors driving it
- Identification of stakeholders in the value chain
- Integration of training aspects
- Raising awareness among stakeholders
- Coastal management
- Motivating and encouraging cooperation between stakeholders

- The dispersed nature of stakeholders in the sector causes difficulties in understanding their situation

Babacar Mbengue

- The state of fishing in Hann/Bel Air
- The geomorphology of Hann Bay
- The Environmental Code
- The circular nature of the resources generated by the sector (family approach to activities)
- Degradation of the marine ecosystem
- Community/citizen involvement
- Emigration trends
- Coastal development phenomenon (attractiveness of the coastline, privatisation, etc.)
- Deterioration in living conditions

3



Collective and sustainable “green” economy for the territories, food self-sufficiency and its governance

In response to the challenge of feeding humanity sustainably, SSE participants are committed to supporting agroecological practices and the circular economy in the agricultural sector. Producer organisations (associations and cooperatives), solidarity networks and NGOs have a key role to play in the agroecological transition and the fight against desertification, particularly in integrating farmers' expertise into the construction of knowledge needed for a successful systemic overhaul (co-design with agronomic research), and in making this transition more local. Viewed in this light, there is an urgent need to move towards a symbiotic economy, weaving a socio-economic relationship between natural resources and people.



1 thematic plenary session



12 workshops and self-organised sessions



50 speakers



Summary of discussions



The various sessions on the green economy covered:

- Waste recovery and rural ecosystems;
- Self-sufficiency and food governance;
- Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems: a global challenge at local level;
- The experience of the Feeding Humanity Sustainably Coalition (CNHD);
- The contribution of the SSE to food sovereignty;
- Food policies and decent work;
- The Social and Solidarity Economy for women's empowerment: issues, challenges and opportunities for rural women.

These sessions presented practical experiences of social and solidarity entrepreneurship and technical approaches to developing the social and solidarity economy. These experiences highlight the diversity of areas covered by the green economy, ranging from agricultural production and consumption to the processing of agricultural products and waste management. In these areas, the scope of the social and solidarity economy includes sustainable intensification, urban and rural territorial equity, collective management and family or community-based social entrepreneurship.

These spheres of action are found both in the local, home-grown experiences and in the experiences resulting from the involvement of outsiders. These external players have put in place dissemination approaches the use training sessions and the sharing of best practices based on attempts to capitalise on and model their involvement, looking at social transformation, the fight against poverty, nutritional resilience, decent work, gender, the empowerment and financial inclusion of women, and digitalisation.

The scope of the social economy is therefore characterised by a diversity of stakeholders, both from within and from outside, requiring that synergies be developed to improve the structure of the SSE and social entrepreneurship sector. To achieve this, proposals were made to:

- Set up a system for collecting and capitalising on social entrepreneurship practices;
- Validate and disseminate these practices by developing relevant policies and approaches;
- Develop inclusive public policies to improve access to the Social and Solidarity Economy.

If these objectives are to be achieved, local practices and experiences need to be scientifically understood and capitalised on, so that they can be developed through coherent policies and appropriate dissemination approaches, incorporating the interests of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and considering the sustainability of systems.

Mr Amadou Ndiaye, Lecturer and researcher, Amadou Mahtar Mbow University, Dakar (Senegal)
Ms Aurélie Carimentrand, Senior Lecturer, IUT Bordeaux/CNRS joint research unit (France)



Recommendations of Scientific Committee

- 01** Strengthen local governance to increase inclusiveness in the decision-making processes of food chain stakeholders.
- 02** Develop public policies that address food and nutritional security.
- 03** Strengthen participatory governance mechanisms for food systems at local authority level.
- 04** Promote citizen involvement in the sustainable management of water, soil, biodiversity and waste, to foster the emergence of agroecological production systems and local, resident food systems.
- 05** Support local authorities to ensure that initiatives to improve access to healthy, nutritious food are sustainable.
- 06** Develop cooperatives to encourage stakeholder participation.
- 07** Improve access to factors of production, in particular land, irrigation water, agricultural equipment and materials.
- 08** Organise producers into cooperatives at the local level to simplify the purchase of inputs and the marketing of agricultural produce.
- 09** Capitalise on and promote local Peasant Social Entrepreneurship initiatives to promote innovation, growth and employment.
- 10** Develop fodder crops to reduce conflicts between farmers and livestock breeders and at the same time ensure self-sufficiency in sheep, goats and dairy products.
- 11** Integrate livestock and crop production into local development policies to reduce conflicts between farmers and livestock breeders.
- 12** Optimise agro-sylvo-pastoral production.



thematic plenary session • theme 3



COLLECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE "GREEN" ECONOMY FOR THE TERRITORIES, FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND ITS GOVERNANCE



REPLAY



Sophie Piquemal, Roberto Ridolfi

Chaired by: Mr Ali Ngouille Ndiaye, Minister of Agriculture, Rural Equipment and Food Sovereignty, Senegal

Moderated by:

- Ms Maud Caruhel, Vice-President of the Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region, France
- Mr Cheikh Oumar Ba, Executive Director of IPAR – Agricultural Foresight Initiative, Senegal

Speakers:

- Ms Marième Sow, Executive Secretary, Enda Pronat – Environment Development Action for the Natural Protection of Territories, Senegal
- Mr Roberto Ridolfi, President of LINK2007, Italy
- Mr Raphael Belmin, Researcher at CIRAD – Centre for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development, Representative of DyTAES – Dynamics for an Agroecological Transition in Senegal
- Ms Astou Diao Camara, Director of Research, ISRA BAME – Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute Macroeconomic Analysis Office, Senegal
- Mr Oumar Abdoulaye Ba, Managing Director, Senegalese Agency for Reforestation and the Great Green Wall
- Mr Boubacar Drame, Minister of Agriculture, Rural Equipment and Food Sovereignty, Senegal
- Ms Sophie Piquemal, Vice-President for Social Emergencies, Housing, Integration and SSE, Gironde Departmental Council, France

Main recommendations

- Implement coherent agricultural policies that consider the social, cultural, ethical and environmental aspects of agriculture;
- Move from an awareness-raising approach to one of experimentation by transforming local production techniques;
- Work with communities to design accessible solutions and address the issue of support for innovation processes;
- Develop green value chains to increase and improve local production.

Rapporteur's summary

- The farming system needs to be overhauled to make it more sustainable.
- Recognition of farmers' know-how is fundamental to the success of a systemic overhaul.
- Agricultural researchers must work with communities to devise solutions that are accessible and support the innovation process for more sustainable agricultural production models.
- It is important to develop a symbiotic economy to weave a socio-economic relationship between forest resources and people.
- Community governance is a key priority if we are to put the values of governance and biodiversity into practice.
- Participatory democracy in agricultural projects is a major challenge for promoting social and territorial equity, involving local governments and ultimately accelerating agricultural transformation.

Key points raised by speakers

Ms Marième Sow

- The need to overhaul our farming system to make it more sustainable
- Moving from an awareness-raising approach to an experimentation-based approach by transforming local production techniques
- Integrating farmers' expertise into the construction of knowledge needed for a successful systemic overhaul. "The mutual recognition of knowledge is fundamental."

Mr Raphael Belmin

- It is widely accepted that we need to change our production systems and adopt an agroecological approach, but how do we go about this process of change?
- The experience of DyTAES (Dynamics for an Agroecological Transition in Senegal) is one answer to this question
- DyTAES has succeeded in putting agroecology at the heart of Senegal's agricultural policies
- It has been able to bring together a range of projects spread across Senegal, including those on protecting natural resources, setting up value chains for agroecological products, national dialogue, and so on
- DyTAES has succeeded in territorialising agroecology, which sets it apart from its peers
- An advocacy document was written and a caravan organised to meet the various agroecology stakeholders in Senegal

Ms Astou Diao Camara

- Today, we have to recognise that, although there is still room for improvement, research paradigms have shifted to include local knowledge as an input in the knowledge-building process
- It is essential for agricultural research to work with communities to devise solutions that are accessible to them, and to address the issue of support for innovation processes
- African agricultural production models need to move away from conventional agriculture based on foreign methods, and think about better ways of producing on a local scale while at the same time developing green value chains
- The current role of agricultural research should focus on building "green business plans" and supporting local producers

Mr Oumar Abdoulaye Ba

- The current challenges for agriculture as a driver of development are technology and collective intelligence through co-ownership and co-management of resources
- Our agency has met with 138 communes in Senegal to form a "national coalition" that aims to work in synergy and optimise our resources
- Next July, women's groups in the Great Green Wall will begin farming Balanites to produce oil and body milk. These women are involved in the production and protection of this species and are co-owners of the processing plants
- Today, there is an urgent need to develop a symbiotic economy to weave a socio-economic relationship between (forest) resources and people

Mr Roberto Ridolfi

- Why is it that, despite all the rhetoric, innovative initiatives and new paradigms, we fail to move away from the capitalist economy?
- Now is the time to take action and put the values of governance and biodiversity into practice, with community governance a priority



workshops and self-organised sessions

WORKSHOP 3AT1 [REPORT](#)

Entrepreneurship and agri-food

Moderation : Mamounata OUEDRAOGO, *Founder and National Coordinator of REPAFER BURKINA – Network for the Promotion and Empowerment of Rural Women (Burkina Faso)*

Speakers :

- Khady Thiané NDOYE, *Coordinator, CICODEV/AFRIQUE – Pan African Institute for Citizenship, Consumers and Development (Senegal)*
- Etienne TSHISHIMBI, *Director, TKEB Group (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 3AT2 [REPORT](#)

Territorial food resilience

Moderation : Ibrahima FALL, *Head of Programmes, Green Senegal*

Speakers :

- Abdoulaye CISSÉ, *Capacity Development Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*
- Mathieu CONSTANT, *Coordinator, Pays de Fougères SSE cluster, ÉcoSolidaireS (France)*
- Helene KUHN, *Programme Officer for decentralised cooperation between the Nouvelle Aquitaine region (France) and the Fatick and Diourbel region (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 3AT3 [REPORT](#)

Governance of local food systems

Moderation : Ndeye Ndack POUYE MBODJ, *Director of Sustainable Planning and Development, City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Fafa SENE, *Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (Japan)*
- Mohamed NDOYE, *City of Dakar (Senegal)*
- Abdoulaye CISSÉ, *Capacity Development Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 3AT4 [REPORT](#)

Waste recovery and rural ecosystems

Moderation : Ousseynou KA, *CNCR – National Council for Rural Consultation and Cooperation (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Pape Alassane NDAO, *Managing Director, Methanizer Afrique (Senegal)*
- El Hadji Moussa DIAL, *CEO, Recikit (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 3AT5 [REPORT](#)

Self-sufficiency and food governance

Moderation : Sarah BOISSY, *Founder and Managing Director of KijaniLand (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Patrice LOVESSE, *Development Sociologist, President of GBESS – Beninese Social and Solidarity Economy Group (Benin)*
- Shiro WAKAMORI, *APSSEJ – SSE Association for SSE in Japan*
- Louis Etienne DIOUF, *Mission Officer, AGRISUD Senegal Country Representative (Senegal)*

SESSION 3SA1 [REPORT](#)

Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems: a local challenge on a global scale

Moderation : Daouda SANON, *NGO ACRA – Association for Rural Cooperation in Africa (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Patrizia DODARO, *IPSIA – ACLI Institute for Peace, Development and Innovation (Italy)*
- Cécile MICHEL, *Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) representative (Italy)*
- Silvia FREGOSO, *Sahel Programme Development Officer, NGO ACRA – Association for Rural Cooperation in Africa (Italy)*
- Seyni KEBE, *GRDR Migration-Citizenship-Development (Senegal)*
- Fatou SARR, *Coordinator, ENDA Energy (Senegal)*

SESSION 3SA2 [REPORT](#)

Ecuador: Agroecology in the context of the Solidarity Economy

Moderation : Patricio BRAVO VERA, *RAEPS – Southern Popular and Solidarity Economy Network (Ecuador)*



Louis Etienne DIOUF

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SESSION 3SA3 REPORT

Feeding Humanity Sustainably Coalition (CNHD)

Moderation : Magali DELOMIER, *Deputy Managing Director, UPA – Union of Agricultural Producers; Contributor, Feed Humanity Sustainably Coalition (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Gérald LAROSE, *Vice-President, Feed Humanity Sustainably Coalition; Second Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Desjardins Solidarity Credit Union (Canada)*
- Ibrahima COULIBALY, *President, ROPPA – Network of Farmers' Organisations and Producers of West Africa (Burkina Faso)*
- Hugo BEAUREGARD-LANGELIER, *Secretary General, UPA International Development; Board of Directors of the Feed Humanity Sustainably Coalition (Canada)*
- Sidi BA, *Representative, CNCR – National Council for Rural Consultation and Cooperation (Senegal)*

SESSION 3SA5 REPORT

SSE contributions to food sovereignty

Session organised by Senegal's Minister for Microfinance and Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderation : Rokhaya CISSE, *Agropedologist, LARTES – Laboratory for Research into Economic and Social Transformations)*

Speakers :

- Yatma SYLLA, *Cooperative Inspector, Instigator of the OHADA Uniform Act (Senegal)*
- Marième WADE, *Market gardener and processor, coordinator of a food agropole in Bambylor (Senegal)*
- Ibrahima NDOUR, *Lecturer, Executive Secretary CPC – Pan-African Cooperative Conference (Cameroon)*
- Sokhna Astou SY, *President of the CEZAT entrepreneurship commission – Zawiya Tidiane Think Tank (Senegal)*

Sessions of the Women's Day for SSE

WORKSHOP PFF3AT1 REPORT

Food policy and decent work

Moderation : Ndeye Ndack POUYE MBODJ, *Director of Sustainable Planning and Development, City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Appoline COMPAORE, *Communications Officer, ASMADE – Association Songui Manégré Aid for Endogenous Development (Burkina Faso)*
- Amadou DIONE, *Speaker for decentralized cooperation with the Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region (Senegal)*
- Mor DIAKHATE, *Executive Director, ALPHADEV – Literacy for Sustainable Development Association (Senegal)*

SESSION PFF3SA1 REPORT

The social and solidarity economy for the empowerment of women: issues, challenges and opportunities for rural womens

Session organised by AFAO – West African Women's Association

Moderation : Marième TOURÉ-THIAM, *Sociologist, CNOSP – National Centre for Educational and Vocational Guidance (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Khady FALL TALL, *President, AFAO – West African Women's Association (Senegal)*
- Khady SAMBA, *Director of Social and Solidarity Economy Promotion, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE (Senegal)*
- Pauline EYEBE EFFA, *PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development (Cameroon)*
- Mamounata OUEDRAOGO, *Founder and National Coordinator of REPAFER BURKINA – Network for the Promotion and Empowerment of Rural Women (Burkina Faso)*

SESSION PFF3SA2 REPORT

Contribution of women's empowerment to food security: the example of the community development model of the Sokhna Diarra Bousso EIG in Sibassor

Speakers :

- Fatoumata Bineta MBENGUE, *President of the Sokhna Diarra Bousso Economic Interest Group (Senegal)*
- Mamadou SOW, *Project Manager, specialist in inclusive finance and entrepreneurship (Senegal)*
- Fatou SARR, *Coordinator, ENDA Energie (Senegal)*



Territorial food resilience

Moderated by: Ibrahima Fall, *Head of Programmes, Green Senegal*

Speakers:

- Abdoulaye Cissé, *Capacity Development Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*
- Mathieu Constant, *Coordinator, Pays de Fougères SSE cluster, ÉcoSolidaireS (France)*
- Helene Kuhn, *Programme Officer for decentralised cooperation between the Nouvelle Aquitaine region (France) and the Fatick and Diourbel region (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Transforming urban food environments by strengthening links between food system stakeholders
- Improving food and nutritional security, while achieving positive outcomes for the climate and the environment
- The emergence of social entrepreneurs who think greener can drive change in communities and create new employment opportunities, particularly for young people
- Lack of involvement from local and regional authorities

Main recommendations

- Transform and develop local products into new products with high added value
- Develop tourism activities based on a sustainable system
- Empower rural communities with help from young green social entrepreneurs
- Organise producers in ways that maximise their production
- Organise community workshops, guided tours for schools and groups, and promote products

Key points raised by speakers

Abdoulaye Cissé

- Development of a participatory mechanism
- The need for a resilient food system
- Help to strengthen food systems in small towns
- Holding information meetings
- Setting up of multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms
- Implementation of a strategic action plan
- Development of a regional food strategy
- The SSE, an approach that supports the SDGs and helps solve the problem of youth employability

Mathieu Constant

- SSE economic development
- Issues in promoting the SSE
- Local supply for consumers
- Cross-cutting territorial approach

Helene Kuhn

- The social and nutritional role of goat meat, a programme designed to tackle food insecurity, the need to structure farmers, 90% of whom are women
- Support for training
- Development of self-consumption
- Trade pooling, promoting local consumption
- Support needed from the state to get centres up and running



Self-sufficiency and food governance

Moderated by: Sarah Boissy, *Founder and Managing Director of KijaniLand (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Patrice Lovesse, *Development Sociologist, President of GBESS – Beninese Social and Solidarity Economy Group (Benin)*
- Shiro Wakamori, *APSSEJ – SSE Association of Japan*
- Louis Etienne Diouf, *Policy Officer, AGRISUD Senegal Country Representative (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Capitalising on experience to find solutions
- Changing the way we live and do things by promoting sustainable development
- Developing a culture of alternatives and recommendations on the need to adopt and think about agroecology
- The environment as an economic driver through access to water and land in response to climate change, with a view to achieving food self-sufficiency

Main recommendation

Assess and identify the real needs in the agricultural sector and in rural areas.

Key points raised by speakers

Patrice Lovesse

- A comparison between the traditional Beninese economy, which protects the environment and ecosystems, and the current trend, shaped by the lens of the capitalist market economy, where individualism is the norm and development is no longer sustainable but economic
- A fully developed form of SSE based on solidarity within a green ecosystem that has disappeared in the wake of capitalism
- Disappearance of the bonds of solidarity with the rise of individualism
- The decline in family farming in favour of large-scale farming as a result of the reduction in arable land

Shiro Wakamori

- SSE Seikatsu Club model in Japan aimed at achieving food self-sufficiency through managing a variety of crops and promoting livestock farming
- Creation of a local production system through initiatives to supply urban areas with local produce, with the aim of revitalising local communities
- Mechanism for involving all local residents in setting up a cooperative consumer movement
- The idea of working in an ecologically fairer and socially more equitable way

Louis Etienne Diouf

- Promoting sustainable development in agriculture
- Presentation of Agrisud International's Project for the Revitalisation of Agricultural Production (PRPA), involving cooperation between the Aquitaine region and the regions of Diourbel, Fatick and Diembering, with the aim of promoting the development of a sustainable economy through small agricultural enterprises using an agroecological approach
- AGRITER programme to strengthen the agro-environmental approach by capitalising on an endogenous guide that complies with the regulations and includes all stakeholders in the area, with the support of elected officials, particularly at departmental level
- Positive impact of the PRPA, with an increase in the number of farms and market gardening and arboriculture workshops, with the aim of improving skills in soil management, optimising water resources, innovating with crop rotation, working to secure the farm environment, and adding value to produce



Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems: a local challenge on a global scale

Moderated by: Daouda Sanon, *NGO ACRA – Association for Rural Cooperation in Africa (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Patrizia Dodaro, *IPSIA – ACLI Institute for Peace, Development and Innovation (Italy)*
- Cécile Michel, *Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) representative (Italy)*
- Silvia Fregoso, *Sahel Programme Development Officer, NGO ACRA – Association for Rural Cooperation in Africa (Italy)*
- Seyni Kebe, *Policy Officer, GRDR Migration-Citizenship-Development (Senegal)*
- Fatou Sarr, *Coordinator, ENDA Energy (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Focus on the organisation of stakeholders into cooperatives
- The question of the level of territorialisation needs to be clearly defined in this area
- The question of demographics and the involvement of stakeholders in responding to it
- Safeguarding production (dairy production, for example)
- Involvement of all SSE participants
- Support for the short value chain
- Sharing of best practices among SSE communities, through technical support
- Participatory mapping and analysis
- Inclusive and participatory governance model
- The importance of family farming, biodiversity and informal food systems

Main recommendations

- Promote inclusive multi-stakeholder governance to provide civil servants, established and informal small businesses, communities, young people and women with the ownership and agency to shape their food systems
- Speed up the development of innovative agrifood businesses run by women and young people to support local added value and inclusive economic participation

Key points raised by speakers

Patrizia Dodaro

- Works to improve food systems
- All the steps needed to feed a population involve:
 - The food system cycle through production (growing), harvesting, packaging, processing, marketing and consumption
 - The global and local cross-cutting dimension with an impact on the market
 - The cultural, social, economic and environmental dimension
 - Identification of the positive and negative impact of the food system on the environment
 - A sustainable food system: food and nutritional security for all, without compromising the economic, social and environmental conditions needed to ensure food and nutritional security for future generations
- The challenges and issues facing food systems:
 - Decline in food and nutritional security, a global challenge
 - Population pressure in urban areas and urban expansion
 - Considerable environmental and climate footprint, intensive agriculture responsible for the widespread degradation of ecosystems
 - The local dimension: supplying towns and cities locally (promoting local consumption)
 - Need for a multi-stakeholder alliance, experience sharing and advocacy, awareness-raising and communication, food system assessments, consultation between stakeholders and working group in Senegal

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Cécile Michel

- The challenges through 5 food policy priorities:
 - Access to healthy food for all
 - Sustainable food production
 - Education and raising awareness about food
 - Food losses and waste management
 - Protection of scientific research
- Social and economic fairness: a framework for understanding progress
- Building a more sustainable food sector
- Supplying school canteens
- Preventing food waste: "Stop food waste at school" campaign

Silvia Fregoso

- Overview of the programme in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Niamey (Niger)
- Promoting food production and processing
- Product quality protocols
- Setting up school canteen programmes
- Increase in agroecological production
- Support for civil society activities
- Waste management/food wastage
- Capacity building for civil servants
- Making food priorities a reality
- Promoting urban and suburban food production and processing
- Development and implementation of the pilot project
- Identification of a site for processing organic waste and tackling climate change
- Communal contingency plan in response to food crises (floods, fires, etc.)
- Food discipline: "We are what we eat"

Seyni Kebe

- Adoption of the food system approach within GRDR (GRDR Migration-Citizenship-Development association) integrating the urban environment
- Organising consultation between stakeholders in the food system, training teams and local stakeholders
- Improving access to quality food products (varied food models)
- Protecting farms
- Mainly informal distribution:
- School canteens: a driver for change
- The aim of the Territorial Food Plan (PAT): to institutionalise good food practice by setting up central kitchens
- Socio-economic effects on the impact of a food system
- We cannot talk about food without the other sectors

Fatou Sarr

- A vision for a sustainable food system
- Increasing the productivity of women producers (challenges: access to land, climate information, energy and markets)
- Developing the employability of young people and women (training, integration, coaching)
- Developing the milk value chain in Senegal's production basins
- Raising awareness about "consuming locally"



Marième Sow





SSE contributions to food sovereignty

Session organised by Senegal's Minister for Microfinance and Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderated by: Rokhaya Cissé, *Agropedologist, LARTES – Laboratory for Research into Economic and Social Transformations*

Speakers:

- Yatma Sylla, *Cooperative Inspector, Instigator of the OHADA Uniform Act (Senegal)*
- Marième Wade, *Market gardener and processor, coordinator of a food agropole in Bambylor (Senegal)*
- Ibrahima Ndour, *Lecturer, Executive Secretary CPC – Pan-African Cooperative Conference (Cameroon)*
- Sokhna Astou Sy, *President of the CEZAT entrepreneurship commission – Zawiya Tidiane Think Tank (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- What can be done to ensure that cooperatives can take up the fight for food sovereignty?
- The social and solidarity economy must be recognised for its true value as a framework for community development and regeneration
- Try to follow strategies for food sovereignty
- The state must develop a nutritional resilience policy
- Production potential is enormous but there is limited production in Senegal
- Developing the SSE means developing the interior of our countries

Main recommendations

- Encourage the creation of semi-industrial units for the cooperative network
- Raise awareness of social policies
- Promote local consumption to combat hunger and malnutrition
- The state needs to provide support to help producers compete in the marketplace
- The state must develop a nutritional resilience policy

Key points raised by speakers

Yatma Sylla

- Uniform Act on Cooperative Societies
- The combat wing of the SSE is made up of foundations, cooperatives and associations
- Creation of 11 seed production cooperatives
- Need for universities to recognise the importance of cooperative development
- Cooperatives employ more workers than all the mutual societies in the world combined
- The state must reconsider uniform acts to improve cooperation between SSE participants

Marième Wade

- Supporting collective fields and mutual-support calabashes to achieve food sovereignty
- Niayes Women's Cooperative Association
- Providing training for women, assessing what already exists to revitalise it
- The involvement of farmer organisations in food solidarity, a major awareness-raising campaign
- Setting up production farms and processing units to prevent products from perishing
- Problems with ownership of land to carry out activities properly

- Problems with raw materials during the rainy season

Ibrahima Ndour

- Forging alliances with the various components to resolve the problems of food sovereignty
- Cooperatives have come to the fore without any sponsorship
- There can be no viable cooperative policy without the various parties involved working together

Sokhna Astou Sy

- Advocacy to achieve social solidarity goals
- Religious households can guarantee food sovereignty because of the large amount of food they produce
- Formalising the status of Daahiras (urban religious groups)
- Training those involved
- Finding financing for stakeholders and creating value chains
- Overcoming the reluctance of religious brotherhoods
- Religious leaders are Senegal's biggest food producers

Governance of local food systems

Moderated by: Ndeye Ndack Pouye Mbodj, *Director of Sustainable Planning and Development, City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Fafa Sene, *Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (Japan)*
- Mohamed Ndoye, *City of Dakar (Senegal)*
- Abdoulaye Cissé, *Capacity Development Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- With climate change and its harmful effects on populations, especially farmers, it is more than ever necessary to develop sustainable agriculture, encourage stakeholder involvement and build the resilience of vulnerable populations
- Overview of three initiatives on the issue of citizen involvement in local food systems
- Development of different but complementary production systems: the rural production system (socio-anthropological approach) and the urban production system (sociological approach)

Main recommendations

- Involve stakeholders in the development of public policy
- Strengthen interaction between the various stakeholders and the involvement of local communities through citizen participation
- Develop sustainable community projects
- Promote academic's research work

Key points raised by speakers

Fafa Sene

- Overview of the urban agriculture project in the town of Medina Sabakh, focusing on research into sustainable development and putting it into practice
- Urban agriculture in Medina Sabbakh as an opportunity to share a social approach to development
- The problem of access to water
- Most of the population is focused on groundnut cultivation, whereas cereal cultivation needs to be developed
- Lack of knowledge about which system to adopt because of data problems
- The need to develop sustainable agriculture to ensure food security and preserve biodiversity

Mohamed Ndoye

- Micro-gardening project in the city of Dakar
- An alternative food system that supports sustainable development and tackles social, economic and environmental inequalities
- The people of Dakar have taken ownership of the project thanks to a governance system that allows local involvement
- Micro-gardening aims to improve quality of life and help reduce economic and social inequalities

Abdoulaye Cissé

- Overview of ENDA ECOPOP's "YéCité" (Yelen Cities) project, a platform for managing alerts and feedback from citizens and promoting interaction between citizens and elected officials
- "YéCité" shares experiences of using NICTs (New Information and Communication Technologies) to strengthen citizen participation and oversight of public action in the management of local affairs
- Developing prosperous towns and local areas
- Threat posed by the spread of urbanisation
- Problems of food sovereignty and security



Entrepreneurship and agri-food

Moderated by: Mamounata Ouedraogo, *Founder and National Coordinator of REPAFER BURKINA – Network for the Promotion and Empowerment of Rural Women (Burkina Faso)*

Speakers:

- Khady Thiané Ndoye, *Coordinator, CICODEV/AFRIQUE – Pan African Institute for Citizenship, Consumers and Development (Senegal)*
- Etienne Tshishimbi, *Director, TKEB Group (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Discussion on what SSE participants can do to work towards the agroecological transition
- The strategy put in place to check the health quality of products by working with farmers who adopt sustainable practices and certain research organisations
- The mechanisms put in place to finance activities
- The role of digital technology in food security, potentially helping to transform the agricultural sector
- Contribution of digital technology to the development of youth entrepreneurship
- Food security, by working on value chains to support young people's diet in schools

Main recommendations

- Institutionalise and study community-led financing mechanisms to ensure they are viable
- Strengthen matters relating to local governance and the inclusion of SSE participants

Key points raised by speakers

Khady Thiané Ndoye

- Overview of the CICODEV/AFRIQUE organisation
- Providing access to basic social services for the most vulnerable groups
- Their aim in this forum is to learn from other countries through their SSE initiatives
- Overview of experiments implemented:
 - School meals
 - Working with producers to protect consumer health
 - Working with trading companies
 - Work on policies that encourage environmental protection
 - Support for women's groups in Tambacounda (central Senegal)

Etienne Tshishimbi

- Discussion on digital technology and SSE activities
- Need for those involved in agricultural research, agricultural finance, digital technology and civil society to work together
- This alliance may succeed in identifying SSE support programmes
- Using the technological transition as a springboard for guidelines
- Integrating artificial intelligence into SSE activities

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WORKSHOP 3AT4

BACK TO CONTENTS

Waste recovery and rural ecosystems

Moderated by: Ousseynou Ka, *CNCR – National Council for Rural Consultation and Cooperation (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Pape Alassane Ndao, *Managing Director, Methanizer Afrique (Senegal)*
- Elhadji Moussa Dial, *CEO, Recikit (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Two complementary approaches: with anaerobic digestion, there is improved technology and interaction with the environment, and with recycling, the focus is on people
- With climate change, anaerobic digestion and recycling are essential
- Anaerobic digestion plays an important role in reducing greenhouse gases (GHGs)
- Preserving the environment requires an inclusive approach involving community activities
- The circular economy also provides a solution to overproduction and waste management

Main recommendations

- Prevent the production of waste
- Raise awareness of waste issues among young people
- Support and encourage new startups in this field for young people
- Create tools for monitoring anaerobic digestion and the various solutions available

Key points raised by speakers

Pape Alassane Ndao

- Explanation of the anaerobic digestion process and the various technologies (piston, container, etc.)
- Availability of organic matter and development of biogas involving four stages (collection through basic sorting, anaerobic digestion, conversion into energy and recovery)
- The benefits of biomethane:
 - Waste recovery and reuse
 - Reduction in greenhouse gases
 - A catalyst for the energy transition and the transition to agroecology

Mohamed Ndoye

- RECIKIT's main goals
- Helping communities learn more about their environment
- Reusing waste
- Promoting the Social and Solidarity Economy, two concepts that can go hand in hand



Ecuador: Agroecology in the context of the Solidarity Economy

Moderated by: Patricio Bravo Vera, *RAEPS – Southern Popular and Solidarity Economy Network (Ecuador)*

Summary

- Agroecology and the solidarity economy have proved to be ways in which women, young people, families and communities can find opportunities for participation and inclusive development. Agroecology is being promoted as an agricultural approach that aims to transform agro-industrial production systems based on fossil fuels, biofuels, monocultures and agrochemicals into an alternative, sustainable paradigm, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the new development agenda.
- We therefore conclude that the agroecological system as a whole is an appropriate alternative for achieving sustainable development and provides useful mechanisms for satisfying citizens' demands in a country that is one of the biggest proponents of the social and solidarity economy and where inclusive governance and local promotion are key.
- The measures taken in Ecuador to strengthen production, the economy, environmental protection and the consolidation of political capabilities have given organisations a platform for dialogue to voice their demands with public institutions in areas such as agriculture, social protection and decentralised self-government.

Main recommendations

- Forge alliances and set common objectives with national and international networks to promote the inclusion of young people and women
- Increase the number of channels for dialogue and joint strategies
- Develop synergies to contribute to our common goal
- Deepen SSE education and academic programmes to promote the principles and opportunities of the SSE

Key points raised

- Since 2008, the Republic of Ecuador's Constitution has stipulated that the economic system is a social and solidarity-based system at both public and private level (Article 283)
- Involvement of the population in production processes based on cooperative and reciprocal relationships in the country, which officially incorporates the solidarity economy into its legislation, guiding its development and promotion
- National Development Plan and Land Use and Development Code (COTAD)
- Overview of the Ecuadorian Higher Technological Institute of Popular Solidarity Economy (ISTEPS)
- Criticism of the green revolution promised by the industrial economic model, which is incompatible with rural farming practices as it requires too many resources in terms of land, water and technology
- The crisis of cooperatives, mutual societies, associations and participative organisations that place people at the centre of their activities, due to the trend towards capital concentration
- Intensive use of agrochemicals and certified seeds has led to greater dependence on the market in the agro-industrial model
- An estimated 26% of Ecuador's population is dying from diseases such as diabetes and hypertension as a result of reduced dietary diversity and increased consumption of processed and ultra-processed foods high in sugar, fat and salt

theme 3

- The lack of policies promoting agroecological production, fluctuating prices, unfair intermediation, climate variability, environmental degradation and pests, rising unemployment, and similar factors, are all putting rural populations at risk
- The basic principles common to all aspects of agroecology are: production that respects natural balances; integrated management of farms in terms of agriculture, livestock, forestry, water and soil; reduction of external inputs; recovery of biodiversity and indigenous species; increase in the organic fertility of soils; recognition and readoption of local technologies; respect for and promotion of the cultural values of the local population; and personal and community relations based on solidarity
- Informal or popular economies can strengthen their socio-economic level and find in agroecology and the solidarity economy opportunities to improve their integration into markets and alternative ways of operating in an organised fashion, making their production chains work, reclaiming their values and identity using the technical and social alternatives culturally rooted in the ancestral Sumak Kawsay tradition, translated as Buen Vivir in Ecuador (Good Living)
- The example of peasant family farming in Ecuador and the rest of Latin America highlights the characteristics of agroecology and suggests ways of achieving food sovereignty and conserving agrobiodiversity, despite its limitations in terms of production resources
- The work of farming families and producer associations provides more than half of the food needed. It is estimated that farmers work with around 7,000 crops, while the agro-industry concentrates on around 150
- Overview of networks, organisations and local associations that promote food sovereignty and foster educational relationships of mutual learning and exchange in the areas of production, processing, marketing and responsible consumption, using the resources available in education and communication, including annual meetings for technical cooperation and monitoring of actions and commitments
- Various organisations have contributed to this long-established process, including: SOCLA, MAELA, CLADES, PROBIO, IFOAM, RIPPES, MESSE and CAE
- Existing ordinances in several of the country's provinces on promoting agroecology and implementing a participatory guarantee system, which regulates the ethical characteristics of production and guarantees reliability for consumers
- In response to the effects of globalisation, rural organisations are pressing for the implementation of the Organic Law on the Food Sovereignty System (2009), to defend peasant family farming as the main source of agri-food production, stressing the importance of preserving productive resources, the various cultural practices and the knowledge surrounding agroecological production
- Since 1990, many farmers' organisations have strived to farm in agroecological ways and to establish direct relations with cities through agroecological markets or fairs, as part of what we call the "rural-urban interface"
- Agroecology aims to bring food sovereignty to the local level without neglecting other strategic proposals for rural development, such as access to education, healthcare, housing, connectivity and other factors that improve the overall quality of life



Feeding Humanity Sustainably Coalition (CNHD)

Moderated by: Magali Delomier, *Deputy Managing Director, UPA – Union of Agricultural Producers; Contributor, Feed Humanity Sustainably Coalition (Canada)*

Speakers:

- *Gérald Larose, Vice-President, Feed Humanity Sustainably Coalition; Second Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Caisse d'Économie Solidaire Desjardins (Canada)*
- *Ibrahima Coulibaly, President, ROPPA – Network of Farmers' Organisations and Producers of West Africa (Burkina Faso)*
- *Hugo Beauregard-Langelier, Secretary General, UPA International Development; Board of Directors of the Feed Humanity Sustainably Coalition (Canada)*
- *Sidi Ba, Representative, CNCR – National Council for Rural Consultation and Cooperation (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The Feed Humanity Sustainably Coalition comprises more than 60 civil society organisations (agricultural, food processing and distribution, trade union, community, environmental, consumer and international solidarity)
- Sharing the Coalition's experience to contribute to the DakarGSEF2023 Forum
- Difficulty in using figures to show the level of poverty
- Motivation for and creation of a coalition to overcome existing barriers and improve governance
- The new partnership between the Network of African Farmers' and Producers' Organisations (ROPPA) and the Union of Agricultural Producers (UPA) is good news

Main recommendations

- Focus on family farms to feed humanity
- Put resources into the context of climate change
- Provide greater autonomy and a policy of food sovereignty

theme 3

Women's Day for SSE

WORKSHOP PFF3AT1

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Food policy and decent work

Moderated by: Ndeye Ndack Pouye Mbodj, *Director of Sustainable Planning and Development, City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Appoline Compaore, *Communications Officer, ASMADE – Association Songui Manégré Aid for Endogenous Development (Burkina Faso)*
- Amadou Dione, *Speaker for decentralized cooperation with the Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region (Senegal)*
- Mor Diakhate, *Executive Director, ALPHADEV – Literacy for Sustainable Development Association (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Empowerment requires decent work, which is why we need to support women in a variety of ways, including through training, access to land, capital and basic necessities
- Examples of support for women's empowerment through decent work in the food sector
- Empowering women involves an inclusive approach through investment in training and capacity building in access to resources and information
- Women's access to responsibilities, decision-making processes, opportunities and resources
- Structuring of the SSE sector and social entrepreneurship
- Women's financial inclusion
- Illiteracy and capacity building of those involved in the SSE

Main recommendations

- Develop strategic guidelines for structuring social enterprises, social marketing and collective production to guide the various stakeholders through their economic transition
- Develop models for international solidarity between local authorities, for partnerships between producers, for stakeholder organisation within a value chain, and for women's capacity building through support for financial, economic and social empowerment
- Create networks of SSE participants focusing on women's empowerment and decent work

Key points raised by speakers

Appoline Compaore

- The Songui Manégré Aid for Endogenous Development Association in Ouagadougou set up a group of associations of women restaurant owners who process local produce
- Support measures such as training, access to financing and land to help empower women
- ASMADE's support has led to the official recognition of "street food and the processing of agri-foodstuffs" as a trade
- Multifaceted support for women restaurant owners in Ouagadougou has led to sustainable development and the formalisation of their status

Amadou Dione

- Programme to improve the goat production sector in conjunction with the Fatick and Diourbel breeders' association and the Nouvelle-Aquitaine region

- Programme goal: to structure and develop the goat sector in a way that helps reduce poverty and strengthen food sovereignty
- A support project for the goat sector has helped to form an organisation of goat farmers, reflecting the core values of the SSE

Mor Diakhate

- The SSE shop, an initiative set up by ALPHADEV and supported by ESPOIR
- Coaching and support for the empowerment of women in the *jàng ngir suqaliku* federation
- Previous functional literacy programme for women in the Dakar suburbs
- ALPHADEV continues to help women cope with the rising cost of basic foodstuffs
- Setting up an SSE shop has provided women with access to quality foodstuffs through synergies



The social and solidarity economy for the empowerment of women: issues, challenges and opportunities for rural women

Session organised by AFAO – West African Women's Association

Moderated by: *Marième Touré-Thiam, Sociologist, CNOSP – National Centre for Educational and Vocational Guidance (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Khady Fall Tall, *President, AFAO – West African Women's Association (Senegal)*
- Khady Samba, *Director of Social and Solidarity Economy Promotion, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE (Senegal)*
- Pauline Eyebe Effa, *PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development (Cameroon)*
- Mamounata Ouedraogo, *Founder and National Coordinator of REPAFER BURKINA – Network for the Promotion and Empowerment of Rural Women (Burkina Faso)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The SSE can help overcome obstacles by offering opportunities for training, crowdfunding, development of professional networks, and so on
- Discussions on tools and support systems for women's entrepreneurship

Main recommendations

- Structural transformation of the SSE
- Strengthening human capital
- Supporting women in the SSE
- Implementation of a typically African SSE model
- Building links between the various African SSE organisations

Key points raised by speakers

- Constraints and opportunities for women in rural areas
- How women can create cooperatives to sell their products and tap into larger markets
- The importance of entrepreneurship in the SSE process
- Problems faced by women in rural areas

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Women's Day for SSE

SESSION PFF3SA2

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Contribution of women's empowerment to food security: the example of the community development model of the Sokhna Diarra Bousso EIG in Sibassor

Speakers:

- Fatoumata Bineta Mbengue, *President of the Sokhna Diarra Bousso Economic Interest Group (Senegal)*
- Mamadou Sow, *Project Manager, specialist in inclusive finance and entrepreneurship (Senegal)*
- Fatou Sarr, *Coordinator, Enda Energie (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The session aims to share the history and practices of the Sokhna Diarra Bousso economic interest group, whose purpose is to make a responsible contribution to the socio-economic development of the Sibassor local area through initiatives implemented mainly by women
- The aim is to show how, from a vision, actions have been taken leading to the emancipation and empowerment of women and greater food security
- The example of the Sokhna Diarra Bousso EIG aligns fully with GSEF2023's goal of highlighting how women can play a decisive role in the production of goods and services for the benefit of their communities and the economy

Main recommendations

- Use educational tools that are appropriate and easy to access for the target audience
- Encourage experience sharing

Key points raised by speakers

- The example of the Sokhna Diarra Bousso EIG, which promotes women's initiatives
- Discussion on the contribution of women's empowerment to food security, focusing on a number of crucial issues
- The marginalisation of women in certain societies, their access to land, the development of agricultural products, the mobilisation of resources, the strengthening of skills, etc.
- The local, national, regional and international implications of these issues
- The need for synergies to provide effective responses to the challenges posed by these issues

4



Solidarity and sustainable digital economy and smart territories

There are many challenges surrounding digital technology in a hyper-competitive and monopolistic economy. The Social and Solidarity Economy therefore has the opportunity to leverage digital technology as a tool and to adopt responsible practices. Digital technology can encourage democratic debate within SSE organisations (networks, members, employees, volunteers and beneficiaries), simplify the management of internal operations and the collection of data to measure social impact, and encourage knowledge sharing and the development of free and open source software. However, it is essential to consider environmentally friendly practices and ensure that access to digital technology is inclusive, to avoid excluding disadvantaged groups.



1 thematic plenary session



5 workshops and self-organised sessions



25 speakers



Summary of discussions



The digital economy, widely lauded and talked about, has now taken centre stage in contemporary discourse and ways of doing business. It is a fact. In a series of developments since 1970, the entire global economy has been restructured around the microprocessor and the internet. With annual sales of around €5 trillion, the many sectors that make up the IT industry have not only grown to become the world's leading industry (around 2010), they are also the sectors on which all the others depend, including a large number of business and cultural activities.

This latest industrial revolution – for that is what it is – is continuing to innovate at a pace that is both sustained and unprecedented compared with the two previous ones. It has shaped a new economic matrix in which the principles of design, relationships, product-service integration and monopolistic competition are the new pivotal forces. Its rapid advance is colliding with a socio-cultural landscape ill-prepared to deal with such a phenomenon. Apologetic or technophile stances are mirrored by rejection or scepticism, not to mention the ideological component that is constantly at work around new information and communication technologies. This makes it rather difficult to understand the ins and outs of a concept as vague as the digital economy, whose theoretical foundations and models have still not been established.

A certain realism is called for here. The impact of computerisation on the present-day economy and on the fabric of the social and solidarity economy has been considerable. One of the most powerful driving forces for change is the fragmentation of territories and competition. The productive workforce, increasingly assisted and automated, is shifting its focus to design and reflective tasks, also assisted by the computer resources available on the network (memory, processing, storage, machine control, communication, etc.). The social economy is taking part in this transformation. At the same time, information and networking have lengthened the production chains for goods and services on a global scale. Production and service activities are becoming more communicative, linked to the outside world with which they interact more seamlessly. The large factory, firmly rooted in a particular area, coexists with, or is even replaced by, small decentralised units able to play a coordinating role for an entire sector or integrate an interoperable group of producers.

As the market capitalisation of digital unicorns illustrates, capital intensity is concentrated upstream of the production phase, with increasing returns to scale. This type of return to scale reverses the classical economy based on diminishing returns to scale. The natural order in the computerised economy is therefore no longer one of perfect competition, but rather one of monopolistic competition. Monopolies and predatory practices play a decisive role. This predatory behaviour is perpetrated by exploiting the duality and opacity of information technology (discretionary capture of data), but also by pursuing the goal of achieving a monopoly or fiercely safeguarding it by legal or illegal means. This trend is not confined to “digital” companies. It is also happening in all productive and service activities as they become increasingly computerised.

As a result, the present-day economy is tending to become not only hypercompetitive, monopolistic and predatory, but also relationship-based, communicative and conducive to skills development. The social and solidarity economy, as a political economy focused on human needs, finds itself challenged by this dynamic. It needs to adapt and update its plans if it is to preserve the social and cross-cutting cohesion necessary for territorial balance.

To achieve this, the social and solidarity economy agenda has three possible areas of action:

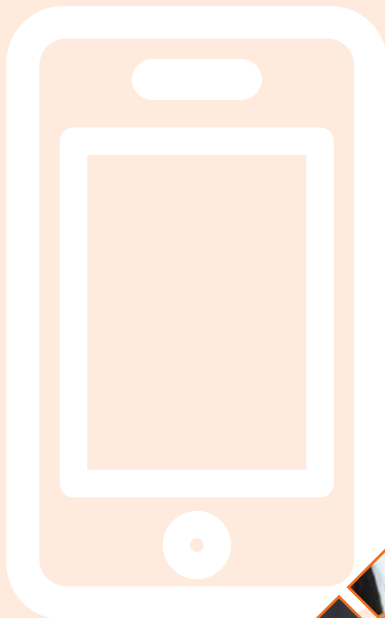
1. Improving the territorialisation of digital resources, in other words, linking local digital stakeholders in a particular area with those in the SSE (software, connectivity, information and innovation clusters, making better use of data, etc.).
2. Developing methodological tools, in other words collective intelligence transferred to software, which in turn supports and improves the various aspects of networking. Open source software lends itself particularly well to this process.
3. Countering the predatory and dependent agenda created by monopolistic digital companies. In response to a conquering agenda that promotes itself as a provider of effective and sustainable solutions for establishing dependencies, it is in the best interests of the SSE to actively promote uses that encourage transparency, innovation (possibly under a “supervised” monopoly), data sovereignty and efficiency.

Mr François Soulard, Dunia Platform, Institute of Economy, Argentina



Recommendations of Scientific Committee

- 01 Reduce the digital divide in the SSE by adopting open source software.
- 02 Make digital technology the backbone of the SSE through training and financing open source software.
- 03 Convince all stakeholders that the internet should be free if we are to reduce the digital divide.
- 04 Develop synergies between different stakeholders to create digital commons.
- 05 Involve diaspora nationals in financing SSE projects by setting up local digital platforms.
- 06 Create platforms for community financing of projects.
- 07 Introduce data protection regulations.
- 08 Introduce a digital education policy.
- 09 Promote digital identities, which can offer significant benefits to users, such as providing access to financial and government services, reducing corruption and fraud, and promoting financial inclusion and citizen participation.
- 10 Reduce the costs of internet access and information and communication technologies (ICTs), which are often high in Africa, to boost their take-up by the poorest sections of the population.
- 11 Expand communications infrastructure, which in some regions is inadequate or non-existent.



Marie-Lucienne Ratier
Jean-Michel Sahut
Cheikh Abdou Lahad Thiaw
Bitilokho Ndiaye





thematic plenary session • theme 4



SOLIDARITY AND SUSTAINABLE DIGITAL ECONOMY
AND SMART TERRITORIES



REPLAY



Carmen Kiavila, François Soulard

Chaired by: Mr Moussa Bocar Thiam, Minister of Communication, Telecommunications and Digital Economy, Senegal

Moderated by:

- Mr Cheikh Abdoul Ahad Thiaw, Consultant, LogiKOption Consulting; Cheikh Anta Diop University, Senegal
- Mr Hyungsik Eum, Research Director, International Cooperative Alliance, Belgium

Speakers:

- Ms Kolia Bénié, Member of the Board of Directors, Konexio, France
- Mr Daouda Gueye, City Councillor responsible for ICT, City of Dakar, Senegal
- Ms Marie-Lucienne Rattier, Councillor responsible for digital development, French Guiana Regional Authority, France
- Mr François Soulard, Dunia Platform, Institute of Iconomy, Argentina
- Mr Karim Sy, Founder of JokkoLabs, Senegal
- Ms Carmen Kiavila, Attorney, Kiavila Avocats, Switzerland, France
- Ms Bitilokho Ndiaye, Director of the Promotion of the Digital Economy, Ministry for Communication, Telecommunications and Digital Economy, Senegal
- Mr Jean-Michel Sahut, IDRAC Business School, France
- Ms Nafi GUEYE, Founder of J'Existe, Senegal





thematic plenary session • theme 4



Summary

- Digital technology is seen as both an opportunity and a powerful factor in reorganising the SSE and, more broadly, the economy. As a consequence, the environment in which the SSE operates is expanding, and it must adapt to this.
- The idea of taking advantage of the opportunity that digital technology offers is linked to the growth of activities (employment, emergence of new needs (customer-business), expansion of the scope of services and relationships, citizen participation and collective intelligence in public policies, etc.) and to new organisational methods (crowdfunding, new distribution of value, platforms, etc.).
- The reorganising factor is viewed in a more ambiguous way, and relates as much to the rise of predatory behaviour, conflict situations and the fragmentation of territories as to the cultural challenges posed by the introduction of digital technology into production processes.
- In this context, talking about smart territories is less about IT technologies “plastered” on territories than it is about highlighting the horizontal interconnections re-established within these territories through policies and technologies designed to support these interconnections.
- The quest for interconnectedness means in turn building “horizontal” solidarity, reducing the fragmentation resulting from the vertical integration of territories into globalisation, including marginalised groups, linking themes together or making the local economic fabric competitive.
- The best way to build these interconnections is to use projects, relationships and knowledge. There is, of course, no obligation for stakeholders in a given area to build an SSE agenda, let alone a broader agenda on territorial cohesion. To achieve this, we need to create forums – and with them legitimacy – that can be used to develop projects, put stakeholders in touch with each other and equip them with the intelligence to understand the power relationships and issues at stake. This approach applies to digital stakeholders and helps to make regions “smart”.
- New institutional arrangements are at the heart of this territorial intelligence, meaning that organisational methods must focus on relationship management, the interplay between different scales, and the creative link between unity and diversity. The governance methods typically used in the public and private spheres favour compartmentalised, vertical approaches. We therefore need to promote a different approach to governance, one that is tantamount to a reversal of perspective.
- The digital economy has characteristics that may well strengthen this territorial approach (e.g. tracing of materials/energy used, circular nature of exchanges, recycling and decarbonisation). But these characteristics still need to be integrated into an overall vision and theoretical models of the economy, which are currently lacking.

Main recommendations

- Develop a form of territorial governance based on relationships, horizontal interconnections and the creative relationship between unity and diversity.
- Develop digital experiments that contribute to this approach, going beyond the label of smart cities, which can tend to standardise territorial approaches vertically.
- Change the ways in which the world and the SSE are perceived: the economy is at the centre of conflict and power relations, and therefore of politics. It is no longer a source of “soft trade” or pacification, even if it may contribute to it. The UN and academic systems are silent on these issues, which implies a departure to some extent from a conformist approach.
- Consider an active and combative approach to the SSE, in other words, an approach that is aware of the cultural and organisational shifts needed to build a balanced economy that can use information as a lever for change.
- The SSE can bring about these kinds of transformations if it becomes an organised collective force (perception of economic challenges, vision and strategic agenda, coordination of the various initiatives).

Key points raised by speakers

Marie-Lucienne Rattier

- French Guiana is the largest overseas department (84,000 km²) and also the least populated; 50% of its population is under 20, while 30% of households live below the poverty line.
- There is an initiative underway to improve control over infrastructure, with a fibre optic backbone installed with EllaLink (French Guiana-Brazil-Portugal link), a low-earth orbit satellite, the introduction of cyber-kiosks to improve citizen access to government services, and an e-health system that has emerged following COVID-19.
- The Digital Affairs Office's current roadmap focuses on the following three areas:
 - Area 1: Inclusion, citizens and territory;
 - Area 2: Digital services of the future, supporting the transformation of society;
 - Area 3: Sustainable development of local areas and their resilience.
- A "smart territory" is fundamentally focused on the quality of life of its inhabitants, public services and the environment.
- Promoting a smart territory requires a clear strategy, a functioning infrastructure (connectivity), the involvement of the community and, finally, the development of a culture of innovation.
- The African continent's profile is interesting in that it has similar challenges to French Guiana's (digital divide, social heterogeneity, proliferation of mobile networks driving innovation, voice recognition in local dialects).
- On the question of security, French Guiana has set up a cybersecurity association to help companies that have fallen victim to cyberattacks, in partnership with the French cybersecurity agency, ANSSI.

Daouda Gueye

- Digital technology is increasing the scope of public action and the solutions proposed by the city of Dakar. In addition, IT is being integrated across all departments and projects.
- In terms of projects, three main avenues are being pursued:
- Developing services for users, for example the computerisation of the application process for student grants and processes related to the provision of health services (mandates granted according to health needs).
- Encouraging the employability of young people through training (in particular with a professional certification established with Amazon Web Service). The city is trying to capitalise on the wealth of jobs created by the digital sector.
- Reducing the digital divide with the Li-Fi project (connection via light signals, one of the sponsors of which is Suat Topsisu from the University of Versailles Saint-Quentin in France).
- The idea is to integrate Dakar into the network of smart cities, working with Atos and the Urban Data Platform (open consolidation of digital solutions to move towards interoperability).
- Creation of a citizen observatory to enhance digital projects with a view to promoting collective intelligence (hackathon of 400 projects); the city of Dakar is not particularly focused on free access to IT tools, but the SSE must consider this important point.

Bitilokho Ndiaye

- The impact of digital technology is visible at social, political, economic and environmental levels.
- Senegal sees digital technology as a development policy for "everyone", with the aim of creating 35,000 jobs in the sector.
- The main areas of work relate to: support for start-ups (certification with access to financing and living labs for operators); setting up an IT platform for the private sector to develop its initiatives; capacity building through training; and inclusion of people with disabilities.

Kolia Benie

- Since 2016, the Konexio non-profit group has become a training centre for digital and office skills for the most vulnerable groups (refugees, new arrivals, mothers returning to work, young people from working-class neighbourhoods and the suburban population). Its work is aligned with the concerns of local authorities and decision-makers about integration policies, as they identify needs and map out problems.
- Its philosophy is based on the idea that if someone is digitally independent, then they can be economically independent. The networking of training provision with other government departments is a policy that has been developed alongside an advocacy strategy at national level aimed at improving consistency (links with the Ministry for Digital Transformation and the Ministry for the Social and Solidarity Economy).
- Various international cooperation projects are also underway in Kenya, Malawi and Jordan.



thematic plenary session • theme 4



Karim Sy

- Experience in the private sector and founder of one of Senegal's first full-service consultancies to deal with a world beset by protean crises.
- Action in the private sector has revealed its limitations over time, particularly in the way that it does not operate using a relationship-based approach, but rather a compartmentalised one (issues, stakeholders, etc.); yet contemporary problems require all stakeholders to be brought to the table.
- Jokko Labs has developed as a cooperative that is preparing for the "relationship-based, integrated" world of tomorrow, in which the ultimate goal is people's quality of life.
- How do we build trust in politicians and large companies, which are increasingly under scrutiny, in explosive environments where we need to develop intelligence in a highly contentious atmosphere?
- Digital technology can make it easier to exchange ideas and combine solutions; there is no North and South in digital technology, there are significant – and sometimes deliberately maintained – divisions between stakeholders.
- Digital technology moves too fast and does not leave enough time to absorb an innovation, hence the need to organise knowledge and learning spaces to build relationships.
- A session was held with CGLU on digital cities, which led to the creation of a proto-alliance of digital cities where the living labs approach (coordination and relationships) is important.
- Africa is not chasing technology, but rather is looking for technology that works for people. With this in mind, open source – in other words, access to knowledge that can be harnessed by local stakeholders – is an approach that should be encouraged.
- The commons approach (Nobel Prize won by Elenor Ostrom in 2009) contrasts with a reality dominated by strategies for plundering knowledge, markets and skills, which intrude into the open source space to feed the rationale behind appropriation.
- The digital commons are founded around a community of people who preserve a product or service, with new commercial approaches and emerging value-creation chains that need to be integrated into economic models.
- The fact that stakeholders were forced into a corner during the COVID-19 crisis meant that they were able to come together around the table in an unprecedented way.
- Institutional arrangements must continue to be strengthened to foster relationships and coordination.

Nafi Gueye

- In Senegal, 4 million people have no identity documents, even though Dakar was one of the first African cities to computerise its civil registry. Digitalisation actually poses a problem in terms of electoral interests when it comes to changing the way identity data is managed. It is very difficult at the moment to bring the stakeholders together around this issue.
- Since 2019, the Jexiste association has been using digital technology to reach people in socio-cultural contexts that cannot be replicated from or to industrial countries.
- Birth registration is still handwritten in Senegal, and there are no synergies between digital innovations and the culture of institutional stakeholders.
- There is a legal barrier to accessing or modifying population and personal data. As a result, the association has focused on communicating with the government and the general public.
- In practice, most of the schemes favour stakeholders who are established in and capitalised through the traditional economy, with no approach for the social economy and other realities.
- The use of communication networks (in particular video) can leverage and sometimes short-circuit institutional mechanisms.
- There is a need to raise awareness and provide decentralised support for people to improve their digital skills and learn the tools that are essential for the work environment (office software, data structure, etc.), which has fallen behind on these issues.



Jean-Michel Sahut

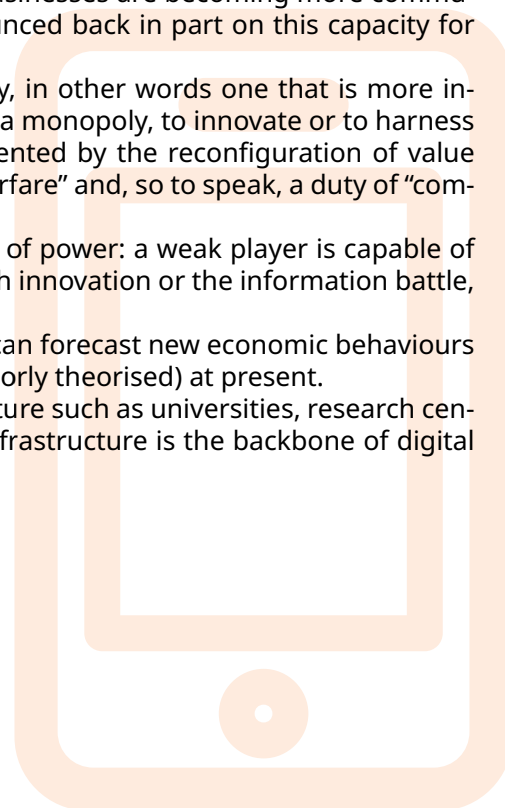
- A scientific analysis based on two experiences: microfinance in Cameroon and crowdfunding in the Loire Valley.
- In terms of organisation, there is internal momentum in the search for better performance in the processes of companies and the SSE. Without support for change and training, this will not succeed.
- Externally, digitalisation has opened up new opportunities. For microfinance, it has led to savings being collected, related issues being resolved (digitalisation of products) and new people being reached.
- In the Loire Valley, there was a lack of structure and financing. With crowdfunding, investment has tripled thanks to a partnership with local people, the region and banks.
- The African diaspora could use a platform to raise funds for specific projects, supplemented by local partners.
- Research is a source of assessment for projects and promotion for initiatives.

Carmen Kiavila

- Digital technology has seen value chains move towards combining a product and a service.
- The supply of information and the unification that information brings also contributes to the “circularity” and sustainability of products.
- Generally speaking, in the North as in the South, digital innovation provides a way of reconnecting with the goals of sustainability and decarbonisation of the economy (according to the criteria set out by the UN).
- Local residents and municipalities can take action to assert new climate rights at national and supra-national level.

François Soulard

- The platform created in 2012 from the Rio+20 Earth Summit with the idea of providing tools for networked action, against the backdrop of a growing information battle over sustainability and – more importantly – geo-economics.
- The multilateral atmosphere of the 1990s, shaped by American triumphalism, has come to an end. There is a return to nationalism and the desire of nations to influence regional and global developments, with a number of countries falling out of step with the anachronistic UN system.
- In the economic sphere, the system of “perfect competition” and liberalism has given way to state capitalism and growing monopolistic competition, fuelled by computerisation. Humanist appearances aside, reality is riddled with power relations that play a significant role.
- The computerised economy has given rise to new economic models. The economy is tending to reorganise itself around the design of a package of products and services. Returns to scale are increasing, while capital intensity has risen exponentially. Computerised businesses are becoming more communicative, relationship-oriented and innovative. The SSE has bounced back in part on this capacity for innovation.
- The consequence is the creation of a more predatory economy, in other words one that is more inclined to fight (either legally or illegally) to conquer or maintain a monopoly, to innovate or to harness knowledge and attract financing. Territories have been fragmented by the reconfiguration of value chains. This approach is reawakening a climate of “economic warfare” and, so to speak, a duty of “combativeness” for the SSE.
- The good news is that information is transforming the balance of power: a weak player is capable of challenging a strong player and competing for a market through innovation or the information battle, which is a lever for the SSE.
- It is important to explore computerised economic models that can forecast new economic behaviours in an integrated way, an approach that is not theorised (or is poorly theorised) at present.
- We need to defend strategist governments that build infrastructure such as universities, research centres, financing mechanisms and connectivity structures. This infrastructure is the backbone of digital technology and an ally of the SSE.





workshops and self-organised sessions

WORKSHOP 4AT1 [REPORT](#)

Digital technology serving solidarity and economic dynamics of the territory

Moderation :

- Amine ZIZI, *Paris 8 University/IUT Montreuil (France)*
- Daouda GUEYE, *City Councillor responsible for ICT, City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Marie-France BELLEMARE, *Director, Insertech (Canada)*
- Fabrice Adelphe BALOU, *President, ABEWE Platform (Côte d'Ivoire)*
- Jason NARDI, *RIPESSE Europe (Luxembourg)*

WORKSHOP 4AT2 [REPORT](#)

Digital initiatives and smart territories

Moderation : Marielle BABOULALL, *Lecturer in Economics, Paris 8 University/IUT Montreuil (France)*

Speakers :

- Assane DIOUCK, *Doctor of Geography, Cheikh Anta Diop University; Consultant, GERAD (Senegal)*
- Elisenda VEGUE, *Director of Socio-Economic Innovation, Barcelona Activa (Spain)*
- Seydou BOCOUM, *Secretary General, REFRESS – Francophone Network for the Social and Solidarity Economy (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 4AT3 [REPORT](#)

Collaboration and instruments to support the digitalisation of the Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderation : Jean Michel SAHUT, *Professor, IDRAC Business School (Switzerland)*

Speakers :

- Françoise VAN ZEEBROEK, *Political Adviser, ConcertES (Belgium)*
- Carolina GARCÍA, *Business leader, Niit Tekna Logic (Senegal)*
- Marta BRUSCHI, *Diesis Network (Belgium)*

SESSION 4SA1 [REPORT](#)

Recycl'Ordi workshop

Session organised by the French Guiana Regional Authority

Speakers :

- Marie-Lucienne RATTIER, *Councillor responsible for digital development, French Guiana Regional Authority*
- Angelina AZANZA, *Director, GuyaClic' Association (French Guiana)*
- Elodie EUGENIE, *Director, Regional SSE Chamber of French Guiana*

Sessions of the Women's Day for SSE

SESSION PFF4SA1 [REPORT](#)

Women's Empowerment and Digital: @KISSI Project

Speaker :

- Sarah TIDOU, *Founder of @KISSI, Managing Director of Oasis Corporate (Côte d'Ivoire)*



in-depth reports

WORKSHOP 4AT3

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Collaboration and instruments to support the digitalisation of the Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderated by: Jean Michel Sahut, *Professor, IDRAC Business School (Switzerland)*

Speakers:

- Françoise Van Zeebroek, *Political Adviser, ConcertES (Belgium)*
- Carolina García, *Business leader, Niit Tekna Logic (Senegal)*
- Marta Bruschi, *Diesis Network (Belgium)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The Social and Solidarity Economy as a complement to public service
- The SSE empowers citizens
- The SSE should be a lever for access to development
- The SSE must adapt to ICT (Information and Communication Technologies)
- The importance of digitalisation to lighten the workload
- Debate during this workshop on "Who can finance SSE projects in Africa?", citizens or emigrants (foreigners)?
- Challenges of transparency when implementing a project once financing has been found

Main recommendations

- Involve foreign nationals in financing SSE projects by setting up local digital platforms by region or city
- Reduce the digital divide in the SSE through training and the adoption of open source software
- Connect the SSE with open source software communities to develop domain-specific software

Key points raised by speakers

Françoise Van Zeebroek

- Open technology and the social economy
- The predominant business model in the technology sector is Big Tech, which is also used in the agri-food and health sectors
- SSE initiatives lead primarily to democratic and participative management of enterprising associations and social enterprises
- The development of open source software involves complex development processes carried out by thousands of people in a decentralised way
- The open technology philosophy is also having an impact in the cultural field, as in the case of "Creative Commons"

Carolina García

- Belgium's experience with the government-backed "Co-synthesis" project
- Creation of a platform that brings together SSE companies involved in various fields such as renewable energy

- The government is working to speed up the digitalisation of businesses
- COVID-19 highlighted the challenges of digitalisation
- Financing via grants and support for businesses to accelerate digitalisation: the Belgian experience
- Support through change management or project awareness campaigns

Marta Bruschi

- Italy's experience: working hard to use technology to our advantage
- The war in Ukraine and the refugee problem in the spotlight
- COVID-19 highlighted the importance of digitalisation
- Digital transformation is also a challenge
- Technology must help to retain knowledge and networking skills



Digital technology serving solidarity and economic dynamics of the territory

Moderated by:

- Amine Zizi, *Paris 8 University/IUT Montreuil (France)*
- Daouda Gueye, *City Councillor responsible for ICT, City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Marie-France Bellemare, *Director, Insertech (Canada)*
- Fabrice Adelphé Balou, *President, ABEWE Platform (Côte d'Ivoire)*
- Jason Nardi, *RIPeSS Europe (Luxembourg)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The digital economy as a means of social and sustainable employability
- A more socially and environmentally responsible digital world
- The promotion and development of local resources and local entrepreneurship
- Challenges in developing the circular economy
- Access to knowledge (as a means of learning) and thoughtful use of digital technology
- Social and solidarity-based finance for digital technology
- Closer collaboration between local organisations
- Strategies for networking and targeting vulnerable people
- Issues relating to product quality and labelling (e.g. organic)

Main recommendations

- Extend the lifespan of IT equipment
- Use energy sparingly as a means of reducing energy bills
- Promote educational and awareness-raising programmes on the use of technology
- Encourage decentralised cooperation to increase know-how in developing and emerging countries and reduce technological inequalities
- Pursue innovative public policies in the sector to increase the number of jobs

Key points raised by speakers

Marie-France Bellemare

- Digital technology is a driving force behind social and solidarity initiatives
- INSERTECH, a social and solidarity enterprise involved in the recycling and repair of old, reusable digital equipment
- INSERTECH's goal: to invest in social and professional integration by helping people to enter the job market in a sustainable way, through the recycling and online resale of refurbished appliances
- Three concepts developed:
 - Responsible computing (digital uses and tools designed to limit negative environmental and social external impacts). In practical terms, this means thinking about the priorities for digital uses in social and environmental areas
 - Digital literacy (the ability to use digital tools in day-to-day life to find useful information)
 - The circular economy, which is governed by two mechanisms: rethinking the system and optimising it around the principles of buying less, maintaining and repairing equipment. Digital technology must remain a tool for development, with access to equipment, access to knowledge and thoughtful, responsible use
- Rethinking production and consumption
- Maximising the use of non-renewable resources
- Reusing materials to produce less and buy less
- Limitations: risk of obsolete equipment, financing difficulties

theme 4

Fabrice Adelphe Balou

- ABEWE, an online information-gathering and marketing platform for identifying high-quality products, finding buyers, creating social bonds and cooperation, developing value chains, promoting social impact investment and creating decent, sustainable jobs
- Multi-stakeholder platform linking producers (farmers, breeders, fishermen, cooperatives, etc.) and buyers (retailers, restaurants, hotels, local authorities, economic interest groups, etc.)
- Achieving SDG 17 by strengthening cooperation between the local public sector and producers

- Promoting sustainable development in agriculture
- Training, talks and networking
- 50% of the platform's profits are reinvested in the community

Jason Nardi

- Rethinking/deconstructing the ideology of digital practices within communities
- Co-production of public policies to promote the SSE
- SSE Free and Open Technology Charter
- Promoting social justice at international level

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Recycl'Ordi workshop

Session organised by the French Guiana Regional Authority

Speakers:

- Marie-Lucienne Rattier, *Councillor responsible for digital development, French Guiana Regional Authority*
- Angelina Azanza, *Director, GuyaClic' Association (French Guiana)*
- Elodie Eugenie, *Director, CRESS-Guyane*

Rapporteur's summary

- Circular economy based on sustainable development
- Employment and training of young people through work integration schemes
- Improved access to IT equipment
- Structuring and professionalisation
- Public policy focusing on digital technology in the SSE
- Recycling of technological materials to reduce environmental impact
- Organisation and development of other SSE sectors
- A green and social economy jointly built by the public and the state
- Leveraging crowdfunding
- Digital inclusion and capacity for innovation

Main recommendations

- Encourage decentralised cooperation to increase know-how in developing and emerging countries and reduce technological inequalities
- Pursue innovative public policies in the digital sector to increase the number of jobs
- Promote educational and awareness-raising programmes on the use of technology
- Extend the lifespan of IT equipment through recycling

Key points raised by speakers

- Access to IT and digital tools
- Training and use of new information and communication technologies
- Social action
- Education
- Business and personal services
- Sports and leisure
- Digital technology
- Crafts and heritage
- Sustainable employment for young people
- Role of women in the SSE



Digital initiatives and smart territories

Moderated by: Marielle Baboulall, *Lecturer in Economics, Paris 8 University/IUT Montreuil (France)*

Speakers:

- Assane Diouck, *Doctor of Geography, Cheikh Anta Diop University; Consultant, GERAD (Senegal)*
- Elisenda Vegue, *Director of Socio-Economic Innovation, Barcelona Activa (Spain)*
- Seydou Bocoum, *Secretary General, REFRESS – Francophone Network for the Social and Solidarity Economy (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Before talking about smart cities in Africa, the continent must first be connected
- Need for a digital identity that can identify everyone digitally
- Digitalisation is a highly complex process
- Dakar can become a smart city in less than a year
- Each city has its own unique circumstances, so it is impossible to replicate the Barcelona model in Senegal
- Lack of digital strategies in Senegal

Main recommendations

- Encourage the development of “livings labs” or “fab labs”
- Encourage the involvement of local authorities in managing Train Express Regional (TER) and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) services
- Promote renewable energies, an important aspect of an intelligent city
- Set up a fund to finance digital projects
- Encourage governments to support the digitalisation of businesses to achieve the targets set
- Digitalising businesses for a competitive economy

Key points raised by speakers

Assane Diouck

- The interplay of stakeholders and the creation of a smart city in the Dakar metropolitan area
- Management for digital technology in local authorities
- Control of the digital space in the Dakar metropolitan area
- The Diamniadio urban centre, an example of a smart city in the Dakar region

Elisenda Vegue

- Barcelona Activa, a programme launched in 2021 in Barcelona to create sustainable businesses
- Digitalising and interconnecting all businesses
- Gender inequality in business digitalisation
- Digitalisation training for 129 people and 25 organisations
- A tool called DIGITESS has been set up to serve the digitalisation needs of companies
- Goal: to digitalise all Barcelona-based SSE enterprises by 2030

Seydou Bocoum

- Our cities need to understand the digital space before they can aspire to digitalisation
- Possibility of replicating the Barcelona model in Africa
- The digitalisation of our cities is a highly complex process
- How are we supposed to talk about smart cities in Africa when we have the most expensive internet tariffs?
- Financing of SSE enterprises

theme 4

Women's Day for SSE

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Women's Empowerment and Digital: @KISSI Project

Speaker: Sarah Tidou, *Founder of @KISSI, Managing Director of Oasis Corporate (Côte d'Ivoire)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The informal economy affects young people (95.8% of 15- to 24-year-olds) and women (92.1%) in particular, and makes a major contribution to reducing poverty
- Overview of the @KISSI solution at GSEF2023, highlighting that this social solution contributes to the growth of the Social and Solidarity Economy
- The @KISSI solution empowers women using digital tools and contributes to the growth of the SSE

Main recommendation

Inform and train people who do not own a smartphone to use this method, so that everyone can benefit from it.

Key points raised by the speaker

- Over 80% of jobs in urban areas are informal
- According to the World Bank, the informal sector is the main employer and the cornerstone of economic activity in African cities
- Jobs for young people and women in the informal sector
- Overview of a technology called @KISSI, an e-commerce platform primarily aimed at women
- Digital solutions tailored to income-generating activities, particularly businesses in the informal sector (management tools, visibility, training)
- The solution is also open to people who are illiterate or speak local languages
- Application available on Play Store, monthly subscription depending on business size. Packages from 3,000 to 30,000 Francs CFA per month
- The @KISSI solution works in partnership with Côte d'Ivoire's Ministry for SMEs and has already been set up in Senegal, Algeria and Togo

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Financing collective and sustainable economies for the territories

The issue of SSE financing is proving to be an ongoing concern for the sector and an area of action in its own right, particularly through contributions from social and solidarity financing, which involves both social stakeholders and local authorities. Relevant and appropriate financing mechanisms are essential for the success and development of participants in the SSE, in particular young people and women, their transition out of informality and their integration into sustainable economies. This requires an appropriate framework, in which the roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved are clearly defined, along with global efforts to shape and strengthen a diversified financial ecosystem that addresses the regional challenges of SSE integration.



1 thematic plenary session



15 workshops and self-organised sessions



72 speakers



Summary of discussions

Theme 5 of the Forum was examined in a plenary session, six workshops and eight self-organised sessions. It should be noted, however, that the theme of financing the SSE appeared to cut across all other themes and proved to be an ongoing concern, either implicit or explicit, for all the areas covered by the Forum and which involves both social stakeholders and local authorities.

SSE financing is both a recurring concern of the SSE and an area of action in its own right, particularly through the contributions of social and solidarity financing (SSF).

The DakarGSEF2023 Forum provided an opportunity to address the issue of SSE financing from a variety of angles, but also to look at it in greater depth. The various sessions and discussions held during the Forum highlighted the following points:

- The SSE offers people, especially young people and women, a genuine option for creating and sharing wealth, and financing that is tailored to the needs and demands of entrepreneurs is a crucial condition for the success of SSE participants, their transition out of informality and their integration into sustainable economies.
- Whether from the public or private sector, there is overwhelming demand for solidarity-based financial services to meet the needs expressed by people and communities committed to creating economic and social value.
- Relevant responses to this demand are contingent on arrangements that need to be adapted in terms of access to financial resources, duration, cost, ownership status, protection and guarantees ensuring their sustainability. However, there are very few resources with this profile available to finance SSE, both on the financial market and from bilateral or multilateral donors.

- Public authorities must create an institutional and regulatory environment that encourages social and solidarity-based entrepreneurship, along with a technical and financial support system for social enterprises.
- Local authorities are also being asked to help develop financing instruments to support local initiatives led by SSE participants.
- In addition to an appropriate framework, financing the SSE requires a shift towards a model in which creating financial value is viewed over the medium and long term, and in which the results generated by financial institutions can be primarily reinvested in the SSE.

Through its members, GSEF is a witness to and participant in global efforts to shape and strengthen a diversified financial ecosystem that addresses the regional challenges of SSE integration.

The recent United Nations declaration on the SSE reminds us that strengthening its financing profile is one of the priorities for action for the entire SSE sector, particularly for women and young people, as the GSEF2023 has emphatically set out.

Ms Denise Fatoumata Ndour, President of INAISE – International Association of Investors in the Social Economy, Sen'Finances Foundation, Senegal



Recommendations of Scientific Committee

- 01** Set up a social finance system to support SSE projects, taking into account the different scales required, from nano credit to large-scale credit, with a focus on patient capital.
- 02** Improve the legal and financial environment for projects to achieve real development in our communities.
- 03** Encourage and supervise the creation of incubators and financing funds within local authorities.
- 04** Create a single financing and support platform for the Social and Solidarity Economy.
- 05** Improve and introduce new financing instruments tailored to vulnerable groups and young people.
- 06** Develop alternative methods of financing adapted to the needs of the target groups and to local circumstances, and adjust the regulatory frameworks for these innovative methods of financing.
- 07** Circumvent the guarantee issue by introducing circular economy mechanisms based on the barter model.
- 08** Encourage financial institutions to set up support funds geared towards the start-up and consolidation of SSE enterprises.
- 09** Implement tax incentive policies for SSE investors.
- 10** Create the conditions for lowering interest rates for Decentralised Financial Systems (DFSs), through subsidies, improving access and lowering the cost of resources.
- 11** Oversee the digitalisation of financial services.
- 12** Finance infrastructure and public programmes, based on a new taxation model, by and for the various institutional levels, to provide support for young people, women and all citizen initiatives through sustainable public policies.
- 12** Finance spaces for training, information and networking, to pool resources and strengthen the power of dialogue and negotiation.



thematic plenary session • theme 5



FINANCING COLLECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES
FOR THE TERRITORIES



REPLAY



Denise Fatoumata Ndour

Chaired by: Ms Victorine A. Ndeye, Minister for Microfinance and SSE, Senegal

Moderated by:

- Ms Denise Fatoumata Ndour, President of INAISE – International Association of Investors in the Social Economy, Sen'Finances Foundation, Senegal
- Mr Dominique Lesaffre, GSEF, FEBEA, INAISE, France

Speakers:

- Mr Mohamed Attanda, Executive Director of the African Microfinance Institutions Network, Togo
- Mr Mathieu Soglonou, Executive Director, CIF-AO – Confederation of West African Financial Institutions, Burkina Faso
- Mr Milder Villegas, Managing Director, FILACTION; President, CAP Finance Quebec, Canada
- Mr Papa Amadou Sarr, Executive Director, Mobilisation, Partnerships and Communication, AFD – French Development Agency, France
- Mr Rachid Sam, Head of Mali and Senegal Operations, Islamic Development Bank, Senegal

Main recommendations

- Ensure continuity of government services and promote the maintenance and expansion of infrastructure, but also identify the right drivers for development.
- Strengthen the ability to mobilise local financing for activities rooted in local areas.



WORKSHOP 5AT1 REPORT

Legal framework and structuring of the social and solidarity finance sector

Moderation : Bernard NDOUR, *Senior Finance and Administration Adviser, MCE Conseils (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Emmanuelle ROUSSET, *Vice-President, Department of Ille-et-Vilaine (France)*
- Flore LATOURNERIE, *International Projects Manager, FAIR – Financer Accompagner Impacter Rassembler (France)*
- Séraphin GASORE, *INSP!R Zamuka – International Network for Social Protection Rights (Rwanda)*
- Khady SAMBA, *Director of Social and Solidarity Economy Promotion, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE (Senegal)*
- Aminata LO MBACKÉ, *Head of the Microfinance and Financial Inclusion Department/Central Bank of West African States (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 5AT2 REPORT

Supporting the financing of SSE organisations and enterprises

Moderation : Ahmed BENBOUZID, *Managing Director, MicroEntreprendre (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Martin-Pierre NOMBRÉ, *Caisse d'économie solidaire Desjardins (Canada)*
- Carole COUTURIER, *PMENTL – Support and Financing for Entrepreneurs in Montreal (Canada)*
- Cécile VERGIER, *Economic Development Commissioner – Social Innovation, City of Montreal (Canada)*
- Heykel BOUAZZA, *SSE and Social Innovation Mission Officer, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Regional Council (France)*
- Nicole Olga MANSIS, *Managing Director, National Microfinance Fund (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 5AT3 REPORT

Social finance, social banking and social investment

Moderation : Aminata DIOP SAMB, *Executive Director of FODEM - Dakar Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund*

Speakers :

- Elías MICHELENA, *Financial Analyst, RISQ – Quebec Social Investment Network (Canada)*
- Joannie BOURNIVAL, *RISQ (Canada)*
- Marc-André LEDOUX, *Director of Finsocial (Senegal)*
- Mawuko Anani Afangnibo EKUHOHO, *NGO ANAVIE – Nos Années de Vie Association (Togo)*
- Gabriele GUGLIETTI, *Head of Institutional and Foreign Relations, Banca Etica (Italy)*

WORKSHOP 5AT4 REPORT

Financial and social inclusion in the territories

Moderation : Marie Seynabou NDIAYE, *Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Local Government (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Amadou SARR, *Director of Microfinance and Financial Inclusion, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE (Senegal)*
- Diéry SENE, *Executive Director, FANSOTO – Social Microfinance (Senegal)*
- Nathalie VILLEMUR, *Project Manager, Chantier de l'Économie Sociale (Canada)*
- Mireille PELCHAT, *RISQ – Quebec Social Investment Network (Canada)*
- Jaël ELYSÉE, *Afro-entrepreneur Fund (Canada)*
- Lidia Carolina RUÍZ SERRANO, *Managing Director, Fasco Network (Guatemala)*
- Álvaro PORRO GONZÁLEZ, *Commissioner for Social Economy, Local Development and Food Policy, Barcelona City Council (Spain)*

WORKSHOP 5AT5 REPORT

Financing tools for agriculture and the ecological and social transition

Moderation : Souleymane SARR, *Deputy Managing Director, ACEP – Credit and Savings Alliance for Production (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- André BAUDOIN, *FISQ – Quebec Solidarity Investment Fund (Canada)*
- Joan PENCHE, *SIDI – International Solidarity for Development and Investment (France)*
- Abdou-Rasmané OUEDRAOGO, *Managing Director, UBTEC/NAAM – Credit and Savings Baoré Tradition Union (Burkina Faso)*
- Dominique OWEKISA, *Project Director, DID – Desjardins International Development (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 5AT6 REPORT

Financial digitalisation and promotion of the SSE

Moderation : Bernard NDOUR, *Senior Finance and Administration Adviser, MCE Conseils (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Malick SEYE, *West Africa Regional Director for DID – Desjardins International Development (Senegal)*
- Déboye NIANG, *CEO, Cabinet Carrée (Senegal)*
- Mamadou COULIBALY, *Deputy Managing Director, KAFO JIGINEW (Mali)*



self-organised sessions



SESSION 5SA0 [REPORT](#)

Inclusive and social entrepreneurship at the heart of local issues

Session organised by the General Delegation for Rapid Entrepreneurship for Women and Young People (DER/FJ), attached to the Presidency of the Republic of Senegal

Moderation : Codé LO, *Deputy Director of Studies, Strategic Planning and Monitoring & Evaluation, DER/FJ – General Delegation for Rapid Entrepreneurship for Women and Young People (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Khady SAMBA, *Director of the SSE Promotion, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE (Senegal)*
- Abdoulaye CISSE, *Capacity Development Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*
- Bagoré BATHILY, *Director, Shepherd's Dairy (Senegal)*
- Marina GNING, *CEO, API Africa (Senegal)*
- Mamba SQUARE, *Co-founder of Makesense Africa, Co-organiser of the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum (Senegal)*

SESSION 5SA2 [REPORT](#)

What access to financing do SSE entrepreneurs have? How can this be improved?

Session organised by PPI – People Power Inclusion, SOS Group

Moderation : Audrey NEGUI, *PPI – People Power Inclusion, SOS Group (France)*

Speakers :

- Fatou DIOP, *Managing Director, Calinou'nou (Senegal)*
- Mamadou Lamine GUEYE, *Director, CAURIE-MF – Autonomous Cooperative for Strengthening Economic Initiatives through Microfinance (Senegal)*
- Mihoub MEZOUAGHI, *Executive Director of Studies, Research and Knowledge, AFD – French Development Agency (Morocco)*
- Bara NDAW, *Director of Operations for West and Central Africa, PPI – People Power Inclusion, SOS Group (Senegal)*

SESSION 5SA3 [REPORT](#)

Local strategies for financing and supervision of young people and women in the city of Dakar: the example of FODEM (Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund)

Session organised by FODEM – Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund, Dakar

Moderation : Lucie DEMERS, *Strategy and Development Director, FILACTION (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Aminata DIOP SAMB, *Executive Director of FODEM (Senegal)*
- Ms GUEYE, *Ministry of Finance and Budget (Senegal)*
- Adja Hélène AW, *Programme Officer, CECI – Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (Senegal)*
- Moulaye SECK, *Director, SYMAD – Synergy of Street Vendors for Development (Senegal)*
- Pape KONARÉ DIAITÉ, *Director of Education and Integration in Dakar (Senegal)*

SESSION 5SA4 [REPORT](#)

Migration and microfinance: personal growth as an alternative to migration

Session organised by the NGO LVIA – Lay Volunteers International Association

Moderation : Roberto RIDOLFI, *President of LINK2007 (Italy)*

Speakers :

- Italo RIZZI, *LVIA (Italy)*
- Jean CONSTANTINESCO, *Programme Director, UNDP (Switzerland)*
- Marina SENAMI MONKOUN, *Technical Manager for Youth Empowerment Projects, UNDP Sub-Regional Hub for West and Central Africa (Senegal)*
- Oumou MODIBO KEITA, *President, JVE – Young Volunteers for the Environment (Mali)*
- Djibril NIANG (Senegal), Olivia TUINA (Burkina Faso), Ayouba Abdou SANI (Niger), *JVE*
- Alexandro, *LVIA (Italy)*
- Gabriele GUGLIETTI, *Head of Institutional and Foreign Relations, Banca Etica (Italy)*

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SESSION 5SA5 **REPORT**

Solidarity finance for the development of the social economy: the experience of INAISE

Moderation : Bernard NDOUR, *Senior Finance and Administration Adviser, MCE Conseils (Canada)*

Speakers :

- Ghislaine MAMPOUYA MACKIZA, *Director, CAPPED – Participation Fund for Business Promotion and Development (Republic of Congo)*
- Adnan FARAMAND, *President, ACAD Finance (Palestine)*
- Milder VILLEGAS, *Managing Director, FILACTION; President, CAP Finance Quebec (Canada)*
- Denise Fatoumata NDOUR, *President of INAISE (Senegal)*

SESSION 5SA7 **REPORT**

Religious and economic philanthropy

Session organised by Senegal's Minister for Microfinance and Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderation : Cheikh GUEYE, *CUIS – Unitary Framework of Islam in Senegal*

Speakers :

- Serigne Abdoul Hamid SY AL AMIN, *Coordinator, CEZAT – Zawiya Tijaniyya Cell (Senegal)*
- Seydina Aliou BOLY, *Administrative Secretary, Thierno Ahmadou Barro Foundation (Senegal)*
- M. THIAM, *Administrative Secretary, Fonds Médina Baye (Senegal)*
- M. SYLLA, *General Secretary, Touba Ca Kanam (Senegal)*

Sessions of the **Women's Day for SSE**

SESSION PFF5SA1 **REPORT**

A reform of the microcredit environment for renewed financial inclusion for women in the informal economy and rural areas of Senegal

Session organised by RECAFSEN – Senegal Self-Financed Communities Network of the ViSCA17 association

Speaker : Cherif Samsedine SARR, *President of the ViSCA17 association (Senegal)*

SESSION PFF5SA2 **REPORT**

Training workshop: From Entrepreneur to Business Leader

Session organised by Sen'Finances / Filaction

Moderation : Lucie DEMERS, *Strategy and Development Director, FILACTION (Canada)*

SESSION PFF5SA3 **REPORT**

How to organise a support programme for women's cooperatives and associations.

Presentation of the territorial coaching approach applied to strengthening the skills of civil society organisations

Moderation :

- Fatiha DANI, *Head of Cooperation Department, Eastern Regional Council (Morocco)*
- Gilles CRESSAN, *Country Representative, NGO Echos Communication (France)*

Speakers :

- Baba NDIAYE, *Former president of the Kaolack Departmental Council and Territorial Coaching Ambassador for Africa (Senegal)*
- Ndeye Maty Cisse, *Vice-President of the Kaolack Departmental Council (Senegal)*
- Khadija DOUAYRI, *President of the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Development Committee, Eastern Regional Council (Morocco)*
- Hamida El KOUICHE, *CECT/Oujda – Centre of Excellence for Territorial Coaching (Morocco)*
- Brahim BENDOUDA, *CECT/Oujda – Centre of Excellence for Territorial Coaching (Morocco)*





Social finance, social banking and social investment

Moderated by: Aminata Diop Samb, *Executive Director of FODOM – Dakar Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Elías Michelena, *Financial Analyst, RISQ – Quebec Social Investment Network (Canada)*
- Joannie Bournival, *RISQ (Canada)*
- Marc-André Ledoux, *Director of Finsocial (Senegal)*
- Mawuko Anani Afangnibo Ekuhoho, *NGO ANAVIE – Nos Années de Vie Association (Togo)*
- Gabriele Guglietti, *Head of Institutional and Foreign Relations, Banca Etica (Italy)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Strengthening the links between the ecosystems supporting the social economy and those supporting entrepreneurship and innovation, to encourage the development and promotion of innovative collective enterprises in the general economy
- Incompatibility of capitalist finance and the SSE
- Regulation of social finance because banks do not finance social enterprises
- Islamic finance, remuneration system
- Results of the various projects presented by organisations that have set up financing tools to help meet the emerging needs of the ecosystem
- Ways in which banks can help SSE players to obtain alternative banking services and promote Social Economy innovations
- Financing tools, legal instruments and banking mechanisms

Main recommendations

- Demonstrate the practical and operational mechanism behind social financing and how it interacts with other sources of financing
- Encourage the development of national and local policies to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
- Advocate for the introduction of an institutional framework: encourage monetary authorities to introduce a regulatory framework and a technical and financial support system for social enterprises
- Operate through local and regional authorities
- Find resilience strategies for stakeholders
- Distribute a real-world database on social enterprise financing structures among target populations
- Develop solutions for crowdfunding social enterprises

Key points raised by speakers

Elías Michelena and Joannie Bournival

- Financing SSE innovation and spin-offs in Quebec
- Social innovation in the SSE
- Creation of the Technical Assistance Fund, with no repayment of capital or interest prior to project completion for a maximum of three years
- Support on the ground before financing projects
- SISMIC, a youth incubator specialising in the SSE sector
- FICES (Social Economy Innovation and Growth Fund), repayable loan based on a proportion of income
- Regional funds to create leverage

Marc-André Ledoux

- FIN SOCIAL is a financing solution for social enterprises that cannot depend on capitalist finance
- Social financing is still the solution
- Social enterprise: giving priority to social purpose, participatory democracy, social transformation
- Islamic finance (Mousharaka, Salam, Qard) is participatory finance
- Pooling resources
- No guarantee, investor's management rights until repayment
- Financing is based solely on the quality of the project

theme 5

- Moudharaba: trust agreement/Wakala: investment mandate agreement
- Setting up a basket of business plans for social meso-businesses, loans for financing
- Creation of a people's SSE training school (EPES-SA)
- Setting up a crowdfunding kiosk for short-term financing

Mawuko Anani A. Ekuhoho

- Setting up of the ECOSSOL FOLLOW mechanism in Togo, a community of stakeholders sharing SSE values and working in partnership
- Experience of the ANAVIE NGO
- ECOSSOL FOLLOW as an alternative financing solution through 0% social savings, 1% social term deposits and social credit (preferential rate)
- Several types:
 - Follow Angels: Social savers or angel investors
 - Follow Equity: Solidarity savers or impact investors
 - Follow Project: Entrepreneur or impact project owner
 - Follow Mentor: Resource person, mentor
- ECOSSOL FOLLOW: educating before financing and supporting afterwards
- Savings at banks

Gabriele Guglietti

- Banca Etica, ethical social banking, local banking, savings education and responsible financing in Italy
- Social impact
- Banca Etica, sponsor of Atletico Diritti, a former prisoners' football team
- Guarantee fund for social enterprises



Dominique Lesaffre
Mohamed Attanda
Milder Villegas
Rachid Sam





Financial and social inclusion in the territories

Moderated by: Marie Seynabou Ndiaye, *Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Local Government (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Amadou Sarr, *Director of Microfinance and Financial Inclusion, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE (Senegal)*
- Diéry Sene, *Executive Director, FANSOTO – Social Microfinance (Senegal)*
- Nathalie Villemur, *Project Manager, Chantier de l'Économie Sociale (Canada)*
- Mireille Pelchat, *RISQ – Quebec Social Investment Network (Canada)*
- Jaël Elysée, *Afro-entrepreneur Fund (Canada)*
- Lidia Carolina Ruíz Serrano, *Managing Director, Fasco Network (Guatemala)*
- Álvaro Porro González, *Commissioner for Social Economy, Local Development and Food Policy, Barcelona City Council (Spain)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Lack of understanding by the local community of the role of microfinance institutions/lack of credit culture/lack of awareness raising
- FANSOTO's potential customers do exist in Senegal, and it is recognised as an SSE company
- Financing of the health sector by SSE companies
- The central role of financial education
- Long-term viability of financing granted to SSE beneficiaries
- Individual or collective responsibility of beneficiaries
- Lack of resources to finance all requests from SSE enterprises
- The problem of financing training for stakeholders

Main recommendations

- Provide financial education aimed at individuals and households
- Build partnerships to replicate experiences in Senegal
- Each country must have a financial education strategy
- Protect consumers by appointing an ombudsman for each country

Key points raised by speakers

Amadou Sarr

- Definition of financial inclusion
- Context of financial inclusion in Senegal in particular and in the WAEMU are in general
- Setting up and using appropriate services
- The four areas defined in Senegal by the Ministry of SSE
- The state of banking services in Senegal
- Involvement of local authorities
- The state requires all public-sector stakeholders to refer to the development of SSE-related public policies

Diéry Sene

- Sharing the experience of the social microfinance institution FANSOTO based in Casamance
- FANSOTO's targets: women and young people
- FANSOTO's aim: To make it easier to access to credit
- Financial and non-financial services
- Free training for beneficiaries
- Social performance management

Nathalie Villemur and Mireille Pelchat

- RISQ is a microfinance institution that supports community organisations
- Based on real observations (rising rents, etc.)
- Greater Montreal real estate initiative
- Search for national partners
- Organisation of the socio-economic summit
- Social investment fund (not free but more accessible)
- Helping people with mental illness to obtain housing

theme 5

Jaël Elysée

- Sharing experiences as a social entrepreneur in Canada
- Low rate of black entrepreneurship
- High unemployment rate among black communities
- Exclusion from the traditional banking system
- Creation of an entrepreneur start-up fund for black communities
- Financing in the form of a flexible loan tailored to the beneficiary
- Assessment of repayments on a case-by-case basis
- All types of business can be financed by this institution
- Technical support for black entrepreneurs
- Operations in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Canada

Lidia Carolina Ruíz Serrano

- Fasco Network, an initiative launched in Guatemala
- Financing for non-profit groups
- Needs of foreign partners
- Strengthening and developing technical and non-technical skills
- Creation of a bank, to have a credit portfolio
- Collaboration among SSE participants for collective work
- Economy of scale project
- Key figures: \$72 million, 32,000 customers, 28% of whom are women, 82% in rural areas, 486 jobs and 180 indirect jobs

Álvaro Porro González

- Sharing experiences of socio-economic and SSE innovation in Barcelona
- Support for companies and non-profit groups
- Appropriate instruments such as the Municipal Fund for Access to SSE Financing
- An economic, social and solidarity investment fund that serves as a guarantee for beneficiaries
- The cooperative pays through its funds
- Makes it easier for cooperatives to obtain credit





What access to financing do SSE entrepreneurs have? How can this be improved?

Session organised by PPI – People Power Inclusion, SOS Group

Moderated by: Audrey Negui, PPI – People Power Inclusion, SOS Group (France)

Speakers:

- Fatou Diop, *Managing Director, Calinou'nou (Senegal)*
- Mamadou Lamine Gueye, *Director, CAURIE-MF – Autonomous Cooperative for Strengthening Economic Initiatives through Microfinance (Senegal)*
- Mihoub Mezouaghi, *Executive Director of Studies, Research and Knowledge, AFD – French Development Agency (Morocco)*
- Bara Ndaw, *Director of Operations for West and Central Africa, PPI – People Power Inclusion, SOS Group (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Entrepreneurs with a social impact should have priority access to financing, whether from the private financial sector or other financiers
- To accelerate the development of the SSE, the regulatory framework must be improved by introducing alternative financing and projects with a high economic and social impact
- The SSE must also target projects that will have a socio-economic impact in terms of job creation and added value for vulnerable groups
- Gender inequalities in access to financing

Main recommendations

- Recognise the specific nature of the informal sector to ensure greater financial inclusion
- Put in place a regulatory and institutional framework tailored to the SSE
- Provide technical and financial support and training for project owners
- Create a single financing and support platform for the SSE
- Improve and introduce new financing instruments tailored to vulnerable groups and young people
- Identify potential sources of innovative financing and/or set up a pilot scheme with financial stakeholders to test financial scoring tools designed for SSE participants

Key points raised by speakers

Fatou Diop

- Overview of a home help company
- Problems of access to financing for women
- A social project developed at a time when the home help sector needed to be modernised to take account of the needs of working women

Mihoub Mezouaghi

- Support and financing structures
- Shared experiences: the case of the French Development Agency (AFD), the supervision of small and medium-sized enterprises and the example of DER
- Different financing and training mechanisms for small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives
- Supporting the expansion of financing to the entire economic fabric

Mamadou Lamine Gueye

- The example of the Caurie microfinance cooperative
- Overview of the philosophy and vision of this institution, which initially decided to work exclusively with vulnerable groups, in particular women in rural areas
- Creation by Caurie of "bancs villageois" (village benches) with 30 women members and structures with 15 women members to ensure that small villages are represented

Bara Ndaw

- Respect for the common good
- Universal destination for natural resources
- Human solidarity to safeguard respect for the common good

theme 5





Migration and microfinance: personal growth as an alternative to migration

Session organised by the NGO LVIA – Lay Volunteers International Association (Italy)

Moderated by: Roberto Ridolfi, *President of LINK2007 (Italy)*

Speakers:

- Italo Rizzi, *LVIA (Italy)*
- Jean Constantinesco, *Programme Director, UNDP (Switzerland)*
- Marina Senami Monkoun, *Technical Manager for Youth Empowerment Projects, UNDP Sub-Regional Hub for West and Central Africa (Senegal)*
- Oumou Modibo Keita, *President, JVE – Young Volunteers for the Environment (Mali)*
- Djibril Niang (*Senegal*), Olivia Tuina (*Burkina Faso*), Ayouba Abdou Sani (*Niger*), *JVE – Young Volunteers for the Environment*
- Alexandro, *LVIA (Italy)*
- Gabriele Guglietti, *Head of Institutional and Foreign Relations, Banca Etica (Italy)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Round table discussion with international and local stakeholders on the support and professional integration of young people
- Focus on migration and microfinance, with contributions from partners in the “Personal growth as an alternative to migration” project, and also involving other strategic partners in West Africa
- Sharing of best practices and critical aspects or obstacles encountered
- The challenge of training and equipping young people

Main recommendations

- Create youth networks, diaspora networks and microfinance agency networks
- Make financing methods accessible
- Make young people the focus of our actions
- Use agroecology as an opportunity to create decent green jobs
- Integrate youth migration into public policy planning

Key points raised by speakers

Italo Rizzi

- Link 2007 project set up with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Capacity building in employment, training and the creation of income-generating activities for personal fulfilment
- Creating better prospects in life
- Partnership agreement with LVIA
- Decisions to support young people
- Appropriate training on the risks of undocumented migration
- Capacity building for young people and their families
- Strengthening the ability to generate a decent income
- Strengthening dialogue and consultation at regional level using innovative communication methods

- Strengthening opportunities for integration and business creation, with the involvement of young people and returning migrants
- Working on training, incubation and personal development
- Mapping the factors affecting training and job integration opportunities

Jean Constantinesco

- UNDP supports young people
- Migration as a symptom
- Migration as a phenomenon of choice, not of necessity
- Accessible quality education and decent jobs as UNDP challenges
- Traditional trades, such as those in Benin, given a new lease of life
- Supporting local SSE champions

theme 5

Marina Senami Monkoun

- UNDP targets climate security
- Empowering young people and entrepreneurship
- Reducing radicalism
- Developing a climate change network
- Operational socio-economic change
- Support for farmers and livestock breeders in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali
- Looking out for young people in rural areas

Oumou Modibo Keita

- Reducing inequality and injustice
- Developing skills for solidarity
- Organising campaigns to mobilise people and raise awareness
- Finding solutions to help young people settle
- Supporting young people in finding green jobs

Djibril Niang

- Organising social action
- Training in entrepreneurship and project management
- Setting up agroecology sites and creating vegetable gardens
- Creating income-generating activities
- Training 100 young people in social media communication

Olivia Tuina

- Setting up a consultation framework on migration at Niger's Ministry of the Interior
- Climate-induced migration
- Identify the need to integrate migration into climate policies and planning
- Ethical and Hub to promote entrepreneurship

Ayouba Abdou Sani

- Promotion of environmental education
- Education and training to combat climate change
- Setting up initiatives in Mali such as CAP SUR CAP and Tabaski Ecolo 2021
- Recycling waste to create green jobs
- Equipping young people to deal with climate change issues

Alexandro

- Ethical banking
- Financing for people excluded from the banking system
- Lending money at low interest rates

Gabriele Gluglietti

- Italy as a country of migration
- Working in several countries, bringing together several stakeholders
- Strengthening communication work
- Creating youth networks
- Creating viable opportunities
- Bringing together a number of stakeholders to work with vulnerable groups, particularly women in rural areas





Legal framework and structuring of the social and solidarity finance sector

Moderated by: Bernard Ndour, *Senior Finance and Administration Adviser, MCE Conseils (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Emmanuelle Rousset, *Vice-President, Department of Ille-et-Vilaine (France)*
- Flore Latournerie, *International Projects Manager, FAIR – Financer Accompagner Impacter Rassembler (France)*
- Séraphin Gasore, *INSPIR Zamuka – International Network for Social Protection Rights (Rwanda)*
- Khady Samba, *Director of Social and Solidarity Economy Promotion, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE (Senegal)*
- Aminata Lo Mbacké, *Head of the Microfinance and Financial Inclusion Department/Central Bank of West African States (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Social economy enterprises clearly contribute in numerous ways to the social and economic development of communities and territories and are therefore natural partners for municipal authorities when it comes to offering products and services in line with their prerogatives and creating sustainable jobs
- Social economy enterprises tend to have multiple sources of income (public, mutual and private) and low levels of capitalisation, all of which are constraints on their financing
- Discussion on the relationship between SSE participants and development banks
- The best strategy for businesses is to build an ecosystem of financial institutions and products that complement each other
- Co-construction between stakeholders and ADE
- The need to give social enterprises the opportunity to win public procurement contracts

Main recommendations

- Finance trade projects in rural areas and re-establish the land sector
- Realign public policies: "Alone we go fast, together we go far."
- Set up social banks and lobby to reduce red tape
- Implement support strategies for SSEs
- Harmonise concepts
- Set up training sessions on financial education

Key points raised by speakers

Emmanuelle Rousset

- Ille-et-Vilaine, a local authority committed to the SSE and a structured network of SSE participants
- Financing cooperation
- Setting up a committee
- Fragile territorial situation (rural areas, neighbourhoods, urban policy)
- Links with the Ecosystem/SSE Cluster
- A €15,000 grant to finance young people and women
- Support tailored to local needs
- Social support for vulnerable people

Flore Latournerie

- Capital supply and demand: Financer, Accompagner, Impacter, Rassembler (FAIR – Financing, Supporting, Impacting, Bringing Together)
- Involvement of banks and government regulators in setting up this ecosystem
- Solidarity finance, pooling people's money
- Helping community groups raise their profile
- Raising money without knowing who will benefit from it
- Approval to formalise investors and applicants for financing
- Innovative funds for stakeholders to invest in

theme 5

Séraphin Gasore

- Setting up a fund for socio-economic progress and reconciliation
- Founding of the Rwanda Cooperative Agency
- Support for women's and young people's cooperative initiatives in rural areas
- 40,000 SSE initiatives supported
- Undeniable socio-economic progress in households
- Increased ability to pay for community health insurance (mutual health insurance)
- Decent work and social protection
- Advocacy for cutting red tape
- Sound management of cooperatives and non-profit groups
- Monitoring funds invested
- Social lever for household development

Khady Samba

- The example of the SSE experience in Senegal:
 - Eligibility criteria that do not reflect the situation of the parties involved
 - Participants focusing on their social impact (impact of their activities on society)
 - Legal recognition of SSE participants
 - Incentives offered by the SSE Law, mismatch between supply and demand
 - Social protection for access to healthcare

Aminata Lo Mbacké

- Regional financing strategy
- Provide people with access to traditional financial services
- Promoting a legal framework for microfinancing
- Innovations for the financial sector: financial education and the SME/SMI scheme

WORKSHOP 5AT2

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Supporting the financing of SSE organisations and enterprises

Moderated by: Ahmed Benbouzid, *Managing Director, MicroEntreprendre (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Martin-Pierre Nombé, *Caisse d'Économie Solidaire Desjardins (Canada)*
- Carole Couturier, *PMEMTL – Support and Financing for Entrepreneurs in Montreal (Canada)*
- Cécile Vergier, *Economic Development Commissioner – Social Innovation, City of Montreal (Canada)*
- Heykel Bouazza, *SSE and Social Innovation Mission Officer, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Regional Council (France)*
- Nicole Olga Mansis, *Managing Director, National Microfinance Fund (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- SSE participants are stepping up their imagination and creativity to create or improve financing tools for SSE organisations and enterprises
- The workshop presented models that are being developed and have proven to be effective, with the aim of sharing best practices in this area
- The floor was given to practitioners from several continents to present practical SSE financing models

Main recommendation

Encourage a scaling up of best practices, to support the transition towards collective and sustainable economies for territories

Key points raised by speakers

- The challenges of involving communities and stakeholders in developing and improving financial tools and contributing to the transition towards collective and sustainable economies for territories
- The methods, strategies and constraints involved in financing SSE organisations and enterprises
- How to create outsourced financing structures within local authorities to support SSE participants
- Alternative and innovative financing mechanisms



Financing tools for agriculture and the ecological and social transition

Moderated by: Souleymane Sarr, *Deputy Managing Director, ACEP – Credit and Savings Alliance for Production (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- André Baudouin, *FISQ – Quebec Solidarity Investment Fund (Canada)*
- Joan Penche, *SIDI – International Solidarity for Development and Investment (France)*
- Abdou-Rasmané Ouedraogo, *Managing Director, UBTEC/NAAM – Credit and Savings Baoré Tradition Union (Burkina Faso)*
- Dominique Owekisa, *Project Director, DID – Desjardins International Development (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Profitability of the fair trade model
- Links between agroecology projects and local authorities
- A workshop on organic farming and organic control
- Social and agroecological development to support the social ecological transition
- Support and financing strategies for local stakeholders
- Triptych: fair trade, ecological transition, environmental protection
- Presentation and ideas for a financing model
- Difficulties in accessing financing
- Non-medical determinants of health
- Agroecology and territorial insecurity
- Relationship between financing and agroecology

Main recommendations

- Set up multi-year purchasing contracts between buyers and producers
- Develop inclusive business models
- Finance/find financing for farmer organisations certified as fair trade and often organic, as a suitable lever for action to support the ecological and social transition
- Promote fair trade
- Use traditional practices to protect the environment
- Harmonise and consolidate the various actions

Key points raised by speakers

André Baudouin

- Financing impeded
- Lending: guarantees, profitability, confidence
- Moving towards green energy and agroecology
- An attraction based on trust, gained by being up-close-and-personal
- Specific renewable energy programme
- Aims: to make it easier to access renewable green energy sources
- Quebec Solidarity Investment Fund, a socially responsible financial tool, supported and financed by 16 Quebec international cooperation organisations (ICOs)
- A \$500,000 fund, a 5-year programme
- Calls for projects for each stream

Joan Penche

- SIDI, a solidarity investor working to improve living conditions for vulnerable populations
- €54 million invested

- Farmer organisations, social SMEs, in Senegal, in partnership with Pamecas
- Fair Trade: guaranteeing to consumers that producers form participatory organisations and are fairly paid
- Fair Trade label
- Link with the concepts of FAIRTRADE, MAX HAVE-LAAR and FAIR

Abdou-Rasmané Ouedraogo

- Financing for the ecological transition
- Solutions to climate change
- Identification of agricultural and non-agricultural practices that have an impact on the environment
- Customer capacity building
- Acceptance of the agronomist profile when recruiting loan officers
- Benefits of adopting agroecology (fewer diseased crops)

theme 5

Dominique Owekisa

- Priority for action targeting young people and women
- Systemic approach at several levels: family businesses, financial institutions, non-profit groups, cooperatives and value chains
- Mapping innovations in relation to institutions and our partners
- Adopting agroecology

WORKSHOP 5AT6

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Financial digitalisation and promotion of the SSE

Moderated by: Bernard Ndour, *Senior Finance and Administration Adviser, MCE Conseils (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Malick Seye, *West Africa Regional Director for DID – Desjardins International Development (Senegal)*
- Déboye Niang, *CEO, Cabinet Carrée (Senegal)*
- Mamadou Coulibaly, *Deputy Managing Director, KAFO JIGINEW (Mali)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The need to adapt to constraints: connection problems, difficulty in accessing services and digitalisation, and literacy
- Statement of the need for co-construction with all participants in the system, who need to be situated in their own context and environment
- Question of security raised to avoid cases of fraud
- Solidarity guarantee
- Relationship with traditional banks and the digitalisation of savings

Main recommendations

- Provide secure tools to win people's trust
- Reflect on current issues
- Identify the needs of participants and refer to them when developing projects
- Provide digital training and education to encourage the use of digital tools
- Win over technical partners
- Create nano-collections
- Give participants the ability to carry out bank transactions and withdrawals
- Pool participants

Key points raised by speakers

Malick Seye

- Desjardins International Development
- Technical assistance, advice, investment
- Financial inclusion for independent living
- Raising money by finding people
- New types of demanding, mobile and price-sensitive customers

Déboye Niang

- Micro'trans project, market study to understand the work of taxi drivers
- Insuring taxi drivers
- Stakeholders are the best experts on our systems
- Taxi revenue tracking system
- Co-constructing solutions with taxi drivers
- Setting up a health insurance plan for taxi drivers

Mamadou Coulibaly

- Work in rural areas and innovative services
- Kafo Jiginew: "Granaries Union", 458,000 members
- Mission: to provide local financial services to as many Malians as possible
- Several types of finance available to family farmers
- Innovative service: the Danaya Cash card with FI-NAO
- Building partnerships with SAMA Money and Wave
- Initiative under way to issue electronic currencies
- Creation of a database for the digitalisation process



Inclusive and social entrepreneurship at the heart of local issues

Session organised by the General Delegation for Rapid Entrepreneurship for Women and Young People (DER/FJ), attached to the Presidency of the Republic of Senegal

Moderated by: Codé Lo, *Deputy Director of Studies, Strategic Planning and Monitoring & Evaluation, DER/FJ – General Delegation for Rapid Entrepreneurship for Women and Young People (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Khady Samba, *Director of the SSE Promotion, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE (Senegal)*
- Abdoulaye Cissé, *Capacity Development Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*
- Bagoré Bathily, *Director, Shepherd's Dairy (Senegal)*
- Marina Gning, *CEO, API Africa (Senegal)*
- Mamba Souaré, *Co-founder of Makesense Africa, Co-organiser of the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The speakers shared their experiences of public policy and regulation, and put forward proposals on what measures should be taken at regional and international level for future innovation
- The emergence of the SSE today calls for sustained and exceptional efforts from all sectors, both public and private, to ensure that stakeholders work together in a cooperative way
- Problem of access to financing for participants in the SSE and the lack of involvement from young people in SSE entrepreneurship

Main recommendations

- Strengthening synergies between SSE participants
- Structuring financing and support
- Implementing the 3Fs in the SSE sector: training (formation), formalisation and financing
- Introducing an SSE policy that meets international standards

Key points raised by speakers

Khady Samba

- The importance of SSE entrepreneurship in fostering sustainable, inclusive growth in a local area
- The need to understand the sector
- The need to reach out to people, gauge their understanding of the social and solidarity economy and hear their expectations of the state
- Lack of people to talk to
- Problem of the frame of reference for participants in the SSE
- Problem of providing a framework for SSE capabilities

Abdoulaye Cissé

- Problem of regulating the sector
- Formalisation (training, support, etc.)
- General Delegation for Rapid Entrepreneurship for Women and Young People (DER/FJ) as an SSE stakeholder
- The four types of financial products (nanocredits, microcredits, support for OTPMs and value chain structuring) for financial and non-financial support for inclusive and social entrepreneurship

Bagoré Bathily

- Analysis of the shortage of dairies in Senegal

Marina Gning

- The issue of cutting waste
- Example of reusable hygiene products

theme 5

SESSION 5SA3

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Local strategies for financing and supervision of young people and women in the city of Dakar: the example of FODEM (Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund)

Session organised by FODEM – Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund, Dakar (Senegal)

Moderated by: Lucie Demers, *Strategy and Development Director, FILACTION (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Aminata Diop Samb, *Executive Director of FODEM – Dakar Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund (Senegal)*
- Ms Gueye, *Ministry of Finance and Budget (Senegal)*
- Adja Héléne Aw, *Programme Officer, CECI – Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (Senegal)*
- Moulaye Seck, *Director, SYMAD – Synergy of Street Vendors for Development (Senegal)*
- Pape Konaré Diaité, *Director of Education and Integration in Dakar (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Discussion workshop on access to financing for SSE participants and formalising the activities of those in the informal sector
- Obstacles to access to financing were raised (lack of training and professionalisation of SSE participants)
- Training in business techniques
- Islamic finance

Main recommendations

- Set up a financing system parallel to those provided by the state
- Develop and build partnerships between the state, local authorities and stakeholders
- Support local authorities through the implementation of a fund by the Ministry of SSE
- Introduce support for young people and women
- Provide training on financing and social issues
- Set up solidarity mechanisms
- Involve informal sector operators in the implementation of laws and policies
- Find an integrated financing model
- Interest rate cap

Key points raised by speakers

Aminata Diop Samb

- The SSE, women's DNA
- Putting people first
- Financing SSE participants through mutual savings and loan associations
- Training for SSE participants provided by the City of Dakar
- Support for local authorities through the implementation of a fund set up by the Ministry of SSE

Mme Gueye

- Similarities between microfinance and the social and solidarity economy
- Banking desert in certain areas
- Focus on financing
- Training promoters

Adja Héléne Aw

- Strengthening women's economic power
- Resilience to climate change
- Problems accessing resources

Moulaye Seck

- Transforming the informal economy into a formal one
- Training for street vendors

Pape Konaré Diaité

- 300 former prisoners organised into an EIG
- Fund for financing education
- Financing education for young people and women



Solidarity finance for the development of the social economy: the experience of INAISE

Session organised by **INAISE – International Association of Investors in the Social Economy**

Moderated by: Bernard Ndour, *Senior Finance and Administration Adviser, MCE Conseils (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Ghislaine Mampouya Mackiza, *Director, CAPPED – Participation Fund for Business Promotion and Development (Republic of Congo)*
- Adnan Faramand, *President, ACAD Finance (Palestine)*
- Milder Villegas, *Managing Director, FILACTION; President, CAP Finance Quebec (Canada)*
- Denise Fatoumata Ndour, *President of INAISE (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Presentation of examples of partnerships between INAISE members
- Harmonisation of INAISE operations, which is an alternative for SSE participants
- Financing arrangements for social projects
- Discussion on access to financing
- INAISE to develop social enterprises

Main recommendations

- Pool our ideas
- Share our experiences
- Formulate the SSE on different scales
- Help companies to produce more
- Find an alternative to short-term financing

Key points raised by speakers

Ghislaine Mampouya Mackizase

- Overview of CAPPED (Participation Fund for Business Promotion and Development)
- Supporting young people coming through the school system
- Setting up a structure to help young people take responsibility for their own future
- Solidarity-based approach
- Creation of funds for people excluded from loans for lack of collateral
- EU funds allocated to women
- Mamans banane: women who buy supplies together and distribute them according to the amount each has contributed
- Mamans chine: women who have been granted €50,000 in loans and are now exporters who are hiring
- Money pooled and microcredit financing
- Platform for sharing experiences

Adnan Faramand

- Experience of Palestine
- Communication with international communities
- Involving investors around the world
- Microfinance to help women and young people
- Helping vulnerable people with their projects
- Setting up guarantee systems and increasing the amount of financing
- Credit guarantees to avoid difficulties
- Focusing on social development

Milder Villegas

- The Social Economy and social finance
- The Social Economy, a stakeholder in INAISE
- Support for cooperatives in Peru and Bolivia to increase their coffee production
- Social and charitable initiatives
- Injecting a large amount of microcredit into the farming sector
- FILACTION's experience in supporting INAISE

theme 5

Denise Fatoumata Ndour

- Overview of the Sen'Finances Foundation: an organisation dedicated to financing and supporting microfinance institutions and VSE/SMEs
- Strategy based on a strong presence on the ground, particularly in rural areas, for improved analysis of applications for financing
- Examples presented:
 - Conditions for gold panners have changed as a result of financing from Sen'Finances
 - Financing for women's access to energy

SESSION 5SA7

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Religious and economic philanthropy

Session organised by Senegal's Minister for Microfinance and Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderated by: Cheikh Gueye, *CUIS – Unitary Framework of Islam in Senegal*

Speakers:

- Serigne Abdoul Hamid Sy, *Coordinator, CEZAT – Zawiya Tijaniyya Cell (Senegal)*
- Seydina Aliou Boly, *Administrative Secretary, Thierno Ahmadou Barro Foundation (Senegal)*
- Mr Thiam, *Administrative Secretary, Fonds Médina Baye (Senegal)*
- Mr Sylla, *General Secretary, Touba Ca Kanam (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Overview of the correlation between philanthropy, Islam and the SSE
- According to the religious principles of Islam, philanthropy is the love of humanity. Philanthropic action reflects an intrinsic value system that characterises human kindness towards others. This is expressed through the four experiences presented during this workshop. These organisations all carry out almost the same social and solidarity activities to varying degrees
- Religious philanthropy also has an economic function that takes the form of productive investments and donations, the income from which is redistributed to the cause supported by the donor
- Overview of organisations based on these religious principles

Key points raised by speakers

- A look at the principles of Islam and a demonstration of the correlation between philanthropy, Islam and the SSE
- In the Muslim world, philanthropy is rooted in social and solidarity-based practices such as "Zakat" (2.5% of savings that citizens have managed to accumulate over the past year must be donated to charity), "waqf" (pious foundation) and "sadaqa" (voluntary almsgiving)
- Overview of five religious organisations with SSE practices
 - Rendoo Cheikhou Oumar Foutiyou Tall;
 - Touba Ca Kanam;
 - Thierno Ahmadou Barro Foundation;
 - Zawiya Tijaniyya Cell (CEZAT);
 - Medina Baye Fund.
- Overview of the main activities of these organisations
 - Community entrepreneurship with fields/daaras
 - Setting up mutual health insurance schemes
 - Incubators for young learners
 - Setting up charities
 - Cooperation with government organisations through international cooperation
 - Promoting activities to empower women
 - Incubation of young talibés
 - Providing social services
 - Participating in local development programmes
 - Help for the poorest



A reform of the microcredit environment for renewed financial inclusion for women in the informal economy and rural areas of Senegal

Session organised by RECAFSEN – Senegal Self-Financed Communities Network of the ViSCA17 association

Moderated by: Cherif Samsedine Sarr, *President of the ViSCA17 association (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Women need to be trained and supported before they think about financing or self-financing
- The need to encourage female entrepreneurship in rural areas, which are an important part of the economy
- Controversial microcredit? A response to social exclusion or microdebt

Main recommendations

- Train women in financial education
- Implement a candid programme to promote female entrepreneurship
- Training must involve young people
- Migrate to decentralised financial systems
- Introduce women to digital tools to keep up with the competition
- Take the time needed to train women in the local language

Key points raised by speakers

- Overview of RECAFSEN and sharing of experience
- Limits to financial inclusion offered by microfinance institutions
- Improving access to financing for micro-enterprises and small projects
- Women's entrepreneurship in the informal sector and in rural areas
- The importance of financial education in the process of financial inclusion and economic empowerment of women
- Financing services tailored to women's specific needs
- Reform of the microcredit environment to help reduce poverty among women
- Implementation of a financial inclusion strategy to benefit rural women

theme 5

Women's Day for SSE

SESSION PFF5SA2

BACK TO CONTENTS

Training workshop: From Entrepreneur to Business Leader

Session organised by Sen'Finances/Filaction

Moderated by: Lucie Demers, *Strategy and Development Director, FILACTION (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Although there are organisations supporting women's entrepreneurship in West Africa, there is a lack of tools designed specifically for women entrepreneurs; women need management tools to develop and grow their businesses
- Although international investment is flowing into West Africa, there is a lack of tools for learning and managing the growth of businesses owned and managed by women
- This session aims to improve women entrepreneurs' knowledge and understanding so they can benefit from appropriate support before, during and after they apply for financing, when starting up or growing their businesses

Main recommendations

- Raise awareness of women's entrepreneurial culture
- Identify your specific needs as woman entrepreneurs
- Demystify the issue of growth financing for women entrepreneurs
- Foster partnerships between women entrepreneurs and the financial community
- Encourage networking between women entrepreneurs
- Improve accountability of women entrepreneurs to their partners

Key points raised by speakers

- Capitalise on Filaction's expertise in supporting and financing women entrepreneurs in Quebec by transferring the tools developed over the past 20 years
- Discussion on developing the skills needed by women entrepreneurs, project planning, financing and growing their businesses
- The importance of support networks and accountability in maintaining excellent relations with various financial and other partners
- Introduction to tools for developing business plans and simple financial and budget forecasting tools
- The quality of clear and transparent financial information and the importance of this in maintaining a good working relationship with your partners
- The tools developed by Filaction, which are easy to use and encourage women entrepreneurs to take charge of managing their own businesses
- Tools to make their businesses more self-sufficient and sustainable
- Women's ability and confidence to grow their small businesses into medium-sized enterprises: what are the steps and requirements needed to move from one level to the next?





How to organise a support programme for women's cooperatives and associations.

Presentation of the territorial coaching approach applied to strengthening the skills of civil society organisations.

Moderated by:

- Fatiha Dani, *Head of Cooperation Department, Eastern Regional Council (Morocco)*
- Gilles Cressan, *Country Representative, NGO Echos Communication (France)*

Speakers:

- Baba Ndiaye, *Former president of the Kaolack Departmental Council and Territorial Coaching Ambassador for Africa (Senegal)*
- Ndeye Maty Cissé, *Vice-President of the Kaolack Departmental Council (Senegal)*
- Khadija Douayri, *President of the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Development Committee, Eastern Regional Council (Morocco)*
- Hamida El Kouche, *CECT/Oujda – Centre of Excellence for Territorial Coaching (Morocco)*
- Brahim Bendouda, *CECT/Oujda – Centre of Excellence for Territorial Coaching (Morocco)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Territorial coaching, an important mechanism for linking the top and the bottom, and a lever for the SSE
- First opportunity since the launch of the Promotion of Gender Equality (PGE) project to interact face-to-face with all the project partners
- Question and answer session: participants asked various questions about territorial coaching, including how it started, who is behind it institutionally and whether political issues are covered
- Workshop on a methodology for coaching and training women's cooperatives and associations
- Programmes implemented in Morocco, Senegal and Burkina Faso as part of the Promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Economic Empowerment (PEG) project

Main recommendations

Encourage and develop support for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to increase the number of members in women's cooperatives and associations and strengthen their role in the sustainable development of their local areas

Key points raised by speakers**Ndeye Maty Cissé**

- The innovations and contributions of Territorial Coaching (TC) in promoting and developing the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE)
- TC in the salt industry in Kaolack following the signing of a multi-partner agreement with Echos Communication, UCLG Africa, ADO and CRO
- Creating a sociogram and carrying out a SWOT analysis
- Outcome of this experiment in the salt industry: increased production and higher sales
- Provision of healthy working conditions that comply with regulations
- TC as a means of encouraging territorial and inclusive development

theme 5

Khadija Douayri

- The origins of Territorial Coaching and its benefits for women's cooperatives and associations on the African continent
- The informal sector is unregulated, overexploited and can be dangerous
- Help for women in the Eastern region through training, financial assistance, access to equipment and support in creating income-generating activities, particularly through cooperatives

Hamida El Kouche and Brahim Bendouda

- Presentation of the pilot training and support project and the support guide for change and training for civil society organisations (CSOs) using the territorial coaching approach
- TC as an approach that involves bringing together the various stakeholders (civil society, elected representatives, entrepreneurs and national ministries) with the aim of supporting territorial development
- A guide to providing coaches with tools and methods to improve the way they design and implement support for CSOs through a series of support, training and synergy workshops



6



Policy dialogue: national and local governments and key stakeholders of collective and sustainable economies for the territories

The Social and Solidarity Economy is first and foremost defined by its ability to respond to the needs of local communities, which leads it to play a role in reshaping public action. Local and even national governments are often structured along vertical and sectoral lines, but they now need to change both their organisational models and public management methods to support the socio-economic initiatives emerging in their territories. This means not only designing decentralised policies that are as close as possible to what is actually happening at grassroots level, but also strengthening public-SSE partnerships as part of a cooperative approach.



1 thematic plenary session



16 workshops and self-organised sessions



80 speakers



Summary of discussions

The Social and Solidarity Economy is emerging as a key force in the transformation of public action. It stands out for its ability to respond to the specific needs of local communities, thereby driving the reshaping of government policies. With their often hierarchical and sector-based structures, local and national governments are having to reinvent how they manage and cooperate to support local socio-economic initiatives spearheaded by the SSE.

This transformation involves two key strategic areas: the decentralisation of public policies to make them more relevant to the reality of local situations, and the strengthening of public-SSE partnerships, encouraging close collaboration to achieve the most effective impact from government action.

At the heart of these discussions are several key themes:

- The transformation of public action is delivered through decentralised policies and increased collaboration between the public sector and the SSE to create fairer, more sustainable societies focused on local needs.
- The creation and federation of national and continent-wide networks is a major opportunity to strengthen the SSE on a large scale.
- International cooperation is essential to share best practices and address common challenges.

- South-South cooperation is encouraged to further develop the SSE, with an emphasis on working together through synergies and fostering an evaluation culture.
- Capacity building for participants in the SSE is emphasised on several occasions, with a particular focus on training and skills development.
- Citizen participation becomes a pillar of governance, encouraging the active involvement of citizens in local development.
- The spotlight is on social protection for all, placing the SSE at the heart of solutions, raising awareness of the need to join mutual health insurance schemes and organising the players in the sector.
- Climate change adaptation is becoming a major concern: solutions based on local communities and the sustainable use of local resources are essential.
- Young people's involvement in the SSE is encouraged, with a clear call to create cooperatives and networks for young people. Promoting the SSE must also become a political commitment, and raising awareness of the SSE is considered essential.
- The empowerment of women emerges as a priority, with measures such as training, access to financing and the creation of networks to promote their entrepreneurship.

The SSE therefore acts as a catalyst for change, requiring a radical realignment of public policies to support its development. It calls for collaborative governance, where public-sector stakeholders, citizens and civil society organisations work together to create societies that are fairer, more sustainable and rooted in the realities of their local communities

Martin Georges, GSEF Programme Coordinator – Global Forum for Social and Solidarity Economy





Recommendations of Scientific Committee

- 01 Work harder to ensure that seeing the “territory” as the gateway is made clear in the development of the SSE.
- 02 Create consultation frameworks in each territory to foster co-construction.
- 03 Forge alliances between governments, the private sector and SSE participants to promote the development of the SSE.
- 04 Create forums for discussion and sharing (incubation, social innovation, leadership, etc.) to train young people as well as working people, in the SSE.
- 05 Encourage sub-regional meetings for discussing and sharing experiences, by holding forums led by SSE participants and supported by governments.
- 06 Raise awareness and promote the creation of cooperative societies and strengthen their support through strong local policies.
- 07 Work on the systemic structuring of local SSE networks that strengthen and support the governance of SSE enterprises and organisations with regard to the principles and values defended.
- 08 Identify “informal” practices in the territory that could ultimately drive local economic development and generate new momentum for the SSE.
- 09 Strengthen the ability of participants to engage in dialogue and advocate in favour of the SSE.
- 10 Support the creation of collective economic units for women’s organisations.
- 11 Encourage governments, through local authorities and public bodies, to promote the creation of multi-stakeholder SSE networks.
- 12 Support SSE stakeholder networks and promote inclusive governance.
- 13 Promote alliances between SSE, circular economy and public-sector stakeholders to encourage the development of high-impact projects for sustainable territories.



Khadija Mayocor Diouf
Luc Rabouin
Mamie A. Dieng Lo
Roger Mbassa Ndine





mayors and local governments plenary session • theme 6



WHICH PUBLIC POLICIES FOR THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY
ECONOMY?



REPLAY



From left to right: Stéphane Pfeiffer, Me-Kyung Kim, Fatna El Khriel, Pierre Hurmic, Thérèse Faye Diouf, Oihane Aguirregoitia MARTÍNEZ, Siana BAMBA

Chaired by:

- Mr Barthélémy Dias, Mayor of the City of Dakar, Senegal
- Ms Victorine A. Ndeye, Mayor of the municipality of Niaguis and Minister for Microfinance and Social and Solidarity Economy, Senegal

Moderated by:

- Mr Stéphane Pfeiffer, Deputy Mayor of Bordeaux, responsible for resilient urban planning, public housing services and the Social and Solidarity Economy, France
- Mr Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi, Secretary General of UCLGA – United Cities and Local Governments of Africa

Speakers:

- Ms Me-Kyung Kim, President of SSEGOV, Mayor of Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul, South Korea
- Ms Thérèse Faye, Mayor of Diarrère and Senegal's Minister for Community-driven Development, National Solidarity and Social and Territorial Equity
- Mr Pierre Hurmic, Chair of the GSEF and Mayor of Bordeaux, France
- Ms Oihane Aguirregoitia Martínez, Director of SSE, Representative of the City of Bilbao, Spain
- Mr Siana Bamba, Vice-President of ARDCI – Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire, President of the Bagoué region, Côte d'Ivoire
- Ms Fatna El Khriel, Vice-President of the Network of Locally Elected Women of Africa (REFELA) for North Africa, President of the Municipality of Arbaoua, Morocco
- Mr Luc Rabouin, Mayor of the borough of Plateau Mont-Royal, Deputy Mayor of Montreal, Canada
- Mr Roger Mbassa Ndine, Mayor of Douala, Cameroon
- Ms Khadija Mayocor Diouf, Mayor of the municipality of Golf Sud, Senegal
- Ms Mamie A. Dieng Lo, Deputy Mayor of Dakar responsible for the Social and Solidarity Economy, Senegal

Key points raised by speakers

Ms Me-Kyung Kim

- The history of the GSEF is based on the shared desire of committed men and women from the SSE to work together
- A concrete example of SSE public policy: patient care
- The aim of the SSE is to reduce social inequalities
- An activity of the SSE that enables the circulation of resources, their management and the promotion of employment
- Most of our activities focus on small and medium-sized enterprises and EIGs (economic interest groupings)

Ms Thérèse Faye

- Article 26 of the Framework Law on local authorities talks about support from the state for local authorities
- In Senegal, 87% of the economy is driven by the informal sector
- The FOGAVILLE fund has been set up in towns and cities to support the projects of young people who need a reasonable amount of money to run their businesses
- Boosting economic activity

Mr Pierre Hurmic

- Since the start of our term of office, we have been working to structure and develop a cross-cutting SSE public policy
- Immediate ambition to reinvent and redirect our public policies towards the Social and Solidarity Economy
- Making land accessible is a challenge in our cities
- The City of Bordeaux organises an annual Forum of SSE actors

Ms Oihane Aguirregoitia Martínez

- Bilbao is now a benchmark for Basque cities in terms of SSE policies
- Cooperation between cities
- We have a framework for innovation with think tanks
- We are committed to cooperation

Mr Siam Bamba

- In Côte d'Ivoire, local authorities and organisations are the focal point for the transition to the Social and Solidarity Economy
- SSE enterprises improve access to basic products

Ms Fatna El Khiel

- Women mayors are active on all fronts: mothers at home and mayors at the town hall
- Women make up half the population and we look after the other half, we are the world
- Leaving society and the environment to future generations, which is why we need to support the SSE

Mr Luc Rabouin

- The most important challenge of our time is the ecological transition: the SSE is leading the way
- The Montreal and Quebec delegation here at the GSEF is demonstrating the vitality of both public and SSE players, as well as the unconditional support of the City of Montreal for the development of the SSE
- Our country needs to find solutions; we need a global approach
- The crucial issue is access to financing

Mr Roger Mbassa Ndine

- The issue of protecting the Central African forest
- Promoting products from the South
- How do you go about raising finance?

Ms Khadija Mayocor Diouf

- GSEF talks to Africans
- A forum to define our policy on the Social and Solidarity Economy
- We believe in coalition and dialogue, because each territory has something to offer. As elected representatives and stakeholders, we need to build an inclusive local economy

Ms Mamie A. Dieng Lo

- Solidarity is the new name for reason
- The SSE should not just be a slogan to be bandied about, we should all be involved
- Defining and understanding our territory



workshops and self-organised sessions

WORKSHOP 6AT1 [REPORT](#)

Alliances and strengthening cooperation and networks as a means to influence policy

Moderation : Fatou Bintou CAMARA FALL, *Director of Local Authorities of Senegal*

Speakers :

- Georgia KARAVANGELI, *Assembly of Cooperation for Peace (Spain)*
- Gianluca PASTORELLI, *Executive Chair of Diesis Network (Belgium)*
- Alassane Souleymane FAYE, *GRAINES – Action Research Group on Educational and Social Initiatives (Senegal)*
- Ghislain BRÉGEOT, *IFAID Aquitaine – Institute for Training and Support for Development Initiatives (France)*

WORKSHOP 6AT2 [REPORT](#)

The role of networks in the mobilisation, consultation and support of participants in the Social Economy

Moderation : Abdourahmane GUEYE, *Regional Development Agency (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Françoise VAN ZEEBROECK, *ConcertES (Belgium)*
- Marie FRANÇOISE, *RAFET-SL – Network of Transformative Women in the Saint-Louis Department (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP 6AT3 [REPORT](#)

Policy dialogue for a change of scale in the SSE

Speakers :

- Jean GATEL, *Initiatives Montpellier (France)*
- Béatrice ALAIN, *Executive Director, Chantier de l'Économie Sociale (Canada)*
- Cécilia MACEDO, *City of Laval (Canada)*

WORKSHOP 6AT4 [REPORT](#)

Dialogue on the support and promotion of Social and Solidarity Economy participants

Moderation : Bachir KANOUTE, *ENDA ECOPOP – Coproduction Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Nicole MIQUEL-BELAUD, *Councillor, Toulouse Metropolitan Area (France)*
- Bérénice DONDEYNE, *RIPESSE Europe, President of the Movement for Solidarity Economy (France)*
- Ludovic THOMAS, *TAg35 Incubator Manager, CRESS Bretagne (France)*
- Daniel GAGNÉ, *Managing Director of Regional Economic Strategies, Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship, Quebec Ministry of the Economy and Innovation (Canada)*

SESSION 6AP4 [REPORT](#)

What spaces or tools for cooperation between local authorities to support and develop the SSE?

Session organised by the Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region

Moderation : Aurore PRÉVOT, *Mission Officer, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Regional Council (France)*

Speakers :

- Charles REVEILLARD, *Bordeaux Métropole, City of Bordeaux (France)*
- Clément JEANDET, *SSE Project Manager, Department of Gironde (France)*
- Marine GUEROUULT, *Director of SSE and Social Innovation, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region (France)*
- Mélanie THUILLIER, *Co-director of the Regional Chamber of the SSE of Nouvelle-Aquitaine (France)*

SESSION 6SA1 [REPORT](#)

Mobilisation of SSE participants for North-South cooperation, between territories, on shared issues

Moderation : Quentin COQUILLAUD, *Xylm Association (France)*

Speakers :

- Marion MICHELIN, *Managing Director of the Africa Social Strategy Support Programme, Xylm Association, CRESS Bretagne (France)*
- Matthieu CONSTANT, *Coordinator, Pays de Fougères SSE cluster, ÉcoSolidaireS (France)*
- Evelyne SINGH, *Regional Development Cooperative (Canada)*



self-organised sessions



SESSION 6SA2 REPORT

What is the future of the SSE in the light of its different interpretations, in the North and in the South? Feedback from SSE initiatives

Moderation : Victor Romero AMIGO, *Project assistant, NGO Le Partenariat (Belgium)*

Speakers :

- Ibrahima FALL, *Programme Manager, Green Senegal*
- Hacimana APPOLINAIRE, *Head of the Haguruka Union of multi-sector cooperatives (Burundi)*
- Laura ALAJMA, *Programme Manager, MAAN (Palestine)*

SESSION 6SA3 REPORT

How to implement public policies for the Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderation : Jason NARDI, *RIPESS Europe, Solidarity Economy Europe (Italy)*

Speakers :

- Bérénice DONDEYNE, *RIPESS Europe, President of the Movement for the Solidarity Economy (France)*
- Patricia ANDRIOT, *Vice-president of RTES – Network of Local Authorities for a Solidarity Economy (France)*

SESSION 6SA4 REPORT

Local governance, intermunicipality, public service defence, economic development and the SSE as tools for women's empowerment

Session organised by FAMSI – Andalusian Municipalities' International Solidarity Fund

Speakers :

- María J. MARTÍN PÉREZ, *Coordinator at FAMSI – Andalusian Municipalities' International Solidarity Fund (Spain)*
- Abdourahmane GUEYE, *Head of the Planning Division of PRE-DA – Saint-Louis Regional Development Agency (Senegal)*
- Mamadou HABY LY, *Chairman, Decentralised Committee and Tourism (Senegal)*
- Yacouba DIAGANA, *Coordinator at NGO Action (Mauritania)*
- Ramatoulaye DIA, *NGO Fabouya (Mauritania)*

SESSION 6SA5 REPORT

Development of the SSE, a tool and strategy for achieving social protection for all

Moderation : Santiago FISCHER, *Director of WSM - We Social Movements (Belgium)*

Speakers :

- Dramane BATCHABI, *Representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO)*
- Judith HITCHMAN, *RIPESS – Intercontinental SSE Promotion Network*
- Angels CARIONE, *INSPIR – International Network for Social Protection Rights*

SESSION 6SA7 REPORT

The SSE model in Africa, inspiring recipes to reinvigorate the economic model

Moderation : Denis STOKKINK, *President of the Think Tank Pour la Solidarité (Belgium)*

Speakers :

- Jean Victor AYITE, *Managing Director, Africa Social Strategy Support Programme (Côte d'Ivoire)*
- Berthe LOHORE, *Director of Human Development, Grands Ponts Region (Côte d'Ivoire)*
- Aissatou SOW, *Business Management student (Mauritania)*
- Djiby GUEYE, *Environmental lawyer, Founder of the African platform Concorde (Senegal)*

SESSION 6SA9 REPORT

Intersectional alliances to promote Buen Vivir in Mexico through public policies: NODESS national network

Moderation : Berenice ALCALDE, *Managing Director CGES – Global Centre for Social Strategy; INAES – National Institute of Social Economy (Mexico)*

Speakers :

- Colombia PÉREZ MUÑOZ, *Director of INDESCO – University Institute of the Social and Cooperative Economy, Cooperative University of Colombia*
- Leandro MORAIS, *Lecturer and researcher, University of Sao Paulo (Brazil)*



theme 6

SESSION 6SA11 REPORT

Training on strategies for promoting local products

Moderation : Abdelkader BETARI, *Advisor to the Secretary General of UCLG Africa (Morocco)*

Speakers :

- Fatna EL KHIEL, *Vice-President of the Network of Locally Elected Women of Africa (REFELA) for North Africa, President of the Municipality of Arbaoua (Morocco)*
- Cécile MINOUGOU, *President of the AIDS Association (Burkina Faso)*
- Fatima Ezzahrae LAKRIMI, *President of the Jour à Jour Cooperative (Morocco)*
- Maxima MORENO, *Member of REFELA – Network of Locally Elected Women in Africa (Cape Verde)*
- Abdoulaye DIARRA, *Territorial Coach (Senegal)*



Sessions of the Women's Day for SSE

SESSION PFF6SA1 REPORT

Financing and support for African women for their economic empowerment in the territories

Session organised by UCLGA – United Cities and Local Governments of Africa

Moderation : Bachir KANOUTE, *ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Marie Angèle MEYANGA, *MMayor of Afanloum, Vice-President of REFELA – Network of Locally Elected Women in Africa – for Central Africa (Cameroon)*
- Ndeye Maty CISSE, *Vice-President of the Kaolack Departmental Council (Senegal)*
- Thérèse Faye DIOUF, *Director of FONGIP – Guarantee Fund for Priority Investments (Senegal)*
- Khadija DOUAYRI, *President of the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Development Committee, Eastern Regional Council (Morocco)*

SESSION PFF6SA2 REPORT

Building citizenship to support municipalities

Case study: Linking women's and young people's leadership for a largescale social and solidarity economy in the municipality of Cambérène

Session organised by the municipality de Cambérène, Senegal

Moderation : Aly Ane DIOP, *Mayor of the municipality of Cambérène and University Professor (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Nafy SAMBA, *First Deputy Mayor of Cambérène (Senegal)*
- Cristian PREIRA, *Deputy Mayor, HLM Town Hall, Dakar (Senegal)*
- Harouna CAMARA, *Mayor of Dinguiraye (Senegal)*
- Clément DELCOURT, *Yunus Sports Hub (France)*

WORKSHOP PFF6AT3 REPORT

Natural resources and the environment as levers for inclusion and empowerment

Moderation : Madina Hady TALL, *President of the Planning, Sustainable Development and Coastal Management Committee of the City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Aida DIONGUE-NIANG, *IPCC Auditor – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Senegal)*
- Sokhna Dé Ka DIA, *Director of the Dakar Hub, Natural Justice*
- Honoré Gabriel DJIVO, *Associate Professor of Management Science at the Catholic University of West Africa (Senegal)*



Alliances and strengthening cooperation and networks as a means to influence policy

Moderated by: Fatou Bintou Camara Fall, *Director of Local Authorities of Senegal*

Speakers:

- Georgia Karavangeli, *Assembly of Cooperation for Peace (Spain)*
- Gianluca Pastorelli, *Executive Chair of Diesis Network (Belgium)*
- Alassane Souleymane Faye, *GRAINES – Action Research Group on Educational and Social Initiatives (Senegal)*
- Ghislain Brégeot, *IFAID Aquitaine – Institute for Training and Support for Development Initiatives (France)*

Rapporteur's summary

- A workshop on creating and federating a number of national and international networks offering enormous opportunities
- Perseverance, determination and patience when creating networks
- Problems linked to the financing and self-financing of networks, particularly for training members, even though there is a real need for this
- Common problems and the search for common solutions
- Importance of partnership
- Influence of public policy

Main recommendations

- Fund Information and Communication Technology (ICT) training in national languages
- Develop partnerships for sharing knowledge and good processes

Key points raised by speakers

Georgia Karavangeli

- Focus areas: human rights, territorial development, improving conditions for women, promoting the SSE
- Internal and external partnerships
- Development of an SSE model
- Impact of social media in the SSE
- Involvement of local authorities

Gianluca Pastorelli

- Diesis Network is a network of SSE participants
- Approaches to development differ from one country to another
- Alliances and partnerships developed through the creation of a regional market
- Advocacy initiatives for a legal framework
- Withdrawal of a bill that was out of step with SSE enterprises

Alassane Souleymane Faye

- GRAINES: association member of an international network
- Participatory and inclusive decision-making
- Transforming women's income-generating activities into SSE enterprises

- Capacity building for women through literacy training
- Development of two guides:
 - A guide to teaching literacy from a gender perspective
 - Guide to supporting social and solidarity entrepreneurship from a gender perspective
- Financing for 121 women's associations (2018-2023)
- Research-action on masculinity in Pikine
- Leadership and gender training in the Pulaar language
- Development of a guide for organising awareness-raising talks

Ghislain Bregeot

- IFAID: Institute for Training and Support for Development Initiatives. It is an association whose members include both natural persons and legal entities
- Training young people in local development
- 150 associations are supported each year in governance, crisis management and training
- Creation of a multi-stakeholder network in the Nouvelle-Aquitaine region (France)

theme 6

SESSION 6AP4

BACK TO CONTENTS

What spaces or tools for cooperation between local authorities to support and develop the SSE?

Session organised by the Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region

Moderated by: Aurore Prévot, *Mission Officer, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Regional Council (France)*

Speakers:

- Charles Réveillard, *Bordeaux Métropole, City of Bordeaux (France)*
- Clément Jeandet, *SSE Project Manager, Department of Gironde (France)*
- Marine Gueroult, *Director of SSE and Social Innovation, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region (France)*
- Mélanie Thuillier, *Co-director of the Regional Chamber of the Social and Solidarity Economy of Nouvelle-Aquitaine (France)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Need for a policy of economic cooperation, institutionalisation of units and setting up of a legal framework to support and develop the SSE
- Encourage dialogue between different countries to achieve the same level of SSE policy development
- Committing to the integration of local and international SSE participants
- SSE incubation schemes and projects supported internationally
- Importance of collective and participative action in maturing the SSE
- Essential work for the emergence and cooperation of services

Main recommendations

- Harmonise financing systems
- Set up steering committees to encourage discussion within the SSE framework
- Create a forum for cooperation between local authorities (institutionalise SSE units)
- Set up a dialogue between various countries to develop a framework for SSE policies

Key points raised by speakers

Charles Reveillard

- Existence of shared services on the economy
- Supporting projects as they land
- Creating participatory structures
- Developing a local economy
- Developing an educational toolkit
- Project monitoring and support
- Raising awareness about the SSE

Clément Jeandet

- Human and territorial solidarity in France's departments, a major focus of the SSE
- Developing a public policy specifically for the SSE
- The issue of socio-professional integration
- Solutions tailored to each local area
- Strengthen cooperation between stakeholders and promote territorial equity

Marine Gueroult

- Development of the SSE and SSE policies in the various regions
- Vocational training to enhance and share skills
- Developing shared policies
- Developing social innovation
- Organising civil society representation
- Bringing together the objectives of the SSE
- Structuring around unifying themes

Mélanie Thuillier

- Supporting advocacy at local authority level
- Promoting and developing SSE initiatives in local areas
- Equity and cohesion
- Working with SSE participants
- Integration of SSE participants
- Labelling of economic cooperation policies
- Capitalisation of cooperative structures



Dialogue on the support and promotion of SSE participants

Moderated by: Bachir Kanoute, *ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Nicole Miquel-Belaud, *Councillor, Toulouse Metropolitan Area (France)*
- Bérénice Dondeyne, *RIPESS Europe, President of the Movement for Solidarity Economy (France)*
- Ludovic Thomas, *TAg35 Incubator Manager, CRESS Bretagne (France)*
- Daniel Gagné, *Managing Director of Regional Economic Strategies, Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship, Quebec Ministry of the Economy and Innovation (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Overview of the SSE framework across the different continents and discussion on the place of the SSE in an individualised world. The SSE will find a gateway through the territory and the needs of stakeholders in that territory
- The need for civil society to be involved in dialogue with stakeholders through a structured dialogue framework and mechanisms

Main recommendations

- Develop a shared roadmap to take account of all stakeholders' needs and build a partnership ecosystem
- Create partnerships based on shared values
- Continuously improve practices
- Continuously improve the skills of those working with and training SSE participants
- Move towards local social ecosystems by creating standardised and institutionalised tools

Key points raised by speakers

Nicole Miquel-Belaud

- Co-construction and the sharing of best practices: a business approach to help participants in the Social and Solidarity Economy
- Creation of tools to help participants make progress
- Toulouse metropolitan area's social innovation incubator set up with France Active
- Creation of the Initiatives Factory, collaboration with non-profit groups, setting up of French Impact, creation of a private SSE network (Toulouse Métropole Impact)
- Visibility of the Social and Solidarity Economy in:
 - The public sector: knowledge of the area and political commitment
 - The private sector: engineering and speed

Bérénice Dondeyne

- Movement for a Solidarity Economy France (MES)/Cross-cutting network
- Democracy/Citizenship/Territorial uniqueness
- Social and societal transformation
- Co-constructing a shared vision: Devisus
- Going beyond measuring social impact and building a shared culture between partners
- Assessment as a tool for collaboration, not competition
- Assessment with vulnerable and marginalised people

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Ludovic Thomas

- Revitalising rural areas through collective action
- Building an ecosystem that is sufficiently robust to respond to local needs through the SSE
- Support structure for collective entrepreneurship in the SSE sector
- Support for project leaders
- Cooperatives for activity and employment (CAEs): tools to support projects by SSE participants
- Seven SSE clusters in the Pays de Fougères, CAEs, incubator for collective SSE projects
- Collective rurality: collective entrepreneurship in rural areas, local presence, pooling of structures, means, resources and expertise to strengthen the cross-cutting nature of the SSE as a means of entrepreneurship
- A trusted and agile ecosystem

Daniel Gagné

- Description of the SSE support ecosystem in Quebec and recognition of a formal dialogue/Table of Social Economy (SE) partners
- Regional SE hubs, SE workshop
- Constructive dialogue: government action plan for the SE
- Setting up strategic SE sectors
- Extensive consultation to implement the action plan
- The table and the challenge of services for the elderly
- The contribution of SE enterprises to social issues
- Building dialogue through the table of partners
- Strong government involvement, through the creation of a government action plan for the SE



Colombia Pérez Muñoz
Clément Jeandet
Charles Réveillard
Mélanie Thuillier



Local governance, intermunicipality, public service defence, economic development and the SSE as tools for women's empowerment

Session organised by FAMSI – Andalusian Municipalities' International Solidarity Fund (Fondo Andaluz de Municipios para la Solidaridad Internacional)

Speakers:

- María J. Martín Pérez, *Coordinator at FAMSI – Andalusian Municipalities' International Solidarity Fund (Spain)*
- Abdourahmane Gueye, *Head of the Planning Division of PREDA – Saint-Louis Regional Development Agency (Senegal)*
- Mamadou Haby Ly, *Chairman, Decentralised Committee and Tourism (Senegal)*
- Yacouba Diagana, *Coordinator at NGO Action (Mauritania)*
- Ramatoulaye Dia, *NGO Fabouya (Mauritania)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Four practical experiences backed by the SSE: FAMSI, the Podor local authority, the NGO Action and the NGO Fabouya
- Discussion on how a rights-based approach could support the sustainability of the SSE
- Helping rural communities to implement the SSE
- Discussion on the limitations: weak activities of municipalities, several accreditation bodies for cooperatives, lack of material and financial support, legal recognition of cooperatives
- Training and capacity building for women
- SSE bottleneck in Mauritania: political commitment, formalisation
- Setting up legal mechanisms
- A look at financing strategies and the economic and legal strengthening of GCOs (grassroots community organisations)

Main recommendations

- Create processes for setting up SSE projects
- Capitalise on SSE projects
- Produce rigorous assessments of projects
- Improve the legal and financial environment for projects to bring about real development in our municipalities
- Carry out a study of the impact of women in the SSE at municipal level
- Promote the rights-based approach as opposed to the needs-based approach, which solves specific problems
- Capitalise on the SSE and take ownership of SSE policies
- Make it easier for women's organisations to access credit
- Set up a regional SSE forum in Mauritania by the end of the year with seven countries: Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Mauritania



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Key points raised by speakers

María J. Martín Pérez

- Overview of FAMSI: International development cooperation in Latin America, Europe and Africa (Mauritania and Senegal)
- Aims to promote a social and inclusive economic model and strengthen regional governance

Abdourahmane Gueye

- The practical case of cooperation between PREDA Saint-Louis and FAMSI based on specific objectives such as access to drinking water
- Expanding the partnership in areas including economics and governance, intermunicipality, integrated development management, market gardening and empowerment of women in the Saint-Louis region through the women's network in the departments of Saint-Louis and Podor

Mamadou Haby Ly

- Women's access to financing through the Podor local authority
- Review of the national and international contexts of women's empowerment
- Women's empowerment initiatives (financing, income-generating activities, allocation of plots of land, availability of women's shelters)
- Limitations: low levels of education and literacy among women

Yacouba Diagana

- Strengths of the Action NGO: cooperatives active in the local economy, traditional structure, economic resources, legal recognition
- Weaknesses of the Action NGO: few joint activities, lack of documented management mechanisms, weak integration of SSE culture into actions, several accreditation bodies for cooperatives
- The need to promote SSE culture and practice, the creation of a national SSE financing agency, the creation of regional incubators
- These cooperatives prefer cooperation to competition, local economic circuits to excessive liberalisation, economic democracy to oligarchy
- Mauritania: SSE opportunity, awareness, skills, ability to act independently, emancipation (empowerment of women)
- Promotion of a rights-based approach, different from the needs-based approach
- Supporting cooperatives in their diversity to join FAMSI

Ramatoulaye Dia

- Overview of the NGO Fabouya: a women's association set up in 2010 in Bogue (Mauritania). It works in the SSE sector throughout the Braka region, with partners such as World Vision, Caritas, Amad, Actions and Rosa
- Savings institutions called "savings groups", active in health, agriculture, education, human rights, etc.
- Through PRODEFI (Programme for the Development of Inclusive Sectors), Fabouya provides community participation, free subsidies and full financing for projects (agriculture, livestock, poultry farming, etc.)
- Installation of mini-dairies in nine communities, opening of a large dairy in Barackna, setting up of a supply chain technical group with five members: market-garden producers, input suppliers, machinery operators, transporters and vegetable sellers
- Setting up a platform involving EIGs: milk producers, meat producers, livestock sellers, consumer groups, mini-dairies, a milk factory and technical service
- Support for young women and their integration through training programmes
- Fabouya works to build women's capacity and empower them



The role of networks in the mobilisation, consultation and support of participants in the Social Economy

Moderated by: Abdourahmane Gueye, *Regional Development Agency (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Françoise Van Zeebroeck, *ConcertES (Belgium)*
- Marie Françoise, *RAFET-SL – Network of Transformative Women in the Saint-Louis Department (Senegal)*

Key points raised by speakers

Françoise Van Zeebroeck

- Framework for the Social Economy (SE) in Belgium: a decree in 2008, a definition of the SE, a government department dedicated to the SE, a Minister for the SE, resources dedicated to the SE, a Walloon Council for the Social Economy (CWES)
- ConcertES, an SE network founded in 2008 with 20 members: employers, employees, public authorities, university experts and working people
- ConcertES's missions:
 - To raise the profile of the SE: consultation, advocacy and promotion
 - To provide statistics
 - To submit, on request or on its own initiative, opinions to the Walloon Government on any matter relating to the SE, and on the implementation of specific actions and projects that are larger in terms of budget or the number of businesses involved
 - To submit an annual report to the Government providing an overall assessment of the implementation of the decree and specific measures, actions and projects
 - To ensure that social economy enterprises are represented in dealings with the Government, the CWES and any other body coordinating economic and social policies
 - To implement tools to promote and leverage the principles and objectives of the social economy
 - To encourage the government to establish a process for recognising and assessing social economy enterprises
- Results of the ConcertES project:
 - A shared vision of the social economy
 - Networking within the SE ecosystem: members from different sectors meet, talk to each other and exchange views on cross-cutting issues
 - Coordinated development plan for the SE in 2022
 - Social economy observatory
 - Creation of thematic working groups (Com', TS, Diff Financières, Bxlois)

- Drafting memoranda (mutual reinforcement)
- Collective responses to problems (financial difficulties, etc.)
- Consultation with the Agences Conseils (economic development agencies specialising in the SE), with proposals for new decrees
- European projects such as VISES
- Questions about the replicability and transferability of social innovations
- International development policy issues

Marie Françoise

- RAFET-SL, a network of women leaders of WIGs in the department of Saint-Louis to promote the SSE (1,500 self-financed women, financial capital of FCFA 3,000,000 for their training)
- Organisation of trade fairs
- Creation of approved shops and processing units
- Goals of RAFET-SL:
 - To innovate and refocus activities and approaches within WIGs to improve women's productivity and income
 - Improve the household basket
 - Shift from craft to semi-industry and industry
 - Help women to become self-sufficient
- Difficulties encountered:
 - Politico-political approach within groups
 - Rivalry between women leaders within governing bodies (local authorities)
 - Difficulties linked to the range of different profiles and therefore the variety of approaches and expectations (network bringing together women from both rural and urban areas)

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WORKSHOP 6AT3

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Policy dialogue for a change of scale in the SSE

Speakers:

- Jean Gatel, *Initiatives Montpellier (France)*
- Béatrice Alain, *Managing Director, Chantier de l'Économie Sociale (Canada)*
- Cécilia Macedo, *City of Laval (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

- This Forum is a way of highlighting the importance of the Social and Solidarity Economy by raising awareness and promoting it. Young people must have the courage to get involved in the Social and Solidarity Economy, creating cooperatives and setting up networks
- To ensure that the Social Economy develops, we need all driving forces to work together to promote the SE, bring together the various stakeholders and partners and create federations of networks

Main recommendations

- Set up SSE networks
- Encourage cooperation and call for an educational and competitive model
- Introduce economics courses at university
- Capacity building for stakeholders

Key points raised by speakers

Jean Gatel

- Improving women's access to land
- Believing in the ability to do business differently from traditional commercial companies
- Investing in companies with values that run counter to those of capitalist enterprise, such as democracy, solidarity, shared governance and values that put the common good ahead of personal enrichment
- The ability and willingness of grassroots participants (associations, foundations, cooperatives and working families in the traditional economy) to acquire the tools made available by the Social and Solidarity Economy
- The ability of SSE enterprises to respond to unmet demand

Béatrice Alain

- Overview of the Social Economy in Quebec
- History of the co-construction of public policies
- Stakeholder alliances and national efforts
- SSE contributions and long-term viability of systems via an economic model

Cécilia Macedo

- The Social Economy in Laval: its achievements, partners and flagship businesses
- Importance of the SSE and international meetings such as forums
- Development of Social and Solidarity Economy policies
- Raising the profile of the SE and improving its financing, community involvement and civic engagement



Mobilisation of SSE participants for North-South cooperation, between territories, on shared issues

Moderated by: Quentin Coquillaud, *Xylm Association (France)*

Speakers:

- Marion Michelin, *Managing Director of the Africa Social Strategy Support Programme, Xylm Association, CRESS Bretagne (France)*
- Matthieu Constant, *Coordinator, Pays de Fougères SSE cluster, ÉcoSolidaireS (France)*
- Evelyne Singh, *Regional Development Cooperative (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Reflection on global interdependencies to legitimise strong local institutions and on the issues shared by North-South stakeholders
- Positioning on the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reference framework
- Identifying the problems of local cultures as a response to problems
- The challenge of promoting solidarity to maintain social cohesion
- Consensus on the use of digital technology: a means of developing the capitalist system
- Discussion on the challenges of renewed cooperation

Main recommendations

- Move beyond technical cooperation
- Escape the hierarchical power of money
- Move beyond neoclassical positions
- Strengthen reciprocal relationships
- Review the decentralised cooperation method

Key points raised by speakers

Marion Michelin

- Introducing young people to SSE projects
- Creating a broader framework for consultation
- Developing and promoting international cooperation to support development of the SSE
- Urge local authorities to work more closely together to strengthen partnerships

Matthieu Constant

- Adoption of SSE policies in Quebec cities
- Young people, key players in the development of SSE initiatives
- Formalising decentralised cooperation to prevent it being used as an instrument of domination
- Finding another way to develop relations between North and South

Evelyne Singh

- Organising workshops to further strengthen international cooperation
- Taking environmental issues into account when developing SSE policies
- Promoting openness to develop the SSE
- Understanding the different legal contexts in which certain laws and regulations are applied

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SESSION 6SA2

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What is the future of the SSE in the light of its different interpretations, in the North and in the South? Feedback from SSE initiatives

Moderated by: Victor Romero Amigo, *Project Assistant, NGO Le Partenariat (Belgium)*

Speakers:

- Ibrahima Fall, *Programme Manager, Green Senegal*
- Hacimana Appolinaire, *Head of the Haguruka Union of multi-sector cooperatives (Burundi)*
- Laura Alajma, *Programme Manager, MAAN (Palestine)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Examples of actions carried out by SSE participants with the authorities
- SSE initiatives led by youth, women's and mixed-sector organisations
- Senegal's advanced SSE environment
- Debate on the SSE as a force for social stability
- Social and economic constraints on SSE initiatives depending on the situation in each country
- Comparison of SSE initiatives in Palestine, Burundi and Senegal

Key points raised by speakers

Victor Romero Amigo

- History of the SSE around the world
- Limitations of the UN resolution on the SSE
- Definition and characteristics of the SSE

Ibrahima Fall

- The SSE in the Senegalese context
- Our definition of the SSE
- A key sector of the economy
- The impact of crises
- The SSE in Senegal's political framework and its legal framework
- The SSE in our everyday lives:
 - Our principles, tools and specific characteristics
 - The benefits of structuring the SSE into networks
 - Our tools for advocacy

Laura Alajma

- History of the shrinking geographical area of Palestine
- The SSE in the Palestinian context and the social and economic constraints
- Palestinian SSE initiatives

Hacimana Appolinaire

- History and geographical location of Burundi
- Legal context for the SSE in Burundi
- SSE initiatives in partnership with SOLSOC



How to implement public policies for the Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderated by: Jason Nardi, *RIPESSE Europe, Solidarity Economy Europe (Italy)*

Speakers:

- Bérénice Dondeyne, *RIPESSE Europe, President of the Movement for the Solidarity Economy (France)*
- Patricia Andriot, *Vice-president of RTES – Network of Local Authorities for a Solidarity Economy (France)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The need to build a post-capitalist society by promoting economic and political initiatives that change society. The SSE is a driver of economic change and sustainability
- Central question: is the formalisation of the informal economy not a return to the capitalist system?
- Problem of the applicability of laws and regulations governing SSE enterprises and slowing down development in this area
- Discussion on the redevelopment of the countryside and cities (through urban commons, collective management and cooperative communities)
- In some countries (France, Morocco) the political commitment of the state to support the actions of the Social and Solidarity Economy is evident, but SSE participants need to strengthen their involvement with elected officials

Main recommendations

- Incorporate and develop the co-construction approach in local public policies
- Move towards a politicisation of the Social and Solidarity Economy so that it gains a foothold as a social player in the community
- Develop network strategies and implement public policies
- Increase our ability to defend EU SSE policies by working with other allied networks and social movements
- Support local ecosystems to promote social justice, common goods, economic democracy and environmental awareness

Key points raised by speakers

Bérénice Dondeyne

- Identification of problems and support strategies to address them
- Having cooperatives and expanding cooperative networks
- Organisations governed by a framework law/ Adoption of laws and regulations to better structure and supervise SSE enterprises
- Setting up a parliamentary SSE network
- Adoption in 2020 of the Cameroonian law on the structuring and operation of SSE units
- Reviewing financing mechanisms for SSE organisations

Patricia Andriot

- Structuring of stakeholders
- Gestation of the 2014 law in France on the SSE
- Destabilisation of public authorities and public actions
- Problems in meeting the needs of local populations in terms of hospital, healthcare, education and similar infrastructure
- Involvement of all local stakeholders in the effective management of local affairs

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SESSION 6SA5

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Development of the SSE, a tool and strategy for achieving social protection for all

Moderated by: Santiago Fischer, *Director of WSM - We Social Movements (Belgium)*

Speakers:

- Dramane Batchabi, *Representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO)*
- Judith Hitchman, *RIPESS – Intercontinental SSE Promotion Network*
- Angels Carione, *INSPIR – International Network for Social Protection Rights*

Rapporteur's summary

- Discussion on support for domestic workers through training and capacity building
- Consideration of the transformative and preventive aspects of social protection
- A focus on cooperatives
- The link between solidarity and the security fund
- Reminder of the need to promote and popularise social protection

Main recommendations

- Meet the challenges of the territorialisation of the SSE
- Reform the social security code
- Make a strong case for financing

Key points raised by speakers

Dramane Batchabi

- Social protection, seen as a social, human and economic necessity that improves worker productivity
- The state of social protection in the world: according to the ILO, 46% of the world's population has access to at least one form of social protection, while in Africa this figure falls to 17% of the population
- 80% of those excluded from social protection come from rural areas and the informal sector
- Challenges of social protection
- Inadequate design of social protection programmes
- Raising awareness of the lack of information on financing mechanisms
- Building partnerships
- Signing of partnership agreements with cooperatives and SSE units
- Simplifying the collection of cooperative membership fees
- Tougher legislation
- Capacity building for SSE units

Judith Hitchman

- The SSE as an intercontinental phenomenon based on the concept of human rights at managerial and community level
- Disparities due to the high cost of living, wars, climate change, and the like
- Applying the SSE to all sectors of life, an alternative for inclusion and participative management
- Strengthening the community system to bring about a paradigm shift
- Support for organic farming to help local producers

Angels Carione

- Exploring ways of improving living conditions by putting people and nature at the heart of the process
- Capacity building and sharing best practice on social protection
- Recognition of SSE units as partners in the expansion of social protection
- Education on new forms of economy
- A call for local consumption in a spirit of solidarity and collective action
- Sharing best practice on self-managed funds in Cameroon, Rwanda and Senegal
- Difficulties in accessing financing due to red tape



The SSE model in Africa, inspiring recipes to reinvigorate the economic model

Moderated by: Denis Stokkink, *President of the Think Tank Pour la Solidarité (Belgium)*

Speakers:

- Jean Victor Ayite, *Managing Director, Africa Social Strategy Support Programme (Côte d'Ivoire)*
- Berthe Lohore, *Director of Human Development, Grands Ponts Region (Côte d'Ivoire)*
- Aissatou Sow, *Business Management student (Mauritania)*
- Djiby Gueye, *Environmental lawyer, Founder of the African platform Concorde (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Promoting community-driven development
- Putting the economy to work for people
- Providing women with training in national languages and supporting them in the use of technological tools

Main recommendations

- Promote solidarity to maintain social cohesion
- Provide collective support to ensure that projects and programmes are successfully implemented
- Encourage the use of digital technology

Key points raised by speakers

Jean Victor Ayite

- Impact of colonisation in Africa
- International collaboration for the development of the SSE
- Promoting the SSE in Africa
- Practical solutions for processing products in place in local authorities

Berthe Lohore

- Focusing on education for good quality teaching
- Fighting poverty in this area
- Re-establishing African values through the SSE

Aissatou Sow

- Lack of access to information
- Lack of involvement of women and young people in SSE policy
- Real problems for women and young people in accessing finance

Djibril Gueye

- Promoting good governance, safety and the involvement of women in the sectors in which they work
- The SSE, an alternative to market globalisation, a driver for peace and socio-economic inclusion
- Creating a political, institutional and legal environment conducive to the coordinated and participatory development of the SSE in Africa, to ensure that climate justice and food sovereignty are given due consideration

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SESSION 6SA9

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Intersectional alliances to promote Buen Vivir in Mexico through public policies: NODESS national network

Moderated by: Berenice Alcalde, *Managing Director CGES – Global Centre for Social Strategy; INAES – National Institute of Social Economy (Mexico)*

Speakers:

- Colombia Pérez Muñoz, *Director of INDESCO – University Institute of the Social and Cooperative Economy, Cooperative University of Colombia*
- Leandro Morais, *Lecturer and researcher, University of Sao Paulo (Brazil)*

Rapporteur's summary

The members of the national network of NODESS (Nodos de impulso a la Economía Social y Solidaria – Social and Solidarity Economy Promotion Hubs) have emerged as strategic agents in territorial development, creating an economic and social dynamism consistent with the common good. Today, organisations from the social economy sector, educational establishments, local governments and civil associations and other groups have found that the NODESS provide a mechanism for dialogue, sharing and acting cooperatively, autonomously and with shared responsibility for their environment. Currently, there are 115 NODESS and 151 Pre-NODESS with more than 1,000 inter-cooperating entities in the 12 states of the Federal Republic of Mexico, forming an SSE ecosystem with local solutions to collective needs.

Main recommendations

- Incorporate municipalities
- Diversify skills for a more participative economy
- Promote education and training
- Form regional alliances

Key points raised by speakers

Berenice Alcalde

- In the Social and Solidarity Economy, all levels and value chains count
- Cooperation and democratic governance
- Solidarity, a powerful route to sustainable development
- How do we move towards the collective economy?
- Mexico's 2012 SSE law
- A cross-cutting approach is a major challenge

Leandro Morais

- Helping to shape public policy from the bottom up
- Linking national policies with regional and local policies
- The resilience of public policy
- Institutionalism and awareness-raising
- Having a very strong connection
- A cross-cutting approach, not a political economy but a public economy that participates in development
- Formalising non-profit groups to help them become more effective organisations
- Promoting justice and citizenship



Training on strategies for promoting local products

Moderated by: Abdelkader Betari, *Advisor to the Secretary General of UCLG Africa (Morocco)*

Speakers:

- Fatna El Khiel, *Vice-President of the Network of Locally Elected Women of Africa (REFELA) for North Africa, President of the Municipality of Arbaoua (Morocco)*
- Cécile Minougou, *President of the AIDS Association (Burkina Faso)*
- Fatima Ezzahrae Lakrimi, *President of the Jour à Jour Cooperative (Morocco)*
- Maxima Moreno, *Member of REFELA – Network of Locally Elected Women in Africa (Cape Verde)*
- Abdoulaye Diarra, *Territorial Coach (Senegal)*

Main recommendations

- Promote gender equality on the continent
- Establish dialogue between entrepreneurs and locally elected officials
- Women entrepreneurs need to create a network to respond to the challenges of the Social and Solidarity Economy
- Raise the funds needed to promote women's entrepreneurship

Key points raised by speakers

Fatna El Khiel

- 70% of food in Africa is produced by women
- Producing this food is not recognised at its true value

Cécile Minougou

- Burkina Faso's experience of promoting local products
- This is done by organising major events such as trade fairs to enable women producers to exhibit and market their products
- The authorities are also encouraging "local consumption" and the empowerment of women in Burkina Faso through initiatives to certify craft and agri-food products

Fatima Ezzahrae Lakrimi

- Three ways of promoting local products:
 - Compliance with packaging standards
 - Product traceability
 - Training in marketing and monitoring market trends and needs

Maxima Moreno

- To promote local products, locally elected officials must support entrepreneurs by helping them to formalise their businesses
- African governments must be aware that supporting women in their automation efforts is the only way to reduce poverty in Africa
- Women entrepreneurs need to work with local elected officials to set up platforms (e.g. e-commerce) to promote their products

Abdoulaye Diarra

- Principle of territorial coaching
- How territorial coaches can support elected officials and women entrepreneurs in the process of promoting local products
- Difficulties raised:
 - Marketing problems for local products
 - Lack of financing
 - Lack of training

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Women's Day for SSE

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Financing and support for African women for their economic empowerment in the territories

Session organised by UCLGA – United Cities and Local Governments of Africa

Moderated by: Bachir Kanoute, *ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Marie Angèle Meyanga, *Mayor of Afanloum, Vice-President of REFELA – Network of Locally Elected Women in Africa – for Central Africa (Cameroon)*
- Ndeye Maty Cissé, *Vice-President of the Kaolack Departmental Council (Senegal)*
- Thérèse Faye Diouf, *Director of FONGIP – Guarantee Fund for Priority Investments (Senegal)*
- Khadija Douayri, *President of the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Development Committee, Eastern Regional Council (Morocco)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Social inclusion as a key sustainable development objective is an essential part of the fight against poverty, the reduction of inequalities and the promotion of inclusive societies
- Social and environmental challenges are closely linked

Main recommendations

- Put women at the heart of the economic transformation
- Build vegetable markets

Key points raised by speakers

Marie Angèle Meyanga

- Supervision, financing and support for young people
- Training in the salt, agricultural processing, sewing and clothing sectors is a priority
- Management and marketing training
- Limited financial resources at departmental level
- No social security cover
- Lack of modern equipment
- Problems with access to land ownership
- Difficulties in finding partners to export products
- More than 50% of women are dependent on their husbands
- Domestic violence
- Encouragement and sustainable empowerment of women

Ndeye Maty Cissé

- Innovations in Territorial Coaching (TC) and its contribution to the promotion and development of the Social and Solidarity Economy
- Territorial coaching in the salt industry in Kaolack

Thérèse Faye Diouf

- Setting up a guarantee fund for towns and cities
- A fund that benefits in particular women and young people working in the fishing, farming and craft sectors
- Introduction of support systems for women
- FONGIP is an important mechanism for linking the top and the bottom

Khadija Douayri

- Territorial coaching introduced in Morocco in 2014 as a capacity-building tool
- Product promotion at trade fairs, forums and seminars
- Partnership agreement in February 2023
- The Regional Council's commitment to project developers
- Support for project financing
- Award for excellence organised every year
- A bank specifically for women



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Women's Day for SSE

Building citizenship to support municipalities

Case study: Linking women's and young people's leadership for a large-scale social and solidarity economy in the municipality of Cambérène

Session organised by the municipality de Cambérène, Senegal

Moderated by: Aly Ane Diop, *Mayor of the municipality of Cambérène and University Professor (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Nafy Samba, *First Deputy Mayor of Cambérène (Senegal)*
- Cristian Pereira, *Deputy Mayor, HLM Town Hall, Dakar (Senegal)*
- Harouna Camara, *Mayor of the municipality of Dinguiraye (Senegal)*
- Clément Delcourt, *Yunus Sports Hub (France)*

Rapporteur's summary

- All development needs motivated young people and women working for the common good
- The women's economic development model through the village savings and credit associations (AVECs) and dahiras (religious groups) must be formalised in order to achieve a sustainable economy
- Inclusive development taking into account all aspects of the SSE must include intermunicipal cooperation
- This gives women and young people access to training and financing to set up practical activities

Main recommendations

- Find ways to pool collective strengths
- Providing capacity building courses for young people and women

Key points raised by speakers

- Citizenship building as a tool to promote development
- Setting up a central purchasing unit to maximise the return on production
- Links between young people and women as drivers and levers
- Overview of economic models for women through tontines, AVECs, clusters, dahiras (cultural institutions and communication and Koranic teaching facilities in Murid towns)
- Creating value chains through intermunicipal cooperation
- Importance of training young people and women to improve financial education
- The need to forge links between sport and social entrepreneurship
- Financing tools and mechanisms to help women carry out specific activities

WORKSHOP PFF6AT3

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Women's Day for SSE

Natural resources and the environment as levers for inclusion and empowerment

Moderated by: Madina Hady Tall, *President of the Planning, Sustainable Development and Coastal Management Committee of the City of Dakar (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Aida Diongue-Niang, *IPCC Auditor – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Senegal)*
- Sokhna Dié Ka Dia, *Director of the Dakar Hub, Natural Justice (Senegal)*
- Honoré Gabriel Djivo, *Associate Professor of Management Science at the Catholic University of West Africa (Senegal)*

theme 6

Rapporteur's summary

- Workshop on how to turn the adverse effects of climate change into opportunities for the development of the Social and Solidarity Economy
- Climatic variations have considerable repercussions on socio-economic development
- Climate change is already a very real threat in Senegal (intense and shorter rains, rising temperatures, rising sea levels, coastal erosion, etc.)
- The marginalisation of certain social groups, in particular women and children, who face formal and informal barriers to accessing and controlling resources, government services and markets
- Nature-based solutions are one way of adapting to climate change

Main recommendations

- Work in synergy
- Develop a culture of assessment
- Set up value chains
- Put people at the heart of decision-making
- Develop utility strategies rather than consumption strategies

Key points raised by speakers

Aida Diongue-Niang

- Impact of climate change on human and natural systems and on the livelihoods of communities, particularly vulnerable people
- Review of the latest IPCC report: rising greenhouse gas emissions and unprecedented concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (NO₂) and methane (CH₄)
- The increasingly negative effects of man-made climate change will impact water availability and food production, cities, towns and infrastructure, biodiversity and ecosystems
- Human-induced climate impacts on human systems and ecosystems
- Communities that contribute the least to climate change are the most affected: water shortages, lower yields, an increase in climate-related illnesses and deaths, etc.
- Climate change exacerbates existing problems
- Women working in the informal sector are particularly affected; they have less access to education and are less able to move when disasters strike
- The rise in temperature depends on the choices we make now

Sokhna Dié Ka Dia

- Legal empowerment as an important lever for the inclusion of women in the development and implementation of development and environmental policies
- Accountability of decision-makers
- The need for women to play a role in negotiations to demand climate justice
- Legal empowerment can make policies accessible

Honoré Gabriel Djivo

- Natural resources and the environment as levers for inclusion and empowerment in relation to the Social and Solidarity Economy
- The green economy provides a response to the challenges of the transition from the informal to the formal sector, and creates wealth while prioritising social benefits over entrepreneurial objectives
- The green economy as a direct contribution to local taxation and a response to bridging the gaps
- The Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) ensures the resilience and sustainability of ecosystems, promotes social well-being, encourages the equitable distribution of resources and costs, and guarantees responsible production and consumption
- There are three ways to set up the IGE:
 - Enable everyone to take ownership of the foundations of the IGE, based on the formalisation of the business activities of those working in the informal sector
 - Show how the IGE can transform the problem of informality into an opportunity for the community
 - Lobby for a programme to promote public-private partnerships at local level for the development of the city-led Inclusive Green Economy



7

Social and solidarity economy and sustainable development: links between practices and research

The social utility of research lies as much in its ability to shed light on public debate as in the opportunity it offers stakeholders to reflect on the issues or in the way it contributes to the development of tools. While the potential that the SSE has for achieving the SDGs has now been recognised, we still need to improve our understanding of the processes involved, to support and assess them so that we can not only develop participatory research methods to support social innovations, but also help to develop public policies designed to disseminate them.



1 thematic plenary session



13 workshops and self-organised sessions



55 speakers



Summary of discussions

Research into the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) plays a fundamental role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as defined by the United Nations. The social utility of SSE research is evident in its ability to inform public debate, encourage reflection among stakeholders and promote the creation of practical tools for the common good.

The SSE is now recognised as a driving force for social transformation, but its processes still need to be better understood, supported and assessed in order to maximise its positive impact. The SDGs set ambitious targets for poverty reduction, gender equality, environmental protection and many other areas crucial to the future of our planet. The UN resolution on the SSE and the SDGs emphasises that the SSE has a key role to play in achieving these goals. The SSE can foster inclusive economic growth, the creation of decent jobs, the reduction of inequalities and the promotion of social well-being. There is real potential for the SSE to strengthen local communities' resilience to economic and environmental crises.

Cooperation between research, institutions and SSE participants is seen as a key factor in fostering a transition towards fairer, more inclusive and sustainable territories. Participants stressed the importance of providing training in cooperation from an early age, promoting access to a wide range of social science knowledge, and supporting networking at different levels in order to strengthen the dynamics at work. It is vital to share those experiences that have failed, to understand the bottlenecks and barriers, as much as those that have succeeded, to provide inspiration and disseminate new approaches.

In response, participants recommended that tools and mechanisms for cooperation and support for community organisations and cooperatives be developed to encourage the transition from informal economies to the SSE. Social innovations are practical responses for creating a territorial impact. Research-action was presented as a way of documenting these innovative practices and promoting resilient, equitable and sustainable territorial ecosystems.

In conclusion, the United Nations resolution on the Sustainable Development Goals marks a significant step forward by recognising the SSE as a fundamental concept for achieving these goals. We now need to encourage cross-disciplinarity and work between researchers to promote forms of organisation and cooperation as levers for systemic transformation. It is through these collaborations (research – civil society – public-sector stakeholders) and an interdisciplinary approach that the SSE can truly act as a catalyst for social and environmental transformation.

Martin Georges, GSEF Programme Coordinator – Global Forum for Social and Solidarity Economy



Recommendations of Scientific Committee

- 01 Establish an academy providing SSE training recognised by national education systems.
- 02 Set up professional training mechanisms for SSE organisations and enterprises.
- 03 Support the various forms of research-action, liaison, transfer and monitoring at different levels.
- 04 Promote research partnerships in the SSE field.
- 05 Provide training in cooperation, from school to university.
- 06 Be open to the wide range of knowledge generated by cooperation and learning.
- 07 Work to systematise SSE indicators and integrate them into national statistics and accounting systems.
- 08 Support international networking of SSE Chairs to build bridges between universities and institutions.
- 09 Working alongside local elected officials and civil society organisations, launch a participatory process for the African Union to adopt an African SSE charter.
- 10 Encourage local authorities to take greater ownership of and comply with SSE policy laws when drawing up local SSE development plans.



thematic plenary session • theme 7



SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: LINKS BETWEEN PRACTICES AND RESEARCH



REPLAY



Marguerite Mendell, Timothée Duverger

Chaired by: Mr Moussa Baldé, Minister for Higher Education, Research and Innovation, Senegal

Moderated by:

- Mr Timothée Duverger, Head of the Territories and SSE Chair at Sciences Po Bordeaux, France
- Ms Marguerite Mendell, Distinguished Professor Emeritus at the School of Community and Public Affairs, Director of Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University, Canada

Speakers:

- Mr Abdou Salam Fall, University Research Director, Head of Doctoral Training, Cheikh Anta Diop University, Dakar, Senegal
- Mr Leandro Morais, Lecturer and researcher, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Ms Colombia Pérez Muñoz, Director of INDESCO – University Institute of the Social and Cooperative Economy, Cooperative University of Colombia

Main recommendations

- Connect education, research and practice
- Broadening the scientific culture of economics teaching
- Set the SSE research agenda
- Design social balance sheets to show the impacts and effects of the SSE
- Link research and universal health coverage

Rapporteur's summary

- Is there a formal economy on one side and an informal economy on the other, or is there a third economy?
- Discussion around economic policies and the role of the SSE in a paradigm shift in our thinking about the economy
- Future thinking: what new wealth do we need?
- How can we contextualise the SSE through our research?
- Sharing practices and, above all, experiences and expertise that have not worked to identify limitations
- The challenges of scientific publishing
- The issue of inequality

Key points raised by speakers

Mr Abdou Salam Fall

- Provide results that are useful for disseminating and sharing practices
- SSE needs interaction with the scientific world (practices and research)
- The design of social balance sheets showing the impacts and effects of the SSE
- Recognising the local nature of the SSE
- Establishing an interdisciplinary dialogue
- Support for cross-cutting policies: the SSE must be integrated into all ministries because this can lead to harmonised development

Ms Colombia Pérez Muñoz

- The SSE fosters endogenous development and creates and protects high-quality jobs
- The SSE improves living conditions and promotes democracy
- We need a strategy for a more structured formalisation of SSE participants
- Public policies need to be adapted to reflect the diversity of the SSE and greater emphasis needs to be placed on co-construction
- We need to conceptualise and define the SSE, and develop tools and methodologies to measure its real impact
- We need to teach young people about the SSE because it opens up new horizons and creates intergenerational links

Mr Leandro Morais

- Developing interdisciplinary research
- The SSE stands for optimisation, well-being and the production of goods and services that meet people's basic needs
- Encouraging the participation of citizens and stakeholders in a citizen-based and democratic economy

Ms Marguerite Mendell

- Interaction of the SSE with its world, namely the environment
- The well-being index as a guiding compass
- Scientific and digital information and the issues involved
- Questioning the way institutions manage their knowledge
- The SDGs must provide information that is available to everyone
- Sharing knowledge internationally
- Knowledge management systems
- Developing scientific research and partnership research
- Reflexivity of SSE participants





workshops and self-organised sessions

WORKSHOP 7AT1 REPORT

Social impact, social utility and responsibility: issues and limits of the concepts

Moderation : Kalidou SY, *Lecturer and researcher, Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Françoise VAN ZEEBROECK, *ConcertES (Belgium)*
- Thomas NOMMER, *Impact Tank (Europe)*
- Maryline FILIPPI, *Terr'ESS Chair, University of Bordeaux (France)*

WORKSHOP 7AT2 REPORT

Cooperation between research, institutions and actors for a transition in the territories

Moderation : Serigne Momar SARR, *Lecturer and Researcher in Sociology at UCAD – Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Sambou NDIAYE, *Lecturer at the Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*
- Elodie ROS, *Professor at LUCI – The International Cooperative University, Paris 8 (France)*
- Josiane STOESEL-RITZ, *University of Haute-Alsace, SSE Chair, SAGE Laboratory (France)*

WORKSHOP 7AT3 REPORT

ESSE, social innovations: concrete answers for a territorial impact

Moderation : Saliou KAMARA, *Dakar Municipal Development Agency (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- France ÉMOND, *Managing Director, Innovative Territories in the Social and Solidarity Economy (Canada)*
- Elisabeth BEAULNE MORIN, *Project Manager at CESIM – Social Economy Council of the Island of Montreal (Canada)*
- Cécile VERGIER, *Economic Development Commissioner – Social Innovation, City of Montreal (Canada)*
- Isabelle HOYAUX, *Founder of ScaleChanger (France)*
- Ndiello AW BADJI, *Founder of the Mamy Kaya Group and Mamy Kaya World (Canada)*

SESSION 7SA2 REPORT

What is the Senegalese model for the Social and Solidarity and Popular Economy: drivers, paradigmatic elements and methodological challenges?

Moderation : Sambou NDIAYE, *Lecturer and researcher, at the Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Mame Saye SECK, *Project Coordinator at UNSAS – National Union of Autonomous Trade Unions of Senegal*
- Khady SAMBA, *Director of SSE Promotion at the Senegalese Ministry of Microfinance and SSE*
- Abdoul Karim GUEYE, *Country Director, HEIFER International (Senegal)*
- Amadou DIONE, *President of Concept NGO; Representative of the Coordinators of Informal Sector Regions EIG (Senegal)*
- Mamba SOUARE, *Co-founder of Makesense Africa, Co-organiser of the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum (Senegal)*

SESSION 7SA3 REPORT

A neo-Polanyi approach to research and development sustainability: people's livelihoods

Session proposed by the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, JDPSR - Joint Doctoral Program for Sustainability Research

Moderation : Chikako NAKAYAMA, *International Studies Department, JDPSR – Joint Doctoral Program for Sustainability Research, University of Tokyo (Japan)*

Speakers :

- Mai KOJIMA, *Student at the University of Tokyo (Japan)*
- Fafa SENE, *PhD student at the University of Tokyo (Japan)*



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SESSION 7SA4 REPORT

SSE in Senegal, a new dialogue between the solidarity economy and the popular economy?

Session organised by the International Cooperative University, LADYSS/Paris8 (Social Dynamics and Recomposition of Spaces Laboratory) joint research unit

Moderation : Jacqueline DESCARPENTRIES, Associate researcher, CNRS LADYSS/Paris8 (France)

Speakers :

- Elodie ROS, Professor at LUCI – The International Cooperative University, Paris 8 (France)
- Nafissatou DIAW KEBE, Midwife, Head of the Mbao health post (Senegal)
- Diarra Ndao SENGHOR, Nurse at the Mbao health post (Senegal)
- Babacar DIOUF, UCAD – Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal)

SESSION 7SA5 REPORT

Cooperative market: distribution space for products from participants for participants

Moderation : Katy KOUM, FORESSCAM – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon

Speakers :

- Etienne Didier ATANGANA, Chairman of the board of directors of FORESSCAM – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon
- Basile BOOG KANGA, President of REDESS – Departmental Network for the Social and Solidarity Economy (Cameroon)
- Joseph ALIN, President of the FORESSCAM network – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon

SESSION 7SA7 REPORT

Territorial approach and development of the Social and Solidarity Economy: creating a vision for territorial economic development

Session organised by EMESSE – Moroccan Space for the Social, Solidarity and Environmental Economy

Moderation : Abdesselam EL MOUKET, Vice-President of EMESSE – Moroccan Space for the Social, Solidarity and Environmental Economy (Morocco)

Speakers :

- Mohamed JOUMANI, Expert in human development, member of REIESS – SSE Entrepreneurship Network (Morocco)
- Youssef ELLOUXE, Representative of REIESSM – SSE Entrepreneurship Network (Morocco)

SESSION 7SA9 REPORT

Unlocking the potential of SSE through community regeneration

Moderation : Pauline EYEBE EFFA, President of PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development, representative of ESS Forum International (Cameroon)

Speakers :

- Alphonse Didier BIKOULA, Mayor of the municipality of Oluangua (Cameroon)
- Leontine EVINA, SSE Coordinator (Cameroon)
- Marta BRUSCHI, Diesis Network (Belgium)

SESSION 7SA10 REPORT

Territorial alliances for the sustainability and viability of the SSE: Latin American experiences

Moderation : Colombia PÉREZ MUÑOZ, Director of INDESCO – University Institute of the Social and Cooperative Economy, Cooperative University of Colombia (Colombia)

Speakers :

- Berenice ALCALDE, Managing Director CGES – Global Centre for Social Strategy; INAES – National Institute of Social Economy (Mexico)
- Leandro MORAIS, Lecturer and researcher, University of São Paulo (Brazil)



workshops and self-organised sessions

Sessions of the Women's Day for SSE

SESSION PFF7SA2

REPORT

The economic reality of African women faced with the impacts of climate change and migratory flows

Session organised by the MUNTU Foundation

Moderation : Cathia CARIOTTE, *Development and innovation strategy consultant, MUNTU Foundation (Canada)*

WORKSHOP PFF7AT2

REPORT

Taking gender into account in the Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderation : Awa NGUER FALL, *Coordinator, PASNEEG – Support Project for the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality*

(Senegal)

Speakers :

- Joëlle TETART, *Advisor on gender-based social innovation for the ethical finance cooperative CREDAL (Belgium)*
- Andrea RODRIGUEZ, *Project Manager, RIPESS Europe (Spain)*
- Sandra SALSÓN MARTÍN, *Project Coordinator, Tangente Cooperative Group (Spain)*
- Oumar BA, *Economist and Publication Director, #WeerBi (Senegal)*

WORKSHOP PFF7AT4

REPORT

The SSE and gender: what are the challenges and opportunities?

Moderation : Marième DIOP DIEYE, *International legal expert in Decentralisation and Territorial Development, Gender, Women's and Children's Rights (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Amina ZAIR, *President of AFAQ – Women's Initiatives by the Neighbourhood Associations of Greater Casablanca (Morocco)*
- Maria Ernestina OCHOA LUJÁN, *I PROFOTH – Institute for the Promotion and Training of Domestic Workers – INSPIR Continental (Peru)*
- Nafissatou DIAW, *Midwife, Head of the Mbaou health post (Senegal)*



Cécile VERGIER
Sailou KAMARA
Abdesselam EL MOUKET
Josiane STOESEL-RITZ



Cooperation between research, institutions and actors for a transition in the territories

Moderated by: Serigne Momar Sarr, *Lecturer and Researcher in Sociology at UCAD – Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Sambou Ndiaye, *Lecturer at the Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*
- Elodie Ros, *Professor at LUCI – The International Cooperative University, Paris 8 (France)*
- Josiane Stoessel-Ritz, *University of Haute-Alsace, SSE Chair, SAGE Laboratory (France)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The SSE as a vision of living well together, supported by people who undertake projects for a fairer, more caring and sustainable society
- Training in cooperation at school and university
- Being open to the wide range of knowledge generated by cooperation, learning and interaction, as well as participative and innovative innovations
- Supporting cooperation networks at continental and international level
- Importance of cultural codes and national languages for local integration
- Research partnerships between academic and research staff, students and social participants in the SSE
- Absence of the state in SSE policies
- Marginalised market share for the SSE
- Problems of access to official data

Main recommendations

- Support cooperation in international and African networks
- Provide training in cooperation from school to university and promote collective entrepreneurship
- Set up training, knowledge sharing and dissemination components, and a social intervention component involving support, consultancy and monitoring and assessment
- Be open to the wide range of knowledge generated by cooperation, learning and interaction, as well as participative and innovative innovations

Key points raised by speakers

Sambou Ndiaye

- The context of Senegalese universities: outward-looking and elitist universities, systematic rethinking that echoes the May 1968 movement, the LMD (Bachelor's-Master's-Doctorate) system
- The need for university reforms to address social, economic and cultural expectations more effectively
- Offer welfare services: services for the benefit of communities, sessions to popularise techniques, training courses more suited to local opportunities, helping to strengthen socio-cultural capital
- Presentation of ARUT, a partnership scheme bringing together researchers and local and regional stakeholders with a view to jointly undertaking research and action in local development
- ENSE research-action project

- Challenges of research partnerships with SSE participants:
 - Reviewing the methods and mechanisms for supporting and financing socio-economic development projects
 - Identifying basic social problems to provide practical solutions

Josiane Stoessel-Ritz

- The growing role of SSE disciplines in the academic world
- Training in the SSE means training in cooperation through research-action
- The SSE Chair, a social innovation focusing on cooperation, a space for meetings and discussions, a place for interface and dialogue, a partnership structure supporting cooperation
- Intercultural and intergenerational complexity
- The SSE, an explosive development model, versus the epistemological approach



SSE, social innovations: concrete answers for a territorial impact

Moderated by: Saliou Kamara, *Dakar Municipal Development Agency (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- France Émond, *Managing Director, Innovative Territories in the Social and Solidarity Economy (Canada)*
- Elisabeth Beaulne Morin, *Project Manager at CESIM – Social Economy Council of the Island of Montreal (Canada)*
- Cécile Vergier, *Economic Development Commissioner – Social Innovation, City of Montreal (Canada)*
- Isabelle Hoyaux, *Founder of ScaleChanger (France)*
- Ndiallo Aw Badji, *Founder of the Mamy Kaya Group and Mamy Kaya World (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Importance of collaboration between research institutions and social economy participants in documenting the emergence of innovative practices
- Promoting the SSE and training participants to move from the informal to the formal sector
- Research as a lever for the change of scale necessary for social innovation
- Involvement of public authorities to ensure clear policies and support for SSE participants
- The experiences presented showed that the synergy between practice and research is the basis for effective models
- Synergies between practice and research have led to documentation and the availability of arguments to support the entire process, from emergence to scaling up
- Ecosystems and contexts differ: Montreal has no informal economy and has organisations to support entrepreneurs, along with a supportive university network

Main recommendations

- Encourage meetings between participants, researchers and support organisations
- Raise awareness and disseminate success stories promoting the Social and Solidarity Economy

Key points raised by speakers

France Émond

- Collaboration between higher education establishments and social economy networks for the co-construction of knowledge: academic articles, research projects and international research
- Synergy between the social economy and the circular economy, a powerful combination

Elisabeth Beaulne Morin

- Overview of the Symbiose project
- Relationship between political powers and work in the field to develop the Social Economy
- Characteristics of the Social Economy in Quebec: business support organisations and a university support network to strengthen skills and create a strong network

Cécile Vergier

- An SSE roadmap
- Towards more structured sector-based support
- The impact of social innovation
- Analysis before scaling up

Isabelle Hoyaux

- The impact of social innovation
- Scaling up
- Contribution to the ecosystem
- Issues and challenges relating to support and assistance with fundraising
- A model of success through innovation and trust. Scaling up does not necessarily mean having financing or a factory, but it does mean having reliable partnerships with which to build a relationship of trust to provide high-quality support
- The development of different financing models (communities, tontines, families)
- Diversifying financing partners and adapting business models to market opportunities

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Ndiallo Aw Badji

- A practical SSE model: the Mamy KAYA group aims to be cost-effective and profitable to reinvest in social issues
- Scaling up
- The impact of social innovation
- Contribution to the ecosystem
- Issues and challenges: democratising natural resources for an international partnership, setting up a support fund in partnership with microfinance

SESSION 7SA2

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What is the Senegalese model for the Social and Solidarity and Popular Economy: drivers, paradigmatic elements and methodological challenges?

Moderated by: Sambou Ndiaye, *Lecturer and researcher, at the Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Mame Saye Seck, *Project Coordinator at UNSAS – National Union of Autonomous Trade Unions of Senegal*
- Khady Samba, *Director of SSE Promotion at the Senegalese Ministry of Microfinance and SSE*
- Abdoul Karim Gueye, *Country Director, HEIFER International (Senegal)*
- Amadou Dione, *President of Concept NGO; Representative of the Coordinators of Informal Sector Regions EIG (Senegal)*
- Mamba Souaré, *Co-founder of Makesense Africa, Co-organiser of the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The SSE as the preferred alternative for a transition from informal economies to collective and sustainable economies for territories, and collective entrepreneurship as a development path
- The SSE as the economic model best suited to the Senegalese ecosystem
- However, with trends towards individualism, many organisations are businesses disguised as SSEs, driven by profit and monopolisation, symbolising a crisis in internal governance
- In Senegal, the legal framework is in place, but SSE participants are ill-equipped to understand and learn from it; they are more likely to promote practices than to rectify shortcomings
- A breakdown in the social fabric that prevents participants from connecting with other communities and puts a question mark over the principle of solidarity
- The SSE can lead to prosperity, but its limits must be taken into account; can informal economies lead to development?
- The role of universities was not mentioned during the session, even though their collaboration with SSE participants may prove productive and cooperative in terms of their involvement in the SSE approach

Main recommendations

Develop tools and mechanisms for cooperation and support for community organisations, cooperatives and SSE participants.

Key points raised by speakers

Mame Saye Seck

- Co-construction for an economic and social development model
- Research into economic and social transformations in Senegal and France to identify common challenges
- Responding the challenges:
 - Supporting organisations to help structure them
 - Supporting participants to address multidimensional insecurity
- Creating links with institutions to strengthen women's entrepreneurial skills (literacy and professionalisation)
- Added value from the experience presented:
 - Strengthening institutions to create stronger, more sustainable organisations
 - Strengthening women's leadership through the acquisition of new skills and participation in political life
- Involvement in environmental protection
- Striking a balance between economic activity and social utility



in-depth reports



Khady Samba

- Analysis to define the SSE strategy in Senegal
- Definition of a legal framework with a participatory approach
- Classification of SSE participants: cooperatives are natural participants in the SSE, as are non-profit associations; the new aspect is the inclusion of enterprising and responsible associations that respect the values of the SSE
- Technical and financial support for participants from public authorities

Abdoul Karim Gueye

- Basic components that can feed an SSE social model
- Holistic development based on the values of Diokolanté, family-run operations, sharing experience and practices
- Development of social capital from the family to the cooperatives to improve negotiating skills
- Key factors in creating a favourable SSE ecosystem:
 - Building economic resilience among young people and women in the Sahel
 - Partnership between the state, the private sector and local authorities, a gateway to support

Amadou Dione

- The characteristics of the SSE: a socio-economic model that puts people at the centre of development, with goals of equity, responsibility and entrepreneurship through cooperation and open sharing
- Challenges: the fragmentation of initiatives creates hidden issues; the tools and methods used to support participants are unsuitable because they are imported
- Levers: pooling of knowledge and resources; factoring in the country's ecosystem; moving from survival businesses to large-scale enterprises through collaboration between entrepreneurs

Mamba Souaré

- Sharing the Makesense approach: an international citizens' movement supporting the SSE
- Entrepreneurs working together to solve problems
- Integrating the social entrepreneurship programme into university syllabuses

SESSION 7SA7

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Territorial approach and development of the Social and Solidarity Economy: creating a vision for territorial economic development

Session organised by EMESE – Moroccan Space for the Social, Solidarity and Environmental Economy

Moderated by: Abdesselam El Mouket, *Vice-President of EMESE – Moroccan Space for the Social, Solidarity and Environmental Economy (Morocco)*

Speakers:

- Mohamed Joumani, *Expert in human development, member of REIESSM – SSE Entrepreneurship Network (Morocco)*
- Youssef Ellouxe, *Representative of REIESS – SSE Entrepreneurship Network (Morocco)*

Main recommendations

- Draw on the Moroccan experience and its highly attractive support model to implement it in Senegal and the rest of Africa
- Provide information and support to informal workers, such as street vendors, so that they have access to protection mechanisms
- Implement a territorial coaching approach: carry out field analysis to determine the relationship between people and institutions to arrive at a solution to the problems blocking operators in the sector

theme 7

Rapporteur's summary

- Social development policies in Morocco have been constantly evolving for over two decades; cooperative initiatives have been set up to improve the social economy; the public sector, the private sector and civil society are working together to pool resources and skills; the aim of the sector's support committee is to ensure that people, especially young people and women, are integrated into the economy through the promotion of the SSE and its value chains
- Morocco has embraced the social state and there is social security cover for all groups without any contributions; projects are approved at central government level, and there is an interface between project promoters and the approval body; a wide range of support tools are available, adapted to each social category
- The SSE is not a recipe but an approach, a concept; funds and support tools are available, but there are problems with access to them, particularly for young people
- Debate on the obligation to formalise; a necessary step, but there is a risk of seeing models disappear
- However, there is a need to regulate the SSE to protect and support its participants; the law must step in to protect their business activities and the ecosystem

Key points raised by speakers

Abdesselam El Mouket

- The National Initiative for Human Development (INDH), the government's 2019-2023 programme, includes a special section for the SSE, entitled "Support for the SSE", which provides support and assistance to participants
- Creation of a provincial economic development committee, a pilot project initiated with German cooperation, to promote consultation and dialogue between stakeholders
- As local authorities are the gateway to development, the committee helps to improve stakeholder performance through dialogue with the local economic ecosystem
- Helping to implement a local development dynamic

Mohamed Joumani

- Questioning the protection of the Social and Solidarity Economy: should it be provided for the sector as such or through social policies?
- Choice of social policies in Morocco through the creation in 1999 of the Mohamed V Foundation and the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH); policies are implemented at local level
- Constraints to this approach: targeting, convergence of participants
- Model reviewed in 2017 to streamline existing programmes based on their effectiveness, and create social protection systems and measures for everyone
- Two projects launched in Morocco in relation to the SSE: the unified social register and the development of the ecosystem to protect SSE participants

Youssef Ellouxe

- Promotion of the Social and Solidarity Economy through the SSE initiative network in Morocco: youth entrepreneurship, capacity building for young people, development of the gender approach
- Looking ahead: promotion of discussion and sharing between the main national and international stakeholders in the social economy; launch of schemes to promote the social economy by introducing innovative support methodologies; dissemination of support techniques; SSE entrepreneurship, mainly for young people and women
- Challenges: targeting, convergence of participants, economic growth for social impact



Social impact, social utility and responsibility: issues and limits of the concepts

Moderated by: Kalidou Sy, *Lecturer and researcher, Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Françoise Van Zeebroek, *ConcertES (Belgium)*
- Thomas Nommer, *Impact Tank (Europe)*
- Maryline Filippi, *Terr'ESS Chair, University of Bordeaux (France)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Assessing practices, forms of governance and interventions are other ways of gaining a better understanding of the epistemological and economic foundations of the SSE
- Environmental economy
- Projects with a high social impact, such as Impact Tank
- The imaginative side of entrepreneurship in Africa

Main recommendations

- Shared governance and multi-level partnerships
- Engineering tools and systems for participative governance
- Ensure that knowledge is shared

Key points raised by speakers

Françoise Van Zeebroeck

- Links between research and SSE participants
- ConcertES NGO: Created in 2008 by decree of the Walloon regional government for the Social Economy, it brings together 22 federations and organisations in a wide range of sectors (energy, sustainable food, circular economy, socio-professional integration, social enterprises)
- ConcertES is based on the Alternativ'ES Wallonia 2020-2024 strategy for SSE development: supporting social innovation, encouraging professionalisation and scaling up, raising the profile of SSE enterprises and promoting them
- Research-action projects led and developed by research centres:
 - VISES project (Assessing the Social Impact of Social Entrepreneurship) aims to design, test and disseminate systems for assessing the SSE; results: recognition of quantitative and qualitative aspects of impact, and of multidimensional effects
 - DENIS project (Developing and Evaluating Our Social Impact)
 - DEVISUS project (Development of a Value Creation Ecosystem): the aim is to strengthen links between research and social economy companies in Wallonia and contribute to the development of a sustainable solidarity-based economy

Thomas Nommer

- Strategies of the SOS Group NGO for the protection of children (international initiatives) and of POLSE (network of entrepreneurship incubators)
- Process: triangulation, anticipation, financing
- Sector-specific development indicators with consideration for the SDGs



theme 7

Maryline Fillipi

- Developing the concept of “Corporate Territorial Responsibility” (CTR)
- How to strengthen the SSE (Corporate Territorial Responsibility as a response to the challenges of transition)
- The handshake economy, according to Victorine Ndeye
- From the informal economy to collective and sustainable regional economies
- Factors: climate change, transitions, increasing socio-economic inequalities, making local areas key places for creating solutions for communities
- SSE values at the heart of local development
- The link and similarities between the SSE and local areas: limited profit-making, participative democracy, human resources and the fact that the SSE is firmly rooted in local areas, but there is still work to be done
- CTR as a radical shift from the individual to the collective (responsibility with action, power to transform, new forms of organisation)
- CTR: a new approach to collective entrepreneurship and responsibility for the common good through local presence, the local area as a social construct, a shift in thinking
- Shared local governance, dynamic process, engineering tools for participative governance

SESSION 7SA3

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A neo-Polanyi approach to research and development sustainability: people’s livelihoods

Session organised by the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Joint Doctoral Program for Sustainability Research

Moderated by: Chikako Nakayama, *International Studies Department, JDPSR – Joint Doctoral Program for Sustainability Research, University of Tokyo (Japan)*

Speakers:

- Mai Kojima, *Student at the University of Tokyo (Japan)*
- Fafa Sene, *PhD student at the University of Tokyo (Japan)*

Rapporteur’s summary

- The family dimension must be taken into account
- Taking into account the cultural aspect of societies to better solve their problems

Main recommendations

- Propose innovative technological solutions, such as solar panels in the form of cylinders
- Adopt decentralised policies that will benefit the entire population

Key points raised by speakers

Mai Kojima

- Energy transition to solar power, 1950-2023
- Installation of solar panels welcomed by farmers
- Development of solar energy in Senegal by the World Bank
- In Kaolack, the problem of dust surrounding solar panels (reduces their lifespan)
- Technological solutions should be proposed (cylindrical solar panels, etc.)
- Need to improve access to energy without damaging the environment

Fafa Sene

- Taking the social dimension into account in the way we do things
- Solving the problem of land sales by raising awareness of the importance of land
- Trying to develop policies that are appropriate to our situation rather than copying and pasting
- Organising panel discussions to resolve these problems in our local area



SSE in Senegal, a new dialogue between the solidarity economy and the popular economy?

Session organised by the International Cooperative University, LADYSS/Paris8 (Social Dynamics and Recomposition of Spaces Laboratory) joint research unit

Moderated by: Jacqueline Descarpentries, *Associate researcher, CNRS LADYSS/Paris8 (Social Dynamics and Recomposition of Spaces Laboratory) joint research unit (France)*

Speakers:

- Elodie Ros, *Professor at LUCI – The International Cooperative University, Paris 8 (France)*
- Nafissatou Diaw Kebe, *Midwife, Head of the Mbao health post (Senegal)*
- Diarra Ndao Senghor, *Nurse at the Mbao health post (Senegal)*
- Babacar Diouf, *UCAD – Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

LUCI, an international multidisciplinary research collaboration, is based on sharing people's knowledge and experience of environmental health. It supports community-based initiatives by combining scientific knowledge of the human and non-human worlds with the environmental knowledge of local populations.

Main recommendations

- Study endogenous knowledge by working with communities to see how research can provide solutions
- The need for an African epistemology to understand the emergence of the informal economy
- Encourage and promote practical research: reciprocal learning between local people and academic researchers

Key points raised by speakers

Introduction

- Panel format: Collective intelligence circle
- Background to the partnership between LUCI and Senegal
- Presentation of research findings
- The relationship between the solidarity economy and the popular economy in West Africa

Elodie Ros

- The SSE in Senegal, a new dialogue between the Solidarity Economy and the Popular Economy
- Study endogenous knowledge by working with communities to see how research can provide solutions
- The need for an African epistemology to understand the emergence of the informal economy
- Revisiting SSE issues, co-constructing categories of thought
- Overview of the first co-research into products by a cooperative based in Mbao: creating an economy to improve working conditions

Nafissatou Diaw Kebe

- Project to set up a collective health cooperative through a community restaurant producing local juices
- Project to solve the problems faced by the health post
- Creating an economy to improve the medical-technical platform
- Assistance to vulnerable people through "badié-nou gokhs" (community "aunties")

Diarra Ndao Senghor

- The idea of developing economic activities came from the partners, given the low level of income from the health post
- A large proportion of expenditure has been covered since it was created

theme 7

Babacar Diouf

- The second project in the village of Ngothie has provided a building for an environmental health school
- Co-research based on a participatory assessment to identify problems
- Initiatives implemented to solve the drought problem by planting 1,000 trees in 2022
- Local knowledge is valued and used alongside the school and dispensary
- How the health cooperative works in Mbao
- The role of “badiénou gokhs”: a buffer between the health post and local population
- State support for running the health post: the state provides only a midwife and a nurse, otherwise the health post runs on its own funds, which is why it needs to have an economic activity
- Subject of co-research in the village of Ngothie: endogenous knowledge, plants and their usefulness for the ecosystem
- Involvement of local people in the project: the village chief is the project leader and young people are encouraged to get involved

SESSION 7SA10

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Territorial Alliances for the sustainability and viability of the SSE: Latin American experiences

Moderated by: Colombia Pérez Muñoz, *Director of INDESCO – University Institute of the Social and Cooperative Economy, Cooperative University of Colombia (Colombia)*

Speakers:

- Berenice Alcalde, *Managing Director CGES – Global Centre for Social Strategy; INAES – National Institute of Social Economy (Mexico)*
- Leandro Morais, *Lecturer and researcher, University of São Paulo (Brazil)*

Rapporteur’s summary

- The aim of the SSE is to support the local ecosystem; its principles must be upheld; the social and solidarity economy takes place in local areas
- Overview of experience in Colombia, Mexico and Brazil
- Discussion on financing and empowering women by setting up cooperatives; complications for women working in local areas
- Training and capacity building for women leaders in technical and financial fields in Mexico
- In Brazil, the project to finance women so they can support themselves is being implemented through cooperatives

Main recommendation

Build partnerships and agreements with local governments.

Key points raised by speakers

Berenice Alcalde

- Identifying and analysing local problems with a view to innovation in local areas
- The importance of dialogue with local people
- Setting up a cooperative and a network working in an education system in the local language
- Training in the Social and Solidarity Economy for six months

Leandro Morais

- The concern with theorisation
- Expanding investigation, studies, research and analysis in the field
- Creating a monitoring system without compromising local projects

Colombia Pérez Muñoz

- Organising the Minga (indigenous Afro-descendant community) into a trade union



Cooperative market: distribution space for products from participants for participants

Moderated by: Katy Koum, *FORESSCAM – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon*

Speakers:

- Etienne Didier Atangana, *Chairman of the board of directors of FORESSCAM – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon*
- Basile Boog Kanga, *President of REDESS – Departmental Network for the Social and Solidarity Economy (Cameroon)*
- Joseph Alin, *President of the FORESSCAM network – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon*

Rapporteur's summary

- The cooperative market lacks structure
- Intermunicipal relations between neighbouring African countries are too weak
- There is little collaboration between the various stakeholders
- At local level, small-scale producers cannot take full advantage of cooperative markets and are unable to sell their produce due to lack of access
- The SSE should be used to provide food for both communities, without one benefiting more than the other
- Should we leave the market so poorly structured that producers find it difficult to sell their produce?

Main recommendations

- Structure cooperative markets in such a way as to create a value chain in which each person is responsible for a specific task in their own field (producer, transporter, retailer, etc.)
- Set up committees in each region that are prepared to travel to meet those of other partner countries
- Offer diplomatic support to SSE participants so they can easily trade with other countries across borders
- Make cooperative markets different from traditional trading frameworks
- Support SSE participants by giving them access to funds and training

Key points raised by speakers

Etienne Didier Atanga

- Failure to put into practice the ideas often mooted at events of this kind
- Few opportunities for discussion SSE participants
- Lack of interconnections between neighbouring countries to share the cooperative market

Basile Boog Kanga

- The SSE does not have its own market where small producers can sell their products
- Our governments do not recognise or place enough importance on or pay enough attention to the SSE's cooperative markets
- In the cooperative market, the seller does not see the buyer as a partner, but rather as a target to be taken advantage of

Joseph Alin

- The lack of a structured approach is distorting the visibility and effectiveness of cooperative market initiatives
- Instead of being an economy of collaboration and exchange, the SSE is being reduced to a theory where participants are not consulted

Unlocking the potential of SSE through community regeneration

Moderated by: Pauline Eyebe Effa, *President of PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development, representative of ESS Forum International (Cameroon)*

Speakers:

- Alphonse Didier Bikoula, *Mayor of the municipality of Oluanguina (Cameroon)*
- Leontine Evina, *SSE Coordinator (Cameroon)*
- Marta Bruschi, *Diesis Network (Belgium)*

Rapporteur's summary

- It is important to note that the SSE:
 - enables us to make endogenous potential viable
 - provides visibility and knowledge and encourages the transfer of skills from one country to another (national and international cooperation)
- The Social and Solidarity Economy is about acting locally and thinking globally, working with the stakeholders who are at the heart of the local dynamics, while creating digital platforms that encourage interconnection between these stakeholders and between different countries to support the development of the SSE.

Main recommendations

- Structure the network in a way that promotes viable and sustainable innovation
- Nurture the SSE habit
- Specialise in products to meet existing demand
- Encourage social and intercommunity dialogue to close the development gaps

Key points raised by speakers

Pauline Eyebe Effa

- What makes us think that the SSE is an innovation today? How do we contextualise the SSE?
- Networking as a model for structuring Africa
- Human development in a given area
- Develop the RLESS (Local Social and Solidarity Economy Network) and RDESS (Departmental SSE Network) that make up the Social and Solidarity Economy

Alphonse Didier Bikoula

- Structuring cooperatives
- Creation of a local network to promote the local produce market
- Ensuring adequate, independent financing
- Training members of cooperatives
- Focusing on digital for e-commerce

Marta Bruschi

- The importance of unlocking the potential of the SSE through regeneration; the idea behind DIE-SIS: to encourage people to work together to bring about social change and inclusion
- Self-management through cooperatives
- Land use planning
- The need for training in digital tools

Leontine Evina

- The Social and Solidarity Economy must step in where there are shortcomings
- Creating a network for the SSE
- Creating cooperatives by sector for all value chains
- Tendering at affordable prices to combat inflation



The economic reality of African women faced with the impacts of climate change and migratory flows

Session organised by the MUNTU Foundation

Moderated by: Cathia Cariotte, *Development and innovation strategy consultant, MUNTU Foundation (Canada)*

Speakers:

- Crystal Boulay
- Isabelle Gervais

Rapporteur's summary

- The deterioration of the climate situation is becoming increasingly apparent around the world: resources are dwindling and migratory flows are constantly increasing
- Women are disproportionately affected by the consequences of climate change because of their dependence on natural resources and their limited access to resources and decision-making
- The economic empowerment of women is crucial to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and tackling gender inequalities in the fight against climate change

Main recommendations

- Consider gender inequalities in the fight against climate change and the promotion of sustainable development
- Present examples of solutions that help women adapt to climate change, strengthen their resilience and highlight the importance of their economic empowerment
- Present the specific challenges faced by African women in relation to their dependence on resources, their limited access to decision-making bodies and the cultural norms that prevent them from finding refuge or emigrating during disasters
- Propose solutions to strengthen resilience and highlight the importance of women's economic empowerment in combating climate change and promoting sustainable development
- Raise awareness of the links between gender inequality and climate change, with a view to promoting policies and programmes that recognise these links
- Build the capacity of women's organisations so that they can play a key role in combating climate change and promoting sustainable development

Key points raised by speakers

- The consequences of climate change are forcing societies to rethink their day-to-day activities
- Migratory flows and climate refugees
- Gender inequalities linked to climate change
- Empowerment of women
- Promotion of the Social and Solidarity Economy as a viable economic model
- Discussions on research into the problems posed by climate change

theme 7

WORKSHOP PFF7AT2

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Women's Day for SSE

Taking gender into account in the Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderated by: Awa Nguer Fall, *Coordinator, PASNEEG – Support Project for the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Joëlle Tetart, *Advisor on gender-based social innovation for the ethical finance cooperative CREDAL (Belgium)*
- Andrea Rodríguez, *Project Manager, RIPESS Europe (Spain)*
- Sandra Salsón Martín, *Project Coordinator, Tangente Cooperative Group (Spain)*
- Oumar Ba, *Economist and Publication Director, #WeerBi (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The Social and Solidarity Economy is about women showing solidarity with each other
- It is also a set of income-generating activities for women
- It is also a way of strengthening social cohesion and ensuring a sustainable economy.

Main recommendations

- Tools for collecting community data
- Collective intelligence tools
- Set up financial cooperatives
- Grant specific loans
- Raise awareness of women's predominantly voluntary work in the SSE
- Raise awareness of the SSE among women
- Create gender committees
- Raise awareness among women in the informal sector

Key points raised by speakers

Joëlle Tetart

- Integrating women in the SSE because this economy has a role to play in the fight for gender equality
- Integrating women to empower them and reduce poverty

Andrea Rodríguez

- Nature has no limits when it comes to meeting our needs
- The need to return to a pre-capitalism economy
- The Social and Solidarity Economy is feminism

Sandra Salsón Martín

- Women's entrepreneurship school as an initiative to build women's capacities in different sectors and to support and sustain them
- Entrepreneurship as a tool for transformation

Oumar Ba

- The SSE as a success factor in the informal economy
- Women's role in processing local products and in craftwork, income-generating activities to help them earn a living and support themselves
- Women's involvement and participation in solidarity calabashes, tontines, NGOs and associations



The SSE and gender: what are the challenges and opportunities?

Moderated by: Marième Diop Dieye, *International legal expert in Decentralisation and Territorial Development, Gender, Women's and Children's Rights (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Amina Zair, *President of AFAQ – Women's Initiatives by the Neighbourhood Associations of Greater Casablanca (Morocco)*
- Maria Ernestina Ochoa Luján, *I PROFOTH – Institute for the Promotion and Training of Domestic Workers – INSPIR Continental (Peru)*
- Nafissatou Diaw Kebe, *Midwife, Head of the Mbao health post (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- More than 67% of workers in the SSE sector are women; this compares with 60% in the public sector and 40% in the private sector outside the SSE
- Examination of innovations by women in the SSE in terms of access to quality health services and the creation of conditions for decent work
- Any health system can depend on SSE structures because they innovate to give everyone access to the best care and good health prevention
- Women's place and the role they have played in the SSE since its inception must be highlighted; this is the case with the SSE's contribution to community health and the creation of decent jobs

Main recommendations

- Create new contacts and networks around research-action approaches within the framework of Southern epistemologies
- Create a forum for discussion around epistemologies that will be central to the issue of co-constructed innovation involving participants and researchers working in the SSE

Key points raised by speakers

Amina Zair

- Overview of AFAQ, made up of 90 associations and 45 cooperatives working to empower women
- Setting up a committee to encourage women to get involved in their neighbourhoods by reaching out to them
- Family workshops to tackle violence against women
- Literacy training and capacity building in crafts and other areas
- The momentum created has led to women becoming active in their local communities
- Integration of women into trades traditionally the preserve of men as a result of these workshops and training courses, and their access to decent employment
- Lobbying for the passing of laws to improve the status of women and girls
- Support provided to women's groups since 2016 in setting up their own projects in their neighbourhoods, helping them to become real social entrepreneurs with production units and solidarity funds to respond to emergencies
- One woman, a metal worker from these neighbourhoods, spoke of how difficult it was to be accepted for a job like this in the women's groups, and how many of them then went on to successfully learn the trade

theme 7

Maria Ernestina Ochoa Luján

- In Latin America, at least 18 million women are domestic workers; they have no rights because they are poor and have no means of defence
- Overview of IPROFOTH's activities
- Domestic workers, mainly women, are part of the solidarity economy
- Lack of economic stability and need to find development alternatives to meet identified needs
- The GSEF Forum is an opportunity to discuss these alternatives
- Appreciation and recognition of the care provided by domestic workers
- Access to decent employment in this sector
- Taking gender approaches into account, caring for the environment
- The Forum as an opportunity to give women the chance to become business owners
- The importance of the solidarity economy in relation to the care economy, with an emphasis on gender, because women and the contribution they make are not recognised
- Lack of childcare facilities is a major barrier to women's employment
- Lack of equity due to the triple role of women domestic workers at home, in the workplace and in the trade union
- IPROFOTH's crèche provides childcare for domestic workers while they are at work (low, affordable prices)
- Principle of equity in access to childcare, care and capacity building
- Principle of work and self-employment, as the women who attend the centre generate their own employment and provide a service in a responsible way
- The crèche as a focal point in the neighbourhood for environmental action (no pollution, recycling of plastic bottles as toys and educational materials)
- Peru has around 400,000 official domestic workers, the majority of whom are women; unofficially, there are at least one million domestic workers, 14% of whom work in private homes
- Impact of COVID on domestic workers, with many job losses
- There is a tendency towards informality in Peru, with employers not signing contracts with their workers, who have neither the means nor the energy to sue to enforce Peruvian law 31047 on domestic workers
- There is a halfway house for people who are no longer working
- Three challenges need to be met: production sales channels, control of solidarity funds, application of existing laws and the passing of laws on care and the SSE

Nafissatou Diaw Kebe

- Overview of an initiative based on a research-action project involving staff at the M'BAO health post, citizens actively involved in the health post (health committee, Badiénou gokhs, community relays), Franco-Senegalese associations (AEADE Association) and international researchers (LUCI)
- Following a study carried out by AEADE in another centre in 2021, the decision was made to co-build a collective health cooperative in the Mbao urban development zone (Pikine department) in Senegal with the CNRS LADYSS-Paris8-LUCI joint research unit and LISRA (Social laboratory for research-action)
- A team is dedicated to setting up the collective health cooperative project using research-action methodologies with the various local stakeholders and Southern epistemologies
- An approach consistent with the development of innovation specific to the SSE
- The health post is the first point of contact with the local population; it provides mother-and-child care
- Poverty means that people are unable to access healthcare, even though it is affordable; the health post only works with its own revenue
- The health post works with badiénou gokhs, "neighbourhood aunties"
- An internally managed restaurant has been set up; the badiénou gokhs produce local juices, the proceeds from which help to improve technical facilities, motivate staff and enrol them in the mutual health insurance scheme

speakers' directory



Here you can find the speakers for the plenary sessions, workshops and self-organised sessions of the Women's Day for SSE and the Main Forum.

Themes :

1 - Co-construction of public policies

2 - Blue Economy

3 - Green Economy

4 - Digital Economy



























5 - Financing




















6 - Policy Dialogue



























7 - Research



PFF - Women's Day for SSE

SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
ABDOU IDI Nana Baraka	Coordinator of the NGO Sustainable Action and Peace in the Sahel (APDS)	Niger	PFF	↗
AGOH Kofi Kekeli	ANGE – National Environment Management Agency	Togo	1	↗
AKEBLI Ali	Provincial SSE Advisor, Targa-Aide	Morocco	1	↗
ALAIN Béatrice	Executive Director of the Chantier de l'Economie Sociale	Canada	1 PFF	↗
ALAJMA Laura	Programme Manager, MAAN	Palestine	6	↗
ALCALDE Berenice	Executive Director CGES – Global Centre for Social Strategy; INAES – National Institute of Social Economy	Mexico	6 7	↗
ALIN Joseph	President of the FORESSCAM network – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers	Cameroon	7	↗
AMIGO Victor Romero	Project assistant at le Partenariat (French international development NGO)	Belgium	6	↗
AMMOR Fatim-Zahra	Minister for Tourism, Handicrafts and the Social and Solidarity Economy	Morocco	1	↗
ANDRIOT Patricia	Vice-President of RTES - Network of Local Authorities for a Solidarity Economy	France	1 6	↗
APPOLINAIRE Hacimana	Head of the Haguruka Union of multi-sector cooperatives	Burundi	6	↗
ASSAGA Hortense	Journalist, author	Senegal	1	↗
ATANGANA Etienne Didier	Chairman of the board of directors of FORESSCAM – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers	Cameroon	7	↗
ATTANDA Mohamed	Executive Director of the African Microfinance Institutions Network	Togo	5	↗
AW Adja Hélène	Programme Officer, CECI – Centre for International Studies and Cooperation	Senegal	5	↗
AW BADJI Ndiello	Founder of the Mamy Kaya Group and Mamy Kaya World	Canada	7	↗
AYI Monique	Mayor of Dzeng, President of REMCESS – Network of Mayors of Cameroon for the SSE	Cameroon	1	↗
AYITE Jean Victor	Executive Director, Africa Social Strategy Support Programme	Ivory Coast	6	↗
AZANZA Angelina	Director, GuyaClic' Association	French Guiana	4	↗


























SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
BA Titiyuo	General coordinator of the cultural community in Dakar	Senegal	1	
BA Arouna	Representative of Niaguis Town Council	Senegal	1	
BA Cheikh Oumar	Executive Director of IPAR – Agricultural Foresight Initiative	Senegal	3	
BA Oumar Abdoulaye	Executive Director, Senegalese Agency for Reforestation and the Great Green Wall	Senegal	3	
BA Sidi	Representative, CNCR – National Council for Rural Consultation and Cooperation	Senegal	3	
BA Oumar	Economist and Publication Director, #WeerBi	Senegal	7	
BA Rokhaya	President of the Club for Discussion, Action and Development (CRAD)	Senegal	PFF	
BABOULLALL Marielle	Lecturer in Economics, Paris 8 University/IUT Montreuil	France	4	
BALDÉ Moussa	Minister for Higher Education, Research and Innovation	Senegal	7	
BALLETBÒ Andrea	Tandem Social Cooperative	Spain	1	
BALOU Fabrice Adelphe	President, ABEWE Platform	Ivory Coast	4	
BAMBA Siama	Vice-President of ARDCI – Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire, President of the Bagoué region	Ivory Coast	6	
BATCHABI Dramane	ILO - International Labour Organization	International	6	
BATHILY Bagoré	Director, Shepherd's Dairy	Senegal	5	
BAUDOUIN André	FISQ – Quebec Solidarity Investment Fund	Canada	5	
BEAULNE MORIN Élisabeth	Project Manager at CESIM – Social Economy Council of the Island of Montreal	Canada	7	
BEAUREGARD-LANGELIER Hugo	Secretary General, UPA International Development; Board of Directors of the Feed Humanity Sustainably Coalition	Canada	3	
BELHASSEN FENNIRA Youssef	ILO Chief Technical Advisor, JEUN'ESS Projec	Tunisia	1	
BELLEMARE Marie-France	Director, Insertech	Canada	4	
BELMIN Raphael	Researcher at CIRAD – Centre for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development, Representative of DyTAES – Dynamics for an Agroecological Transition	Senegal	3	
BENBOUZID Ahmed	Executive Director, MicroEntreprendre	Canada	5	
BENDOUDA Brahim	CECT/Oujda – Centre of Excellence for Territorial Coaching	Morocco	5	
BÉNIÉ Kolia	Member of the Board of Directors, Konexio	France	4	
BETARI Abdelkader	Advisor to the Secretary General of UCLG Africa	Morocco	6	
BETCHEM A MEYNICK Jean Paul	REMCESS – Network of Mayors of Cameroon for the Social and Solidarity Economy	Cameroon	1	
BEYE Cheikh Ndigueul	FEDES - Federation of Young Entrepreneurs of Senegal	Senegal	1	




























SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
BIKOULA Alphonse Didier	Mayor of the municipality of Olanguina	Cameroon	7	
BIRIMA Dior	Marketing, Communication and Events Consultant	Senegal	PFF	
BLANQUET Julie	Resilience and Territorial Innovation Policy Officer, Department of Gironde	France	2	
BOCOUM Seydou	Secretary General, REFRESS – Francophone Network for the Social and Solidarity Economy	Senegal	4	
BOISSY Sarah	Founder and Executive Director of KijaniLand	Senegal	3	
BOIX SAEZ de OCARIZ Blanca	REAS Euskadi – Network of Alternative and Solidarity Economy Organisations	Spain	1	
BOLY Seydina Aliou	Administrative Secretary, Thierno Ahmadou Barro Foundation	Senegal	5	
BOOG KANGA Basile	President of REDESS – Departmental Network for the Social and Solidarity Economy	Cameroon	7	
BOUAZZA Heykel	SSE and Social Innovation Policy Officer, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Regional Council	France	5	
BOURNIVAL Joannie	RISQ – Quebec Social Investment Network	Canada	5	
BRAVO VERA Patricio	RAEPS – Southern Popular and Solidarity Economy Network	Ecuador	3	
BRÉGEOT Ghislain	Director of IFAID Aquitaine – Institute for Training and Support for Development Initiatives	France	6	
BRUSCHI Marta	Diesis Network	Belgium	47	
CAMARA Harouna	Mayor of the municipality of Dinguiraye	Senegal	6	
CAMARA FALL Fatou Bintou	Director of Local Authorities of Senegal	Senegal	6	
CAME Francis	Professor of Economics, Lecturer and researcher, University of Strasbourg	France	1	
CAPONE Roberto	CIHEAM – International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies	Italy	2	
CARIMENTRAND Aurélie	Senior Lecturer, IUT Bordeaux/CNRS joint research unit	France	1	
CARIONE Angels	INSP!R - International Network for Social Protection Rights	International	6	
CARIOTTE Cathia	Development and innovation strategy consultant, MUNTU Foundation	Canada	17	
CARPENTIER Chantal Line	UNTFSSSE president, Chief UNCTAD New York, Office of the Secretary-General	Canada	1	
CARUHEL Maud	Vice-President of the Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region	France	3	
CHIYOGÉ Sifa	Regional Director and CEO of the International Cooperative Alliance – Africa	Kenya		
CISSE Ibrahima	Ministry of Culture and Historical Heritage	Senegal	1	
CISSE Rokhaya	Agropedologist, LARTES – Laboratory for Research into Economic and Social Transformations	Senegal	3	
CISSÉ Ndeye Maty	Vice-President of the Kaolack Departmental Council	Senegal	5	








SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
CISSÉ Abdoulaye	Capacity Development Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa	Senegal	2 3	
COHEUR Alain	Member of the European Economic and Social Council	Europe		
COMPAORE Appoline	Communications Officer, ASMADE – Association Songui Manégré Aid for Endogenous Development	Burkina Faso	3	
CONSTANT Mathieu	Coordinator, Pays de Fougères SSE cluster, ÉcoSolidaires	France	3 6	
CONSTANTINESCO Jean	Programme Director, UNDP	Switzerland	5	
COQUILLAUD Quentin	Xylm Association	France	6	
CORI Willy	NGO Fabouya	Bolivia	1	
COULIBALY Ibrahima	President, ROPPA – Network of Farmers' Organisations and Producers of West Africa	Burkina Faso	3	
COULIBALY Mamadou	Deputy Managing Director, KAFO JIGINEW	Mali	5	
COUTURIER Carole	PMEMTL – Support and Financing for Entrepreneurs in Montreal	Canada	5	
COVO Melvina	Managing Director and Co-founder of EMBALLE BÉNIN	Benin	PFF	
CRESSAN Gilles	Country Representative, NGO Echos Communication	France	5	
DANI Fatiha	Head of Cooperation Department, Eastern Regional Council	Morocco	5	
DEELEN Linda	Manager of the Enterprise, Microfinance and Local Development Programme (EMLD) of the International Training Centre of the ILO	International	1	
DELCOURT Clément	Yunus Sports Hub	France	6	
DELOMIER Magali	Deputy Managing Director, UPA – Union of Agricultural Producers; Contributor, Feed Humanity Sustainably Coalition	Canada	3	
DEMERS Lucie	Strategy and Development Director, FILACTION	Canada	5	
DESCARPENTRIES Jacqueline	Associate researcher, CNRS LADYSS/Paris8 (Social Dynamics and Recomposition of Spaces Laboratory) joint research unit	France	7	
DIA Ramatoulaye	NGO FABOUYA	Mauritania	6	
DIAGANA Yacouba	Coordinator at NGO Action	Mauritania	6	
DIAGNE Babacar	Chairman of the Senegalese Business Council	Senegal	1	
DIAL Elhadji Moussa	Chairman and Managing Director, Recikit	Senegal	3	
DIALLO Boubacar Sidy	ENDA ECOPOP	Senegal	1	
DIANE Malang	Technical Advisor in Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurs of the World	Senegal	1	
DIAO Makhtar	Director of the Culture and Tourism Department of the City of Dakar	Senegal	1	
DIAO CAMARA Astou	Director of Research, ISRA BAME – Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute Macroeconomic Analysis Office	Senegal	3	

SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
DIARRA Abdoulaye	Territorial Coach	Senegal	6	
DIAS Barthélémy	Mayor of the City of Dakar	Senegal	6	
DIAW KEBE Nafissatou	Midwife, Head of the Mbao health post	Senegal	7	
DÍAZ Yolanda	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Labour and the Social Economy	Spain	1	
DIÉ KA DIA Sokhna	Director of the Dakar Hub, Natural Justice	Senegal	6	
DIENG Abdul Aziz	ILO Project Coordinator, Formal and Innovative Entrepreneurship	Senegal	1	
DIENG LO Mamie	Deputy Mayor of Dakar responsible for the Social and Solidarity Economy	Senegal	6	
DIEYE Mourade	Secretary General of CEPED Dakar	Senegal	1	
DIONE Amadou	Speaker for decentralized cooperation with the Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region	Senegal	3	
DIONE Amadou	President of Concept NGO; Representative of the Coordinators of Informal Sector Regions EIG	Senegal	7	
DIONGUE-NIANG Aïda	IPCC Auditor – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	Senegal	6	
DIOP El Hadji Maguette	Coordinator, WIEGO Project	Senegal	1	
DIOP Khar	Director of supervision and transformation of informal enterprises, Ministry of Crafts and Informal Sector Transformation	Senegal	1	
DIOP Mohamed	Director of the City of Dakar Training Centre and CIFAL – International Centre for Authorities and Leaders	Senegal	1	
DIOP Fatou	Managing Director, Calinou'nou	Senegal	5	
DIOP Aly Ane	Mayor of the municipality of Cambérène and University Professor	Senegal	6	
DIOP DIEYE Marième	International legal expert in Decentralisation and Territorial Development, Gender, Women's and Children's Rights	Senegal	17	
DIOP SAMB Aminata	Executive Director of the Dakar Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund	Senegal	5	
DIOP THIOUNE Mamadou	National Coordinator of Social Dialogue on Fisheries, Aquaculture and Offshore Resources	Senegal	2	
DIOUCK Assane	Doctor of Geography, Cheikh Anta Diop University; Consultant, GERAD	Senegal	4	
DIOUF Rokhaya Suzanne	Coordinator of UNCAAPSS – National Union of Artisanal Production and Service Cooperatives	Senegal	1	
DIOUF Louis Etienne	Policy Officer, AGRISUD Senegal Country Representative	Senegal	3	
DIOUF Khadija Mayocor	Mayor of the municipality of Golf Sud	Senegal	6	
DIOUF Thérèse Faye	Mayor of Diarrère and Senegal's Minister for Community-driven Development, National Solidarity and Social and Territorial Equity, Director of FONGIP – Guarantee Fund for Priority Investments	Senegal	6	
DIOUF Babacar	UCAD – Cheikh Anta Diop University	Senegal	7	

























SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
DIOUF Simone	Responsible for Programmes for Africa at the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP)	United States of America	PFF	
DIAKHATE Mor	Executive Director, ALPHADEV – Literacy for Sustainable Development Association	Senegal	3	
DJELO BALDE Mariana	Communication and Social Marketing Specialist	Canada	1	
DJIVO Honoré Gabriel	Associate Professor of Management Science at the Catholic University of West Africa	Senegal	6	
DODARO Patrizia	IPSIA – Institute for Peace, Development and Innovation	Italy	3	
DOGO Logboh Myss Belmonde	Minister for Solidarity and the Fight Against Poverty	Ivory Coast	6	
DONDEYNE Bérénice	RIPESS Europe, President of the Movement for Solidarity Economy	France	6	
DORION Claude	Managing Director of MCE Conseils, National Cooperative for Independent Information, Treasurer of SSE International Forum	Canada	1	
DOUAYRI Khadija	President of the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Development Committee, Eastern Regional Council	Morocco	5 6	
DOYLE Olivier	Managing Director of the Vallée-du-Haut-St-Laurent Social Economy Centre	Canada	1	
DRAME Khalifa	President of the Gorgorlou association	Senegal	1	
DRAME Boubacar	Minister of Agriculture, Rural Equipment and Food Sovereignty	Senegal	3	
DRAME Hawa	President of Time2start	France	PFF	
DRISSEN Arielle	Entrepreneure Sherbrooke	Canada	1	
DUVERGER Timothée	Head of the Territories and SSE Chair at Sciences Po Bordeaux	France	17	
EKOULE Caroline	E4IMPACT	Cameroon	2	
EKUHOHO Mawuko Anani Afangnibo	NGO ANAVIE – Nos Années de Vie Association	Togo	5 7	
EL KHIEL Fatna	Vice-President of the Network of Locally Elected Women of Africa (REFELA) for North Africa, President of the Municipality of Arbaoua	Morocco	6 PFF	
EL KOUICHE Hamida	CECT/Oujda – Centre of Excellence for Territorial Coaching	Morocco	5	
EL MOUKET Abdesselam	Vice-President of EMESSE – Moroccan Space for the Social, Solidarity and Environmental Economy	Morocco	7	
ELLOUXE Youssef	Representative of REIESS – SSE Entrepreneurship Network	Morocco	1	
ELONG M'BASSI Jean-Pierre	Secretary General of UCLGA – United Cities and Local Governments of Africa	Africa	1 6	
ELY Dounya Bouyenna Taleb	Founder of Fighting Poverty and Supporting the Vulnerable Classes (LVPSCV)	Mauritania	PFF	
ELYSÉE Jaël	Afro-entrepreneur Fund	Canada	5	
ÉMOND France	Managing Director, Innovative Territories in the Social and Solidarity Economy	Canada	7	

























SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
EUGÉNIE Élodie	Director of the Regional Social and Solidarity Economy Chamber of French Guiana	French Guiana	4	
EUM Hyungsik	Research Director, International Cooperative Alliance	Belgium	4	
EVINA Leontine	SSE Coordinator	Cameroon	7	
EYEBE EFFA Pauline	President of PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development	Cameroon	13 7	
FALL Bineta	Gender Equality Advisor, SOCODEVI	Senegal	1	
FALL Abdou	Artist/painter	Senegal	1	
FALL Abdou Salam	University Research Director, Head of Doctoral Training, Cheikh Anta Diop University	Senegal	7	
FALL Ibrahima	Head of Programmes, Green Senegal	Senegal	3 6	
FALL TALL Khady	President, AFAO – West African Women’s Association	Senegal	3 PFF	
FARAMAND Adnan	President, ACAD Finance	Palestine	5	
FAYE Alimatou	Cultural entrepreneur and representative of the Senegalese hip-hop movement	Senegal	1	
FAYE Alassane Souleymane	GRAINES – Action Research Group on Educational and Social Initiatives	Senegal	6	
FERRON Marianne	Project Manager, LOJIK – International Youth Offices of Quebec	Canada	1	
FILIPPI Maryline	Terr’ESS Chair, University of Bordeaux	France	7	
FISCHER Santiago	Director of WSM - We Social Movements	Belgium	6	
FONTAN Jean-Marc	Professor of Sociology at the University of Quebec in Montreal	Canada	1	
FRANCOISE Marie	RAFET-SL – Network of Transformative Women in the Saint-Louis Department	Senegal	6	
FREGOSO Silvia	Sahel Programme Development Officer, NGO ACRA – Association for Rural Cooperation in Africa	Italy	3	
FREILLA Omar	Collective Diaspora	United States of America	1	
GAGNÉ Daniel	Managing Director of Regional Economic Strategies, Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship, Quebec Ministry of the Economy and Innovation	Canada	6	
GARCÍA Carolina	Business leader, Niit Tekna Logic	Senegal	4	
GARCIA HERNÁNDEZ Isabel	Deputy Director for Diversity at Work and the Third Sector, Government of Catalonia	Spain	1	
GASORE Séraphin	INSPIR Zamuka - International Network for Social Protection Rights	Rwanda	5	
GATEL Jean	INITIATIVES MONTPELLIER	France	6	
GAYE Massamba	Typha Project, Gret	Senegal	1	


























SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
GEORGE Sonia	Secretary General of SEWA - Self-Employed Women's Association	India	7	
GERARD Sébastien	NPO Acquisition Company for the SSE	Canada	1	
GNING Marina	CEO, API Africa	Senegal	5	
GOUDIABY Marie Christine	Policy Officer, GRET	Senegal	1	
GUEROULT Marine	Director SSE and Social Innovation, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region	France	6	
GUEYE Fatou Kiné	Project Manager, ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa	Senegal	2	
GUEYE Nafi	Jexiste association	Senegal	4	
GUEYE Mamadou Lamine	CAURIE-MF – Autonomous Cooperative for Strengthening Economic Initiatives through Microfinance	Senegal	5	
GUEYE Cheikh	CUIS – Unitary Framework of Islam in Senega	Senegal	5	
GUEYE Abdourahmane	Head of the Planning Division of PREDA – Saint-Louis Regional Development Agency	Senegal	6	
GUEYE Djiby	Environmental lawyer, Founder of the African platform Concorde	Senegal	6	
GUEYE Abdoul Karim	Country Director, HEIFER International	Senegal	7	
GUEYE Daouda	City Councillor responsible for ICT, City of Dakar	Senegal	14	
GUGLIETTI Gabriele	Head of Institutional and Foreign Relations, Banca Etica	Italy	5	
GUISSSE Souleymane	CSMO-ESAC – Sectoral Committee for Manpower in the Social Economy and Community Action	Canada	1	
HABY LY Mamadou	Chairman, Decentralised Committee and Tourism	Senegal	6	
HADJI Maroita	Vice-President of KomLink	France	1	
HASSANI Djémilah	ESS France Overseas	Réunion	1	
HERNÁNDEZ GURRERA Roser	Deputy Director for the Social and Solidarity Economy, Government of Catalonia	Spain	1	
HIGGINS Roen	The Elevated Creative	Canada	1	
HITCHMAN Judith	RIPESS - Intercontinental SSE Promotion Network	International	6	
HOYAUX Isabelle	Founder of ScaleChanger	France	7	
HURMIC Pierre	Mayor of Bordeaux, Chair of the GSEF	France	6	
JEANDET Clément	SSE Project Manager, Department of Gironde	France	6	
JEANTET Thierry	Honorary President of SSE Forum International	International		
JOUMANI Mohamed	Expert in human development, member of REIESS – SSE Entrepreneurship Network	Morocco	7	
KA Ousseynou	CNCR – National Council for Rural Consultation and Cooperation	Senegal	3	

SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
KABO Aissa	Representative for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)	Burkina Faso	PFF	
KAMARA Sailou	Dakar Municipal Development Agency	Senegal	7	
KANOUTE Bachir	ENDA ECOPOP – Co-production Spaces and Popular Offers for the Environment and Development in Africa	Senegal	16	
KARAVANGELI Georgia	Assembly of Cooperation for Peace	Spain	6	
KEBE Seyni	Policy Officer, GRDR Migration-Citizenship-Development	Senegal	3	
KIAVILA Carmen	Attorney, Kiavila Avocats	Switzerland	4	
KIM Me-Kyung	President of SSEGOV, Mayor of Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul	South Korea	16	
KIM Bo Ra	Secretary General of SSEGOV and Mayor of Anseong-si, Gyeonggi	South Korea	PFF	
KOJIMA Mai	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	Japan	7	
KONARÉ DIAITÉ Pape	Director of Education and Integration in Dakar	Senegal	5	
KOUM Katy	FORESSCAM – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon	Cameroon	7	
KUHN Hélène	Programme Officer for decentralised cooperation between the Nouvelle Aquitaine region (France) and the Fatick and Diourbel region (Senegal)	France	3	
LAKRIMI Fatima Ezzahrae	President of the Jour à Jour Cooperative	Morocco	6	
LAROSE Gérald	Vice-President, Feed Humanity Sustainably Coalition; Second Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Caisse d'Économie Solidaire Desjardins	Canada	3	
LATOURNERIE Flore	International Projects Manager, FAIR – Financer Accompagner Impacter Rassembler	France	5	
LAVOIE Garry	President of the Caisse d'Économie Solidaire Desjardins	Canada	1	
LEDOUX Marc-André	Director of Finsocial	Senegal	5	
LESAFFRE Dominique	GSEF, FEBEA, INAISE	France	5	
LLORENS Guillem	President of the Catalan Association for the Social Economy and the Catalan Confederation of Cooperatives	Spain	1	
LO Alassane	Consultant, expert in business creation and development strategies	Senegal	1	
LO Codé	Deputy Director of Studies, Strategic Planning and Monitoring & Evaluation, DER/FJ – General Delegation for Rapid Entrepreneurship for Women and Young People	Senegal	5	
LO MBACKÉ Aminata	Head of the Microfinance and Financial Inclusion Department/Central Bank of West African States	Senegal	5	
LOHORE Berthe	Director of Human Development, Grands Ponts Region	Ivory Coast	2	
LOVESSE Patrice	Development Sociologist, President of GBESS – Beninese Social and Solidarity Economy Group	Benin	3	
LY Aminata	USAID Entrepreneurship & Investment	Senegal	1	

SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
MACEDO Cécilia	City of Laval	Canada	6	
MAMPOUYA MACKIZA Ghislaine	Director, CAPPED – Participation Fund for Business Promotion and Development	Republic of the Congo	5	
MANGANE Djibril	ENDA ECOPOP	Senegal	1	
MANSIS Nicole Olga	Managing Director, National Microfinance Fund	Senegal	5	
MARTÍN PÉREZ María J.	Coordinator at FAMSI – Andalusian Municipalities' International Solidarity Fund	Spain	6	
MARTINEZ Oihane Aguirreitia	Director of SSE, Representative of the City of Bilbao	Spain	6	
MATRAY Myriam	Doctor of Economics, Jean Monnet University, Saint-Etienne	France	1	
MBASSA NDINE Roger	Mayor of Douala	Cameroon	6	
MBAYE Papa Sagna	Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of Senegal	Senegal	2	
MBENGUE Babacar	Deputy Mayor of Hann/Bel-Air	Senegal	2	
MBENGUE Moussa	Executive Secretary of the Association for the Development of Fisheries in West Africa	Senegal	2	
MBENGUE Fatoumata Bineta	President of the Sokhna Diarra Bousso Economic Interest Group	Senegal	3	
MBOE ONDOA Ghislaine	President and founder of the association Solidarity Actions for Sustainable Development	Cameroon	PFF	
MBOKAZI Sabelo	Director of Labour, Employment and Migration Division at the African Union	South Africa	0	
MEMONG MENO Epse MPOUNG Elise Pierrette	RESSCAM – National Network of the Social and Solidarity Economy of Cameroon	Cameroon	1	
MENDELL Marguerite	Distinguished Professor Emeritus at the School of Community and Public Affairs, Director of Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University	Canada	17	
MESEGUER SÁNCHEZ Victor	Special Commissioner for the Social Economy	Spain	6	
MEYANGA Marie Angèle	Mayor of Afanloum, Vice-President of REFELA for Central Africa – Network of Locally Elected Women in Africa	Cameroon	6	
MEZOUAGHI Mihoud	Executive Director of Studies, Research and Knowledge, AFD – French Development Agency	Morocco	5	
MICHEL Cécile	Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPF) representative	Italy	3	
MICHELENA Elías	Financial Analyst, RISQ – Quebec Social Investment Network	Canada	5	
MICHELIN Marion	Executive Director of the Africa Social Strategy Support Programme, Xylm Association, CRESS Bretagne	France	6	
MINOUGOU Cécile	President of the AIDS Association	Burkina Faso	6	
MIQUEL-BELAUD Nicole	Councillor, Toulouse Métropole	France	6	
MODIBO KEITA Oumou	President, JVE – Young Volunteers for the Environment	Mali	5	
MORAIS Leandro	University of Sao Paulo	Brazil	67	

SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
MORENO Maxima	Member of REFELA – Network of Locally Elected Women in Africa	Cabo Verde	6	
NAKAYAMA Chikako	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	Japan	7	
NARDI Jason	RIPESS Europe - Solidarity Economy Europe	Italy	4 6	
NAUD Alexandra	Head of International Cooperation, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region	France	1	
NDAO Pape Alassane	Managing Director, Methanizer Afrique	Senegal	3	
NDAW Bara	Director of Operations for West and Central Africa, PPI – People Power Inclusion, SOS Group	Senegal	5	
NDEYE Victorine Anquediche	Senegal’s Minister for Microfinance and SSE	Senegal	1 5 6	
NDIAYE Badara	Diadem – Diaspora Development Education Migration	Senegal	1	
NDIAYE Moustapha	President of REMAAP – Network of Managers of Professional African Artists	Senegal	1	
NDIAYE Sokhna A. Rosalie	Head of Research, Franco-Senegalese Campus	Senegal	2	
NDIAYE Ndiame	Microfinance Impulse Fund, Ministry of Microfinance and SSE	Senegal	2	
NDIAYE Ali Ngouille	Minister of Agriculture, Rural Equipment and Food Sovereignty	Senegal	3	
NDIAYE Bitilokho	Director of the Promotion of the Digital Economy, Ministry for Communication, Telecommunications and Digital Economy	Senegal	4	
NDIAYE Baba	Former president of the Kaolack Departmental Council and Territorial Coaching Ambassador for Africa	Senegal	5	
NDIAYE Marie Seynabou	Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Local Government	Senegal	7	
NDIAYE Sambou	Lecturer at the Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis	Senegal	7	
NDIAYE NIASSE Maissata	Expert in the fields of African NGO development, international microfinance and gender analysis and action	Senegal	PFF	
NDONG Ndeye Khadiome	Manager of Dakane Agro-Cosmo	Senegal	PFF	
NDOUR Ngoné	Cultural entrepreneur	Senegal	1	
NDOUR Ibrahima	Lecturer, Executive Secretary CPC – Pan-African Cooperative Conference	Cameroon	3	
NDOUR Bernard	Senior Finance and Administration Adviser, MCE Conseils	Canada	5	
NDOUR Denise Fatoumata	INAISE - International Association of Investors in the Social Economy ; Sen’Finances	Senegal	5	
NDOYE Magatte	Trade Expert, Consultant at PACAO – West African Competitiveness Support Programme	Senegal	1	
NDOYE Khady Thiané	Coordinator, CICODEV/AFRIQUE – Pan African Institute for Citizenship, Consumers and Development	Senegal	3	

SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
NDOYE Mohamed	City of Dakar	Senegal	3	
NEAMTAN Nancy	Expert in the field of Social and Solidarity Economy, Founder of the Social Economy Workshop	Canada	PFF	
NEGUI Audrey	PPI – People Power Inclusion, SOS Group	France	5	
NGUER FALL Awa	Coordinator, PASNEEG – Support Project for the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality	Senegal	7	
NIANG Mamoudou	Minister for Employment and Vocational Training	Mauritania	1	
NIANG Déboye	CEO, Cabinet Carrée	Senegal	5	
NIANG Djibril	JVE – Young Volunteers for the Environment	Senegal	5	
NIANG Lissa Baba	Public Policy Evaluation Specialist, City of Dakar	Senegal	PFF	
NIANG NIOKS Fatou-mata	Director of Jokkolabs	Senegal	1	
NOMBRÉ Martin-Pierre	Caisse d’Economie Solidaire Desjardins	Canada	5	
NOMMER Thomas	Impact Tank	France	7	
NOVOA-ÁLVAREZ María Jennifer	Economist, Anthropologist, ATI – Interdisciplinary Work Association	Colombia	1	
NOYA Antonella	Head of Unit Social Economy and Innovation, Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities - OECD	International		
OBAS ROMAIN Michael	"Community and Social Innovation Consultant Clinical Psychologist"	Canada	1	
OCHOA LUJÁN Maria Ernestina	IPROFOTH – Institute for the Promotion and Training of Domestic Workers – INSPIR Continental	Peru	7	
OLLER Jaume	Member of the Tandem Social Cooperative	Spain	1	
OUARDANI Imen	Doctor in Biological Sciences, activist and expert in the field of SSE	Tunisia	2 PFF	
OUEDRAOGO Mamou-nata	Founder and National Coordinator of REPAPER BURKINA – Network for the Promotion and Empowerment of Rural Women	Burkina Faso	3	
OUEDRAOGO Abdou-Rasmané	Managing Director, UBTEC/NAAM – Credit and Savings Baoré Tradition Union	Burkina Faso	5	
OWEKISA Dominique	Project Director, DID – Desjardins International Development	Senegal	5	
OYELOLA Moyo	Multimedia artist	United States of America	1	
PASTORELLI Gianluca	Executive Chair of Diosis Network	Belgium	6	
PELCHAT Mireille	RISQ – Quebec Social Investment Network	Canada	5	
PENCHE Joan	SIDI – International Solidarity for Development and Investment	France	5	
PÉREZ MUÑOZ Colombia	Director of INDESCO – University Institute of the Social and Cooperative Economy, Cooperative University of Colombia	Colombia	7	

SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
PERINI Annica	Centre for International Cooperation and Migration Studies, Social Cooperative Society	Italy	1	
PESIN Nathalie	Specialist in green entrepreneurship and sustainable development	Canada	PFF	
PFEIFFER Stéphane	Deputy Mayor of Bordeaux in charge of resilient urban planning, public housing and SSE	France	6	
PIERRE Burt	Outreach Worker, RDP Team	Canada	1	
PINHO Anderson	ACLEF – Association for Cooperation in Student Housing	France	1	
PIQUEMAL Sophie	Vice-President for Social Emergencies, Housing, Integration and SSE, Gironde Departmental Council	France	3	
PISANI Jean-Marc	Ambassador of the European Union to Senegal	Senegal	PFF	
POIGNANT Rémy	Co-director of the Regional Chamber of the Social and Solidarity Economy of Nouvelle-Aquitaine	France	1	
PORRO GONZÁLEZ Álvaro	SSE Promotion Officer, Barcelona City Council	Spain	15	
POUYE MBODJ Ndeye Ndack	Director of Sustainable Planning and Development, City of Dakar	Senegal	3	
PREIRA Cristian	Deputy Mayor, HLM Town Hall, Dakar	Senegal	6	
PRÉVOT Aurore	Mission officer, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Regional Council	France	6	
RABOUIN Luc	Mayor of the borough of Plateau Mont-Royal, Deputy Mayor of Montreal	Canada	6	
RAJOTTE SAURIOL Geneviève	Member of the Bleu Forêt responsible communications cooperative	Canada	PFF	
RAMOS CENTELLA Susana	Facto Cooperativa SCCL Barcelona	Spain	1	
RANDRIAMIHARISOA Mandresy	Executive Director of Nutri'zaza	Madagascar	1	
RATTIER Marie-Lucienne	Councillor responsible for digital development, French Guiana Regional Authority	French Guiana	4 PFF	
RAZAFIMAHEFA Matina	Founder of Sayna	France	PFF	
REVEILLARD Charles	Bordeaux Métropole, City of Bordeaux	France	6	
RIDOLFI Roberto	President of LINK2007	Italy	3	
RIZZI Italo	LVIA - Lay Volunteers International Association	Italy	5	
ROBERT Sylvain	Executive Director of the Témiscamingue Funeral Cooperative	Canada	1	
RODRÍGUEZ Andrea	Project Manager, RIPESS Europe	Spain	7	
ROS Elodie	Professor at LUCI – The International Cooperative University, Paris 8	France	7	
ROUSSET Emmanuelle	Vice-President, Department of Ille-et-Vilaine	France	5	
RUÍZ SERRANO Lidia Carolina	Executive Director, Red Fasco	Guatemala	5	

SURNAME First name	Position / Organisation	Country /Region	Themes	
SAHUT Jean-Michel	IDRAC Business School	Switzerland	4	
SAIDOU Isabelle	President of the Act'ICI association	France	PFF	
SALSÓN MARTÍN Sandra	Grupo Cooperativo Tangente	Spain	7	
SAM Rachid	Head of Mali and Senegal Operations, Islamic Development Bank	Senegal	5	
SAMBA Abdoulaye	Technical Coordinator, Fenagie Pêche (National Federation of Fishing Economic Interest Groups), CNCR	Senegal	2	
SAMBA Nafy	First Deputy Mayor of Cambérène	Senegal	6	
SAMBA Khady	Director of SSE Promotion at the Senegalese Ministry of Microfinance and SSE	Senegal	3 5 7 PFF	
SANI Ayouba Abdou	JVE – Young Volunteers for the Environment	Niger	5	
SANON Daouda	NGO ACRA – Association for Rural Cooperation in Africa	Senegal	3	
SARR Fatou	Coordinator, ENDA Energy	Senegal	3	
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SARR Souleymane	Deputy Managing Director, ACEP – Credit and Savings Alliance for Production	Senegal	5	
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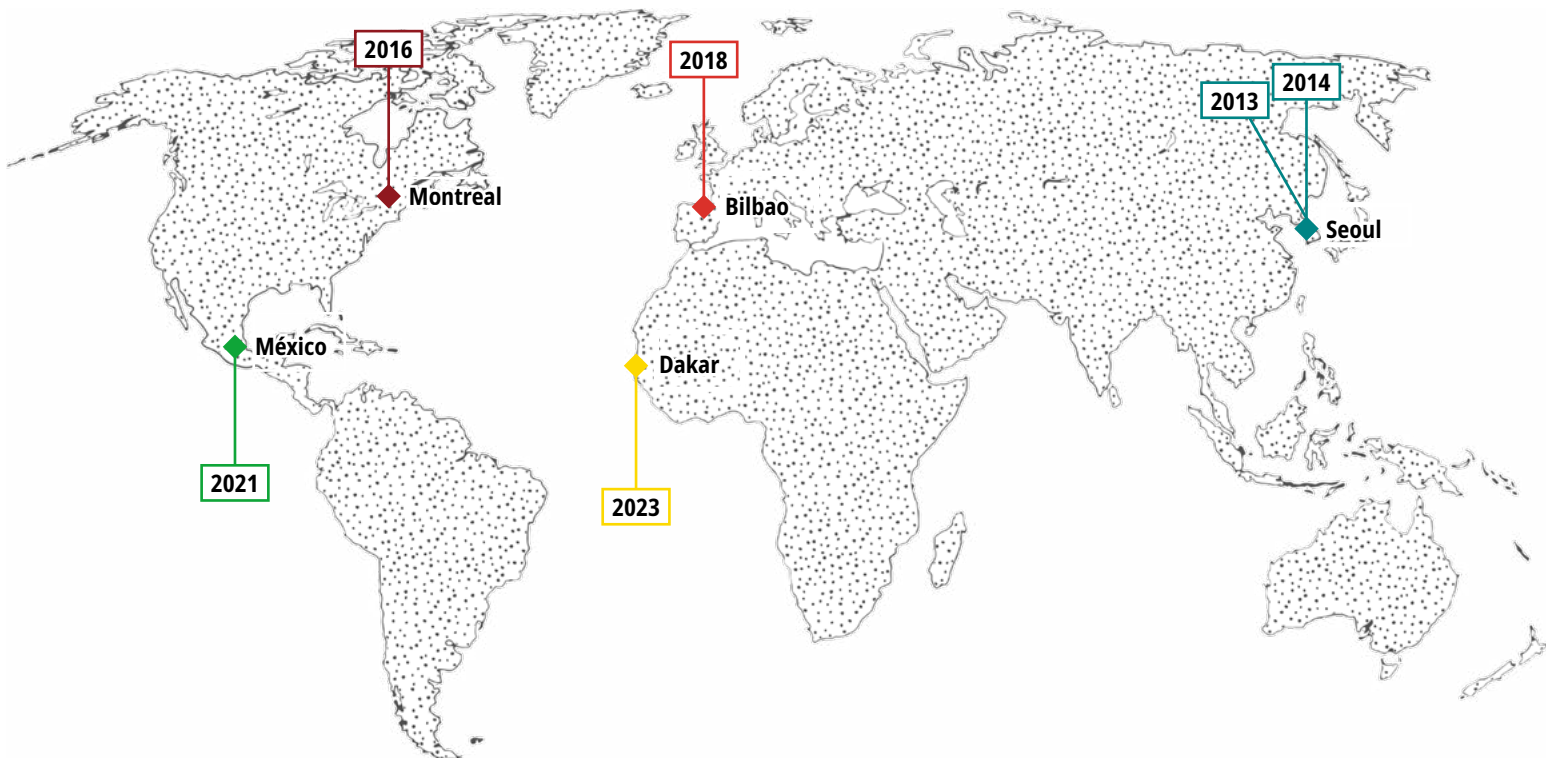
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