2018 annual report
TNI envisions a world of peace, equity and democracy on a sustainable planet brought about and sustained by an informed and engaged citizenry.
MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TNI achieved so much in 2018. I trust the productivity and reach we achieved will impress in equal proportion to my pride in our colleagues, fellows, allies and networks around the world. Two of our fellows were honoured by the Latin American Social Science Council for their life-time contributions to social science: Susan George and Edgardo Lander. A third, Jun Borras, was named by Clarivate as among the top most cited social scientists in his field for 2018.

It is always useful to remind ourselves of some of the big developments of the previous year, and to assess the relevance of TNI’s work to these. A wake-up call for the world came with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report. It warned that, within the next decade, we will reach the point of no return regarding ecological breakdown of crisis proportions. The IPCC called for unprecedented transformation of the world economy. Significant new movements have emerged – Extinction Rebellion, School Strikes that have quickly globalised, and the Gilets Jaunes of France that put climate justice firmly on the political agenda. These movements are helping to shift the focus to the fundamentals of the transformation required.

Imagining post-capitalist futures was the frame for the annual fellows’ meeting. Our annual flagship State of Power report focused on how to build the popular counter-power necessary to achieve the transformations required. Our Transformative Cities project curated a showcase of some extraordinary prefigurative cases of how transformation can be achieved. TNI also began new exciting work on energy transitions, with a focus on European municipal levels, as well as ongoing collaborations with Trade Unions for Energy Democracy across Latin America and in South Africa.

Another significant revelation of 2018 – the Facebook-Cambridge Analytica scandal, which exposed how ‘surveillance capitalism’ services political manipulation – is of particular concern with the rise of the far-right. The Whatsapp-conducted election campaign of President Bolsanaro in Brazil being the latest such example. Fellows continued to produce insightful analyses of the growing pattern of authoritarian politics, particularly its notably middle-class base. The new authoritarianism was high on the agenda of the bi-annual Asia-Europe People’s Conference, as well as being the subject of a large agrarian studies conference which focused the minds of activist scholars across the world – both co-organised by TNI.

Predictably, scapegoats for the far-right have been migrants, refugees and ‘others’. We were involved in a series of people’s tribunals on violations of migrants’ human rights, and published a briefing highlighting the unconscionable criminalisation of solidarity. We also (co) published two important reports — one of which famous artist Ai Wei Wei helped publicise – concerning the externalisation of EU border policies. They drew attention to the dubious strategy of propping up dictatorships on all EU borders and the vested corporate interests that see arms exported and refugees imported.

Indeed, corporate power — and the state capture that neoliberalism has invited – has been a longstanding concern of TNI. In 2018, we finally saw negotiations begin for a new international treaty on transnational corporations and human rights. We also saw encouraging signs that the system that puts investors’ interests above the public interest (and in so doing also discourages governments taking the decisions required to rise to the transformative challenge that the IPCC urges) is proving indefensible.

In our drugs policy work, there had been much optimism that with cannabis legalisation – given decisive momentum by Canada in 2018 with TNI providing expert advice to its Senate — one might see new possibilities for impoverished small-scale farmers who have traditionally grown cannabis. The struggle now is to ensure these farmers are not pushed out of the new legal market, and the opportunity is used for rural development and the development of fair trade cannabis.

For TNI, the year began on a sombre note with the death of our beloved ‘web gardener’, Tessa Kersten. We took time to mourn and honoured her memory in numerous ways, including by planting a sidewalk garden which lends itself to the permacultural method that so enthused Tessa. We also planted a green roof on our terrace and continued to invest in energy saving for our building.

We welcomed two new members to our Supervisory Board towards the end of the year, and expressed gratitude to the two departing members, Mirjam van Reisen and Diederik van Irwaarden, who had served so loyally.

Our budget was lower than the previous year, largely due to the end of a large multi-partner project. However, we raised sufficient unrestricted funds to post a positive result. This contributes satisfactorily to our goal of building sufficient reserves to sustain us should TNI experience a significant shortfall in funds in the coming years.

We embarked on a concerted effort to raise more unrestricted funds to enable TNI to maintain its independence, take on projects that might otherwise prove difficult to fund, and to sustain us into the future as we approach our 45th year.

We thank all our funders and donors for their ongoing support to TNI’s efforts to put progressive ideas into movement.

– Fiona Dove, Executive Director, Transnational Institute (TNI)
TNI’s mission is to strengthen international social movements with rigorous research, reliable information, sound analysis and constructive proposals that advance progressive, democratic policy change and common solutions to global problems. In so doing, TNI acts as a unique nexus between social movements, engaged scholars and policy makers.
OUR GOALS

TNI’s overarching goals for 2016-2020, consistent with our emancipatory vision for society, remain:

STRATEGIES
Construct a broadly-shared understanding of what blocks realization of an emancipatory vision of the world and of viable ways towards achieving that vision, especially from the perspective of people in the Global South.

EMPOWERMENT
Achieve the realization of potentials by citizens everywhere, but especially those suffering exclusion and poverty, to organize around, articulate and amplify their concerns and proposals.

TRANSFORMATION
Advocate for the transformation of norms, policies and practice of key public and private institutions, especially those with transnational influence, towards greater transparency, accountability, engagement with and responsiveness to citizens in democratic, equitable and inclusive ways.

TNI revises its strategic plan every five years through a participatory consultation process involving allies, fellows, associates and staff.

“TNI is admirable in its capacity to go straight to the heart of the matter. It keeps finding, detecting the dangers that our societies confront, dangers that go well beyond the familiar. Today’s powerful actors are not only people. The landscape is far more complex and diverse than the familiar power grabber and the massive concentrations of wealth. TNI goes to the innards of the system, that which we often cannot see, that which is rarely mentioned in the media. The work TNI has done on high finance is a strong example of this modus operandi."

Saskia Sassen
Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology and Committee on Global Thought, Columbia University
## TNI’s 2018 in Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Events, Workshops and Seminars</strong></td>
<td>TNI co-organised 126 events, workshops and seminars in 28 countries attended by 12,012 people</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Presentations</strong></td>
<td>24,643 people heard TNI’s ideas through presentations at 284 events, workshops and seminars</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Academic Citations</strong></td>
<td>TNI Fellows and staff were cited 3,033 times in academic publications</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dialogue with Policy Makers</strong></td>
<td>TNI was in dialogue with policy makers from 28 countries and 11 international organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Research Output</strong></td>
<td>TNI launched 271 publications in 7 languages</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Media</strong></td>
<td>TNI’s ideas were mentioned in 325 media stories reaching a conservatively estimated audience of 19 million</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TNI’s Webpages</strong></td>
<td>TNI’s webpages were viewed more than 1.13 million times</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social Media</strong></td>
<td>TNI’s ideas reached 1.48 million people on Twitter</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Newsletter</strong></td>
<td>Subscriptions to TNI’s e-newsletter increased by 13% to 21,535 people</td>
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HOW WE WORK

For more than 40 Years, TNI has served as a research and advocacy unit serving the needs of progressive social movements across the globe. TNI takes as its vantage point the perspective of the Global South, by which we mean the poor, exploited, marginalised and oppressed of the world. Its scope is geographically global and scientifically social with an emphasis on multi-disciplinarity. Its focus primarily concerns global public policy matters.

“Although I have long known of TNI, and long admired the quality and range of thoughtful publications, it was only a few years ago that I was invited to contribute to the State of Power report (2017), and subsequently participated in a couple of their annual fellows’ meetings. I am constantly amazed at the volume and quality of materials published, a really important source of analyses on a wide range of subjects. TNI has many admirable and deeply committed staff who play a significant role as public intellectuals in many different fora. It was an honour to have been asked to participate in the fellows’ meetings in 2018.”

Firoze Majni
Adjunct Professor, Institute of African Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada
WHO WE WORK WITH

MOVEMENTS
TNI works in support of, and as part of, progressive social movements in developing a relevant and useful research and advocacy agenda.

POLICY-MAKERS
From local to international levels, and across the political spectrum, TNI provides civil servants and elected representatives with information and analysis on a wide-range of themes. It does so with a view to facilitating international learning, stimulating innovative thinking, and ultimately improving policies and practices.

ACTIVIST-SCHOLARS
TNI works with scholars to develop, challenge and refine ideas that support the ends of progressive social movements. Additionally, TNI works to spread them in scholarly spaces and to provide expertise to strengthen progressive campaigns.

MEDIA
TNI works with media to give visibility to progressive alternatives, to share evidence-based ideas, and to serve the advocacy goals of progressive movements.

“I am an activist. I know TNI through my work as the co-ordinator of the Southern Africa Campaign to Dismantle Corporate based at the Alternative Information Development Centre. My experience working with TNI has been inspiring and thought-provoking. In 2018, I particularly appreciated being able to join the Peoples Week of Mobilisation in Geneva and to work closely with TNI comrades who are extremely passionate about what they do.”

Keamogetswe Seipato
AIDC, The Right to Say No campaign, South Africa
I am happy that Transformative Cities has recognised the efforts of the CITU to establish a housing colony for the beedi workers in Solapur. CITU has been trying to organise the beedi workers and one of the important issues that was taken up by the Maharashtra state committee of our beedi workers union, particularly in Solapur, is to provide them with housing facilities. So the CITU started organising beedi workers, first on their local issues, on the issue of work, on the issue of wages, on the issue of identity cards and other benefits. Most of them were women, and they were dispersed in different areas. So the leadership had to move house to house and create confidence among them that they can be organised, and by coming together, they can achieve increases in their wages etc. The significance of the Solapur initiative is that thousands of houses have been built for the beedi workers, utilising the provisions in the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund Act, and through continuous persuasion. For years together, at different levels they have given different representations to the corporation to sanction the land at cheap rates, and from then onwards, up to the government of India level... I think this recognition to the Union, to the CITU’s efforts in Solapur, will encourage the other trade unions and other organisations to take up such initiatives and help the workers, particularly in the unorganised [informal] sector.”

K. Hemalata
President, CITU

In support of our long-term goals, which also indicate the type of work TNI does, an ambitious five-year programme was developed in 2014. Although 2018 only marks the mid-point in implementation, impressive progress is already apparent. Below are brief summaries in this regard, and some elaboration of indications that the programme is on track to achieve its goals.
TNI’s Corporate Power programme develops analysis and proposals on how to end corporate impunity and dismantle corporate power. TNI has played a critical role in facilitating the global Stop Corporate Impunity Campaign, which provides ongoing evidence of the need for a UN Treaty on Transnational Corporations and Human Rights. It works with affected communities and allies, primarily in South and Southeast Asia, Southern Africa, and Latin America, to broaden support for the treaty effort; has inspired an international network of parliamentary supporters; catalysed the establishment of (networks of) people’s observatories on transnational corporations; and has facilitated the collation of proposals for what campaign members would like to see in a prospective Treaty based on intensive consultations. TNI has played an important role in coordinating between the Campaign and the broader Treaty Alliance of civil society organizations, as well as helping to conduct advocacy with key governments in respect of the process taking place under the rubric of the United Nations Human Rights Council. TNI has successfully contributed to raising awareness of the need for a Treaty, played a critical role in amplifying the voice of communities negatively impacted by disregard for human rights and environmental standards, and provided access for affected communities to relevant UN forums. Strong campaigns have been built in Southern Africa and Latin America, as well as in Europe itself, with an emphasis on national level advocacy in the past year.

Results: Over the course of 2018, membership of the Global Inter-Parliamentary Working Group grew by a third to 327 parliamentarians from 14 countries, primarily in Europe but also in Asia and Latin America. New allies were found in Amnesty International, Greenpeace and the European Trades Union Congress. The African Union came out strongly in favour of negotiations en bloc, with Uruguay and Mexico emerging as champions from Latin America. Many national missions met with civil society organisation (CSO) counterparts, including within Asia, Southern African and Latin America. The European Parliament passed its 10th resolution in support of the Treaty, and there are indications that a number of individual member states would support a Treaty. The European Commission, however, insists that the EU must ‘speak with one voice’ and has been consistently obstructive to the process. Towards the end of the year, the Open-ended Inter-Governmental Working Group on human rights obligations for transnational corporations and other business enterprises published a zero draft text of the Treaty on the basis of which inter-governmental negotiations can begin in 2019. A record 96 governments were represented at the session where the zero draft was presented.

In addition, thanks to the work of the Lobbywatch project focused on The Netherlands, a number of positive results were booked in respect to cleaning up risks of corporate capture of government – to which TNI contributed, as a partner in the project. These included:

- generating a national controversy over the scrapping of the dividend tax for two major Anglo-Dutch transnational corporations which saw the move rescinded;
- the scrapping of the advisory Trade & Investment Board after it was exposed as not being independent of corporate vested interests;
- Dutch ministers are obliged to publish their diary appointments which was reinforced when parliament challenged a minister who was found not to have disclosed a meeting with the CEO of a major bank;
- a fundamental review of rules and regulations for Senate members has been initiated to preclude conflicts of interest arising from secondary employment.
TNI’s **Trade & Investment** programme critically follows trade and investment policies, providing well-researched analysis for social movements on the social and ecological impacts, supporting the development of popular campaigns and proposing alternative paradigms that prioritise people’s rights over corporate profits. Our team was active in supporting social movements and trade unions in Asia (particularly, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, India and through regional Asian meetings and the Asia-Europe People’s Forum), Latin America (particularly Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina and Ecuador and through regional networks), and Europe (with particular attention for The Netherlands as well as through regional networks).

**Results:** By the end of 2018, the unified campaign TNI has helped to build around the world had contributed significantly to sustaining the public de-legitimation of investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanisms. This is evidenced by reform being high on the agenda of the UN and many governments around the world, as well as more coverage in the mainstream media about the ISDS controversy.

As a consequence of these efforts, 2018 saw the US, Canada and Mexico exclude ISDS from NAFTA; Indonesia’s Constitutional Court rule that all international trade and investment agreements must be subject to parliamentary ratification; Tanzania cancel its Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) with The Netherlands; the European Court of Justice rule that all intra-EU BITs are illegal – with around 1500 treaties now to be cancelled and a precedent being set for EU member states to cancel BITs with non-EU countries too; and the International Court of Justice restricting its members from serving as arbitrators in ISDS arbitrations, preventing the potential conflicts of interest which TNI exposed back in 2012.

TNI and allies helped spark debate in the Argentinian Senate, resulting in delays to the signing of a free trade agreement with Chile and a BIT with Qatar, and media coverage of ISDS controversies there, as well as in Uruguay.

The other important front has been Europe, where the European Commissioner declared ISDS “toxic” and proposed that negotiations for a Multilateral Investment Court (MIC) be conducted under the auspices of the United Nations Commission on International Trade and Law (UNCITRAL), which the EU hopes will provide a more neutral setting for agreeing how to handle trade and investment disputes. While this step demonstrates acknowledgement of the flaws in the current ISDS system, particularly the role of private arbitrators, TNI remains critical of a MIC as it does not address the fundamental problem with investor protections superceding public interest decisions by governments and will merely serve to strengthen the ISDS system.

Meanwhile, in The Netherlands, the second most frequent source of ISDS cases, the Handel Anders (Trade Differently) campaign was launched, hosted by TNI with a broad alliance that includes trade unions, farmer, consumer and environmental organisations. The Dutch Minister declared that ISDS provisions were not necessary between developed countries. The campaign also mobilised 1600 people to participate in a public consultation on the new Dutch model BITs, and generated media coverage for the first time helped by a report on 50 years of ISDS in Dutch treaties. The Minister responsible announced that the final model BIT would need to be ratified by Parliament.

TNI has also undertook research on the ISDS mechanism that the Chinese Government is developing for its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) agreements under China’s People’s Supreme Court, and is starting to raise awareness of the implications of this for countries that participate in BRI.

Following TNI’s co-publication of a report on how the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) obstructs efforts to bring about energy transition, The Netherlands also agreed that it would renegotiate its position within the ECT to ensure that the ISDS provisions are in line with the model BIT. Meanwhile, in Spain, which is the most sued country under provisions of the ECT, a national campaign has been launched for withdrawal from the Treaty. In Pakistan, which decided not to accede to the ECT, the TNI co-publication was cited by media after the fact.

Meanwhile, in Latin America and Europe campaigns against ISDS have joined forces with the campaign for a UN treaty on transnational corporations and human rights. The former was formally launched in Argentina during the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and G20 Summits there at the end of 2018, and the latter soon after at a strategy meeting of campaigners in Brussels.
TNI’s **Agrarian & Environmental Justice** programme focuses on the nexus between agrarian and environmental justice in the context of agro(aqua)-industrial development strategies and market-led climate strategies. TNI works to reframe policy discussions in the direction of energy democracy which foregrounds universal access and socialised control; a just energy transition such that the costs are not disproportionately borne by the poor; and local agro(aqua)-ecological production as the best means to secure food sovereignty and sustainable food production. To this end, TNI works with international organisations of small-scale food producers, trade unions, and environmental organisations, as well as collaborating in a number of relevant academic research initiatives.

**Results:** In 2018, through the production and dissemination of well-used information resources as well as workshops and technical support, TNI contributed to stronger advocacy by the World Forum for Fisher Peoples (WFFP), its affiliates and allies. This included engagements with the Food & Agricultural Office (FAO) on adherence to the Small Fisheries Guidelines adopted in 2014, and in countering the Blue Economy narrative as an attempt to privatise the oceans in the name of addressing climate and sustainability.

Longstanding TNI support for the advocacy of small-scale farmers’ organisations and environmental movements, that agroecology is an important means of securing food sovereignty and the basis for sustainable future farming, received a major boost in 2018. The FAO launched the ‘Scaling up Agroecology Initiative’, which incorporated some of the demands of civil society organisations, and announced an award which will recognize the best enabling policies for agroecology. In Uruguay, the government adopted a new national plan for agroecology after concerted efforts by TNI’s partner REDES.

Meanwhile, TNI also helped to link struggles against austerity with the right to food through publication of a well-researched report on the impact of Troika-prescribed austerity in Greece. The report concluded that EU institutions and the IMF were responsible for violating the right to food, generating considerable media attention in Europe. Follow-up litigation is now being considered by the former UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

TNI contributed to building greater trust and a common agenda among trade unions and other social movements in Latin America through a conference on energy, environment and labour held in Costa Rica convened by the Trade Union Congress of the Americas (TUCA), with support from TNI and FES Uruguay.
TNI’s Public Alternatives project works to build a strong countervailing force to reverse privatisation and help construct democratic, effective and universally accessible public services. The project has focused primarily on the water and renewable energy sectors, and has a special dimension concerned with exploring and catalysing new thinking on politics and economics as a necessary condition for the achievement of public alternatives.

Results: TNI has contributed significantly to a strong evidence base for the growing trend towards re-municipalisation of public services. This has been taken forward by a number of inter-linked academic networks, keen to deepen and expand the studies. TNI research has also been used extensively by public sector trade unions for internal education purposes, and for particular citizens’ struggles in Jakarta (water), Lagos (water), and Cali (telecom), as well as in South Africa (energy), and more broadly in the UK (where shadow ministers of the Labour Party have sought TNI advice) and other European countries.

Outcomes included the Governor of Jakarta establishing an official advisory committee to prepare the return of the water utility to public management based on an earlier Supreme Court ruling, with civil society representatives included for the first time. In Colombia, following the successful halting of the Emcali privatisation, a pioneering Public-Public Partnership agreement was signed between the Cali utility and its Uruguayan counterpart, with a view to putting Emcali on a stronger footing. TNI research was also used to influence the public debate in the UK and in Japan about the cost of using the private sector to finance and construct public facilities or ‘Public Finance Initiatives’ (PFIs) that are then leased back to the state at a cost.

At European level, TNI helped to build opposition among municipalities to the EU Service’s Notification Procedure as an obstacle for progressive municipal policies and initiatives. The Procedure has yet to be adopted as a result of the controversy.
TNI’s Drugs & Democracy programme analyses drug policies and trends in the illicit drugs market, examining the underlying causes of drug production and consumption, and the impacts of current drug policies on conflict, development and democracy. The programme seeks to give voice to small-scale producers, facilitates dialogues among policy makers, and advocates evidence-based policies, guided by principles of harm reduction and human rights for producers, as well as users.

Results: Following TNI’s identification of the inter se mechanism as a means by which a group of dissenting countries could modify certain treaty provisions among themselves, and testimony later given at the Senate, Canada became the second country to legalise use of cannabis. Following involvement in a number of Asian policy dialogues co-organised by TNI, Thailand announced its intention to legalise medical cannabis, which a number of Southern African countries also did in 2018. A Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Regional Commission on Marijuana has also recommended legalisation of cannabis, with Aruba already indicating it intends to do so. Mexico has scheduled a parliamentary debate on the same question.

As the momentum for legalisation of (medical) cannabis rolls on inexorably, the question of small growers’ rights, rural development considerations and access to opening licit markets became more prominent on TNI’s agenda. TNI organised workshops with farmers in the Caribbean and Morocco, facilitating exchanges between them as well as workshops on Fair Trade Cannabis and meetings with policy officials. The governments of St Vincent and Jamaica subsequently introduced special procedures for small farmers’ access to cannabis markets. In 2018, Peru followed Colombia’s announcement of the year before for proposed legislation to guarantee access for small farmers to legally regulated cannabis markets.

Mexico also withdrew its objection to Bolivia’s earlier withdrawal in respect of traditional use of coca, and subsequent re-adherence to the 1961 UN Convention on Narcotic Drugs. This is significant insofar as it restores Latin American unity on the need for reform, and signifies Mexico’s commitment to this. TNI provided expert testimony to a case of personal use of coca in Spain, which laid a legal precedent that no crime was involved.

TNI contributed to the development of new human rights guidelines in respect of growers, which has found support in the European Union’s position paper on alternative development published in 2018, as well as in the CARICOM commission’s report.

Eight countries are now spearheading an insistence in UN forums that implementation of international drugs conventions must be consistent with human rights obligations as agreed in the UN General Special Assembly on Drugs Outcome Document of 2016. For the first time, the UN Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC) has said repeatedly that drug control is not intended to target small-scale growers, marking a major breakthrough in respect of repression towards small-scale growers.
TNI’s newest War & Pacification programme is concerned with analysing and publicising the drivers and consequences of permanent war for human rights and democracy, particularly in the context of the authoritarian trend discernibly growing globally. It focuses on corporate capture of security policy – particularly at EU level and the link to policies on migrants, refugees and borders; structural drivers of anti-Muslim hatred; civil liberties and counter-terrorism efforts; and intensifying attempts to criminalise dissent and solidarity.

**Results:** TNI’s attempts to reframe the discourse on ‘Shrinking Space’ continued to see discernible shifts in how the issue of criminalization of dissent and solidarity is understood, particularly on the part of international NGOs. Especially gratifying in 2018 was the enthusiasm for the reframing on the part of women’s organisations in the Middle East and North African region (MENA), who experienced little ‘space’ in the first place. They volunteered to translate and subsequently disseminated TNI’s framing paper in Arabic. TNI further consolidated network outreach to the MENA region through presentation of a new TNI co-published report on the EU’s border externalization programme at a counter-summit on migration held in Marrakech. MENA and West African participants expressed that they were unaware of such research being done in Europe and were keen to cooperate further. A second co-published report on Europe’s Border Walls received widespread global media coverage, including in the New York Times, hooked to President Trump’s Mexican wall project.

TNI developed close relations with two UN Special Rapporteurs in 2018. The one was the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism and human rights, who contributed to a report on the globalization of ‘countering violent extremism’ (CVE) policies. She spoke at a TNI-organized event at the UN in New York, which attracted UN officials, the Dutch and Irish missions, and civil society organisations. Civil society participants praised the event as the first time they had been able to engage pro-CVE officials about their concerns for civil liberties. The criteria used in the report to measure legitimate and effective policies were subsequently included in a tool box prepared for the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The report has also been included in the curriculum of Duke University’s Law School.

The other involved the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, who said he found a TNI report particularly useful for his own purposes. Criminalisation of migrant solidarity was particularly acute in Italy at the time of publication. The report was translated into Italian and launched at an event in Palermo, attracting significant media attention. A similar report was published on attempts to criminalise the Boycott, Divest, Sanctions movement against Israel over the human rights situation in Palestine.
OBJECTIVE 7 To support civil society organisations in Myanmar in addressing ethnic conflict to make the current peace and political and economic reform process more inclusive.

TNI’s Myanmar programme works to strengthen ethnic-based civil society organisations (CSOs) and Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs) to engage in policy development with respect to land and other natural resources. As these are often opium-growing regions, the programme necessarily includes a focus on drugs. TNI seeks to build the capacity and confidence of opium and other farmers, with an emphasis on participation by women and youth as well as internally displaced people (IDPs), to develop their own positions on policies; to normalize dialogues with the EAOs that control the territories such that a certain social compact is achieved; to facilitate exchanges among the regions such that they are collectively strengthened in engaging with the Myanmar national state on key common policy areas. TNI works in Karen, Kachin, Karenni, Mon, Shan, Kayah and Tanintharyi states, as well as at national level. It brings international context and experiences to bear on the process, and helps CSOs understand the more technical nature of national legal proposals and their implications for the communities while encouraging them to develop and articulate their own analysis and positions.

Results: Key results in 2018, as an outcome of processes TNI has facilitated since 2013, include land and natural resource policies developed by three more Ethnic Armed Organisations (one has a draft ready, and two have zero drafts ready), with a fifth still in development. The first such policy was achieved earlier in Karen state through a process which established a social contract with villages, and which has come to provide a model for the other states. There, TNI supported the development of the Salween Peace Park. It gives the people a say in their own development path through a democratic process ratified by a referendum supported by 78% of the population, and includes the right to say no to foreign investors.

Significantly, these policies have been developed with civil society organisations (CSO) input as EAOs – as well as the Myanmar state — have come to accept CSOs as dialogue partners over time. Indeed, it is often that the CSOs are in the lead in policy development, thanks to the capacity-building support they have received from TNI and the Myanmar NGO partners with which cooperation has been built over the years. Complementing this effort, a report commissioned by TNI on how Myanmar could take a sustainable development path and avoid the pitfalls of the prevailing orthodox was widely discussed by CSOs in Myanmar, and was also in high demand from EAOs and Myanmar government officials.

In 2018, the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land law was amended to allow the government to reallocate ancestral lands governed by customary arrangements to domestic and foreign investors. This would render millions of people, particularly in ethnic minority regions, landless and criminalised should they attempt to use the lands, and profoundly threatens peace. TNI facilitated exchanges among IDPs and with CSOs across five states. This resulted in a joint statement on the new law, and a major campaign launched to suspend the amendment, which is due to come into effect in March 2019.

A similar effort was undertaken in and between Kachin and Karen state relating to a new law on biodiversity conservation, which had not been subject to any prior consultation. For the first time, the programme also worked with communities in Tanintharyi state, where marine, mining and Special Economic Zone projects are being implemented by the central government.

Regarding drugs policy, a significant result was booked with the adoption of a new National Drug Control Policy in February, which commits Myanmar to reducing harm by treating drug use related issues as a public health rather than criminal matter, albeit still in contradiction with Myanmar’s still draconian narcotics law. Myanmar government officials explicitly cited TNI-facilitated dialogues as having been invaluable in the development of the new policy. Later in the year, TNI organised an exposure trip to the Netherlands and Germany for Myanmar officials to examine alternative drug policy approaches. The delegation included representatives of national, regional and local government as well as the drug control agency of the police.

TNI, GIZ (German development agency) and the Myanmar government co-hosted the 10th Asian regional drug policy forum, which took place in Shan state in early 2018. It was attended by governments, researchers and CSOs from Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines, India, China, and Tajikistan, as well as from Latin America and UN agencies. The dialogue was followed by a field trip to opium growing areas. Significantly, no arrests took place and officials spoke with farmers about how to improve drugs policy in Myanmar. In both Shan and Kachin states, opium farmers were able to safely dialogue with EAOs too. TNI also arranged exchange visits for farmers from Myanmar and Colombia so that they could learn lessons from each other given the history of illicit cultivation, conflict and fragile peace processes in both countries.
CONSTANT GENERATION AND (RE)DEFINITION OF EMANCIPATORY IDEAS

TNI keeps a constant eye on the shifting bigger picture, the new issues on the horizon, and aims to be ahead of the curve in identifying, understanding and helping movements tackle them.

A key space for this is the annual TNI Fellows’ Meeting, where fellows, staff and experts from our networks take stock of the major shifts, trends and struggles shaping the world. In 2018, the theme was “Building Post-Capitalist Futures”, bringing together some 60 people from across the world to discuss what this looks like and how we might get there.

Ideas generated are presented and refined in TNI’s flagship State of Power report, an annual anthology on global power and resistance that unpacks one topic from multiple angles. The essays in the 2018 edition examined today’s social movements, their potential to build counter-power, and how we can best resist injustice, as well as lay the groundwork for long-term transformation. Inspired by the 50th anniversary of the 1968 counter-power movements, the report was accompanied by a special website featuring 50 powerful stories of resistance and transformation that have shaped our world since. Acclaimed Egyptian artist, Ammar Abo Bakr provided the illustrations for the essays supported by the graphic designer Adam Shalaan. The web design was by Evan Clayburg.

TNI maintains a future-specific focus with the advent of its experimentation with Futures Labs, which are intended as dream teams charged with exploring and giving direction on issues anticipated to be relevant for TNI’s work in the longer term. Priorities for the coming years include ‘multistakeholderism’ in global governance; the so-called fourth industrial revolution; and the rise of China.

ACTIVIST-SCHOLAR NETWORK

The International Fellowship and the network of TNI Associates constitute the formal activist-scholar community around TNI. There are many more scholar-activists working with TNI at individual programme level, or in more formally constructed project partnerships.

New developments in 2018 included:

- Collaboration with Swansea University (Wales) on farmers and cannabis legalisation;
- Glasgow University (Scotland) and others on municipal energy policy and practice;
- The Institute for Social Studies (ISS) of Erasumus University (Netherlands) on authoritarianism and emancipatory politics in rural settings;
- and with a project led by the University of Helsinki (Finland), and linked to the journal Globalisations, on global governance.

At least 166 scholar-activists have been directly involved with TNI over the past 5 years.
INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – practicising what we preach

TNI puts a lot of effort into ensuring it acts internally in ways consistent with its value, and improving its accountability.

1. Fair Employer
TNI’s internal organisational culture is non-hierarchical and highly consultative.

By the end of 2018, the foundation had 24.79 full time equivalent (FTE) employees – a very slight increase on the previous year. The ratio of highest:median salary paid was 2.08, and highest:lowest was 3.45. TNI’s salary rates are comfortably within the norm for the charitable sector in The Netherlands. The average age of employees is around 45 years old, with 28% serving with TNI for more than 10 years. 38% of staff hold senior positions. Of these, seven are female and four are male. 62% of the staff are female. 14 nationalities are represented among the staff. Staff turnover and rates of absence due to illness are very low. TNI contracts other dedicated team members around the world, including in Brazil, Argentina, Spain, Denmark, the USA, India as well as a large team in Myanmar. External staff work under the same conditions and at the same rates as Amsterdam-based staff, adjusted for local taxes and costs of living.

2. Socially conscious and green office
TNI owns its office building, originally built in the 19th century as a school. It is zoned for cultural and educational purposes by the City Council, and has 8 protection status which restricts alterations to the front facade. TNI strives to attract tenants which share TNI’s vision and values. In 2018, it housed a childcare centre, a meditation centre, four non-profit organisations (concerned with human rights law, consumer rights in respect of food, the right to food, a support organisation for animation filmmakers, as well as two companies – an urban planning and architectural bureau, and a Dutch streetwear company associated with the highshop scene of Amsterdam.

In 2018, TNI continued its efforts to make its office building as energy efficient as possible. Following the installation of solar panels in 2016 – clocking 14 tons of CO2 saved and 19.764 Kwh of solar energy generated since, a priority was the installation of LED lights. An energy scan undertaken in 2016 indicated that lights were the single biggest contributor to electricity consumption in the building. This was mostly completed in 2018 for the floor occupied by TNI, with more replacements throughout the building planned for 2019. We are also replacing aging boilers with more eco-friendly versions. In addition, a green roof was laid on the first floor terrace which will help with insulation as well as serving as a rainwater buffer, purifying the air, and encouraging more biodiversity in the neighbourhood. We dug and planted a sidewalk garden on the street outside our building too, which also helps green the street, serving social and ecological ends.

3. Fair and green procurement
TNI developed a new Procurement Policy in 2018 in which it privileges small suppliers that share its values, with this being the primary criterion used in procuring supplies and (technical) services. This includes demonstrable commitments to ecological sustainability, fair trade practices and cooperative ownership structures. Some examples of how TNI puts its values into practice in this regard, include:
- using only recycled or FSC-certified paper for printing, printing the minimum required, and always double-sided
- buying tea and coffee supplies from a fair trade company which TNI has supported over many decades, and buying other buying organic and fairly produced products as far as possible
- separating our waste (paper, glass, chemical, plastic, batteries, ink cartridges) for recycling purposes

4. GDPR compliant
In May 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into effect. TNI prepared well in advance. In late 2017, TNI contracted the services of a data protection consultant. He guided a thorough audit of the personal data held, where it is stored and who has access. A comprehensive inventory resulted which was shared with staff and the Supervisory Board, and is to be reviewed and updated at least annually. A workshop for staff and the Supervisory Board was subsequently organised. TNI revised its privacy policy, which was published on our website before the GDPR came into effect. TNI has since worked to document its Information & Communication Technology (ICT) policy, including data protection, data security and data breach policies. This will be completed in the first quarter of 2019, with workshops again for staff and Supervisory Board.

5. Demonstrating Effectiveness
Since TNI created the function of Evaluation & Planning Officer in 2016, there has been considerable progress in the Institute being able to demonstrate its effectiveness. A system for ongoing documentation of verifiable results, detailed quarterly reports, outcome harvests in advance of annual reflection days, which feed into annual planning days, have been institutionalised, as has quantitative data uploaded quarterly to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) open data base in respect of the major Dutch government-sponsored programme. This has given TNI a much stronger evidence base for assessing and communicating its effectiveness, and has proved very useful for refining strategies. Success is evidenced by the increasingly impressive results TNI is able to book. Importantly, it has also helped the Institute sustain the confidence of its existing funders and secure new support, particularly from philanthropic foundations.

6. Outreach results to be proud of
An indicator of TNI’s improved outreach in 2018 is the steady increase, compared to 2017, in social media followers: twitter (16% to 12,733 accounts and reaching an estimated 1.5 million people), and facebook (9% to 16,731) for the official accounts. Specialised programme accounts as well as individual staff accounts also saw significant increases. Subscriptions to TNI’s e-newsletter increased by 13% to 21,535 people. Views of TNI webpages were logged at 1.13 million. TNI publications and articles by TNI staff, researchers and fellows were cited over 3.000 times in recorded academic references. Media coverage was steady, at a conservative estimate TNI reached 19.155.000 readers in outlets across the world. At key moments, global influencers helped to amplify TNI’s messages.

Formal partnerships
In 2018, TNI also entered into more formal partnerships with like-minded (online) magazines, which helped further amplify its messages. Within the public sphere, significant narrative changes were discernible with respect to most of the issues with which TNI critically engages with. Most notably, drugs policy, investor-state dispute settlement, public ownership, austerity and human rights, and borders and refugees. Incremental shifts in policy are evident in the first two, and a shift in public discourse is discernible in the latter three.
NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS IN 2018
PEOPLE

STAFF

MANAGEMENT TEAM
- Fiona Dove (Executive Director)
- Pietje Vervest & Ernestien Jensema (Programmes)
- Denis Burke (Communications)
- John Kerseboom (Personnel & Office)
- Stephanie Olinga-Shannon (Evaluation)

COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH
- Bea Martinez
- Denis Burke
- Hilde van der Pas
- Jess Graham
- Jorrit Stoker
- Melissa Koutouzis
- Nick Buxton
- Niels Jongerius
- Sasha Trifkovich
- Shaun Matsheza
- Stephanie Olinga-Shannon
- Tessa Kersten

OFFICE & ADMINISTRATION
- Albi Jannssen
- John Kerseboom
- Katja Gertman
- Kees Kimman
- Lia van Wijk
- Misrak Alayu
- Mustaffa Habashi
- Sebas Stellingworth
- Susan Medeiros

PROGRAMMES

DRUGS & DEMOCRACY
- Dania Putri
- Ernestien Jensema
- Katie Sandwell
- Martin Jelsma
- Pien Metaal
- Tom Blickman

WAR & PACIFICATION
- Frank Barat
- Niahm ni Bharlain

PUBLIC ALTERNATIVES
- Daniel Chavez
- Lavinia Steinfort
- Satoko Kishimoto
- Sol Trumbo Vila

TRADE & INVESTMENT
- Alex Scrivener
- Benny Kuruvilla
- Bettina Mueller
- Cecilia Olivet
- Luciana Ghiotto
- Lucille Falgueyrac
- Marieke van Doorn
- Pietje Vervest

AGRARIAN & ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
- Alberto Fradejas
- Carsten Pederson
- Jenny Franco
- Lyda Fernanda Forero Torres
- Sylvia Kay
- Timote Feodoroff
- Zoe Brent

CORPORATE POWER
- Brid Brennan
- Gonzalo Berron
- Monica Vargas

MYANMAR
- Cheery Zahau
- Da Eh
- Mi Kamoone
- Myint Zaw
- Naw Julie Aye
- Phwe Phyu
- Renaud Cachia
- Sai Lone
- Thura Myint Lwin
- Tom Kramer
- Zin Mar Han

INTERNS
- David Alzate (Colombia)
- Juan Lovera Rivas (Netherlands)
- Meryl Goeke (US)

ASSOCIATES
- Dr. Boris Kagarlitsky (Russia)
- Dr. Joel Rocamora (Philippines)
- Dr. Kees Biekart (Netherlands)
- Myriam Vander Stichele (Netherlands)
- Dot Keet (Zimbabwe)
- Dr. Gonzalo Berrón (Argentina)
- Dr. Godfried van Benthem van den Berg (Netherlands)
- Halle-Jorn Hannsen (Norway)
- Prof. Jan Pronk (Netherlands)
- Dr. Howard Wachtel (USA)
- John Cavanagh (USA)
- Dr. Marcos Arruda (Brazil)
- Dr. Walden Bello (Philippines)
- Dr. David Bewley-Taylor (UK)
- Bob Debus (Australia)
- Hermann von Hatzfeldt (Germany)
- Peter Weiss (USA)
- Manuel Pérez-Rocha (Mexico)
- Dr. Jochen Hippler (Germany)
- Dr. Kamal Mahdi (Iraq)
- Mariano Aguirre (Colombia)
- David Sogge (Netherlands)
- Dr. Ricardo Vargas (Colombia)
- Dr. Tom Reifer (USA)
- James Early (USA)
- Christine Merkel (Germany)
- Roger van Zwanenburg (UK)
- Francesco Martone (Italy)
- Prof. Harris Gleckman (USA)
- Sebastián Torres (Uruguay)
## Finances

TNI is committed to the principles of independence, transparency, and accountability. TNI's financial reporting was rated 5 stars for 'excellence' by the Transparify initiative. Source: TNI financial accounts report, 2018

### Income Over the Last 5 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income in Euros</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4,668,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5,688,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4,936,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3,744,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,523,687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Where We Got Our Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Government</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Governments</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philanthropic foundations</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own means</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other contributions</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How We Spend Our Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Amount in Euros</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme Activities</td>
<td>3,586,252</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries (administrations &amp; fundraising)</td>
<td>680,501</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office &amp; Communications</td>
<td>368,572</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>165,775</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,801,100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What Projects Our Money Is Spent On

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount in Euros</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Peace Myanmar</td>
<td>910,748</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrarian &amp; Environmental Justice</td>
<td>758,978</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs Policy</td>
<td>721,336</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector Alternatives</td>
<td>703,173</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Accountability</td>
<td>558,810</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War &amp; Pacification</td>
<td>258,237</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just Trade &amp; Investment</td>
<td>695,224</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,606,506</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Budget for 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount in Euros</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,639,645</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>4,630,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other project income</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations and contributions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange losses/gains</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,639,645</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount in Euros</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,599,179</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead</td>
<td>774,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs</td>
<td>432,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building expenses</td>
<td>49,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and communication</td>
<td>292,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total overhead</strong></td>
<td><strong>774,753</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project costs</td>
<td>3,824,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct project costs</td>
<td>2,810,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs charged to projects</td>
<td>1,014,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total project costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,824,427</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,599,179</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,466</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditure and Procurement Policy

In 2017, TNI adopted a new Procurement Policy in respect of (technical) services and supplies. In 2018, TNI monitored adherence to the policy.

There were no exceptions made to the policy. There were no single invoices for amounts greater than Euro 30,000. TNI assessed 24 instances involving invoices exceeding Euro 5000. The great majority of these were one-off invoices related to tickets and venues/accommodation in respect of large events organised by TNI. TNI has preferential relationships with four companies where the total annual costs paid exceed Euro 30,000. These involve a travel agency in the Netherlands that specifically services “humanitarian” NGOs working in conflict zones; a printing company in Amsterdam; and the auditing company and financial administration companies which service TNI. In the case of the former two companies, there is no exclusive arrangement and from time to time TNI will use other companies for the same kind of service. In the case of the latter two, these are formally contracted services. In each of these cases, regular evaluations take place with a view to improvements to the relationship.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Funders</th>
<th>Programme/Project Description</th>
<th>Start-End</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR2016-31561</td>
<td>OSF NY/GDPP</td>
<td>Drugs &amp; Democracy</td>
<td>1/10/2016-31/10/18</td>
<td>$690,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR2018-46493</td>
<td>OSF NY/GDPP</td>
<td>Drugs &amp; Democracy</td>
<td>1/11/2018-31/11/20</td>
<td>$285,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR2017-38032</td>
<td>OSF NY/GDPP</td>
<td>Drugs Policy Advocacy Group (DPAG) II</td>
<td>1/9/17-31/7/18</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR2018-44438</td>
<td>OSF NY/GDPP</td>
<td>Drugs Policy Advocacy Group (DPAG) III</td>
<td>1/8/18-31/7/20</td>
<td>$115,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>OSF NY/GDPP</td>
<td>Capacity building on drugs policy advocacy in Myanmar</td>
<td>1/3/18-31/5/18</td>
<td>$45,450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSF NY/Eco Advancement</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private Sector Service Provision</td>
<td>10/4/18-10/7/18</td>
<td>$12,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR2017-37076</td>
<td>OSIFE</td>
<td>Advancing democratic controls and accountability mechanisms in the EU security budget 2021-27</td>
<td>15/9/17 – 1/7/18</td>
<td>$40 539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR2018-43186</td>
<td>OSIFE</td>
<td>Alternative Security</td>
<td>1/6/18-31/5/20</td>
<td>$120,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOMO-10542</td>
<td>OSIFE via SOMO</td>
<td>Support advocacy on Shrinking Space for civil society</td>
<td>1/7/17-1/7/19</td>
<td>EUR 20,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM0047435</td>
<td>Fondation de France</td>
<td>Support advocacy on Shrinking Space for civil society</td>
<td>7/8/17 - 6/8/2018</td>
<td>EUR 10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84467</td>
<td>Fondation de France</td>
<td>Support advocacy on Shrinking Space for civil society</td>
<td>12/4/2018-unspecified</td>
<td>EUR 10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Fondation Charles Leopold Meyer</td>
<td>Support advocacy on Shrinking Space for civil society</td>
<td>January 2018 – December 2018</td>
<td>EUR 20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Guerrilla Foundation</td>
<td>Support advocacy on Shrinking Space for civil society</td>
<td>1 June 2017-31 May 2018</td>
<td>EUR 15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR2017-38338</td>
<td>OSF Arab region</td>
<td>Consultative workshop towards a strategy for a regional alternative development institute for the MENA region</td>
<td>1/10/17-31/3/18</td>
<td>$40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR2017-37735</td>
<td>OSF Arab region</td>
<td>Consultative workshop towards a strategy for a regional alternative development institute for the MENA region</td>
<td>1/10/17-30/9/19</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27534</td>
<td>Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Consultative workshop towards a strategy for a regional alternative development institute for the MENA region</td>
<td>1 January 2016 - 31 December 2020</td>
<td>EUR 10,586,519.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>785171</td>
<td>EU Research via Univ of Glasgow</td>
<td>Consultative workshop towards a strategy for a regional alternative development institute for the MENA region</td>
<td>1/5/18-1/5/2022</td>
<td>EUR 255,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCI-NSAED/2014/338-396</td>
<td>E U Europe Aid</td>
<td>Consultative workshop towards a strategy for a regional alternative development institute for the MENA region</td>
<td>1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2020</td>
<td>EUR 4,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME/2015/JDRU/AG/DRUG/8860</td>
<td>EU Migration &amp; Home Affairs</td>
<td>New Approaches to Harm Reduction Policies &amp; Practices (NAHRPP)</td>
<td>Lead organisation - 3 other partners (budget reflects total for consortium)</td>
<td>The overall objective is to expand the knowledge base about drug use patterns and innovative harm reduction policies and practices in respect of three problems among public authorities and professionals and civil society stakeholders in Europe: A) the increased use of plant-based NPS without the requisite knowledge to reduce the risk of harm; II) a persistent illicit cannabis market for the still most used drug in the EU; and the impact on the effectiveness of drug and (C) policies of austerity measures affecting health and social services, particularly in Southern Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-1-FR01-KA204-048212</td>
<td>EU Erasmus</td>
<td>Collaborative Learning about Innovative Land Strategies</td>
<td>partner</td>
<td>Consolidate learning on local and European land strategies, develop lessons learned for policy makers, share learnings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice basis, no contract</td>
<td>Oxfam Novib</td>
<td>Voedsel Caravan</td>
<td>Administrator for consortium</td>
<td>Raise awareness in The Netherlands about the transition in food and agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809440</td>
<td>EU DG General Justice &amp; Consumers</td>
<td>Combating the Structural Drivers of Anti-Muslim Hatred and Intolerance: Tools and Practices for Mobilising (CoSDAMHi)</td>
<td>Lead organisation - 6 partners</td>
<td>(i) To raise awareness of the structural drivers that normalise anti-Muslim hatred and intolerance (AMHi) and mobilise support for human rights-based alternatives; (ii) To provide new analysis on the impact of policies, laws, political discourse and media (structural drivers) in normalising AMHi, to aid national and EU authorities to adopt human rights-based best practices; (iii) To strengthen civil society's capacity to mobilise for human rights-based alternatives through deepened civil society networks and increased cooperation with Muslim communities; (iv) To increase the general population's awareness of, and resilience to, structural drivers through accessible information and platforms for policy engagement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81050388</td>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>Supporting CivilSociety in Myanmar to Promote Inclusive PoliticalProcesses and Address Ethnic Conflict</td>
<td>Sole</td>
<td>To support CivilSociety in Myanmar to Promote Inclusive PoliticalProcesses and Address Ethnic Conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Funders for Fair Trade</td>
<td>TTIP-NL</td>
<td>Administrator for Eerlijke Handel network</td>
<td>Netherlands campaign on TTIP/CETA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Funders for Fair Trade</td>
<td>S2B</td>
<td>Administrator for S2B network</td>
<td>Support coordination of the Seattle-to-Brussels network (32 members across Europe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Funders for Fair Trade</td>
<td>S2B</td>
<td>Administrator for S2B network</td>
<td>Support coordination of the Seattle-to-Brussels network (32 members across Europe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17331</td>
<td>Rockefeller Bros Fund</td>
<td>Investment regime</td>
<td>Lead organisation - 7 other partners</td>
<td>To produce analysis, communications, and monitoring of the evolution of international investment agreements; engage networks of public interest and environmental organizations to understand and advocate for reform of international investment agreements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Funders for Fair Trade</td>
<td>No more ISDS! Turning around the EU’s international investment policy</td>
<td>Lead organisation - 7 other partners</td>
<td>Work to stop the expansion and institutional lock-in of the ISDS regime, Uphold and further the de-legitimation of ISDN, Rejection of ISDS in countries inside and outside the EU, Expand public awareness of ISDS and its dangers, including EU and international movements. Policy and decisionmakers in Europe have maintained and expanded their understanding and critique of ISDS, A cross-EU mass petition on the issue of ISDS is underway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18179</td>
<td>Rockefeller Bros Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Policy and decisionmakers in Europe have maintained and expanded their understanding and critique of ISDS, A cross-EU mass petition on the issue of ISDS is underway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-33</td>
<td>Schoepflin Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>81216240</td>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>9th Informal Drug Policy Dialogue in Asia &amp; AD workshop</td>
<td>Sole</td>
<td>Organisation of 9th Asian policy dialogue and workshop on alternative development, Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td>81229883</td>
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<td>10th Informal Drug Policy Dialogue in Asia</td>
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<td>Organisation of 10th Asian policy dialogue and workshop on alternative development, Myanmar</td>
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<td>81206770</td>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>Global Partnership for Drugs Policies &amp; Development (GPDPD)</td>
<td>Sole</td>
<td>Implementation of the outcomes of UNGASS 2016, the preparations for the global review in 2019-2020, and harmonizing drug policies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and human rights obligations</td>
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<td>Project ID</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Duration</td>
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<tr>
<td>9121980</td>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>Global Partnership for Drugs Policies &amp; Development (GPDPD): exchange visits</td>
<td>Sole</td>
<td>to support the Myanmar government in improving their understanding of public health approaches in drug policies as well as to promote sustainable, community-based and development-oriented approaches to problems related to illicit drug cultivation in support of the ongoing peace building efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 project ID 15:22 /EUR-WBS 18202020.007</td>
<td>NWO-Mosaic</td>
<td>Conflict and cooperation in the management of Climate Change</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>To understand the interplay between climate mitigation policies, land grabbing, and conflict or cooperation in Myanmar and Cambodia, and derive relevant insights from other countries; contribute to grassroots and civil society partners’ development interventions to promote socially just and inclusive mitigation strategies and land policies and practices; build capacity to address, through strategic collective action, conflicts associated with climate mitigation and land grabbing</td>
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<td>6019347</td>
<td>Social Science Research Council Canada via Queens University</td>
<td>Municipal Services project</td>
<td>commission</td>
<td>Case study of water privatisation, Nagpur, India</td>
</tr>
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<td>201745</td>
<td>Irish Research Council via Dublin University</td>
<td>Caroline fellowship</td>
<td>partner</td>
<td>host post-doc</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>Afrika Contakt</td>
<td>Evaluation consultancy</td>
<td>Sole</td>
<td>Evaluate project “Demand the realisation of the Human Rights Based Approach to fisheries - through the implementation of the SSF guidelines”</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>Emancipatory Rural Politics Initiative</td>
<td>Sole</td>
<td>Travel costs for Asian participants</td>
<td>1/2/18-31/3/18</td>
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<td>EC0200046PL00012018</td>
<td>PLAAS, Univ of Western Cape</td>
<td>Emancipatory Rural Politics Initiative</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>Deliverables: 4 reports on exchange visits 4 radio programmes 4 short videos 4 briefing papers 4 commissioned papers 10-12 published journal articles</td>
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<td>D5011</td>
<td>Asia Europ People’s Forum Focal Point</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>Serve as European Focal Point for AEPF</td>
<td>21/12/17-20/12/20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASIA
AUSTRALIA
• Vanessa Lamb

CHINA
• Juan Liu
• Yunan Xu

INDIA
• Devi Adriyanti
• Dinesh Abrol
• Divya Jain
• Laksmi Savitri
• Medha Patkar
• Nilotpal Kumar
• Praveen Priyadarshi
• Ritanjan Das
• Tripti Tandon

INDONESIA
• Abdul Rahman
• Devi Adriyanti
• Ciptaningrat Larastiti
• Hanny Wijaya
• Laksmi Savitri
• Ruben Rosenberg Colorni

JAPAN
• Yukari Sekine

MYANMAR
• Khin Zaw Win
• Lahpai Seng Raw

PHILIPPINES
• Faina C. Abaya-Ulindang
• Joel Rocamora
• Lloyd B. Ranises

SRI LANKA
• Ahilan Kadirgamar
• Niyanthini Kadirgamar

THAILAND
• Clara Mi Young Park

VIETNAM
• Thieu-Dang Nguyen

EUROPE
BELARUSIA
• Aleh Ivanou

BELGIUM
• Colin Brown
• John Vandermeer

CROATIA
• Danjela Dolenec
• Vedran Horvat

DENMARK
• Mads Barbesgaard

FRANCE
• Imane Messouadi
• Christophe Aguiton
• Franck Gaudichaud
• Juliette Renaud
• Michel Forst
• Olivier Petitjean

GERMANY
• Ciaran Cross
• Emily Mattheisen
• Joachim Jachnow
• Markus Kröger

GREECE
• Charalampos Konstantinidis
• Christina Sakali
• Dimosthenis Papastamopoulos
• Eirini Tzekou
• Jenny Gkiougki

HUNGARY
• Agnes Gagy
• Alexa Botar

IRELAND
• Fionnuala Ni Aoláin

ITALY
• Gianni Tognoni
• Luciana Castellina
• Mariangela Rosolen

NETHERLANDS
• Bart-Jaap Verbeek
• Bas van Beek

NETHERLANDS/USA
• Paige Shipman

PORTUGAL
• Ana Moragues Faus

SWITZERLAND
• Eline Müller

UNITED KINGDOM
• Alexander Dunlap

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• Pablo Solón

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• Alexandre de Azevedo Olival
• David Rojas
• Daniela Andrade
• Diego Azzi Renata Boulos
• Gustavo de L. T. Oliveira
• Hugo Gravina Affonso
• Ítala Nepomuceno Rodrigues
• Kurt Shaw
• Leandro Bonecini
• Lia Pinheiro Barbosa
• Maurício Gonsalves Torres
• Raja de Cácia Oenning da Silva
• Sérgio Sauer

CANADA
• Annette Aurélie Desmarais
• Ben McKay
• Firoze Manji (Kenya/Canada)
• Maria Belen Angeles
• Paulo Henrique Lima
• Raj Patel
• Ryan Isakson

COLOMBIA
• Danilo Urrea
• Guillermo Andrés Ospina
• Jon Edier Jaramillo Ferro
• Joni Alexander Trejos Arroyave
• Sergio Mauricio Zamora Betancur
• Valentina Bradbury Jaramillo

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• Mauricio Gonsalves Torres

ECUADOR
• Justino Pláguaje
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• Miriam Lang

GUATEMALA
• Alice Froidevaux

HONDURAS
• Bertha Zúñiga Cáceres

MEXICO
• César Suárez Ortiz
• Erick Gonzalo Palomares
• Gerardo Alatorre Frenk
• Gerardo A. Torres Contreras
• Jorge Hernández Tinajero

NICARAGUA
• M’Lisa Colbert

PARAGUAY
• Arturo Ezquerro-Cañete

SAINT VINCENT & THE GRENADINES
• Junior Spirit Cottle

URUGUAY
• Amarantha Villereal
• Eduardo Gudynas
• Raúl Zibechi

UNITED STATES
• Adam Jadhav
• Alex Liebman
• Amber Huff
• Amrit Singh
• Antonio Carmona Báez
• Antonio Roman-Alcalá
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• Brian Walter
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• Siena Chrisman
• Wendy Fordowd
• Patrick Huff

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• Ana Felicien
• Licia Romero
• Luis Llambi

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ETHIOPIA
• Hakima Abbas

KENYA
• Nicholas Walter Otieno Arewang

MADAGASCAR
• Barry Ferguson
• Yvonne Ongelo

MAURITIUS
• Ashok Subron
• Dany Marie

MOZAMBIQUE
• Bobaventura Monjane
• Natacha Bruna

SOUTH AFRICA
• Brett Scott
• Brian Ashley
• Caroline Ntaopane
• David Fig
• Dominic Brown
• Donna Andrews
• Donna Hornby

TANZANIA
• Sabatho Nyamisenda

ZIMBABWE
• Clement Chipenda
• George T. Mudimu
• Portia Kurima
• Tendai Murisa

NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

EGYPT
• Ammar Abo Bakr
• Sahar SafahAllah

MOROCCO
• Samir Bensaid

KURDISTAN
• Salima Tasdemir

PALESTINE/ISRAEL
• Inna Michaeli

SYRIA
• Salman Fakher Al-Deen

TUNISIA
• Habib Ayeb
• Aymen Amayed

TURKEY
• Bengi Akbulut
• Burak Gurel
• Bermal Kucuk
• Fikret Adaman
• Serkan Taş
WORKING TRANSNATIONALLY
For a full list of our partners visit http://annual2018.tni.org
REMEMBERING TESSA

The year 2018 began on a sad note for TNI. On 17 February, our dearly beloved Web Gardener, Tessa Kersten died in a tragic accident while on a weekend away. May she rest in peace. We remain dedicated to continuing the work that Tessa loved.