



Program Report

Broken Hill.
June 4-7, 2012

Indigenous Peoples,
Human Rights & Advocacy
Training for community
advocates.



Executive Summary

The Program 'Indigenous Peoples, Human Rights and Advocacy Training' held in Broken Hill from June 4-7, 2012 was developed in partnership with the Fred Hollows Foundation and Maari Ma Aboriginal Health Corporation. This program followed on from a 2011 program, the first DTP training in the far west region of NSW. The level of interest the training generated led DTP and the partner organisations to commit to return to the region.

The participants were drawn from Broken Hill, Wilcannia, Swan Hill, Menindee and Dubbo. There was also participation from Lismore and Sydney. Many of the participants were health workers or were working in service provision. All participants were engaged with and committed to seeking ways to improve the well being of the local communities from which they came.

Dr Sarah Pritchard, a Sydney barrister with expertise and extensive experience in international law and the United Nations and a long history of working alongside Indigenous peoples, was the opening trainer. Sarah delivered sessions on human rights, the historical and contemporary engagement of Australian governments and Indigenous Peoples with international law and the opportunities and challenges offered to Indigenous advocates within the United Nations systems. Bill Barker, a former government diplomat and international human rights consultant and trainer, provided explanation about the principles and the structure of lobbying and campaigning and led the participants through a number of practical exercises designed to build skills and confidence. Barb Shaw, a descendent of the Arrernte, Kaytetye, Warlpiri and Warramungu people and founding member of the Intervention Rollback Action Group (IRAG) shared with participants her first hand experiences of advocacy and campaigning and of utilising the international Human Rights mechanisms to challenge governments. Andy Nilsen and Sallie Don from the Media and Public Affairs Department of the Fred Hollows Foundation provided practical session for the participants to build their confidence and effectiveness in getting their messages into the media. Tania McLeod, the Governance Co-ordinator with the Fred Hollows Foundation, partnered the DTP team in facilitating the program.

In the course of the training the participants identified a number of issues of concern and breaches of human rights standards which impact adversely on their local communities. The training afforded the group an opportunity to raise their concerns, to identify the possibilities of utilising human rights standards and mechanisms to apply pressure for just outcomes and to develop action plans for concerted lobbying and campaigning on their concerns. The Diplomacy Training Program wishes the participants well in their advocacy and have committed to support them in accessing tools for effective advocacy of their rights.

Background

The Diplomacy Training Program has been delivering Human Rights and Advocacy programs with Indigenous peoples since 1990. The partnership with the Fred Hollows Foundation, formed in 2007, has been instrumental in enabling DTP to deliver regionally-based programs to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community advocates. In 2009, 2010 and 2011, with the support of the Fred Hollows Foundation, DTP delivered programs in both Alice Springs and Katherine in the Northern Territory. In 2011 Nola Whyman, the Director of Operations at the Maari Ma Health Aboriginal Corporation, and a DTP alumnus of the 2011 Indigenous regional program in the Philippines, assisted DTP and FHF in providing an *Indigenous Peoples Human Rights and Advocacy Program* in Broken Hill. Maari Ma and Nola Whyman, together with alumni from the 2011 program, supported DTP and the FHF in delivering this second program in Broken Hill. DTP would like to acknowledge and thank Nola

Whyman, Maari Ma the 2011 alumni and Tracey Files in particular for the advice, local area guidance and promotion of the program with key organisations and individuals .

Program Objectives

This program was a four day intensive program which aimed at developing the knowledge, confidence and skills of community advocates in the far west region of NSW to protect, promote and fulfil their human rights as recognised in Australian and International Law.

The objectives of the program were to:

- Build knowledge of human rights and their application with Indigenous community advocates in Western NSW.
- Explore practical strategies for holding governments accountable at the state, national and international level.
- Develop practical skills for effective human rights advocacy and lobbying at community, state and national level.
- Provide opportunities for Indigenous advocates from North Western NSW to share and learn from an experienced Indigenous advocate and from each other's experiences and to develop their support networks.
- Develop an understanding of the human rights approach to health, and its relevance to policy and practice affecting Indigenous Australians.

Program Schedule

Welcome to Country

Aunty Maureen O'Donnell an elder belonging to the Wilyakli language group, and the current Chairperson of Maari Ma, welcomed the program participants to Barkindji land.

Tracey Files, a participant in the 2011 program, provided a participant perspective on the value of the program and encouraged the group to engage fully with the training.

Introduction

Following an introduction to the Diplomacy Training Program and staff and the Fred Hollows Foundation, Dr Sarah Pritchard walked course participants through the program and through the training materials.

What are Human Rights?

Dr Sarah Pritchard commenced the program with participants sharing their understandings about human rights. An extensive list of rights was compiled.

Sarah emphasised that governments are obliged to provide all these rights to all their citizens on the basis of equality.

Having established a shared understanding of human rights Sarah walked the participants through the history of human rights, beginning in the 15th century with Christopher Columbus' 'voyages of discovery' to claim the land of Indigenous peoples on the other side of the world. The Spanish were quickly followed by other powers that colonised the self-governing territories of Indigenous people throughout the world.

The concept of human rights came late in the 18th century. In 1918 the League of Nations was formed and in 1945 United Nations was established and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed. (UDHRs)

The group read through the 30 articles contained in the UDHRs

Practical Exercise 1: A simulation exercise, whereby participants prepared for a visit to Broken Hill by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Madame Navi Pillay provided an opportunity for the participants to discuss the concerns and needs of their communities from a human rights perspective.

<p>Group 1: Major Human Rights Issues</p>	<p>A main issue is the lack of representation of Aboriginal people in decision making processes. Attempts to get on city council have not been successful. Also the shifting of people out of their houses with no consultation. All the houses in the south end went up for private sale-example of why there is a need for Aboriginal people to have a say.</p>
<p>Group 2: Major Human Rights Issues</p>	<p>The way that government organisations and bureaucracies work in our communities e.g. Wilcannia -the biggest issue is the way these bodies come into our communities without any respect for our cultural protocols and create funding inefficiencies. We truly believe the money is not going where it should, e.g. in the Central school they don't have a science lab but to complete Yr 10 you need science. Police –the overrepresentation maintains degradation. Police presence at funerals. Lack of understanding of cultural protocols, of how our communities work, family structures etc. We would like local cultural awareness made compulsory for government representatives. In our community, we are very multicultural- Kamilaroi, Wiradjuri etc – and the traditional owners are not being listened to. We don't want anymore programs - they don't respond to our issues, they see things through their eyes. - Indigenous people have the right to self determination, Art 18 of the UDHRs, Art 14, 11 & 30 (local protocols) Art 3.were referred to.</p>
<p>Group 3: Major Human Rights Issues</p>	<p>Race based discrimination. – highlighting health and criminal justice as two areas where race based discrimination is very applicable. In the health context- Aboriginal people have a lower life expectancy and race based discrimination contributes to these statistics. Local rates of incarceration and arrest are high - a local Aboriginal man was beaten and held captive by eight men who were encouraged to do so by a local business man. Relevant articles are 6 & 9 of the UDHR and Art. 2 of the UNDRIP We also encourage the Special Rapporteur to come to our area - as we need help with these areas.</p>

Group 4: Major Human Rights Issues	<p>Housing - rent prices are a major concern especially given the unemployment rates and stereotyping -there is an attitude of going for "better" people.</p> <p>Nepotism- not what you know but who you know is relevant for both housing and employment. Overcrowding in local Aboriginal Housing. Not enough Aboriginal staff in housing - an Indigenous person is more comfortable talking to another Indigenous person. Overcrowding in hostels - need to be at Aboriginal housing at 9.00am just to secure a bed for the night. Need for longer term accommodation - there are so many people sleeping in cars.</p> <p>Not enough funding for upkeep of housing and support in Aboriginal communities. Funding from Mining Australia-they are mining our traditional lands and we are not getting compensated at all.</p>
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In providing feed back to each of the groups Sarah outlined some lobbying tips which might be useful for meeting with officials.

- ✚ Introduce yourself –it is more persuasive if people know a little about you. It’s also a good to have reports; statistics prepared that can be handed to the person you are lobbying for them to take away.

Group 1-two articles in the UNDRIP, Articles 18 and 19 (right to participate in decision making and obtaining free, prior and informed consent) could be referred to in raising the issues of representation and housing. Two powerful case studies –it is unbelievable that there is no Aboriginal representation in council.

Group 2: nice to include the whole group; Monica's ability to refer to the Articles without notes was terrific; a powerful case about completing Yr 10 without a science lab; as well as the story of the young boy.

Group 3: again drawing Articles from the Declaration "throwing the book at them" referencing the obligation is terrific. Case studies are always powerful - relating the statistics to the reality.

Group 4: housing - a very detailed presentation in relation to the issues and also recognising that while Aboriginal people are overwhelmingly represented, housing is an issue of concern for Australians more generally.

The International Human Rights Framework and Australia’s Obligations

Sarah introduced the other covenants and treaties which have been signed at the UN and the treaty bodies which have been established to monitor the country implementation of the treaties. They present opportunities for community advocates to raise concerns, such as those identified in the previous exercise.

1. Individual complaint can be made to the relevant treaty body,
2. Signatory countries are obliged to submit ‘State’ reports on their implementation of their treaty obligations. Governments tend to report very favourably on themselves so non government organisations (NGOs) submit ‘Shadow’ reports which generally contain more truths. The independent experts evaluate the State and NGOs reports and they then make their conclusions ,
3. The Concluding Observations of the treaty body can be used to challenge governments ,
4. General Comments made by the treaty bodies (steps that need to be taken by governments) can also provide valuable information which can also be used when challenging governments in relation to rights, e.g. CERD- Right to health

Session 5: Introduction to the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Sarah went through the story, which has no parallel anywhere in international law, of how the **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Declaration)** came about.

In the late 70s there was increasing international concern about direct policies of genocide in the Amazon and Aceh and with the completion of a major report on Indigenous peoples (the Cobo Report) international bodies became increasingly aware of the situation of Indigenous peoples. In response to these concerns the UN established a small working group - (Aug 9 1982) with 5 members. From the beginning the Working Group on Indigenous people (WGIP) operated with "opening standing" -allowing speaking rights to any interested person who turned up and wanted to speak. Increasingly Indigenous people began to make their way to the WGIP turning up in traditional dress, with their dances, their languages and prayers to talk about their concerns and needs. At the WGIP the same stories were told over and over, stories about what had happened as a result of colonisation, stories about the realities people were struggling with as a result and stories about hopes for the future. These stories provided the framework for the *Declaration*. No other UN document has been drafted in this way.

Governments attempted to wind back the Draft *Declaration* but the Indigenous members stood firm and would not agree to changes. This became very embarrassing and very expensive for governments with no progress for 6 years. The Indigenous side stood in solidarity and strong until gradually governments began to give ground and eventually they capitulated and the General Assembly passed the *Declaration* in 2007. At the time Australia, the US, New Zealand and Canada voted against it. In 2009 the Australia government announced support for the *Declaration* and Canada, US and NZ have followed and all have now given support. The WGIP no longer exists it finished its work with the passing of the *Declaration*.

Dr Sarah Pritchard discussed the representation of Indigenous Peoples across the United Nations system. Three areas in particular have a mandate in relation to Indigenous issues:



1. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York: established in 2000 with 16 members, 8 elected by governments and 8 elected by Indigenous peoples. Professor Megan Davis, the first Aboriginal woman to be elected, is currently a member. The Permanent Forum sits up high at the United Nations at the level of the Economic and Social Council. Barb Shaw shared her experiences of going to the UNPFII twice and of opportunities that arise from such trips.

2. Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous peoples - established to hear complaints about matters impacting on Indigenous Peoples. James Anaya is the current Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

3. Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - provides the Human Rights Council with thematic advice, in the form of studies and research, on the rights of Indigenous peoples.

During the session participants viewed two videos which highlighted Indigenous involvement with the UNPFII.

Richard and Ngarla at the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues:

www.amnesty.org.au/indigenous-rights/comments/26376

Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations:

www.un.org/sea/sauced/unify/multimedia.html

Community Advocacy - Barb Shaw's story

Barb presented a time-line of her involvements in representing and advocating on behalf of her community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander concerns and issues.

Beginning in 1993 as the first Aboriginal captain of her school, Barb went on to become an executive member of Tangentyere Council and board member of a number of Alice Springs Aboriginal organisations. In 2007, in response to the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NT Intervention), Barb founded the Intervention Rollback Action Group (IRAG). In 2008 she joined the IPO and the following year became involved in international advocacy. Barb has met with Navi Pillay, attended the UNPFII in New York and has hosted James Anaya during his visit to Alice Springs. Barb has spoken at a number of international conferences and in 2011 was awarded status as a Human Rights Defender.

Barb shared with the participants where she has been working and what she has learned too date about advocacy. She has found it important to collect accurate information, to become knowledgeable on the relevant legislation, to build up support, to share knowledge, to use the media effectively, to lobby the people who have the influence in the area, to listen to people, to enter politics to try to change things from the inside, to stay true to yourself and to earn respect.

When I get emotional I go back and debrief with my Dad. If I want to shut down I do my art work. Barb Shaw

Lobbying and Advocacy

Bill Barker and Barb Shaw partnered to give the Broken Hill participants a holistic overview of lobbying and advocacy.

A clear definition of advocacy was reached:

Standing up for someone else or speaking up for yourself on important issues.

Lobbying: involves face-to face contact, meeting with someone, or talking on the phone, emailing or writing a letter.

Both advocacy and lobbying focus on persuasion....persuading people with power, persuading government officials, business leaders, celebrities, journalists, tourists and persuading other Australians.

The Targets for lobbying and advocacy were identified - (i.e.) people who we want to get the message across to.

- All elected representatives (federal, state and local government) are sensitive to public opinion as they are all dependent on votes. Local members have the responsibility to inform government about local issues.
- Government advisors: senior government people have advisors. They are employed by ministers to prepare the way for them. They look at issues and prepare summaries for the ministers. Often they are useful people to talk to and if you want to see a minister their advisor is often the first point of contact.
- Public Servants: as with government advisors sometimes it is best to find the more sympathetic public servant and work with them (if time is limited you may simply waste energy in trying to work with the more hostile people). Public servants can influence ministers so can be useful for getting your message to the minister.

Tips for developing your personal skills and confidence to persuade people to support your cause were discussed:

1. Know what you want- have a clear objective for what you want to get out of the meeting.
2. Identify the best person to lobby and try to get some background on the person you're meeting.
3. Often you are only given a very short time slot so you need to think through what you want to say. The power of the human rights message –you can quote the *Declaration*, treaties Australia is a party to, articles the government has committed to. By quoting these things you can strengthen your case.
4. Look for allies –find people who can support your cause. Useful to have other people with you – the minister will invariably have other people with her/him, so it's useful to have support as well. Often good to have a range of people – gender & age representation.

In a practical exercise participants were given the opportunity to practice their lobbying skills and to hear feed-back from Bill and Barb.

Group 1: lobbied the Minister for Education, Adrian Piccoli, in relation to the need for a science laboratory and science teacher at the Central School, Wilcannia. The students are not passing Year 10 because they cannot complete the science component of the school certificate program. 'The Minister' heard that the science laboratory was shut down seven years ago due to an occupational health and safety issue raised by a leaking bunsen burner. It was claimed there was insufficient funding to replace the laboratory but parents were angered that funding had been accessed to build a pottery room. The group drew 'the Minister's' attention to Article 26 in the UDHRs and Article 14 of the *Declaration*.

Feedback: The presentation of information was very good and the evidence convincing. Having diversity in the group, parents and AECG representation, was good and the human rights connection was well made.

Group 2: lobbied the Minister for Housing and Homelessness, Brendon O'Connor for improved housing services for Aboriginal people in the Far West region. Articles 1, 2, 7 and 21 were referred to. 'The Minister' heard that Aboriginal people were forced to live with families and the overcrowding led to health and hygiene concerns as well as increasing the likelihood of domestic violence. Inadequate housing impacts on education and employment.

Feedback: the concerns that were raised were valid but lobbyists need to be specific about what they are requesting of the official.

Group 3: A concerned group of parents lobbied the Minister for Family and Community Services, Pru Goward in relation to sending Aboriginal kids to juvenile justice centres in Sydney. The facility in Broken Hill is being refurbished and kids are being detained in police lock-ups. The group expressed concern at the children being sent away from family and from country and the impact this will have. Also it is difficult for family to visit and when they are released in Sydney the families are not notified and the risk of homelessness is great. The group referred to Article 10 of the *Declaration* and called for the building of a culturally appropriate juvenile justice centre in Broken Hill.

Feedback: there is a need to be very prepared when lobbying and to know who in the group will speak on each specific point. This is an extraordinarily important issue and a number of the covenants cover the human rights issue of the just treatment of juveniles in custody. This is an issue where lobbyists could "pull heartstrings" a bit more.

Group 4: lobbied the Minister for Health, Tania Plibersek about the health concerns relating to mining. The group raised concerns about the adverse affects on the growth and development of children of high lead levels. More funding is required to reduce levels of exposure to lead and there is a need to arrange for urgent transfers from houses with high lead concentrations.

Feedback: The group began strongly but broadened out in a whole lot of issues – expecting 'the Minister' to *solve the problems of the world*.

Strong views and passions can be valuable to make your presentation powerful but it is important to keep it controlled, to be diplomatic.

Advocacy Campaigning

In preparing an advocacy campaign participants were advised to keep in mind:

- You should be able to express the objective for your campaign in a single sentence- need to have this clearly in your mind.
- Your objectives should be SMART: **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**chievable, **R**ealistic, **T**ime-limited.
- Keep things in a human rights context - remember that the government has accepted human rights standards and so should abide by them.
- A SWOT analysis can be helpful in developing an effective campaign: identifying **S**trengths, **W**eaknesses, **O**pportunities and **T**hreats.

Another practical exercise allowed participants to incorporate this advice into planning a campaign strategy. A group example:

Objective 1: Obtain funding for upgrading WCA CS Science facilities

1a. A science teacher position

1b. Upgrade of all equipment

1c. Recurrent funding and ongoing maintenance

SWOT	
S/ - Combined parents and school support - Passion - Aboriginal education bodies - Cultural ties and local knowledge	W - Limited capacity - Turnover of teachers - Evidence limited
O/ - NAPLAN testing (pre) - Education minister visiting next month - Use of local media - Other communities with similar issues	T/ - Community people that aren't supportive - RSD of FACHSIA - Restructures of govt, departments which changes current policy - Communiqués of the departments i.e. consistently being informed of lack of funding , or what's been done
Strategies: Implement a community petition Organise a community meeting Research statistics –i.e. Yr 10 data Organise a rally at the Ministers visit Develop relationships with other communities Identify champions in the govt. agencies	

Integrating media into an advocacy campaign.

Andy Nilsen and Sallie Don, from the Media and Public Affairs Department of the Fred Hollows Foundation, spent the morning with the participants to build up their understanding of the media and how to work with the media.

Participants were encouraged by the different approaches they could take to ensure that their stories and their perspectives were reflected in the media. With the rapid changes in technology power is swinging to the public so it's important to learn how to work with these opportunities.

Participants heard that local and regional media are often searching for stories so it's easier to get letters and stories in these papers. The value in providing a great photograph and making it easy for the journalist was emphasised. Participants were advised that their stories needed to be new and interesting or relevant to the public to be successfully picked up by media.

As with on-line and social media, the radio provides an opportunity for people to tell their story as they want it presented and, as such, is the hidden secret of all advocates.

After providing a presentation on the media and generating good discussion Andy and Sallie set the participants to work in developing a story that they wanted presented. Mock radio interviews were conducted and the participants were provided with feed back.

The participants enjoyed these sessions and commented of the usefulness of the practical exercises.

Participant's Evaluation

"An excellent program, venue and food. Excellent presenters, [I am] extremely happy to be elected to participate in the program. A great job!"

"[This program] gave me a clearer perspective that there are always other avenues besides those that are right in front of you."

The feedback from participants was very positive.

The following is a tabulation of the ratings given by participants assessing the objectives of the program:

Program Objective	1 (Very poor)	2 (Poor)	3 (Average)	4 (Good)	5 (Very Good)
To build knowledge of Human Rights and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and how this applies to Indigenous Peoples from the far western region of NSW.				1	13
To look at the international Human Rights framework and the obligations of the Australian government to respect, protect and fulfil Human Rights and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.			1	3	10
To explore how Human Rights can be used to hold government accountable at the state, national and international level.			1	3	10
To develop practical lobbying and advocacy skills.			1	5	8
To provide opportunities for participants from the western region of NSW to share and learn from each others' experiences and to develop support networks			1	4	8

"This knowledge will be used in all matters involving my work, personal and community life."

The evaluations showed that the participants enjoyed the program and were thankful for being selected to join the training on *Human Rights and Advocacy for Indigenous Peoples*. Participants reported that they had acquired new knowledge, skills and confidence which they felt would be beneficial in their daily work and they were keen to take the information back to their families and communities. The practical exercises, group work and story-sharing were rated highly and many commented on the value of networking with different people with the same motivation.

The quality of the trainers and the program schedule were rated as excellent. The training materials were assessed to be both useful and appropriate for people's level of understanding. A number of participants noted that they were intending to share the information learnt and they felt the materials would be useful.

Some recommendations coming from the participants were for follow-up and more advanced programs, and generally more diplomacy training programs in the future to expand and reinforce

their knowledge and to have others benefit from these trainings. A number of participants commented that it would have been useful to have received pre-training reading material.

I have gained lots of knowledge and understanding more confident to use the information and contribute to discussions on Human Rights.

This program has helped to raise awareness and it has added skills to hold the government accountable at a much higher level and to get the Human Rights message and commitment out there.

I had little knowledge of Human Rights. Now I have a base and framework to expand on.

I am actually going to take most of my information back to my mob to empower them much more.

The catering was superb, the facilitators were beautiful people, and the opportunity to participate has been very appreciative. I am so 'brained out', I can't sleep at night because of all this extra knowledge.

The participants were very appreciative of this opportunity to gain new knowledge and skills in an area which they believe is very important for their organisations and communities. **On behalf of the participants in the 2nd Broken Hill Indigenous Peoples, Human Rights and Advocacy Program DTP would like to acknowledge and thank the Fred Hollows Foundation for their support which enabled this training to take place.**

It was fantastic! Thank you!

Appendix 1: Participants

Participant	Organisation	Position
Ruth Hobson	Transport NSW	Aboriginal Project and Liaison Officer (NSW state wide) Aboriginal Student Support Officer for Broken Hill, Menindee, Wilcannia, Ivanhoe, White
Christine Cole	NSW TAFE Aboriginal Education Unit (AETU).	Tibooburra
Shannon Hinton	Maari Ma Aboriginal Health Corporation	Aboriginal Primary Health Care Worker
Donna K Cruickshank	Centre Rural and Remote Education (CRRE)	Coordinator Aboriginal Workforce Enhancement
Bryan Colin Andy	Amnesty International	Human Rights Education Coordinator
Debra King	Maari Ma Aboriginal Health Corporation	Primary Health Care Worker
Geraldine Rolton	Maari Ma Aboriginal Health Corporation	Primary Health Care Worker
Anthony Rigney	Aboriginal Community Member	
Beverley Daley	Lifestyle Solutions - Community Justice Program	Mentor
Francis James Cain	Lifestyle Solutions - Aboriginal Services Development	Cadet-Project Coordinator
Christopher Leigh O'Donnell	Maari Ma Aboriginal Health Corporation	Aboriginal Health Worker
Debrah Chaplin	Aboriginal Health Service Swan Hill	HACC
Terry Doolan	Grassroots Community	Voluntary Worker
Monica Kerwin	Community member	
Lynette Bolt	Student	
Lucy Rose Doolan	Department of Sustainability and Environment	Indigenous Natural Resource Management Trainee
Tony Rigney	Community member	
Wanda Bugmy	Community member	

Morning 1 9.00 - 10.30	Session 1: Opening Ceremony: --Welcome to Country, --Intro from DTP, the FHF and Maari Ma. --Participant Introductions and expectations --Training outline --Group agreement	Session 5: introduction to the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Session 9: Lobbying Governments in Australia-Where and how decisions are made Case Study	Session13: Using the media
Facilitator(s)	DTP/the FHF/Maari Ma	Dr Sarah Pritchard	Bill Barker /Barb Shaw	Andy Nilsen & Sallie Don
Morning Tea 10:30-10:45				
Morning 2 10:45 - 12:15	Session 2: What Are Human Rights? - The UN system - The UDHRs	Session 6: Indigenous Peoples and the UN system-opportunities and challenges	Session 10: Lobbying skills – developing strategies: Case Study	Session 14: Practical Exercise on using the media
Facilitator(s)	Dr Sarah Pritchard	Dr Sarah Pritchard	Bill Barker/Barb Shaw	Andy Nilsen & Sallie Don
Lunch 12:15.- 1:15				
Afternoon 1 1:15 - 2:45	Session 3: Practical Exercise 1. Presentation to the HCHRs	Session 7: Reflections Session. Acknowledging national and local advocacy	Session 11: Lobbying and Advocacy Skills – Practical exercise	Session 15: Strategic Campaigning Skills : Practical Exercise-Developing an advocacy campaign
Facilitator(s)	Dr Sarah Pritchard		Bill Barker/Barb Shaw	Bill Barker /Barb Shaw
Afternoon Tea 2:45 - 3:00				
Afternoon 2 3:00 - 5:00	Session 4: The International Human Rights Framework and Australia's Obligations Health and Human Rights	Session 8: Case Study: Barb Shaw - Human Rights Defender working internationally and domestically. -Participants sharing their issues of concern	Session 12: 2.30-3.30 Strategic campaigning skills –Principals of campaigning	Session 16: Evaluation and closing
Facilitator(s)	Dr Sarah Pritchard	Barb Shaw & Bill Barker		DTP/FHF/Maari Ma
6.00-8.30	BBQ Dinner and conversation with Dr Pritchard on Constitutional Change	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner Out for those travelling next day