



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

Human Rights and Trade

A Capacity Building Program for Community Advocates

Held in partnership with Pusat Komus (Community Communication Centre)

28 March - 4 April 2008

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Final Project Report

“We may have challenges in addressing the human rights in our respective countries. We may be facing these issues and challenges alone in our home country. But from now on we are not alone. We all are now in solidarity and in unity although we have come from different backgrounds and from different countries. From now on, your problem is our problem. Your issue is our issue and your rights are our rights. Today, we have to promise ourselves that we will continue keeping in touch with each other and share our challenges and successes with each other.”

Extract from Participant Vote of Thanks, Solidarity Night

1. Executive Summary

The Diplomacy Training Program’s second regional program on Human Rights and Trade, was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, between 28 March – 4 April, 2008. The program brought together 27 community advocates from Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Singapore, Pakistan, Fiji, Nauru, Australia and the Solomon Islands. The program was held in partnership with Malaysia’s Pusat Komus (Community Communication Centre).

The program explored the relationship between human rights and trade and enabled participants to examine in particular the positive and negative impacts of trade and free

trade agreements on human rights. In addition, it sought to enhance practical skills in human rights advocacy so as to build capabilities of civil society advocates to effectively participate in public debate and policy dialogue on trade issues.

While human rights and trade have traditionally been conceived as separate issues, international trade, as the largest influence on development, clearly has consequences for human rights, and for economic social and cultural rights¹ in particular. This capacity building program was a fruitful collaboration between many individuals and organizations across the Asia-Pacific region in drawing out and making concrete such consequences. This report aims to record a snapshot of the collective learning that took place in Kuala Lumpur, as well as the diverse range of issues it raised.



The participants were drawn from a diverse range of countries, and backgrounds in human rights and trade issues. While all are experienced in their respective fields, for many the use and potential of the international human rights framework as an effective tool to influence governments in trade negotiations was a new way of thinking, perhaps partly due to the fact that human rights and trade have been traditionally

perceived and treated as distinct concepts in policy discussions.

True to the DTP's training philosophy, the program also provided opportunities for direct and meaningful involvement in learning processes by participants. Participant presentations injected an added sense of personal relevance to the course and allowed the facilitation of understanding and solidarity on a deeper level.

Sessions were facilitated both by academic experts and experienced practitioners. Professor Bryan Mercurio gave an introduction to the current international trade regime and the evolution of global trading relations, and a presentation on trade related intellectual property rights (TRIPS). André Frankovits facilitated sessions on the international human rights framework which emerged parallel to the global trade regime, the development framework, as well as sessions with a practical focus on skills building. Jerald Joseph of Dignity International and Pusat Komnas injected valuable

¹ These rights include the right to health, the right to food, the right to education and the right to housing.

participatory human rights methodology into the program. Sanya Reid Smith of the Third World Network presented on the topics of agriculture, investment and services as they relate to free trade agreements. Charles Santiago, a recently elected Malaysian Member of Parliament, presented on services and the right to water from a Malaysian perspective.

The program was evaluated by the participants through completion of two evaluation questionnaires at the conclusion of the program. Based on the evaluations the program met its objectives and was successful in building both knowledge and skills among the participants, increased awareness of the international human rights framework as an advocacy tool to influence trade negotiations and assess the human rights impacts of bilateral and regional trade agreements, and provided a valuable opportunity for the development of links and networks between participants and their organizations. By the end of the program many of the participants were able to outline their own next steps in applying the training to their work and sharing knowledge and skills with others.

The Diplomacy Training Program would like to acknowledge with much appreciation the support of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the New Zealand Agency for International Development, as well as the *Friends of the Diplomacy Training Program*. The Diplomacy Training Program would also like to acknowledge the contribution of its local partners, and of the officials at the Australian, Norwegian, Netherlands and US Embassies that participated in the practical advocacy exercise. This report was prepared by Andre Frankovits and Kylie Marks.

2. Background, Context and Rationale

The Diplomacy Training Program has developed a number of specialist thematic training programs to build the capacity of advocates to respond to emerging human rights challenges of globalisation.

This was the Diplomacy Training Program's second regional capacity building program on human rights and trade. International trade is one of the key drivers of development and change in the Asia-Pacific region. Establishing a global rules-based framework for this trade, has been the focus of international diplomacy and negotiation in recent decades. More recently, the effective stalling of the Doha round of trade talks has contributed to the proliferation of bilateral and regional free trade agreements.

Critics of these trade agreements have pointed to the growing inequalities in the distribution of wealth between and within countries. They argue that trade regimes

increase the marginalisation of already vulnerable sections of the population – indigenous peoples, migrant workers, small farmers and agricultural workers, workers in free-trade or export processing zones, and of those who may be denied access to affordable medicines, such as people living with HIV/AIDS. There has been particular concern about bilateral and regional free-trade agreements, because of the differential power between negotiating partners.

The human rights framework – core international human rights agreements and accountability systems – and the global trading system, multilateral and bilateral agreements have emerged independently of each other. Governments have freely entered into both human rights agreements and trade agreements. Both agreements impose obligations on governments, yet, both inside and outside government, there is little awareness or understanding of how obligations government accept under one kind of agreement one might impact on the other kind.

In 2005 DTP conducted a training program in Cambodia introducing the international human rights framework to young activists from the Oxfam International Youth Parliament with the aim of developing their skills in applying the framework to their advocacy around the WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong in December 2005 and beyond. The program was very positively evaluated.

It was decided that the 2008 program should reflect more recent trends toward bilateral agreements, and focus more on bilateral and regional free trade agreements. The program aimed to forge new ground: while concern at the impacts of the reduction of tariffs on workers in agriculture, textiles and manufacturing has grown, the practice of utilising existing international human rights standards to guide government policy and decision-making in the negotiation of these agreements is still emerging.

A central focus of the training was to examine and elicit ways in which human rights principles and standards might be better reflected and realized in trade negotiations. Impacts on marginalised and vulnerable communities in particular are significant. The complexity of the relationships between human rights and trade should not be underplayed.

Malaysia was an interesting and appropriate location for the training. It is possible to look at Malaysia's rapid economic development and to make the case for both the contribution of trade and the importance of government policy and regulatory settings. Malaysia is home to a number of NGOs working on trade justice issues in the region including Third World Network, and there has been considerable local civil society advocacy around the issues of water privatisation. Malaysia, like other countries seeks foreign direct investment, and is concerned that policies that are seen to constrain

business or regulations on environment, labour standards, health and safety that impose costs may lead to that investment going elsewhere.

In recent elections, Opposition parties, working with civil society organizations, including human rights NGOs, had made significant electoral gains. There was fresh and palpable optimism and excitement about the capacity of individuals and organizations to make change, to change laws and policies. In a number of Malaysian states, former NGO advocates now find themselves elected representatives, and in some cases in power grappling with the issues at the heart of this course from a different perspective.

The collaboration between DTP and Komas followed on from previous involvement in DTP programs from Komas board member, Jerald Joseph. Planning for the program began in 2007 and the Diplomacy Training Program would like to acknowledge the advice and input of UNSW Law Faculty staff, Gillian Moon and Bryan Mercurio as well as Law Faculty DTP intern, Kylie Marks.

3. The Program

André Frankovits of the Human Rights Council of Australia prepared the workshop agenda with input from Patrick Earle of DTP and Bryan Mercurio and Gillian Moon from UNSW. Session notes and separate briefing notes were prepared for the resource persons to ensure structure and flow of the program.

The workshop was opened by newly-elected member of parliament, and Deputy Chief Minister of Selangor State, Teresa Kok and by Patrick Earle on behalf of the Diplomacy Training Program and Arul Prakkash of Komas.

The program was structured so as to give participants a comprehensive grounding in both human rights and trade frameworks, while also providing opportunities to consider the linkages and interdependencies between them. There was a strong emphasis on participatory teaching methodologies and the benefits gained by participants extended also to knowledge and skills developed through alternative learning activities, informal learning opportunities, interaction with each other, the opportunity to share personal stories and to make meaningful and productive relationships with fellow human rights advocates.

Expectations of the participants

An expectation check of the participants at the beginning of the program identified three distinct themes that were priorities for the participants: knowledge and awareness of both human rights and trade, capacity and skills-building, and networking. The

evaluations at the end of the program confirmed that all three expectations had been met to varying degrees.

“UN human rights mechanisms are useful tools that we can use to address the problem in our community, so I think I will pass on and share what I learnt here to friends back home and they can use these UN human rights mechanisms to lobby duty barriers.”

Quote from participant evaluation

Learning and knowledge-building

The program was designed to enable participants to more clearly identify the specific human rights impacts of trade agreements. An introduction to the human rights-based approach to development and the history of trade from the beginning of twentieth century lead into an examination of distinct aspects of trade agreements including those on intellectual property, agriculture, services and investment.

Professor Bryan Mercurio provided a comprehensive history of the evolution of global trading agreements leading up to the World Trade Organization and current Doha negotiating round – as well as a detailed overview of the law on intellectual property rights. André Frankovits looked at the evolution of development policy and frameworks, before outlining the international human rights framework. André explained how understanding about the relationships between development and human rights were now reflected in a policy approach called the Human Rights Based Approach to Development that had been adopted by the UN and most bilateral development agencies. André has been closely associated with the evolution and adoption of this policy approach through his work with the Human Rights Council of Australia.

Sanya Reid Smith, who works with Malaysian-based Third World Network gave a number of presentations. Sanya is a lawyer who has been involved in many trade related campaigns and has developed an encyclopaedic knowledge of trade agreements in all parts of the world. This, with her campaigning experience, made her ideally suited to explore the intricacies of the current trade regime and to link these to the participants’ own country situations and concerns. She was also able to relate the various aspects of trade agreements to the relevant rights in the International Bill of Rights, and, in so doing, was clearly and concretely able to draw out the centrality of the connection between trade and human rights.

Charles Santiago, is a newly-elected opposition member of parliament in Malaysia, but is better known as a Malaysian campaigner against water privatization. He presented on the impacts of trade on the right to water. Privatisation of water (and other utilities) is increasingly included in bilateral trade and investment agreements, and made a condition of many overseas aid agreements. There is little evidence to show

that privatisation increases access to clean drinking water, and advocates are concerned that on the contrary, water privatisation is more likely to make clean drinking water more inaccessible to poor communities – whether in cities or in rural and remote areas where the costs of investment in infrastructure do not provide a sufficient financial return. Access to clean drinking water is increasingly recognised as a human right, and a human right essential to other human rights such as the right to health. Charles’ charismatic presentation complemented by interventions from Sanya Reid Smith deepened the understanding of the workshop participants.

These substantive sessions were complemented by sessions designed to synthesise and apply knowledge and develop problem solving skills. André Frankovits facilitated skills-developing sessions which centred on the case study of a fictional country profile. This involved Terrania, a former colony of Dominia with whom a free trade agreement had been proposed. The country profile included abuses of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. There were also instances of abuses in both the current economic policies of Terrania as well as of potential negative impacts on human rights from various aspects of the proposed free trade agreement.

Using the rights-based approach, the workshop participants were asked at various stages of the workshop to identify human rights abuses in Terrania and those responsible. An analysis of the causes of these abuses lead into a discussion of strategic campaigning and the participants were eventually asked to design campaigns on various aspects of a proposed free trade agreement. The degree to which the participants had internalized the lessons from the workshop was demonstrated by the sophisticated campaign plans each group came up with. While undoubtedly based on their previous experiences as advocates there is no doubt that the quality of these plans was directly related to their increased understanding of the human rights framework and the complexities of trade rules.

Jerald Joseph contributed his facilitation skills in devising interactive exercises that helped to demonstrate complex concepts. These exercises were both creative and informative and provided an added dimension to this training. They helped to keep the energy levels and motivation high, as participants worked through heavy technical subject matter.

Participant presentations also served to reinforce the interactive nature of the learning environment, to keep the training grounded in the reality of participants’ experience and allow a forum for discussion of human rights issues confronting participants in their home countries.

The inclusion in the program of two guest speakers at the opening and closing ceremonies served to frame the participants' learning within a broader context and provided an opportunity to consider the potential long term social contributions of their human rights advocacy work. The workshop was opened by newly-elected Member of Parliament, Teresa Kok whose introductory remarks were based on a briefing from Patrick Earle. The diploma ceremony at the end of the workshop was attended by well-known human rights campaigner Irene Fernandez who gave a moving speech about the need for advocates to focus on the human rights implications of globalization. She highlighted in particular the importance of international solidarity in addressing these implications, and the potential of the international human rights framework to serve as an essential point of reference in processes of engagement with these issues.

"Nearly 80% of the population in Vietnam is working in agriculture so knowledge on how FTAs influence agriculture is very important to increase awareness."

"My organization will require me to echo the training when I come home. During our campaign planning/strategising for our 5 year plan the concepts and techniques I learned will be very useful, like the use of games and Sanya's method of the woman and child with human rights – when we do community work, these techniques will help."

Quotes from participant evaluations

Practical skills transfer

While many of the sessions integrated knowledge and skills building, the government lobbying exercise held at the end of the training program represented for many of the participants the culmination of the course, providing them with opportunity to draw upon, refine and consolidate skills and knowledge acquired throughout the program and utilise them in a practical setting.

Arrangements were made by course organizers for four groups to visit developed country embassies in Kuala Lumpur to discuss various aspects of the relationship between human rights and trade and put a case to government officials to better reflect human rights considerations in their respective negotiations on trade. The four that agreed to receive a delegation were Australia, Netherlands, Norway and the USA. Komang had also approached the Malaysian Government and two senior staff from the Trade Ministry undertook to meet with a delegation on the premises of the workshop.

Since this engagement with senior government officials was a first in Komang's experience it is assumed that the recent success of the Opposition at the elections has contributed to a greater openness by government to dialogue with NGOs and civil society. It was a practical example of how circumstances and political environments

can change, and the need for advocates to be ready to take advantage of new opportunities.

Preparation for the embassy visits and meeting included briefings from Sanya Reid Smith, the drafting of a document to be left with each embassy and a series of role plays for the meetings facilitated by André Frankovits.

The embassy visits were highly successful. Issues canvassed in the discussions included the human rights implications of US agricultural subsidies, and the human rights impacts of strict intellectual property right rules on the right to health in developing countries. All of the delegations were encouraged by the reception they received and their confidence boosted by the fact that in each case they were well-briefed and at times more knowledgeable on the specific issues than the diplomats they met with. In each case as well the meetings turned out longer than had been previewed. The group that went to the USA embassy followed up on a question from the US diplomat by emailing him details of a food item dumped throughout the Pacific. The Diplomacy Training Program appreciates the involvement of the diplomats in this very practical exercise. One of the diplomats very helpfully provided the following feedback:

Group was well prepared. Only Indonesian girl was somewhat shy. Others really did their best especially I thought Ronald quite good! Feedback was given during presentation. Most important: make immediately clear the subject you want to discuss. Not by reading statements (like they did) but verbally and summarized. They can perhaps make a well designed and laid out factsheet with the main topic of discussion and the most important supporting arguments. Overall they did very well, I actually had to verify whether they got the subject (water) assigned to them or that they were 'true believers'!

The Malaysian trade representatives surprised the Malaysian participants by their attention and willingness to dialogue over an extended meeting. The workshop delegation was well prepared and again demonstrated an unexpected knowledge of the issues. A statement to the effect that Malaysia would not enter into an agreement with the US if it had any negative impacts on Malaysia was especially well-received by the Malaysian participants. One of the young participants from Fiji even raised with the trade representatives the forced eviction of the community he had visited earlier and they undertook to investigate.

“Lobbying was the most useful exercise because it helped me learn how the diplomats make arguments and question in practice.”

Quote from participant evaluation

Networking

Building solidarity for common cause is an essential aspect of DTP trainings. A majority, but by no means all, of the participants had a background in advocacy on trade issues. It was fortunate that the program was held soon after the Malaysian elections which had seen a massive increase in the vote for the Opposition. The Opposition (a number of different parties) was backed by all of the Malaysian participants in the program. The sense of achievement, mood of optimism and new possibilities was contagious and helped in creating a good spirit between all those who took part in the program.

The inclusion of Sanya Reid Smith from Third World Network as a resource person contributed to a feeling of solidarity. She convened separate meetings in the breaks with participants from Malaysia, with participants from the Pacific, and with participants from the Philippines and Indonesia briefing them on potential action to combat the negative impacts of free trade agreements relevant to each of these groupings.

The visits to two disadvantaged communities, the ... and the ... during one of the free afternoons also contributed to the feeling of solidarity and messages of support were solicited for inclusion on a poster to be delivered to each community.

“I am working under a hardship and my country has been isolated from the international community for many years. By sharing the information about my country and my working condition, I hope the people will understand more about why such kind of conflicts are happening in a particular country. For those who want to learn more about the country I would like to suggest them to look deep. Seeing the surface is not enough.”

Quote from participant evaluation





Socializing is a major part of solidarity-building and many of the participants met and talked late into each night. The night tour of Kuala Lumpur organized by Komas also provided the opportunity for interaction between the participants. The Solidarity Night, jointly coordinated by program organizers and participants, provided an opportunity to reflect upon and celebrate the valuable time

spent together in Malaysia through the sharing of cultural performances. There is no question that many of the participants will remain in touch and exchange news of successes or otherwise in their campaigns for human rights and social justice. Indeed, news of the subsequent arrest of one of the Fijians who took part in a demonstration against human rights abuses in Tibet was circulated to the participants of the workshop.

“I have built an alliance with the regional trade advocacy group (PANG) and have plans to meet regularly and brainstorm on PANG’s campaigns (especially round negotiations on services) where I can help input a gender perspective”

Quote from participant evaluation

4. Conclusion and Reflections

This was the Diplomacy Training Program’s second course on the theme of Human Rights and Trade. It was therefore a learning experience for all involved.

For most, if not all, participants the program provided the first opportunity to use the international human rights framework as a strategic tool to analyse and potentially to influence the decision-making of governments in trade negotiations.

The participation in the Human Rights and Trade program by a significant cohort from Pacific Island countries, including Fiji, Nauru and the Solomon Islands was a welcome dimension to the program, especially given the immediate relevance of the course content to participants concerned daily with negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between Pacific Island countries and the European Union.

In developing the program content there are limited resources and experience to draw from. The broader human rights community has only recently begun to explore the connections between human rights and trade. The work of Geneva based NGO, 3D Associates www.3dthree.org is an exception to this and has been particularly useful to draw from, particularly in relation to the WTO. There are also only limited and isolated examples of development and advocacy NGOs referring to states' human rights obligations in their advocacy for fair trade. Even international NGOs committed to the human rights based approach to development such as Oxfam, seldom make reference to specific human rights responsibilities of governments. There are few case studies that are able to be referred to.

This program was successful in drawing out the very concrete connections between human rights and trade, and enhancing the capacity of participants to use this knowledge to advocate strategically, and to strengthen the case for greater awareness of and deference to human rights standards in the trade negotiations of governments. The preparation that went into the design of the course, and the development of practical exercises was reflected in the evaluations of participants and in the quality of their participation in the practical lobbying exercise.

Many participants saw the potential utility and efficacy of using a human rights-based method in their advocacy work on return to their countries. At the same time their capacity to apply the approach on their return to their organizations is more uncertain. This is affected by their own organizations' capacity and approach, and whether it is possible to access support and advice in this approach on an ongoing basis.

In the completed evaluations a number of participants noted the need for, and requested, ongoing support – in particular from DTP. Such support is beyond the capacity of DTP, but may be within the remit of larger organizations concerned with and working on these issues. The lack of available resource materials and advocacy tools to enable advocates to integrate human rights into their advocacy on bilateral trade and investment agreements in particular is an area that the Diplomacy Training Program is well placed to address given its experience in facilitating courses in this area.

Beyond this, for DTP, there is a need to reflect on the course content and balance. The 8 day program covered a lot of ground. There is a need to consider whether to go cover so much ground or to go into more depth on some particular issues such as the agreements on services, and on intellectual property rights. There is also a need for DTP to reflect with others on how this course relates to its other thematic training programs on human rights advocacy and business, on migrant workers' rights and on Indigenous Peoples.

Q: Will this training assist you in your work? How?

“ Yes this training is very useful for my work. I know I can enhance awareness of the relationship between FTAs and human rights. How FTAs influence human rights. I can also make some campaign against FTAs to prevent human rights violations.”

“Definitely. Especially on issues relating to services. Our organization and my class lectures will have wider and better appreciation on the abovementioned issues. The workshop sessions have made impressions and I might as well incorporate them in my class lectures.”

“My organization already works extensively in the area of human rights and uses UN mechanisms, but the resources and knowledge we received at the training will help refine this knowledge further e.g. build in impacts of trade agreements on women into our CEDAW parallel reporting.”

“Are you kidding? This training was made for me. I feel very refreshed and keen to design a campaign and carry out lobbying.”

Quotes from participant evaluations

“Certainly the human rights framework offers a great tool. I’m going to prepare an analysis of human rights of the EU-Pacific EPA and share widely, including sending a report to the media and/or relevant body for human rights in the Pacific (at the UN, that is.”

Quote from participant evaluations

Appendix 1: Participants and Trainers

Workshop participants

- Australia Wesley Morgan: *Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG)*
- Bangladesh David Hembrom: *Caritas Bangladesh*
- Cambodia Huong Hong: *Institute for Civic Education (ICE), Inter-Church Organisation for Development Co-operation (ICCO)*
- Fiji Tara Chetty: *Fiji Women's Rights Movement*
Anna Laqeratabua: *UNIFEM Pacific Regional Office*
Peter Waqavonovono: *Young Peoples Concerned Network*
- Indonesia Yohanis Goram: *Yayasan Nazaret Papua (YNP)*
Amalia Pulungan: *Institute for Global Justice*
Sriwidyawetti Syafruddin: *The Institute for Ecosoc Rights*
- Malaysia Sarah Devaraj: *Monitoring Sustainability of Globalisation*
Latheefa Koya: *Messrs Daim & Gamany; Malaysian Bar Council's Legal Aid Centre*
Lau Shu Shi: *SUARAM*
Anni Mitin: *Southeast Asian Council for food security & fair trade (SEACON)*
Faisal Mustafa: *Research of Social Advancement*
Ratna Velu: *Monitoring Sustainability of Malaysia Hindum Sangam (Klang Council)*
- Myanmar Nwe Nwe Aye: *The Myanmar Times*
Nwet Kay Khine: *Living Color Media, Myanmar Egress Capacity Development Center*
- Nauru Julie Olsson: *Nauru Island Association of Non-Government Organisations (NIANGO)*
- Pakistan Maria Ahmad: *GEO TV*
Irfan Ali: *Human Rights Commission for Social Justice & Peace Quetta Pakistan*
- Philippines Shubert Ciencia: *Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement*
Bernadette Zeena Manglinong: *Tambuyog Development Center/Fisheries Sector*
Ronald Taggaoa: *Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network; Alliance of Concerned Teachers*
- Solomon Is Lawrence Nodua: *EU Micro Project*

Singapore Leong Sze Hian: *MARUAH (Singapore Working Committee for the ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism)*

Thailand Violet Cho: *Irrawaddy Publishing Group*

Vietnam Thao Kieu Thi: *Nexans LiOA*

Resource Persons, Staff and Volunteers

Patrick Earle: *Diplomacy Training Program*

André Frankovits: *Human Rights Council of Australia, Australia*

Geoff Hazell: *Diplomacy Training Program, Australia*

Jerald Joseph: *Dignity International, Malaysia*

Kylie Marks: *Diplomacy Training Program, Australia*

Bryan Mercurio: *Chinese University, Hong Kong*

Arul Prakkash: *Komas, Malaysia*

Pauline Sandipal: *Komas, Malaysia*

Charles Santiago: *MP, Malaysia*

Sanya Reid Smith: *Third World Network, Malaysia*

WEEK 1	Friday March 28	Saturday March 29	Sunday March 30	Monday March 31	Tuesday April 1	Wednesday April 2
8:30 to 9:00	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations
Morning 1 9.00 to 10.30	Opening Welcome ceremony, Outline of the agenda, Introduction of trainers and participants	Feedback session “Human rights at home” – pairs	Feedback session Groups report back from Group work activity	Feedback session Group work on relevant case: “the components of a human rights campaign”	Feedback session. Campaigns around agriculture – presentation	Feedback session. Principles of lobbying – presentation and discussion
Trainer(s)		Andre Frankovits	Bryan & Andre	Andre Frankovits	Sanya Reid Smith	Andre Frankovits
Morning Tea 10:30–10:45						
Morning 2 10:45–12:30	Introductions (continued) – pairs “Issues around trade in your country”	The human rights framework	Intellectual Property	Groups report back	Investment – presentation	Services – presentation
Trainer(s)		Andre Frankovits	Bryan Mercurio	Andre Frankovits	Sanya Reid Smith	Sanya & Charles Santiago
12:30 - 12:50	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations
Lunch 12:50–2:00						
Afternoon 1 2:00–3:30	The development framework – presentation: evolution of trade policies: GATT, WTO, FTAs, EPAs	The human rights framework – presentation: the rights-based approach to development	Free Time Community Visit	Agriculture – presentation	Free Time City Tour	Lobbying role play preparation: FTA articles focusing on services
Trainer(s)	Bryan Mercurio	Andre Frankovits and Jerald Joseph		Sanya Reid Smith		Andre, Jerald & Sanya
Afternoon Tea 3:30–3:45						
Afternoon 2 Topic 3:45–5:30	The development framework – presentation: evolution of aid policies: IFIs, UN agencies, bilateral donors	Group work – Fictitious case: “identify the impact of trade agreements on human rights in the country”	Free Time Community Visit	Round table: “Experiences around agriculture in your own countries – what actions are possible?”	Free Time City Tour	Role play
Trainer(s)	Andre Frankovits	Andre Frankovits		Andre & Sanya		Andre & Jerald

Appendix 2: Program Schedule

	Participant Presentation	Participant Presentation
WEEK 2	Thursday April 3	Friday April 4
Morning 1 9:00– 10:30	Feedback Lobbying excursion and report back	Groups report back
Trainer(s)		Andre
Morning Tea 10:30– 10:45		
Morning 2 10:45– 12:30		Evaluation
Trainer(s)	Andre	Andre
12:30 - 12:50	Participant Presentations	Participant Presentations
Lunch 12:30–2:00		Closing Ceremony and Lunch
Afternoon 1 2:00–3:30	Report back from lobbying excursion	Program Finished
Trainer(s)	Andre	

Afternoon Tea 3:30-3:45		
Afternoon 2 3:45-5:30	Group work: “Design a campaign on the fictitious country”	
Trainer(s)	Andre	

Appendix 3: Participant Expectations

Knowledge	Skills	Networking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To learn from the campaigning experiences of other participants • To understand the impacts of FTAs on human rights, especially at the grassroots level • To become familiar with regional human rights issues • To better understand ‘human rights’ as a discourse to be used in anti-FTA lobbying in the Pacific • To learn about the relationship between international trade and human rights • To learn about successful anti-FTA campaigning in the region and what works • To know more about the human rights based approach • To expand my knowledge on trade beyond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to apply this training in practice • To learn the tools to play an active role in informing about the effects of global trade on individuals • To learn how, as a journalist, to effectively advocate about human rights related to trade • To take back at least one idea that can be practically implemented • To learn the skills to help develop communities in human rights advocacy projects • To develop a concrete campaign agenda on human rights and trade for peoples’ groups and organizations • To learn some clear ideas of how we 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To learn about others’ work • International solidarity and networks • Share learning • To expand network of international friends • To build alliances

<p>agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To gain a firm understanding of and foundation for addressing ‘rights’ issues including benchmarking and criteria • To understand the dynamics, forces and possibilities of global trade and human rights • To increase knowledge of the human rights framework • To learn more about trade in agriculture (FTA, WTO, AoA) • A better understanding of the complex terrain of FTA negotiating impacting the Pacific 	<p>can contribute to the FTA negotiation process from within our organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop advocacy skills • To learn the techniques of diplomacy and negotiation in pushing the human rights agenda • To learn techniques of successful lobbying and alliance building 	
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