BEYOND BOUNDARIES

Allying human rights with other struggles for economic and social justice

**Summary of CESR convening
Lima 29-31 August 2018**

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS AT 25

TWENTY FIVE YEARS FIGHTING FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE THROUGH HUMAN RIGHTS

Introduction

In August 2018 the Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR) convened an international gathering in Lima, Peru, entitled *Beyond Boundaries: allying human rights with struggles for economic and social justice*. The objective was to identify strategies for more dynamic engagement between those in the human rights movement working on economic and social rights, and other actors working for economic and social justice.

Despite significant progress in the legal recognition and enforcement of economic, social and cultural (ESC) rights, the human rights movement has yet to make a significant impact in tackling the structural policy failures driving chronic ESC rights abuses and inequalities. Countering these challenges has required ESC rights advocates to engage more closely with actors beyond the human rights movement who are engaging more frontally with the unequal distribution of power and resources that is at the root of ESC rights deprivations.

Beyond Boundaries was intended as a space to reflect on the challenges faced in working for ESC rights across different fields of advocacy, the conditions that make such collaboration effective, how it can be fostered and how mutual learning can be improved. Made possible with the support of the Open Society Foundations, the convening brought together environmental and land rights activists, tax justice campaigners, feminist economists, indigenous peoples' rights defenders and others from the human rights community who have been working beyond the boundaries of the human rights ecosystem, to explore how cross-movement collaboration can empower more effective advocacy for ESC rights in the current context.

This summary captures the main points emerging from the convening over the three days. The **Agenda** and **List of Participants** can be found as appendixes. Quotes from participants have been anonymized.

1. Why cross-movement thinking and collaboration is imperative in the current context

> "*The boundaries are in our minds – the biggest boundary is between us and the powerful*"

➢ ***Building collective power to tackle the systemic roots of different socioeconomic injustices***
A recurrent theme of the convening was the recognition that diverse movements working for social and economic justice are fighting the same systemic problems and root causes, from free-market fundamentalism and corporate capture to patriarchy and institutionalized racism. Ultimately, the disciplinary or strategic divergences separating different movements are minor in comparison to the scale of the common challenges they confront. Today's challenges for economic and social rights, from rising inequality to climate change, are too complex and systemic to be addressed by one movement alone. They can only be challenged by building collective power, which participants saw as the ultimate purpose of cross-boundary collaboration. Defending human rights is a shared goal of many different movements fighting for justice in the face of oppressive economic structures, whether or not they explicitly engage with human rights frameworks. Understanding the human rights movement in this expansive way, which moves beyond technocratic preference, can engage a wider range of allies in convergent strategies to build collective political power.

> "*Human rights is not so much a movement in itself as a field in service of other movements*"

➢ ***Responding with agility to emerging threats and opportunities in a hyper-connected world***
The multidimensional complexity of today's challenges for economic and social rights, and the speed with which new trends, threats and crises emerge, were highlighted as key factors demanding more interconnected responses across fields. A number of examples of impactful collaborative advocacy from within and beyond the human rights movement were highlighted as models to learn from in this regard. These include the collaboration by journalists and tax justice advocates around the Panama/Paradise Papers

leaks, the mobilization of youth movements against deforestation in Colombia, the Treaty Alliance for a binding treaty on transnational corporations, and the boundary-crossing work of feminist and indigenous peoples' movements. It was also stressed that moments of perceived crisis often bring greater incentives for collaboration because they generate more appetite for alternative solutions and paradigms.

> *"Why collaborate? Because we are losing to the multinational corporations. They have coopted our discourse"*

> ➢ ***Reframing how we think about justice, the knowledge we value and strategies we pursue***
Participants explored three critical dimensions in which cross-movement collaboration can help to build collective power: *bridging frames* and visions of justice, *pooling knowledge* across disciplines and *enriching strategies* for bringing about change. Cross-boundary collaborations that have placed human rights arguments and strategies at the service of struggles for tax, climate, environmental or development justice have enriched understandings of what such "justice" looks like. They have led to interdisciplinary cross-fertilization in approaches and tools of analysis, allowing activists to address complex multi-dimensional issues in ways they cannot do on their own, and valuing different kinds of expertise, including that which comes from people's lived experience of injustice. And they have enriched strategies by creating a shared vision of change, enabling access to a wider range of advocacy spaces and constructing broad based platforms to proactively advance alternatives.

2. What enables/inhibits cross-movement collaboration for economic and social justice?

In a series of plenary and smaller group sessions, the convening explored a series of specific cases or examples of cross-sectoral collaboration[1] in three broad ESC rights-related areas: campaigns for **fiscal justice**; struggles for **climate and environmental justice**; and the search for **transformative development paradigms.** These were analyzed from the perspective of the three dimensions mentioned above, relating to the ways in which cross-movement collaboration can help to build collective power by *bridging frames*, *pooling knowledge* and *enriching strategies*.

Drawing on the case studies and from their own experiences, participants identified factors that inhibit effective collaboration across sectors and movements in pursuit of common socioeconomic justice goals. Prominent among these was the failure to recognize and address ideological divides and power/cultural hierarchies within and across movements, including internalized racism and patriarchy.

Another internal inhibitor was the tendency of organizations to seek credit for their individual impact rather than their contribution to a collective impact, which is often exacerbated by funders asking for evidence of impact. Funding silos and biases were also highlighted as significant inhibiting factors, as was organizational inertia and the entrenchment of familiar practices.

The apparent self-righteousness and elitism of some human rights advocates can also be a powerful disincentive to other movements. Tensions may also emerge where organizations/movements have different decision-making and accountability structures, or different modes of strategic analysis (e.g. "professionalized" vs. "lived"). It was also observed that it is often harder to collaborate around proposition than denunciation.

Other common obstacles frequently encountered in collaborative efforts included disagreement on priorities and/or proposed solutions; expert organizations privileging technocratic knowledge over lived experience;

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[1] A brief summary of the initiatives discussed and insights distilled can be found in the Appendix.

and NGOs competing with social movements' agendas rather than supporting them. There was a call for organizations to be intentional about making the necessary time to invest in building trust and familiarity with each other's frameworks and ways of working, as well as to always be asking "who is not in the room?"

Participants also noted external threats to collaboration including the criminalization of dissent and the fear of some organizations to engage in joint activities such as civil disobedience that might attract repression, as well as the capture of discourses by opponents.

> *"Impact is the result of sustained effort and attention to building mutual trust. Collaboration is the process, not just the products and outcomes"*

Building shared analysis of the structural causes of injustice and building a shared agenda between social movements and other social justice actors around specific issues that affect multiple groups, are factors that enable effective collaboration. To do this requires bridging work that is focused on common core values and a shared vision of change. For example, transforming power relations in society using what can be called "transformational feminist" or "post-heroic" leadership styles, where power is shared, and different forms of knowledge are valued.

Funders with a panoramic and strategic perspectives have a particular role to play in supporting this, including enabling cross-sectoral linkages and supporting local expertise and social movements.

Personal relationships built up over time, through gatherings and collaborations, and the technology to continue nurturing these connections, are two practical ingredients that were seen as crucial for transformative collaboration. Transparency about values and goals, reciprocity and openness to new forms of knowledge were also identified as critical. It was also emphasized that the groundwork for collaboration can take months or even years to build, so requires persistence and a commitment of time and energy.

> *"We need spaces for aligning agendas between social movements and organizations with adequate support from funders. Building cross-cutting or trans-boundary focuses and agendas among social movements is a way of 'seeing' and 'knowing' reality in an interconnected way"*

3. Recommendations to different actors

Participants broke into groups to generate guiding principles for supporting effective cross-movement collaboration for economic and social rights, aimed at five distinct sets of actors - those who: 1) support networks, 2) work in NGOs, 3) do research, 4) are part of social movements, and 5) provide funding.

The principles were presented and reviewed by participants, then complemented following additional reflection and discussion. The propositions are ordered to reflect a natural flow of the recommendations and an overall narrative. A summary paragraph is offered at the beginning of each set of actors.

It should be noted that some of the recommendations for specific sets of actors are arguably equally relevant for many or even all actors, though there are likely specific implications for the way in which the guiding principle should be approached, depending on which actor is considering it. Where some principles appear to be relevant for multiple actors, they have been signaled with an asterisk (*). Some guiding principles would have benefited from more time to elaborate on what was behind the suggestion to understand it more fully. These have been signaled with a plus sign (+)

➢ *To those who support networks*

The guiding principles for people who support networks reflect a wider theme that emerged in the convening, that social movement actors are a critically important basis for effective cross-boundary work. The suggestions called for making a diagnosis of inherent power relationships and tensions, in order to build inclusive agendas and do effective advocacy around a common narrative.

- o *Networks should include social movements and advocacy from grassroots movements*
- o *There is inherent conflict in the construction of networks but actors should work together and build a common narrative, which takes messages outside the network*
- o *Start from a power relationship diagnosis*
- o *Networks' agendas should be built by all actors as this lends legitimacy to social movements*
- o *Build a common narrative, which takes the message outside the network*

➢ *To those who work in NGOs*

Guiding principles for people who work in NGOs focus on being intentional about building relationships of trust and taking the needs and competencies of partners into account. They call for doing careful trends analysis and mapping of actors, problems, opportunities and capacities to build up strategies that go beyond projects to a broader vision and set of goals. They also call for being attentive to internal ways of working to pay attention to diversity and power and expanding NGO staff and leadership to reflect the communities they seek to serve. Finally, they call for investing in strategic reflection and monitoring large-scale collective impact, not simply that of the NGO itself.

- o *Invest in building relationships and building trust*
- o *Understand the comparative advantage of different actors*
- o *Institutionalize processes to promote collaboration: time, resources, and incentives*
- o *Take safety and security into account (especially of collaborators in difficult contexts)*
- o *Invest in deeper conceptual understanding of problems & different manifestations of the problem (*)*
- o *Carry out dynamic mapping: actors, strategies, opportunities, capacities, external trends (*)*
- o *Realize we are bigger than we think – see the big picture (*)*
- o *Move beyond the project mindset – broaden out to vision and goals for the field*
- o *Consider depth vs. breadth (*)*
- o *Think about who is in the organization and leadership. Pay attention to diversity and representativeness beyond tokenism, crossing the boundary to communities.*
- o *Shift organizational culture (+)*
- o *Create strategic communications for dissemination and visibility (*)*
- o *Find time for reflection – build this into budgets and workplans*
- o *Find creative ways to monitor large-scale, collective impact*

➢ *To those who do research*

Guiding principles for people who do research focus on paying attention to what kinds of knowledge are valued, how research is used and accessed, how it is framed, and how it is done. The guidance calls for a broad democratization of research, making it focused on addressing peoples' needs and rights, making it more inclusive of different voices and more accessible to broader audiences.

Pay attention to what is valued
- o *Redefine what is considered valuable research and knowledge, for example, indigenous knowledge*
- o *Assess more deeply and consciously the forms and sources of knowledge, such as sources and types of data*

Consider how research is used and accessed
- o *Use technology to facilitate access to research and raw data and to make it more accessible to broader audiences*
- o *Critically assess intellectual property rights, such as creative commons vs. indigenous knowledge and assigning intellectual property rights to research contracts*
- o *Reinforce that data and research produced should be open-source*
- o *Strengthen innovative ways of making research accessible to popular audiences, such as through data visualization*

Consider how research is framed
- o *Frame research around addressing peoples' needs and realizing their rights*
- o *Strengthen the gendered and feminist lens to research and do specific gender-focused research and knowledge production as well as pay attention to who is doing this research*
- o *Better situate research within larger systemic issues and how it links to deeper and other issues and fields of knowledge production and action*

Consider how research is done
- o *Insist on transparency of the framing, assumptions, and funding of research*
- o *Strengthen participatory action research and community-led research and its legitimacy*
- o *Expand circles and sources of knowledge creation. Democratize it!*
- o *Strengthen the multidisciplinary nature of research*
- o *Fund and support emerging networks focused on indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) – community-based mapping and monitoring, centers of distinction in ILK*

➢ ***To those who are part of social movements***

Guiding principles for people who are part of social movements encourage them to be adaptive to political realities and engage strategically with potential allies. They encourage social movement actors to widen their repertoire of democratic governance practices and to build internal knowledge base in the financial, economic and political domains. The principles call both for more funding for social movements and for identifying non-financial types of support that allies can provide.

- o *Be smart about tapping into political momentum and adapting to political restrictions*
- o *Educate NGOs and others about how social movements build power*
- o *Break down "us versus them" barriers. Recognize diversity in other actors*
- o *Engage more with empirical research and advise on what can make research more useful and salient*
- o *Work more across countries and across issues – leverage more power to support allied causes*
- o *Be open-minded about experimenting with creative governance, funding structures, and democratic practices, such as using intermediaries*
- o *Engage in more activist education, such as financial literacy, structural analysis, political economy*
- o *Foster community-led documentation of lived experience and local expertise*
- o *There needs to be more funding for grassroots and social organizations (such as women and indigenous groups) in a sustainable manner and not just for short periods (*)*
- o *Look for other necessary support besides financial support (*)*

➤ *To those who provide funding*

Recommendations for funders respond to donor practices experienced by participants. These encourage funders to focus on strengthening long-term power building to bring about systems-level change. In order to do that, they suggested funders to review how they assess progress and the way in which they provide support. The recommendations offer suggestions for constructive and movement-building practices, behaviors and forms of support to strengthen social justice organizations and increase their impact. Considering that one funding organization actively participated at the convening, participants were careful to note that the suggestions were aimed broadly at the funding community and not specifically at the organization represented at the convening.

Strengthen support for long-term power building for systemic change
- o *Don't think a 5-7-year investment means much to a decades or centuries old problem. Stick with it and stay with the issues you chose*
- o *Understand yourself as part of an effort and not just a visiting critic who can come and go with no impact*
- o *Strengthen support to social movements. Don't compete with impacted communities' efforts and articulations*
- o *Don't invest so much in the individual charismatic leader model. Groups with multiple spokespeople are stronger*
- o *Provide more support to political movements*
- o *Promote more feminist, anti-racist culture and organizations*
- o *Focus more on outcomes*
- o *Support bilateral engagements: reflections, opportunities, flexibilities, long-term strategies*
- o *Invest in the care and security of human rights defenders*
- o *Focus more on the process of collaboration and not only on gatherings. Don't force collaborations or provoke competition.*
- o *Don't publicly contradict political advocacy*

Review how you assess progress
- o *Don't impose a standard set of metrics or frameworks – each effort is different. Just let us describe strategy and progress*
- o *Problems of inefficiency, lack of effectiveness, and mistrust aren't necessarily resolved with [audits], monitoring and evaluations. Engage in dialogue and political understanding to build trust*
- o *Don't invest so much in response to marketing, positioning and press hits or chase the "big ideas" – it drains resources to require this. Invest more in necessary but less visible work required to build real power*
- o *Don't demand large impact with few people and resources. This creates exhaustion and exploitation*

Consider how you provide support
- o *Provide funding in a sustainable manner. Fund grassroots and social organizations (such as women and indigenous groups) dealing with historic exclusion and discrimination require sustained support beyond short periods*
- o *Look for alternative sources of income for the groups you support: membership, legacies, inheritances, donations (for example, Amnesty International)*
- o *Look for other support necessary besides financial support*

4. Conclusions and follow up

From corporate capture to climate change, from the rise of plutocracy to the escalation in inequality, today's threats to economic and social rights are too vast in scale and too complex in nature to be tackled by the human rights movement alone. CESR remains committed to building bridges across the many movements working for economic and social justice, honoring the spirit in which the organization was founded twenty-five years ago to "advance social justice through human rights."

A series of follow up ideas were explored including a series of online *Beyond Boundaries* publications, such as articles, blogs and op-eds, exploring the issues covered in this summary report in more depth, including:
   - a deeper diagnosis of how intersectional responses across movements can help confront the systemic barriers to economic and social justice in today's context
   - a more systematic analysis of several cross boundary initiatives related to ESC rights, the impacts they've had and what made them effective, in collaboration with those involved
   - a distillation of guiding principles drawing on the recommendations for different actors
   - further analysis of the institutional frameworks/processes/structures that facilitate collaboration and can help to build collective power to advance economic and social rights

CESR plans to follow up the *Beyond Boundaries* dialogue with further activities aimed at fostering more inter-disciplinary approaches to economic and social rights advocacy, promoting cross-sector dialogue and reflection among activists and practitioners, and creating resources and spaces where strategies for collaboration between different movements (including those represented in Lima) can be incubated.

These initiatives would include, for instance: A Social Network Mapping, a *Beyond Boundaries* hub (a virtual space to discuss and support work at the intersections of different movements) including a clearing house to share successful impact-oriented case studies, tools and strategies. These activities will be designed and implemented in partnership with progressive academic centers, networks and cutting-edge communications organizations in selected regions to foster more regionally-focused reflections on cross-boundaries work addressing the particular challenges to cross-sectoral collaboration between human rights and social justice actors in specific contexts.

Cluster I: Human rights in collaborative struggles for fiscal justice

a) *Framing tax abuse as human rights abuse: The Lima Declaration as a cross-movement pact*
This case study examined how the 2015 Lima Declaration on Tax Justice and Human Rights emerged from the gradual convergence of human rights, tax justice and development organizations around the common quest for greater accountability for the human impacts of tax abuse. The Declaration affirmed a commitment to work across boundaries and spurred a range of collaborative initiatives, from developing Inter-American guidelines on fiscal justice and human rights to holding Switzerland to task as a tax haven before the CEDAW Committee. As an example of "frame-bridging," tax justice activists found in human rights a comprehensive set of principles to help define tax justice, while human rights campaigners embraced the discourse of tax justice as a more compelling language for advocating for "progressive realization." These collaborations expanded the range of strategies and mechanisms used by activists, from human rights bodies to the IMF.

b) *"Stop the Bleeding": breaking down silos in the fight against illicit financial flows in Africa*
TrustAfrica's role in establishing the Stop the Bleeding campaign against illicit financial flows from the continent provided a strong example of a funder fostering cross-disciplinary collaboration at the intersection of human rights and social justice. The campaign sought to broaden the conversation on IFFs and their impact on development in Africa beyond specialist circles and to mobilize ordinary people and grassroots social movements who are most affected by the problem to be a key part of the voices for change. It also aimed to break down the silos between those working on IFFs – including tax justice, debt, development, feminist, human rights and trade union movements – by building broad-based collective action and facilitating networking and coordination under the campaign framework. In doing so, the Stop the Bleeding campaign successfully created a coalition of various organizations, from grassroots actors to established NGOs, such as SEATINI in Uganda, who also shared their involvement in this campaign, under a common goal and vision of tackling IFFs in Africa.

c) *Reframing public finance*
This case study explored how the International Budget Partnership engaged with partners in an ongoing reflection on the need to "reframe public finance" using justice, democracy and human rights as frameworks, as part of a strategy to develop more effective narratives to counteract regressive trends in economic and fiscal policy. It also drew from FUNDAR's pioneering work in Mexico to use human rights principles and discourse (particularly around the right to access information) to reframe the debate around budget transparency, as well as to bring together different civil society sectors around a common language and message.

d) *Cross-movement alliances against austerity (Brazil, Egypt and Tunisia)*
In the decade since the global financial crisis of 2008, austerity measures have been introduced in the majority of the world's countries, with devastating effects on economic and social rights, disproportionately affecting women, older persons, people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups. This session looked at the efforts of INESC in Brazil to work with human rights and development groups to revoke the 2016 constitutional amendment freezing all public spending for twenty years. It also heard from the Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights and the Observatoire Tunisien de l'Economie about alliances between human rights defenders and progressive economists to hold international financial institutions accountable for their role in imposing austerity policies and other regressive measures harming economic and social rights.

Cluster II: Human rights in collaborative struggles for climate and environmental justice

> *e) Indigenous women leaders generating alliances for climate and environmental justice*

Tarcila Rivera (Chirapaq, Peru) and Joji Carino (Forest Peoples Programme, Philippines) shared their perspectives as prominent indigenous women leaders participating actively in international processes on climate change and biodiversity. Their experiences highlighted how bringing indigenous knowledge to bear had transformed understandings of climate and environmental justice and their relationship to human rights, transcending silos of advocacy at the international, regional and national levels. As well as playing a connective role across issues of climate justice, biodiversity, food security, gender equality and human rights, their work has also navigated and reinforced the intersections of feminist and indigenous rights advocacy.

> *f) Land rights and food sovereignty*

A storytelling methodology was used to interview several participants who have been involved in ground-breaking collaborative initiatives related to land rights and food sovereignty in different countries, as well as internationally. These included Landesa's efforts to include gender-sensitive land indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals, the work of the Center for Policy Alternatives in Sri Lanka and Terra de Direitos in Brazil on human rights in conflicts over land, and the convergence between farmers, pastoralists, indigenous peoples and environmentalists around the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa.

Cluster III: Human rights in the struggle for new development paradigms

> *g) Feminist movements challenging development models*

For decades now, feminist and women's rights groups have been challenging the mainstream practices, philosophies and principles of "development." The women's movement has been at the vanguard of cross-movement alliances aimed at promoting more transformative development paradigms. This session heard from the work of Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN) and Centro de Estudios Interdisciplinario sobre el Desarrollo (CIEDUR) to expose the patriarchal underpinnings of dominant development models and to mobilize around the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as from the Rural Women's Movement in South Africa, which has linked hundreds of women's community groups to fight for women's land rights and challenge traditional conceptions of women's role in development. Their perspectives highlighted both the transformational potential of working beyond boundaries, but also the obstacles and risks – for example, how to ensure that feminist principles inform cross-sectoral collaborations and do not get diluted or instrumentalized.

> *h) Towards A New Social Contract in the United States*

The New Social Contract initiative launched by the National Economic and Social Rights Initiative (NESRI) seeks to advance a new and shared vision of social change in the US, anchored in people's human rights. This vision draws on bold solutions that communities and social movements across the country are already advancing in response to poverty, racism, sexism, inequality and other socioeconomic injustices. It advances a set of proposals (including universal access to public goods and services, redistributive tax policy and community control of land and housing) framed as part of a new social contract aimed at reorienting public and political institutions towards the realization of human rights and the public good, rather than the concentration of private wealth. The initiative provided a particularly interesting case example of how a transformative vision of human rights can provide an overarching framework for a new social contract (or "development" model) in a country where 40 million live in poverty despite being the world's wealthiest economy, and where government institutions are increasingly at the service of corporate interests.

i) The National Minimum Wage Research Initiative in South Africa

This case study focused on how the National Minimum Wage Research Initiative in South Africa aimed to generate a new debate around the role a minimum wage can play in restructuring the labor market and the economic model more generally. A cross-sectoral initiative involving labor representatives, economists, development and human rights groups, it aimed to provide a sound evidence base to ground the politically charged national discussion around the then existing minimum wage, which was frequently unable to meet the basic living needs of most workers. Its interdisciplinary work fed into official policymaking processes as well as into media campaigns by community groups, NGOs and trade unions. Parliament enacted the national minimum wage bill in May 2018. The Initiative was particularly interesting from the perspective of cross-boundary knowledge production, revealing lessons about the nexus between research and advocacy and about how evidence informs policymaking. It also illustrated the challenges of building cross-boundary alliances between academics, the labor movement, civil society (including human rights organizations) and government allies.

j) Challenging corporate capture

This case study explored the rise of "corporate capture" and how economic, social and environmental activists are mobilizing to combat this trend. Corporate capture is the phenomena in which multinational corporations are disproportionately influencing policies, such as taxation and environmental regulations, in a way that favors businesses at the expense of the people. Led by the Business and Human Rights Resource Center and Africa Platform, the group explored the importance of building collective power to combat the disproportionately large amount of power carried by multinational corporations. Finding a specific rallying point – such as the movement to secure a binding treaty on business and human rights – brought together diverse actors representing human rights, indigenous persons and labor unions, along with less traditional actors with a voice in the issue, such as tax lawyers and accountants. These and other groups are continuing to work through the UN system in order to negotiate and draft a binding treaty, which will be a first step in holding powerful corporations accountable for the human rights and other negative impacts of their actions.

DAY ONE: Wednesday 29th August

Morning: 9:00 am – 1:00 pm

- Welcome and introductions
- Making visible the interconnections in the room: Step to the line exercise
- Agenda overview and meeting approach

Session 1: Exploring benefits and barriers to collaboration: views from the intersections
- Reflections from bridge-builders from different fields, including César Rodriguez (Dejusticia), Jeanne Elone (TrustAfrica) and Chris Grove (ESCR-Net), followed by interactive discussion

Session 2: Drawing out lessons from practice: analyzing fields of intersection and dimensions of collaboration

Afternoon: 2:00pm – 5:00pm

Session 3: Human rights in the struggle for redistributive fiscal justice
- Plenary case study: "Framing tax abuse as human rights abuse – how the Lima Declaration spurred cross-movement collaboration" - With Luis Moreno (Latindadd), Liz Nelson (Tax Justice Network), Imad Sabi (OSF/ex-Oxfam Novib) and Sergio Chaparro (CESR)
- Break out group discussions
- Weaving together insights from breakout groups – plenary

DAY TWO: Thursday 30th August

Morning: 9:00am – 1:00pm

- Social Network Mapping exercise

Session 4: Human rights in the struggle for climate and environmental justice
- Plenary case study: "Indigenous women forging cross-sector alliances against climate change" – With Joji Carino (Forest People's Programme, Philippines) and Tarcila Rivera (Chirapaq, Peru)
- Break out group discussions – "Story Corps"
- Weaving together insights from break out groups– plenary

Afternoon: *2:00pm –5:00pm*

Session 5: Human rights in the quest for alternative economic and development paradigms

- Plenary case study: "Feminist movements challenging development paradigms" – With Cecilia Alemany Billorou (DAWN), Sizani Ngubane (Rural Women's Movement) and Alma Espino (CIEDUR)
- Break out group discussions - World Café
- Weaving together insights from break out groups - plenary

DAY THREE: Friday 31st August

Morning: 9:00am – 1:00pm

Session 6: Towards a road map for effective cross-field collaborations

End of meeting

Appendix 3: Beyond Boundaries list of participants

Linda Marcela Acosta*, Akubadaura*

Cathy Albisa, *National Economic and Social Rights Initiative (NESRI)*

Cecilia Alemany Billorou, *Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)*

Carlos Arana, *Grupo Nacional de Presupuesto Público (GNPP)*

Rodolfo Bejarano, *Red de Justicia Fiscal de América Latina y el Caribe*

Million Belay, *Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA)*

Chafik Ben Rouine, *Observatoire Tunisien de l' Economie*

Rebecca Berger, *Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR)*

Juliana Bravo Valencia*, EarthRights International*

Carlos Brown, *Fundar*

Felipe Cala, *Open Society Foundations (OSF)*

Joji Carino, *Forest Peoples Programme*

Jessenia Casani, *Estudio para la defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (DEMUS)*

Sergio Chaparro, *Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR)*

Allison Corkery, *Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR)*

Paolo de Renzio, *International Budget Partnership (IBP)*

Kate Donald, *Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR)*

Jeanne Elone, *TrustAfrica*

Alma Espino, *Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre el Desarrolo (CIEDUR)*

Bhavani Fonseka*, Center for Policy Alternatives*

Darci Frigo, *Terra de Direitos*

Chris Grove, *International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net)*

Salma Hussein, *Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR)*

Gilad Isaacs, *National Minimum Wage Research Initiative*

Makmid Kamara, *Amnesty International*

Masego Madzwamuse, *Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA)*

Emily Martinez, *Open Society Foundations (OSF)*

Luis Moreno, *Red Latinoamericana sobre Deuda, Desarrallo y Derechos (LatinDadd)*

Sarah Mukasa, *Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA)*

Regina Navuga, *Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)*

Liz Nelson, *Tax Justice Network*

Sizani Ngubane, *Rural Women's Movement*

Paul Okumu, *Africa Platform*

Louise Olivier, *Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA)*

Gaby Oré Aguilar, *Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR)*

Borislav Petranov, *Open Society Foundations (OSF)*