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## theme 2

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



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Global Forum  
for Social and Solidarity  
Economy



# 2



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

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



1 thematic plenary session



3 workshops and self-organised sessions



15 speakers



### Summary of discussions

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

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

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

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

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



## Recommendations of Scientific Committee

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



## thematic plenary session • theme 2



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



**REPLAY**



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

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

**Moderated by:**

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

**Speakers:**

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

**Rapporteur's summary**

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

**Main recommendations**

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

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

## Key points raised by speakers

### Mr Papa Sagna Mbaye

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

### Mr Mamadou Diop Thioune

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

### Mr Moussa Mbengue

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

### Mr Abdoulaye Samba

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



# workshops and self-organised sessions

## WORKSHOP 2AT1

### REPORT

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

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

**Speakers :**

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

## SESSION 2SA1

### REPORT

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

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

**Speakers :**

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

## WORKSHOP 2AT2

### REPORT

#### Fishing industry and preservation of marine ecosystems

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

**Speakers :**

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



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



# in-depth reports

WORKSHOP 2AT1

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

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

**Speakers:**

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendations

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

### Key points raised by speakers

#### Fatou Kiné Gueye

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

#### Julie Bernier

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



## Fishing industry and preservation of marine ecosystems

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

**Speakers:**

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendations

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

### Key points raised by speakers

#### Berthe Lohore

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

#### Shiro Wakamori

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

#### Sokhna A. Rosalie Ndiaye

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





# theme 2

SESSION 2SA1

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

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

**Speakers:**

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendations

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

### Key points raised by speakers

#### Roberto Capone

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

#### Flavien Tchamdjeu

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

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

#### Babacar Mbengue

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