

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Building Capacity on Implementation and Reporting

Program Report

My work in advocating for youth and working in remote communities will have improved with this information. It gives me a backbone to what I'll be teaching and working towards.¹

29 – 30 July 2019

Darwin, Australia



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

1. Executive Summary

This is the report of a capacity building program on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Australian reporting process to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (Committee)². The Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) partnered with Danila Dilba Health Service and Australian lawyers for Human Rights (ALHR) to organize and facilitate the program which was developed and delivered by Dr Noam Peleg and the DTP in Darwin on July 29-30, 2019.

The program was developed to coincide with the 30th anniversary of the CRC, Australia's upcoming appearance before the Committee in September and the drafting of a new General Comment on Children's rights in juvenile justice.³ The periodic reporting process to the Committee is an opportunity to review and reflect on progress and challenges to implementation of the CRC across Australia - and to promote wider awareness and understanding of the rights of the child.

The program aimed to build knowledge and awareness to enable government officials and NGOs at the state and territory level to more effectively engage with the reporting process to the Committee and to relate the CRC to policy and practice in Australia. This training program followed a successful pilot program held in Sydney in 2017.⁴

Responding to the opportunity of the reporting process to build knowledge and understanding of the CRC, and to foster dialogue on its implementation the program brought together representatives from government and civil society. There were 15 participants from government, NGOs/community sector and the private sector from the Northern Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia.

The program was facilitated by Noam Peleg with support from DTP. Australian Children's Commissioner, Megan Mitchell delivered a session and Megan was also part of a panel discussion which included Colin Minihan from the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department and Kristy Bloomfield, Law and Justice Officer, NAAJA on the reporting and engagement process and experiences of appearing before the Committee.

Participants evaluated the program positively and affirmed its value, as well as providing feedback and advice for subsequent programs. The program was funded by seed funding from the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, the fees of the participants, with in-kind support from DTP, UNSW Sydney and Danila Dilba. The facilitators and trainers donated their services pro-bono and their generous contribution is acknowledged with appreciation. DTP acknowledges with appreciation the contribution of the trainers, the programs partners and the program funder.

This report draws on the participant evaluations, provides a description of the program and makes recommendations in relation to future directions.



² Program Schedule. Appendix 2

³ Draft revision of General Comment No. 10 (2007) on children's rights in juvenile justice, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/DraftGC10.aspx>

⁴ The Report of this pilot program is available [here](#).

2. Program Objectives

The capacity building program had two principal objectives:

- 2.1 To build the knowledge and understanding of the participants in relation to the CRC and UN Committee's General Comment on Juvenile Justice.
- 2.2 To enhance the capacity of government officials and NGOs/community organizations to apply the Concluding Observations of the CRC Committee in the context of other changes recommended by Royal Commissions etc.

3. Program Background

2019 is the 30th anniversary of the CRC. Since Australia took an active role in the drafting of the CRC and was represented on the Working Group drafting the CRC from each year from 1981 to 1988, it is important the anniversary to be marked in a meaningful way in 2019.

The periodic reporting process to the UN Treaty Bodies (generally four-year cycles) is an opportunity to review and reflect on progress and challenges to implementation of the human rights treaties that Australia has ratified. Importantly it is also an opportunity to build knowledge about the content of the different treaties, and to build constructive dialogue within Australia, as well with the Treaty Bodies.

States and territory officials feed information into Australia's official reports collated in Canberra. NGOs feed into the shadow/parallel reports. When the Concluding Observations are handed down, it is State and Territory governments that often have the key responsibilities for implementation of the recommendations before the next reporting cycle.

With Australia due to appear before the CRC Committee in September 2019, Australia can support the piloting of a new approach to engaging in the human rights treaty reporting process, involving state and territory government and community organisations. This approach can realise the potential of the reporting process to build understanding and awareness of the CRC.

Currently, the reporting process brings together the relevant Federal Government agencies in Canberra, while State and Territory officials have more limited opportunities to learn about either the content of the treaties or the reporting process and its implications for legislation and policies. This is the case also for NGOs and service providers in States and Territories. This inhibits their capacity to engage effectively with the reporting process and responsible Federal agencies.

Increasingly civil society organizations have seen the periodic reporting process as an opportunity to highlight concerns and to use appearances before the Treaty Body to shine the spotlight on the

SOME EXPECTATIONS:

Introduction to the CRC

Using CRC for advocacy in the public domain

Practical ways to apply lessons learnt

How to get the information from remote communities in the reporting process

How do we teach children their rights in a practical sense, particularly in detention

Learning the initiatives being used in other jurisdictions which can be implemented in the NT

How to advocate to government to make laws, policy and practice that is rights compliant

To share experiences and improve personal awareness of CRC

To learn how the CRC processes work both ways to influence up and out, and to create transparency

How do you change the discussion around human rights, particularly child rights

failings in the government's performance and abuses. This can lead in turn to defensiveness. The opportunities to build understanding of human rights and engage in dialogue on the challenges of implementation can be lost. The concluding observations may not be widely disseminated or implemented.

A successful pilot program on Australia's reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC Committee), jointly organised by the National Children's and Youth Legal Center (NCYLC)⁵, Dr Noam Peleg and the Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) was held at UNSW in November 2017. Officials from the Attorney General's Department presented Australia's report to the CRC Committee in the 2017 pilot program. Officials from State and Territory governments appreciated having a forum to discuss the report, and to learn more about the CRC and CRC reporting cycle and key concepts such "best interests of the child" from leading academics and practitioners.⁶

The participants from civil society and government welcomed the opportunity to engage with each other constructively, in an environment that was focused on learning together. There was agreement that the CRC reporting process provides real opportunities to bring Federal, State and Territory governments and civil society together for dialogue on child rights – and that such dialogue is critical in ensuring implementation of the CRC.

The participants evaluated this pilot positively and affirmed its value, as well as providing valuable feedback and advice for subsequent programs. This program continued these collaborations.

The participants in the 2017 pilot program highlighted the importance of involvement at the various stages of the reporting cycle to the CRC Committee. The next stages will be Australia's appearance before the CRC Committee in September 2019 and the handing down of the CRC Committee's Concluding Observations to Australia.

In the lead-up to this program a number of significant child rights issues were highlighted in reports and media. These include the recommendations set out in the 2017 Final Report of the Royal Commission and Board of Inquiry into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory, the Amnesty International report children in Queensland watch houses, and reports showing the disproportionate removal of Indigenous children from their families.

4. Program Participants

There were 15 participants on the program (12 women, 80%). Participants came from government (3), NGOs/community sector (11) and the private sector (1). The Northern Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia were all represented.

5. Program Partners

The Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) is an independent non-governmental organisation (NGO) advancing human rights and empowering civil society in the region through quality education and training and the building of skills and capacity. Since 1990 DTP has provided training to over 3000 community advocates and human rights defenders across the Asia-Pacific region.

Danila Dilba is an Aboriginal community-controlled health service providing services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in the greater Darwin region.

⁵ Now Youth Law Australia <https://yla.org.au/>

⁶ DTP also co-hosted a workshop on Child Rights with CRC member Professor Benyam Dawit Mezmur of the University of the Western Cape (UWC) in South Africa in which he gave a master class about advocacy and how to engage with the Committee in report-writing and while in Geneva.

Australian Lawyers for Human Rights (ALHR) was established in 1993 and is a national association of Australian solicitors, barristers, academics, judicial officers and law students who practise and promote international human rights law in Australia. ALHR has active and engaged National, State and Territory committees and specialist thematic committees. Through advocacy, media engagement, education, networking, research and training, ALHR promotes, practices and protects universally accepted standards of human rights throughout Australia and overseas.

6. Program Description and Key Issues

6.1. Introductions and scene-setting. Following a **Welcome to Country** by Richie Fejo the participants were welcomed to the program by the organisers who also provided some of the **context, background and rationale**, for this program. After informal introductions the participants shared their **expectations** for the two days.

6.2 The Human Rights Framework and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
Clare Sidoti provided an **overview of the International Human Rights System** - the Charter-based and Treaty-based systems, their bodies and procedures, their monitoring mechanisms and the reporting cycles.

Noam Peleg provided an overview of the key components of the CRC. He distinguished the four categories of **rights under the Convention**: civil and political rights; socio-economic rights; rights unique to children (to identity, to survival, to play and leisure, to development) and the right to participation; and the four **guiding principles** which should be reflected in all policies related to children.

1. The right to non-discrimination (Art. 2)
2. The principle of the best interests of the child (Art. 3)
3. The right to life survival and development (Art. 6)
4. The right to participation (Art. 12)

Noam used a number of real-life scenarios to engage the participants in a practical exercise to identify rights and the **'best interests of the child'** in each of the cases.



6.3 Committee on the Rights of the Child (Committee) and the Reporting Process

Noam explained the role of the Committee and the reporting cycle for the CRC. He described the role of government and civil society and outlined the timeline for Australia's current reporting. He stressed that meaningful engagement necessitates a continuous commitment to the different phases of the reporting cycle – from preparation of the periodic reports through to implementation and monitoring of the Committee's concluding observations (recommendations to the government). Noam's message to civil society was that without their involvement critical issues may remain unaddressed, as governments can be reluctant to highlight challenges, lack of progress and failures to fully implement the CRC.

Five of the nine hour-long sessions of the program were dedicated to building knowledge and understanding of the principles and rights in the CRC.

6.4 CRC Reporting: An Opportunity for Dialogue and Engagement

Colin Minihan, Megan Mitchell and Kristy Bloomfield provided **insights into the reporting process from the perspectives of government, national human rights institution (NHRI) and NGOs/civil society**. Both Megan and Kristy had been in Geneva in February for the release of the Committee's

List of Issues for Australia and Colin has been preparing for Australia's upcoming appearance before the Committee in September.



Colin outlined the process for preparing Australia's CRC Report and its response to the Committee's List of Issues. He touched on the process of interaction with the states and territories, which have responsibilities for respecting, protecting and fulfilling the CRC through their legislation, policies and programs.

Kristy shared her experiences and reflections of attending the 82nd pre sessional Working Group of the Committee at the United Nations in Geneva as a NAAJA representative. She explained the **process of NGO**

involvement and what could be achieved while at the session. She noted how important it was for civil society to be presented and heard in the process, by contributing to alternative reports as well as attending the CRC sessions, though she wished that there were better briefings of NGO delegates to prepare them for the sessions. Throughout the workshop, the Child Rights Taskforce's alternative report, *The Children's Report*,⁷ was referred to as a comprehensive and vital advocacy tool. It clearly highlights the critical issues facing Australia's children and provides an extensive list of recommendations for the Committee and the Australian government and child rights advocates to consider.

Megan also explained the **process of compiling the Australian Human Rights Commission's (AHRC's) report to the Committee** as well as her experiences attending the pre-sessional CRC Working Group.

Participants were able to hear first-hand the process of preparing the three main reports that go to the Committee as well as what happens when each is involved in the oral review/interactive dialogue with the Committee. They had the opportunity to ask questions of the panel and discovered ways they could engage with the reporting process at the various key stages: initial report, appearances before the Committee, and follow-up/implementation of the Committee's Concluding Observations.

6.5 The CRC and the Role of the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC)

Megan Mitchell briefly outlined the structure of the AHRC and her role as National Children's Commissioner. She highlighted a number of positive developments for children's rights in her term as Commissioner, but also drew attention to key issues of concern that were identified in her report to the Committee. Among these were the lack of policy, legal and informational infrastructure to address children's rights, the rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in care and in juvenile detention, low age of criminal responsibility, high rates of suicide and self-harm in children and young people (and a lack of child-focused mental health services) and increased levels of child homelessness.

Megan discussed some of the work her office had been undertaking recently, including the Child Rights Survey and Child Safe Organisations. She also proposed some opportunities she saw for reform. She encouraged involvement and engagement from all sectors in the reporting process and also stressed the importance of children's participation in all aspects of their rights.

⁷ *The Children's Report* is available [here](#).



6.6 Strategies for Implementing Child Rights in Australia

The participants discussed in groups and then provided input on how to better implement child rights in Australia and how they could incorporate a more child-rights focussed approach to their work. Suggestions included:

- Producing the Committee’s Concluding Observations on Australia in child-friendly language and distributing this nationally, with state and territory-based follow-up sessions;
- Increasing the incorporation of human rights education, particularly child rights, in school curriculum;
- Using the Concluding Observations and the General Comments as an advocacy tool and to hold governments to account;
- Establishing a “CROC-o-dial” hotline where children can call up for information on the CRC, their rights as well as providing teaching resources;
- Conduct an analysis of the Committee’s Concluding Observations from 2012 and 2019: what has changed, progress made, the differing priorities of the Committee and identifying areas of priority moving forward;
- Normalising the language of the CRC – including it in advocacy materials, letters to government, reports, policies and day-to-day practice; and
- Market the content of the Concluding Observations – get these out there among the public, especially to children, translating them including into Indigenous languages.

7. Workshop Evaluation

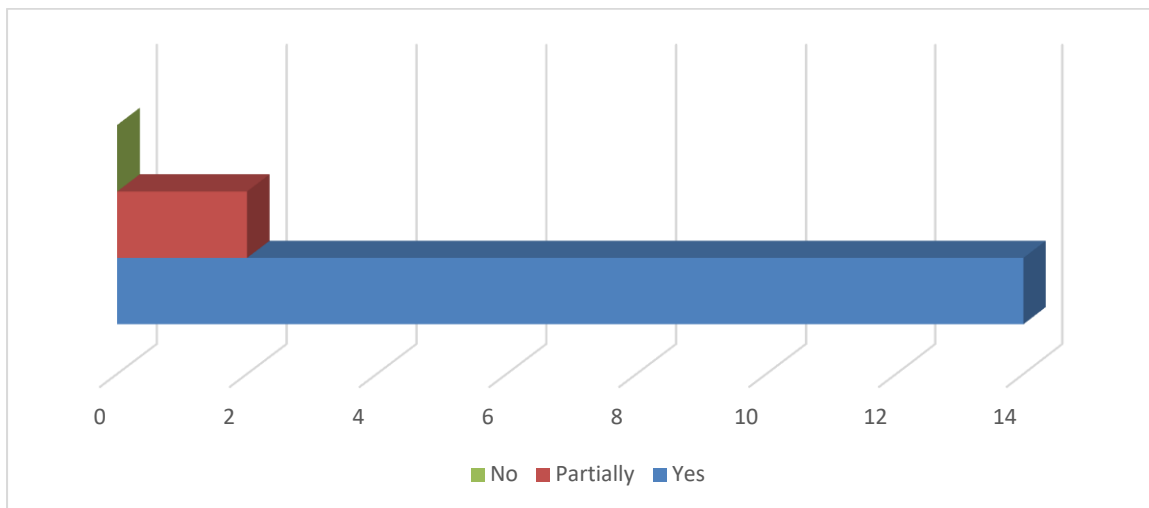
My understanding of the CRC Articles and how to apply them in HR advocacy has been enhanced, how to interpret the articles with the Bills.

It provided me with a clear understanding of how to apply the CRC principles and processes to advocate locally, nationally and internationally for policy and systems improvement.

Learning more on reporting and how slow the process can be was disappointing but excited to encourage staff to learn more about CRC and educate young people.

The anonymous end-of-program questionnaire asked participants to indicate whether their expectations had been met.⁸

⁸ Note one participant indicated that their expectations had been both met and partially met, therefore the number of responses totals 16 though there were only 15 respondents.



The majority of participants were very positive about the extent to which their expectations had been met. They appreciated the opportunity to deepen their understanding of CRC, both theoretical and practical aspects, and the reporting process and the opportunities for meaningful involvement. They valued the opportunities for networking and the engagement with the presenters/facilitators. They also found it useful “bouncing off ideas from the content”.

Training was awesome and very well delivered. It gave me a very good insight and some skills I can use to further my work and advocacy.

I've gathered useful tools and had it explained in a very clear manner so I can further digest it in my own time or when needed.

Participants remarked that the program was interesting, informative and enjoyable. They acknowledged the quality of the presenters and their willingness to share their knowledge and experience.

Trainers were fantastic and had very in-depth understanding of area.

A highlight for many participants was the panel discussion involving Colin Minihan, Megan Mitchell and Kristy Bloomfield, which they found to be particularly useful. They also found the practical exercise, applying the CRC in practice, to be valuable.

A deep dive into general comments – working in groups provided further knowledge and understanding and supported consolidation of information through our discussions.

Group exercises – lots of discussion and generation of ideas in how to use CROC day to day in broader areas of advocacy. Particularly to women and girls we work with and for.

The participants expressed appreciation for the opportunity to come together with different stakeholders - state/territory and government/non-government and to engage and dialogue with other interested parties/sectors.

Working with NGO's and individuals – different perspective [was] awesome!

All the participants had ideas and plans for applying the content of the workshop to their work. Many identified the applicability of the content to strengthening their work, with a number of comments on now feeling able to use the language of the CRC confidently and how this will empower their advocacy efforts, as well as how they will use the CRC to critique and develop new policy advice.

We will apply information in our day to day work with girls. Using CROC language in all we do so that it reminds us girls and others of our UN obligations no matter who the law states domestically.

...especially in implementing CRC in educating service providers and the community. Making the language of the CRC familiar and using it in education settings.

I will be able to ensure future policies cover all relevant articles and will be confident in quoting these.

A number of participants welcomed the focus on the General Comment on Children's rights in juvenile justice. The in depth look at this General Comment will help to frame ongoing advocacy work and assist in developing policy advice.

I would like to use the general comment as part of court submissions, government submissions and in general practice.

The part about the general comment will be very useful in advocacy.

[I will apply the information gained during the program] Through work in child protection, juvenile justice, children in detention/asylum seeker children, child participation more generally. As an advocate as well as a practitioner, being able to refer to particular aspects of the CRC will be very helpful.

And finally, there were a number of comments on how the information would be disseminated more widely including to communities, members and with local child/youth services and individuals to improve services.

My work in advocating for youth and working in remote communities will have improved with this information. It gives me a backbone to what I'll be teaching and working towards.

...will take the resources back to our committee to consider training for practitioners in this area.

8. Reflections on Outcomes and Next Steps

Participant Reflections: The participants felt strongly that there was a need for more of this type of training to be made available. The majority of participants were from the Northern Territory and they appreciated the opportunity to have this type of training so easily accessible for them, though others commented that the distance and cost of travelling to Darwin was prohibitive for participants from other States and Territories. The participants felt that a number of different sectors in the governments and community sector would benefit from this type of training. The participants were keen for more training and aligning this with continued engagement with the reporting cycle – having sessions ahead of key stages of the reporting cycle. The potential of the reporting process to build knowledge and awareness of the CRC was therefore unfulfilled, and perhaps more importantly it is difficult to apply the CRC to policy and practice without knowledge and understanding of its content.

Participants had a number of suggestions for consideration in developing future programs:

- Having a workshop for NGOs to match shadow reporting dates where the focus and structure (guidance) of these reports should be discussed to be of most use to participants
- Specific workshop on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander information, the rights of the child and answering the question “what is best practice and how can we make it happen?”

- Suggestion to make it a three day workshop with more practical work, but also a suggestion to have the training only one day
- Workshops were suggested for local courts and police, Territory Families Child Protection workers, NANA, Office of Director of Public Prosecutions, and other legal entities
- Using CEDAW, OPCAT and OECD to provide child friendly training to youth workers

Participants were asked if there were preferred locations for where future trainings should be held.

SOME KEY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Low age of criminal responsibility

Lack of direct engagement with children by government and other decision makers on issues that affect them

Lack of follow up on the recommendations from the Royal Commission report

The continued use of corporal punishment in educational and care settings

The increasing rate of self-harm, suicide attempts and suicide among children

Family violence against women and children

Treatment of youth in detention centres

Imprisonment rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

Given the large number of Northern Territory participants, it was unsurprising to see the Territory, Darwin and Alice Springs as popular suggestions. Other cities mentioned were Adelaide, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane and Sydney.

Reflections of the Organising Partners: Following the program, the organisers shared and reviewed the participant evaluations and discussed the planning, implementation and outcomes of the program.

Participants:

- Assumptions made about the need for the program had been validated given the lack of training on CRC and CRC reporting available to state/territory government officials.
- The decisions to mix participants from government/NGO sectors was validated by the benefits that both felt from positive dialogue and interaction with each other.
- The intent had been to have a higher proportion of participants from state and territory governments. There were a number of factors that prevented achievement of this goal: The involvement of potential participants in the Council of Australia Governments (COAG) meeting in Far North Queensland; difficulties in identifying and reaching out to key officials to inform them of the training; the cost of the training and for travel to Darwin was raised as a deterrent for some potential participants.
- Sponsorships to attend the program were offered for community/NGO participants. DTP only received one inquiry about accessing this subsidy so it is difficult to assess whether the training fees, the Darwin travel costs or a combination of both may have been a deterrent to some potential participants
- A distribution list has been established, and participants in this program offered to help promote similar training opportunities to colleagues/networks.

Partnerships:

- The collaboration between DTP, Danila Dilba, ALHR and the academics at UNSW Law worked well with partners offering complementary knowledge and networks
- Regrettably ALHR and Youth Law Australia were unable to attend/be represented at the program
- DTP consulted with UNICEF and the Child Rights Taskforce in developing the program. There be follow-up following Australia's appearance before the Committee in September.
- The collaboration with the Attorney General's Department and with Children's Commissioner and Australian Human Rights

Commission was valued and important to the program.

Program Content:

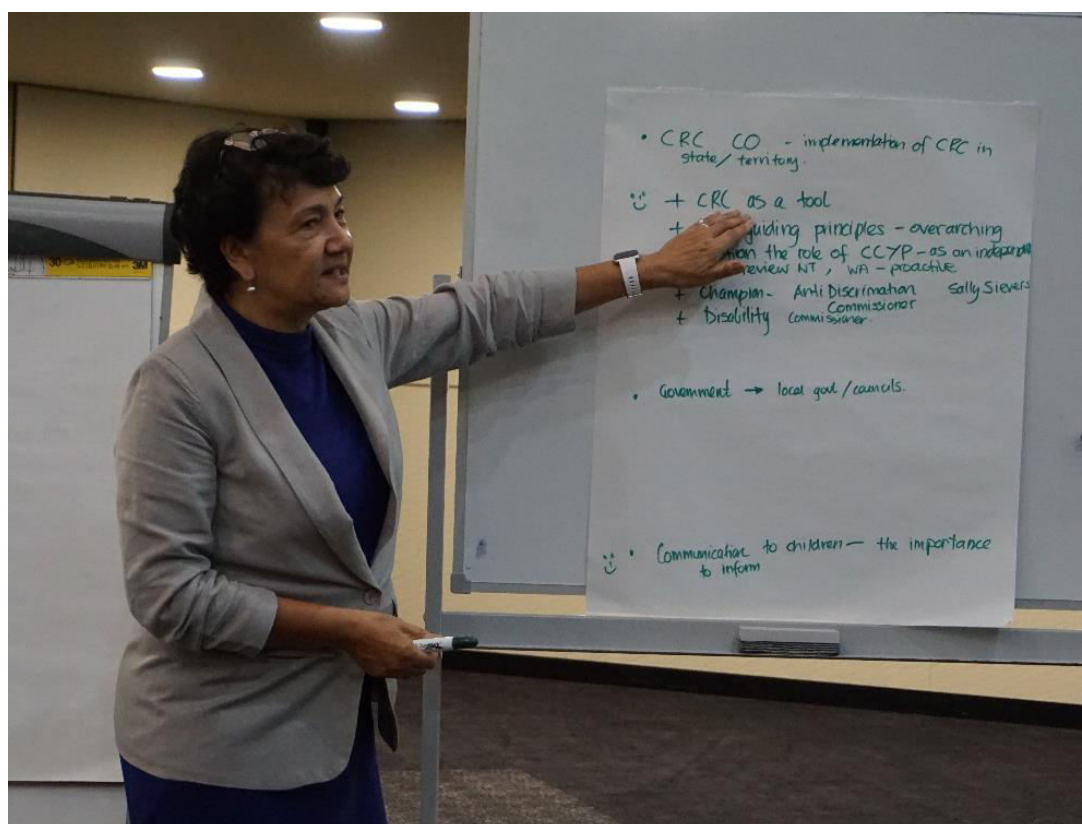
- It was very valuable to have the input from AGs, National Children’s Commissioner and NGOs that have been involved in the reporting process
- It was noted that the program was very content loaded on the first day and there was little opportunity for group discussions and practical work. This was largely due to the availability of some of the resource people and the need to familiarise the participants with the CRC. It would be worth reviewing the structure of the program moving forward.

Program Location:

- Given the concerns in relation to children’s rights in the NT, and the relative lack of exposure to the CRC, Darwin was a good location for the program.
- Despite the additional costs, there is value in organising the program outside of Canberra/Sydney/Melbourne to develop wider engagement with the CRC and the CRC reporting process

At the end of the program the participants and organisers shared the belief that the CRC reporting process provides real opportunities to bring Federal, State and Territory governments and civil society together for building understanding and knowledge of the CRC and its key principles and articles and for dialogue on child rights – and that such dialogue is critical in ensuring implementation of the CRC.

The program partners share a commitment to building this program – and to running follow-up programs at the state/territory level where needs/funding can be identified. Work is currently underway in planning a second workshop later in the year following the release of the Committee’s Concluding Observations on Australia set to be published late September/early October. Please contact Clare Sidoti at dtp@unsw.edu.au to register your interest in this workshop.



Appendix 1: Trainers

Dr. Noam Peleg, Senior Lecturer at UNSW Law School.

Noam Peleg is a senior lecture at the Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales. His main research and teaching areas are international children's rights law, family law, and socio legal studies. He has published and presented widely on children's rights matters, and consulted non-governmental organisations on various children's law related issues. His book **'The Child's Right to Development'** was published earlier this month by Cambridge University Press. He is also the book review editor and member of the editorial board of the International Journal of Children's Rights. Before moving to academia, Noam worked for a number of human rights NGO's, representing children in courts.

Megan Mitchell, National Children's Commissioner at the Australian Human Rights Commission.

Megan Mitchell is Australia's first National Children's Commissioner at the Australian Human Rights Commission, appointed in 2013. Megan has previous experience in both government and non-government roles in child protection, out-of-home care, youth justice, disability, and early childhood services. Megan also holds qualifications in social policy, psychology and education. In her role as Commissioner, Megan focuses solely on the rights and interests of children, and the laws, policies and programs that impact on them. Each year, Megan presents a statutory report to federal Parliament on the state of children's rights in Australia. Megan has focused on the prevalence of suicide and intentional self-harm in children and young people, the impact of family and domestic violence on children and young people, the oversight of children and young people in correctional detention, and the experiences and trajectories of young parents and their children.

Colin Minihan, Director, Human Rights Unit, Attorney-General's Department.

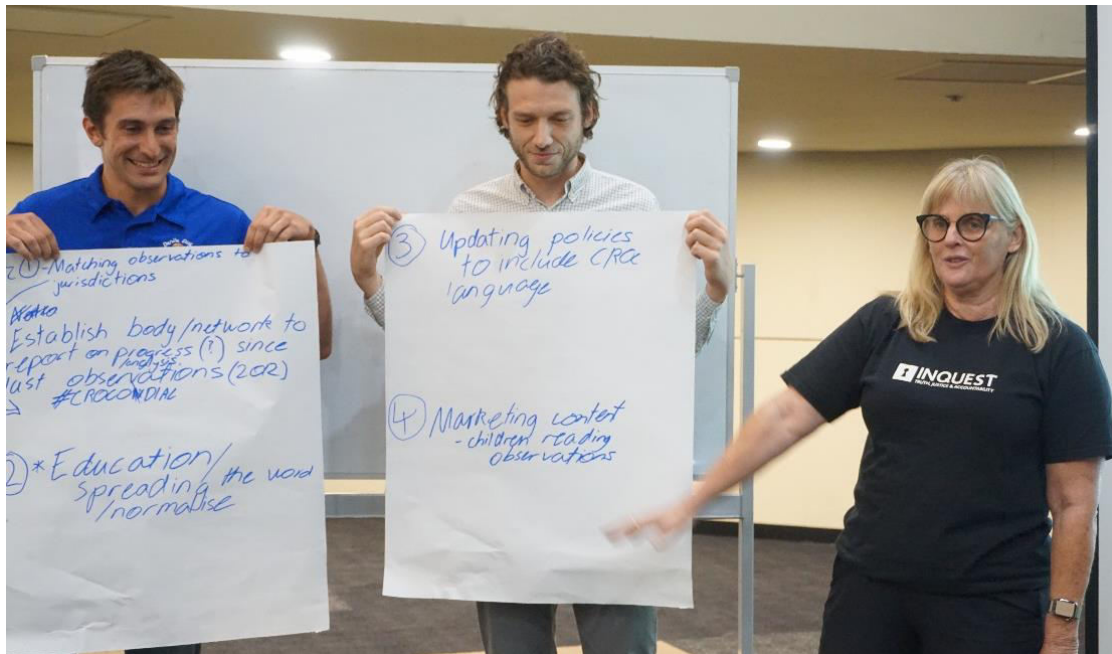
Colin Minihan is a director of the Human Rights Unit in the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, which is responsible of domestic human rights law and reporting on a number of Australia's UN human rights obligations. He has worked on a wide range of topics during his career with the Attorney-General's Department, and most recently lead the team responsible for Australia's privacy laws and cross-border data flows.

Kristy Bloomfield, Law and Justice Officer at NAAJA.

Kristy Bloomfield is a Central Arrernte, Eastern Arrernte & Alyawarra women from Mparntwe Alice Springs. Native Title holder of Mparntwe on her mother's side and a Native Title holder of Love Creek station east of Alice Springs on her father's side. Kristy has worked within the Legal service for over 17 years. Since then she has worked with many lawyers, learning, guiding and assisting them to get the best outcome for Aboriginal people in Central Australia. Since June 2018, Kristy has been Law and Justice Officer at NAAJA in its Alice Springs office. In 2016 she gave a statement into the Protection and Detention of children in the Northern Territory and gave evidence during this process. In February 2019 she attended the 82nd pre sessional Working Group of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child at the United Nations in Geneva as a NAAJA representative.

Clare Sidoti, Communications and Office Coordinator at Diplomacy Training Program

Clare Sidoti has been working with the Diplomacy Training Program since the beginning of 2019. Prior to that she was the Executive Officer of the Australasian Council of Deans of Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities (DASSH), the authoritative agency on research, teaching and learning in these disciplines in Australian and New Zealand universities. Clare graduated from the University of Essex, UK with an MA Theory and Practice of Human Rights. She has worked with the University of Western Sydney, the British Academy, and the Human Rights Centre at the University of Essex in a variety of research, communications and administrative positions.



Appendix 2: CRC Schedule



The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Building Capacity on Implementation and Reporting

July 29-30, 2019

Day 1 – 8:30-9:00 Registration	Day 2 – 8:30-9:00 Registration
Morning 1 9:00 to 10:30 Introductory Session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome to Country Welcome Remarks and program outline Introductions and program expectations Setting the Scene. 	Morning 1 9:00 to 10:30 The UN Convention and the Rights of the Child (Part 2)
Facilitator(s): Patrick Earle - Diplomacy Training Program	Facilitator(s): Noam Peleg
Tea 10:30-10:45	Tea 10:30-10:45
Morning 2 10:45-12:30 The Human Rights Framework and Introduction to the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Morning 2 10:45-12:30 The CRC and its General Comments – New General Comment on Juvenile Justice and how to apply to Policy and Practice in Australia
Facilitator(s): Clare Sidoti and Noam Peleg	Facilitator(s): Noam Peleg
Lunch 12:30 – 1:30	Lunch 12:30 - 1:30
Afternoon 1 1:30-2:30 CRC – Role of the Committee and General Comments	Afternoon 1 1:30-3:00 Practical session: Strategies for Implementing Child Rights in Australia
Facilitator(s): Noam Peleg	Facilitator(s): Course Convenors
Break 2:30 – 2:45	Tea 3:00-3:30
Afternoon 2 2:45-3:45pm CRC Reporting – An Opportunity for Dialogue and Engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role and responsibilities of the Australian Government (Colin Minihan) The role of the Australian Human Rights Commission (Megan Mitchell) The role of civil society – (Kristy Bloomfield) 	Afternoon 2 3:30-5:00pm Next Steps: Program Evaluation
Q & A / Group Work	
Facilitator(s): Noam Peleg	Facilitator(s): Course Convenors
Tea 3:45 – 4:00	
Afternoon 3 4:00-5:00pm The CRC and the Role of the Australian Human Rights Commission	
Facilitator(s): Noam Peleg	

