

Public Policies for Social and Solidarity Economy

The Experience of the City of Dakar

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

2 EDT	Venetional and Technical Turining Fund
3FPT ADS	Vocational and Technical Training Fund
	Social Development Agency
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFD	French Development Agency
ANGAR	International Association of Francophone Mayors
ANCAR	National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Advice
ANIDA	National Agency for Agricultural Integration and Development
ANPEJ	National Agency for the Promotion of Youth Employment
ANSD	National Agency for Statistics and Demography
APDA	Agency for the Promotion and Development of the Craft Industry
ASC	Cultural and Sports Association
BMN	Upgrading Office
BNDE	National Bank for Economic Development
CAEL	Support Unit for Local Elected Officials
CEFOPPEM	Vocational Training and Development Centre for Municipal Staff
CEPEM	Business Incubator for the Promotion of Employment through Micro-
	enterprises
CFAF	Franc of the Financial Community of Africa
CIFAL	International Training Centre for Local Authorities
CMD	Dakar Municipal Credit Fund
COCC	Code of Civil and Commercial Obligations
DASS	Directorate of Health Action and Personal Services
DEESS	Directorate for the Social and Solidarity Economy
DER	Fast Track Employment Delegation
DFS	Decentralized Financial System
DGPPE	Directorate General of Planning and Economic Policy
DOB	Budget Orientation Debate
DPDD	Directorate of Planning and Sustainable Development
DPEE	Directorate of Forecasting and Economic Studies
DPNDC	National Policy Document on the Development of Cooperatives
EHCVM	Harmonized Survey on Living Conditions of Households
EIG	Economic Interest Group
ENSIS	National Survey on the Informal Sector in Senegal
ESEA	School of Applied Economics
FIMF	Microfinance Promotion Fund
FMDV	Global Fund for Cities Development
FNCF	National Credit Fund for Women
FNPEF	National Fund for the Promotion of Women's Entrepreneurship
FODEM	Municipal Development and Solidarity Fund
FONGIP	Priority Investment Guarantee Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSEF	Global Social Economy Forum
HII	Health Insurance Institute
IFAN	Fundamental Institute of Black Africa
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IGA	Income-Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISDL	Higher Institute of Local Development
LARTES	Research Laboratory on Economic and Social Transformations
LDP	Local Development Plan
LPSMESS	Microfinance and Social Solidarity Economy Sector Policy Statement
МСРМЕ	Ministry of Trade and Small and Medium Enterprises
MECMU	Mutual Savings and Credit Union of the City of Dakar
MEFP	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning
MEPC	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation
MFB	Ministry of Finance and Budget
MFCAC	French Mission for Cooperation and Cultural Action
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MMESS	Ministry of Microfinance and SSE
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHADA	Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
OIF	International Organization of La Francophonie
PADEF/EJ	Project to Support the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship and Youth
	Employment
PAFSEP	Project to Support Families Living in Poverty
PAP 2A	Adjusted and Accelerated Priority Action Plan
PFAnE	Non-State Actors Platform
PCC	Pan-African Cooperative Conference
PRES	Economic and Social Resilience Programme
PSE	Emerging Senegal Plan
RACTES	Network of Actors and Local Authorities for SSE in Senegal
RAESS	African Social and Solidarity Economy Network
RGE	General Business Census
RIPESS	Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Social and Solidarity
	Economy
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SSE	Social and Solidarity Economy
SSELDP	SSE Local Development Plan
SSEO	Social and Solidarity Economy Organization
UCAD	Cheikh Anta Diop University
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

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Summary

The <u>environment in Senegal is generally conducive</u> to the development of a social and solidarity economy (SSE), but there are still issues to be addressed. At the political level, the creation of a dedicated ministry has provided the sector with an important steering mechanism. However, the <u>legal framework is still being developed</u>: a sectoral policy statement and a framework law on SSE, which are in the process of being drafted, should improve the governance of the sector.

Despite several projects and programmes initiated by the City of Dakar to support communities and social and solidarity economy organizations (SSEOs), implementation of an SSE policy is limited by a number of constraints: the lack of a legal framework that reflects the heterogeneity of the sector; the lack of planning, promotion and visibility of the sector in local policy; the professionalization of actors; and the failure to include SSEOs in the definition of public policies.

The <u>multiplicity of SSE structures</u> in the city does not help decision-making in the design and implementation of a planned local public policy that will ensure the promotion and visibility of the sector. The existing participatory, consultation and information-sharing mechanisms are still not functional enough to allow stakeholders to engage with technical services, support structures and elected municipal officials on projects and programmes, and selection, funding, support and monitoring procedures for economic and social inclusion strategies.

The City of Dakar supports SSEOs through the establishment of <u>several decentralized support structures</u> (FODEM, CEPEM, the Mutual Savings and Credit Union and the Housing Cooperative, etc.). These structures are support mechanisms for SSEOs that are positioned throughout the social entrepreneurship process. These tools are complementary pillars in the strategy of supporting SSEOs to boost the sustainability of social enterprises with personalized support.

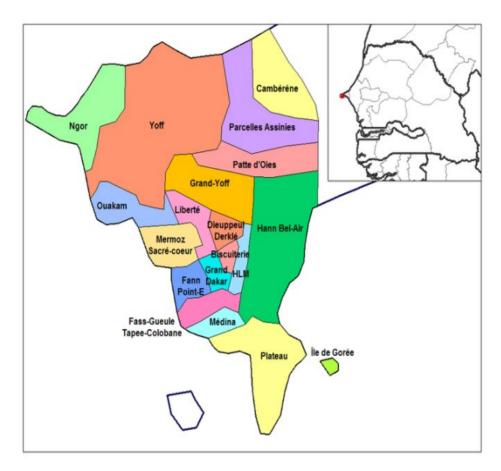
The City of Dakar, through its various stand-alone projects, has developed a <u>raft of measures to promote SSE</u> in its development plans and programmes. The existence of <u>training initiatives that are not SSE-related</u> is an opportunity to strengthen the capacities of SSEOs. These training programmes are based on a package of non-financial services that include the training and mentoring of social enterprises.

However, there is not yet an incentive framework to provide social enterprises with access to public procurement or funding, despite the existence of many *national funding structures that have still not been adapted to SSEOs*.

The creation in 2017 of the SSE Directorate within a ministry that is specifically dedicated to SSE is an opportunity for increased awareness, outreach and advocacy of SSE in public policies. The City of Dakar and the Platform of Non-State Actors, by setting up RACTES to promote SSE in public policies, have developed a *multi-stakeholder approach* through a *campaign* to raise awareness, to inform and influence and to drive the promotion of SSE in public policies within local governance structures.

The lack of a <u>systematic data collection and research system on SSE</u> limits the analysis and systematic production of knowledge to capitalize on achievements and experiences for the development of public policies for the promotion and development of SSE in the city.

Subdivisions of the City of Dakar



Source: WikiCommons, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dakar_communes_d%27arrondissement.png.

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