

EXCERPT FROM...

# The Forum Proceedings



GLOBAL SOCIAL  
AND SOLIDARITY  
ECONOMY FORUM

1 - 6 May 2023

## theme 1

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



Full version of the Forum proceedings: [dakar2023.gsef-net.org/actes](https://dakar2023.gsef-net.org/actes)





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## 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 RTE (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 DRISSEN, *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



## 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 RTES – 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

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## 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

# theme 1

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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



# theme 1

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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



# theme 1

## **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

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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

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## 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

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

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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

