

EXCERPT FROM...

# The Forum Proceedings



GLOBAL SOCIAL  
AND SOLIDARITY  
ECONOMY FORUM

1 - 6 May 2023

## theme 3

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



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



# 3



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

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



1 thematic plenary session



12 workshops and self-organised sessions



50 speakers



### Summary of discussions



The various sessions on the green economy covered:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Recommendations of Scientific Committee

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



## thematic plenary session • theme 3



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



**REPLAY**



Sophie Piquemal, Roberto Ridolfi

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

**Moderated by:**

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

**Speakers:**

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

**Main recommendations**

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

## Rapporteur's summary

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

## Key points raised by speakers

### Ms Marième Sow

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

### Mr Raphael Belmin

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

### Ms Astou Diao Camara

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

### Mr Oumar Abdoulaye Ba

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

### Mr Roberto Ridolfi

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





# workshops and self-organised sessions

## WORKSHOP 3AT1 [REPORT](#)

### Entrepreneurship and agri-food

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

**Speakers :**

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

## WORKSHOP 3AT2 [REPORT](#)

### Territorial food resilience

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

**Speakers :**

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

## WORKSHOP 3AT3 [REPORT](#)

### Governance of local food systems

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

**Speakers :**

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

## WORKSHOP 3AT4 [REPORT](#)

### Waste recovery and rural ecosystems

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

**Speakers :**

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

## WORKSHOP 3AT5 [REPORT](#)

### Self-sufficiency and food governance

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

**Speakers :**

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

## SESSION 3SA1 [REPORT](#)

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

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

**Speakers :**

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

## SESSION 3SA2 [REPORT](#)

### Ecuador: Agroecology in the context of the Solidarity Economy

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



Louis Etienne DIOUF

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## SESSION 3SA3 REPORT

### Feeding Humanity Sustainably Coalition (CNHD)

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

#### Speakers :

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

## SESSION 3SA5 REPORT

### SSE contributions to food sovereignty

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

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

#### Speakers :

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

## Sessions of the Women's Day for SSE

### WORKSHOP PFF3AT1 REPORT

#### Food policy and decent work

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

#### Speakers :

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

### SESSION PFF3SA1 REPORT

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

Session organised by AFAO – West African Women's Association

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

#### Speakers :

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

### SESSION PFF3SA2 REPORT

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

#### Speakers :

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



## Territorial food resilience

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

**Speakers:**

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendations

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

### Key points raised by speakers

#### Abdoulaye Cissé

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

#### Mathieu Constant

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

#### Helene Kuhn

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





## Self-sufficiency and food governance

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

**Speakers:**

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendation

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

### Key points raised by speakers

#### Patrice Lovesse

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

#### Shiro Wakamori

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

#### Louis Etienne Diouf

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



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

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

**Speakers:**

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendations

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

### Key points raised by speakers

#### Patrizia Dodaro

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

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## Cécile Michel

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

## Silvia Fregoso

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

## Seyni Kebe

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

## Fatou Sarr

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



Marième Sow





## SSE contributions to food sovereignty

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

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

### Speakers:

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendations

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

### Key points raised by speakers

#### Yatma Sylla

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

#### Marième Wade

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

- Problems with raw materials during the rainy season

#### Ibrahima Ndour

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

#### Sokhna Astou Sy

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

## Governance of local food systems

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

**Speakers:**

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendations

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

### Key points raised by speakers

#### Fafa Sene

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

#### Mohamed Ndoye

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

#### Abdoulaye Cissé

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





## Entrepreneurship and agri-food

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

**Speakers:**

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendations

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

### Key points raised by speakers

#### Khady Thiané Ndoye

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

#### Etienne Tshishimbi

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

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## Waste recovery and rural ecosystems

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

**Speakers:**

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendations

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

### Key points raised by speakers

#### Pape Alassane Ndao

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

#### Mohamed Ndoye

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



## Ecuador: Agroecology in the context of the Solidarity Economy

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

### Summary

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

### Main recommendations

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

### Key points raised

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

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



## Feeding Humanity Sustainably Coalition (CNHD)

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

**Speakers:**

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

### Rapporteur's summary

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

### Main recommendations

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



# theme 3

## Women's Day for SSE

WORKSHOP PFF3AT1

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### Food policy and decent work

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

**Speakers:**

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

#### Rapporteur's summary

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

#### Main recommendations

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

#### Key points raised by speakers

##### Appoline Compaore

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

##### Amadou Dione

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

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

##### Mor Diakhate

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



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

Session organised by AFAO – West African Women's Association

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

**Speakers:**

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

#### Rapporteur's summary

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

#### Main recommendations

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

#### Key points raised by speakers

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

# theme 3

## Women's Day for SSE

SESSION PFF3SA2

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

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#### Speakers:

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

#### Rapporteur's summary

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

#### Main recommendations

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

#### Key points raised by speakers

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