



Program Report



DIPLOMACY
TRAINING
PROGRAM



Human Rights Indigenous Peoples, the Private Sector and Development Building the Advocacy Capacity of Civil Society in Indonesia and the Asia- Pacific Region

Diplomacy Training Program
*Held in partnership with the Institute for
Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM)*

28 May - 4 June 2016
Bandung, Indonesia

Introduction

From the 28th of May to the 4th of June 2016 the Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) delivered a regional capacity building program on Human Rights, Indigenous Peoples, the Private Sector and Development for human rights defenders and community advocates working in the field of human rights and business across the Asia-Pacific. The program took place in Bandung, Indonesia, bringing together participants from across the region to gain and develop advocacy skills and knowledge of international human rights standards.

Thirty-three participants representing eleven countries completed the 10-day intensive training program - India, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Timor Leste, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Fiji and Malaysia. Their advocacy work focuses on a range of issues for Indigenous peoples – preventing forced evictions and land-grabbing, challenging the destruction of rainforest for large agribusiness projects including palm oil (bio-fuel) plantations, preventing the construction of mega-dams, claiming just compensation for environmental damage due to mining, opposing land reclamation projects which threaten traditional livelihoods, promoting gender equality, providing legal assistance and education, and building peace and reconciliation.

This program focused on two of the core themes of the DTP program: Indigenous peoples rights and human rights and business. Since the program was established in 1995 DTP has been committed to including Indigenous people and their advocates in programs and, since 2007 annual programs have been held to respond to the concerns of Indigenous people in the region. Increasingly Indigenous peoples have been sharing their experience of human rights violations by the private sector and the failure of their governments to hold these corporations accountable.

There have been significant developments in the area of business and human rights since 2003 when DTP held its first program with a specific focus in this area. New standards, guidelines and mechanisms are emerging which civil society can engage with to exert pressure on governments and the private sector to uphold the rights of the peoples whose lands are affected by development.

The program provided participants with comprehensive and practical knowledge of international standards and mechanisms that can be used to protect and promote Indigenous peoples' rights. Participants were provided with opportunities to develop and practice skills in strategic advocacy, campaigning and lobbying, and engaging the media effectively. Through the program's participatory approach, involving group work, role plays, facilitated discussions and individual presentations, the participants explored the practical application to their own communities and contexts of the principles, concepts, methods and mechanisms introduced by the team of expert program trainers.

The DTP was grateful to have the expertise of a number of professionals and regional leaders providing training on the program. They included Matthew Coghlan, Brynn O'Brien and Jannie Lasimbang (JOAS). There were also a number of guest speakers who attended the program, including Rahmawati Retno Winari (Tuk Indonesia), independent film maker Dandhy D Laksono, Haliz Muhammad (Human Rights Working Group), Karlo Lumban Raga (Sawit Watch) and Atip Latipulhayal (Padjadjaran University). DTP welcomes the inclusion of alumni in the programs and this year Yulia Sri Sukapti (ECOSOC Institute) and Nur Kholis (Indonesia Human Rights Commission) trained on the program and leading regional human rights advocate, Marzuki Darusman (Founding Director of the Human Rights Resource Centre,) provided the key note address at the program opening.

As reflected in the final participant evaluations, the training program was a success in meeting the expectations of participants for new and valuable knowledge and skills. This report draws from those

evaluations, provides a description of the program and includes some recommendations and reflections for next steps.

The 2016 training program was organized in partnership with Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM) There is a long association between the two organisations.

This year's program was made possible through the financial assistance of the Australian Governments and Oxfam Australia. On behalf of the participants, DTP would like to thank these organisations for their support and the trainers who donated their time.

Background to the Program

Corporations have been associated with a wide range of human rights concerns in the Asia-Pacific and beyond. The use of child labour, the abuse of migrant labour, the exploitation of female workers, the displacement of Indigenous communities, impacts on community livelihoods of forestry, breaches of privacy by internet service providers, the patenting of traditional knowledge and private collusion with state repression are just some of the areas that have drawn the focus of advocates in recent times.



An effective response to these challenges requires that existing methods of advocacy be rethought. The framework of international human rights law that has developed since 1948 speaks primarily to the role of the nation state – ascribing to governments the responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil human rights. The human rights responsibilities of corporations are less clear, with a resulting absence of accountability mechanisms. The growth of transnational corporations, their power and influence and the complex nature of their ‘legal personality’ has contributed to a “governance and accountability gap” at the national and international levels. This leaves civil society advocates with many challenges – how do they ensure that business does no harm to human rights, and that it fulfils its positive contribution to the realisation of human rights? How do they hold corporations accountable when the state is unwilling or unable to do so, and how do they ensure that victims can gain effective redress when violations occur?

Since 2006, the UN’s Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG), Professor John Ruggie has engaged with business, government and civil society to develop a new framework for human rights and business. Following the adoption of the ‘Protect, Respect and Remedy’ (PRR) framework, in 2010 Professor Ruggie issued draft Guiding Principles for its implementation. The framework restates the primary duty of states to promote and protect human rights, but it also emphasises the corporation’s duty to respect human rights by doing ‘no harm’ and taking positive measures such as ‘due diligence’. In June 2011 the current mandate of the SRSG will come to an end. Professor Ruggie has recommended that work continue to be done to uphold the ‘Protect, Respect and Remedy’ framework, particularly through capacity building at the local and national level. Among the key targets for this capacity building are civil society advocates - the main participants in DTP’s training programs.

Effective advocacy on human rights and business is challenging given the complexity inherent in business operations, as well as the range of different state and non-state actors involved. The *Human*

Rights Advocacy and Business Program picks up this challenge. It recognises the need to equip advocates with the skills and confidence to effectively engage with private corporations and demand that they maintain basic human rights standards throughout the entirety of their operations. The following provides a brief synopsis of the program and its success.

Program Objectives

- To enable NGOs to more effectively seek the practical application of commitments to corporate social responsibility and international standards on human rights and business;
- To develop the capacity of NGO advocates to engage effectively with the corporate sector and to hold corporations accountable to key standards;
- To help develop a network of NGO advocates in the Asia-Pacific region with specialist knowledge and skills on advocacy in relation to corporate accountability, corporate social responsibility and human rights;
- To contribute to the capacity of advocates from the region to participate in international processes to develop existing and new standards on corporate social responsibility, human rights and business;
- To help advocates build awareness of the human rights responsibilities of business in the Asia-Pacific region, with a focus on ASEAN and its emerging institutions;
- To develop practical skills for holding business accountable to their human rights responsibilities, including research skills, lobbying and media skills.

Program Overview and Training Methodology



The DTP's training approach is based on the understanding that individuals working together have the power to effect change in their societies. The program methodology reflects a deep respect for the knowledge, experiences and perspectives that participants bring to the program. The program adopts a balanced content of knowledge and skills in an integrated way, and teaching methodology that foster interaction and participation. DTP places

emphasis on the practical application of knowledge on human rights and advocacy skills, and encourages trainers to use participatory training methods such as role-plays and exercises wherever possible and encourages participants to share their own experiences.

DTP seeks to include real life advocacy exercises in its programs to enhance learning and build skills and confidence.

In this program participants identified case studies from their own experiences – including:

“All of us are from different backgrounds but the sharing of experiences makes us feel more connected to each other and that makes us feel like there are still people who care about what we’re doing.”

“Information and knowledge that I’ve obtained from this training will enhance my program with corporations in my regular meetings and roundtable discussions on human rights, home and host state laws and implication of voluntary principles refrain on the SRSG recommendations.”

“The week has given deep insights into the rights available for the communities/society in UN member countries and guidelines/consultations on the countries for business. It has enhanced confidence levels to train partners on HR issues in Indian context and strengthened training capacities to work on HR violation issues.”

“Met wonderful people from different countries who are working on different issues. Enriched my knowledge on UN system, CSR, established network with different countries”

1. The Hatgyi Dam in Karen State, Myanmar/Burma where forced relocation of the land owners has resulted in loss of culture, loss of livelihoods, conflict and environmental destruction.
2. Land grabbing in North Sumatra – 6.100 hectares of Indigenous owned land has been included in the concession to the paper and pulp company . This has resulted in loss of access to forests and traditional livelihoods and the arrests of many protesting the loss of their lands.
3. Land reclamation in Jakarta Bay for port construction which, unless halted, will result in the eviction and loss of livelihood of some 20,000 traditional fishermen.
4. Palm oil plantations in West Sumatra which in addition to the loss of culture, identity and livelihoods has also resulted in the use of child labour.

The case studies were used throughout the program to provide opportunities for participants to apply the information, skills and techniques built during the training. Working with the case studies groups analysed the human rights harms, identified the UN mechanisms that could be accessed and how they might be useful, explored national legislation relating to FPIC and the mechanisms for local consultation that would be appropriate and developed advocacy strategies targeting the organisations implicated.

‘We always have to implement the knowledge we’re just learnt in the exercises so we are practically trying to solve our problems through this training program’.

Other activities such as welcome and closing dinners, film nights, solidarity and cultural nights encouraged collaboration and networking among participants in a less formal setting.

At the start of the program participants were divided into groups to help manage the program. Participants were also encouraged to keep a daily diary for their own purposes, and each participant made a presentation during the program.

Participants were given an extensive manual consisting of a number of short chapters on the topics covered, written by experts in the field. The manual was designed to be a practical tool during the training and participants were encouraged to read relevant chapters prior to particular sessions. It is also designed to be a reference tool for participants in their work after the training. An electronic copy of materials for distribution to participants at the end of the training was also produced compiling all materials and output developed in the program.

At the conclusion of each day, participant groups sit with the organisers to informally reflect and provide feed -back on the program. In this way DTP aims for continuous improvement and the timely response to any emerging needs or concerns. DTP evaluates its program through anonymous participant evaluations of trainers through the program, an extensive end of training evaluation form and a final evaluation session where participants share reflections on the program

All participants either agreed, or strongly agreed, that workshop objectives had been reached.

Participants found the sessions on using human rights agreements and processes very relevant to the issues and concerns they are working on and they were very positive about being able to incorporate UN standards and mechanisms in their work.

'This is my second DTP. The first enabled me to mobilise rural resource owners. This second one will enable me to engage rural landowners to use UN instruments.'

'I have learned how to take the human rights challenges faced by our people into the international level.'

'By completing the training I found out that some violation of Indigenous peoples rights by the company could be challenged by using International human rights mechanisms'

The sessions on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and Free, Prior and Informed Consent were particularly well received. Participants were very appreciative of the opportunity to be trained by Jannie Lasimbang, due to her recognised expertise in the area and her skills as a presenter.

'I now understand that even if my government doesn't ratify UNDRIP, they are still morally obliged to observe it because it's from the UN General Assembly. FPIC is very important because most of our people are being deprived of consultation.'

'During the training, speakers of the 2016 DTP shared the procedures of FPIC in a comprehensive way, including the mechanism on how to advocate should their rights to FPIC be violated. The material on this came with practical exercise, so it really helps me to understand the issue.'

The feed-back from the sessions on the United Nations Framework on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines reinforced that the focus on information, tools and strategies to hold business accountable for human rights is important and timely for Indigenous peoples' advocates. That there are complaints mechanisms that can be accessed when governments are unwilling or unable to protect communities from human rights abuses by business was something that participants found extremely useful. Many participants reported that this was very new information for them and that they needed more time to discuss how the framework and guidelines could be practically applied.

'I will use the UN Framework on Business and Human Rights and also OECD guidelines on Multi National Enterprises for my advocacy for "unfair wages" in Timor Leste.'

'In business the principle is the pursuit of profit. But an ethical business is a business that respects human dignity. The UN Framework on Business and Human Rights will help me to advocate for this respect.'

Although many of the participants were experienced advocates they found the sessions on advocacy, lobbying and campaigning of value. For some it was an opportunity to reflect on their techniques and approaches and assess how they might be more effective, for others it was an opportunity to gain information and skills which would enable them to be more strategic in their work. Many reported that they completed the program with more confidence due to the opportunity to practice the skills and techniques.

'In the training I learn about strategic advocacy, mapping stakeholders etc and I am sure my strategic advocacy and lobbying have been strengthened.'

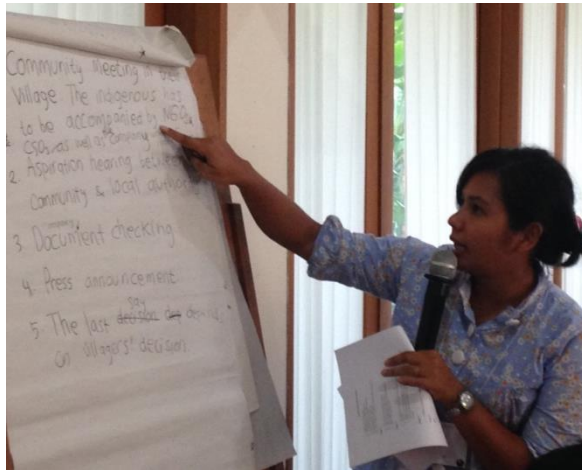
"The training is well designed to the practitioners of HR activists/organisation. There are some concepts they are new to many but this training gives exposures to all the HR and UN relationship so easily that it is easy to understand the contents."

"The involvement of local authorities and dignitaries is also unique and enable us to know more about the system of host country."

"These kinds of inputs really help us as NGOs to move forward and to venture to new things."

“The best part for me to meet so many active participants of different countries, to share their country conditions and experiences. I think the blend of the knowledge of trainers plus experience of participants is going to help me a lot.”

“It was good training with rich information on advocacy works and knowledge on practical tools to do effective advocacy.”

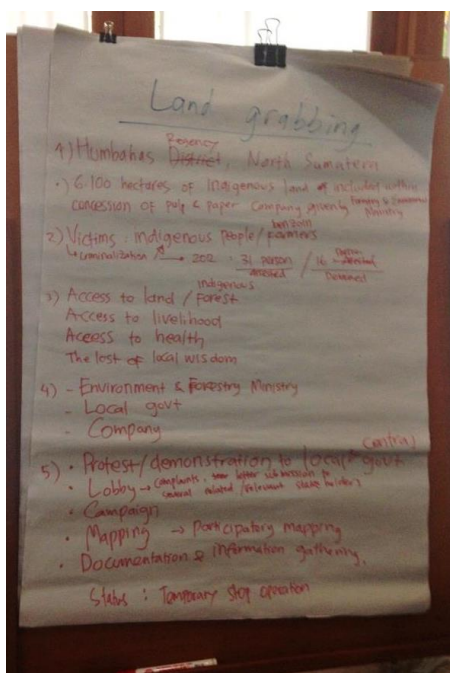


The DTP was founded in the belief that individuals working together have the capacity to make change. Its programs and approach to training reflect a deep respect for the knowledge, experiences and perspectives of participants. It aims to build both knowledge and skills in an integrated way, through the development of teaching methodologies that are interactive and participatory – with an emphasis on case studies, small group exercises and role plays. Wherever possible it seeks to include real life advocacy exercises. Other activities such as the welcome and closing dinners, film night and solidarity night are also designed to encourage collaboration and

Building networks with individuals and organisations in the region working on similar issues and facing similar challenges was something that all participants appreciated. Participants referred to ‘partnerships’ and ‘alliances’ and the ‘international solidarity’ that had been established and they were confident the sharing of knowledge and strategies would continue. Program trainers were included in the networks that were established.



networking among participants in a less formal setting. Not surprisingly, perhaps some of the most long-lasting relationships and opportunities for collaboration were established outside the formal structure of the program as participants socialised.



To accompany the sessions, DTP provided participants with a training manual which consists of a number of short chapters on the topics covered, written by experts in the field. The manual is designed to be used as a practical tool during the training and participants are encouraged to read relevant chapters prior to particular sessions. It is also designed to be a reference tool for participants in their work following the training.

Evaluations and Feedback



DTP regards participant feedback as a critical component of ongoing program development. Sessions are evaluated individually and participants are asked to give an overall analysis of the success of the program. This is done through both anonymous questionnaires and a group feedback session on the final day. The feedback session is an opportunity to highlight those aspects of the course that have been most beneficial and enjoyable and those that have been less useful or could be improved.

Most participants highly valued the opportunity to meet and interact with advocates throughout the region, in particular, to share each other's experiences and strategies in dealing with issues relating to human rights and business. They also positively evaluated the practical sessions on creating advocacy and campaigning strategies as these helped them to realise how they might put into practice the skills and knowledge gained throughout the duration of the program.

Almost all the participants commented on the limited time within which to cover the program content. This is a dilemma that DTP continually faces given the limited resources with which to provide such training programs. DTP endeavours to communicate the most amount of information possible within the stated timeframe whilst also accommodating participant interaction and practical activities. Striking the right balance between delivering content and providing the time and space for the sharing of knowledge and experience among participants is always difficult. Participants clearly enjoyed the group work, case studies and practical exercises. Many participants identified these activities as a highlight of the course and recommended that more time be devoted to such activities. This is feedback the DTP will take into consideration in the scheduling of future programs.

When asked whether and how participants will put to use the skills and knowledge they had gained during the program many had already devised plans to hold meetings with colleagues and community advocates to share what they had learnt. Others suggested developing further partnerships with DTP and encouraged DTP to hold programs in their own countries. Many were also eager to practice their media skills upon returning to their communities so as to draw greater attention to their cause. Generally, the program was rated positively and participants left with an encouraging level of enthusiasm about their advocacy work and the prospects for human rights in the region.

Conclusion

The participant evaluations were generally very positive and constructive in their feedback with very useful suggestions that DTP needs to feed into its future planning processes.

DTP Objectives and Participant Expectations: Based on the evaluations, the program met the participants' expectations. There was a good dynamic in the program, and at the end of the program participants established a group network using social media to stay in touch and to provide avenues of support.

"After joining this training program I learnt a lot on advocacy work at the corporate level which is completely new for me. I gathered knowledge on it which really changed me."

"I'm being upskilled in this. I have done highly advocacy work in Fiji in linking issues on the ground to high levels of authority. I lacked what I have just learned from DTP. I go back to Fiji with more ammunition and more weapons in my arsenal."

Specific Outcomes & Impacts: All participants were able to provide details on how they planned to use the training. Some recorded their intention to access the UN instruments and to file complaints to the relevant bodies and to incorporate lobbying into their advocacy work. They committed to share their learning with their organisations and communities on their return. An assessment of the outcomes and impacts can only realistically be made through continuing contact with the participants and their organisations. A 12 month evaluation will be conducted to assess the impact of the program.

Program Content: Overall there was a good balance of developing knowledge and skills. Building on feedback from last year there was a strengthened focus on business and human rights. As this is still a new area for many participants, and a number noted that they needed more time to absorb the content, future programs will need to review the time allocation.

Participant Presentations: The participant presentations were a vital part of the program – and generally of a very high quality. Some participants noted that less time could be spent on questions following the presentations as there were opportunities during the breaks for further discussion. Also the presentations often provide relevant case studies related to training sessions – it would be useful to have an overview of, and access to, the content of the presentations before the program commences so that trainers/facilitators could incorporate participant presentations into session content.

Program Location and Venue: The issues facing civil society in Indonesia were very relevant to program content and themes – and helped to inform the program. There was very positive feedback from the local partners about the value of hosting this program in Indonesia. There were some instances where the number of Indonesian participants dominated the discussions so facilitators will need to be mindful of this in future programs.

Program Participants: DTP's training model is based on attracting advocates who have knowledge and experience to contribute to the program and who are committed to applying the training to their work. 33 selected participants was slightly larger than the preferred group of 25-30 and was due to the partner nominating a larger than expected cohort of Indonesian participants. Efforts were made to ensure both regional diversity and gender balance in the course and this was achieved.

Program Partner: ELSAM was the local partner and ensured the program was implemented smoothly and effectively.

Future Programs/Program Funding: This program was made possible with funding from the Australian Government through ANCP and the support of Oxfam Australia. It was also subsidised through use of DTP's own resources. There were very few program fees raised in this program and DTP will need to explore other funding sources to ensure the viability of this program.

Appendix 1: Participant List and Schedule

| Name | Country | Organisation |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|
| Masud Rume, Md. Masud | Bangladesh | The Daily Kaler Kantho |
| Dewan, Jewel | Bangladesh | Bangladesh Legal Aid Services Trust |
| Soe, Aung Kyaw | Burma | Arakan Oil Watch |
| Sao, Sotheary | Cambodia | Bridges Across Border Cambodia |
| Nainoka, Leonare Biau | Fiji | Social Empowerment Education Programme Ltd |
| Kulkarni Shirish | India | Oxfam India |
| Katiyi Mow, Sunil | India | Athupopo Social Foundation |
| Purohit, Sanjeet | India | Mine Protection Labour Campaign |
| Sianipar, Esther | Indonesia | World Vision Indonesia |
| Christianto, Nanang | Indonesia | Business Watch Indonesia |
| Fen, Fathur Roziqin | Indonesia | WALHI Yogyakarta |
| Satriyo, Purnomo | Indonesia | South East ASEAN Peoples Center |
| Sukiratnasari, Anastasia | Indonesia | LBH (Legal Aid) |
| Sunalingga, Risnawati | Indonesia | TURC |
| Uliyah, Luluk | Indonesia | JATAM |
| Abdul Rahman, Nor Azwani | Malaysia | ERA Consumer Malaysia |
| Angin, Sem Kiong | Malaysia | Indigenous Peoples Development Center |
| Amarsanaa, Khongorzul | Mongolia | Center for Human Rights & Development |
| Bhatti, Kulsoom | Pakistan | Democratic Commission for Human Development |
| Amevo, Baru | Papua New Guinea | Centre for Environmental Research & Development |
| Dizon-Tiangco, Lady Diana | Philippines | Indigenous Peoples Rights Monitor - Mindanao |
| Arayata, Roslyn | Philippines | Alyansa Tigil Mina (Alliance Against Mining) |
| Rungsrisukchit, Chatree | Thailand | Mekong Minority Foundation |
| Lopez Nope, Almeri | Timor Leste | UN Integrated Mission in Timor Leste |
| Bernardo Barros, Teresa | Timor Leste | UN Integrated Mission in Timor Leste |
| Gustaf, Gustaf | West Papua | Papua NGO's Forum (Foker LSM Papua) |

Human Rights, Indigenous Peoples, the Private Sector and Development

Building the Advocacy Capacity of Civil Society in Indonesia and the Asia-Pacific Region

May 28 – June 4

Diplomacy Training Program

held in partnership with

The Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM)

Final

| | May 28 | May 29 | May 30 | May 31 |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Breakfast 7:00 - 7:30 | | | | |
| Presentations 8:00 – 8:30 | Registration | <i>Participant Presentations</i> | <i>Participant Presentations</i> | <i>Participant Presentations</i> |
| Morning 1 8:30 to 10.00 | Opening Ceremony: Welcome - Introduction to DTP and ELSAM Keynote: Marzuki Darusman (HRRC) Participant Introductions Expectations and Principles for working together | An Introduction to Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and State Obligations to Respect, Protect and Fulfil | Globalisation – Business and Human Rights – an Overview of Global Trends - Codes, Guidelines and MSIs | Indigenous Engagement with the United Nations and Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples |
| Facilitator(s) | DTP | Matthew Coghlan | Brynn O'Brien | Jannie Lasimbang |
| Morning Tea 10:00-10:15 | Morning Tea | Morning Tea | Morning Tea | Morning Tea |
| Morning 2 10:15-12:00 | Identifying key issues on human rights and business in the Asia-Pacific | The UN's Human Rights Monitoring and Accountability: Mechanisms – Treaty Bodies & ETOs | Human Rights and Business – the UN Framework and Guiding Principles | Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples – Key Elements |
| Facilitator(s) | DTP and Partners | Matthew Coghlan | Brynn O'Brien | Jannie Lasimbang |
| Lunch 12:00 -1:00 | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch |
| Presentations 1:00 – 1:30 | <i>Participant Presentations</i> | <i>Participant Presentations</i> | <i>Participant Presentations</i> | <i>Participant Presentations</i> |
| Afternoon 1 1:30-3:00 | Presentation: Human Rights and Business in Indonesia An overview and discussion Patricia Rin Wigati | The UN's Human Rights Monitoring and Accountability: Special Procedures, UPR and OHCHR | Human Rights and Business – the UN Framework and Guiding Principles - Practical Exercise | Principles The Right to Free Prior and Informed Consent – (FPIC) |
| Facilitator(s) | ELSAM | Matthew Coghlan | Brynn O'Brien | Jannie Lasimbang |
| Afternoon Tea 3:00-3:15 | Afternoon Tea | Afternoon Tea | Afternoon Tea | Afternoon Tea |
| Afternoon 2 3:15-5:00 | An introduction to human rights: The International Bill of Human Rights | Practical Exercise | National Action Plans for Human Rights and Business – Case Study Indonesia – Nur Kholis Practical Exercise | The Right to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Practical Activity |
| Facilitator(s) | DTP | Matthew Coghlan | Brynn O'Brien | Jannie Lasimbang |
| Evening Activity | Welcome Dinner | Cultural Night | Dinner | Dinner Out: Kampung Daun Restoran |

| WEEK 2 | June 1 | June 2 | June 3 | June 4 |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Breakfast 7:00 - 7:30 | | | | |
| Presentations 8:00 – 8:30 | <i>Participant Presentations</i> | <i>Participant Presentations</i> | <i>Participant Presentations</i> | <i>Participant Presentations</i> |
| Morning 1 8:30 to 10.00 | Human Rights and Business – The OECD Guidelines – Overview and Indonesian Case Study – Atip Latipulhayat Padjadjaran University | Human Rights and Business and –Role of National Human Rights Institutions - | Human Rights and Business – Multi-Stakeholder Approaches – The RSPO Karlo Lumban Raja Sawit Watch | |
| Facilitator(s) | Brynn O’Brien | Jannie Lasimbang | Matthew Coghlan | Matthew Coghlan |
| Morning Tea 10:00-10:15 | Morning Tea | Morning Tea | Morning Tea | Morning Tea |
| Morning 2 10:15-12:00 | Human Rights and Business – The OECD Guidelines and Engaging the Corporation – Practical Exercise | Advocacy. Sharing Experiences from Indonesian Advocacy; Judicial and non-judicial remedies to human rights violations - Case Study from Kalimantan | Human Rights & Business – Investment, Development Funding the World Bank, IFC, and AIIB, and complaint mechanisms | Lobbying Advocacy |
| Facilitator(s) | Brynn O’Brien | Patrick Earle & Yulia Sri Sukapti | Matthew Coghlan | Hafiz Muhammad: Human Rights Working Group |
| Lunch 12:00 -1:00 | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch | Lunch |
| Presentations 1:00 – 1:30 | | <i>Participant Presentations</i> | | <i>Participant Presentations</i> |
| Afternoon 1 1:30-3:00 | Field Visits: Bandung Legal Aid Institution Walhi West Java | An Introduction to Strategic Advocacy on Business and Human Rights – Supply Chains and Value Chains | Researching and Documenting | Feedback and Evaluation |
| Facilitator(s) | | Rahmawati Retno Winarni Tuk Indonesia | Dandhy D Laksono | |
| Afternoon Tea 3:00-3:15 | | Afternoon Tea | Afternoon Tea | Afternoon Tea |
| Afternoon 2 3:15-5:00 | | Approaches to Advocacy on Business and Human Rights . Practical Exercise | Engaging the Media; Practical Exercise | Closing Ceremony |
| Facilitator(s) | | Matthew Coghlan | Dandhy D Laksono | |
| Evening Activity | Free Time | Dinner in Hotel | Solidarity Night | Dinner- Traditional Bandung Music |