

Human Rights, Business and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Pacific

Suva, Fiji



Program Report | 25 – 29 March 2019

Diplomacy Training Program in Partnership with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights – Regional Office for the Pacific, Pacific Islands Association of NGOs, Citizens Constitutional Forum, Business and Human Rights Resource Centre and UNSW Institute of Global Development



Business & Human Rights
Resource Centre



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1. Executive Summary

The Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) in partnership with the UN's Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights – Regional Office for the Pacific (OHCHR-ROP), Pacific Islands Association of NGOs (PIANGO), Citizens Constitutional Forum (CCF), Business & Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC), and the UNSW Institute for Global Development (IGD) organised the second regional capacity building program on Human Rights, Business and the SDGs in the Pacific from 25-29 March 2019 in Fiji.

The program brought together 27 civil society advocates (16 women) from 7 Pacific Island countries - Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Fiji, Tonga and Papua New Guinea (PNG). The participants represented NGOs, trade unions, community-based organisations, environmental groups, academia, and faith-based organisations (FBOs).

The program enabled sharing of knowledge and experience and built the knowledge, skills and networks of community advocates working to protect and promote human rights and sustainable development in the Pacific. There was a focus on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and how these relate to the increasing impacts of private sector investment in the Pacific.

Participants shared concerns over the practices of businesses in the Pacific region and the negative impacts on some communities – with a major focus on the extractive industries (mining/forestry) and on tourism developments.

Participants built their knowledge of international human rights standards and mechanisms and how to engage effectively with the UN's Universal Periodic Review and Special Procedures as part of advocacy strategies.

Sessions were led by Professor Surya Deva – Chair of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights (UNWG), Professor Justine Nolan, Amy Sinclair – Regional Representative of BHRRC, Joshua Cooper – Academic in Human Rights Law, and Releshni Karan and Dip Magar from the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific. The program was facilitated by Emeline Siale Ilolahia, Patrick Earle and Amish Karki.

The Australian High Commissioner, John Feakes, generously hosted a joint reception (with the NZ High Commission) for the participants and trainers in the program.

At the conclusion of the program, participants established a ***new regional Pacific Human Rights and Business Network***.

This program report gives some background and context, an overview of course content and makes some recommendations for future programs and capacity building. It draws on the evaluations of the participants. DTP acknowledges with appreciation the funding support given to this program by the OHCHR-ROP and UNSW's IGD. DTP also thanks the participants and the trainers who shared their knowledge and expertise on this program.

I believe I am filled with knowledge gained from this workshop about how to hold the company and government accountable for damages done to the lives of indigenous people and the environment through understanding UNGPs/ SDGs/ OECD Guidelines/ UN mechanisms and the UPR/ VNR¹.

¹ This and other quotes in the report are taken from participant evaluations completed at the end of the workshop unless otherwise indicated.

2. Program Background and Objectives

This program followed a successful pilot program in 2018 and responds to the rapid growth of investment in the Pacific and the need to ensure this investment respects the rights of peoples of the Pacific, their environments and contributes to the realisation of the SDGs. The program targets civil society representatives, acknowledging their right to information and their potential to influence government and business. There is limited knowledge of international human rights standards and mechanisms in civil society in the Pacific, and still less awareness of the UNGPs and BHR standards that can shape governance and accountability of the private sector. The program responds to the need to develop the knowledge of how these relate to development planning and projects.

One of the key objectives of the program was to enhance the capacity of Pacific CSOs to effectively raise their concerns at development and business activities that are having a negative impact on communities and on the environment, and on traditional sources of livelihoods, and food security. Specific objectives of the program were –

- To build the knowledge, skills and networks of CSO representatives from across Pacific Island countries so that they can more effectively promote standards on business and human rights to government and the private sector
- To help build a knowledge and learning network of CSO representatives in Pacific focused on promoting international standards on business and human rights
- To enable more effective community/CSO engagement with the VNR and UPR processes

3. Program Description

The program was opened by Rev. James Bhagwan, General Secretary for the Pacific Conference of Churches, who shared a devotion themed the *'Island of Hope'* – contextualizing the Pacific Island countries that represent life-centred values. He explained that the Pacific culture and values are based on deep respect for the whole community which fosters a culture of sharing and caring based on justice.

The devotion was followed by opening remarks from Chitralekha Massey – Regional Representative of OHCHR-ROP, Louchrisha Hussain – Director of CCF, Keutekarakia Mataroa – Deputy Chair of PIANGO and Amish Karki –Programs Coordinator at DTP. The opening session was chaired by Ms Emeline Siale Iloahia – Executive Director of PIANGO. The representatives of the partner organisations welcomed the participants and provided rational and background for the program.

Participants introduced themselves and indicated their expectations from the program. In the first formal session– four individual cases of harms caused by businesses was shared by participants from Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, PNG and Fiji. The objective of the

Participants Expectations

Understanding of International Human Rights Law on business to hold govts & businesses accountable

Understanding Human Rights Standards

Build relationships and networks

Talk solutions around HR violations

Linking Human Rights to our everyday work and programme

Develop action plan on Business and Human rights

Human Rights and SDGs

Documenting of Human Rights abuses

session was to ground the training – to ensure that Pacific perspectives are front and centre of the program and to reinforce that the program responds to their issues and concerns. Following the presentation of the case studies participants shared some of the issues that the communities face in the Pacific–

- Weak rule of law & governance structure
- Violence against women
- Environment degradation
- Absences of democratic processes
- Shrinking spaces for youth engagement/voices
- Extra judicial killing
- Police brutality
- Absence of due processes & lack of enabling environment
- Forced evictions
- Contamination of the river system and the destruction of the environment
- Lack of recognition of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs)
- No access to media. Absence of protection of Freedom of Opinion

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS AND MECHANISMS

- The International Bill of Rights & State Duties to Respect, Protect and Fulfil
- UN Human Rights Mechanisms – Treaty Bodies, Universal Periodic Review & Special Procedures

Releshni Karan of the OHCHR-ROP introduced the three instruments – Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Convention of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which together are referred to as the International Bill of Human Rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was examined to identify rights, responsibilities, obligations and limitations.

The nine core treaties and their accountability mechanisms were introduced by **Dip Magar of the OHCHR-ROP**. The treaty reporting system and treaty body recommendations were examined to identify how civil society could incorporate international law into their advocacy strategies. If advocates know the system, they can make strategic choices on how to engage with different parts of the system to influence outcomes and support the work of human rights defenders.

Joshua Cooper led sessions on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and how this mechanism could be used in advocacy strategies. The UPR takes place every 4.5 years in a cycle and can be used to promote recommendations for law reform and more. It draws from and reinforces the work of all the other UN mechanisms and includes all human rights in its review of each state.

Patrick Earle, Executive Director of DTP, elaborated on the how human rights standards can be used as tools for justice. He also explained the three main duties of governments to individuals – to *respect* human rights – to refrain from interfering with the enjoyment of the right; to *protect* and prevent others from interfering with the enjoyment of the rights; and to *fulfil* and adopt appropriate measures towards the full realization of human rights rights.

Louchrishsa Hussain of CCF shared her experience engaging at UN Human Rights Council session – which she believes is a good opportunity to network with ambassadors of other Pacific Island countries and be able to have honest, open and frank conversations. She emphasized that attending the session also provided opportunities to build and rally for regional and international solidarity.

BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)
- UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights (UNWG)
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and UNGPs
- Beyond UNGPs – OECD Guidelines, plus

Professor Justine Nolan of UNSW introduced the UNGPs – an attempt to apply human rights responsibilities to the, private sector as well as governments. She explained the three pillars under the UNGPs –

- **Pillar 1:** duty of States to protect from abuses perpetrated by private sector
- **Pillar 2:** duty of business to respect human rights. Creation of moral, social expectation from business, albeit not legally enforceable
- **Pillar 3:** provision of effective remedies, shared responsibility of states and businesses



The UNGPs outline the States duty to *protect* within their territory (physical geographical boundaries) and jurisdiction (in both home and in host countries – e.g. home company operating beyond national borders). This is an expanded role of extra-territorial responsibility. Businesses have the responsibility to *respect* human rights by having human rights policy, conducting human rights due diligence and having a *remediation* process in place.

Businesses are likely to follow BHR principles, laws and guidelines for three key reasons –

- Reputational risk – well-known brands are most susceptible to claims that may damage their reputation. They are willing to be human rights compliant if they feel it would protect their image.
- Commercial risk – risk for shareholders, suppliers etc. They are more susceptible to following human rights standards if they think failing to do so could impact the stakeholders
- Legal implications – They are more susceptible to following human rights standards if they think failing to do so could legally implicate them, which would be financially costly, as well as potentially damaging for their reputation and their stakeholders

Professor Surya Deva – Member of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights (UNWG) focused on the roles of UNWG and CSOs. Civil society has a key role in promoting business respect for human rights and in holding corporations accountable. CSOs can –

- Raise awareness of rights and available remedies
- Build the capacity of rights holders
- Address power imbalances
- Advocate pro human rights reform
- Assist in documenting harm and collecting evidence
- Highlight corporate human rights abuses
- Assist victims in seeking remedies

The UNWG is one of the UN Human Rights Council's Special Procedures. Like other UN Special Procedures, it issues reports, undertakes country visits, receives letters of allegation (complaints) from affected individuals and communities and raises cases of concern with governments (and business). Complaints can be submitted online, or through letters or emails. Surya emphasized that the complaints 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.

The UNWG also organises an annual Forum on Business and Human Rights, that has become one of the UN's biggest meetings bringing together governments, business and CSOs.



The **UNWG** is also expected to ***integrate gender perspective*** within its mandate, through mainstreaming the gender discourse into BHR with the focus on women and girls. The multiple layers of challenges that women and girls face include existing discrimination, disproportionate impact and additional barriers in access to justice. States should apply gender framework and guidance and promote gender equality and women-only business. Business need to promote substantive gender equality to respect women's human rights and to address and prevent systemic discrimination.

SDGs and UNGPs: Businesses are expected to play a key role in achieving SDGs as part of the 2030 Agenda. Paragraph 17 of the SDGs makes a reference to states ensuring that businesses respect labour rights and environmental and health standards in accordance with relevant international standards and agreements such as the UNGPs. Business contributions should be based on accountability and respect for human rights. There are three entry points for businesses – to provide access to justice (SDG16), changing unsustainable consumption (para 28), and mobilization of resources to achieve the 2030 Agenda (para 41). UNWG has made [10 recommendations](#) on the connection between SDGs and the UNGPs.

Beyond UNGPs: Amy Sinclair of BHRRC introduced the different existing and emerging standards and frameworks around BHR – for example, Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (guidance to companies), UN Global Compact (2000) – 10 Principles, Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (global standard for good governance in extractive sector), UK and Australian Modern Slavery Acts, etc. Amy also discussed in-depth the OECD Guidelines on MNEs and its NCP complaints system. The Guidelines are unique as they are the only multilateral code that OECD governments have agreed to promote; it is supported by a tripartite structure – businesses, CSOs/TUs, and governments; and comes with a non-judicial complaints mechanism.

THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IN RELATION TO BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Human Rights and Climate Change
- Indigenous Peoples Rights - the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Joshua Cooper led session on HR and Climate Change and on Indigenous peoples rights. Joshua explained the different mechanisms for engagement with the UN system – the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP - Geneva); the UN Permanent Forum on Rights of Indigenous Issues (UNPFII - New York) and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in order to decide which is the most useful to their issue and advocacy strategy. Joshua also walked through the developments culminating in the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

The understanding of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) – one of the most important provisions of UNDRIP – was discussed and elaborated.

- **Free:** free decision made without any intimidation
- **Prior:** early consultation; sufficient time; all members of the community are consulted

- **Informed:** tell everything; no one left behind especially the women; consultation
- **Consent:** written/oral; win/win process; good faith

Joshua built on Surya Deva's introduction to the SDGs with a more detailed examination of the importance of Indigenous peoples' and Pacific engagement with SDGs and the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process. Joshua shared the story of the voyage of the Hoko Laya canoe around the globe. The canoe was built using traditional expertise to highlight the value of Indigenous peoples' knowledge and their social, political and economic systems for the achievement of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change. Joshua further emphasized that there is need to strengthening knowledge, practices and efforts of local communities and Indigenous peoples in relation to addressing and responding to climate change.



PRACTICAL SKILLS BUILDING

- Documentation skills
- Negotiation skills
- Engagement and Dialogue
- Mapping Forums for Advocacy and Lobbying

Amy Sinclair of the BHRRC built participants' understanding of the importance of documentation and evidence gathering. In a practical exercise, participants documented information on harms caused by businesses and drafted case studies. **NB. One case has since been submitted to the UNWG as a formal complaint.** Amy also explained how BHRRC – an NGO could help amplify the voices and concerns of communities. BHRRC conducts research on issues, receives and communicates concerns to companies and publishes their responses.

Drawing on the substantial experience of the participants – **Surya Deva and Justine Nolan** led a session on the techniques and strategies for lobbying and advocacy to support advocates in bringing about change. Participants were encouraged to research broadly; gather evidence and documentation; identify pressure points; build international solidarity – connect with CSO networks; identify the individuals and groups who have a role in problem solving.



Participants had the opportunity to implement some of these techniques. They visited the Australian High Commission in Suva at the invitation of Australian High Commissioner– HE John Feakes. Here participants met with High Commission staff as well as representatives from other embassies. Prior to the meeting participants were encouraged to follow some guidelines to maximise the value of the interactions – establish purpose of the visit,

prepare the key points to be raised, make realistic requests and substantiate appeals.

Joshua Cooper shared strategies and tips on engagement at the different UN mechanisms and regional processes and mapped out the different timings and schedule for this. Joshua shared with the participants the key factors involved in being effective advocates –

- Preparation is very important – to be ready when the opportunity arises
- You know your peoples story better than anyone – need to work-out where you can be most effective in telling the story
- Be clear and concise – who, what, when, how
- Know your allies and build relationships – know the key UN officials and who the important players are
- Develop your negotiating techniques – body language; keeping your voice calm; listen actively; ask questions; keep to time

4. Program Evaluation

There were daily evaluation sessions with groups of participants. At the end of the program, participants completed written (anonymous) program evaluation questionnaires and there was a final oral group evaluation.

The oral group evaluation was personal, moving and very positive with participants sharing some personal stories of standing up for human rights in their communities. They were very positive about the benefits of the program, and all that they had learnt. This was also reflected in the written evaluations.

Participants emphasised the value of both the knowledge they had gained, the time given to understand the issues in-depth and also the opportunity to learn about best practices to make connections with likeminded individuals.

The program really opened new knowledge on business and human rights to create a strategic plan in a broader perspective throughout the Pacific Island Nations. Though it was a 5-day workshop, I have learned so much about Business, Human Rights and sustainable development.

Program has increased and build in new knowledge that could be taken down to ground level for our local rural communities to know.

...my knowledge has now expanded and will influence my programs design and monitoring and evaluations.

Aligning the different human rights mechanisms with real situation/ case studies has helped my understanding in identifying right mechanisms for different issues/ situations...

They found the content of the program very relevant to their work and that the discussions provided valuable insights. They thought more content on documentation and evidence gathering, human rights and gender, and in-depth sessions on SDGs and VNR would be useful. Everyone believed that it would be valuable for accredited training institutions in the Pacific to offer training in human rights and business/SDGs/ international frameworks. For the future workshops and programs participants suggested for increased no. of case studies from the Pacific.

I have identified my next steps after this training -> Engage with local HR activists for practical experience -> Identify relevant HR mechanisms and use for awareness in our communities.

I think it was really good that local cases were used. Perhaps, in future, prior to the course, a template could be sent out on the kind of information that we could use to collect information on any case that we wanted to discuss in detail

The second BHR and SDGs regional program continued to strengthen the partnerships. The program helped draw on the respective strengths of each of the partners bringing extensive and complementary areas of knowledge, experience and expertise in civil society capacity building. Surya Deva of UNWG sees value in continuing engagement with capacity building for civil society advocates in the Pacific. Surya also provided assurance to continuing support to the Pacific advocates to engage and participate in the annual UN BHR Forum in Geneva.

5. Outcomes

Human rights capacity building in civil society has to be seen in a long-term context, but it is possible to point to some short-term outcomes from this program:

- Participants established a *Pacific Business and Human Rights Network* and elected an interim executive committee. They have continued to stay in touch and share updates and news. They are connected via email loop. The participants of the previous regional BHR program from 2018 have also joined the network.
- The first case of concern on business and human rights in the Pacific was submitted to the UNWG Group on Business and Human Rights
- Program participants were involved in successful advocacy securing PIF and PNG commitment to moratorium on seabed mining
- Some participants were helped to take up BHR issues during the visit to the Pacific of the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment
- 3 participants from the program were subsequently invited to participate in the Global Human Rights Defenders Platform in Dublin, and one received media coverage for his concerns re a proposed gold mine in PNG
- With the support of UNWG and OHCHR-ROP – three participants were able to attend the annual BHR Forum in Geneva in 2018 and 2019.
- The UN Global Forum on Business and Human Rights had a session dedicated to the Pacific for the first time

6. Reflections and Next Steps

- **The value of collaboration and partnership**

Each of the program partners brings something complementary to this rich collaboration in the Pacific – connecting global standards and frameworks to the realities of Pacific communities and the diverse challenges they face. This has been reflected in follow-up work. Each share a commitment to the importance of developing capacity. The partners are committed to take this work forward and have together developed a 3-year capacity building strategy. The collaboration with Professor Surya Deva and the UNWG brings great added value. There is potential in the developing collaboration between UNSW and USP to introduce BHR into the curriculum of USP which would help with sustainability and building knowledge and research networks. The involvement of the UN OHCHR-ROP in Fiji in guiding the program was also invaluable.

- **Progress is being made in advancing knowledge and engagement on BHR in the Pacific**

There is very little awareness of BHR in the Pacific. Capacity building programs are a very good way of engaging stakeholders around what is a practical and accessible framework. Program partners and participants have engaged with PIDF, and with representatives of NZ and Australian High Commissions who have offered to help outreach and engagement with business communities. The Chair of Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO) has expressed wish

to be involved and to help with outreach to private sector in future programs. There have been two annual regional capacity building programs and there were many more applicants for the program than available places/funding. Progress has been made quickly. There is a need to have a greater focus on raising business awareness. It was

- **A network has been established but needs support**

The establishment of the new *Pacific Business and Human Rights Network* is a welcome initiative but requires investment if it is to become sustainable. Capacity building can be a good focus to build and sustain the network.

- **Emerging Priorities – Countries and Issues**

The high number of applications from PNG was notable and indicates the priority of needs in BHR. DTP and its partners subsequently organised a national level capacity building program in PNG in November 2019. The focus on gender in this second regional program also clearly met a need and should be a continuing priority focus. The extractive industries have emerged as the priority area of concern (mining/forestry), but tourism developments have also been raised, and there are concerns around seasonal work schemes, and disability that need more focus.

- **Climate Change Creating A Strategic Moment for Pacific Voices on the Frontline**

Growing awareness of the existential impacts of climate change for the peoples and nations of the Pacific creates an imperative for Pacific voices to be heard, and an urgency to build the knowledge, skills, confidence and networks for Pacific representatives to have an impact. Capacity building programs should enable advocates to make strategic use of the opportunities provided by the SDGs (VNR), human rights mechanisms (UPR, TBs, SPs) and climate change processes.



Annex I: Program Partners

The Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) 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.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights – Regional Office for the Pacific (OHCHR-ROP) 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.

Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO) 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 (CCF) is a NGO based in Suva with more than 10 years' experience in community education and advocacy on democracy, human rights and multiculturalism.

Business & Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC) is a non-profit organisation that works to advance human rights in business through strengthening corporate accountability, building transparency, and helping empower advocates. It assists 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.

This program is supported by **the University of New South Wales' (UNSW) Institute for Global Development (IGD)** and **the OHCHR-ROP**. The IGD acts as a catalyst for the UNSW community to deliver on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, working in partnership to positively transform lives and advance a just society.

Annex – II: Program Schedule

	Mon, 25 March	Tues, 26 March	Wed, 27 March	Thurs, 28 March	Fri, 29 March
8:30 – 9:00		Participants Presentation	Participants Presentation	Participants Presentation	Participants Presentation
Morning 1 9:00 – 10:30	Opening Ceremony Welcome remarks Participant Introductions & Expectations Human Rights and Business in the Pacific -	Introduction to the UN Human Rights System – How to Engage Effectively with the UN to promote and protect rights -	The UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights and Engaging with the UN Special Procedures	Approaches to Advocacy – Building research skills cont'd – mapping cases, and entry points	The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples – the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent
Facilitator	CCF/PIANGO/DTP/OHCHR/BHRC	Dip Magar (OHCHR)/ Professor Justine Nolan	Professor Surya Deva	Amy Sinclair (BHRC)	Joshua Cooper
10:30-10:45	Morning Break	Morning Break	Morning Break	Morning Break	Morning Break
Morning 2 10:45 – 12:30	Identifying the Issues & Key Themes cont'd – Panel of Pacific NGOs with cases - (Mining; Forestry; Fishing; Logging)	Introduction to the UN Human Rights System – How to Engage Effectively with the UN to promote and protect rights – practical exercise – working through cases	Submitting Cases to the UN Special Procedures – Practical Exercise – Presentations to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights	Approaches to Advocacy ¹ – Research, Documentation and Mapping – Practical Exercise using the BHRC Checklist	Human Rights, Climate Change and the SDGs – The Commitments of Paris & Katowice
Facilitator	CCF/PIANGO/DTP	Professor Justine Nolan	Professor Surya Deva	Amy Sinclair (BHRC)	Joshua Cooper
12:30-1:30	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	Lunch Break
1:30 – 2:00	Participants' Presentation	Participants' Presentation	Participants' Presentation	Participants' Presentation	
Afternoon 1 2:00 – 3:30	Introduction to Human Rights - The International Bill of Rights & State Duties to Respect, Protect and Fulfil	Shifting the Focus to the Private Sector – The Responsibilities of Businesses & Holding them to Account - Introducing the UNGPs	The UNSDGs and the UNGPs – Connecting the Frameworks in Advocacy – with a Gender Focus	Beyond the UNGPs – Introducing the OECD Guidelines & Other Standards Approaches to Corporate Accountability	Mapping Forums and Opportunities for Advocacy and Accountability for the Pacific - UPR, VNR, TBs and more
Facilitator	Relishni Karan - OHCHR	Professor Justine Nolan	Professor Surya Deva	Amy Sinclair (BHRC)	Joshua Cooper
3:30-3:45	Afternoon Break	Afternoon Break	Afternoon Break	Afternoon Break	Afternoon Break
Afternoon 2 3:45 – 5:30pm	Linking Issues to Rights in the International Bill of Human Rights – Using Human Rights in Advocacy	Introduction to the UNGPs continued – practical exercise – how to use them in engaging companies	Engagement Exercise – Negotiation Skills Plus	Next Steps – What Will Follow This Program – Building Networks and Knowledge - Participants Recap – Consolidation – Prof Surya Deva	Next Steps – Knowledge/Skills Gaps – Formation of Network Course Feedback and Evaluation and Closing Ceremony
Facilitator	Patrick Earle	Professor Justine Nolan	Justine Nolan and Surya Deva	PIANGO/CCF	PIANGO/ CCF/DTP/OHCHR/BHRC
	Diary Exercise	Diary Exercise	Reception at the Australian High Commissioner's Residence – HE John Feakes	Diary Exercise	Diary Exercise
Evening Events	Dinner	Dinner –		Solidarity & Cultural Night	Dinner

Annex III: Program Participants

NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY
Akmal Ali	PIANGO	Fiji
Alowesi Buidravo	Social Empowerment Education Programme (SEEP)	Fiji
Amelia Loloahi Latu	Tonga National Youth Congress	Tonga
Anare Tuitoga	The University of the South Pacific (USP)	Fiji
Asaeli Naisoro	Fiji Council of Social Services	Fiji
Auiluma Lotoala	Tuvalu Association of Non-Government Organization (TANGO)	Tuvalu
Avinash Kumar	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	Fiji
Clara Seth	Vanuatu National Provident Fund	Vanuatu
Cressida Kuala	Porgera Red Wara River Women's Association (PRWWA)	PNG
Cynthia Dominica Nakozoete	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Solomon Islands
Diane Stephany Qalobogidua	Media Watch Group	Fiji
Emmanuel Peni	Project Sepik	PNG
Eric Pakoa Marakiwola	Vanuatu Human rights Coalition	Vanuatu
Florence Swami	Pacific Centre for Peacebuilding	Fiji
Georgina Young	Ecumenical Centre for Research Education and Advocacy	Fiji
James Clifford Meimana	Vavaya Ridge	Solomon Islands
Keutekarakia Mataroa	Cook Islands Workers Association	Cook Islands
Madlyn Lagusu Ero	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Solomon Islands
Natasha Khan	The University of the South Pacific (USP)	Fiji
Nilesh Lal	Dialogue Fiji	Fiji
Rebecca Etheldredah Gilugi (Ethel)	Anglican Church of Melanesia Vanuatu (ACOMV)	Vanuatu
Robert Kealop	Akali Tange Association Inc	PNG
Roshika Deo	Amnesty International	Fiji
Rucinta Ngwera	Vanuatu Anglican Church of Melanesian	Vanuatu
Selita Donu Saula	Nadroga District Council of Social Services	Fiji
Sylvester Racule	Citizens Constitutional Forum (CCF)	Fiji
Tevita Naikasowalu	Commission of Social and Ecological Justice	Fiji