

EXCERPT FROM...

The Forum Proceedings



GLOBAL SOCIAL
AND SOLIDARITY
ECONOMY FORUM
1 - 6 May 2023

theme 7

Social and Solidarity Economy and
sustainable development:
links between practices and research



Full version of the Forum proceedings: dakar2023.gsef-net.org/actes





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

The social utility of research lies as much in its ability to shed light on public debate as in the opportunity it offers stakeholders to reflect on the issues or in the way it contributes to the development of tools. While the potential that the SSE has for achieving the SDGs has now been recognised, we still need to improve our understanding of the processes involved, to support and assess them so that we can not only develop participatory research methods to support social innovations, but also help to develop public policies designed to disseminate them.



1 thematic plenary session



13 workshops and self-organised sessions



55 speakers



Summary of discussions

Research into the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) plays a fundamental role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as defined by the United Nations. The social utility of SSE research is evident in its ability to inform public debate, encourage reflection among stakeholders and promote the creation of practical tools for the common good.

The SSE is now recognised as a driving force for social transformation, but its processes still need to be better understood, supported and assessed in order to maximise its positive impact. The SDGs set ambitious targets for poverty reduction, gender equality, environmental protection and many other areas crucial to the future of our planet. The UN resolution on the SSE and the SDGs emphasises that the SSE has a key role to play in achieving these goals. The SSE can foster inclusive economic growth, the creation of decent jobs, the reduction of inequalities and the promotion of social well-being. There is real potential for the SSE to strengthen local communities' resilience to economic and environmental crises.

Cooperation between research, institutions and SSE participants is seen as a key factor in fostering a transition towards fairer, more inclusive and sustainable territories. Participants stressed the importance of providing training in cooperation from an early age, promoting access to a wide range of social science knowledge, and supporting networking at different levels in order to strengthen the dynamics at work. It is vital to share those experiences that have failed, to understand the bottlenecks and barriers, as much as those that have succeeded, to provide inspiration and disseminate new approaches.

In response, participants recommended that tools and mechanisms for cooperation and support for community organisations and cooperatives be developed to encourage the transition from informal economies to the SSE. Social innovations are practical responses for creating a territorial impact. Research-action was presented as a way of documenting these innovative practices and promoting resilient, equitable and sustainable territorial ecosystems.

In conclusion, the United Nations resolution on the Sustainable Development Goals marks a significant step forward by recognising the SSE as a fundamental concept for achieving these goals. We now need to encourage cross-disciplinarity and work between researchers to promote forms of organisation and cooperation as levers for systemic transformation. It is through these collaborations (research – civil society – public-sector stakeholders) and an interdisciplinary approach that the SSE can truly act as a catalyst for social and environmental transformation.

Martin Georges, GSEF Programme Coordinator – Global Forum for Social and Solidarity Economy



Recommendations of Scientific Committee

- 01 Establish an academy providing SSE training recognised by national education systems.
- 02 Set up professional training mechanisms for SSE organisations and enterprises.
- 03 Support the various forms of research-action, liaison, transfer and monitoring at different levels.
- 04 Promote research partnerships in the SSE field.
- 05 Provide training in cooperation, from school to university.
- 06 Be open to the wide range of knowledge generated by cooperation and learning.
- 07 Work to systematise SSE indicators and integrate them into national statistics and accounting systems.
- 08 Support international networking of SSE Chairs to build bridges between universities and institutions.
- 09 Working alongside local elected officials and civil society organisations, launch a participatory process for the African Union to adopt an African SSE charter.
- 10 Encourage local authorities to take greater ownership of and comply with SSE policy laws when drawing up local SSE development plans.



thematic plenary session • theme 7



SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: LINKS BETWEEN PRACTICES AND RESEARCH



REPLAY



Marguerite Mendell, Timothée Duverger

Chaired by: Mr Moussa Baldé, Minister for Higher Education, Research and Innovation, Senegal

Moderated by:

- Mr Timothée Duverger, Head of the Territories and SSE Chair at Sciences Po Bordeaux, France
- Ms Marguerite Mendell, Distinguished Professor Emeritus at the School of Community and Public Affairs, Director of Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University, Canada

Speakers:

- Mr Abdou Salam Fall, University Research Director, Head of Doctoral Training, Cheikh Anta Diop University, Dakar, Senegal
- Mr Leandro Morais, Lecturer and researcher, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Ms Colombia Pérez Muñoz, Director of INDESCO – University Institute of the Social and Cooperative Economy, Cooperative University of Colombia

Main recommendations

- Connect education, research and practice
- Broadening the scientific culture of economics teaching
- Set the SSE research agenda
- Design social balance sheets to show the impacts and effects of the SSE
- Link research and universal health coverage

Rapporteur's summary

- Is there a formal economy on one side and an informal economy on the other, or is there a third economy?
- Discussion around economic policies and the role of the SSE in a paradigm shift in our thinking about the economy
- Future thinking: what new wealth do we need?
- How can we contextualise the SSE through our research?
- Sharing practices and, above all, experiences and expertise that have not worked to identify limitations
- The challenges of scientific publishing
- The issue of inequality

Key points raised by speakers

Mr Abdou Salam Fall

- Provide results that are useful for disseminating and sharing practices
- SSE needs interaction with the scientific world (practices and research)
- The design of social balance sheets showing the impacts and effects of the SSE
- Recognising the local nature of the SSE
- Establishing an interdisciplinary dialogue
- Support for cross-cutting policies: the SSE must be integrated into all ministries because this can lead to harmonised development

Ms Colombia Pérez Muñoz

- The SSE fosters endogenous development and creates and protects high-quality jobs
- The SSE improves living conditions and promotes democracy
- We need a strategy for a more structured formalisation of SSE participants
- Public policies need to be adapted to reflect the diversity of the SSE and greater emphasis needs to be placed on co-construction
- We need to conceptualise and define the SSE, and develop tools and methodologies to measure its real impact
- We need to teach young people about the SSE because it opens up new horizons and creates intergenerational links

Mr Leandro Morais

- Developing interdisciplinary research
- The SSE stands for optimisation, well-being and the production of goods and services that meet people's basic needs
- Encouraging the participation of citizens and stakeholders in a citizen-based and democratic economy

Ms Marguerite Mendell

- Interaction of the SSE with its world, namely the environment
- The well-being index as a guiding compass
- Scientific and digital information and the issues involved
- Questioning the way institutions manage their knowledge
- The SDGs must provide information that is available to everyone
- Sharing knowledge internationally
- Knowledge management systems
- Developing scientific research and partnership research
- Reflexivity of SSE participants





workshops and self-organised sessions

WORKSHOP 7AT1 REPORT

Social impact, social utility and responsibility: issues and limits of the concepts

Moderation : Kalidou SY, *Lecturer and researcher, Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Françoise VAN ZEEBROECK, *ConcertES (Belgium)*
- Thomas NOMMER, *Impact Tank (Europe)*
- Maryline FILIPPI, *Terr'ESS Chair, University of Bordeaux (France)*

WORKSHOP 7AT2 REPORT

Cooperation between research, institutions and actors for a transition in the territories

Moderation : Serigne Momar SARR, *Lecturer and Researcher in Sociology at UCAD – Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Sambou NDIAYE, *Lecturer at the Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*
- Elodie ROS, *Professor at LUCI – The International Cooperative University, Paris 8 (France)*
- Josiane STOESEL-RITZ, *University of Haute-Alsace, SSE Chair, SAGE Laboratory (France)*

WORKSHOP 7AT3 REPORT

ESSE, social innovations: concrete answers for a territorial impact

Moderation : Saliou KAMARA, *Dakar Municipal Development Agency (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- France ÉMOND, *Managing Director, Innovative Territories in the Social and Solidarity Economy (Canada)*
- Elisabeth BEAULNE MORIN, *Project Manager at CESIM – Social Economy Council of the Island of Montreal (Canada)*
- Cécile VERGIER, *Economic Development Commissioner – Social Innovation, City of Montreal (Canada)*
- Isabelle HOYAUX, *Founder of ScaleChanger (France)*
- Ndiello AW BADJI, *Founder of the Mamy Kaya Group and Mamy Kaya World (Canada)*

SESSION 7SA2 REPORT

What is the Senegalese model for the Social and Solidarity and Popular Economy: drivers, paradigmatic elements and methodological challenges?

Moderation : Sambou NDIAYE, *Lecturer and researcher, at the Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*

Speakers :

- Mame Saye SECK, *Project Coordinator at UNSAS – National Union of Autonomous Trade Unions of Senegal*
- Khady SAMBA, *Director of SSE Promotion at the Senegalese Ministry of Microfinance and SSE*
- Abdoul Karim GUEYE, *Country Director, HEIFER International (Senegal)*
- Amadou DIONE, *President of Concept NGO; Representative of the Coordinators of Informal Sector Regions EIG (Senegal)*
- Mamba SOUARE, *Co-founder of Makesense Africa, Co-organiser of the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum (Senegal)*

SESSION 7SA3 REPORT

A neo-Polanyi approach to research and development sustainability: people's livelihoods

Session proposed by the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, JDPSR - Joint Doctoral Program for Sustainability Research

Moderation : Chikako NAKAYAMA, *International Studies Department, JDPSR – Joint Doctoral Program for Sustainability Research, University of Tokyo (Japan)*

Speakers :

- Mai KOJIMA, *Student at the University of Tokyo (Japan)*
- Fafa SENE, *PhD student at the University of Tokyo (Japan)*



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SESSION 7SA4 REPORT

SSE in Senegal, a new dialogue between the solidarity economy and the popular economy?

Session organised by the International Cooperative University, LADYSS/Paris8 (Social Dynamics and Recomposition of Spaces Laboratory) joint research unit

Moderation : Jacqueline DESCARPENTRIES, *Associate researcher, CNRS LADYSS/Paris8 (France)*

Speakers :

- Elodie ROS, *Professor at LUCI – The International Cooperative University, Paris 8 (France)*
- Nafissatou DIAW KEBE, *Midwife, Head of the Mbao health post (Senegal)*
- Diarra Ndao SENGHOR, *Nurse at the Mbao health post (Senegal)*
- Babacar DIOUF, *UCAD – Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal)*

SESSION 7SA5 REPORT

Cooperative market: distribution space for products from participants for participants

Moderation : Katy KOUM, *FORESSCAM – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon*

Speakers :

- Etienne Didier ATANGANA, *Chairman of the board of directors of FORESSCAM – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon*
- Basile BOOG KANGA, *President of REDESS – Departmental Network for the Social and Solidarity Economy (Cameroon)*
- Joseph ALIN, *President of the FORESSCAM network – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon*

SESSION 7SA7 REPORT

Territorial approach and development of the Social and Solidarity Economy: creating a vision for territorial economic development

Session organised by EMESSE – Moroccan Space for the Social, Solidarity and Environmental Economy

Moderation : Abdesselam EL MOUKET, *Vice-President of EMESSE – Moroccan Space for the Social, Solidarity and Environmental Economy (Morocco)*

Speakers :

- Mohamed JOUMANI, *Expert in human development, member of REIESS – SSE Entrepreneurship Network (Morocco)*
- Youssef ELLOUXE, *Representative of REIESSM – SSE Entrepreneurship Network (Morocco)*

SESSION 7SA9 REPORT

Unlocking the potential of SSE through community regeneration

Moderation : Pauline EYEBE EFFA, *President of PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development, representative of ESS Forum International (Cameroon)*

Speakers :

- Alphonse Didier BIKOULA, *Mayor of the municipality of Oluangua (Cameroon)*
- Leontine EVINA, *SSE Coordinator (Cameroon)*
- Marta BRUSCHI, *Diesis Network (Belgium)*

SESSION 7SA10 REPORT

Territorial alliances for the sustainability and viability of the SSE: Latin American experiences

Moderation : Colombia PÉREZ MUÑOZ, *Director of INDESCO – University Institute of the Social and Cooperative Economy, Cooperative University of Colombia (Colombia)*

Speakers :

- Berenice ALCALDE, *Managing Director CGES – Global Centre for Social Strategy; INAES – National Institute of Social Economy (Mexico)*
- Leandro MORAIS, *Lecturer and researcher, University of São Paulo (Brazil)*



workshops and self-organised sessions

Sessions of the Women's Day for SSE

SESSION PFF7SA2

REPORT

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

Session organised by the MUNTU Foundation

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

WORKSHOP PFF7AT2

REPORT

Taking gender into account in the Social and Solidarity Economy

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

(Senegal)

Speakers :

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

WORKSHOP PFF7AT4

REPORT

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

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

Speakers :

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



Cécile VERGIER
Sailou KAMARA
Abdesselam EL MOUKET
Josiane STOESSEL-RITZ



Cooperation between research, institutions and actors for a transition in the territories

Moderated by: Serigne Momar Sarr, *Lecturer and Researcher in Sociology at UCAD – Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Sambou Ndiaye, *Lecturer at the Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*
- Elodie Ros, *Professor at LUCI – The International Cooperative University, Paris 8 (France)*
- Josiane Stoessel-Ritz, *University of Haute-Alsace, SSE Chair, SAGE Laboratory (France)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The SSE as a vision of living well together, supported by people who undertake projects for a fairer, more caring and sustainable society
- Training in cooperation at school and university
- Being open to the wide range of knowledge generated by cooperation, learning and interaction, as well as participative and innovative innovations
- Supporting cooperation networks at continental and international level
- Importance of cultural codes and national languages for local integration
- Research partnerships between academic and research staff, students and social participants in the SSE
- Absence of the state in SSE policies
- Marginalised market share for the SSE
- Problems of access to official data

Main recommendations

- Support cooperation in international and African networks
- Provide training in cooperation from school to university and promote collective entrepreneurship
- Set up training, knowledge sharing and dissemination components, and a social intervention component involving support, consultancy and monitoring and assessment
- Be open to the wide range of knowledge generated by cooperation, learning and interaction, as well as participative and innovative innovations

Key points raised by speakers

Sambou Ndiaye

- The context of Senegalese universities: outward-looking and elitist universities, systematic rethinking that echoes the May 1968 movement, the LMD (Bachelor's-Master's-Doctorate) system
- The need for university reforms to address social, economic and cultural expectations more effectively
- Offer welfare services: services for the benefit of communities, sessions to popularise techniques, training courses more suited to local opportunities, helping to strengthen socio-cultural capital
- Presentation of ARUT, a partnership scheme bringing together researchers and local and regional stakeholders with a view to jointly undertaking research and action in local development
- ENSE research-action project

- Challenges of research partnerships with SSE participants:
 - Reviewing the methods and mechanisms for supporting and financing socio-economic development projects
 - Identifying basic social problems to provide practical solutions

Josiane Stoessel-Ritz

- The growing role of SSE disciplines in the academic world
- Training in the SSE means training in cooperation through research-action
- The SSE Chair, a social innovation focusing on cooperation, a space for meetings and discussions, a place for interface and dialogue, a partnership structure supporting cooperation
- Intercultural and intergenerational complexity
- The SSE, an explosive development model, versus the epistemological approach



SSE, social innovations: concrete answers for a territorial impact

Moderated by: Saliou Kamara, *Dakar Municipal Development Agency (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- France Émond, *Managing Director, Innovative Territories in the Social and Solidarity Economy (Canada)*
- Elisabeth Beaulne Morin, *Project Manager at CESIM – Social Economy Council of the Island of Montreal (Canada)*
- Cécile Vergier, *Economic Development Commissioner – Social Innovation, City of Montreal (Canada)*
- Isabelle Hoyaux, *Founder of ScaleChanger (France)*
- Ndiallo Aw Badji, *Founder of the Mamy Kaya Group and Mamy Kaya World (Canada)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Importance of collaboration between research institutions and social economy participants in documenting the emergence of innovative practices
- Promoting the SSE and training participants to move from the informal to the formal sector
- Research as a lever for the change of scale necessary for social innovation
- Involvement of public authorities to ensure clear policies and support for SSE participants
- The experiences presented showed that the synergy between practice and research is the basis for effective models
- Synergies between practice and research have led to documentation and the availability of arguments to support the entire process, from emergence to scaling up
- Ecosystems and contexts differ: Montreal has no informal economy and has organisations to support entrepreneurs, along with a supportive university network

Main recommendations

- Encourage meetings between participants, researchers and support organisations
- Raise awareness and disseminate success stories promoting the Social and Solidarity Economy

Key points raised by speakers

France Émond

- Collaboration between higher education establishments and social economy networks for the co-construction of knowledge: academic articles, research projects and international research
- Synergy between the social economy and the circular economy, a powerful combination

Elisabeth Beaulne Morin

- Overview of the Symbiose project
- Relationship between political powers and work in the field to develop the Social Economy
- Characteristics of the Social Economy in Quebec: business support organisations and a university support network to strengthen skills and create a strong network

Cécile Vergier

- An SSE roadmap
- Towards more structured sector-based support
- The impact of social innovation
- Analysis before scaling up

Isabelle Hoyaux

- The impact of social innovation
- Scaling up
- Contribution to the ecosystem
- Issues and challenges relating to support and assistance with fundraising
- A model of success through innovation and trust. Scaling up does not necessarily mean having financing or a factory, but it does mean having reliable partnerships with which to build a relationship of trust to provide high-quality support
- The development of different financing models (communities, tontines, families)
- Diversifying financing partners and adapting business models to market opportunities

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Ndiallo Aw Badji

- A practical SSE model: the Mamy KAYA group aims to be cost-effective and profitable to reinvest in social issues
- Scaling up
- The impact of social innovation
- Contribution to the ecosystem
- Issues and challenges: democratising natural resources for an international partnership, setting up a support fund in partnership with microfinance

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What is the Senegalese model for the Social and Solidarity and Popular Economy: drivers, paradigmatic elements and methodological challenges?

Moderated by: Sambou Ndiaye, *Lecturer and researcher, at the Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Mame Saye Seck, *Project Coordinator at UNSAS – National Union of Autonomous Trade Unions of Senegal*
- Khady Samba, *Director of SSE Promotion at the Senegalese Ministry of Microfinance and SSE*
- Abdoul Karim Gueye, *Country Director, HEIFER International (Senegal)*
- Amadou Dione, *President of Concept NGO; Representative of the Coordinators of Informal Sector Regions EIG (Senegal)*
- Mamba Souaré, *Co-founder of Makesense Africa, Co-organiser of the Youth & SSE Pre-Forum (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The SSE as the preferred alternative for a transition from informal economies to collective and sustainable economies for territories, and collective entrepreneurship as a development path
- The SSE as the economic model best suited to the Senegalese ecosystem
- However, with trends towards individualism, many organisations are businesses disguised as SSEs, driven by profit and monopolisation, symbolising a crisis in internal governance
- In Senegal, the legal framework is in place, but SSE participants are ill-equipped to understand and learn from it; they are more likely to promote practices than to rectify shortcomings
- A breakdown in the social fabric that prevents participants from connecting with other communities and puts a question mark over the principle of solidarity
- The SSE can lead to prosperity, but its limits must be taken into account; can informal economies lead to development?
- The role of universities was not mentioned during the session, even though their collaboration with SSE participants may prove productive and cooperative in terms of their involvement in the SSE approach

Main recommendations

Develop tools and mechanisms for cooperation and support for community organisations, cooperatives and SSE participants.

Key points raised by speakers

Mame Saye Seck

- Co-construction for an economic and social development model
- Research into economic and social transformations in Senegal and France to identify common challenges
- Responding the challenges:
 - Supporting organisations to help structure them
 - Supporting participants to address multidimensional insecurity
- Creating links with institutions to strengthen women's entrepreneurial skills (literacy and professionalisation)
- Added value from the experience presented:
 - Strengthening institutions to create stronger, more sustainable organisations
 - Strengthening women's leadership through the acquisition of new skills and participation in political life
- Involvement in environmental protection
- Striking a balance between economic activity and social utility



in-depth reports



Khady Samba

- Analysis to define the SSE strategy in Senegal
- Definition of a legal framework with a participatory approach
- Classification of SSE participants: cooperatives are natural participants in the SSE, as are non-profit associations; the new aspect is the inclusion of enterprising and responsible associations that respect the values of the SSE
- Technical and financial support for participants from public authorities

Abdoul Karim Gueye

- Basic components that can feed an SSE social model
- Holistic development based on the values of Diokolanté, family-run operations, sharing experience and practices
- Development of social capital from the family to the cooperatives to improve negotiating skills
- Key factors in creating a favourable SSE ecosystem:
 - Building economic resilience among young people and women in the Sahel
 - Partnership between the state, the private sector and local authorities, a gateway to support

Amadou Dione

- The characteristics of the SSE: a socio-economic model that puts people at the centre of development, with goals of equity, responsibility and entrepreneurship through cooperation and open sharing
- Challenges: the fragmentation of initiatives creates hidden issues; the tools and methods used to support participants are unsuitable because they are imported
- Levers: pooling of knowledge and resources; factoring in the country's ecosystem; moving from survival businesses to large-scale enterprises through collaboration between entrepreneurs

Mamba Souaré

- Sharing the Makesense approach: an international citizens' movement supporting the SSE
- Entrepreneurs working together to solve problems
- Integrating the social entrepreneurship programme into university syllabuses

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Territorial approach and development of the Social and Solidarity Economy: creating a vision for territorial economic development

Session organised by EMESSE – Moroccan Space for the Social, Solidarity and Environmental Economy

Moderated by: Abdesselam El Mouket, *Vice-President of EMESSE – Moroccan Space for the Social, Solidarity and Environmental Economy (Morocco)*

Speakers:

- Mohamed Joumani, *Expert in human development, member of REIESSM – SSE Entrepreneurship Network (Morocco)*
- Youssef Ellouxe, *Representative of REIESS – SSE Entrepreneurship Network (Morocco)*

Main recommendations

- Draw on the Moroccan experience and its highly attractive support model to implement it in Senegal and the rest of Africa
- Provide information and support to informal workers, such as street vendors, so that they have access to protection mechanisms
- Implement a territorial coaching approach: carry out field analysis to determine the relationship between people and institutions to arrive at a solution to the problems blocking operators in the sector

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Rapporteur's summary

- Social development policies in Morocco have been constantly evolving for over two decades; cooperative initiatives have been set up to improve the social economy; the public sector, the private sector and civil society are working together to pool resources and skills; the aim of the sector's support committee is to ensure that people, especially young people and women, are integrated into the economy through the promotion of the SSE and its value chains
- Morocco has embraced the social state and there is social security cover for all groups without any contributions; projects are approved at central government level, and there is an interface between project promoters and the approval body; a wide range of support tools are available, adapted to each social category
- The SSE is not a recipe but an approach, a concept; funds and support tools are available, but there are problems with access to them, particularly for young people
- Debate on the obligation to formalise; a necessary step, but there is a risk of seeing models disappear
- However, there is a need to regulate the SSE to protect and support its participants; the law must step in to protect their business activities and the ecosystem

Key points raised by speakers

Abdesselam El Mouket

- The National Initiative for Human Development (INDH), the government's 2019-2023 programme, includes a special section for the SSE, entitled "Support for the SSE", which provides support and assistance to participants
- Creation of a provincial economic development committee, a pilot project initiated with German cooperation, to promote consultation and dialogue between stakeholders
- As local authorities are the gateway to development, the committee helps to improve stakeholder performance through dialogue with the local economic ecosystem
- Helping to implement a local development dynamic

Mohamed Joumani

- Questioning the protection of the Social and Solidarity Economy: should it be provided for the sector as such or through social policies?
- Choice of social policies in Morocco through the creation in 1999 of the Mohamed V Foundation and the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH); policies are implemented at local level
- Constraints to this approach: targeting, convergence of participants
- Model reviewed in 2017 to streamline existing programmes based on their effectiveness, and create social protection systems and measures for everyone
- Two projects launched in Morocco in relation to the SSE: the unified social register and the development of the ecosystem to protect SSE participants

Youssef Ellouxe

- Promotion of the Social and Solidarity Economy through the SSE initiative network in Morocco: youth entrepreneurship, capacity building for young people, development of the gender approach
- Looking ahead: promotion of discussion and sharing between the main national and international stakeholders in the social economy; launch of schemes to promote the social economy by introducing innovative support methodologies; dissemination of support techniques; SSE entrepreneurship, mainly for young people and women
- Challenges: targeting, convergence of participants, economic growth for social impact



Social impact, social utility and responsibility: issues and limits of the concepts

Moderated by: Kalidou Sy, *Lecturer and researcher, Gaston Berger University, Saint-Louis (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Françoise Van Zeebroek, *ConcertES (Belgium)*
- Thomas Nommer, *Impact Tank (Europe)*
- Maryline Filippi, *Terr'ESS Chair, University of Bordeaux (France)*

Rapporteur's summary

- Assessing practices, forms of governance and interventions are other ways of gaining a better understanding of the epistemological and economic foundations of the SSE
- Environmental economy
- Projects with a high social impact, such as Impact Tank
- The imaginative side of entrepreneurship in Africa

Main recommendations

- Shared governance and multi-level partnerships
- Engineering tools and systems for participative governance
- Ensure that knowledge is shared

Key points raised by speakers

Françoise Van Zeebroeck

- Links between research and SSE participants
- ConcertES NGO: Created in 2008 by decree of the Walloon regional government for the Social Economy, it brings together 22 federations and organisations in a wide range of sectors (energy, sustainable food, circular economy, socio-professional integration, social enterprises)
- ConcertES is based on the Alternativ'ES Wallonia 2020-2024 strategy for SSE development: supporting social innovation, encouraging professionalisation and scaling up, raising the profile of SSE enterprises and promoting them
- Research-action projects led and developed by research centres:
 - VISES project (Assessing the Social Impact of Social Entrepreneurship) aims to design, test and disseminate systems for assessing the SSE; results: recognition of quantitative and qualitative aspects of impact, and of multidimensional effects
 - DENIS project (Developing and Evaluating Our Social Impact)
 - DEVISUS project (Development of a Value Creation Ecosystem): the aim is to strengthen links between research and social economy companies in Wallonia and contribute to the development of a sustainable solidarity-based economy

Thomas Nommer

- Strategies of the SOS Group NGO for the protection of children (international initiatives) and of POLSE (network of entrepreneurship incubators)
- Process: triangulation, anticipation, financing
- Sector-specific development indicators with consideration for the SDGs



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Maryline Fillipi

- Developing the concept of “Corporate Territorial Responsibility” (CTR)
- How to strengthen the SSE (Corporate Territorial Responsibility as a response to the challenges of transition)
- The handshake economy, according to Victorine Ndeye
- From the informal economy to collective and sustainable regional economies
- Factors: climate change, transitions, increasing socio-economic inequalities, making local areas key places for creating solutions for communities
- SSE values at the heart of local development
- The link and similarities between the SSE and local areas: limited profit-making, participative democracy, human resources and the fact that the SSE is firmly rooted in local areas, but there is still work to be done
- CTR as a radical shift from the individual to the collective (responsibility with action, power to transform, new forms of organisation)
- CTR: a new approach to collective entrepreneurship and responsibility for the common good through local presence, the local area as a social construct, a shift in thinking
- Shared local governance, dynamic process, engineering tools for participative governance

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A neo-Polanyi approach to research and development sustainability: people’s livelihoods

Session organised by the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Joint Doctoral Program for Sustainability Research

Moderated by: Chikako Nakayama, *International Studies Department, JDPSR – Joint Doctoral Program for Sustainability Research, University of Tokyo (Japan)*

Speakers:

- Mai Kojima, *Student at the University of Tokyo (Japan)*
- Fafa Sene, *PhD student at the University of Tokyo (Japan)*

Rapporteur’s summary

- The family dimension must be taken into account
- Taking into account the cultural aspect of societies to better solve their problems

Main recommendations

- Propose innovative technological solutions, such as solar panels in the form of cylinders
- Adopt decentralised policies that will benefit the entire population

Key points raised by speakers

Mai Kojima

- Energy transition to solar power, 1950-2023
- Installation of solar panels welcomed by farmers
- Development of solar energy in Senegal by the World Bank
- In Kaolack, the problem of dust surrounding solar panels (reduces their lifespan)
- Technological solutions should be proposed (cylindrical solar panels, etc.)
- Need to improve access to energy without damaging the environment

Fafa Sene

- Taking the social dimension into account in the way we do things
- Solving the problem of land sales by raising awareness of the importance of land
- Trying to develop policies that are appropriate to our situation rather than copying and pasting
- Organising panel discussions to resolve these problems in our local area



SSE in Senegal, a new dialogue between the solidarity economy and the popular economy?

Session organised by the International Cooperative University, LADYSS/Paris8 (Social Dynamics and Recomposition of Spaces Laboratory) joint research unit

Moderated by: Jacqueline Descarpentries, *Associate researcher, CNRS LADYSS/Paris8 (Social Dynamics and Recomposition of Spaces Laboratory) joint research unit (France)*

Speakers:

- Elodie Ros, *Professor at LUCI – The International Cooperative University, Paris 8 (France)*
- Nafissatou Diaw Kebe, *Midwife, Head of the Mbao health post (Senegal)*
- Diarra Ndao Senghor, *Nurse at the Mbao health post (Senegal)*
- Babacar Diouf, *UCAD – Cheikh Anta Diop University (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

LUCI, an international multidisciplinary research collaboration, is based on sharing people's knowledge and experience of environmental health. It supports community-based initiatives by combining scientific knowledge of the human and non-human worlds with the environmental knowledge of local populations.

Main recommendations

- Study endogenous knowledge by working with communities to see how research can provide solutions
- The need for an African epistemology to understand the emergence of the informal economy
- Encourage and promote practical research: reciprocal learning between local people and academic researchers

Key points raised by speakers

Introduction

- Panel format: Collective intelligence circle
- Background to the partnership between LUCI and Senegal
- Presentation of research findings
- The relationship between the solidarity economy and the popular economy in West Africa

Elodie Ros

- The SSE in Senegal, a new dialogue between the Solidarity Economy and the Popular Economy
- Study endogenous knowledge by working with communities to see how research can provide solutions
- The need for an African epistemology to understand the emergence of the informal economy
- Revisiting SSE issues, co-constructing categories of thought
- Overview of the first co-research into products by a cooperative based in Mbao: creating an economy to improve working conditions

Nafissatou Diaw Kebe

- Project to set up a collective health cooperative through a community restaurant producing local juices
- Project to solve the problems faced by the health post
- Creating an economy to improve the medical-technical platform
- Assistance to vulnerable people through "badié-nou gokhs" (community "aunties")

Diarra Ndao Senghor

- The idea of developing economic activities came from the partners, given the low level of income from the health post
- A large proportion of expenditure has been covered since it was created

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Babacar Diouf

- The second project in the village of Ngothie has provided a building for an environmental health school
- Co-research based on a participatory assessment to identify problems
- Initiatives implemented to solve the drought problem by planting 1,000 trees in 2022
- Local knowledge is valued and used alongside the school and dispensary
- How the health cooperative works in Mbao
- The role of “badiénou gokhs”: a buffer between the health post and local population
- State support for running the health post: the state provides only a midwife and a nurse, otherwise the health post runs on its own funds, which is why it needs to have an economic activity
- Subject of co-research in the village of Ngothie: endogenous knowledge, plants and their usefulness for the ecosystem
- Involvement of local people in the project: the village chief is the project leader and young people are encouraged to get involved

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Territorial Alliances for the sustainability and viability of the SSE: Latin American experiences

Moderated by: Colombia Pérez Muñoz, *Director of INDESCO – University Institute of the Social and Cooperative Economy, Cooperative University of Colombia (Colombia)*

Speakers:

- Berenice Alcalde, *Managing Director CGES – Global Centre for Social Strategy; INAES – National Institute of Social Economy (Mexico)*
- Leandro Morais, *Lecturer and researcher, University of São Paulo (Brazil)*

Rapporteur’s summary

- The aim of the SSE is to support the local ecosystem; its principles must be upheld; the social and solidarity economy takes place in local areas
- Overview of experience in Colombia, Mexico and Brazil
- Discussion on financing and empowering women by setting up cooperatives; complications for women working in local areas
- Training and capacity building for women leaders in technical and financial fields in Mexico
- In Brazil, the project to finance women so they can support themselves is being implemented through cooperatives

Main recommendation

Build partnerships and agreements with local governments.

Key points raised by speakers

Berenice Alcalde

- Identifying and analysing local problems with a view to innovation in local areas
- The importance of dialogue with local people
- Setting up a cooperative and a network working in an education system in the local language
- Training in the Social and Solidarity Economy for six months

Leandro Morais

- The concern with theorisation
- Expanding investigation, studies, research and analysis in the field
- Creating a monitoring system without compromising local projects

Colombia Pérez Muñoz

- Organising the Minga (indigenous Afro-descendant community) into a trade union



Cooperative market: distribution space for products from participants for participants

Moderated by: Katy Koum, *FORESSCAM – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon*

Speakers:

- Etienne Didier Atangana, *Chairman of the board of directors of FORESSCAM – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon*
- Basile Boog Kanga, *President of REDESS – Departmental Network for the Social and Solidarity Economy (Cameroon)*
- Joseph Alin, *President of the FORESSCAM network – Cooperative of Social and Solidarity Economy Trainers in Cameroon*

Rapporteur's summary

- The cooperative market lacks structure
- Intermunicipal relations between neighbouring African countries are too weak
- There is little collaboration between the various stakeholders
- At local level, small-scale producers cannot take full advantage of cooperative markets and are unable to sell their produce due to lack of access
- The SSE should be used to provide food for both communities, without one benefiting more than the other
- Should we leave the market so poorly structured that producers find it difficult to sell their produce?

Main recommendations

- Structure cooperative markets in such a way as to create a value chain in which each person is responsible for a specific task in their own field (producer, transporter, retailer, etc.)
- Set up committees in each region that are prepared to travel to meet those of other partner countries
- Offer diplomatic support to SSE participants so they can easily trade with other countries across borders
- Make cooperative markets different from traditional trading frameworks
- Support SSE participants by giving them access to funds and training

Key points raised by speakers

Etienne Didier Atanga

- Failure to put into practice the ideas often mooted at events of this kind
- Few opportunities for discussion SSE participants
- Lack of interconnections between neighbouring countries to share the cooperative market

Basile Boog Kanga

- The SSE does not have its own market where small producers can sell their products
- Our governments do not recognise or place enough importance on or pay enough attention to the SSE's cooperative markets
- In the cooperative market, the seller does not see the buyer as a partner, but rather as a target to be taken advantage of

Joseph Alin

- The lack of a structured approach is distorting the visibility and effectiveness of cooperative market initiatives
- Instead of being an economy of collaboration and exchange, the SSE is being reduced to a theory where participants are not consulted

Unlocking the potential of SSE through community regeneration

Moderated by: Pauline Eyebe Effa, *President of PFAC – France and Africa Partnership for Co-Development, representative of ESS Forum International (Cameroon)*

Speakers:

- Alphonse Didier Bikoula, *Mayor of the municipality of Oluanguina (Cameroon)*
- Leontine Evina, *SSE Coordinator (Cameroon)*
- Marta Bruschi, *Diesis Network (Belgium)*

Rapporteur's summary

- It is important to note that the SSE:
 - enables us to make endogenous potential viable
 - provides visibility and knowledge and encourages the transfer of skills from one country to another (national and international cooperation)
- The Social and Solidarity Economy is about acting locally and thinking globally, working with the stakeholders who are at the heart of the local dynamics, while creating digital platforms that encourage interconnection between these stakeholders and between different countries to support the development of the SSE.

Main recommendations

- Structure the network in a way that promotes viable and sustainable innovation
- Nurture the SSE habit
- Specialise in products to meet existing demand
- Encourage social and intercommunity dialogue to close the development gaps

Key points raised by speakers

Pauline Eyebe Effa

- What makes us think that the SSE is an innovation today? How do we contextualise the SSE?
- Networking as a model for structuring Africa
- Human development in a given area
- Develop the RLESS (Local Social and Solidarity Economy Network) and RDESS (Departmental SSE Network) that make up the Social and Solidarity Economy

Alphonse Didier Bikoula

- Structuring cooperatives
- Creation of a local network to promote the local produce market
- Ensuring adequate, independent financing
- Training members of cooperatives
- Focusing on digital for e-commerce

Marta Bruschi

- The importance of unlocking the potential of the SSE through regeneration; the idea behind DIE-SIS: to encourage people to work together to bring about social change and inclusion
- Self-management through cooperatives
- Land use planning
- The need for training in digital tools

Leontine Evina

- The Social and Solidarity Economy must step in where there are shortcomings
- Creating a network for the SSE
- Creating cooperatives by sector for all value chains
- Tendering at affordable prices to combat inflation



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

Session organised by the MUNTU Foundation

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

Speakers:

- Crystal Boulay
- Isabelle Gervais

Rapporteur's summary

- The deterioration of the climate situation is becoming increasingly apparent around the world: resources are dwindling and migratory flows are constantly increasing
- Women are disproportionately affected by the consequences of climate change because of their dependence on natural resources and their limited access to resources and decision-making
- The economic empowerment of women is crucial to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and tackling gender inequalities in the fight against climate change

Main recommendations

- Consider gender inequalities in the fight against climate change and the promotion of sustainable development
- Present examples of solutions that help women adapt to climate change, strengthen their resilience and highlight the importance of their economic empowerment
- Present the specific challenges faced by African women in relation to their dependence on resources, their limited access to decision-making bodies and the cultural norms that prevent them from finding refuge or emigrating during disasters
- Propose solutions to strengthen resilience and highlight the importance of women's economic empowerment in combating climate change and promoting sustainable development
- Raise awareness of the links between gender inequality and climate change, with a view to promoting policies and programmes that recognise these links
- Build the capacity of women's organisations so that they can play a key role in combating climate change and promoting sustainable development

Key points raised by speakers

- The consequences of climate change are forcing societies to rethink their day-to-day activities
- Migratory flows and climate refugees
- Gender inequalities linked to climate change
- Empowerment of women
- Promotion of the Social and Solidarity Economy as a viable economic model
- Discussions on research into the problems posed by climate change

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Women's Day for SSE

Taking gender into account in the Social and Solidarity Economy

Moderated by: Awa Nguer Fall, *Coordinator, PASNEEG – Support Project for the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Joëlle Tetart, *Advisor on gender-based social innovation for the ethical finance cooperative CREDAL (Belgium)*
- Andrea Rodríguez, *Project Manager, RIPESS Europe (Spain)*
- Sandra Salsón Martín, *Project Coordinator, Tangente Cooperative Group (Spain)*
- Oumar Ba, *Economist and Publication Director, #WeerBi (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- The Social and Solidarity Economy is about women showing solidarity with each other
- It is also a set of income-generating activities for women
- It is also a way of strengthening social cohesion and ensuring a sustainable economy.

Main recommendations

- Tools for collecting community data
- Collective intelligence tools
- Set up financial cooperatives
- Grant specific loans
- Raise awareness of women's predominantly voluntary work in the SSE
- Raise awareness of the SSE among women
- Create gender committees
- Raise awareness among women in the informal sector

Key points raised by speakers

Joëlle Tetart

- Integrating women in the SSE because this economy has a role to play in the fight for gender equality
- Integrating women to empower them and reduce poverty

Andrea Rodríguez

- Nature has no limits when it comes to meeting our needs
- The need to return to a pre-capitalism economy
- The Social and Solidarity Economy is feminism

Sandra Salsón Martín

- Women's entrepreneurship school as an initiative to build women's capacities in different sectors and to support and sustain them
- Entrepreneurship as a tool for transformation

Oumar Ba

- The SSE as a success factor in the informal economy
- Women's role in processing local products and in craftwork, income-generating activities to help them earn a living and support themselves
- Women's involvement and participation in solidarity calabashes, tontines, NGOs and associations



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

Moderated by: Marième Diop Dieye, *International legal expert in Decentralisation and Territorial Development, Gender, Women's and Children's Rights (Senegal)*

Speakers:

- Amina Zair, *President of AFAQ – Women's Initiatives by the Neighbourhood Associations of Greater Casablanca (Morocco)*
- Maria Ernestina Ochoa Luján, *I PROFOTH – Institute for the Promotion and Training of Domestic Workers – INSPIR Continental (Peru)*
- Nafissatou Diaw Kebe, *Midwife, Head of the Mbao health post (Senegal)*

Rapporteur's summary

- More than 67% of workers in the SSE sector are women; this compares with 60% in the public sector and 40% in the private sector outside the SSE
- Examination of innovations by women in the SSE in terms of access to quality health services and the creation of conditions for decent work
- Any health system can depend on SSE structures because they innovate to give everyone access to the best care and good health prevention
- Women's place and the role they have played in the SSE since its inception must be highlighted; this is the case with the SSE's contribution to community health and the creation of decent jobs

Main recommendations

- Create new contacts and networks around research-action approaches within the framework of Southern epistemologies
- Create a forum for discussion around epistemologies that will be central to the issue of co-constructed innovation involving participants and researchers working in the SSE

Key points raised by speakers

Amina Zair

- Overview of AFAQ, made up of 90 associations and 45 cooperatives working to empower women
- Setting up a committee to encourage women to get involved in their neighbourhoods by reaching out to them
- Family workshops to tackle violence against women
- Literacy training and capacity building in crafts and other areas
- The momentum created has led to women becoming active in their local communities
- Integration of women into trades traditionally the preserve of men as a result of these workshops and training courses, and their access to decent employment
- Lobbying for the passing of laws to improve the status of women and girls
- Support provided to women's groups since 2016 in setting up their own projects in their neighbourhoods, helping them to become real social entrepreneurs with production units and solidarity funds to respond to emergencies
- One woman, a metal worker from these neighbourhoods, spoke of how difficult it was to be accepted for a job like this in the women's groups, and how many of them then went on to successfully learn the trade

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Maria Ernestina Ochoa Luján

- In Latin America, at least 18 million women are domestic workers; they have no rights because they are poor and have no means of defence
- Overview of IPROFOTH's activities
- Domestic workers, mainly women, are part of the solidarity economy
- Lack of economic stability and need to find development alternatives to meet identified needs
- The GSEF Forum is an opportunity to discuss these alternatives
- Appreciation and recognition of the care provided by domestic workers
- Access to decent employment in this sector
- Taking gender approaches into account, caring for the environment
- The Forum as an opportunity to give women the chance to become business owners
- The importance of the solidarity economy in relation to the care economy, with an emphasis on gender, because women and the contribution they make are not recognised
- Lack of childcare facilities is a major barrier to women's employment
- Lack of equity due to the triple role of women domestic workers at home, in the workplace and in the trade union
- IPROFOTH's crèche provides childcare for domestic workers while they are at work (low, affordable prices)
- Principle of equity in access to childcare, care and capacity building
- Principle of work and self-employment, as the women who attend the centre generate their own employment and provide a service in a responsible way
- The crèche as a focal point in the neighbourhood for environmental action (no pollution, recycling of plastic bottles as toys and educational materials)
- Peru has around 400,000 official domestic workers, the majority of whom are women; unofficially, there are at least one million domestic workers, 14% of whom work in private homes
- Impact of COVID on domestic workers, with many job losses
- There is a tendency towards informality in Peru, with employers not signing contracts with their workers, who have neither the means nor the energy to sue to enforce Peruvian law 31047 on domestic workers
- There is a halfway house for people who are no longer working
- Three challenges need to be met: production sales channels, control of solidarity funds, application of existing laws and the passing of laws on care and the SSE

Nafissatou Diaw Kebe

- Overview of an initiative based on a research-action project involving staff at the M'BAO health post, citizens actively involved in the health post (health committee, Badiénou gokhs, community relays), Franco-Senegalese associations (AEADE Association) and international researchers (LUCI)
- Following a study carried out by AEADE in another centre in 2021, the decision was made to co-build a collective health cooperative in the Mbaou urban development zone (Pikine department) in Senegal with the CNRS LADYSS-Paris8-LUCI joint research unit and LISRA (Social laboratory for research-action)
- A team is dedicated to setting up the collective health cooperative project using research-action methodologies with the various local stakeholders and Southern epistemologies
- An approach consistent with the development of innovation specific to the SSE
- The health post is the first point of contact with the local population; it provides mother-and-child care
- Poverty means that people are unable to access healthcare, even though it is affordable; the health post only works with its own revenue
- The health post works with badiénou gokhs, "neighbourhood aunties"
- An internally managed restaurant has been set up; the badiénou gokhs produce local juices, the proceeds from which help to improve technical facilities, motivate staff and enrol them in the mutual health insurance scheme