

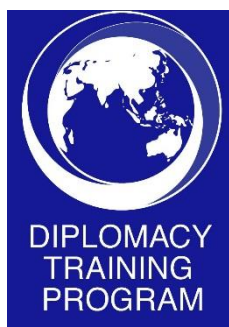
# Business, Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals in the Pacific

A Civil Society Capacity Building Program



**Fiji, 2018**

**PROGRAM REPORT**



**Diplomacy Training Program (DTP)**

*In partnership with Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Pacific Islands Association of NGOs (PIANGO), Citizens Constitutional Forum (CCF) and Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC)*

**April 30 - May 4, 2018**

## 1. Executive Summary

This is the report of a pilot capacity building program for civil society in the Pacific on Business, Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>1</sup>. It was organised in Suva, Fiji from April 30 to May 4 and facilitated by the Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) in partnership with the Pacific Islands Association of NGOs (PIANGO), Citizens Constitutional Forum (CCF), the UN's Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Business & Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC), and the UNSW Institute for Global Development (IGD).

The regional program brought together 27 participants from civil society organisations (CSOs) in eight Pacific countries – Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Papua New Guinea. The program focused on building the knowledge of international human rights standards and mechanisms that can be applied and integrated into effective advocacy strategies in relation to the impacts of private sector development.

The program enabled the sharing of knowledge and experience and built the knowledge, skills and capacity of community advocates to protect and promote human rights and sustainable development in the Pacific, including through effective engagement with the UN's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the SDG's Voluntary National Review (VNR) Processes.

Sessions were led by leading international experts including by Professor Surya Deva - Member of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights (UNWG), Amy Sinclair – Regional Representative of BHRRC, Joshua Cooper – Academic in Human Rights Law, Patrick Castellan and Dip Magar from the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific. The program included a practical engagement exercise and dialogue between the participants and the Embassies of Australia and New Zealand and the Pacific Islands Development Forum.

This report highlights the issues of concern raised by participants, describes program content and reflects on lessons and guidance for future capacity building on these issues. The report draws on participant evaluations of the program. DTP acknowledges with appreciation the contribution of the trainers that donated their time, the program partners and the program funders.

## 2. Program Conclusions

- The private sector is increasingly engaged in development in the Pacific – and the impacts of the private sector globally are increasingly felt by communities in the Pacific through climate change, including increasing extreme weather events/natural disasters
- Some private sector activity is impacting negatively on communities and individuals across the Pacific
- There is little awareness of the international human rights standards and guidelines that apply to the private sector, or government regulation of the private sector
- There is little awareness of the international accountability mechanisms that could be used to influence practices of the private sector or to hold individual businesses to account for harms caused
- There is a need for more research, including information on specific cases that could be the basis of further action
- There is a need for more capacity building – of CSOs, government and businesses

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<sup>1</sup> DTP and its partners acknowledge with appreciation the funding provided to this program by the Christensen Fund, OHCHR, BHRRC and UNSW Institute for Global Development

### 3. Program Objectives

The overall objective of the capacity building program was to build CSOs knowledge of new international frameworks on human rights and business and their relationship to the SDGs.

Specific objectives were:

- To develop understanding of CSO capacity building needs on business and human rights (BHR)
  - *The program partners have a clearer understanding of diverse needs of CSOs, and program participants were able to identify future needs*
- To build the capacity of CSO representatives from across Pacific Island countries to more effectively use standards on BHR in their engagement with government and the private sector
  - *The program was positively evaluated, and participants have been subsequently been involved in a number of initiatives applying knowledge/skills*
- To start building a knowledge and learning network of CSO representatives in the Pacific focused on promoting international standards on BHR
  - *There has been some limited follow-up with specific participants*
- To identify continuing priority needs for research and skills and knowledge building within a longer- term strategy, guided by CSOs in the Pacific
  - *There has been continuing follow-up with program participants and others to identify cases, issues and needs*
- Build wider awareness of BHR and the SDGs through engagement activities with government, the South Pacific Commission and media
  - *During the program participants, trainers and partners reached out to Australian, NZ, EU diplomats and representatives of the Pacific Islands Development Forum. The program was reported on by PACNEWS building wider awareness and in Australia<sup>2</sup>.*

*“Building awareness of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is an urgent priority in the Pacific given impacts of mining, logging, palm-oil and seasonal labour migration schemes” Sara Bulutani Mataitawakilai, Chief Executive Officer, CCF*

### 4. Program Background

CSOs in the Pacific are increasingly concerned at the negative impacts of some business activities on communities, on the environment, and on traditional sources of livelihoods, and food security. These concerns focus on the impacts of the extractive industries (including deep-sea mining), forestry and fisheries, but extend to tourism, labour migration and other sectors. Private sector activities are contributing to global warming and climate change. Women, children, Indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities are among those most vulnerable to negative impacts. CSOs are concerned that weak governance structures and competition to secure foreign direct investment, increase the risks of negative impacts from the private sector, including corruption and conflict over land and resources that have great cultural and spiritual value in the Pacific.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://newmatilda.com/2018/05/18/tyranny-distance-corporate-harm-frontline-pacific/>

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) re-affirm shared human rights commitments and acknowledge the key role of the private sector in development, including under Goal 17 (Partnerships). The Paris Agreement on implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change commits governments to reduce emissions. New frameworks and guidelines on human rights and business therefore have relevance in ensuring that the private sector has a positive and sustainable contribution to the realisation of the SDGs, to reducing emissions, minimising risks of negative impacts and to ensuring access to remedy. International standards reflect the “social licence” to operate and promise to level the competitive playing field, ensuring those respecting labour, human rights and environmental standards are not competitively disadvantaged by companies undercutting these standards.

*“Climate change, climate justice and migration are key issues for the private sector in the Pacific where communities are seeing the impacts of businesses based in or operating from other countries”*

**Emele Duituturaga, Executive Director, PIANGO**

## 5. Program Participants

27 civil society advocates (17 women) from 8 Pacific Island countries - Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Papua New Guinea participated in the capacity building program in Fiji. They represented NGOs, community-based organisations, faith-based groups, and legal networks. Through their organisations, networks and communities they reach out widely across the Pacific.

## 6. Program Partners

**Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations** is the major regional non-governmental organization with membership in 23 Countries and territories of the Pacific Islands. For over 25 years, PIANGO has served the Pacific through strengthening and building the capacity of the civil society sector.

**Citizens’ Constitutional Forum** is an NGO based in Suva with more than 10 years’ experience in community education and advocacy on democracy, human rights and multiculturalism.

**The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights – Regional Office for the Pacific** is the leading UN entity on human rights. It aims to ensure that the protection and enjoyment of human rights is a reality in the lives of all people. It provides assistance in the form of technical expertise and capacity-development in order to support the implementation of international human rights standards on the ground.

**Business & Human Rights Resource Centre** is a non-profit organisation that works to advance human rights in business through strengthening corporate accountability, building transparency, and helping empower advocates. Regional staff assist communities in getting companies to address rights concerns; track the human rights policy and performance of companies in their region; and engage with companies and governments to urge them to improve rights practices.

**The Diplomacy Training Program** is an independent NGO providing education of human rights in the Asia Pacific region and Indigenous Australia. It is the longest running program the Asia-Pacific region, with over 3000 alumni, it offers a unique contribution to building the knowledge, skills and networks of those on the human rights frontline.



## 7. Program Content - Overview

### 7.1 Introductions

**Sara Bulutani** of CCF welcomed the participants to Fiji on behalf of CCF and PIANGO and thanked program partners for coming together to organise this important program for the Pacific CSOs, highlighting the opportunity to learn from fellow Pacific islanders, to discuss the issues and learn how they connect with international standards.

**Amy Sinclair** of BHRRC briefed participants about the work of BHRRC and its role in developing accountability of business to human rights– *“...knowing their own rights and the human rights responsibilities of companies can help communities harmed by mining, logging and other business activities, to engage in dialogue directly with businesses and to seek support from others.”*

**Patrick Earle** of DTP welcomed participants and thanked local partners for hosting the program in Fiji. He also highlighted the value of collaboration with PIANGO and CCF. Patrick emphasised DTPs participatory approach and the value of exchanging knowledge and experience.

Following the opening ceremony, participants were asked to introduce themselves and their organisations which was followed by participants expectations from the program.

### 7.2 Identifying Issues and Expectations:

Participants highlighted a range of human rights issues in relation to business. They included:

- Businesses undermining customary laws
- The tension between Customary rights of communities vs economic developments – lack of balance – more focus on economic benefit neglecting values and customary laws
- Indigenous issues – foreign investors do not learn about indigenous cultures, religion, way of thinking, tradition – not respecting Indigenous Peoples rights
- Extractive industries – deep sea mining, land mining, fishing, deforestation– people are not informed/consented/consulted
- Wage disparity and discriminatory policies and legislations for seasonal workers (migration) – there is huge social cost also attached to migration
- Lack of equal opportunities – gender discrimination, etc.
- Lack of representation of civil society in the legislation
- Linking/ engaging with private sector is difficult and challenging

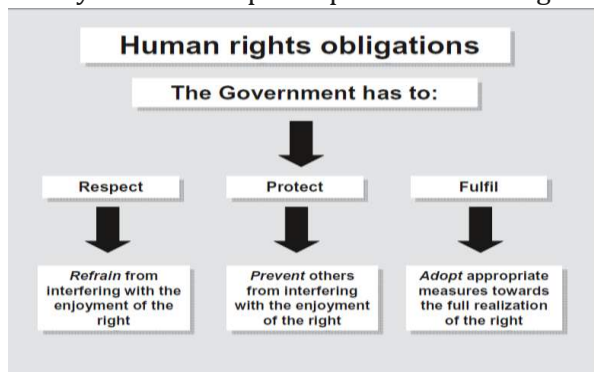
#### PARTICIPANTS EXPECTATIONS

Understanding/ building knowledge on BHR  
In-depth knowledge of Human Rights treaties and conventions  
Role of state/ governments in respecting HRs  
Learn more about authorities, association and people engaged on the issues of BHR  
Information on deep sea mining in the Pacific  
Building network and collaboration  
Regulations/ policies/ laws on BHR  
Tools for effective lobbying – learning from the best practices  
Understanding the correlation between HRs and SDGs  
Understanding and building Knowledge on having effective policy dialogue  
Learn effective strategies in engaging businesses to uphold HR in the organisational structure  
HR defenders and international mechanisms for the protection of HR defenders

- Freedom of expression is being curtailed
- Lack of implementation of regulations on environment
- Lack of research/ data/ evidence
- Lack of information sharing by corporates

### **7.3 Human Rights and the UN System**

Dip Magar from the OHCHR Regional for the Pacific introduced human rights standards and the UN system to the participants. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, without



distinction as to race, colour, gender, or any other status. Under international human rights States have responsibility to **RESPECT, PROTECT AND FULFILL all human rights**. Key human rights principles are *non-discrimination, equality, universality, inalienability (inherent), interdependence, and accountability*.

The UN has treaty-based and charter-based system/mechanisms to promote human rights

and hold states accountable. CSOs have an important role to play at the national and international level. There is space for civil society to engage in these processes and to influence outcomes – especially where governments have ratified specific human rights treaties.

### **7.4 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)**

Professor Surya Deva, Member of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights (UNWG) introduced the participants to the UNGPs adopted by the UN Human Rights Council in June 2011. Prof Deva explained that the UNGPs may be widely criticized for not being legally binding but highlighted that they are based on binding norms, and could be made binding by local legislation, judicial decisions, or contractual agreements. They have received wide acceptance by all stakeholder groups. The UNGPs are organized around three pillars:

**Pillar 1: State duty to PROTECT human rights** – The state duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties (including business enterprises) is applicable within the state’s territory and/or jurisdiction.

**Pillar 2: Business responsibility to RESPECT human rights** – All business enterprises have a responsibility to respect all internationally recognized human rights which entails “*doing no harm*” and addressing adverse human rights impacts. This responsibility applies to all enterprises irrespective of their size, sector, operational context, ownership and structure.



**Pillar 3: Access to effective REMEDY** – States must ensure that those who have experienced business-related human rights abuses have access to effective remedies, and companies should establish effective operational-level grievance mechanisms to ensure access to remedy. Remedies in order to be effective should be accessible, affordable, timely, and adequate.

Human rights due diligence (HRDD) is the key process to “know and show” that companies are discharging their human rights responsibilities. It is an ongoing risk management process to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how (a company) addresses its adverse human rights impacts.

Surya Deva stressed the importance of Pacific CSOs forming networks of knowledge and collaboration. As companies operating in the Pacific are transnational, networks should be transnational also. Together with the networks, CSOs can raise awareness of rights and available remedies, build the capacity of rights holders, address power imbalances, advocate pro-human rights reforms, assist in documenting harm and collecting evidence, highlight corporate human rights abuses, and assist victims in seeking remedies.

### **7.5 The UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights (UNWG)**

The UNWG is one of the UN Human Rights Council’s Special Procedures. It has a mandate from the Human Rights Council and is comprised of five independent experts appointed by the Council for an initial term of three years (which can be extended for another term of three years). As a UN Special Procedure, the UNWG has considerable flexibility in how it undertakes its work. Like other UN Special Procedures, it issues reports, undertakes country visits, organizes an annual Forum on Business and Human Rights, and receives letters of allegation (complaints) from affected individuals and communities.

Individuals, trade unions or NGOs can use the form available on the OHCHR website to submit



complaints. Complaints, which could also be sent by letters or emails, should be concise, objective (not emotive), non-political and provide relevant information about the allegations with supporting evidence if possible. Consent of the victims should also be obtained. If allegations are found to be credible, the UNWG will address communication to the relevant states and other actors (including companies).

*Participants were divided into groups to discuss and present issues to the UNWG. The practical exercise was designed to enable participants to replicate the kind of engagement that takes place during country visits of the UNWG. Surya Deva provided feedback to participants on their presentation and outlined key components of dialogue between CSOs and the Special Procedures.*

### **7.6 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Private Sector**

Surya Deva emphasized that development should be inclusive – benefitting everyone and should be people oriented and sustainable. Concentration of wealth with a few is the challenge and issue. The SDGs are based on human rights – the key difference between SDGs and MDGs.

Paragraph 67 of the SDGs helps to correlate UNGPs to the SDGs. The SDGs and the UNGPs are the tools that can be used to negotiate and engage in a dialogue with the private sector. The SDGs bring a new imperative to “**leave no-one behind**”, providing a significant opportunity for governments, development agencies and the private sector to incorporate UNGPs standards and principles in developing the policies and programs.

For the implementation of the SDGs the countries are required to develop its own National Implementation Plan (NIP). There is also a voluntary review process under the SDGs – Voluntary National Review (VNR). It is a voluntary process only – and the VNRs are short.

One of the examples cited by Prof Deva on how private sector could contribute towards SDGs was – to eliminate extreme poverty (Goal 1 of the SDGs) the businesses could start by paying a living wage (a comfortable, decent wage, and fulfil all human rights) – if a company commits to paying a living wage then it can contribute to achieving SDGs.

*The session was followed by group work where the participants were asked to relate the goals of the SDGs to the role of business. Each group identified one goal and provided examples of how businesses can play a role in meeting SDGs.*



### **7.7 Beyond the UNGPs – Introducing the OECD Guidelines & Other Standards**

Amy Sinclair of BHRRC highlighted that the UNGPs are the most authoritative global standard on BHR. It consists of a set of 31 principles that sets expectations of states and companies on how to prevent and address the negative impacts on human rights by business. However, there are some limitations of the UNGPs – they are voluntary, do not have ‘teeth’, and set bar too low.

Amy introduced the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (MNEs). They have been adopted 34 OECD member countries and 12 non-OECD member adhering countries. Uniquely they have a complaints mechanism supervised by a National Contact Point (NCP) – government official/s.

Key features of the OECD guidelines are –

- Tripartite Support: businesses, trade unions and civil society, and governments
- National Contact Point Structure: to promote guidelines to business and handle cases
- Complaint mechanism: a non-judicial process to hold companies accountable and an avenue for CSO advocacy to seek redress

### **International Instruments on BHR**

- Voluntary principles on Security and Human Rights (guidance to companies)
- International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers (ICoC) (2013), MSI
- UN Global Compact (2000) – 10 Principles
- OECD Guidelines on MNEs (1977, 2011 revised), NCP Complaints system (govt backed recommendations)
- ILO Tripartite Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998)
- IFC (private sector arm of World Bank), Performance Standards
- ISO Standard 26000 (best practice guidance, for business on social responsibility)
- Kimberley Process (2003), conflict diamonds certification scheme
- Equator Principles (bank assessment of ESG risks in project finance)
- Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (global standard for good governance in extractive sector)



The session was followed by a role play on using the OECD Guidelines/Standards – a negotiation & mediation exercise. Each community group presented cases to the NCP.

### **7.8 Approaches to Advocacy – Research, Documentation and Mapping**

The BHRRC is an NGO established to respond to the demands for action and information on business and human rights issues globally. It conducts research on issues, receives and communicates concerns to companies and publishes their responses. It focuses on building corporate transparency by tracking human rights policies of the companies, strengthening corporate accountability by seeking responses from companies, and empowering advocates to amplify the voice of the vulnerable.



Through documentation and evidence gathering, BHRRC works to create transparency and strengthen corporate accountability for human rights harm. It seeks information from civil society to raise directly with companies involved in abuses, to achieve positive outcomes and set the agenda for change and reform.

This session led participants into working on case studies on human rights violations of companies in the PICs. Participants used the BHRRC documentation template to build their case studies. Groups of participants worked on 4 different cases –

*This session led participants into working on case studies on human rights violations of companies in the PICs. Participants used the BHRRC documentation template to build their case studies. Groups of participants worked on 4 different cases –*

- Deep Sea mining in PNG
- Logging in Solomon Islands
- Palm oil in PNG
- Copper mining in Fiji

### **7.9 Civil Society, Human Rights Defenders and Civic Space – the Business and Human Rights Dimension**

Patrick Castellan of the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific started by defining the term human rights defenders as ‘people who, individually or with others, act to promote or protect human rights. Human rights defenders are identified above all by what they do, and it is through a description of their actions and of some of the contexts in which they work that the term can best be explained.’

Defenders working on business and human rights may also be government officials and civil servants or members of the private sector, including company employees such as trade unionists and whistle-blowers. Patrick highlighted that the civic space of the HR defenders is continually shrinking through measures such as regulations and law, arbitrary measures and extra-legal harassment, intimidation and reprisals.

States have the primary obligation to ensure the rights and protection of civil society actors and human rights defenders are protected. They are obligated under the international treaties and conventions to take appropriate steps to prevent, investigate, punish and redress human rights abuses.

## **Engagement Exercise**

As a practical lobbying exercise, participants of the program engaged in dialogues with the ambassador and officials of the Australian and New Zealand High Commission, and with the officials of the Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF).



Engagement with missions was organized to provide an opportunity for participants to educate and inform the diplomatic missions about the issues and concerns from across the PICs, and also to help build participants' skills in strategic advocacy and engagement. The sessions provided opportunity for exchange of information between advocates and missions.

Countries like New Zealand and Australia have explicit human rights policies – and part of the work of diplomats is to promote human rights and offer support to human rights defenders – including through small grants. These diplomats can raise issues with their host governments, send reports back to their capital, suggest support for UPR recommendations etc. They can therefore be useful contacts, and sometimes allies.

## **8. Outcomes and Reflections**

### **8.1 Outcomes**

Investing in individuals and their organisations, and building their knowledge, skills and networks is a long-term undertaking and it can be difficult to identify and capture all of the outcomes over the short term. However, outcomes from this program include:

- The UNWG invited two of the program alumni, CSO participants from the Pacific, to present at the 2018 UN Global Forum on Business and Human Rights, held annually in Geneva. UNWG, BHRRC and DTP coordinated efforts to facilitate the participants' travel to Geneva and involvement in key speaking opportunities during the UN Forum. This was the first time that voices and cases from the Pacific have been included in this international forum.
- Three key cases raised by participants in the workshop were subsequently developed by BHRRC, in consultation with the advocates involved, to create comprehensive case reports, forming a foundation for strategies to achieve redress.

- One of these case reports was submitted to the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment to guide and inform his first visit to the Pacific, and subsequent reporting by the Special Rapporteur to the Human Rights Council.
- This case has also been disclosed by BHRRC to the companies involved, establishing an avenue for engagement between those affected and the relevant companies.
- Detailed accounts of corporate harms experienced by local communities in the Pacific region have, to date, received limited international attention. The cases raised by workshop participants, and subsequently developed in conjunction with BHRRC, provide important visibility about local BHR challenges. The case reports are a valuable foundational resource for both advocacy, and BHR capacity-building, efforts in 2019 and into the future.
- A Fijian alumna of this program was selected to be an SDG Young Leader at the 73<sup>rd</sup> UNGA in New York in September 2018.
- Two Fijian alumni of this program were selected to be CSO representatives at the UN Human Rights Council in March 2019.
- Program alumni from PNG and the Solomons reported that they have conducted training and awareness raising on BHR/UNGPs in their communities/organisations
- UNWG was able to do outreach on the UNGPs to the EU delegation and diplomats from Australia and NZ.
- The UNWG is giving a new level of priority and attention to BHR in the Pacific.

## **8.2 Participants Reflections**

Participants valued the importance of bringing advocates from across the Pacific to build capacity on the frameworks on BHR and discuss and share about the issues faced in different PICs. They strongly recommended for additional programs on BHR to be made available. For most of the participants it was the first time they had heard of the UNGPs and other standards covering BHR. The potential of engagement with the businesses and the UNWG was therefore unlikely prior to the training.

Participants also valued the sessions connecting UNGPs and the SDGs. All participants believed that the knowledge on BHR, SDGs, and the UN processes will be useful in their work. Participants emphasized that the program provided an opportunity for advocates from the across PICs to connect and build network of support.

For the future programs, participants recommended that case studies of the Pacific should be made available and shared to contextualise the issues. Some of the participants critiqued that the program lacked a ‘Pacific touch’ – in terms of approach to the program. Some also thought that the course should be shorter in length.

Overall there was a positive vibe and reflection towards the program. The program was a pilot project to gauge the interest and evaluate the needs for programs on BHR in the region. Participants’ validation about the scope and needs for additional programs on BHR is a significant reflection to intensify the capacity building work in the region and to build networks to promote standards on BHR.

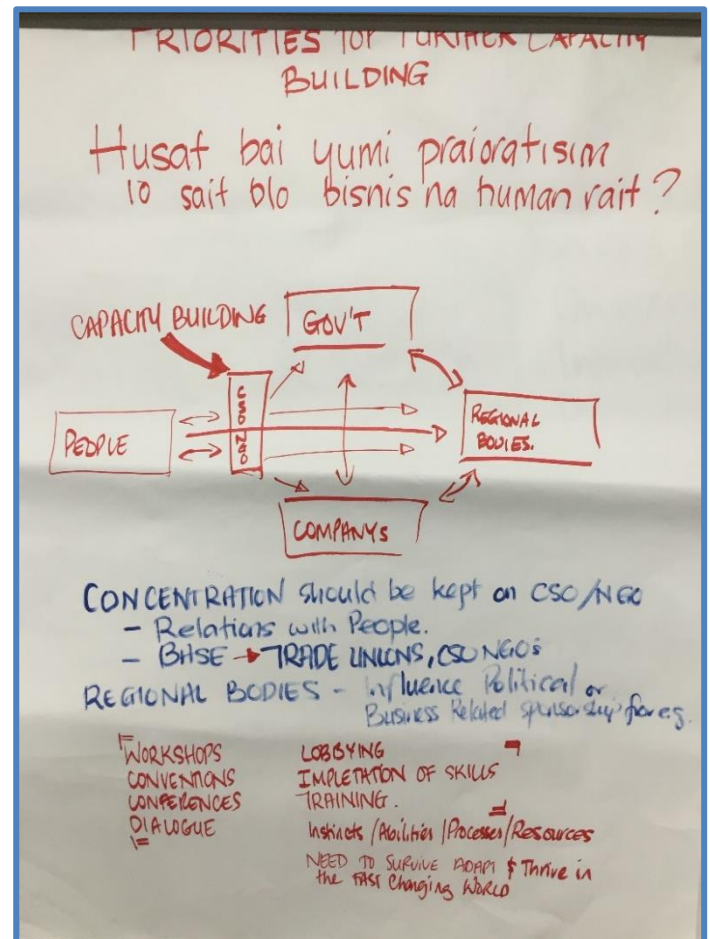
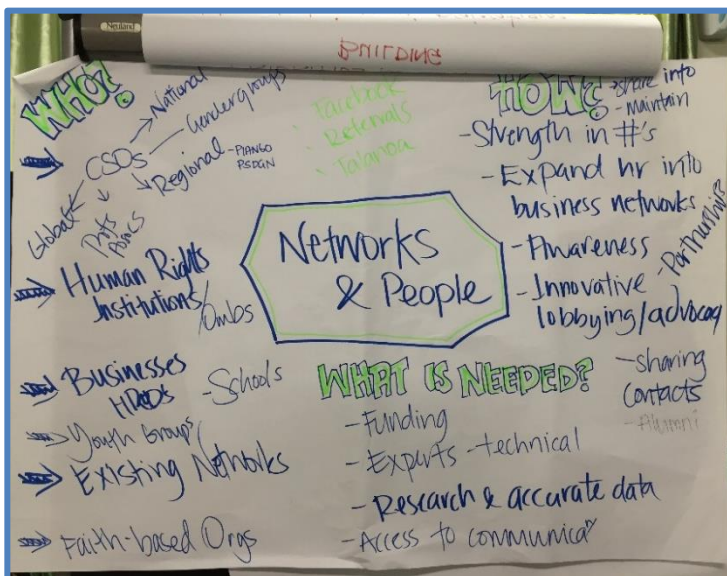
Some quotes from participants evaluation –



- The program was more than I ever expected. The fact is that this is the first time I have come across the UN Guidelines, Business and HR Guidelines and Indigenous rights, complaint process being so clearly presented
- Definitely learnt more skills, connected with more people and I am grateful the Pacific can be made a real focus in this very capitalistic world
- I enjoyed Prof. Surya Deva's session as he was able to give a concise and clear explanation on the UN Guiding Principles, HRDD, especially on the 3 pillars and how we can use this model effectively in our causes
- The highlights of the program were as follows:
  - Learning the UNGPs
  - Working in groups to brainstorm and answer questions
  - Participants in mock sessions such as the presentation before the NCP
  - The highlight for the program was the presentation on the UNGPs and the practical field trip engaging with the regional offices. It is indeed motivating as I am having a complete training regarding the HRB advocacy work
- This work is very relevant to the Pacific and stronger advocacy is greatly needed to regulate private businesses
- Working at a grassroots level needs extra knowledge and skills. With this training it has empowered me to equip these training skills to the people
- Thanks for the training, it helps to show new paths and I hope we all learn to grow together in addressing human rights concerns

Recommendation for future programs –

- More trainings/courses on environment/land and conventions, laws, international laws, Indigenous peoples rights
- Real case studies from the Pacific and bring practitioners involved to share how they overcome challenges
- Skills on lobbying and advocacy, video advocacy, documentation.





Annex – I

Program Schedule

	Mon, 30 April	Tues, 1 May	Wed, 2 May	Thurs, 3 May	Fri, 4 May
<b>8:30 – 9:00</b>		Participants Presentation	Participants Presentation	Participants Presentation	Participants Presentation
<b>Morning 1 9:00 – 10:30</b>	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> – Welcome Speeches – OHCHR Plus - Participant Introductions & Expectations <b>Human Rights and Business in the Pacific -</b> Panel of Pacific NGOs with cases - (Mining; Forestry; Migration; Tourism; Fishing)	Shifting the Focus to the Private Sector – Introducing the UNGPs	The UNSDGs and the Private Sector – Human Rights, Development & Advocacy -	Approaches to Advocacy <sup>1</sup> – Research, Documentation and Mapping – Practical Exercise using the BHRC Documentation Checklist	Recaps on Case Documentation & Reflections on Engagement Exercise – Sharing on Lobbying and Engagement  Recap on Human Rights, UN Human Rights System and the SDGs
<b>Facilitator</b>		Surya Deva	Surya Deva	Amy Sinclair (BHRC)	Joshua Cooper
<b>10:30-10:45</b>	<b>Morning Break</b>	<b>Morning Break</b>	<b>Morning Break</b>		<b>Morning Break</b>
<b>Morning 2 10:45 – 12:30</b>	Identifying the Issues & Key Themes cont'd –	Introduction to the UNGPs continued – practical exercise – how to use them in engaging companies	'Civil society, Human rights defenders and civic space – the business and human rights dimension'.	Approaches to Advocacy – Building research skills cont'd – mapping cases, and entry points	Recap on Human Rights, UN Human Rights System and the SDGs
<b>Facilitator</b>	CCF/PIANGO/DTP	Surya Deva	OHCHR Pacific – Patrick Castellan	Amy Sinclair (BHRC)	TBC
<b>12:30-1:30</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>1:30 – 2:00</b>	Participants' Presentation	Participants' Presentation	Participants' Presentation		Participants' Presentation
<b>Afternoon 1 2:00 – 3:30</b>	Introduction to Human Rights & the UN System	The UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights and Engaging with the UN Special Procedures – Focus on Gender	Beyond the UNGPs – Introducing the OECD Guidelines & Other Standards	Engagement Exercise The Australian High Commission NZ High Commission Pacific Islands Development Forum	Future Capacity Building Needs – Knowledge and Skills?
<b>Facilitator</b>	OHCHR Pacific – Dip Magar	Surya Deva	Amy Sinclair	DTP	DTP/PIANGO
<b>3:30-3:45</b>		<b>Afternoon Break</b>	<b>Afternoon Break</b>	<b>Afternoon Break</b>	<b>Afternoon Break</b>
<b>Afternoon 2 3:45 – 5:30pm</b>	Introduction to UN Human Rights System Continued – Linking Issues to Rights in the International Bill of Human Rights – Practical Exercise	Presentations to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights – Practical Exercise – Presentations of cases and Feedback	Using the OECD Guidelines/Standards (Negotiation & Mediation Exercise – with Surya Deva)	Engagement Exercise continued  Afternoon Tea at Australian High Commission	Course Feedback and Evaluation and Closing Ceremony
<b>Facilitator</b>	Patrick Earle	Surya Deva	Amy Sinclair/DTP	DTP	
	Diary Exercise	Diary Exercise	Diary Exercise	Diary Exercise	Diary Exercise
<b>Evening Events</b>	Dinner – Welcome Remarks from Professor Surya Deva	Dinner – Movie – The Corporation (optional)	Solidarity & Cultural Night		Dinner

## Annex - II

### Program Participants

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>COUNTRY</b>
Aisiena Taumoepeau	Women in Law Association	Tonga
Cromwell Qopoto	Kukum United Church (KUC)	Solomon Islands
Emele Petelo Latu	Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)	Tonga
Faranisese Ratu	Youths Against Corruption - Fiji	Fiji
Iliesa Wise	Bua Urban Youth	Fiji
Isidor Kaupun	Wide Bay Conservation Association	PNG
Kavita Naidu	OHCHR	Fiji
Ketty Kafugo Aharo	Wosugu Marine Protected Area	Solomon Islands
Lanieta Tuimabu	Fiji Disabled Peoples Federation	Fiji
Longden West Manedika	Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT)	Solomon Islands
Lucielle Valentina Paru	Deep Sea Mining Campaign	PNG
Lusia Lagilevu	CCF	Fiji
Nanoua Lilivau Ewekia	Tuvalu National Youth Council	Tuvalu
Peniasi Rawaidranu	Fiji Disabled Peoples Federation	Fiji
Penina Waqatabu	Univeristy of the South Pacific	Fiji
Resina Senikuraciri	PIANGO	Fiji
Sara Bulutani Mataitawakilai	CCF	Fiji
Selwyn Aharo	Tawatana Community Conservation & Development Association (TCCDA)	Solomon Islands
Sevanaia Tuicau	CCF	Fiji
Tema Bal Shem	Vanuatu Human Rights Coalition (VHRC)	Vanuatu
Vaito'a Toelupe	Samoa Fa'afafine Association (SFA)	Samoa
Valentino Wichman	Te Tiare Association Inc	Cook Islands
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