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Role of Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) in the Local Economic Development (LED) Process and in the Implementation of the SDGs and

Integration of SSE in LED in Africa

Report by Anita Amorim (ILO) and Jacinto Santos (City- Habitat)

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PREFACE by Anita Amorim and Jacinto Santos

The principle of solidarity establishes a close link between South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) on the one hand and the social and solidarity economy (SSE) on the other. It enables the sharing of knowledge, experiences and best practices in support of capacity building, technology transfer and resource mobilization. The interaction between the SSE and the SSTC is an excellent opportunity to implement the 2030 Program's Sustainable Development Objectives (SDGs) and to work directly with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on the spirit of solidarity and focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, with the participation of all. The principles of solidarity, shared by the SSTC and the SSE, mean that the two models of development cooperation are perfectly compatible when it comes to knowledge sharing of experiences and best practices and support for capacity building, transfer of technologies and resource mobilization, and the establishment of international networks and international innovation chains. In addition, the "innovation" component of the social and solidarity economy (SSE) brings it closer to the concept of South-South and triangular cooperation: the SSTC allows countries to interact at a horizontal level by promoting solutions that are the result of an exchange of skills, resources and technical expertise, while promoting solidarity. South-South and triangular mechanisms can therefore amplify the impact of SSE in national contexts through the creation of regional and interregional networks and platforms for knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences.

The development of the social and solidarity economy throughout the world will contribute greatly to the achievement of the SDGs. However, their success depends largely on the achievement of Goal 17 (Partnerships for Achieving Goals). By its collaborative and participatory nature, the SSE can provide effective participation in the implementation of the 17 SDGs.

In the process of building this broad global partnership for SDG implementation, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) will play a crucial role in strengthening the role of the SSE as a tool for local economic development, with emphasis on Goal 8 (Promoting sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all) through the exchange of knowledge, knowledge and practices, including the possibility of creating solidarity markets that work as a network between countries facing similar problems. Approximately 85% of the world's population is in the Southern Hemisphere, which represents a major challenge for achieving the MDGs and Agenda 2030.

This report presents articles (in Annex 4) which will contribute to a reflection on South-South cooperation in the field of social and solidarity economy.

One of our conclusions is the reinforcement and intensification of networking, so with the closing of the Seminar we began a new phase of dissemination, dissemination of the conclusions, in order to collect, on the one hand, more contributions from those who did not have the opportunity and to prepare for a substantive contribution to the debate on axis 3 of the IV WFLED: LED as the basis for durable and inclusive economies, SSE and other alternative economic paradigms.

The partnership, the consultation, the dialogue between the actors in the construction of solutions or solutions proposals are in the DNA of the practices, organizations, entities and enterprises of SSE, because they are based on sharing, mutualisation, solidarity, participation, citizenship, strengthening social and community ties and the exercise of participatory democracy.

As is already public knowledge, this Seminar has an African regional dimension, enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation; is a civil society initiative that involved the Academy, Training and

Research Institutes, SSE actors, Trade Unions, elected representatives and municipal technicians, public and private institutions, international organizations, namely the ILO and is part of the process of preparation of the IV WFLED, which will take place in Praia City from October 17 to 20.

In addition to providing the exchange of experiences and knowledge among the actors present here, we will leave here with a vision that will allow us to move forward with proposals and ideas for the enrichment of the reflection to be made, within the framework of IV WFLED, towards the promotion of more active and durable intervention of SSE in its direct relationship with LED and in the construction of plural, inclusive, democratic, just and durable economic models for the production of the common good and social progress for all.

With your permission, Mr. Prime Minister, The Government's Program of the IX Legislature "views the social economy as a form of economic organization and service production as having a determining role in expanding employment, equal opportunities and promoting social, environmental and historical assets that support local and regional development. "

This option by the Cabo Verdean Government to include SSE in its development policy is in line with the demands of a worldwide movement, which has been gradually gaining substance in the search for a model that, in the interaction between the State, the market and society , it is possible to overcome the insufficiencies of the State and the Market, integrating the entire relational and substantive economy, including the family economy, informal and solidary in the construction of durable responses to the needs and aspirations of the populations, in an inclusive, democracy.

So welcoming this seminar is a privilege for Cabo Verde, and we thank everyone who enthusiastically responded to our invitation and allowed our collective experience to be in dialogue with other realities and experiences of our continent, Brazil and the world. Canada. We are at the time of sowing in Cabo Verde, a happy coincidence in the symbolic aspect, given that in the scope of this Seminar we launched many seeds that, for certain, will germinate, for the benefit of the populations, especially the most disadvantaged and vulnerable in our Continent. The interest of the Cabo Verdean Academy in the study and training in SSE, as well as the contacts they have made with the African and Brazilian universities and training institutes present here are a demonstration of the optimism that animates us towards the future.

Like other Regions, our commitment is to produce a position paper that can reflect a vision, an African and South-South perspective in building a global partnership for the implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda, helping African countries to integrate SSE in their respective development models, in their practical dimension - collective action of social, economic, cultural and environmental transformations, corporate and scientific opinion of action research for development, enhancing knowledge and endogenous know-how in an interaction and synergies with the actors who in the global and globalized world have been looking for global responses to the problems that afflict us all, enough reason for the UN to adopt the 17 SDG, which, more than one solution is a problem to solve, through multi-stakeholder approaches, anchored in the territory and in collective intelligence, with innovation, solid and productive partnerships, technical know-how , scientific and traditional knowledge of people and territories, and skills translated or realized through individual and collective know-how, equity, solidarity, democracy, defence and promotion of human rights and the rational and sustainable use of the environment and natural resources and time.

1. Background

The IV World Forum for World Economic Development (LED), to be held in Praia City, from October 17 to 20, 2017, follows the I^o held in 2011, Seville / Spain, II^o in Foz de Iguaçu / Brazil, in 2013 and III held in the City of Turin / Italy in 2015.

The 4th WFLED has the pertinence of being organized after the approval of the Global Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The major challenge of the SDG is its territorialisation, that is, how to bring development to the territories, with inclusion, equality and participation of all actors in the development process.

The principle of solidarity is, on the one hand, strictly linked to South-South and Triangular cooperation (SSTC) and Social and Solidarity Economy, on the other. It provides for the sharing of knowledge, experience and good practice for capacity building, technology transfer and resource mobilization. The interaction between the SSE and the SSTC is an excellent opportunity for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Agenda 2030 as well as direct collaboration within the global partnership for sustainable development, based on the spirit of solidarity, with a priority focus on meeting the needs of the poorest and the most vulnerable with the participation of all actors.

The principles of solidarity shared by SSTC and SSE mean that the two models of development cooperation are perfectly compatible and complementary when it comes to sharing knowledge, experience and good practice, as well as capacity building, technology transfer and to mobilize resources, which entails the creation and / or strengthening of international networks and international chains of social innovation. Moreover, the "innovation" component of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) is linked to the concept of South-South and triangular cooperation. Effectively, South-South and triangular cooperation allows countries to interact horizontally, valuing solutions that result from the exchange of skills, resources and technical and operational know-how based on solidarity.

The South-South cooperation model is complementary to the North-South dimension of development cooperation and is designed in a dynamic that aims to promote equality between peoples and a democratic realignment between States. This dynamic can increase the impact of SSE in national contexts through the sharing of knowledge and experience, at a regional and interregional level. On the other hand, the mechanisms of South-South and triangular cooperation can increase the impact of SSE in national contexts, aiming at the creation and / or reinforcement of regional and interregional networks and platforms for the sharing of know-how and exchange of experiences.

Thus, it is the central theme of IVFDEL: Local Economic Development as a Reference Framework for the Location of SDG: to reduce growing inequalities and achieve equity and cohesion.

As part of the process of formulating the Sustainable Development Program by 2030, the Interagency Working Group of the United Nations (UN) (2014) defined the Social and Solidarity Economy as a "challenge of sustainable development", listing 8 domains relevant to its intervention, namely:

- Transition from the informal economy to decent work;
- Greening the economy and society;
- Local economic development;
- Sustainable cities and urban settlements;
- Women's well-being and empowerment;
- Food security and empowerment of small farmers;
- Universal health coverage; and

- Solidarity finance¹.

The Working Group was of the view that SSE "Provides a vision of local development that proactively regenerates and develops local areas through job creation, mobilization of local resources, community risk management and retention and reinvestment of surpluses generated. SSE can be useful in broadening the structure of a local economy and labour market and in responding to needs not covered by various goods and services".

The recent UNSWG (July 2016) statement on SSE considers that the Millennium Development Goals have encountered many obstacles in implementation because they have been too concentrated on global and national resources, SDG "means necessarily reorienting attention to the most disadvantaged and vulnerable territories and groups. As most SSE initiatives are embodied in the local economy, this type of economy can play a major role in supporting shared and sustainable local development²".

The development of the social and solidarity economy on a global scale will greatly contribute to the achievement of SDG. However, its successful implementation depends very much on the achievement of Goal 17 (Strengthening the means to achieve a Global Partnership for sustainable and revitalized development). Therefore, SSE can give an effective participation in the implementation of the 17 SDG.

South and Triangular Cooperation is called upon to play a crucial role in strengthening the role of SSE as a tool for local economic development, with a focus on Goal 8 sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all) through "exchanges of knowledge, information, knowledge, practices, including the possibility of creating solidarity markets that act as a network between countries facing similar problems ". Being around 85% of the world population concentrated in the South, representing a large and complex field, being one of the major challenges of SDG and Agenda 2030.

The purpose of the present proposal to hold an International Seminar in the preparation of the IV World Forum for Local Economic Development is to provide South actors with a space for reflection and sharing of experience with a view to building a shared vision of the potential of SSE's contribution to the implementation of the SDG in the South, building South-South and Triangular partnerships, as well as all actors, public and private, local and foreign.

On the other hand, this proposal aims to create favourable conditions for the implementation of the recommendations of the 1st Congress of the Social and Solidarity Economy and South-South and Triangular Cooperation, held in Praia City from 5 to 7 May 2016, with a view strengthening the Lusophone Network for Development and Social and Solidarity Economy (RLDSSE), and strengthening South-South and Triangular Cooperation as a platform for the World Forum on Local Economic Development.

The current workshop was intended as a preparatory activity for the Fourth International Local Economic Development Forum (FMDEL). The FMEDL is organized in the context of the implementation of the Global Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015, the central theme is "Local economic development as a reference framework for the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The principle of solidarity establishes a close link between South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) and the social and solidarity economy (SSE). It enables the sharing of knowledge, experiences

¹ The Social and Solidarity Economy and the challenge of sustainable development: a position paper prepared by the Inter-Agency Working Group of the United Nations World Organization (2014).

² Declaration of the Inter-Institutional Working Group of 2016.

and best practices in support of capacity building, technology transfer and resource mobilization. The interaction between the SSE and the SSTC is an excellent opportunity to implement the 2030 Program's Sustainable Development Objectives (SDGs) and to work directly with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on the spirit of solidarity and focusing in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, with the participation of all. The principles of solidarity, shared by the SSTC and the SSE, mean that the two models of development cooperation are perfectly compatible when it comes to knowledge sharing of experiences, best practices, support for capacity building, transfer of technology, resource mobilization and the establishment of international networks and international innovation chains.

The development of the social and solidarity economy throughout the world will contribute greatly to the achievement of the SDGs. However, their success largely depends on the achievement of Goal 17 “*Partnerships for Achieving Goals*”. By its collaborative and participatory nature, the SSE can provide effective participation in the implementation of the SDGs. In the process of building this broad global partnership for the implementation of SDGs, SSTC will play a crucial role in strengthening the role of the SSE as a tool for local economic development, with a focus on objective 8 “*Promoting sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*”.

The participants in the seminar come from academia (professors and researchers), workers and employers organisations and governments, whom are social actors with practical experience in the fields of SSE and LED. The seminar featured nationals, also from abroad (Senegal, Mali, Guinea Bissau, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique, Morocco, Portugal, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia and Canada).

2. Objectives of the workshop

- The definition of a conceptual framework for effective and sustainable collaboration between the social and solidarity economy (SSE) and local economic development (DEL), in the implementation of SDGs;
- Identify the best practices for the articulation of the SSE and the DEL, with a view to their contribution and their presentation to the IV FMDEL;
- Adopt the basis of a South-South and triangular development cooperation process, in conjunction with the SSE, in the implementation of the SDGs;
- Establish and mandate a working group to present the views of the South to the Fourth FMDEL on the implementation of Objective 8 through local economic development and reinforcement of the SSE intervention in the south.
- Strengthen a network of South-South and triangular cooperation in Portuguese-speaking countries (CPLP) on SSE;
- Strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation as a platform for the LED Forum.
- Organization and methodology of operation

The Seminar will be organized in 3 working groups, which will focus on the following topics:

- THEME - I: Conceptual and operational framework of articulation between SSE and LED;
- TOPIC II: Role of SSE in the implementation of SDG, with particular emphasis on Goal 8 and;
- THEME - III: Role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in strengthening the role of SSE in LED in the implementation of SDG.

A Working Group will be created, at the beginning of the Seminar, with the task of drafting the documents, based on the summaries of the reports of the Group's work, with the proposals and recommendations to be debated in the IV WFLED.

- Simultaneous translation of French / Portuguese / French will be ensured.

1. Panels:

The ILO played a role in the Theme III, as well as in facilitating the discussion regarding the “Praia Declaration”. The panels also were an opportunity to present a summary of the articles of the South-South Scholars³.

The activities of the seminar were implemented in two phases, one of preparation and one of execution. The preparatory activities began in February 2017 with discussions and exchanges of ideas on the conceptual part of the seminar between Jacinto Santos of Citi-Habitat and Ivon Poirer of Canada, which was later joined by the contribution of Andrea Agustinucci of UNDP and Anita Amorin from ILO. The final version of the Concept Note was completed in May and included the following aspects: a justification for holding the seminar as part of the preparation of the 4th World Economic and Social Development Forum to be held in Cabo Verde on 17 till 20 October, so the objective would be to provide Southern actors with a space for reflection and sharing of experience in order to build a shared vision of the potential of SSE's contribution to the implementation of SDG in the South by building partnerships south-south and triangular, as well as with all the actors, public and private, local and foreign. In addition, the concept note linked the pertinence of the 4th World Forum of Local Economic Development (WFLED) in the framework of the implementation of the Global Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and of what constitutes the territorialisation of the SDG, in order to bring development to the territories, including, equality and participation of all actors in the development process. The Concept Note proposes the main themes and to be debated. The seminar program was then prepared in consultation with the above-mentioned stakeholders, after which it began the process of mobilizing resources and partnerships to create conditions for effective implementation. With the resources made available, the preparation of the promotional and logistics part was started, which consubstantiated in the promotion of the event in social networks and in the media, in the preparation of the lists of participants and invited at national and international level, in sending invitations, tickets reservations and lodging, the preparation of information and communication tools and work material (notepads, posters, folders, pens, stickers and badges) and supporting documents. All the logistic aspects were treated in the smallest details, mainly in what has to do with the organization of the room, the sound system, the translation, the coffee breaks and lunches, the schedules. It should be noted that during the preparation phase, several working meetings were held with members of the organizing team, and specific tasks were distributed, namely: 1. Reception and accommodation of international congressmen; 2. Protocol and Credentialing of participants; 3. Support with sound equipment and translation during the works; 4. Capture of images and recording of the interventions. A secretariat was set up to compile all the interventions and prepare the final document of the Seminar.

The implementation phase of the Seminar itself, which began on July 20 and ended on July 22 and had 103 participants, 20 foreigners and 83 national, representing public, private and voluntary organizations (NGOs, ACDs, Mutualities , Cabo Verde, Senegal, Morocco, Cameroon, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique, Mali, Burkina Faso, Brazil and Canada.

The work began with the opening session chaired by His Excellency, the President of the National Assembly, Engineer Jorge Santos and was attended by the President of the National Association of

³ http://www.ilo.org/pardev/partnerships/south-south/WCMS_564486/lang--en/index.htm

Municipalities of Cabo Verde, Dr Manuel de Pina, Resident Coordinator of the System the United Nations, the Brazilian Ambassador and several other personalities and representatives of public institutions.

It was three days of intense work that took place from 9 am to 6 pm, with remarkable moments, presentations in plenary, discussions and group work.

During the first two days, the following topics were presented and debated in the plenary sessions:

- Theme 1: For a more effective and durable relationship between SSE and LED in the implementation of SDG: a conceptual and operational framework, in which the presenter was Youssef SADIK, Prof and researcher at Mohamed V Rabat University and the moderators, Jean Baptiste ZETT, prof. and researcher at the University of Ouaga II and Djiadji NIANG, a lawyer and researcher at the University of C. Anta Diop in Dakar.
- Theme 2: South-South and triangular cooperation in strengthening the role of the SSE in the implementation of the SDG, with facilitator Anita AMORIM, Head of the Emerging and Special Partnerships Unit (ESPU) of the ILO / Geneva and Moderator Pof Cláudio Furtado, Post-Graduate Program in Ethical and African Studies, Federal University of Bahia - Brazil.
- Theme 3. Reinforcement of SSE networks of Portuguese-speaking countries through South-South and triangular cooperation: balance and proposals for lines of action, presented by. Jacinto Santos, Member of the Executive Committee of the Development and Social and Solidarity Economy Network of Lusophone and moderated by Adrea Y.S. Kanikadan, Prof^a and researcher at UNILAB-Brazil.
- Theme 4: Fourth World Forum on Local Economic Development (WFLED): the challenge of territorialisation and the new paradigm of local governance - strategies of collective action in the co-construction of territorial public policies, with the facilitation of Dr Francisca Santos, Chair of the Organizing Committee of the 4th WFLED and Andrea Agostinucci of the ART Program of UNDP and moderated by Madani CUMARE, President of the African Network of Social and Solidarity Economy and EL CANTARA Sarr, Secretary-General of the Union of Education Inspectors of Senegal.
- Theme 5: The pan-African challenge in the implementation of the SDG: by a new paradigm of economic governance based on conversation among actors, partnerships and South-South and triangular cooperation, presented by Prof Emmanuel KAMDEM, Secretary General of the Pan-African Development Institute (IPD) and Rector of the African University for Co-operative Development (UADC), moderated by Abdeljalil CHERKAOUI, IPD Coordinator for North Africa and Prof Odair Barros Varela, Academic Director of the Masters in African Regional Integration at the University of Cabo Verde (UNI-CV).

The afternoon session of the second day was dedicated to the work of groups, and four working groups were constituted according to the themes presented and debated, with the aim of generating consensus and presenting recommendations from the group of participating countries and institutions, in relation to the strategies and actions to be proposed for discussion at the 4th Global LED Forum so that the decisions to be taken by the states take into account the positions of African civil society in the promotion of SSE and local economic development with emphasis on the territory. A reference term was presented for the work of group work, focusing mainly on the constitution (gender, nationality and specialty / area of action), coordination, and work methodology that consisted of the passage of all participants in all groups of in order to promote participation and discussion, the socialization of the contents discussed and decisions / recommendations presented, with a broad base of legitimacy.

2. Working Groups

The results of the group work were presented on the morning of the following day (third and final day of the seminar), by the respective rapporteurs, and consubstantiated as follows:

Working Group I - Theme: For a more effective and durable relationship between SSE and LED in the implementation of SDGs: conceptual and operational framework.

In this group the discussions addressed various perspectives on the relationship between SSE and LED within the context of recognition by the United Nations agencies of the SSE as an inclusive form of development in which it questioned the place of informal and decent work:

The first finding / suggestion is that the transition from informal to SSE must take into account the realities of people living in informality: Fighting exclusion in the formal to motivate the transition.

Regarding SSE, Local Development and SDG in its political articulations, it was found that there are intrinsic relationships between these three components that are even confused and that all three compete in a general way to:

- Strengthening capacities, sensitizing and encouraging participation, investing in human capital;
- Promote the values of solidarity and sharing of the common good;
- From what already exists for the local consolidation of policies: territoriality, local experience, sharing of gains and added value, equitable redistribution;
- To establish an environmentally friendly and physical economy: fight against exclusion and respect for the environment, to think about future generations in the exploitation of resources.

The group also concluded that SSE as well as territorial development aims to achieve SDG and all three have the purpose of inclusive development, with respect for the human person and its environment and that there must be some assumptions in the relations between these and the political actors so that each one can play his roles, namely:

- Formalization: legal constitution, recognition, structuring to perform their duties and enforce their rights; each actor must therefore enjoy a legitimacy to be representative;
- Raising the awareness of the local population and strengthening the capacities of each other (including those elected);
- Professionalism of the militancy to be able to defend with the desired competences, the collective interest;
- Development of constructive lobbying to participate in decision making; a conversation between territorial collectives, NGOs, religious, traditional forces, central authorities ...;

But he also stressed that for this to happen, it is necessary to:

- A new form of relationship between local NGOs and powers, based on trust, avoid hierarchical management for sustainable and inclusive local development;
- To value exchanges of knowledge and South-South experiences;
- That NGOs and local authorities have a logistical and non-adversarial approach to developing a culture of negotiation, fostering dialogue and dialogue;
- Take advantage of election periods to organize discussions with local election candidates by preparing memoranda that take into account the concerns of the local population and SSE in general;

However, it believes that there are some 'risks' which may hinder the appropriate exercise of the role of each intervening party, as well as in the defence of collective interest, which risks can take the form of:

- Politicization, misappropriation or recovery of the policies of actors that, finally, do not fit the tasks for which they were invested;
- Instrumentation, political belonging of civil society NGOs that can exclude citizens and vote them to their own devices.

Working Group II - Theme: South-South and triangular cooperation in strengthening the role of the SSE in the implementation of the SDG.

The participants in the working group feel that cooperative relations between actors must be based on equality (there is no hierarchy as to authority or importance) nor conditionalities.

Recommends that it is important to engage governments, civil society, universities and workers' organizations in South-South cooperation practices and stresses the strengthening of the network of seminar participants, mainly through social media - WhatsApp, Facebook, Tweeter, Skype, Viber, etc. to maintain permanent contact between them.

He also recommended the inclusion in the discussions of the question "what is South-South cooperation", of the resources for cooperation and of the need for knowledge of the Social and Solidarity Economy by society and decision-makers and politicians. Decent work as a key solution in this process must be addressed in its four pillars: work generation, rights, social protection and social dialogue, in the training and information area. The group also proposed study visits and exchanges between SSE people from Southern countries - which can be supported by Northern (triangular) countries ... who will learn and teach, and replicate / connect when they return. Likewise, NGOs, Universities and Governments should support cooperation between SSE entrepreneurs from different countries in the South ... connect them directly, they should not become intermediaries.

Group III - Theme: Reinforcement of SSE networks in Portuguese-speaking countries through South-South and Triangular cooperation: balance and proposals for action coordination / animation.

After a series of discussions on the situation of the networks and their relations, the group presented several proposals to be implemented, dividing them in phases according to priorities, namely:

Phase 1 - Update of the SSE Diagnosis in the countries of the CPLP

- To know the Reality of SSE Networks in the countries of the CPLP and to deepen the Diagnosis (mapping of associations and cooperatives of SSE, those that are inoperative, their good practices, etc.);
- Know the state of the art of SSE in terms of its principles, practices by stakeholders, public and private institutions and society in general;
- Know the legislation concerning SSE in these countries⁴

Phase 2 - Update or Creation of an Agenda for the Promotion and Exchange of SSE Networks in the CPLP

- Create an Agenda that puts SSE Networks in contact;
- Create an Online Repository with projects, good practices, etc., in order to allow exchanges of experiences and sharing;

⁴ Not all CPLP countries have created SSE networks (There is a Lusophone Network created in CV in 2016; an SSE Cabo Verdean forum was created during the 1st SSE Congress in Praia). As for legislation, for example in the case of CV, the Cooperatives (the law says that 6 elements are sufficient to create a cooperative of production, if consumption of up to 20 elements). The question of legislation, for example, until 1991 had the general basis of cooperative which was considered quite modern. From the political opening the commercial code was implemented. There is a need to adapt legislation to reality, for example to regulate the SSE Law.

- Create mechanisms to strengthen the capacities of associations, cooperatives and institutions that are part of the SSE networks in the various CPLP countries;
- Create a Plan of Action with well-defined objectives and strategies⁵;
- Strengthen advocacy / advocacy strategies on SSE;
- Strengthen exchanges between countries with strong SSE experience through digital platforms and on-the-spot travel.

Phase 3 - Formation of the Institutions and their leaders in SSE

- Improve the organizational and leadership capacity of SSE institutions;
- Use ICT to facilitate training and sharing of experiences (digital platforms, video conferencing);
- Strengthen the role of universities in the network through in-depth diagnostics, training / training, research, etc.;
- To deepen the reflection on the concepts of SSE and its relation with informal economy;
- Develop approaches that work with grassroots communities.

Phase 4 - Mobilization of Financial Resources

- Create mechanisms to promote SSE through internal resources (in the countries of the South) to public and private institutions and through the promotion of community savings, South-South and international cooperation;

Phase 5 - Impact measurement

- Create monitoring and evaluation indicators and instruments;
- Important role of Universities.

Working Group IV - Theme: Praia Appeal for the Integration of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) into local economic development in Africa

The work of this group consisted in discussing the proposal presented by the Seminar Organization, a proposal that, after appreciation and improvement, was endorsed by all participants and was adopted as a product of the seminar to be presented at the IV World Forum of Local Economic Development to be held at Praia in October. In the document the seminarians welcome the enthusiasm and effective involvement of all parties involved, namely social and solidarity economy organizations, local leaders, representatives of African governments and representatives of universities, recognize the gains made in some recognition, legislation and some strategy to promote SSE, but also note that there are many difficulties in a number of areas: effective recognition as an important instrument of local economic development and combating poverty and exclusion, adequate legislation, society of the true concept, role to the virtualities of the SSE. Therefore, they urge governments, authorities, politicians and society at large to make political efforts to define and adopt a legal, organizational, institutional and technical framework that promotes SSE, for information and training for the implementation of programs of SSE, mobilization and unification in favour of an advocacy on effective negotiations with public authorities and international organizations and private actors, for the reduction of poverty and exclusion and promotion of decent work, for the development of South-South cooperation sharing of best practices and exchanges of knowledge, experiences and technologies to strengthen the role of local communities

⁵ Levels of South-South Cooperation, Local Associations (producers, animal breeders, artisans, agribusinesses for example), Local Power (Twinning between Chambers / municipalities / provinces that have local Public policies in the SSE area), Trade Associations (Chambers of Commerce, Industries and Services of various countries and regions), IEFP (Professional Training Courses), Bank and Microfinance Institutions (SSE Funds and Credits), Universities (research lines, common projects, teacher mobility, etc.)

in the local translation of SDGs and in the territorialisation of SSE and the adoption of the African Charter for sustainable and concerted development.

3. Results

The group achieved the following results:

- The understanding of the linkage of Social and Solidarity Economy with the four dimensions of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda.
- The participants integrated the understanding of the convergence of the principles of Social and solidarity economy (SSE), based on the values of cooperation, complementarity, mutual support, human rights and democratic principles for achieving sustainability at the local level and decent work objectives and South-South Cooperation.
- The group reaffirmed the importance of linking SSE and SSTC as a useful mechanism for linking the territories' needs to local and national development paths and facilitating aspects of good governance associated with political dialogue that includes citizens, local officials and other policy makers.
- The participants reaffirmed that South-South and triangular cooperation is a manifestation of solidarity among the countries and peoples of the South and it contributes to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals.
- The South-South Scholars presented articles on the linkages between SSE and SSTC: these were used as background information for the workshop and for the declaration;
- The participants prepared a declaration on SSE and LED that will feed the IV FMDEL.
- A series of interviews were recorded for the South-South Meeting point site (southsouthpoint.net) and Radio Cabo Verde.

To Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Plenary and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All - SDG.8

Final Narrative Report

1. Description

- 1.1. Name of the Coordinator of the grant agreement: Jacinto Abreu dos Santos.
- 1.2. Name and function of the contact person: Chairman of the Board of Directors.
- 1.3. Name of the beneficiary of the action; CITI-HABITAT (Centre of Innovation and Technology of Social Intervention for Habitat).
- 1.4. Action title: International Seminar on the Role of Social and Solidarity Economy in the Process of Local Economic Development and in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 1.5. Start and completion date of the share: 07.2017 - 31.07.2017.
- 1.6. Target Country (s): African Countries (Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali, Morocco, Cameroon, Brazil and Canada.
- 1.7. Final beneficiaries and / or target groups (including number of men and women): State and non-state actors of the participating countries (NGOs, Associations, Cooperatives, Mutualities, Trade Unions, Public Services and Local Organized Communities, Universities, Local Authorities) , with a total of 196 participants, of which 91 were male and 105 were female.
- 1.8. Country where activities were carried out: Cabo Verde, Santiago Island - Praia.

At the same time, the seminarians committed themselves to contributing to the Fourth WFLED in order to construct guidelines and strategies for the full and complete recognition of the social and solidarity economy in local economic development on the basis of a continent-wide Roadmap for inclusive development and promotion of Sustainable Development Goals.

After the approval of the Praia appeal, there was an interval of time for the preparation of the closing ceremony, reason why the organization took advantage of this time to take the foreign participants in a guided visit to the Old City, where they became known the historical monuments of the City and its history.

The closing ceremony, which took place at 6:00 pm, was presided over by His Excellency. The Prime Minister of Cabo Verde, Dr José Ulisses Correia e Silva, which was preceded by the signing of two protocols that illustrate the cooperation that must exist between the government and organized civil society in order to create conditions for the promotion of the local economic development and inclusion. The initialled agreements included the Ministry of Finance, ASDIS and APIMF-CV, being the first to finance ASDIS interventions in Sao Tomé and Principe in the area of microfinance with the Cabo Verdean community and the second, defining a framework institutional relationship between the Ministry of Finance and the Professional Association of Microfinance Institutions of Cabo Verde - APIMF-CV.

Then followed the reading of the Praia Appeal, by the representative of Guinea-Bissau, which was acclaimed by all.

In his closing remarks the Prime Minister of Cabo Verde recognized the role of SSE in promoting local economic development and the implementation of SDG, he underlined the government's commitment to create all the conditions for SSE to be developed and become an instrument privileged development of the territory, the struggle for inclusive, just and lasting development. He spoke about the various legislative and ongoing initiatives aimed at economic and local development, particularly at creating decent jobs and creating the conditions for young people to create their own entrepreneurial initiatives.

It welcomed the holding of the seminar and with the proposals and recommendations that had been set out and shaped in the Praia appeal, invited all participants to participate in the IV Forum and to make their contribution, especially the participants of the African continent, so that it is well represented and can defend their points of view, proposals and recommendations with quality.

It ensured the full openness and support of the Government towards a strategic partnership with civil society for local development focusing on the social economy and on facilitating conditions for the deployment in Cabo Verde of a branch of the Pan-African Institute of Development that can work for the entire Portuguese-speaking community.

2. Results Achieved

Outcome 1: A conceptual framework of operationalization for a more effective and durable relationship between SSE and LED within the framework of SDG implementation.

From the communications and debates that have taken place, the diversities and contexts in which SSE organizations and enterprises operate, recognizing that the essence, principles, values and goals of the SSE are unique and common to all peoples and societies and that these assumptions should guide the strategies and public policies in the African countries, reason why it was understood:

- The Social and Solidarity Economy is, above all, a set of very old cultural and social practices regarding the ways of doing, of producing, of satisfying needs and of generating income, present in all countries and in Africans, in particular;
- Social and Solidarity Economy is based, first of all, on the principles of Reciprocity, Solidarity, Democracy and Self-management;
- Common Development and Welfare are the goals and purposes of all communities in their territories, where they live, struggle and dream, in a sustainable and supportive way.

With this understanding, the seminarians believe that the conditions for a symbiosis relationship in the SSE practice are facilitated, with the LED that results in the effective implementation in the SDG.

Outcome 2: Identify good articulation practices between SSE and LED, with a view to their systematization and presentation to IVFDEL;

The seminar served as a space for stimulating contacts, sharing of experiences and interactivity between the various representatives of SSE organizations, universities, unions and public and private institutions. It has been found that there are many good practices in various African and Latin American countries, but they are little known and need to be known and socialized. In the same way it was seen that the organizations and networks are also little known and hence a poor articulation. However, bridges have been established between the various organizations, especially the Universities, NGOs, for a common effort in the knowledge of practices and experiences that can be socialized not only in the IV Forum, but also among each other.

Results 3: Adopt the basis for a process of fostering South-South and triangular cooperation, and with CPLP countries, with a view to strengthening the role of SSE in the implementation of SDG;

In this particular outcome, the foundations were laid for the beginning of the process of strengthening the bonds of solidarity between the organizations that promote SSE, for the development of projects of common interest. The organizations and representatives present at the seminar exchanged information and contacts in order to continue the initiated relationship, in the sense of exchanging experiences and knowledge and building partnerships that could be fruitful for each other. The intention was to develop cooperation between the Cabo Verdean universities and the African universities present at the seminar: UNI-CV, UNI-Piaget, University of Santiago, Higher Institute of Legal and Social Sciences and the representatives of the African Universities : Pan-African Development Institute, Mohamed V University of Rabat, Anta Diop University of Senegal, Ouaga II University, African University for Cooperative Development.

Results 4: Create and mandate a Working Group, with a view to presenting the South's perspective or vision on the implementation of Objective 8, through the local economic development, in the IV WFLED, enhancing SSE intervention in the South;

The Praia Declaration was adopted, which addresses various aspects of the SSE and LED and proposes clues for discussion at the IV Forum, which will enable the African continent to have a qualified participation during the IV World Forum of Local Economic Development.

On the other hand, the results of the group work outlined guidelines and initiatives that should be taken into account in the process of local economic development and of the social and solidarity economy. These results will be better worked and systematized for presentation and discussion. The occasion of the Forum. These guidelines are related to studies and research, promotion of political, legal, institutional and academic recognition of the social and solidarity economy, development of cooperation and mobilization of resources, mapping and collection and systematization of information on enterprises, entities and the initiatives of social and solidarity economy and territorial development, exchanges of legal and institutional frameworks and frameworks of African countries and elsewhere, the promotion of decent work, etc.

3. Activities and Side Results:

On 19 July, a meeting was held between the representatives of Cabo Verde's universities: UNI-CV, UNI-Piaget, University of Santiago, Higher Institute of Legal and Social Sciences and the representatives of the African Universities: Pan- African Development Bank, Mohamed V University of Rabat, Anta Diop University of Senegal, Ouaga II University, African University for Cooperative Development, with the aim of discussing and proposing guidelines for a greater involvement of African universities in the process of development of the Social Economy and Solidarity and Local Economic Development, in which they emphasized the importance of establishing inter-university partnerships, drawing on the experience of each country and opening new perspectives of relationship and cooperative work. A joint statement has been prepared and will be further socialized, engaging the participants and defining the ways in which this collaboration will take place.

On 22 June, prior to the closing ceremony, the Prime Minister of Cabo Verde received a delegation of international seminarians and the Co-ordinator of the seminar at a meeting in which they announced to the Prime Minister not only the organization of the seminar and its objectives, as well as each of its institutions. On the other hand, they also presented to the Prime Minister the possibility and the interest of the installation in Cabo Verde of an IPD Branch for the whole of Lusophone Africa. Cabo Verde also expressed the interest of Cabo Verde and pledged support in its Government in the facilitation of conditions to make it happen. Dr Emanuel Kandem, President of the IPD, has sent the necessary documents for the beginning of the steps in this sense.

As a result of negotiations with the Government at the closing ceremony of the seminar, two partnership protocols were initialled, one between the Ministry of Finance and ASDIS, making available to the Government funds to implement microfinance activities with the Cabo Verdean community based in Sao Tomé and another between the same Ministry and the APIMF-CV (Professional Association of Microfinance Institutions of Cabo Verde), which defines the institutional framework for the relationship between the Ministry of Finance and APIMF-CV.

4. Praia Declaration adopted 22 July 2017:

PRAIA DECLARATION:

As a prelude to the 4th World Forum for Local Economic Development (LED) in October 2017 in Praia, the actors of the SSE meeting in Praia from 20 to 22 July 2017, within the framework of the International Seminar "Role of SSE in the LED Process and in the Implementation of the SDGs ", appreciate the real involvement of all the stakeholders, in particular the organizations of the Social and Solidarity Economy, local leaders, government representatives, social partners and representatives of universities. The participants note that despite the growth rate in some African countries, poverty and social exclusion remain a worrying issue that deserves urgent attention from governments in development policies. After an in-depth exchange and fruitful discussion the participants made the following appeal:

- 1) Governments of African countries and local authorities are invited to commit more political efforts to reduce exclusion and poverty, to promote decent work, in particular through alternatives to the SSE and the territorialisation of SDGs;
- 2) South-South and triangular cooperation, the networking of social and solidarity economy organizations, civil society and universities, and the promotion of decent work must take their place in government programs and group strategies Regional and sub-regional organizations in order to guarantee the appropriate means and conditions for their promotion;
- 3) SSE stakeholders, employers' and trade union organizations, public authorities and civil society on the continent must jointly define the appropriate framework in its legal, organizational, cultural, social, institutional and technical dimension;
- 4) Universities and research centres are called upon to cooperate within a transnational framework in order to guarantee the scientific and academic support, training and information necessary for the implementation of the SSE programs of the countries of the continent;
- 5) African civil society is invited to organize to ensure its mobilizing and unifying role in advocacy and effective negotiations with governments, international organizations and private actors;
- 6) International and regional bodies, as well as the United Nations system, are called upon to strengthen their contribution to development partnership in order to encourage SSE initiatives and the sharing of good practices between countries of the South;
- 7) African human capital and social capital must be brought to the attention of public policy so that it becomes a priority in their respective development plans;
- 8) The African Union is called upon to adopt a sustained promotional practice for SSE and local economic development;
- 9) Shared development programs between the South and the North must be built on the basis of equitable negotiations, taking into account the rules of justice, transparency and inclusive development;
- 10) The political will of each country in an individual or collective way is called upon to favour and strengthen the role of local authorities in the local declaration of the SDGs and in the territorialisation of the SSE;

- 11) The call for all forms of multilateral, bilateral and decentralized cooperation to encourage and promote South-South and triangular cooperation;
- 12) The adoption of an African charter for concerted and sustainable development;
- 13) Participants undertake to contribute to the Fourth Local Economic Development Forum (LED), to be held between 17 and 20 October 2017 in Praia, Cabo Verde, in order to develop guidelines and strategies for the full recognition and Integrating the social and solidarity economy into local economic development on the basis of a continent-wide roadmap for inclusive development and the promotion of SDGs.

5. Some hyperlinks:

- Ex Primeira Dama, Adelcia Pires, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_mb8ZAhOsLM
- Fernando Baptista, meeting point <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hzyqPCjDyoI>
- Anita Amorim, Radio Cabo Verde
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FbM6AUgBrCI&feature=youtu.be>
- http://www.ilo.org/pardev/partnerships/south-south/WCMS_564486/lang--en/index.htm
- https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC4CKRQWOpW0x0vVac49SoEA/videos?sort=dd&view=0&shelf_id=0

Annex 1: Agenda

20/07/2017

08H30: Accueil, inscriptions et installations des participants et des invités

09H00: CÉRÉMONIE D'OUVERTURE

- Intervention de *Mr. Jacinto SANTOS* pour des mots de bien-venues
- Intervention de *Mme. Anita AMORIM*, Unité des Partenariats Émergents et Spéciaux - OIT/Genève
- Intervention de *Mr. Manuel de PINA*, Président de l'Association Nationale des Municipalités du Cap-Vert
- Intervention de *Mr. António LOPES DA SILVA*, Maire-Adjoint de la Ville de Praia

09H30 à 11H00

SÉANCE PLÉNIÈRE 1: Sessions Thématiques

• **AXE 1: Pour une relation plus efficace et durable entre l'économie social et solidaire et le développement économique local, dans la mise en œuvre des ODD - Cadre conceptuel et opérationnel**

CONFÉRENCIER : *Youssef SADIK*, Prof. et Chercheur à l'Université Mohamed V Rabat

MODÉRATEURS : *Jean Baptiste ZETI*, Enseignant-Chercheur de l'Université de Ouaga II et *Djadji NIANG*, Juriste et Chercheur à l'Université C.Anta Diop de Dakar.

11H00 - 11H15: Pause-café

11H15 - 13H00

• **AXE 2: Coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire pour le renforcement du rôle de l'ESS dans la mise en œuvre des ODD.**

CONFÉRENCIÈRE : *Mme. Anita AMORIM*, UPES - OIT/Genève.

MODÉRATEURS : *Roberto di MEGLIO*, Département de l'ESS - OIT/Genève et *Yvon POIRIER/RIPESS-Canada*

13H00 - 14H00: Déjeuner

14H15 - 17H00

• **AXE 3: Renforcement des Réseaux de l'ESS des pays lusophones par la coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire : Bilan et propositions de lignes d'action**

CONFÉRENCIER : *Jacinto SANTOS* - Réseau du Développement et de l'Économie Sociale et Solidaire Lusophone.

MODÉRATEURS : *Adrea Y.S. KANIKADAN*, Prof. et Chercheur à l'UNILAB-Brasil et *Prof. Cláudio ALVES FURTADO*.

21/07/2017

SÉANCE PLÉNIÈRE 1 (suite)

09H00 - 11H00

• **AXE 4: IVème Forum Mondial de Développement Local : le défi de la territorialisation des ODD et du nouveau paradigme de la gouvernance local : stratégies d'action collectives dans la co-construction des politiques publiques territoriales.**

CONFÉRENCIERS : *Francisca SANTOS* - Présidente de la Commission Nationale de l'Organisation du IVème FMDEL et *Andrea AGOSTINUCCI* - Programme ART du PNUD.

MODÉRATEURS : *SANGARE Adama*, Maire du District de Bamako et *EL CANTARA Sarr*, Secrétaire-Général du Syndicat des Inspecteurs de l'Éducation du Sénégal.

11H00 - 11H15: Pause-café

11H15 - 13H00

• **AXE 5: Le défi panafricain dans la mise en œuvre des ODD : le paradigme d'une nouvelle gouvernance économique ancrée sur la concertation, participation et partenariats entre les acteurs et la coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire.**

CONFÉRENCIER : *Prof. Emmanuel KAMDEM*, Secrétaire-Général de l'Institut Panafricain de Développement (IPD) et Recteur de l'Université Africaine de Développement Coopératif (UADC).

MODÉRATEURS : *Abdeljalil CHERKAoui*, Coordinateur des activités de l'IPD pour l'Afrique du Nord et *Odair BARROS VARELA*, Directeur Académique du Maîtrise en Intégration Régionale Africaine de l'Université Publique du Cap-Vert (UNI-CV).

13H00 - 14H00: Déjeuner

14H15 - 17H00: Ateliers Thématiques

• **THÈME 1:** Pour une relation plus efficace et durable entre l'économie social et solidaire et le développement économique local, dans la mise en œuvre des ODD - Cadre conceptuel et opérationnel

COORDINATION/ANIMATION : *Youssef SADIK*, Université Mohamed V de Rabat.

• **THÈME 2:** Coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire pour le renforcement du rôle de l'ESS dans la mise en œuvre des ODD

COORDINATION/ANIMATION : *Roberto di MEGLIO* - OIT/DESS.

• **THÈME 3:** Renforcement des Réseaux de l'ESS des pays lusophones par la coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire dans les pays lusophones: Bilan et cahier de route

COORDINATION/ANIMATION : *Fátima AMADE* - DEL/Moçambique

• **THÈME 4:** Le défi panafricain dans la mise en œuvre des ODD : le paradigme d'une nouvelle gouvernance économique ancrée sur la concertation, participation et partenariats entre les acteurs et la coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire.

COORDINATION/ANIMATION : *Prof. Emmanuel KAMDEM*

21/07/2017

09H00 - 11H00: Ateliers Thématiques (suite)

11H00 - 11H15: Pause-café

SÉANCE PLÉNIÈRE 2

11H15 - 13H00: Présentation et débats des rapports des Ateliers Thématiques

13H00 - 14H00: Déjeuner

14H15 - 17H00

Adoption des conclusions/recommandations (Déclaration Finales) et création du Groupe Travail pour l'IVème FMDEL

18H30: CÉRÉMONIE DE CLÔTURE

• Intervention du Rapporteur général du Séminaire

• Intervention de *Anita AMORIM*, UPES-OIT/Genève

• Intervention de S.Exc. Le Premier Ministre, *Dr. José Ulisses Correia e Silva*

• Mots finals de remerciements par le Coordinateur de l'Événement.

Annexe 2: List of Participants

Nº	PARTICIPATING NAMES	COUNTRY	INSTITUTIONS	CONTACT
1	Abdeljalil CHERKAOUI	Morocco	IPD-África do Norte	chabeljalil@hotmail.com
2	Adélcia Pires	Cabo Verde	Infância Feliz	Adelciapires@gmail.com
3	Adelcides Barros	Cabo Verde	C-HB	9281649
4	Aderito Freire	Cabo Verde	C-HB	9868479
5	Adrea KANIKADAN	Brazil	UNILAB-Brasil	akanikadan@unilab.edu.br
6	Aldmir Lopes Spencer	Cabo Verde	C-HB	9783544/aldispencer@gmail.com
7	Andrea AGOSTINUCCI	Geneva	PNUD/ART	393447765411,00
8	Agostinho Lopes	Cabo Verde	Assembleia Nacional	9317383
9	Amélia Figueiredo	Cabo Verde	MORABE	
10	Americo Lima	Cabo Verde	CMSD	9518104
11	Anita AMORIN	Switzerland	UPEE/OIT	
12	Anildo Jorge V.Borges	Cabo Verde	CRP - STC	anildojorgeb@gmail.com
	Antonieta Moreira	Cabo Verde	RCVPA	9985293
14	António Bom Jesus	Cabo Verde	C-HB	Bomjesus50@gmail.com
15	António Pedro Melo	Cabo Verde	AC Deficientes	
16	António Pedro Melicio Silva	Cabo Verde	Assembleia Nacional	antonio.pedro@parlamento.cv
17	Arabela Jassira Monteiro	Cabo Verde	CHB - Microfinanças	belamonteirofin@gmail.com
18	Cândido Martins	Cabo Verde		mtkandido@gmail.com
19	Carlos Carvalho	Cabo Verde	ICJS	carlos.carvalho@iscjs.edu.cv
20	Carlos Guerra	Spain		
21	Carmen Ariana da Veiga Delgado	Cabo Verde	ACRIDES	9771819/carmenaryhanna17@gmail.com
22	Carmem Aline M. Baessa	Cabo Verde	Mutualidade de Saúde	aline.baessa29@gmail.com
23	Cláudio Furtado	Cabo Verde	Investigador	9718700
24	Clemente Garcia	Cabo Verde	CMSD	Clementegarcia1@hotmail.com
25	Cristino Elisio Sanches	Cabo Verde	ACDSF	9844619/cristino.sanches@mca.cv
26	Dilma M.Pinto Ribeiro	Cabo Verde	Associação Colmeia	9191650
27	Dirce Varela Piloto	Cabo Verde	CITI-Habitat	dircev@hotmail.com

28	Deusa Monte Borges	Cabo Verde		Marise-borges@live.com
29	Djiadji NIANG	Senegal	Universidade de Dakar	diadjiniang@gmail.com
30	EL CANTARA Sarr	Senegal	Sindicato dos Inspetores SIENS	778795756
31	Elcelina Rocha	Cabo Verde	C-HB	9220812
32	Elísio Semedo	Cabo Verde	INVESCO	5159899
33	Elizabeth Rocha	Cabo Verde	Caritas Diocesana	rochaselisabeth68@gmail.com/9191454
34	Emmanuel KAMDEM	Cameroon	IPD	sg-paid-ipd@hotmail.com
35	Euclides Carvalho	Cabo Verde	RCVPA	9259001
36	Evelyne Figueiredo	Cabo Verde	MORABI	9918969
37	Fernando César Pires Baptista	Geneva	OIT	baptista_f@yahoo.com.br
39	Filomena Delgado	Cabo Verde	AGEPC-CV	filomena.delgado@gmail.com
40	Francisca Santos	Cabo Verde	Coord. IVº WFLED	francisca.santos@gpf.gov.cv
41	Francisco Mendonça	Cabo Verde	CRP-Santiago Sul	francmend78@gmail.com
42	Gertrudes Maria S. Oliveira	Cabo Verde	UNIPiaget	9538054
43	Helena ASSANA SAID	Guiné Bissau		helenasaid2000@yahoo.com.br
44	Helder Santos	Cabo Verde	MCA	helder.M.Santos@mca.cv
45	Ilídio Furtado	Cabo Verde	DGASP	9919715
46	Irani Maia Pereira	Cabo Verde	ADAD	9115313/iranimaia@hotmail.com
47	Isabel COSSA	Mozambique		belchacossa4@gmail.com
48	Ivanilce Moniz	Cabo Verde	Associação Colmeia	9228254
49	Isabel Monteiro	Cabo Verde	CM S. Catarina Santiago	5347603
50	Jacinto Abreu dos Santos	Cabo Verde	CITI-Habitat	9912071
51	Jacinta BOA MORTE TIÓLO	São Tomé e Príncipe	Coop.Cacau de Qualidade	jacintaluiz@hotmail.com
52	Jean Baptiste ZETT	Burkina Faso	Universidade Ouaga II	jeanbazett@gmail.com
53	João Carvalho	Cabo Verde	SC	joacarvalho2008@gmail.com
54	João Chantre	Cabo Verde	TACV	9814556
55	João Pires Graça	Cabo Verde	CCSL	9917284/9357097
56	João Luiz da Graça	Cabo Verde	CCSL	9917284/9357097
57	Jobel Martins	Cabo Verde	MAA	jobel.Martins@MAA.gov.cv

58	José Alves Mendes	Cabo Verde	CMSCZ	Jose .Alves@cmscz.cv
59	José Carlos Vieira	Cabo Verde	V. CMS Lourenço	9891683
60	Josefa Sousa Costa	Cabo Verde	C-HB	josefac@hotmail.com
61	Jorge Dias	Cabo Verde	ENG/UNI-CV	jorge.dias@unicv.ed.cv
62	José Jorge Alves	Cabo Verde	Diretor GDEL/CMSTZ	9185062/jose.alves@cmscz.cv
63	José Carlos Leitão	Brazil	Embaixada do Brasil	
64	José Luís Vaz	Cabo Verde	Projeto Txadinha (Ass)	9822001/projeto.txadinha29@gmail.com
65	José Guilherme Santos	Portugal	Embaixada Portugal	jose.guilherme.santos@portugalglobal.pt
66	José Felipe Rodrigues	Cabo Verde	C-HB	
67	Júlio Ascensão Silva	Cabo Verde	Sindicalista	9918920/juliasilva@hotmail.com
68	Judite Nascimento	Cabo Verde	UNICV	judite.nascimento@adm.uinicv.edu.cv
69	Laurença Tavares	Cabo Verde	ACRIDES	laurença.tavares@gmail.com
70	Leia Alexandre Brito	Mozambique		leyabila@gmail.com
71	Leinice Sanches Batalha	Cabo Verde	C-HB	9729547
72	Loide Borges	Cabo Verde		borgesloide@gmail.com
73	Madani CUMARE	Mali	Rede Africana de SSE	
74	Manuel Pinheiro	Cabo Verde	M. Finanças	9969986/5162951
75	Marco Paulo Rocha	Cabo Verde	C-HB	9113436
76	Marcos Silva	Cabo Verde	Secretário-Executivo do IV WFLED	
77	Maria Conceição Barbosa Amado	Cabo Verde	C-HB	9855022
78	Maria Emilia Lopes	Cabo Verde	CRP - STC	9184279
79	Maria de Fátima Teixeira Barbosa	Cabo Verde	M. Finanças	Fatimabarbosa@dive.gov.cv
80	Mariozito Carvalho	Cabo Verde	ASDIS	5818990
81	Maria Tavares	Cabo Verde	Fundação I. Feliz	9926843/2606196
82	Maria Vicenta Fernandes	Cabo Verde	Ass. UBI	vicentafernandes@gmail.com
83	Maria Antónia Cruz	Cabo Verde	WFLED - GPM	
84	Marinete Almeida	Cabo Verde	CITI-Habitat	5163812

85	Maria Ângela Fornuto	Cabo Verde	Africa 70	9811616
86	Monica Senante Tavares de Naia	Spain	Proexca	
87	Nardi Sousa	Cabo Verde	US	9561570
88	Neusa Bettencourt	Cabo Verde	CMP - DASG	neusabettencourt@yahoo.com.br
99	Neusa Borges	Cabo Verde		marise.borges@live.com
90	Nilton Fernandes	Cabo Verde	CRP-Santiago Centro	9160302
91	Odair Varela	Cabo Verde	UNI-CV	9887648
92	Olívia Mendes	Cabo Verde	C-HB	citiahabitadadm@sapo.cv
93	Osvaldo Costa Cabral	Cabo Verde	C-HB	
94	Pilas Escarz	Spain	Fucaex	
95	Rita do Carmo M.G.Esaú COSSA CAVELE	Mozambique	Associação MUGUED	ritadocarmocavale@gmail.com
96	Rosa Ferreira	Cabo Verde	DGIS	
97	Sheila Santos	Cabo Verde	C-HB	9278119
98	Silvino Sanches Furtado	Cabo Verde	CRP-Santiago Norte	5163183
99	Tatiana Neves	Cabo Verde	Fundação Amílcar Cabral	9937505/2613370
100	Teresa Mascarenhas	Cabo Verde	ACARINHAR	mascarenhas.pires@hotmail.com/9917191
101	Victor Manuel Pinheiro Lopes	Cabo Verde	Rede Animar	9824081/5165210
102	Youssef SADIK	Morocco	Universidade Mohamed V - Rabat	youssefsadik@yahoo.fr
103	Yvon POIRIER	Canada	RIPESS/RCESS	

Annex 3: Pictures









Annex 4: Articles

1. *Sanogo*, South-South Cooperation: The Challenge of Guaranteeing Adapted Goods and Services, Developing?

Developing the capacities of a country or community to give all its inhabitants access to quality goods and services must be based on the needs and problems of people and the issues in their environments. In such a process, certain key principles must prevail:

- Knowledge and respect for the human needs of the moment, preferably in a human rights approach (holistic approach and lasting impacts)
- Balanced and symbiotic exchanges with the environment
- Access to knowledge and technologies adapted to current human needs and future needs
- Effective participation of all the inhabitants (living in the same territory), in the management of the city.
- Knowledge and respect of the human needs of the moment...The human being is the living human person, with rights, in an environment that provides him with goods and services. Therefore, the essential developmental issues for a community must be based on their vital needs (for the present and the future). Some of these issues are important in the current situation in the countries of the South:
 - How do people get water and food? (Infrastructure, technology)
 - Does their environment provide them with basic social services? (Education, health, housing, culture, leisure, worship, justice, freedom of expression, etc.).

These questions must enable us to understand and learn and innovate on the human needs of the community and the sustainable answers.

- Balanced and symbiotic exchanges with the environment.

At this level, South-South cooperation is very important, as economies and human needs present a certain similarity. The environment here has to be seen in its two main forms: Politics (Rights, Duties under the law) and Economic (Means of production and Market which depends on human needs).

The economic environment asks us which production for which market?

Taking the case of Mali and Senegal, two Southern countries with economies (culture and technology) and almost similar human needs, the development of goods and services must be concerted, harmonized and complementary between the two markets in order to maximum benefit from the comparative advantages of the two economies.

Example: Mali is a major livestock producer and Senegal has a more advanced industrial fabric compared to Mali. In this case, the development of complementary and interdependent services can be beneficial to both economies.

Mali places on the Senegalese market (if there is a demand for) skins, hides and meats and in return Senegal develops processing plants and puts the finished products (shoes) on the Malian market.

Thus a mutually advantageous and guaranteed trading platform (stock exchange) is established

Outside Technology Producer Partners will be able to assist economies to consolidate this platform

- Access to knowledge and technologies adapted to present and future needs

The training of technicians in the two economies mentioned above must be based on human needs (adoption of schooling). Like training, normative texts and imported technologies must contribute to the consolidation of the production of goods and services. Do not take any technology, if not the one that corresponds to the levels of human resource needs and production. Clearly, countries need to avoid importing technologies and the human resources that manipulate them, importing appropriate technologies integrating knowledge transfers.

- Effective participation of all people living in the same territory, in the management of the city. It is a strengthening of local governance which is also a factor of overall stability. Participation calls for a highly advanced form of decentralization and legislation that benefits the respect of the human person and all his / her rights without discrimination, and protective of the socio - cultural development of the soil

The countries of the South face a double challenge with a negative impact on South-South cooperation:

- The complex of Western culture and the valorization of traditional cultures, including collective entrepreneurship and solidarity illustrated in the various forms of socio-professional organizations...
- The monetary poverty of the countries of the South and their great wealth in raw materials.

With its undeniable strengths of human and natural resources and its acknowledged natural pluralistic potential, innovation for development inevitably passes through South-South cooperation.

Any development passes through South-South or is doomed to failure.

2. *J.B. Zett, South-South and North-South Inter-University Cooperation for the Promotion of Social and Solidarity Economy: Case of Ouaga University II-Burkina Faso*

Despite the efforts and the good performances carried out in the different fields of activity in which they operate, social economy enterprises remain insufficiently known and valued. The paradox is that some actors in the sector, like the "bourgeois gentleman", would like to make the social economy ignore that what they are already doing is precisely in the sphere of the social and solidarity economy.

On the development cooperation side, very few technical and financial partners make explicit recourse or when they do so, they use these structures to disregard the rules that drive them and the value system that make their originality and their strengths. At the level of bilateral cooperation, Belgian cooperation is one of the few cooperation that has chosen to make the social economy one of the cross-cutting dimensions of its development aid policy and thus a means of fighting poverty. As evidence, the DGDC has prepared a strategic note "Social economy", BTC makes the social economy one of its axes of intervention in Burkina Faso, CUD supports among other projects CIUF at the University of Ouagadougou, the project Training, Information and Research-Development in Social Economy (FIRDES) dedicated to the social economy.

In higher education and research, social economy organizations are rarely taught and researched in institutions and centers of higher education both in Burkina Faso and in the sub region. In order to counter this inadequacy, the Ouagadougou University Unit for Training and Research in Economics and Management (UFR / SEG) has set up, with the support of the Belgian Inter-University Cooperation for Development (CUD) the project of Training, Information and Research-Development in Social Economy (FIRDES) dedicated to the social economy. This project gave rise to a vocational training in Economics and Management of Enterprises of Social and Solidarity Economy.

The general problem of this paper is to analyse this inter-university co-operation in SSE with particular attention to the norms, procedures and institutional structures that have brought SSE players and researchers closer to a better correspondence between training and the needs of SSE stakeholders.

North-South cooperation, a traditional tool for research and promotion of SSE at Ouaga II University

The first field research in SSE at the Ouagadougou University (1984-1986) was made possible thanks to funding from the cooperation agreement between the Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques (now UFR / SEG) and the Faculty of Economics and Management of the University of Paris XII - Val de Marne. They were initiated by Professor Emeritus Jacques Peyrega of the University of Bordeaux IV on secondment to the University of Ouagadougou from 1979 to 1986. Until 1986, the research team will concentrate on the economic analysis of cooperative organizations in Burkina Faso and in the Sahel countries. As early as 1987, under the leadership of Professor Soulama, the research problem will undergo a reformulation to make it more relevant and more adapted to the realities of Burkina and the Sahel. The resulting research project focuses on "Cooperative and Cooperative Organizations as agents of socio-economic development in Burkina Faso". The research object now goes beyond the framework of the co-operative *stricto-sensu* to integrate the other forms of collective action related to the cooperative. This group was designated under the concept of "Cooperative and Cooperative Organizations". The research team will benefit from Canada's first International Development Research Center (IDRC) to undertake this research project.

A new effort to deepen and adapt the research problem is undertaken in 1997, again on the basis of the original socio-economic theoretical framework enriched by the contribution of recent economic theory in the field of public new institutional economy. It is this new impetus that will benefit from the contribution of Belgian cooperation through the CIUF project initially called "Observatory of the Social Economy in Burkina Faso" and then by the follow-up project "Training, Information and Research - Development in Social and Solidarity Economy (FIRDES) ". It was conducted jointly with the Center d'Economie Sociale of the University of Liège, the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Social Innovations of the University of Louvain-La-Neuve and the Institute for the Study of Development of the "University of Louvain-La-Neuve.

The research team will be consolidated by the creation of a research laboratory: the Laboratory of Public, Social and Solidarity Economics. The LEPSS is a research laboratory of the Center for the Study of Documentation, Economic and Social Research (CEDRES) of the University of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso. Its purpose is to undertake research in the fields of Public Economics, Economics of Organizations and Institutions, Economics of Collective Actions of Cooperative, Mutualist or Associative Type. In concrete terms, the LEPSS focuses on the forms of collective action, collective ownership or collective decision-making frameworks that are the State and the organizations, public enterprises and assimilated units producing public and collective goods, social and solidarity-based economy (cooperatives, mutual societies or associations of all kinds), popular economy enterprises (informal sectors and other forms of solidarity production), their history in Africa, their conditions of emergence and functioning, comparative, intra-sectorial, national and international, emerging practices, their potential to fight poverty reduction, factors explaining their economic, social and associative performance. The laboratory is also interested in the economic analysis of the comparative effectiveness of these modes of resource allocation in relation to the market.

The LEPSS operates on the basis of a research and training program on Cooperative and Cooperative Organizations in the Sahel countries, situating them in a more general problem, that of the economic analysis of organizations and institutions. In particular, it is necessary to show that the Cooperative and Co-operative Organization is effective as a unit of production of the collective good and constitutes a socio-economic development agent. Specific objectives are:

- Develop and refine explanatory theories, with a view to understanding the emergence and functioning of forms of cooperative and cooperative organizations;
- Examine economic, social and associative performance;
- Produce tools to assist in the analysis, management and management of these types of businesses
- Building a database
- Inventory and describe, understand and explain, diagnose and evaluate Social Economy Organizations;
- Produce and disseminate documentation.

Cooperation at national and regional level in the field of SSE as a result of inter-university cooperation between North and South.

The first phase of inter-university cooperation (1998-2003) in the field of research enabled the UFR / SEG team to strengthen its human resources, to deepen its knowledge of the realities of the social economy in Burkina Faso, to establish a database on the social economy in Burkina Faso, to gather the materials needed to undertake quality education.

It enabled Ouaga II University to introduce vocational training to fill the gap in the supply of university education in the field of SSE and to contribute to the promotion of the SSE for the creation of jobs and to fight against poverty.

Finally, this phase also brought together academics and SSE players at the national and sub-regional level through: a first international seminar on "social economy, development and the fight against poverty" bringing together the academic stakeholders and the main actors of the SSE organized in 2003 as a framework for a better understanding of social and solidarity economy organizations and their organizations. Contribution to the development of our societies. This framework was also an opportunity to discuss the factors of SSE performance and their training needs; the organization of a regional symposium in 2006, on "the dynamics of Social and Solidarity Economy in West and North Africa". The aim of the seminar was to bring together the different skills and experiences (practitioners, academics, researchers) from West and North Africa in the field of social economy with particular attention to existing contexts (decentralization and local development). It thus sought to contribute to the promotion and promotion of social economy dynamics as effective means of combating poverty and exclusion; the conventions established between the Laboratory of Public Social and Solidarity Economy of the UFR / SEG and many actors of the SSE and the Ministries involved in research, training and expertise; a cooperation between the University of Kara and the University Ouaga II for training in SSE.

Prospects for South-South Cooperation in EHS Training

An indisputable development of the SSE confronted with a deficit of the offer of university training in Africa south of the Sahara

SSE organizations (cooperatives, village groups, village associations, savings and credit associations, various mutual societies, etc.) have experienced accelerated development in the countries of Africa south of the Sahara, with the aim of to provide the actors concerned with collective goods and services, both upstream and downstream of production. The crisis of the welfare state, the growth of growth and development, the failure to meet the basic needs of food, housing, health and education as well as social and civic the need for economic and social actors to unite in organized and united frameworks, to implement economic activities or to undertake lobbying actions. At the same time, there are large development projects in which SSEs are perceived by public policies as alternatives to poverty reduction that must be promoted and professionalized.

This development of the SSE faces a significant deficit in the supply of university training in the fields of SSE research, which could be explained in part by the lack of specialized human resources in SSE in African universities.

The need for South-South cooperation in the field of vocational training and doctoral studies in SSE.

Given the context of the development of SSEs in sub-Saharan Africa, there is a need to work towards the development of a diversified partnership between universities and higher institutes already engaged in research and training in SSE and other universities interested in the West African subregion.

The objective of such cooperation is to strengthen the capacities of universities with relevant human resources in the field of SSE, to deepen knowledge on the realities of the social economy, to produce sufficient to undertake quality education and to put in place professional training courses that meet the needs of the players.

Given the limited resources of African universities, this cooperation could take a triangular form involving an international or subregional institution interested in promoting SSEs, universities and / or African institutes offering training in the field of SSE and universities asylum. This could even involve northern universities with a tradition in research and training to enrich the experience.

Cooperation based on current EHS development projects

It could also be based on certain development projects in the social economy under way in African economies, in particular the universal health insurance scheme in which mutuality is to develop. In this context, the aim will be to build a South-South university cooperation in the field of the provision of diploma training, which is oriented towards mutual health insurance schemes in order to cope with the skills gap in this emerging sector.

3. C. Sarr⁶, Preparatory International Seminar AT IVth FMDEL⁷: "Role of SSE and SSTC in the development process of Senegal: Some good practices"

Socio-economic context of Senegal

The population of Senegal is estimated at 13,508 million. Those under 15 years of age account for 42.6%, while those aged 60 and over account for 5.2% of the total population, which implies a dependency ratio of 86%. The country began its demographic transition with declining fertility (6.4 in 1986 compared with 5.0 per woman in 2011) and the size of the working-age population. More than half of the population of Senegal resides in rural areas (56%) and more than half of urban dwellers (53.7%) live in the urban area of Dakar. This phenomenon will be reinforced over time, to the detriment of the agricultural population, thereby accentuating the exodus of young people and active women to the cities. Senegal, a member of the international community, is committed to the 2030 agenda.

In Senegal, one person in five works full-time, in addition to the high level of underemployment in rural areas, resulting in a high level of dependency, which is reflected, among other things, in constant pressure on those who work and who run thus the risk of switching to monetary poverty. Consequently, citizens, workers and civil society organizations at the margins of policies are aware that the SSE and SSTC interaction is fecundating of good practices in sustainable alternatives with regard to the correct management of the needs of poorer and more vulnerable.

Role of Solidarity Social Economy and South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Senegal Development Process.

The cooperative and mutualist model.

In this register, we can identify housing cooperatives and health mutuals.

- The housing cooperative: With the phenomenon of increasing urbanization, combined with the pauperization of the masses, the rising cost of housing construction, and the marginalization of certain categories of the Senegalese population, the cooperative option has become a credible alternative to acquiring a home. Also in the Dakar region, there has been a boom in the creation of housing co-operatives which today would be around 600, regrouping all categories of workers.
- The health mutual: this type of organization is a promising instrument for, among other things, developing the health insurance system and, beyond that, contributing to the improvement of the health conditions of the most modest populations, a system of mutual assistance and solidarity with a view to taking charge of health care. Hence a spontaneous and progressive development of the mutual system in Senegal with about one hundred functional mutuals. An example of a CSS is provided in this framework by the signing of a partnership agreement in 2016 between the Mutual General of Personnel of Public Administrations in Morocco (MGPAP) and the Mutual Health of State Agents in Senegal (MSAE) in order to promote the role and the place of the mutuality in the SSE in the two countries and to develop projects for the benefit of the populations within the framework of the universal health cover.

⁶ Contribution of Mr El Cantara SARR, Secretary General of the Syndicat des Inspecteurs de l'Education Nationale du Senegal (SIENS).

⁷ World Economic Development Forum - From 20 to 22 July in Praia (Cabo Verde)

- Innovative individual and collective strategies, producing sustainable dynamics. Innovative experience: cases of Ndem and Ngagam.

In Ndem, a small village 120 km east of Dakar, in the Diourbel region, there is an interesting experience in fair trade as part of a project carried out by the World Federation of Craftsmen, NGOs of the villagers of Ndem and the Foundation of France within the framework of the program of promotion of family farming in West Africa (PAFAO). The mission of the NGO of the villagers of Ndem is to create the conditions conducive to retaining the inhabitants in their village. Agro-ecological market gardening takes charge of this main objective while responding to several issues that arise in the zone:

- Creating economic opportunities and boosting the local market: Training in agro ecology and fruit, vegetable and cereal conservation techniques for Ndem and Ngagam women and men led to the production of a range of products marketed locally ;
- Encourage social dynamics of consultation and education: A sector of social solidarity economy is organized with an important dialogue between actors on the basis of a system of tontines, well known in Senegal. In addition, a member of the association was trained in Education for Citizenship and International Solidarity by Artisans du Monde (ADM) and other members of Eco-jeunes in the fields of fair trade, agro ecology ... The problem of waste management is also taken care of within the framework of the project and begins to induce a change of behaviour of the villagers.
- Improving nutritional status: The activity makes it possible to make others want to consume, produced locally. This experience, which will be amplified in another locality, will enable future generations to produce and consume in a different way.

The ITUC-Africa crucible of South-South and Triangular cooperation for sustainable human development:

The project "Supporting trade union action on economic issues to make decent work a reality in Africa" was initiated jointly by the African Regional Organization of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC-Africa)⁸, with two French unions, the French Democratic Confederation (CFDT) and the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) and co-financed by the French Development Agency (AFD). This project for 25 trade union organizations from 7 Francophone African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) conducts research and / or advocacy campaigns in an inter-union framework social protection for all in their countries.

It should be noted that in these countries, as in most African countries, the ambition of guaranteeing social protection and promotion to all the population, particularly the most disadvantaged, is far from contributing to the creation of favorable conditions to a consolidation of solidarity among the populations, hence the need to put in place appropriate frameworks and strategies enabling governments to take concrete actions to improve the realities of social protection systems in Africa and to allow thus enabling the most disadvantaged groups to benefit from the minimum of protection to lead a more or less decent life.

⁸ Which is a member of the National Confederation of Workers of Senegal / Forces of Change (CNTS / FC), central to which SIENS is affiliated.

In this perspective, it is equally necessary to work towards developing partnerships and synergies with existing networks at African and global level in order to promote, pool and capitalize on good practices, thus refining approaches to decent access to social, economic and cultural rights.

4. *Kanikadan and C. Silva, Strengthening of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Network in the Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP) on SSE: Assessment and Proposals of Guidelines*

The development model strictly based on economic growth has been widely questioned in the last three decades, especially after the dominant neoliberal experiences since the 1990s. In general, this critique deeply integrates the economic, environmental and socio-cultural spheres. In the economic sphere, it is emphasized that, instead of the expected reduction of inequalities and poverty, there was a greater concentration of economic power and the growth of social exclusion (CHESNAIS, 1996; HIRST, 1998; MOREIRA, 2000; ARAÚJO, 2001). The environmental sphere refers to the depletion of non-renewable natural resources and environmental degradation resulting from overexploitation and pollution from industrial activities. The sociocultural sphere refers to the fact that such a conception of development presupposes and imposes modes of life that are not attentive to people's longings and socio-cultural aspects, as particular notions of good life and development (SAHLINS, 1997).

The critique of this notion of development comes from other lines of thought, identified generically as post-developmental, which question the centrality of economics as the organizing principle of social life. In this sense, authors like Arturo Escobar (2005) consider the need to 'revalue' cultures, that is, local knowledge and practices, voices and concerns of those who should benefit directly from development. It is about articulating them to the techno-scientific knowledge, creating different discourses and representations, new practices of knowing and doing that define the development, with the intention of "constructing more humane worlds", culturally and ecologically sustainable.

In this perspective, international cooperation networks play a fundamental role in building a new conception of development, based on greater social participation, solidarity and autonomy, involving cultures and knowledge that are intertwined in order to find the guiding thread of the human development of its peoples.

In 2015, during the International Seminar, Development and Solidarity Economy in the Lusophone countries and South-South Integration, carried out by the Solidarity Economy Technology Incubator, a letter of commitment and intentions was created for the creation of the Lusophone Network for Development and Socioeconomics Solidarity, which was due to be consolidated in Cabo Verde in 2016 during the Seminar on Social and Solidarity Economy, covering the CPLP and Triangular countries.

Therefore, this communication aims to situate the university's role, through the Technological Incubator of Solidarity Economy (INTESOL), in strengthening these cooperation networks in the collective construction of the lines that will guide the search for a society based on social justice.

The University and the Social and Solidarity Economy

The concept of Social and Solidarity Economy is based on a constructive process of development where conscious production and consumption initiatives emerge in opposition to what is preached by the traditional capitalist system.

These days it is a challenge for research centers, government agencies in general and non-governmental organizations to evaluate social programs and their actions. This is due to the increasing pressure from national and international communities, and in general by all actors involved in social activities, which have been increasingly demanding transparency and participation in the elaboration, execution and evaluation of the programs of this kind nature.

The first battle of solidarity economy is the dynamics imposed by the capitalist system, and the academic community cannot and should not be at the margin of this challenge. Due to the need for cooperativism of productive actions, "science" has the role of agglutinating and strengthening to initiate and encourage solidarity activities. Allied to this question, extension as a primary factor in the relationship with society plays a fundamental role in the orientation and dissemination of actions whose articulation of knowledge will permeate all doing, contributing to the qualification of education encompassing a social dimension guided by the reading of reality.

Since the 1990s, the scholar Paul Singer referred to the incubator of cooperatives in public universities, and their role in helping in some way the absorption of the local labor force as an employment alternative for populations close to the research centers and teaching. The exercise of incubators can be seen as an active form contrary to the "pockets of scientific production", since they contribute to the increase and maintenance of social inclusion in several aspects, including social, cultural and economic. Thus, universities as actors within the model of solidarity act as they develop research, extension actions and add disciplines relating them to reality and share them with society. It refers, in particular, to the contribution of the social role that universities should play in relation to citizenship.

In this logic, the social and solidarity economy as a bridge of knowledge has contributed to the construction of a model of higher education whose dimension encompasses the inseparability between teaching, research and extension, understanding, therefore, that the relationship university and society must spaces for learning and social responsibility. Technological incubators as an integral part of this action assume roles that seek to associate a transformative and critical education that contributes to the reading of the world.

Importance of south-south and triangular cooperation

In the foreign policy agenda of developing countries, emphasis is placed on strategic cooperation called South-South Cooperation (SSC), through international and multinational organizations. This cooperation takes place in the most diverse spaces, through projects of financing and technical cooperation among States, NGOs, philanthropic organizations, involving the areas of public health, education, university exchange, environment, agricultural development, technological cooperation and scientific development, management among others (MILANI, 2012).

The idea of South-South cooperation considers that countries can act through bilateral cooperation by facilitating relations between states involved in solving common political, economic, and social problems through the foundations of shared identity, as these countries are considered as ex-colonies, has the same historical experience and economic level, common forces and interdependencies.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) has been developing the concept of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), defined as collaboration between two or more developing countries, often supported by traditional partners, guided by the principles of solidarity and non-conditionality, and focused on the implementation of demand-driven models of inclusive and distributive development "(ILO / ILO, 2017).

Final considerations:

Considering the ideas presented here, the role that the university can play in supporting strategies that solidify such cooperation is highlighted. This is the case of Intesol, which has already been working in

Cabo Verde, including incubating a multi-university incubator and supporting the actions of CITI Habitat since that period. INCUBESS is the result of various discussions in this cooperation.

Initiatives of this nature have been playing a predominant role in strengthening South-South cooperation, the university has a role that should be valued, and the initiatives of non-governmental organizations such as CITIHabitat are instruments that can enable the development of social management with various groups and replicated in other countries.

In this line of reasoning, the University of International Integration of Afro-Brazilian Lusophony (Unilab), through the Solidarity Economy Technological Incubator (Intesol), can be seen as an agent of social representation for the strengthening of actions in view of bringing together teachers and students from the CPLP countries, and comes in their mission relating the possibility of contributing to the development of the respective partner countries.

5. *J. Pinto Tioló, The contribution of SSE and SSTC in the Development Process of São Tomé and Príncipe*

General considerations

Sao Tome and Principe, an island country with around 200,000 inhabitants (54.2% under 25-INE 2012), 1001 square kilometres, located in the Gulf of Guinea. Its economy is driven mainly by the following sectors: Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and catering, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, transport, storage and communications, finance, real estate, business services and government services. The agricultural sector accounts for 17% of GDP and employs 60% of the labor force (INE-2012). In the agricultural sector stands out yield agriculture, about 75% biological (cocoa, coffee and pepper) and subsistence (banana, matabala, horticultural, fruit). The tourism sector is growing and is mainly focused on agro tourism (Ilha do Príncipe on the front line - Biosphere World Reserve).

Income agriculture focuses on the cooperative model, based on social and solidarity economy enterprises and congregates around 10,000 families. These economic organizations are based on the principle of mixed economy (article 9-n° 1 and n° 2 of the political constitution, law n° 1 of January 29, 2003), in conjunction with the articles of the law of cooperatives in force in STP. Cooperative law lacks updates.

Of the enterprises of Social and Solidary Economy, the following cooperatives stand out:

- CECAB / STP - cooperative of Production and export of organic cocoa;
- CECAQ-11- cocoa production and export cooperative of quality / biological;
- CEPIBA-Cooperative of pepper and vanilla / organic production;
- CECAFEB - Organic coffee production and export cooperative;
- Cooperativa Luz-Cooperativa de transformacion de cassava flour.
- Old prince cassava flour production cooperative
- Fresh Coopa - Cooperative of fresh fish under ice
- In this range we also have some foundations and NGOs that work with donations, implement solidarity actions, helping the state in the social and economic development of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Role of SSE and SSTC in the process of developing STP

Economic Aspect

17.4% of the employed population in these enterprises. From these cooperatives, the country creates more National Added Value (NPV) for exports (higher FOB price and decrease import content).

There is a transfer in almost all (about 75%) of this value FOB verses the small producers / members, therefore increase of the income of the cooperatives.

Durable access to niche export markets giving products a high added value.

Social Aspect

This model has allowed greater inclusion of farmers in the decision-making process of their own development and of the community in which it is inserted.

Many of the community development activities are supported by money from these enterprises, for example: water channelling, installation of electric power in the homes of members, construction of

crèches, rehabilitation of stretches of roads, support for sports and cultural activities in the communities inserted in these cooperatives, support for the construction of economic infrastructure, medical assistance, and cultural and leisure activities).

Technical aspect

In the technical aspect these cooperatives have contributed to generalize the "biological" production system and techniques. There is a new paradigm of production in the country, based on agro ecology, thanks to the decisive contribution of this entrepreneurship model.

In the same way has contributed to generalize the transformation model (based on solar energy);

In term of management it is important to say that cooperatives in allusion are self-managed and take into account a whole policy of social protection and training for citizenship. There is a freedom of workers if they form unions, a privileged space for the defence of their interests.

Lastly, an effort is made to make the various enterprises articulate among themselves, seeking to defend something that supports them in common. We are talking about the issue related to export costs, the formations / exchanges that are constant among them, improvement of the current law on cooperatives and even advocacy for inclusion and / or creation of laws aimed at this model of economy, since they are all treated as normal businesses.

For all this the social and solidarity economy has played a fundamental role in the economic and social growth of São Tomé and Príncipe.

South-South and triangular cooperation

South-South cooperation (or technical cooperation among developing countries) is now an instrument of foreign policy and promotion of the international development of developing countries, created in the late 1970s and gaining increasing importance since the 1990s.

With regard to Social and Solidarity Economy enterprises, São Tomé and Príncipe also used South and Triangular cooperation to track their future.

In this sense, cooperation with Brazil, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Madagascar, Ecuador, Liberia and recently Peru can be highlighted.

In essence, this cooperation has translated into the exchange of know-how, technologies, good practices, lessons learned with the benefit of cooperatives.

It should be noted that its development originated mainly in the public Private Partnerships (PPPs) established (coffee, cocoa, pepper and blinkers). The private partners were the drivers, bringing experiences and contacts from other countries.

6. *H. Said, Presentation: SSE and South-South Triangular Cooperation in Guinea-Bissau*

Local specificities, condition the existence of different types of model agreements, not very different from the vertical model, which can have as support experience that helps build a model of its own, in the case of Guinea - Bissau, it is noted that the agreements signed are of several orders in different fields of intervention, although many of them are signed without the actors themselves representative of the state institutions have knowledge of the facts, and also the constant instability factor does not help, and the lack of technical staff available to help in drawing the priorities

Constraint - The political crisis in the country does not favour a good functioning of South and triangular cooperation, both in its implementation as well as in the scope of means available, for lack of mechanisms for control of funds and qualified human resources, that is in the management and the allocation of funds between donors and beneficiaries, the source of the materials that are used in the implementation of the projects, which are often not found in the markets when the needs are urgent and most of the time the funders themselves receive most of the funding, from subsidies and the contracting of technicians hired by funders. Lack of information on the dissemination of results achieved in social networks and awareness of the names in the names of the funds and strategies for implementation and follow-up and evaluation.

At the institutional level - Subscribers to the agreements are often made up of isolated mines, without going through the institution entrusted for this purpose and the funding institutions only think about giving visibility to their works or interventions without taking into account the needs of direct beneficiaries such as China and lack of clarity in the counterparts.

Finding - In our understanding as well as our experience, it does not differentiate from a vertical model, we thought it would be a different model in increasing the construction of new alternatives, that South-South agreements should favour sustainable development, which allows the maximization of local investment , instead of having the short- and medium-term visibilities, although in terms of the other agreements such as those referring to the investment in the technical capacity of our human resources, we can point out that these are results that today we can have as goals, such as agreements with Brazil, Timor, UEMOA ...

Another factor that is organizational complexity as mentioned above is not often including in the process and definition of pertinence, lack of qualified technicians, to make available or audit the needs of the direct beneficiary communities.

The institutional context - Reflects from the creation of conditions to make feasible the objectives, responsibilities of parties and capacities to carry out the process in the work conditionality, this is another to sign another one executes due to lack of institutional stability, (constant changes of the heads and of technicians), isolation of the influential technicians in the matter, which then facilitates great opportunities for corruption.

Lack of vision and priorities or well the diagnoses of the signers of the agreements, often leads us to sign only to sign without having the plans and execution strategies clear, just to benefit a layer that is (limitation of resource), corruption, in meeting the additional concerns. Aspects of political positioning and lack of strategies to achieve long-term impacts in many projects implemented (follow-up and evaluation have not taken into account and not transparency of the same).

Economic challenges - which frame technical familiarity with technological ones, growing space for empowerment of internal actors (lack of counterpart capacity) are major internal challenges.

There are other potentialities and limits that lead to social changes, such as the capacity for personal intervention in the case of Timor and Brazil, Cuba, Turkey, now China and others, in the training of technical staff, intervention in the areas of health, education, agriculture, electricity, Road infrastructure, OGE, water sanitation, defence and security, citizenship and other...

Political analysis - A clear political analysis on South-South cooperation, in order to guarantee the guarantee of structural change visible, taking into account Institutions, political or administrative interlocutors the target public or the community, always aiming at limits of intervention in the exercise of political influence of social participation, characteristic South-South and Triangular.

In the context of joint implementation - See what really and how co-responsibility and co-animation would have been achieved that could undo the resulting disadvantages in attempts to imitate the reality of the high cost of local motivations and additional concerns (donors to benefit most of the funds);

Although this cooperation must be a process that directly addresses the root causes of poverty and roots of underdevelopment, building the capacity for undertaking concrete actions and political capacity to influence the established powers to overcome traditional models of assistance, supporting communities and young people with actions in favour of global social change.

Final conclusions - Increasingly, South-South and Triangular Cooperation has included foreign investment rights, regional integration actions. While cooperation with donor countries facilitating South-South cooperation initiatives is known as cooperation, but the lack of transparency of both donors and our government entities, it is increasingly difficult to have a positive outcome that can satisfy the direct beneficiaries, because of the factors listed above.

Issues related to signed agreements that I will share

Do these agreements offer an alternative to model overcoming vertical welfare - do not come on my land

Does this model allow or provide space for authors to have a critical and prospective look at their practices and to initiate actions or processes for their improvement,

Will this cooperation obstacles and practices and strategies to achieve objectives and exchange of the actual experience of know-how, facilitates adoption of materials on the basis of specific needs.

7. *D.Niang, South-South Cooperation and Social and Solidarity Economy*

- What is South Triangular South Cooperation?

South-South cooperation can be defined as collaboration between two or more developing countries, often supported by traditional partners, while respecting the principles of solidarity, sharing and not conditionality⁹. It has become an essential element in economic and social development issues, but also and above all in the fight against inequalities.

- What is SSE?

The SSE is defined according to a number of principles which today are unanimous: free membership, limited lucrateness, democratic and participative management, collective utility or social utility of the project, and diversity financing between private and public resources. Freedom of accession is a fundamental principle of the SSE in that it denies coercion in the constitution of the members or the project. This principle of freedom is intrinsically linked to that of democratic and participatory management (one person, one vote) which implies equality in the functioning but also in the mode of management.

- Importance of SSE and South-South Triangular Cooperation

Traditionally, the so-called southern countries have long suffered from their virtual absence from international trade due to some unfavourable competition both in terms of trade volume and economic spin-offs. This continues to have an impact on economic and social development as well as on increasing inequalities in the countries of the South. South and triangular cooperation and the social and solidarity economy have emerged as models of economic development based on the principles of solidarity but also of inclusion in the different areas of life. South and triangular co-operation is generally achieved through technical assistance, taking advantage of comparative advantages and complementarity. Also, this form of cooperation promotes capacity building in a multi-stakeholder approach by sharing models of economic development.

Faced with weak domestic resources and development aid, South Triangular South Cooperation and the SSE remain an effective tool for tackling inequalities. Partner countries are no longer confined to the role of natural resource providers and must be able to manage new forms of economic development that explore innovative areas such as the social and social economy (fair trade, tourism solidarity, CSR, renewable energies, etc.)

In addition to these aspects of solidarity, South-South and Triangular cooperation promotes the sharing of experiences with the extension of networks, communities of practice and thus systematizing the different lessons learned in order to promote inclusive development centered on sustainable development.

- Advantages and limitations of south-south triangular cooperation

South-South and triangular cooperation differs from traditional methods of assistance and has a number of advantages, including:

- valuing the autonomy of the countries of the south;

⁹ See the definition provided by Guy Ryder, 10th Director-General of the ILO.

- the fight against poverty and social exclusion;
- technology transfer and capacity building;
- collective cooperation;
- improving dialogue and communication among developing countries ...

However, it may present some disadvantages which are linked in particular to a possible subordination or expansion of a foreign country to the detriment of the other. Indeed, in the field of technology transfer, the countries of the South may be less autonomous and may be subject to the invasion of a form of economy devoid of the principles of SSE relating to decent work, and sustainable development in general. The other risk, although to a lesser extent, is the possibility that a partner can transpose models that are not adapted to the realities of the environment but also the difficulty relative to the high costs of transactions as several actors have noticed.

Moreover, a certain "conceptual colonization" which is manifested by the dressing up of traditional practices in the countries of the South by concepts that have come from elsewhere without being able to stick to this environment, can also constitute a major disadvantage.

8. Y. SADIK, The South-South And Triangular Partnership: The Example of Universities

The countries of the South have called for, supported and established several forms of partnership with northern countries covering virtually all fields and sectors. Significant funds, human resources, ideas and energies have been mobilized to improve the existing and to introduce the values of solidarity in relations between Nations.

Nevertheless, this type of partnership, despite its benefits, has not made it possible to construct ad hoc development models that take into account the socio-cultural characteristics of the countries of the South, not to mention the gradual establishment of certain defeatist values that refer to the image that these countries are: simple consumers of objects as ideas conceived in the North; of victims historically and structurally incapable of creating new and innovating. This configuration has made the NORTH SOUTH partnership as it is set up for decades obsolete since its chances of creating autonomy and hope have remained slender.

Thus, the pre-eminence of the "gift" logic has not favored the emergence of genuine and appropriate development projects in the countries of the South. Local actors have, in most cases, been limited to the transfer of technologies, tools and logics that relate to them.

Thus, the time has come to challenge these schemes, take stock and move towards the future. Several attempts to set up a different approach have emerged to foster a different and innovative co-construction of cooperation. The universities have placed themselves at the head of the institutions which have worked in this direction. Considered as a medium for the sharing of ideas, exchange and transfer of knowledge, they have advocated new values that mitigate the limitations of past experiences of cooperation.

The example that we quote here is that of the model partnership launched by the Marien Ngouabi University of the Republic of Congo (UMNG) and Mohammed V University of Rabat, Morocco (UM5). In the framework of a general agreement signed since 1996 between the two countries, the two universities agreed in 2015 on the following:

- Exchange of teachers, researchers and administrative staff
- Exchange of Master and PhD students
- Carrying out joint research projects
- Joint organization of internships, seminars and symposia
- Exchange of scientific and technical information and publications
- Preparation of doctoral thesis in cotutelle

What is specific to this agreement in relation to the usual agreements signed between the organizations of the North and those of the South are precisely the words used:

"The two universities agree to provide for the necessary resources in their respective budgets and to jointly seek additional funding from national and international cooperation or research organizations"

We can see the change of vision that gives each of the parties a responsibility to mobilize the necessary funds while encouraging them to work together and collaborate to seek the funding required for their projects.

This partnership has also introduced equality in the statutes of the signatories. The word reciprocity replaces others as help, support, etc.

"The exchange of teachers, researchers and administrative staff shall take place on the basis of reciprocity and / or as required"

The case of this partnership, among others, gives us a clear idea of the sources of ideas, wishes and perspectives that are emerging before us to create real added value capable of endowing our human capital with its true creative and innovative capacities.

9. Y.SADIK, The Effects of a Triangular Cooperation Pilot Project on the Societal Commitment of Universities In Morocco

Under the impetus and in partnership with the Mohammed V University of Rabat, UNICEF and the associative network "Carrefour Associative" with its French counterpart Students & Development a project to accompany the collectives of students in Morocco with a view to transmitting, to sensitize and involve students in social dynamics of solidarity and citizenship in a perspective of sustainable development. The goal is to convert the student from a simple consumer of university programs into a consumer and a stakeholder of the citizen thing in Morocco, thus transforming it into a real force of proposition in the societal process.

In a student world that has been labelled as a 'citizen' vulnerable by the World Bank, in a global context where the university is more than ever obliged to overcome its ancestral paradigms and finally in a Moroccan context where societal dynamics the university has no alternative but to reconsider its models and adjust them. This adjustment will make the student field one of the major pedestals of the development of the country and of the university a socially responsible university.

This context prompted Carrefour Associative, in partnership with national and international NGOs, to set up an ad hoc think-tank on the field commonly accepted as the field of social responsibility of universities, known as the RSU, while combining it with the Moroccan context.

The work of this group led to the need to "reconsider" this field of reflection and action by bringing elements of both theoretical and practical framework. Hence the idea of putting in place a clear and coherent strategy based on a scientific state of the art able to understand the progress and to detect the constraining stakes.

Indeed, the focus group members emphasized the scope of the RSU while relying on a meaningful involvement of students, taking into account the following concerns:

- start from a shared definition of the RSU and identify its place in the texts governing higher education in Morocco;
- to identify and make use of existing practices at the level of Moroccan universities that are part of an RSU approach;
- Identify the opportunities that the RSU approach can offer in the Moroccan context and the risks associated with its failure to take account.

One can consider that this project of reflection on the RSU in Morocco was launched in January 2014 and spans two phases: the first was to start a reflection group in order to unite all the actors possessing the potential to support, foster, guide and recognize student and student involvement; the second one started in January 2015. This stage aims to continue the reflection by taking into account the work undertaken for the reform of the higher education system and the Moroccan shipyards undertaken in terms of regionalization. This new phase will allow us to scrutinize the recommendations already made and to start the operationalization phase of some of them, through advocacy and experimentation to test the recommended recommendations.

1. During the first phase, the focus group brought together stakeholders from the academic field, including: university professors, students, associations, researchers, representatives of public and private higher education institutions and of some UN agencies. The group's work consisted in undertaking a plural and participatory reflection on the issue of RSU and how to promote it in the

Moroccan context, with a typical zoom on the issue of student involvement, its contributions for young people and the company, its terms and conditions and the best arrangements for its promotion.

The activities of the group, which focused on the constituents of the RSU, enabled the first phase to set out many recommendations to stimulate the modalities of the RSU, in particular those related to the associative involvement of students and university governance, while positioning itself in a perspective of territorial anchoring of the University.

2. Far from claiming coverage of all the attributes of the RSU in Morocco (eg Carrefour associative by the creation of this think-tank), and recognizing all the limitations that may hinder its setting up for a trial, this partnership has a number of recommendations, namely:

- placing the RSU at the heart of academic governance concerns;
- work towards the establishment of the RSU by adopting it at the level of the texts governing higher education and by its recognition by national and territorial actors;
- develop, for each university, a reference framework within the perspective of the RSU;
- rethinking the place of the student within the University;
- promote the territorial anchoring of the university;
- involve the University in reflections, debates and programs on local and regional development;
- put in place a strategy for a sustainable partnership between the public and private actors of the territory and the University;
- valorise the universities that are anchored in their territory and actively participate in its development via a label, and by disseminating and effectively taking into account their contributions;
- supporting the involvement of students;
- Take into account the interest of the creation of an Observatory of the Social Responsibility of the Universities by the public authorities.

The advocacy actions carried out by the partners of this project made it possible to take concrete action on two main levels:

- A first pedagogical level giving place to the programming of the specific courses RSU and Sustainable Development in several channels in place or in the course of accreditation. Professors and heads of departments have been sensitized in this direction;
- A second level was operational, marked by the organization of workshops dedicated to students on issues related to civic engagement, associations and respect for the values and principles of sustainable development. A doctoral thesis and two master's theses were programmed immediately after this experience, which can indeed be the subject of a South-South collaboration with African Universities and whose engine would be the African students in Morocco who will constitute ambassadors of the project and its principles and values.

10.E. *KAMDEM*¹⁰, The Pan-African Challenge in the Implementation of SDGs: The paradigm of a new economic governance based on consultation, participation and partnership between actors and South-South and triangular cooperation

Introduction:

One of the major difficulties in implementing SDGs in Africa is that some priority pillars for the continent, such as culture, legislation and policy, have not been sufficiently taken into account in their wording. In addition, there is an extraverted economy, with inadequate governance, weak South-South cooperation and hope for triangular cooperation, replacing old North-South cooperation, making Africa the continent providing raw materials cheap for western industry.

This communication will briefly address:

- The Pan-African Challenge in the Implementation of SDGs.
- The paradigm of a new economic governance based on consultation, participation and partnership between the actors
- Conceptual framework for an African charter of concerted, decent and sustainable development
- South-South and triangular cooperation

1. The Pan-African Challenge in the Implementation of SDGs.

First of all, Africa has the fact that the design has not taken sufficient account of certain aspects. Indeed, sustainable development in Africa must take account of certain particularities, particularly in the legal field. In Africa, for example, inheritance replaces a "unifying" customary law of the family by not dividing the deceased's property by a "divisive" right of the family which requires the sharing of the inheritance. If sustainability is to be achieved, it will be necessary to reintegrate the joint ownership of inheritance assets. The same is true of the mode of political governance;

2. The paradigm of a new economic governance based on consultation, participation and partnership between the actors: Concertalism

The concern for an economy more adapted to the human is a constancy today. To contribute to the search for a system more adapted to humans we have conceived a theory from which flows an economy system

2.1. Theory of concertation.

We believe that achieving sustainable economic, social and environmental development will only be achieved effectively through policy dialogue at all levels, including political, economic and management. This is why the theory of concertation comes into play: "For any group of actors, a decision resulting from the concertation motivates more than a unilateral decision" The theory of concertation works like the theory of games that results in the situation of giving-giving and win-win. Consultation is the most motivating decision-making interaction for humans; we must know that through communication we inform others about what we have decided, that through consultation we take account of the point of view of others to decide, whereas through concertation we decide together

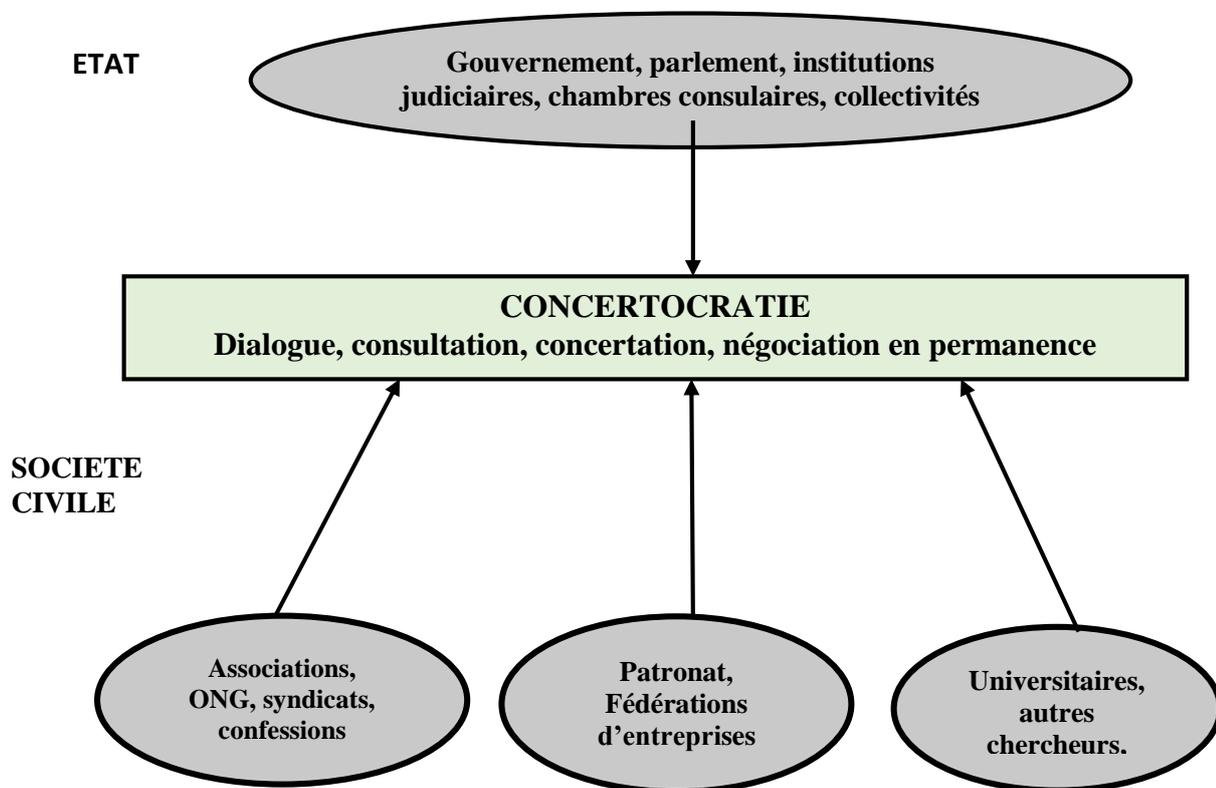
¹⁰ Professor Emmanuel KAMDEM is Secretary General of the Panafrican Institute for Development, Rector of the African University of Cooperative Development, member of the UNESCO Chair at the University of Aix-en-Provence, honorary member of the Forum of Moroccan Economists and former Senior International Specialist on Cooperative Issues at the International Labor Office in Geneva.

and becomes co-responsible. There is an urgent need to apply this theory to politics, economics and management if we are to achieve sustainable economic, social and ecological development.

2.2. Theory of policy dialogue: The concertocracy

Concertocracy is a system of political governance that ensures the effective and ongoing participation of all relevant actors in the decision-making process and their implementation, through dialogue and negotiation. Any dictatorship, including the dictatorship of the proletariat, must be avoided. From then on, the concertocracy or the permanent participatory democracy proves to be a powerful political weapon to seek to tackle actors in search of the legitimacy. But it is also increasingly demanded by civil society that wants to participate in the decision-making process concerning it and their implementation. Concert-cocracy is distinct from democracy (which is one of its elements) in the sense that it is not limited to an election to legitimize its power but to a permanent dialogue between all stakeholders in governance.

Figure 1. Simplified schematic representation of concertocracy



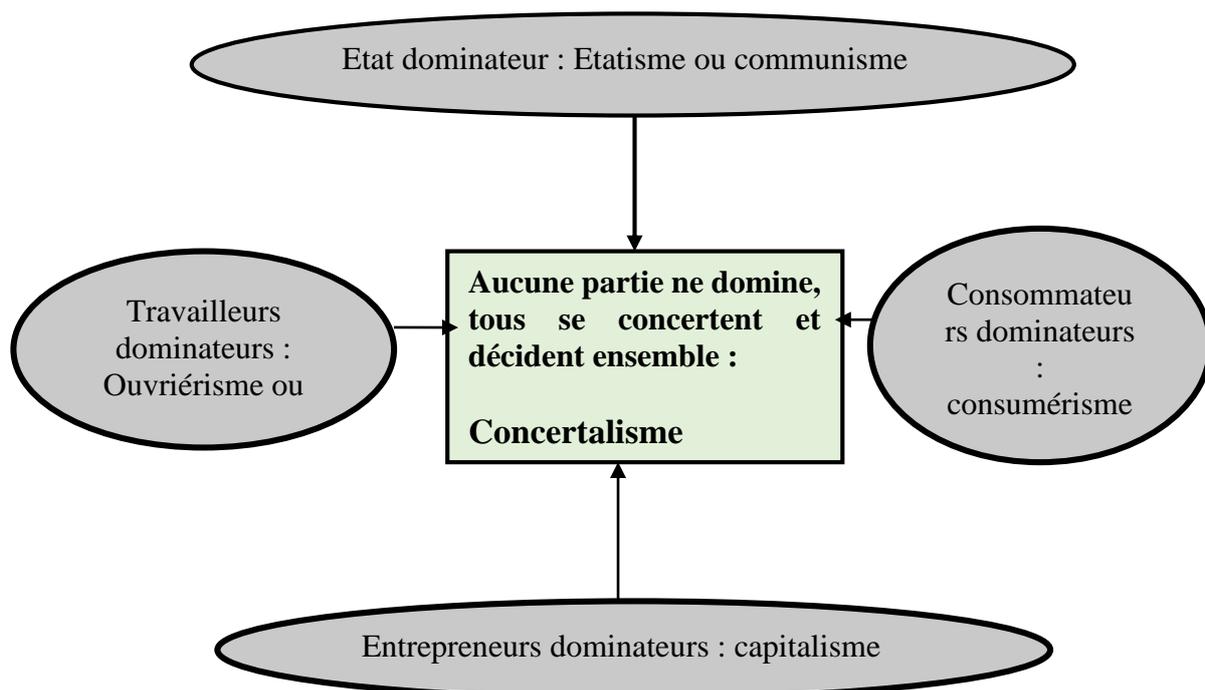
Consultation can be bilateral or multilateral depending on the degree of involvement of different fractions of civil society. The concertocracy focuses on how to govern, rather than on how to come to power. One can come to power by heredity as in the monarchy, by election as in the republic, by force as in the case of putsch, and we saw monarchs constantly consulting with civil society and presidents elected democratically to become dictators. In some countries of the world, where power is confiscated by an elected official, the coup d'etat sometimes remains the only means of achieving concertocracy. Consultation in the framework of the environmental round table in France is a multi-stakeholder negotiation involving the French government, and social actors (trade unions, NGOs, etc.) constitute a practice of concertocracy in France. On the other hand, the absence of concerted action around the "first

employment contract" law "CPE law" which in 2006 generated a strong mobilization of the malcontents to the point of arriving at its withdrawal after promulgation is an example of anti-consultation.

2.3 Theory of concertation applied to the economy: concertalism.

Concertalism is a system of economic governance in which actors (State, entrepreneurs, workers and consumers) constantly participate in the decision-making process in which they are directly or indirectly concerned. There is evidence that neither the market alone nor the plan alone is capable of driving the economy to the satisfaction of the needs of a large majority of humans. Thus neither socialism nor capitalism, which each advocates unilateral domination, has been able to achieve equitable development. It is curious that it is in the so-called democratic world that capitalism dominates, an antidemocratic system par excellence, since it practices the principle of one-voice action, thus privileging the primacy of capital over the human. Concertalism is an economic system which calls for a balance between the four groups of actors: the State which assumes the functions of the State, the entrepreneurs who take the calculated risk of investing in business, the workers who offer their workforces and consumers demanding goods and services produced. In the age of new information technology, the use of consultation is facilitated. The practice of concertalism also requires the same level of knowledge and information of the stakeholders, which is currently achievable given the level of education in African states today.

Figure 2. Simplified schema of concertalism.

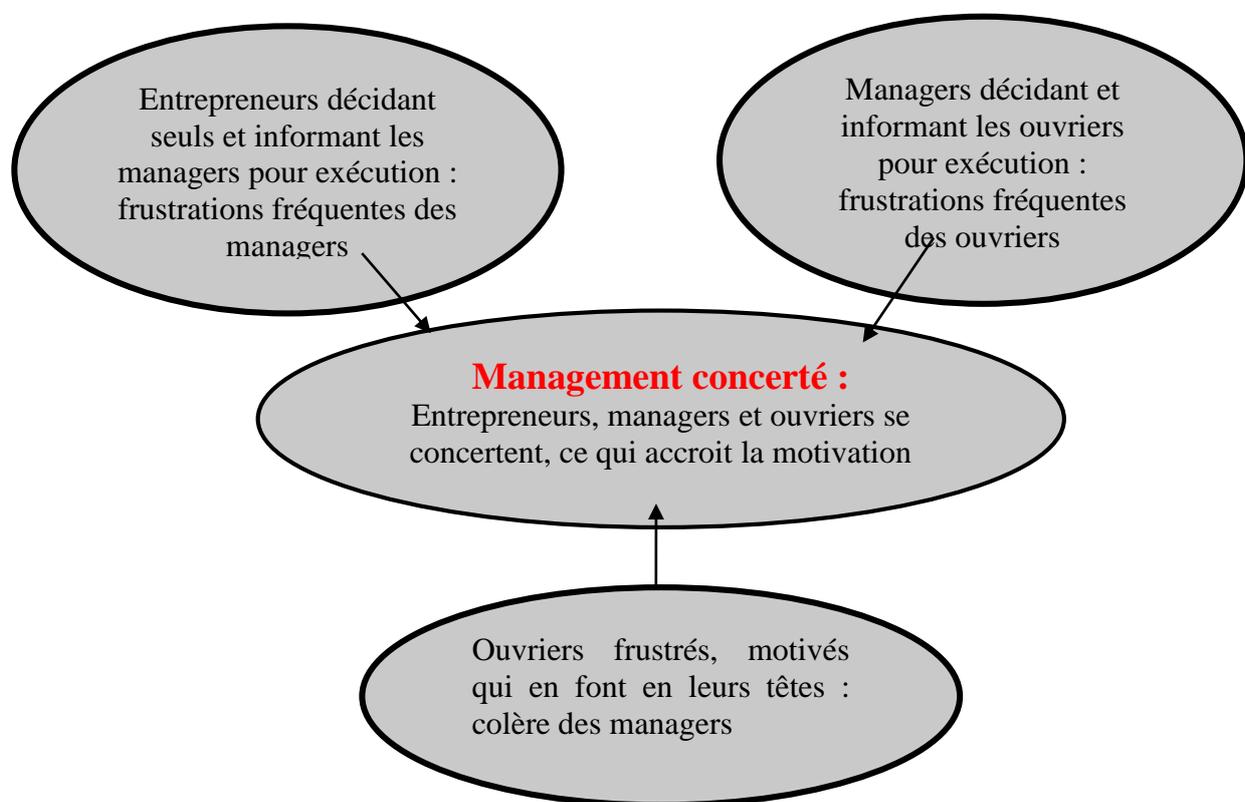


Today we see that all the actors are organized: the State with its institutions (government, parliament, judiciary, economic and social council), workers organized in trade unions, entrepreneurs grouped together in employers, and finally consumers organized in associations. Each actor group seeks to defend its interests and assert its rights. In the logic of concerted action, the Economic and Social Council, which should be composed of representatives of the government with a heavy weight on the economy (in this case the central bank), representatives of trade unions, employers and consumer associations, fourth power with the ability to decide and not only to be a chamber whose role is limited to a consultative function. But consultation in politics and economy must be complemented by consultation in the company.

2.4. The theory of concertation applied to management: concerted management.

Collaborative management is a corporate governance in which the three groups of actors (entrepreneurs, technical leaders and workers) are constantly involved in planning, which consists of defining the company's goals and drawing up action plans the organization which consists in distributing the work to each individual and organizing the relations between the individuals and the groups in order to carry out this work, the direction which makes it possible to transmit the messages necessary for the realization of the work and the control allowing to compare the execution and the plan, to calculate the deviations and to try to detect the causes. Coordinated management facilitates the social and societal responsibility of the company, concepts that are part of the principles of the social economy. Indeed, concerted management presupposes the primacy of man over capital if not only the holders of the latter would decide, which would be contrary to the theory of concertation. It should be pointed out that in some enterprises of the social economy, especially in workers' production cooperatives, entrepreneurs are both managers and workers.

Figure 3: Simplified presentation of concerted management.



In firms governed according to the theory of concertation, the degree of motivation is higher than in that under the dictatorship of the entrepreneur, managers or even workers.

2.5 Theory of concertation and the social or democratic economy

The social economy is one of the four economic sectors, the family economy sector (the oldest), the private speculative sector, the public sector and the social economy sector. It should be noted that the production of the family economy is not integrated into the gross national product, although it is often an important part of our national economies. The added value of a dish that we purchase in a restaurant

to satisfy our economic need to eat is counted in the economic aggregates while the added value of the same dish produced by a woman to satisfy the same economic need of her family members is not counted. Moreover, the current economy is dominated by the speculative private sector.

Figure 4: The private capitalist sector dominating the public sector, the social economy sector and the family economy sector.

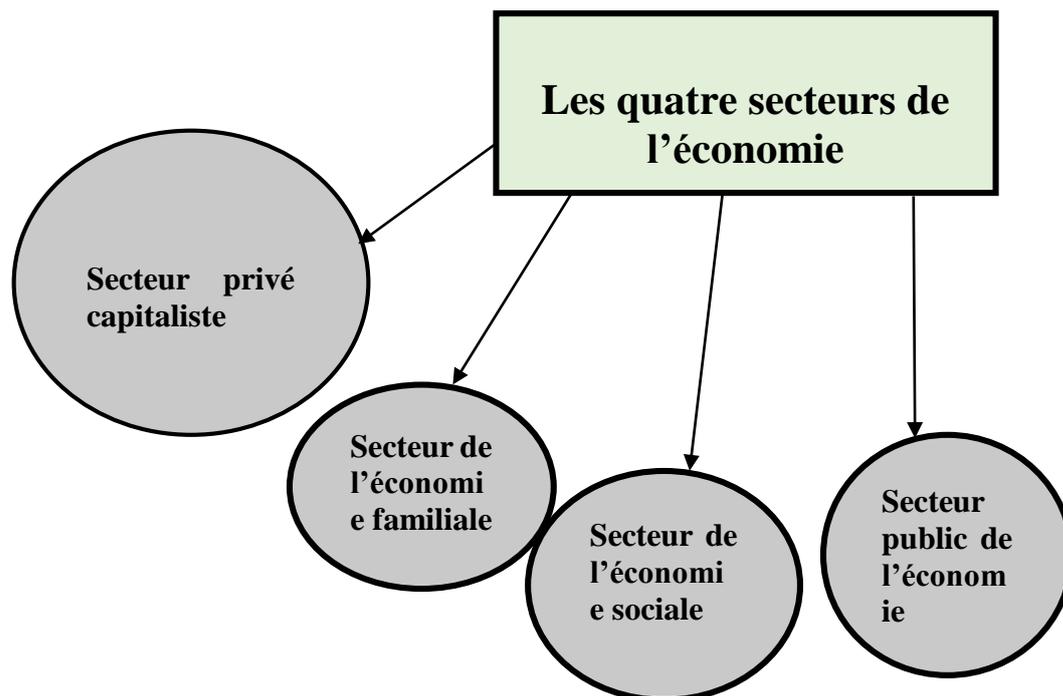
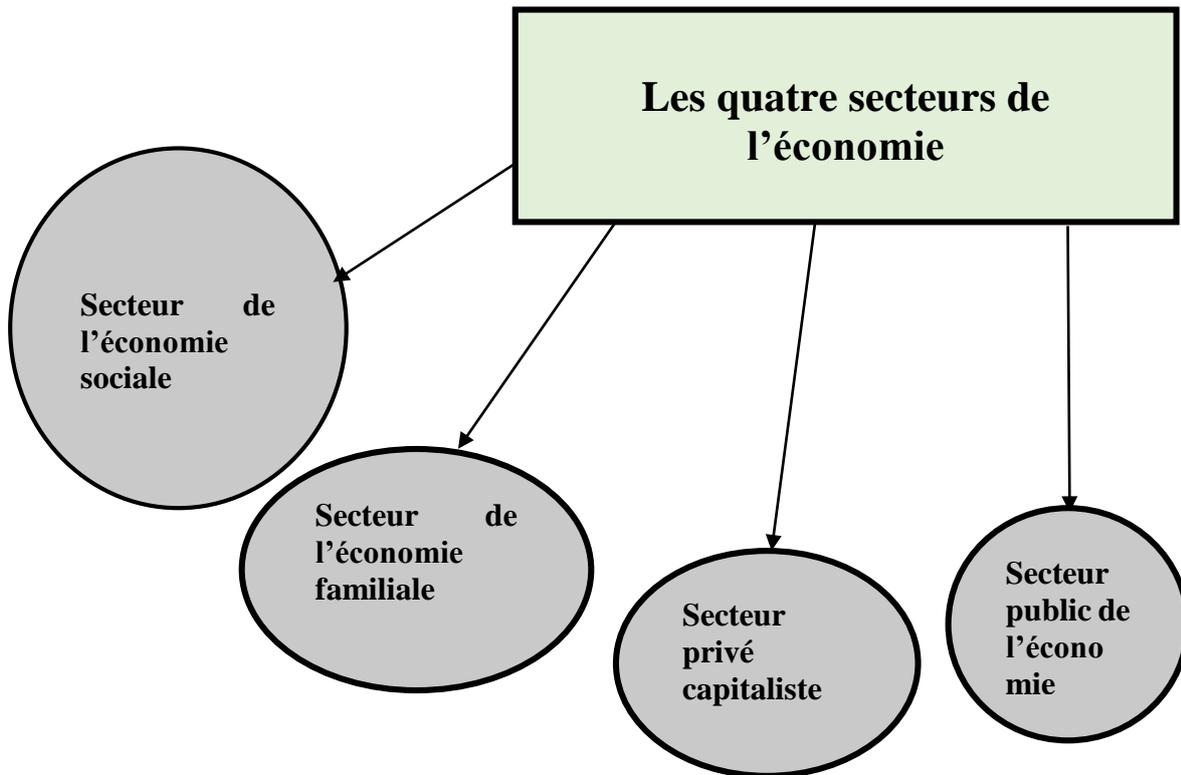


Figure 5. Growing the social economy sector will dominate other sectors, replacing the capitalist private sector



The ILO Conference on the Social Economy and the African Response to the Crisis (Johannesburg 19-21 October 2009) defines the social economy as a concept designating enterprises and organizations in particular cooperatives, mutual societies, associations foundations and social enterprises that have a particularity in the production of goods, services and knowledge while simultaneously pursuing the economic and social goal based on solidarity. Companies and organizations in the social economy operate in a complementary fashion to the private, speculative, public and family sectors of the economy. At present, the world is dominated by the speculative private sector, but the growing role of the social economy in resisting the crisis, and its concern for the environment, makes us dream of a reversal of the situation the social economy. This change can be seen schematically in the figures above.

2.6. A concerted, decent and sustainable development strategy for positive sustainable development in Africa.

Africa today possesses, on the one hand, a lot of potentialities and opportunities for its development and on the other hand many challenges for its development. In order to efficiently utilize these opportunities and potentials, and to meet these challenges, a new conceptual framework involving all stakeholders at both the continental and national levels becomes inevitable. This chapter aims to present a new development that has its roots in the theory of concertation. This theory becomes essential in any human action aimed at respecting human dignity. Concerted, decent and sustainable development is a development that respects human dignity and safeguards biodiversity and the atmosphere

3 Conceptual framework for an African charter for concerted, decent and sustainable development

The process leading to the design and an appropriate development strategy requires three steps, including environmental study, reflection and formulation.

3.1. Study of the medium leading to the white ratio.

This step must begin with research to have a deep understanding of development potentials in terms of challenges, potentialities, opportunities and limitations. This must be done through action-research involving representatives of all stakeholders in the five regions of Africa and the Diaspora, which is the sixth region according to the African Union. To do this, stakeholders had to include grassroots actors as well as those at the summit, especially scientists from all disciplines. The fruit of this field research is what we call "White Report", the working paper for the next step. This step should help to compare the concept of sustainable development as formulated today by the international community to the needs of Africa, which should include cultural, political, financial and legal aspects. The White Report will focus on four main points:

- Overall concept of sustainable development with specific African characteristics
- Explanation of the paradox of the rich, but poor African continent
- Hope for an African Revenge in the 21st century;

The establishment of these three aspects of sustainable development requires in Africa the reform of the current education system, the strengthening of action research, applied research and appropriate support and consultation.

3.2 Reflection for gray

In an international forum devoted to reflection on the development of Africa, development stakeholders will come together to reflect on the future of the continent. The white report and the independent experts will bring knowledge to the forum. In view of the increase in global change and the increasing marginalization of Africa, the legitimate ambition of the concerted and decent development of the continent requires new and innovative skills, capable of operationalizing the concept of sustainable development in Africa. The reflection should result in a "gray report" containing concrete recommendations on Africa's development strategy from Africa; this gray report will contain recommendations for the formulation of the African Charter for Concerted, Decent and Sustainable Development.

3.3 Formulation of the African Charter for Co-operative Development

Africa needs a coherent strategy paper for its development, designed in Africa by all stakeholders in development. All the groups concerned should be involved in the design and implementation of such a strategy document in order to give it more chance of success. The output of this step should be the African Charter for Concerted, Decent and Sustainable Development. It should be adopted by African governments at the same time as representatives of civil society and the private sector.

3.4. The training of women and men for the continent's need.

Another great paradox of Africa is that there is an enormous labour demand on the one hand and thousands of unemployed graduates on the other. As Africa continues to import experts, she sees her daughters and boys clandestinely emigrated to Europe and now in the Arab countries in search of Eldorado.

It is not a low-level training in relation to other continents, but training that does not meet the needs of Africa.

4. South-South and triangular cooperation

South-South cooperation is currently an imperative for African economies. The lack of available capital militates in favour of increased co-operation among African countries. It will be necessary to fight for a convertibility of African currencies among themselves. And make regional groupings real centers of production of added values through the transformation of raw materials. Triangular cooperation, particularly in projects such as combating illegal immigration, can be a good example because each party will benefit from it.

Conclusion:

Africa is facing today a multitude of crises, food crisis, social crises, economic crisis and financial crisis. The search for maximum profit, financial and stock speculation, the overexploitation of non-renewable wealth are the main causes of these crises. The social economy whose cooperative for which the search for maximum profits is not the primary concern, speculation and overexploitation of wealth to the detriment of man are prohibited, remains the hope of billions of human beings to revive the economy. Studies have shown their ability to resist the crisis and search for ways to cope. Consultation at the level of political, economic and management governance is essential to better motivate all actors. The concertocracy, concertalism and concerted management that stem from the theory of concertation must be applied for a change in the political, economic and management system in order to guarantee a better motivation of the actors and thus a good growth for the benefit of all and not of a handful of people, in poor countries as well as in rich countries. Africans from North to South, from East to West have better times to turn their economic hardship into an opportunity instead of continuing to import imported models that have shown their limitations in their countries of origin. Cooperative entrepreneurship supported by concertocracy, concertalism and concerted management is a powerful means of promoting economic growth. Africa should:

- Adopt an African charter of concerted, decent and sustainable development
- Adopt a concerted political system "the Concertocratie"
- Adopt a concerted economic system, "Concertalism"
- Adopt the training of women and men based on the applied sciences of development in accordance with the UNESCO declaration of 1999

These four approaches seem essential for sustained economic growth, decent employment growth and adequate training for the continent's needs.

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