



DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM

AFFILIATED WITH THE FACULTY OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES
A training program for peoples of the Asia-Pacific region

Building Human Rights Capacity in Timor-Leste - The Diplomacy Training Program's Special Program on Timor-Leste

Organised in Partnership with Forum Tau Matan (FTM) and the National University of Timor-Leste

**Dili, Timor Leste
7-8 May and 14-15 May, 2009**

Report on Two Short Training Programs

Summary

The Diplomacy Training Program has worked to develop the knowledge and skills of East Timorese human rights defenders since its establishment by José Ramos-Horta in 1989. A number of alumni of its programs have made the transition from NGO activists to senior members of the post-independence government and administration.

Following consultations with President José Ramos-Horta and DTP alumni, the Diplomacy Training Program has developed a program to focus on building human rights capacity at the national level in Timor-Leste—among both government and civil society. This program is being developed in partnership with a national human rights NGO, Forum Tau Matan (FTM), and the National University of Timor-Leste.

The first two sessions of the program took place on May 7th and 8th and on May 14th and 15th at the Memorial Hall, Dili. The sessions took place in the lead up to Independence Day and to events marking the 10th Anniversary of East Timor's historic vote for independence.

The first sessions, officially opened by DTP alumnus and Secretary of State for the Council of Ministers, Agio Pereira and the Vice Prime Minister, José Luis Guterres were led by Dr Sarah Pritchard. These sessions explored international law, human rights and the UN system through the prism of East Timor's struggle for self-determination and human rights.

The second sessions, officially opened by DTP alumnus and Vice Minister for Development Cristiano da Costa were led by André Frankovits. These sessions focussed on the relationship between human rights and development, the human rights approach to development and using the reporting system established by international human rights treaties to focus development priorities.

This brief report provides further information on the content of sessions, the participants, outcomes, and recommendations. The course outlines are included as appendices. The sessions were generously hosted by Timor-Leste's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Diplomacy Training Program would like to acknowledge this contribution with appreciation. The program was made possible with the financial support of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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Background and Context

East Timor's struggle for human rights, independence, and right to self-determination was waged inside the country and outside over a period of 25 years. The courageous and determined internal movement helped to keep resistance to the occupation alive. This movement was supported by exiled East Timorese leaders who worked with principle and persistence to have international law applied, uphold human rights standards and awaken the conscience of the world to the plight of the East Timorese.

The East Timorese succeeded against great odds to regain their independence. In the challenges that have come with independence, such as dealing with the trauma of past human rights violations and crimes against humanity, it has been possible to lose sight of that achievement. Yet it is an achievement that is important to reflect on, and to draw inspiration and confidence from, particularly as the 10th Anniversary of the vote approaches.

With independence comes varied challenges that have to be faced by the new government and its people have had to face varied challenges. Most of these challenges are tied to building a nation after the destructive rampage in 1999 that laid so much to waste – building viable institutions that support the country and promote peace and reconciliation, building a new economy that provides employment and can provide education to all, and access to health care. These would be major challenges for any emerging democracy, and for the East Timorese they are further heightened by the legacy of conflict, division and trauma from previous decades.

Many of the previous leaders of NGOs and civil society groups have taken up new responsibilities of leadership in government and administration. In these roles, they have the responsibility to apply the human rights standards they have often promoted, but they have found that the knowledge and skills for implementation are different and difficult on the ground.

In many cases they have left behind a need to build the knowledge and skills of a new generation of NGO activists. These activists are working to hold the government accountable to its commitments to international human rights treaties, whilst exploring the opportunities for working together to apply human rights to government priorities and policies.

There are currently few opportunities for either government officials or NGOs to develop knowledge and understanding of human rights, including how they might be applied to policy and practice in various agencies and areas, although the UN's Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has conducted some capacity building programs on human rights in recent years. The need for evaluation of these programs has been identified by OHCHR.

The advice the Diplomacy Training Program has received from its alumni and many others is that it is uniquely well-placed to help build human rights capacity in Timor-Leste due to its long association with the struggles of the East Timorese and its relationships inside government and with civil society.

Three focus areas for DTP's work in Timor-Leste emerged from discussions:

- 1) A series of short seminars/training sessions with specific experts/academics from Australia and the region. These would aim to contribute to the work of NGOs, officials as well as students at the National University, at the same time as strengthening the Faculty of Law at the National University of Timor-Leste in Dili. These seminars/training sessions would be

held in partnership with the National University of Timor-Leste and particular government departments.

- 2) A human rights training program for military and police that would complement existing human rights training programs in this sector. The program would be held in cooperation with the office of the President, the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Defence, and in partnership with OHCHR and possibly others.
- 3) A national/regional program on the theme of human rights, peace and development in Timor Leste. The intent of this program would be to draw from and provide an opportunity to reflect on development experiences in East Timor since the referendum was held in 1999 with the aim of placing human rights more firmly at the centre of future development planning. The program would be held in cooperation with the office of the President, local NGOs and OHCHR with involvement from UN specialised agencies, bilateral donors and multilateral agencies and would possibly include preparatory sessions outside Dili.

The two sessions held in May began the series of specialised human rights training workshops/seminars.

The Participants

The program was promoted through government, NGOs and the National University of Timor-Leste. Participants in the two sessions were different, although a small number attended both sessions. In the first sessions on May 7th and 8th there was a broader cross-section of participants, while in the second sessions on May 14th and 15th there was a greater focus on seeking participants from the human rights focal points in different ministries and particularly the districts. A list of the participants is attached. For both sessions there were a higher number of participants on the first day than completed both days of training.

For the sessions on May 7th and 8th over 60 people attended the opening with over 40 staying on and over 30 staying also for the second day. For the sessions on May 14th and 15th around 30 people attended on the first day and over 20 on the second. The most significant sector invited were the human rights focal points from the 13 ministries and from 13 districts. In the end, only 5 from the ministries were present with 8 from the districts. It was suggested that not enough engagement at the ministerial level was the cause of the poor attendance by the focal points from the ministries.

Language and Methodology

Both Dr Sarah Pritchard and André Frankovits delivered their sessions in English with translation into Tetum by an interpreter. Participatory group exercises and discussions were conducted in Tetum and the interpreter reported back to the facilitators.

Most materials were provided in English and in Tetum, although some were only available in English. The Diplomacy Training Program would like to acknowledge the help and assistance of OHCHR in providing materials in both languages.

Sessions May 7th and May 8th: *East Timor's Struggle for Independence and Human Rights – International Solidarity, International Law and the United Nations System*

DTP alumnus and Secretary of State for the Council of Ministers, Agio Pereira and the Vice Prime Minister, José Luis Guterres were both involved in leading efforts to gain international solidarity for East Timor's struggle for independence. They spoke of the importance of international advocacy and campaigning and how they used understanding of international law and the UN system to mobilise support and action for East Timor in the years after the occupation in 1975. They spoke of the role

of the Diplomacy Training Program in providing training to East Timorese advocates since 1989. Agio Pereira provided a warm introduction to Dr Sarah Pritchard, acknowledging her work for the East Timorese over many years, and also her work for Indigenous Peoples rights in Australia. In her sessions Dr Sarah Pritchard focussed on developing participant's knowledge and understanding of international law, the UN system, and international human rights standards.

Using the recent history of East Timor from when it was first listed as part of the post World War II decolonization process in 1960 to explain the functioning of the UN system – from José Ramos-Horta's appeals to the UN Security Council in 1975, through the votes in the General Assembly on East Timor's status as an independent country, the reference to good offices role of the UN Secretary General, the debates in the UN Commission on Human Rights and the work of the UN's Special Procedures on Human Rights following the massacre at Santa Cruz. This work culminated in the UN-supervised vote for Independence and the subsequent international intervention following the militia violence and the crimes against humanity that both preceded and followed the vote for Independence.

The story was a powerful one. East Timorese advocates were determined, skilful and creative in their use of international law and the UN system. They reached beyond the formal processes and official channels to activate civil society support and solidarity in many other countries. They achieved what many thought was unachievable, through this civil society support, by sticking to principle and ensuring that international law and standards were followed. The East Timorese story of the work of advocates such as José Luis Guterres, Agio Pereira, José Ramos-Horta is a very relevant way to explain the UN structure, and the relevance of international law to East Timor's past and also to the current challenges it faces.

There was considerable interest and discussion on the issues of a possible international tribunal to bring to justice and to hold to account those responsible for crimes against humanity. The failure of the United Nations to establish an International Tribunal tells another important part of the story of international law and the UN system.

Through the years of occupation, East Timorese advocates faced the considerable challenge of mobilising a generally indifferent and often hostile international community – a community that had largely turned its back on the suffering of the East Timorese. Advocates for East Timor had to respond to the realpolitik that saw many countries willing to accept the occupation for fear of offending powerful friends and allies. It is possible to see in the story of East Timor and of many other countries that UN resolutions and international legal and human rights standards can be easily ignored unless there is a strong political will to apply them.

With a lack of international accountability for crimes against humanity committed in East Timor, there was a strong sense from participants that the UN and the international community had not fully fulfilled its obligations to the East Timorese – and that there was a continuing need for advocacy, particularly in solidarity with the victims who seek some forms of redress for past injustice.

Sessions May 14th and May 15th: *"Human Rights, Development and the UN Treaty Bodies"*

The second program in this series was launched by DTP alumnus (1990) and Vice Minister for Development, Cristiano da Costa on May 14th. It took place over two days (14th-15th May) in the lead-up to the 10th anniversary celebration of Independence Day on May 20th, with André Frankovits as the main facilitator. André Frankovits became concerned with human rights issues in Timor-Leste through his involvement with Amnesty International in the 1980's when he conducted research with and advocacy for victims of human rights violations in and from East Timor. André has been one of

the driving forces behind global efforts to ensure that international development policy and practice contributes to the realisation of human rights.

Ten years after the vote for Independence in East Timor, there is considerable frustration within the government, civil society and donors at the disappointing outcomes of international development efforts. This disappointment is particularly acute in relation to efforts to address poverty and development in the districts outside Dili.

There is therefore interest in whether an approach that takes greater account of, and is informed by human rights – especially economic, social and cultural rights can improve development and human rights outcomes. The struggle for independence was fought in the name of human rights, and the new government of East Timor has one of the best international records in ratifying human rights agreements. Yet, as in many other countries, human rights, and obligations under human rights agreements, have not received formal recognition in development planning or explicitly informed development priorities.

This second workshop began with discussion (through a participatory quiz exercise) of participants' understanding of the relationship between human rights and development drawing on their different experiences in Timor-Leste. Development and human rights were seen as linked concepts, and development seen as a human right. Human rights were not seen by most participants as dependent on economic development.

The international human rights system was briefly reviewed before looking in more detail at economic, social and cultural rights such as the right to food, the right to health, and the right to education. The nature of state obligations to respect, protect and fulfil rights was also examined. Understanding these obligations enables government policy and practice to be analysed to identify implementation gaps that might be the focus of development interventions. A small group exercise on human rights analysis using state obligations to look at priorities in relation to rights was used to develop participants' understanding.

Participant also explored what is meant by the human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development and particular focus was given to exploring the various levels of participation intrinsic to the rights-based approach. A participatory exercise around the scenario of building a road was used to develop understanding of the right to participation, and how this differed from community consultation. There was a strong sense that in their experience of much development planning and programs in Timor-Leste there has been little meaningful participation by affected communities.

André provided an introduction to the programmatic implication of the approach and how it can be used to establish development priorities. A session on donors' treatment of the HRBA was addressed by a UNDP staffer on the agency's access to justice project. Norway is one of the countries committed to applying a human rights based approach to its international development practice, and Eva Tuft, Norway's Head of Mission provided an overview of Norway's policies on development and human rights.

For the final sessions participants were given an exercise to prepare a report on East Timor to be presented to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Treaty Body Reporting process has largely unexplored potential for informing setting and planning of development priorities.

Participant Evaluations

Anecdotal evidence from participants suggests that they found both workshops both useful and stimulating. Evaluation forms in Tetum were circulated for completion by participants at the end of both workshops and these were compiled, and translated back into English by FTM. The feedback is positive with some constructive suggestions for improvement.

A postmortem session with DTP's partner, Forum Tau Matan reinforced this conclusion. DTP is lucky to have FTM as a partner. The Director, Joao Pequinha, is well-organized and dedicated with a brilliant team in support. The calm manner with which problems that inevitably arose were dealt with contributed to the success of the workshop. The quality of the contribution of the interpreter was a significant factor in the successful implementation of these workshops.

Reflections and Recommendations

The involvement of the Vice Prime Minister, Francesco Luis Guterres and Diplomacy Training Program alumni, Agio Pereira and Cristiano da Costa and more recent alumni Eduarda Goncalves and Joao Pequinha of FTM illustrates the special role that DTP can play in meeting the challenge of building human rights capacity in Timor-Leste.

These programs were pulled together at reasonably short notice, and this affected the levels of participation, particularly from the government side. At the same time the successful implementation of these programs demonstrated both the interest that exists for capacity building on human rights, and the organisational capacities within DTP and FTM to organise and implement such programs. A sound basis for future work and partnership between the two organisations has been laid.

The intention was to involve the National University of Timor-Leste in the development and implementation of these programs, but this was perhaps the least satisfactory part of the partnership, perhaps because of the tight time-frames involved and the competing demands on key university staff.

In looking to the future organisation of capacity building programs the following recommendations are made:

- **Dedicated staff resources:** It would be useful to appoint someone from the DTP and FTM side dedicated to development of the training program/s in Timor-Leste.
- **Targeting participants:** It would be useful to carefully target those that would benefit most from participation in the different seminars/workshops and to gain support for their participation from senior levels within relevant ministries. This is a process that necessarily takes time.
- **Formalities:** It is important to recognise the importance of formal protocols and to build the time necessary into the planning of DTP and FTM.
- **Materials and Translation:** The programs are most useful conducted in Tetum. This requires a reliance on sensitive and high quality translation. It also means materials and resources need to be prepared and translated in Tetum in advance of the program for distribution to participants.
- **Certificates:** DTP/UNSW certificates are one incentive to participation in the training program and these should be prepared in future.

Next Steps for Human Rights Capacity Building in Timor-Leste

In looking at future national capacity building programs in Timor-Leste, DTP's partner FTM has identified the following priorities:

- ***Decentralization and Human Rights Capacity Building at the Municipality Level***

The Parliament will soon pass four laws on decentralization. A process of decentralization will see power devolved from Dili and separate elections for municipal councils, municipal mayors and village mayors. It is unclear when precisely the elections will take place, but it is proposed to trial the decentralization in four districts: Oecussi, Bobonaro, Bacau and Dili. The decentralized entities are scheduled to be in place by the end of December 2009.

From discussions with a number of people, it seems that there might be an opportunity to propose the inclusion of human rights training in the induction process for the newly elected councilors and mayors, other officials and civil society in the districts. In the first instance, support should be sought from President Ramos-Horta for a proposal to provide human rights training in support of the decentralization process. His backing would make it likely that officials would also back the proposal.

- ***National Human Rights Action Plan***

The other process that might provide an opportunity for promoting capacity building on the human rights based approach to development is the National Human Rights Action Plan for Timor-Leste. This was drafted during the rule of the previous government by staff of the Justice Ministry. The plan apparently exists in the files of the Ministry of Justice, but people have not been able to find it, and are still looking. This document might/is likely to include economic, social and cultural rights.

DTP could offer to facilitate a process with bilateral and multilateral donors including the regional representative of the World Bank with the aim of explaining the benefits of a human rights analysis to the development process. DTP could then offer its human rights training expertise to those who will be charged with implementing the plan in the various ministries, as well as those responsible in the districts.

- ***Human Rights Based Approach to Housing Rights in TL***

FTM's work has a particular focus on the right to housing and the human rights issues associated with housing. Housing is a significant human rights issue in Timor-Leste – in the context of property law following Portuguese colonization, the Indonesian occupation, the destruction of 1999, the internal displacement that occurred during the upheaval 2006-8, the rapidly growing population and the drift to Dili.

Appendix 1: Outline Sessions May 7th and 8th 2009

Short Human Rights Training for Officials and NGOs

The National University of Timor-Leste (UNTL) and the Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) would like to invite you to a Special Seminar in the lead up to Independence Day hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Universidade Nasional Timor-Leste no the Diplomacy Training Program hakarak konvida ita boot mai iha Seminar Especial ida molok Loron Independensia-nian, seminar ne'e sei hala'o iha Ministeriu Negosios Estranjeiro e Cooperasaun.

On East Timor's Struggle for Independence and Human Rights – International Solidarity, International Law and the United Nations System.

Kona-ba Timor-Leste nia Luta ba Ukun Rasik An no Direitus Umanus – Solidaridade Internasional, Lei Internasional no Sistema UN nian.

A Seminar with Dr Sarah Pritchard, Introduced by the 1st Vice Prime Minister, His Excellency José Luis Guterres and the State Secretary of the Council of Minister, Agio Pereira.

Seminar ida hamutuk ho Dr. Sarah Pritchard, Introdusaun husi Vice-1 Premeiro Ministro, A sua Excelentismu Dr. José Luis Guterres no Sinhor Sekretariu Estadu Konsellu Ministro, Agio Pereira.

Venue: Memorial Hall

Thursday 7 May, 2.00 pm – 4 pm and Friday 8 May, 09.00 – 17.00.

Seminar ne'e sei hala'o iha: Salaun Memorial Hall

Kinta 7 Maiu, tuku 2 – 4 Maiu no Sesta 8 Maiu, tuku 09.00 – 17.00.

Abstract:

East Timor's exiled advocates waged a long and difficult struggle to bring the human rights of the East Timorese, and their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, to the attention of the world community. They worked to gain international solidarity from individuals and organisations, and with their support to mobilise the UN system to apply international law to uphold the rights of the East Timorese. This struggle was fought by many East Timorese and their supporters across the world, inspired by the internal resistance and the knowledge of the human rights violations taking place in Timor-Leste. Theirs was an extraordinary achievement, achieved against the odds, in a world that often turns its back on victims of human rights violations. Dr Sarah Pritchard, a Board Member of the Diplomacy Training Program, was involved in that solidarity struggle and had the privilege and honour of representing East Timor in a crucial session of the UN Commission on Human Rights. Dr Sarah Pritchard was subsequently involved in training the first intake of officials in the new Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Timor Leste in 2000, and has trained officials in the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs as well as providing training for many human rights advocates on DTP's courses. Dr Sarah Pritchard will reflect on that experience, looking at how the East Timorese used international law and an understanding of the UN System and why this knowledge is still important for the new East Timor, as it faces new challenges. There will be time for discussion and questions.

Abstrasaun:

Timor-oan sira luta lori tempu naruk no hasoru difikuldades oinoin iha luta-nian atu lori asuntu direitus umanus no Timor-oan nia aspirasaun kona-ba auto-determinasaun, atu hetan atensaun husi comunidade internasional. Sira servisu maka'as hanesan individu no hanesan organizaun atu bele hetan solidaridade internasional, no apoiu atu bele mobiliza sistema ONU nian atu bele aplika lei internasional hodi hametin direitu Timor-oan nian. Luta ida ne'e mai husi Timor-oan barak ho sira nia apoiantes iha mundu tomak, luta sira ne'e tanba hetan inspirasaun husi resistencia rai-laran no informasaun kona-ba violasaun direitus umanus ne'ebé akontese iha Timor-Leste. Ne'e mak rezultadu ida ne'ebé admiravel, hetan liu husi kontra violensia hasoru vitima violasaun direitus umanus. Dr. Sarah Pritchard, membru ida husi Konsellu Administrativu Diplomacy Training Program nian, ne'ebé mos uluk involve iha solidaridade ba luta ne'e, nia hetan privilejiu no honra ida hodi representa Timor-Leste iha situasaun difisil sira iha Comisaun Direitus Umanus ONU-nian. Dr. Sarah Pritchard mos involve iha fornese treinamentu iha sesaun dahuluk ba ofisial sira ba ofisio Ministeriu Negosius Estranjeiru nian iha Timor-Leste iha tinan 2000, no fornese mos treinamentu ba ofisial Ministeriu Negosius Estranjeiru Australia nian no mos hala'o treinamentu ba defendors direitus umanus barak iha kursu DTP nian sira. Dr. Sarah Pritchard sei refleta husi esperiensa sira ne'e, sei haree oinsa Timor-oan bele uza lei internasional no koñesementu kona-ba Sistema ONU nian no tanba sa lisaun sira ne'e nafatin importante ba Timor-Leste iha tempu ida ne'e, liuliu tanba hasoru dezafius foun. Iha sesaun ne'e mos sei iha diskusaun, perguntas no hatan.

Agenda tentativa**Afternoon tea**

2. 00pm – 5.00pm - Thursday May 7th - An Introduction to International Law and Human Rights.

Introductory Remarks by the 1st Vice Prime Minister, His Excellency José Luis Guterres and the State Secretary of the Council of Minister, Agio Pereira.

7 Maiu, tuku 2 – 5: Introdusaun ba Lei Internasional no Direitus Umanus.

9.00am – 12.30pm – Friday May 8th – An Introduction to the UN System – The UN Security Council and The Human Rights Council (including practical exercise).

8 Maiu, tuku 9 – 12.30: Introdusaun ba Sistema ONU nian – Konsellu Lideransa no Konsellu Direitus Umanus (Inklui Pratika ruma).

Lunch / Almocu

2.00pm – 5.00pm – The International Bill of Rights and Human Rights Treaties.

8 Maiu, 2 – 5: Internasional Bill of Rights - Tratadus Direitus Umanus.

Appendix 2: AGENDA OF THE WORKSHOP: May 14th & 15th

TRAINING ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH, TIMOR LESTE , 14-15 MAY 2009		
DAY 1		
9:00-9:45	Opening Vice-Minister Cristiano Da Costa Patrick Earle, Executive Director, DTP Introduction of the participants	
9:45-10:00	What is development?	Quiz and introduction to differing approaches to development
10:00-10:30	Review of the International Bill of Rights and other human rights treaties	This is to remind participants of the need to be familiar with international human rights law
10:30-10:45	Break	
10:45-11:30	Economic, social and cultural rights	This session will explore the Covenant and underline the need to be precise and specific when dealing with human rights
11:30-12:30	The obligations of the state	The session will deal with the importance of the three state obligations for analysis
12:30-2:00	Lunch	
2:00-3:30	Mechanisms of accountability	This session will underline the important function of the treaty bodies as well as the Special Procedures and the Universal Periodic Review
3:30-3:45	Break	
3:45-5:30	The human rights-based approach - introduction	This session will provide a brief history of the HRBA and outline the main components of the approach
TRAINING ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH, TIMOR LESTE , 14-15 MAY 2009		
DAY 2		
9:00-9:30	The nature of participation <i>[group work]</i>	This session will explore various levels of participation and the way that meaningful participation is essential in decentralization
9:30-10:30	The rights-based approach and development agencies: UNDP Norway	This session will touch on the challenges posed by alternate views on development and how to deal with these challenges
10:30-10:45	Break	
10:45-12:30	Using the human rights-based approach for programmes	How the HRBA can be used for a more accurate analysis of a situation and enable better and more focused planning
12:30-2:00	Lunch	
2:00-3:30	Drafting a periodic report <i>[group work]</i>	This session will demonstrate a practical application of the approach
3:30-3:45	Break	
3:45-5:00	Drafting a periodic report (continued) <i>[groups report back]</i>	
5:00-5:30	Human rights action plans	
	Close	

Appendix 3: Participant Evaluations

DIPLOMASI TRAINING PROGRAM Memorial Hall, Timor-Leste, 7 – May 2009 Evaluation

(Evaluations have been collated and translated into English by FTM)



Session: **East Timor's Struggle for Independence and Human Rights – International Solidarity, International Law and the United Nations System.**

Lecturer: **Dr. Sarah Pritchard**

Total Evaluations: 26 people

What did you learn from the training program?

R: 2 said through this course they can able to build their knowledge on what constitute as human rights value, 13 said they learned the international law and the role of UN in the process of Timorese struggle for auto-determination of Timor-Leste; 11 people said that they can learned about the Human Rights Declaration, General Principles and the Covenant.

Was the knowledge learned from the program useful to your work/ studies?

R: 13 people said the course is very much contribute to their work because with this training they know how to define human rights violation, they can write human rights report to the Commission, conduct human rights education through the civic education program. 13 people said they are happy because this program is running by university.

What topic/topics were you most interested in?

R: 13 people said they are very much interested to learn international law, UN system, international solidarity, and the international court of justice. 13 people said all the topic are interested them.

What are you suggestions to improve the training program?

- All materials should be written in Tetum or Indonesian
- Need more days for the session on human rights reporting mechanism
- Proposed that this training should not only held in the capital but also to the regions
- Materials should be provided to the participants after the course is conducted

Would you be interested in other trainings on human rights?

Most of the participants suggest to increase session on human rights, particularly on the session on the UN Charter and the Human Rights Treaties.

DTP Training Session
Memorial Hall, 14 -15, May, 2009
Evaluation

(Evaluations have been collated and translated into English by FTM)



Session: Human Rights Based Approach to Development

Lecturer: Andre Frankovits

Total Evaluations: 23 people

1. What you learn from this Course?

10 person said they can learned about human rights approach to development which is related to the Timor-Leste's national development, as a tool for make sure that government and civil society components can play an important role in national development process as way to realize the human rights in daily practices. 13 people said they can learn about access to justice using international complaint mechanism, such as Periodic Report and the United Nations System.

2. The lesson learn can give benefit to apply in your work?

23 said the course benefit to them in the way that it provided knowledge especially to increase their understanding on human rights context in Timor-Leste and help them to define what constitute as a human rights violation, how to dealt with them, and assist community to in the rural area who most are have limited access to information related to how to protect rights to development.

3. Which topic that you considering that interesting to you?

- 7 people said all topics are interrelated and very interesting
- 4 said human rights related to the development
- 2 said International convention on Economic social culture rights
- The international bill of rights and human rights principles
- 3 said they are more interested in learn about the covenant, mapping the human rights situation and apply international instruments

- 8 said they are interested more in international convention on civil and political rights and economic social culture rights, optional protocol related to State obligation to protect, respect and fulfill.

4. What are your suggestions to improve the training program?

- 5 said DTP to conducted training for people in rural area
- 15 suggest that when DTP runs a training to create more group exercise, as way to measure participant knowledge on human rights
- 1 said DTP to involving more organization that are concern on human rights and development such as Government ministries, NGOs and academic, and if possible to bring people who are involve in decision making
- 11 said adding more training day
- More said make sure its sustainability not only training but actual follow-up activity.
- Some suggest that invitation must arrive to participant at least 4 day before training conducted.

5. What kind of the training that you prefer to participate in next training

- 2 said prefer to participate in the training session related to Human rights and access to justice
- 3 propose for peace mediation and negotiation skills
- 1 suggest for training on indigenous people's rights
- 5 said prefer to attend more training session on human rights and development
- 4 said they want to learn practical experience on diplomacy
- 11 said he prefer to learn about human rights specifically rights to land and property.

6. After the training, what you can do for sharing the information to your friends?

- 11 said they are going to inform they colleagues in the campuses about the courses runs by DTP
- 1 said they are going to discuss more about State Obligation in the context of Development
- 1 said he will share the information with his families and communities
- Share the information to the people who living in rural area and limiting understanding on human rights (1)
- 11 said he will share the knowledge with community particularly those in the rural area.
- 1 said he will share the knowledge with his police academic for follow-up course.