



جامعة سيدي محمد بن عبد الله بفاس  
UNIVERSITÉ SIDI MOHAMED BEN ABDELLAH DE FES  
كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية سايس - فاس  
FACULTÉ DES LETTRES ET DES SCIENCES HUMAINES SAIS-FES



**2nd EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM (CSI'ESS)**

UNDER THE THEME :

# MOROCCAN DEVELOPMENT MODEL FOR **SOCIAL AND SOLIDARY ECONOMY (SSE)** BASED ON **INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES**

TRAINING CENTER AND CONFERENCES  
OF THE UNIVERSITY SIDI MOHAMED BEN ABDELLAH  
OF FEZ (NEAR THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CENTER OF FEZ)

**17 & 18  
MARCH  
2023**

كلية الاقتصاد والتجارة - كلميم  
FACULTÉ D'ÉCONOMIE ET DE GESTION - GUELMIM



مكتب تنمية التعاون  
Office du Développement de la Coopération



CR34  
Intervention et politiques sociales



الشبكة الجموعية المحلية ميسور



جهة فاس - مكناس  
Région Fes-Meknès







# OBJECTIVES

The department of sociology at the faculty of Arts and Humanities Sais-Fez in Morocco, in collaboration with national and international partners, has the honour to organise the second scientific international colloquium of sociology of social and solidary economy around the theme : “Moroccan development model for social and solidary economy based on international experiences”.

In Morocco, as in most countries of the South, the Social Solidarity Economy (SSE) sector remained under the control of the State for a long time, before being relatively liberalised in the 1990s, following structural adjustment plans. For instance, cooperatives in their current legal conception were only introduced in Morocco in the early 20th century (ESCWA, 2014). However, traditional forms (such as Touiza , Louzia , Agadir ) have always existed.

Today, in the absence of a law that organises the SSE, development programmes and the literature focus on the cooperative sector more than on other organisational forms of the SSE- mutuals, associations or foundations-. Indeed, the adoption of the legal frameworks 24.83 in 1984 and 112-12 in 2016 relating to cooperatives has catalysed a significant dynamic in the creation of cooperatives of different types. The number of cooperatives increased dramatically after the adoption of the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) in 2005 and increased from 62 in 1957 to 4,985 in 2005 to reach 40,531 in 2020 (Office for the Development of Cooperation, (ODCO). The creation of associations has exceeded 200,000 in 2021. More than half of the cooperatives develop activities related to agriculture and are characterised by a family and tribal character, which can alter the principle of free membership that characterises cooperative work in general (Damamme, 2011; Montanari and Bergh 2019).

Moreover, although the organisations of the Social Solidarity Economy (SSE) provide employment, they only contribute 1 to 2%. to the GDP of the Maghreb countries. Despite this low contribution, the number of jobs created (4% of the population in direct employment) remains a significant input for the economy (Arouch 2011; Euro-Mediterranean Forum of Economic Sciences Institutes (FEMISE), 2014).

Although the Covid-19 health crisis, among others, has affected the SSE sector more seriously, its participation in resilience and innovation proves to be an effective motor of development (Bouchard, 2006). In theory, it is based on principles of freedom, equality, non-domination of capital and reciprocity (Laville, 2001) which are compatible with solidarity, democracy, and the search for the collective interest (Jeantet, 2008). Crises have indeed shown that solidarity can be consolidated as SSE organisations adapt, rebound, and perpetuate their socio-economic projects (Garrabé, et al., 2001). The relevant literature illustrates this and is sometimes presented as an alternative to the market economy (Jeantet, 2008), but also as a third sector parallel to the public and private sectors (Lipietz, 2001).

Indeed, the Moroccan New Development Model (NMD) promotes SSE organisations and enterprises as essential vectors of social change. It aims to convey an image of strength for social and economic impact by promoting it as a sector. Amongst other things, The Moroccan NMD objective is to overcome the pejorative view of actors and citizens, and to bypass the SSE as a subsistence economy unable to produce added value and to contribute up to 8% to GDP (Report of the Special Commission on the

Development Model, 2021). However, this aspiration can only be achieved through careful diagnosis of the constraints and contradictions that run through the Moroccan SSE ecosystem, capitalising on local and global achievements and good practices.

The objective of the conference is to set up a reflection on the scope of the SSE to the Moroccan economy and society. It will be based on the presentation of the prerequisites of a quality social and solidarity practice, the objective of which are to verify the model in its current state. It will shed light on the good practices of different countries which have successfully integrated a similar model of SSE into their own socio-economic development model. These success stories collected from the five continents (*Africa, Europe, Asia, America, Australia*) will thus serve to build a normative framework to facilitate the application of the SSE model to the Moroccan context towards the creation of sound economic and social impact.

This scientific event aims to develop a reflection on the Moroccan experience of SSE development, the objectives are to draw a clear and holistic assessment of the achievements, limitations and blocking factors. Through this multidisciplinary perspective, it intends to mobilise research approaches and methodologies that will facilitate the understanding of the diversity of behaviours of SSE actors; these to better identify and understand the possible change in perceptions and attitudes. We anticipate that the adoption of a new model of creation based on wealth and social linkage will contribute to new modalities for Moroccan development and beyond.

The human and social science disciplines (sociology, anthropology, economics) which are represented in this event are invited to draw from a wealth of experiences and multidimensional balance that highlights the latest achievements, limitations, successes, and failures. This will enable an assessment of public policies and their convergence towards job creation and inclusion (young people and women, people with disabilities). The conference will thus reveal the right place of SSE in the new development model in Morocco. A collective work will be published from this rich scientific meeting.

This event includes two main sessions, which are in turn split in two sections and four axes:

### **SESSION 1 : SSE Development in Morocco: Findings and multidisciplinary perspectives**

**AXIS 1 : SSE Development & Public Policy: Achievements and Challenges**

**AXIS 2 : Innovation, Resilience, and Inclusive Role of the SSE**

### **SESSION 2 : International experiences, and prospective applications for the Development of SSE in Morocco**

**AXIS 3: International experiences in SSE: State of play and good practices**

**AXIS 4: What SEE development model for Morocco tomorrow?**



## KEY DATES

- **5 December 2022:** Launch of the call for papers
- **5 January 2023:** Last call for abstracts (between 300 & 500 words)
- **10 January 2023:** Response to authors and request for full papers (12 to 20 pages, 12-point, Times New Roman font, 1.5 line spacing)
- **15 February 2023:** Last call for the reception of full papers
- **28 February 2023:** Colloquium program issued
- **17 & 18 March 2023:** International Colloquium

**Abstracts and full papers should be sent to both email addresses:**

[colloque.essmaroc2023@gmail.com](mailto:colloque.essmaroc2023@gmail.com) & [saadeddine.igamane@usmba.ac.ma](mailto:saadeddine.igamane@usmba.ac.ma)



## EDITORIAL CRITERIA

### The abstracts

• Abstracts may be written in Arabic, English or French. They must be written in Times New Roman (12/1.5) for English and French, and Sakkal Majalla (14/1.5) for Arabic.

• They must contain between 300 and 500 words (all inclusive) and be presented as follows:

**Title:** in lowercase letters in bold (255 characters maximum including spaces).

**Authors:** first and last name of the author in lower case.

A maximum of 3 authors are accepted for each abstract.

- ✓ The author designated as correspondent at the time of submission the first version will be the referent for all information concerning the submission. It must be identified by a star by exposing after the name.

Affiliation: identified in brackets after each author (status, institution, city and country).

The abstract may include one or more bibliographic references (up to 3 references embedded in the text (APA)).

### The texts

• Texts may be written in Arabic, English or French and must be written in Times New Roman (12/1.5) for English

and French and Sakkal Majalla (14/1.5) for Arabic.

- They must be preceded by two abstracts of up to 300 words, one with the language of the text and the other in English. For English articles, the second abstract must be in French.
- They should contain between 6000 and 8000 words including bibliography and illustrations and should be presented as follows:

Title: in lowercase letters in bold (255 characters maximum including spaces).

Authors: first and last name of the author in lowercase.

A maximum of 3 authors are accepted for each text.

Affiliation: identified in brackets after each author (status, institution, city and country).

The author already designated as the correspondent at the time of submission of the abstract will remain the referent for all information concerning the submission and publication of the texts.

The texts must contain the following parts: Context, Objectives, Method, Results and Discussion then Conclusion.

Bibliographic references must be incorporated into the text (APA).

- A Bibliography should be presented at the end of the text as follows:

**For a single author**

- o Lipietz A. (2001). Pour le tiers secteur. L'économie sociale et solidaire : pourquoi et comment ?, La Découverte, Paris.

**For a multi-author book**

- o El Kandoussi F., Omari S. et M'Zali B. (2011). Les coopératives féminines d'argan au Maroc : un domaine propice à la mise en place de la démarche de développement durable, Université IBN Zohr Agadir, Ecole Nationale de Commerce et de Gestion, ESG UQAM.

**For a book chapter**

- o Tozy M. (2002). Des tribus aux coopératives ethno-lignagères, in : Mutations sociales et réorganisation des espaces steppiques. Ed. M. Mahdi. Fondation Konrad Adenauer : Maroc.

**For a single author article**

- o Lebdaoui K. (2022). Liens familiaux au cœur des coopératives agricoles au Maroc : quels impacts ?, Alternatives Rurales 9

**For a multi-author article**

- o Montanari, B. & Bergh, S. (2019). Une analyse genrée des activités génératrices de revenus (AGR) dans le cadre du Plan Maroc vert : à qui profite-t-il ?. Maghreb - Machrek, 242, 49-66. <https://doi.org/10.3917/machr.242.0049>

**For a report**

- o Commission Spéciale sur le Modèle de Développement. (2021). Le Nouveau Modèle de Développement, Libérer les énergies et restaurer la confiance pour accélérer la marche vers le progrès et la prospérité pour tous, Rapport Général, Maroc.

- **The best articles will be published in a collective book with ISBN or ISNN.**



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