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Matching Social and Environmental Development in El Salvador

The construction of the **Cerròn Grande Dam (1)** involved the local population relocation from agricultural to fishing sector. However, no strategic plan for diversification of production activities nor climate change mitigation was developed.

Around 7,839 people, in particular families with low income (2), have benefitted from ISCOS and SOLE TERRE intervention that has supported sustainable productive activities, protected environmental resources and reduced the climate change impact (3).









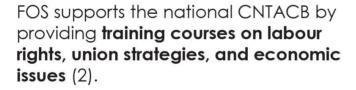
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The Brazil nut industry in Bolivia



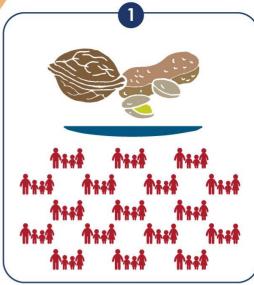
About 17.000 families are involved in the harvest of the nut, this sector is charaterized by deplorable working conditions, debt bondage, and lacks any legal protection for the workers (1).

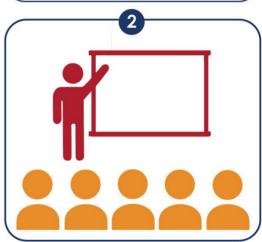




Whilst enormous profits were made, the wage workers were unaware of the wealth created within the sector, and suffered the same abuses as before. The economic training courses increased their awareness and lead to a much more firm position of the unions during negotiations (3).











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Fostering genuine social dialogue in Mozambique

One of the major challenges faced by social dialogue institutions in Mozambique is the lack of negotiating skills. As a consequence, discussions are generally imbalanced and jeopardized by the lack of appropriate coordination mechanisms among centralised and provincial bodies.

ISCOS has contributed to enhancing the organisational capacities of the Consultative Labour Commission by strengthening the provincial forums through training and equipment (1); and reinforcing the role of women (2); and by improving health and safety conditions at the workplace (3).









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Supporting the informal economy workers in the Dominican Republic

The steady growth of the informal economy in the Dominican Republic has led to increased inequality and poverty and poses a challenge for **democratic governance (1)**.

Màs sindicato project by ISCOS and local partners aims to reduce informality, and to improve working conditions and the lives of thousands of vulnerable workers (2).

The action has helped raise awareness of social security benefits amongst informal workers; and enhanced the capacity of trade unions to participate in social dialogue and to **defend workers' rights(3)**.







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Outsourcing in the sugar agroindustry in El Salvador

Since their privatisation, La Magdalena and La Cabaña sugar mills have outsourced the personnel hiring to "save costs" and prevent unions. This approach gave rise to serious violations of workers' rights and precarious working conditions. Thanks to FOS support to the Confederation of El Salvador sugar unions, and to actions such as strikes during the harvest season, two unions were established. They managed to end subcontracting practices while securing improvements in working and living conditions for the workers (1).











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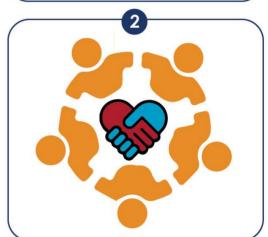
Coffee farmers fight for fair trade and social justice in Burundi

When the coffee sector was liberalised in 1995 in Burundi, many stations and factories were acquired by foreign private companies (1) and small farmers lost their fair share of coffee sales.

By bringing together all producers, and organising a large part of the coffee sector around producer-controlled cooperatives, CNAC in partnership with Solsoc (2) made it possible to distribute the surplus among producers.

Its intervention contributed to more equitably shared coffee yields; then to reduce inequalities (3) and to the country's development.









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8 DECENT WORK AND

Labour Rights Brigades against the exploitation of labour in agriculture

It is estimated that 430,000 undeclared workers are involved in the Italian agriculture sector. About 100,000 of them are exposed to slave-like working conditions.

Through the "Labour Rights Brigades"

(LRB) initiative, multi-lingual flyers with basic information on fair working conditions and occupational safety and health were distributed.

Years of LRB led to raised awareness among workers about their rights and supported them to overcome the fear of confronting their employers for better conditions, or of reporting to the authorities.











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Integrating young undocumented refugees in France

Young migrants in Nantes are an excluded minority. They find themselves in a legal vacuum and cannot benefit from any financial assistance or educational support.



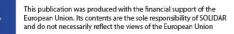
By bringing the cultural dimension, TAMO achieves to break isolation of young migrants and enables them to come into contact with the host society (2).

















The italian city of Genoa has always attracted migrants, while the historical centre of Genoa is a tough neighbourhood, where marginalisation acts as a barrier to the integration of migrants.

Associazione il Ce.Sto and Ceméa involve international volunteers in promoting the integration and social welfare of young migrants (1).

Volunteering is a tool to foster intercultural and civic education, and makes it possible to raise people's awareness of the issues around receiving migrants (2).















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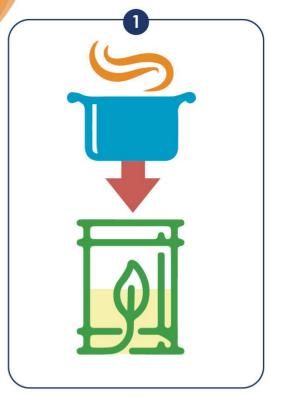
Exploiting used cooking oils for low carbon public transports in France

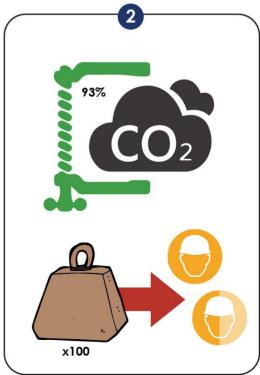
Used cooking oils – waste originating from the food-processing and catering industries- play an important role in the emergence of biofuels(1).

Pour la Solidarité runs a project aimed at collecting used cooking oils from restaurants and waste collection points, and reintroducing this biofuel into some of the Lille city's public transport systems.

The project enables to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 93%, and for every 100 tonnes collected and produced, 1.5 local jobs are created (2).









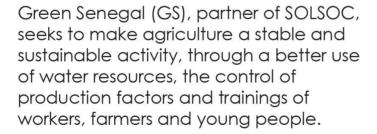
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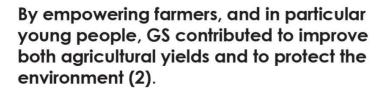
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The main challenges in Senegal are youth unemployment, natural resource degradation and food insecurity (1).





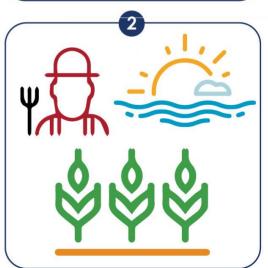














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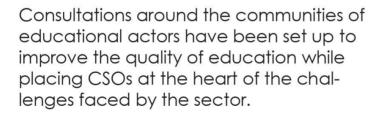
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4 QUALITY FOR EXAMPLE 1

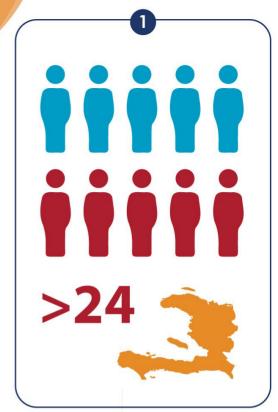
Promoting professional training of young women in Haiti

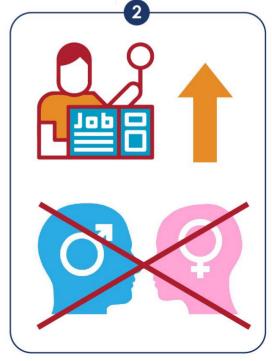
In a country where 57% of the population is under 24 (1), education is a major concern, especially for young women having the highest unemployment rate.



By supporting the Gonaïves Educational Community, Solidarité Laïque has promoted access for young women to traditionally male VET; improved the employability of young people; and combated gender stereotypes.

















The food sector has a significant impact on the environment and the today economic system (1) can no longer meet the challenges posed by overconsumption of resources. Education and training are essential to deal with socio-economic changes and the lack of sustainable skills among workers.



By bringing green skills through VET in the food sector, Pour la Solidarité and its partners created a pool of workers being able to implement and promote a more sustainable and inclusive society (2).

