



tni

transnationalinstitute

STRATEGIC PLAN

2016-2020

ideas into movement

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Vision

Vision for society: TNI strives for peace, equity and democracy in a sustainable world, brought about and supported by an informed and engaged citizenry.

Mission

TNI's mission is to strengthen international 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 policymakers.

Values

Equity — TNI believes all people are born equal and that a just society is based on an equitable allocation of resources. TNI rejects discrimination in all forms: race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexuality, physical, or mental disability.

Democracy — TNI believes that the people are sovereign in any society, and have equal rights to meaningfully determine how society is governed and resources shared.

Peace — TNI is committed to non-violent ways to solve conflicts and aims for peace with social justice.

Sustainability — TNI believes in the duty and responsibility of all citizens to sustain life on earth.

Innovation — TNI believes in confronting difficult and thorny subjects head on, and developing insightful and innovative ways to analyse old problems as well as to put forward new solutions.

Cooperation — TNI believes that partnership and cooperation are essential to building a better world. Our partnerships are structured as mutually respectful, horizontal relationships of cooperation.

Non-sectarianism — TNI is a progressive, non-partisan, non-sectarian organisation.

Relevance — In our work of bridging academia and socially engaged actors, we believe learning is a two-way process, and that analysis and proposals must be grounded in real life experiences and social struggles to be relevant.

Accountability — TNI strives for coherence in the practice of its vision, values and mission both internally and externally.

Introduction

The Transnational Institute (TNI) began as an initiative of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington D.C. in 1973. TNI was created to serve as an international centre for activist-scholars from the fields of culture, politics and social sciences who would collaborate in studying and researching solutions for world problems, such as pollution, militarism, social injustice, racism, and development, and would work with any other non-profit organisations that shared the same concerns.

In its first 20 years, TNI operated mainly as a world-wide fellowship of activist-scholars with a small support staff for administration, logistics, and dissemination. In the past 20 years, alongside the Fellowship of activist-scholars, TNI has developed substantive, staffed programmes with organisational partners. TNI is now more explicitly embedded within the movements with which it works.

This 2015-2020 strategic plan was developed collectively by the Director, the Supervisory Board, the Fellows and staff of TNI. Facilitated by an external consultant, the process included a baseline review and summary of internal documents dating back to 2011 and an assessment of progress on the previous five-year Strategic Plan. An in-depth context analysis was conducted at the June 2015 Fellows' Meeting. Immediately thereafter a three-day strategic planning retreat was held involving a small committee representative of the Supervisory Board, the Fellows and staff. The result of the retreat was shared with stakeholders. Finally, a workshop with TNI staff launched the process for operationalisation of the plan. As they further developed the plan, staff took into account on-going consultations with strategic partners and existing commitments to donors.

Recent achievements

In the past five years, TNI has made considerable progress in constructing a broadly shared understanding of the obstacles to realisation 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. The Institute has helped build the social movements with which it aligns – supporting those who are most negatively affected by the current stage of neoliberal globalisation to organise around, articulate and amplify their concerns and proposals. In alliance with partners, TNI has contributed to changes in norms, policies and practices towards greater transparency, accountability, engagement with and responsiveness to citizens in democratic, equitable and inclusive ways.

Specifically, TNI has worked to expose the architecture of corporate power and to develop an International People's Treaty which points the way to an emancipatory future. This has included a focus on: the international trade and investment regime, with particular reference to the agricultural sector, public services and financiers; corporate impunity in relation to human rights and environmental violations; and directions for emancipatory alternatives in each of these areas. TNI has also worked to expose the harms caused by the War on Drugs and to propose more humane and effective drug policies.

Among the **key results** to which the Institute has significantly contributed since 2010:

- A broad-based international movement to call for a treaty on human rights compliance for transnational corporations has been built. The formation of the Stop Corporate Impunity Campaign (2010) enabled communities affected by pollution, land grabbing, repression, and exploitation to have a platform from which to expose their conditions, and explore strategies on alternatives. The call for a treaty found support with the Ecuadorian and South African governments (2013), as well as most Southern governments. In 2014, the UN Human Rights Council voted to set up an Inter-Governmental Working Group to develop a proposal.
- There is now widespread opposition to investor protections. This is evident in the 3.2 million signatures collected across Europe, large demonstrations around the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, sympathetic coverage in the media and support among European parliamentarians for the Alternative Trade Mandate (2010-2014).
- There is a global trend towards re-municipalisation of water utilities, as well as support for the right to water. This can be seen in the growth of the Reclaiming Public Water network, as well as in the 1.84 million signatures collected (2014) across Europe demanding legislation to enshrine the right to water. The petition was supported by the European Parliament, which called on the European Commission to propose legislation.
- The founding of the Global Farmers' Forum (2015) has enabled farmers of illicit crops to have a direct voice in international drugs policymaking. There is a global trend towards the decriminalisation of drug use and cannabis production as evident in drug law reform measures being taken or seriously considered in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Myanmar, Thailand, and Uruguay.

- The formation of the Land In Our Hands network (2014) in Myanmar has enabled farmers, particularly marginalised ethnic minorities, to engage with the government on new Land Use policies. TNI was also part of the effort to establish the Myanmar Opium Farmers Forum. In addition, TNI's advocacy with partners on ethnic conflict resolution in Myanmar has helped put the issue on the international agenda.
- European policymakers have acknowledged land grabbing in Europe. Advocacy conducted by TNI with the European Coordination Via Campesina and other members of the Hands on the Land Alliance resulted in the European Parliament commissioning TNI to write studies on land grabbing and its impacts in Europe in 2015 (and 2016).

Essential to these movement building and advocacy-related achievements was the awareness raised in over 200 publications published by TNI between 2011-2015. Publications were accompanied by a range of activities that ensured that messages were well disseminated and used by our key target audiences: activists, scholars, journalists and policymakers. Examples include: *Profiting from Injustice* (2011), which exposed how international investor protections supersede public interest considerations; *Our Public Water Future* (2015) and related publications, which documented successful cases whereby water utilities were returned to public control and are operating in more democratic and effective ways; and *The Rise and Decline of Cannabis Prohibition* (2014) which documented the social harms caused by criminalisation and the global trend towards decriminalisation of cannabis.

Prevailing trends and considerations for 2016-2020

Prospects for building on TNI's achievements will be shaped by political, economic and environmental trends likely to prevail over the next five years. As part of the strategic planning process, TNI reviewed key trends and identified points for TNI to consider as it looks forward to 2016-2020.

Trends observed included **geo-political shifts**, particularly the rise of China as a new global actor that is forging alliances with other BRICS nations largely based on trade and infrastructural investments. Also relevant is the global competition for access to natural resources in Africa. **Permanent war**, such as that in the Middle East, is another key trend. It has not only resulted in unprecedented numbers of refugees, but also continues to fuel reactionary movements. The growth of terrorist organisations has justified further militarism, mass surveillance, and the curtailing of civil liberties, with arms and security corporations benefiting. Meanwhile, there is little doubt that **climate change will affect everything** – economic systems, people's capacity to survive – and that it will hit the rural poor hardest. The result is likely to be large movements of people, conflicts over territory and resources. Solutions to climate change continue to be framed by vested corporate interests in the context of international economic competitiveness.

LOOKING FORWARD: Consider the politics of trade, investment, and the securing of natural resources within geopolitical contexts. Consider the state of permanent war and the interests of those who profit from it. Ensure that climate change is considered in all dimensions of TNI work, especially articulation of alternatives like energy democracy.

Neoliberal thinking continues to pervade public policy. Central to this ideology is transferring control over economic factors from the state to the private sector, which involves an emphasis on privatisation and deregulation. Public-private partnerships, outright privatisation, and the commodification of public goods and services – and increasingly nature itself – have come to constitute a dominant trend. The era of neoliberalism has been marked by **financialisation**¹ – ‘the increasing role of financial motives, markets, actors and institutions in the operation of the domestic and international economies’. Financial actors make money from debt, thereby profiting from the same processes that create economic crises in which public services are often the first casualties. The growth of **corporate power** and influence – and the large extent of public policy capture – is another major trend. The World Economic Forum’s Global Redesign Initiative, which aims to redesign global governance based on a ‘multi-stakeholder’ model, is indicative of the ambition of transnational corporations to supplant multilateralism. On the positive side, corporations have been under pressure to become more socially responsible actors, as evident in the momentum for a binding treaty, measures to curb transnational tax avoidance, and reform of the international investment dispute regime. There are also promising public policy proposals to counter financialisation, such as a financial transactions tax.

LOOKING FORWARD: Build on growing momentum. Consider how to break open space for alternative paradigms, with particular attention to the mainstream media and culture. Consider investing in more popular education on the nature of financialisation, and contribute to existing campaigns for a financial transaction tax and to stop tax avoidance. Invest in developing feasible proposals for the financing of public goods and services, such as Public Banks and Public-Public partnerships (PuPs).

Neoliberalism and corporate capture of public policy have **undermined public sovereignty** as the underpinning of modern democracy. There is a rise in (often authoritarian) unelected, unaccountable supranational power. For example, private arbitration systems can bypass (inter) national judiciaries. The UN Security Council and the Financial Action Task Force can freeze assets of suspected money launderers or terrorists. The European Central Bank and International Monetary Fund impose privatisations and other measures against the popular will of sovereign nations. The European Trade Commission negotiates trade and investment agreements in secret. Save for a few glimmers of hope, mainly in Europe and Latin America, the result is widespread alienation from politics.

In the South, **development is increasingly considered toxic** – associated with displacement of people and environmental destruction through mega-development projects, agro-industrial development, mining, fracking, etc. Development NGOs are increasingly perceived as depoliticised and out of touch with the demands of social movements that are engaged in local organising and resistance in defence of territory. These movements face increased repression by both states and paramilitary forces associated with corporations. There is also a discernible trend towards the **criminalisation of poverty**. This can be seen in the experience of migrants who are subjected to surveillance, harassment, and arrest, as well as refugees who are put into camps and must endure difficult asylum processes. Both migrants and refugees face long periods of detention and the possibility of deportation. Prison populations are overflowing with drug users, small time drug dealers, and traffickers who are often sentenced for disproportionately long periods.

Poor farmers growing crops such as poppy, coca or cannabis are subjected to toxic spraying, forced eradications, and imprisonment. (This occurs in a context in which transnational corporations and financiers have operated with impunity, causing large-scale environmental and social harm, wiping out the life savings of thousands of ordinary people, and trading debt to the point that they have brought down whole economies.)

LOOKING FORWARD: Include analysis of these trends in work in specific areas. Articulate new visions of a transformative politics that can capture the imagination of politically alienated people. Consider new paradigms to express a more desirable transformative change in the economic and political paradigm. Consider how to help better build alliances among the new emerging movements resisting toxic development.

Social movements are changing. There are new convergences of activism around climate justice, natural resource allocation and use, and corporate impunity and power. Alternative paradigms to the current economic and extractive system are gaining strength at local, regional, and global levels. The emphasis is on building a vision of alternative economies, if not yet a new politics. In recent years, many organisations have shifted priority from global or regional levels to sub-regional processes and the strengthening of local resistance to resource extraction and defence of territory. Trade union membership is steadily in decline while precarious employment continues to rise. It remains difficult to bridge labour and other social movements. In Europe, however, campaigns against water privatisation and corporate threats [e.g. the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS)] mobilised many people across a range of sectors, including consumers, environmentalists, students, digital freedom and privacy activists. New progressive political formations have also emerged (and declined) whose supporters have been closely aligned with the burgeoning movements.

LOOKING FORWARD: Continue helping provide a bridge between the labour movement and broader transnational social movements. Consider strategies to reach the union base, such as working with education units. Consider strengthening links to African movements. Consider more conscious efforts to support burgeoning student movements and Right to the City movements through, for example, work on alternatives to privatisation.

Programme objectives

Bearing in mind recent achievements and the context looking forward, TNI has crafted a new five-year strategic plan. TNI will focus on six programmes, each with their own objective. There is significant synergy across all programmes – a conscious policy of TNI. Historically, the Institute made a name for itself for its holism – its capacity to link the dots across its breadth. TNI seeks to show the linkages across a broad programme that encompasses peace, democracy, and political economy.

CORPORATE POWER AND IMPUNITY

OBJECTIVE 1: Move towards the establishment of a treaty for binding regulations for transnational corporations, which would end impunity and secure justice for communities affected by corporate abuses

TNI will strengthen movements to counter corporate power, including by continuing to support the movement to Dismantle Corporate Power and Stop Corporate Impunity. TNI will undertake awareness-raising about mechanisms and instances of corporate power and impunity, including efforts by corporations with vested commercial interests to influence public policy. TNI will *amplify voices of affected (rural) communities (particularly those impacted by the agricultural, energy, and mining sectors)* through the Stop Corporate Impunity campaign and the promotion of alternative visions developed through the People's Treaty process. TNI will support advocacy for effective mechanisms to address corporate power, impunity and repression which are responsive to citizens' demands for democratic oversight and protection of the public interest. Such measures include greater involvement of parliamentarians, greater access for civil society to relevant policymaking arenas, and exclusion of companies when there is an obvious conflict of interest.

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

OBJECTIVE 2: To establish the principle that the public interest, governments' right to regulate and integrity of national judicial systems should not be undermined by trade and investment rules, particularly investment arbitration

TNI will continue to strengthen the nodes and networks that constitute the backbone of the global movement for a fairer, greener trade and investment regime that respects and serves democratically determined public interest goals. TNI will continue to *raise awareness* about how the current system privileges foreign investors over people and the environment, undermines judicial systems, and how the threat of dispute paralyzes regulation in the public interest. It will continue to give *voice* to communities and Southern governments that have been negatively affected by arbitration rulings to date, particularly where the disputes arose from citizen opposition and/or governments' efforts to act in the public interest. TNI will support people's engagement with their parliaments and governments to: demand an end to treaties that give investors extra-judicial rights; advance alternatives that protect people and the environment over foreign investors; and orient trade and investment towards sustainable and inclusive food and energy systems. TNI will inform advocacy efforts with research aimed at better understanding the structure and imperatives of the global economy which are shaping patterns of trade and investment.

AGRARIAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

OBJECTIVE 3: To improve climate, energy and food security policies that would redirect trade and investment towards sustainable and inclusive food and energy systems, and would genuinely address climate change challenges

TNI will collaborate with organisations and movements of small farmers and peasants, fisher peoples, pastoralists, farm-workers and indigenous and rural youth and women's organisations, including by linking them to each other and to broader movements *concerned with peasant and rural workers' rights, the rights to food and water, food and land sovereignty, protection of the commons, a just transition and climate justice*. TNI will analyse and *raise awareness* about how current climate, energy and food policies – especially those involving trade, investment and intellectual property matters – are directed towards corporate-controlled *agro-industrialisation and export-led production*, rather than climate-change mitigating and democratic solutions that are responsive to people's food, water and energy needs. TNI will help to amplify the *voice of small farmers and fisher peoples* through building the land and water convergence network, involvement in broader forums of social movements, and media outreach around, for example, jointly produced reports. It will support the *advocacy* of affected communities for *positive investments in small farmers, local food production systems, territorial markets, agroecology and rural development, and for an inclusive, sustainable, democratic and rights-based approach to natural resource governance and control*.

PUBLIC ALTERNATIVES

OBJECTIVE 4: To advance viable, feasible and progressive proposals on the democratic provision and financing of public goods and services

TNI will support and strengthen movements for tax justice, water rights and climate justice to advance public alternatives. TNI will also seek to collaborate actively with public sector workers' unions, thereby helping to strengthen a significant section of the labour movement. TNI will raise awareness among movements, political representatives and the public at large about: the threats of austerity, tax avoidance, financialisation and liberalisation; successful examples of democratised public alternatives; and innovative proposals for financing of public goods and services. TNI will continue to coordinate the Reclaim Public Water (RPW) network as a platform giving voice to communities and workers concerned with the implementation of the right to water and active in building feasible alternatives. It will seek to do the same with respect to energy democracy and other public services. TNI will continue to support people's advocacy for improved delivery of public goods and services towards (inter)governmental agencies, including UN Habitat's Global Water Operators Partnership Alliance (GWOPA) and Habitat III Conference, and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, as well as local authorities and public enterprises. TNI will focus particular attention on financing through improved tax regimes, democratised public banks, and cooperation across public enterprises. It will also work to benchmark exemplary cities in relation to, for example, citizens' engagement, the right to water, energy democracy and climate change mitigation. In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, TNI will monitor and engage critically in debates about using public sector funds for the private sector.

DRUGS AND DEMOCRACY

OBJECTIVE 5: To reassess the conventional repressive drugs policy approaches in favour of pragmatic policies based on harm reduction, human rights and development principles

TNI will strengthen the movement for drug law reform with a particular focus on farmers of illicit crops. It will raise awareness of the social and environmental costs of the 'War on Drugs' approach, as well as its unintended negative consequences, such as HIV/AIDS epidemics, corruption, the development of dangerous new synthetic drugs, and enrichment and empowerment of criminal organisations and armed groups. The Institute seeks to give voice to user and farmer organisations in national and international policymaking. This is done through informal policy dialogues, strengthening the space afforded civil society at UN agency levels, and assistance in building a Global Farmers' Forum to amplify the voice of farmers hitherto excluded. TNI will support advocacy in favour of harm reduction, human rights, peace, and meaningful rural development and democratisation.

WAR AND PACIFICATION

OBJECTIVE 6: To make publicly visible permanent war and pacification of resistance

TNI will develop a full-fledged programme that puts permanent war and pacification of resistance firmly on the agenda of all the movements with which it works with the aim of reversing both trends. TNI will provide analytical bridges between the peace movement and other movements. It will raise awareness of the drivers and consequences of permanent war for human rights and democracy. The Institute seeks to give voice to migrants, refugees, frontline communities, activists under threat, and human rights defenders. This will be done through publicising cases, media outreach, and engagement with policymakers. TNI will support advocacy in favour of human rights, peace, and democratisation.

Programme strategies

The Institute measures its success by the extent to which it is able to put 'ideas into movement'. TNI goes beyond traditional research, producing relevant and reliable knowledge and engaging with key communities so that this knowledge is used to effect positive change. Our key communities and the way in which we have – and will continue – to engage them is as follows:

ALLIES AND PARTNERS AMONG SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND NGOS

TNI works through many partnerships and networks (see Annex 1) in relationships that are horizontal, based on mutual trust and respect, a common commitment to particular agendas, and jointly agreed strategies for taking these forward. TNI contributes **research, information and analysis** on its key areas of expertise. TNI tailors its information to activists with the aim of: building mutual knowledge capacity; signalling new issues for movement agendas; supporting mobilisation; developing common framing and narratives; and providing input useful for informed and persuasive advocacy strategies. TNI **builds and facilitates formal and informal networks and alliances** for collaboration and joint action across movements and supportive platforms.

ACADEMICS AND SCHOLARS

Through TNI's Fellowship, internship programme and research commissioned by thematic programmes, the Institute is **building a community of activist-scholars**. TNI provides opportunities for engaged scholars to contribute knowledge resources useful for movements and at the same time to learn from movements. TNI's Working Conferences, Seminars and Workshops (often co-organised) are **key spaces for debate, advancing analysis and mutual learning**. Activist-scholars also play a role in: supporting movements' advocacy strategies; influencing academic discourses, research priorities, policies and practices; and inspiring and nurturing new generations of activist-scholars.

POLICYMAKERS AND POLITICIANS

TNI supports movements' **advocacy towards policymakers** by producing materials tailored for (inter) governmental officials and politicians. This includes well-researched and referenced **reports, policy briefs and fact sheets**. These are distributed through a variety of means, including (co)convened expert meetings to enhance informed policymaking deliberations, and at international dialogues involving NGO partners, experts, practitioners and (inter)governmental officials. The Institute also **facilitates international lobbying and advocacy by partners and allies representing affected communities**. This includes arranging meetings with relevant international policymakers and politicians, and **facilitating and supporting advocacy platforms** that enhance and amplify the voice of affected communities. TNI staff, fellows and expert associates also serve as **individual policy advisors**.

In addition to our work with key audiences, TNI regards the **media** as a crucial means for influencing **public opinion**. The Institute maintains relationships with journalists, providing them with reliable information and analysis, directing them to dependable experts and representative voices that enable them to reflect persuasive counter-narratives in support of movement advocacy. TNI also makes use of social media to reach the general public, particularly Facebook and Twitter.

Internal objectives

TNI has an ambitious programme for the next five years whose success depends on having the requisite organisational capacity and infrastructure. TNI is in the enviable position of having secured a budget that is around 30% larger than the budget of the previous five years. However, the era of development aid, which has been TNI's main source of funding for nearly two decades, is likely to dry up significantly post-2020.

Current funding allows the Institute to invest in renewal and infrastructure that it may not be able to afford after 2020. TNI is also able to invest in positioning itself well to access alternative sources of funding, including generating its own income in innovative ways that are consistent with the change it wants to see. TNI is already a transnational knowledge commons: the challenge is to make it a self-sufficient one, practically contributing to a greater commons community.

TNI's strategy will involve a combination of putting in place the best plan possible to deliver on its next five year programme, while also taking the steps deemed necessary to position the Institute for the leaner years to follow. The Institute's internal objectives are:

OBJECTIVE 1: To secure TNI's financial sustainability post-2020

TNI is in a strong position financially. The bulk of its funding is secured for five years. It has recently managed a smooth transition to a full cost accounting system, increased the capacity of the Financial Administration unit – including by making better use of technology to improve efficiency – and established better coordination across management on financial matters. TNI aims for further improvement of programme budgeting and financial management, and greater responsibility for budgets and fundraising on the part of project coordinators. In the coming years, TNI will invest in positioning itself to access new sources of financing, and ensuring that the Institute is prepared for handling, in a timely way and with consultation among staff, the eventuality of fewer resources being available.

OBJECTIVE 2: To improve demonstrable effectiveness of TNI's programmes

Over the past five years, TNI has significantly improved its planning, monitoring, and evaluation (PME) systems. The Institute has improved its ability to publicly project programme results. A climate of learning by evaluation has been created within the organisation, stimulating greater internal cohesion and better internal communication. Greater diligence was also evident in monitoring and documenting verifiable evidence of results. This proved very useful for the five positive external evaluations of TNI projects (mainly in the area of trade and investment) undertaken over the past five years. In the coming years, TNI will work on ensuring a balance between PME efforts which are useful for improved strategy, internal learning and information flows, and the kinds of (ever-changing) systems and information donors increasingly require.

OBJECTIVE 3: To increase the outreach and impact of all TNI communications on all our strategic communities, leading to a change in both the narrative on particular issues and, ultimately, to concrete policy changes

TNI has emerged much stronger in communications in the past five years, with visible benefits for the impact of our programmes and TNI as a whole. Achievements included: more desirable, appropriate and consistent public projection of TNI's identity; an annual report that was geared specifically to donors and better highlighted TNI's achievements; an improved website with more visits; better use of social media; improved quality of TNI products; more effective and efficient dissemination of TNI content primarily aimed at supporting the achievement of intended results; and significantly improved coverage and use of TNI materials by mainstream media, particularly Dutch media. In the coming years, TNI will focus on sustaining the standards, systems and successful modes of work put in place while taking the achievements forward.

OBJECTIVE 4: To nurture and consolidate a committed activist-intellectual community around TNI

The criteria for Fellows and the role of the Fellowship were recently clarified through 'organisational conversations' and workshops with Fellows. To create the space for a new generation of fellows, the Fellowship was reduced to a small core of the most committed and relevant of the previous generation of fellows. Annual workshops were introduced to enable the Fellowship to have its own space to share their work and develop collaborative projects. New by-laws were drafted transferring power from the Board to the Fellowship to decide who would be appointed to the Fellowship, subject to nominations from all stakeholders in the Institute, and the agreed criteria and priorities. In the coming years, TNI will work on expanding the Fellowship significantly and making sure its community of associated activist-scholars is more formalised.

OBJECTIVE 5: To ensure TNI has well-functioning staff able to fulfil TNI's five-year strategic objectives

TNI has grown rapidly in recent years. The number of staff members has almost doubled. The increased size of the organisation has allowed TNI to deepen its analysis and expertise. Steps have been taken to professionalise the Institute, including development of new standards and policies to further advance the effectiveness of the Institute's work. With TNI staff, freelancers and other associated activist-scholars located around the world, a key task ahead is to ensure cohesion within a dispersed organisation. In the coming years, TNI will sustain the professionalisation process, formalise its organisational structure, invest in international communications and develop IT policies.

Key networks and partners

Coordinated by TNI

- Reclaiming Public Water Network
- Stop Corporate Impunity Campaign
- Seattle-to-Brussels Network
- Dutch TTIP-CETA campaign

TNI membership

International

- UN Ecosoc
- International Social Science Council
- European Association of Development Institutes
- World Social Forum International Council
- International Drug Policy Consortium
- Municipal Services Project
- ETO Consortium
- Treaty Alliance
- Water Grabbing.net
- International Coordinating Committee of the Dakar Declaration against Land and Water Grabbing
- Observatorio Internacional de la Democracias Participativa (OIDP)
- Financial Transparency Initiative

Europe

- Better Regulation Network
- Alter Summit
- European Progressive Economists Network
- European Water Movement
- Ander Europa
- RESPECT
- Asia-Europe Peoples Forum International Organising Committee
- Iniciativa de Copenhague para Centroamérica y México (CIFCA)

Netherlands

- Partos
- Tax Justice Network
- Fair Green and Global Alliance

Myanmar

- International Peace and Security Group

Key partners

TNI collaborates with hundreds of partners worldwide including:

- La Via Campesina
- World Forum of Fisheries People
- World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers
- International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
- Land and Water Convergence
- FIAN International
- Jubilee South
- Alternative Information and Development Centre (South Africa)
- Focus on the Global South (Asia)
- Indonesia for Global Justice
- Paungku (Myanmar)
- Land in Our Hands Network (Myanmar)
- Trade Union Confederation of the Americas
- REDES (Uruguay)
- CENSAT (Colombia)
- Justicia y Paz (Colombia)
- Institute for Policy Studies (USA)
- Instituto Hegoa (Basque country)
- EHNE-Bizkaia (farmers, Basque country)

and many more...

Notes

- 1 Gerald A Epstein (2005,) Financialisation and the World Economy



The Transnational Institute (TNI) is an international research and advocacy institute committed to building a just, democratic and sustainable planet. For more than 40 years, TNI has served as a unique nexus between social movements, engaged scholars and policy makers.

www.TNI.org