



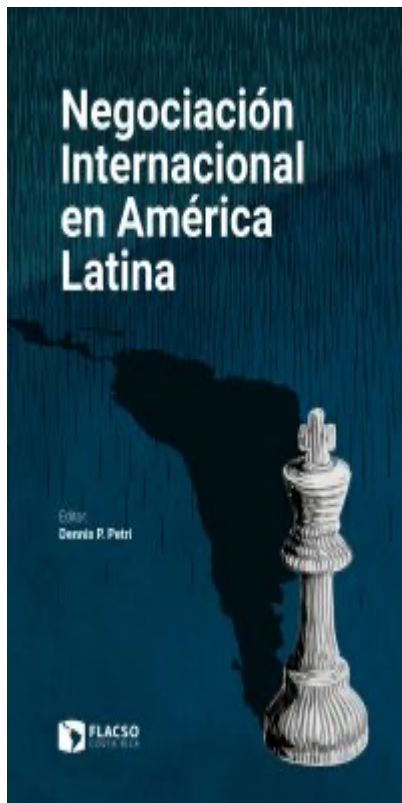
Stichting Platform for Social Transformation

Verlag van uitgeoefende activiteiten in 2022

Opgesteld op woensdag 1 februari 2023.

I. Social Transformation & Vulnerability

Petri D.P. (ed.) (2022). *Negociación Internacional en América Latina*. San José: FLACSO Costa Rica.



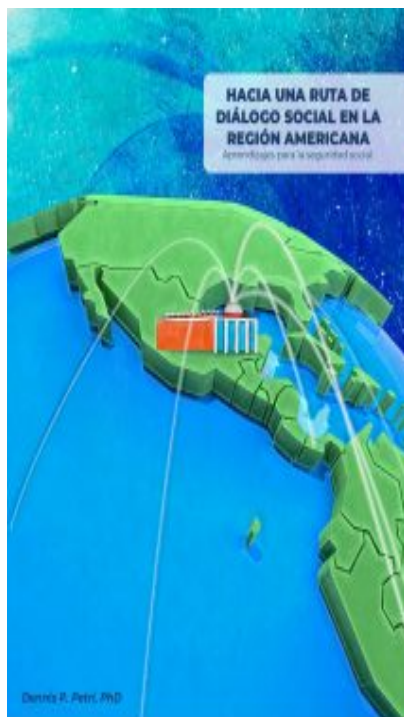
It is essential for professionals in International Relations to have an adequate basis for understanding and participating in international negotiation processes, which are increasingly complex and ever-changing. This book is the result of the fact that there are few books in Spanish that deal with international negotiations from an interdisciplinary, Latin American and applied approach, and that also incorporate the most recent and significant changes in the evolution of these negotiations.

This book, which compiles the contributions of several authors - among them academics, practitioners and activists -, fills a gap, although it by no means pretends to fill it completely. The first section of this book is presented as a handbook on international negotiation. The second section presents examples of Latin American policy innovations at the local and national levels. The third and final section of this book discusses some of the most notable contributions made by Latin American nations in the international arena.

Book available [here](#) (in Spanish).



Petri D.P. (2022). *Hacia una ruta de diálogo social en la región americana. Aprendizajes para la seguridad social.* México: Centro Interamericano de Estudios de Seguridad Social.



This book sets out a roadmap for social dialogue in the American region. Although it is applicable to a wide range of scenarios, it is most relevant to social security institutions. The book describes the institutional, political and cultural determinants of successful social dialogue. It also provides clues for the proper institutionalization of social dialogue. For, whatever form it takes, social dialogue is the only way to implement reforms to our social security systems that are truly inclusive and representative of the interests of civil society.

Book available [here](#) (in Spanish)



II. Family Life and Policy

The 2021/22 academic year was slightly shorter than in a normal year. The Ministry of Education had decided this as a way of trying to get the school calendar back to normal. The school calendar had changed because of the earlier break caused by the Covid 19 pandemic. The teachers in the schools did their best to cover the Why Wait topics within the available period.

During the year, the number of participating schools increased to sixty-five (65). This is a result of one junior school moving up the ladder to having classes that qualify for the participation of Why Wait lessons.

In the academic year FLAEM trained a total of four hundred and thirty (430) teachers who are presenting Why Wait lessons in the schools. The training sessions were very successful. Supervisory visits to the schools and reports from Primary Education Advisors (PEAs) show that the majority of the teachers were doing what was expected of them.



The Why Wait Quiz Competition finals were held on 27th August 2022. For the first time FLAEM saw the same schools that came for the finals last academic year, coming back. Schools are increasingly motivated to work extra hard to make it to the finals. That contributes positively to the weight given by the schools to the Why Wait program.

During the academic year under report, FLAEM reached out to a total of twenty-six thousand one hundred and ten (26,110) learners. Of these, twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-two (12,732) are boys while thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy-eight (13,378) are girls. This is an increase of eight hundred and eleven learners (811) from last academic year.

In October 2022 the new academic year started, as did the Why Wait program.

More information: www.flaem.org

III. International Institute for Religious Freedom

Publication of the following research reports (this list includes academic papers and reports submitted to international institutions):

- [Vulnerability and Active Religious Behavior](#): Christians and Crime Syndicates in Mexico (*Human Rights Quarterly*)
- [Solicitud de audiencia temática](#) para el 185° Período de Sesiones de la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH): Protección de los derechos fundamentales de líderes religiosos en los contextos de violencia en Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Haití, Honduras y México
- [Perceptions of Self-Censorship: Confirming and Understanding the “Chilling Effect”](#): Case Studies on France, Germany, Colombia and Mexico
- [The Tyranny of Religious Freedom Rankings](#) (*Review of Faith & International Affairs*)
- [2021 Bericht über Menschenrechtsverletzungen / 2021 Human Rights – Violation Report](#) (Association of Protestant Churches, Turkey)
- [Suggestions for an appropriate use of World Watch List data \(2021\)](#)
- [Alarm Bells Against Discrimination](#): What global surveys and country comparisons on persecution are helpful for
- [Report on “Persons belonging to religious or belief minorities in situations of conflict and insecurity”](#), Submission to the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

Issues of the *International Journal for Religious Freedom*:

- [Refugees and religious freedom](#) - Vol. 15 No. 1/2 (2022)
- [The 21 martyrs](#) - Vol. 14 No. 1/2 (2021)
- [Responding to secularism](#) - Vol. 13 No. 1/2 (2020)
- [The impact of religious freedom research](#) - Vol. 12 No. 1/2 (2019)



More information: www.iirf.global

IV. Observatory of Religious Freedom in Latin America

The Observatory of Religious Freedom in Latin America (OLIRE) seeks to promote the right to religious freedom from a human rights perspective and raise awareness about violations of this right, considering its multiple dimensions. To this end, we monitor the status of this right in Latin America and present the information obtained through the different resources developed by OLIRE: the Violent Incidents Database, country reports, biannual reports, thematic reports, and to different sectors: policymakers, civil society organizations, religious leaders/communities, academia, among others. In addition to monitoring, we carry out in-depth research, either on our own or in collaboration with other organizations, on issues that directly or indirectly impact this right. Our efforts are also aimed at presenting the state of religious freedom in Latin America in platforms for the protection of human rights such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations.

During the year 2022, we continued with our work of monitoring and updating the Violent Incidents Database, in addition to the conduct of in-depth research on the state of religious freedom in Latin American countries, inputs that allows the preparation of our reports by country, semi-annual reports, thematic reports, etc. To this end, the observatory collaborated actively with religious organizations, universities, civil society organizations, and some government offices. Similarly, we continued with our advocacy work regarding the situation of religious freedom in Latin America before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and government offices outside the region. Part of the efforts have also been directed to the continuation of our virtual internship program and the preparation/publication of articles in recognized academic journals.

More information: www.olire.org

V. Observatory of Religious Freedom in Africa

The Observatory of Religious Freedom in Africa (ORFA) was established in 2022 to be a program of research, training and advocacy that has as its mission to promote religious freedom in Africa.

In 2022 ORFA was focusing on violent incident data gathering in Nigeria and several Francophone countries in West and Middle Africa, together with a number of partner organizations. The work in Nigeria was most advanced. In July 2022 ORFA published a report on the results of its work in Nigeria: “Nigeria Killings & Abductions (10/2019 - 9/2021)”. A comparable (preliminary) report for the reporting period 10/2021 - 9/2022 was published in January 2023. The work in a number of Francophone countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Cameroon, Central African Republic and DR Congo) was in 2022 still in its beginning phases.



In 2022 ORFA started to build its website (expected to be finalized in the first quarter of 2023).

More information: www.orfa.africa