

Evaluation Report on the Training Workshop on engaging with UN Anti- Torture Mechanisms



STARTTS



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The NSW Service for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture and Trauma Survivors (STARTTS) in partnership with Diplomacy Training Program and Whitlam Institute within the Western Sydney University.

Acknowledgement

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1. Background

Torture is an abhorrent crime against humanity that inflicts life-long physical and psychological trauma on its victims. In 1984, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT) and in 2025, 175 countries[1] had ratified this treaty. UNCAT outlawed the state's use of torture and simultaneously created the UN Committee Against Torture (the CAT Committee). The Cat Committee is a panel of experts in the field of human rights that receives reports and makes recommendations on how State Parties can improve their compliance with UNCAT. Nonetheless, between January 2009 and May 2013, the international human rights organisation Amnesty International[2]. received reports that torture had occurred in 141 countries and a recent meta-analysis[3] of 266 peer-reviewed articles showed that torture had been reported in 105 countries. Despite the ratification of UNCAT and the establishment of the Cat Committee, torture is still a prevalent issue that continues to plague society internationally.

Against this backdrop and to mark the International Human Rights Day on 10 December 2025, the Diplomacy Training Program (DTP), in partnership with the NSW Service for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture and Trauma Survivors (STARTTS) and the Whitlam Institute within the Western Sydney University, delivered a one-day workshop in Sydney on Engaging with the United Nations Anti-Torture Mechanisms. This is the second such training that STARTTS and DTP partnered to deliver. Previously, STARTTS and DTP organised similar training in NSW parliament in 2024.

This year's training aimed to build the knowledge and practical skills of Australian diaspora community leaders who collaborate with refugee and migrant communities in New South Wales. It focused on helping participants understand how the United Nations Committee Against Torture (CAT) and the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) work and how communities can engage with them. The training was held at the Whitlam Institute at Western Sydney University.

Since 1990, DTP has established its reputation for delivering relevant and practical human rights training programs for human rights defenders in the Middle East, Africa and Asia-Pacific region. The participatory program methodology is based on respect for the experiences, perspectives, and skills of participants. The training methodology is interactive with an emphasis on group work, role plays, case studies, exercises, and small group discussion.

[1] Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, United Nations Treaty Collection, accessed January 1, 2026,

https://treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetails.aspx?src=ind&mtdsg_no=iv-9&chapter=4&clang=en

[2] Amnesty International, "Torture," accessed January 1, 2026, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/torture/>.

[3] Andrew Milewski et al., "Reported Methods, Distributions, and Frequencies of Torture Globally: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis," JAMA Network Open, October 3, 2023, <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2809990>.

STARTTS is a specialist service organisation that provides treatment, rehabilitation and community-based support to refugees, asylum seekers and people who have experienced torture or other traumatic experiences. STARTTS' work is guided by the Systemic Framework that understands healing as occurring across interconnected domains of the individual, family, social networks, refugee communities, and wider Australian society. This approach aligns closely with capacity-building initiatives that strengthen community knowledge, voice, and engagement with institutional mechanisms. Cooperation with DTP in the workshop on Engaging with the United Nations Anti-Torture Mechanisms reflected STARTTS' mutual commitment to contribute to the broader efforts to prevent torture and human rights violations.

The Whitlam Institute within Western Sydney University is a dynamic research and policy think tank, and a prime ministerial public museum. It commemorates and draws inspiration from the life and work of the Honourable Gough Whitlam AC QC and celebrates the contemporary relevance of his ideas. It pursues the causes he championed and is guided by the principles upon which Gough Whitlam's parliamentary career and years of service to the people of Australia were founded. Through robust scholarly studies, research-informed policy development, and public engagement, the Whitlam Institute tackles the challenges of modern Australia.

The Whitlam Institute's research and policy efforts align with two defined themes: (i) Australia in the World and (ii) the Future of Australian Democracy.

The Australia in the World theme focuses on Australia's role in the international sphere. It examines Australia's evolving international relations, chiefly within the Asian and Pacific regions, and Australia's contribution to and compliance with international human rights standards.

The Future of Australian Democracy theme focuses on equality of opportunity in Australia, particularly the development and present status of civics, democratic participation, political engagement, Indigenous justice, and Australia's democratic institutions. Its goal is to identify and overcome barriers to inclusivity to strengthen Australian democracy.

2. The Training Program

The training was structured around three core sessions, each incorporating group activities, case studies, role-play exercises, and short end-of-session quizzes to reinforce learning.

Here is a summary of the training program:

- A Session on introducing the UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT) and the UN CAT Committee (the Cat Committee);
- A session on an overview of the Cat Committee's Periodic Review process;
- A session on a brief explanation of the UN Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT), UN SPT, and the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM);
- A role-play session allowed participants to practice advocacy conversations with someone who posed as a politician; and
- A brief quiz conducted at the end of the training session.

In the training, the participants worked in small groups, collaborating with both people within and outside their communities.

3. Training Methodology and Materials

3.1 Participatory, peer-to-peer learning processes

The training applied a participatory learning methodology that created space for participants to learn from one another's lived experiences and perspectives, while developing mutual support networks. The training was delivered in an interactive format, with an emphasis on group work, case studies and facilitated discussion.

3.2 Bespoke programming

Workshop design was informed by information collected prior to the workshop regarding participants' shared learning objectives and interests. This data was used to structure session content and sequence. It was responsive to participant learning needs and goals.

3.3 Networking and Social Capital Building

The program placed a strong emphasis on building social capital across diverse diaspora communities by encouraging participants to network and collaborate with people beyond their own communities.



Photo 1: Participants are preparing for group work

3.4 Inclusiveness

Efforts were made to ensure inclusiveness through gender balance, geographic representation, and diverse professional and community leadership backgrounds. Delivery was led through the partnership between DTP and STARTTS, in collaboration with community leaders and selected contributors, creating a safe and active space for the exchange of ideas, experience and expertise.

4. Trainer and Speakers

The main trainer of the program was Steven Caruana, Detention Monitoring and Torture Prevention Treaty (OPCAT) Coordinator (ACT NPM Coordinator) at the Commonwealth Ombudsman. Other speakers included Professor John Juriansz, Director of the Whitlam Institute; Lachlan Murdoch, Deputy CEO of STARTTS; Clare Sidoti, Programs and Communications Manager; Joelle Sassine, Associate Research Fellow at the Whitlam Institute. Patrick Earle, Executive Director of DTP, and Dr Mubashar Hasan and Dr Atem Dau Atem from STARTTS, along with others, were present at the certificate presentation ceremony.

5. Program Description and Highlights

5.1 Introduction to the United Nations Convention Against Torture (UN CAT) and the UN CAT Committee

Steven Caruana began the workshop by stating that every country is bound to UNCAT irrespective of whether they are or are not a signatory. Similarly, even if states have not ratified UNCAT by passing domestic legislation that enforces the articles in the convention, states are still bound to the treaty.

Caruana then outlined UNCAT's criteria and definition of torture, which is widely considered the most comprehensive and accepted definition internationally. According to Article 1 of the treaty, "torture" must be:

- a. Intentionally inflicted;
- b. Cause severe mental or physical suffering;
- c. Ordered by a public official; and
- d. For a specific purpose, such as punishment or soliciting information.

To assess the participants' knowledge, Caruana asked everyone to form small groups, examine a series of legal cases, and determine whether the case studies would be considered examples of torture according to UNCAT's criteria. The following group discussion involved all participants and elicited a variety of interesting comments that demonstrated the knowledge and personal experiences of the participants.

For instance, the legal case study *El-Masri vs Macedonia* was examined. It recalled how a German citizen was stopped at the Serbian Macedonian border and detained for 23 days, where he was pressured to confess that he was a member of the terrorist organisation Al-Qaeda. Later, El-Masri was transported to Afghanistan and regularly beaten until being eventually returned to Germany, having spent four months in Afghanistan.

All participants concurred that this was an example of torture because it fulfilled UNCAT's criteria defining torture. For several of the Arabic-speaking participants, El-Masri's experience was an example of arbitrary racial profiling that they and their community often endure at borders. One community leader, for instance, recalled how he had once been prevented from entering Australia because of his Arabic name and appearance despite being an Australian citizen.

El-Masri's experience reflects a key obstacle in the fight against torture. Following the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Centre in 2001, an increasing number of State Parties began to justify torture on the basis of national security.

This is despite Article II of UNCAT stating that “no exceptional circumstance whatsoever... may be invoked as a justification of torture,” including the threat of terrorism.

To finish the first session, Caruana also briefly presented the State Party Obligations under UNCAT as well as introduced the UN CAT Committee in preparation for the workshop’s second session.

5.2 The UN CAT Committee and the Periodic Review

The second session introduced participants to the Periodic Review Process conducted by the Cat Committee, which monitors States Parties’ compliance with UNCAT. Caruana emphasised that the review is not a one-off reporting obligation but a recurring cycle that examines how a state’s laws, policies and practices function, particularly for groups exposed to heightened risks of torture and ill-treatment.

He then outlined the purposes of the Periodic Review Process as follows:

- a. Ensuring public accountability for torture;
- b. Identifying systemic risk and implementation gaps; and
- c. Promoting constructive dialogue.

Caruana then walked participants through the key stages of the review, including the submission of a state report, the development of a List of Issues by the Committee, written replies from the State, a public dialogue in Geneva, the issuance of Concluding Observations and a follow-up process on priority recommendations.

During this explanation, participants asked questions regarding the specific points within the review cycle at which civil society actors can contribute. This led to an active and insightful discussion on how community-based evidence is incorporated into the cycles.

Caruana explained that civil society organisations can submit:

- a. Prior to the List of issues;
- b. Ahead of the Geneva dialogue, and
- c. During the follow-up phase.

Participants then discussed that by challenging official narratives and documenting lived experience, these submission phases influence the Committee’s questioning and final recommendations. Several participants reflected on how this mechanism provides a safer and more strategic pathway for advocacy, especially for communities with limited trust in domestic institutions.

Prior to Reporting - Australia[4], the 2022 Submission to the Committee Against Torture,[5] and the 2023 Follow-Up Procedures to Australia's Sixth Periodic Review.[6] He highlighted recurring concerns raised across these reviews, including youth and juvenile detention, conditions of confinement and the disproportionate impact of coercive practices on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. In discussing the 2022 review, Steven drew attention to the Committee's strong criticism of the use of spit hoods in detention, explaining how sustained civil society reporting contributed to increased scrutiny and subsequent policy commitments to abandon or restrict their use.



Photo 2: A group photo during lunch break

[4] Australian Human Rights Commission, "List of Issues Prior to Reporting: Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)," 2016, accessed January 12, 2026,

https://humanrights.gov.au/_data/assets/file/0024/45375/AHRC_CAT_LOIPR_2016.pdf

[5] Australian Human Rights Commission, "Submission to the Committee against Torture," 2022, accessed January 12, 2026,

https://humanrights.gov.au/_data/assets/file/0027/55773/Submission_to_the_committee_against_torture_2022.pdf

[6] Australian Human Rights Commission, "Follow-up to UN CAT Concluding Observations," 15 September 2023, accessed January 12, 2026,

https://humanrights.gov.au/_data/assets/file/0017/47024/Ahrc_-_follow_up_to_un_cat_concluding_observations_15.09.23.pdf

5.3 UN Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPACT)

In the final session, Caruana provided an overview of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT), situating it as a preventive framework designed to reduce the risk of torture and ill-treatment through regular independent monitoring of places where there is a deprivation of liberty.

He explained that the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) has the mandate to:

- a. Conduct country visits;
- b. Assess conditions of detention; and
- c. Provide advisory recommendations to States Parties.

Caruana further outlined that under OPCAT, states are required to establish National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs) that undertake ongoing domestic monitoring functions independent of government. Caruana highlighted that civil society engagement is a key feature of the OPCAT framework, noting that organisations and community representatives may provide information to the SPT in advance of country visits and contribute to the effectiveness of NPMs through the sharing of community-based evidence and observations. Participants asked questions about how these mechanisms operate in practice and how refugee and migrant communities can participate safely and meaningfully in preventive monitoring processes. Caruana also provided contextual information on the Australian situation, noting ongoing challenges in achieving a fully coordinated and consistently resourced National Preventive Mechanism across jurisdictions.

6. Program Evaluation

To assess the effectiveness of the Engaging with the United Nations Anti-Torture Mechanisms workshop, this report examined the extent to which the objectives outlined in the official agenda were achieved. A review of the agenda indicates that the primary aims of the workshop were to strengthen participants' understanding of the United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT), the Committee Against Torture, and the anti-torture mechanisms available to individuals and civil society. These priorities are closely aligned with participants' stated motivations for applying to the workshop, as many identified building knowledge of UNCAT and its mechanisms as their main reason for participation.

A comparison of the pre-workshop survey (16 respondents) and post-workshop survey (14 respondents) findings suggests that these objectives were largely met. While not all participants completed every survey question, the available responses consistently indicate a meaningful improvement in understanding across the key areas addressed by the workshop

Table 1: Pre- and post- survey questions

Pre-Event Survey Questions	Post Event Survey Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a scale of 1–5, how confident are you in your current understanding of the United Nations Convention against Torture (UN CAT) and its mechanisms? • How familiar are you with Australia’s obligations under the UN Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT)? • What do you hope to learn from this workshop? • How do you currently engage in or support human rights or anti-torture advocacy within your community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After participating in this training, how confident do you feel in engaging with the UN CAT Committee and the Periodic Review Process on behalf of your community? • How would you rate the following for the facilitator or trainer? • What is one practical way you plan to use what you learned today in your advocacy work? • How likely are you to recommend the event to a friend or colleague? • Were your expectations of the event met?

6.1 Participants’ prior experience in human rights advocacy

In total, seventeen participants participated in the training workshop. Professions of participants included journalism, case management, teaching, project coordination, and community development. They said that through these roles, they raise awareness of human rights issues, support individuals from conflict-affected backgrounds, and apply human rights principles in their everyday work, particularly when working with refugees and people who have experienced trauma.

About their previous experiences in human rights advocacy, several participants highlighted community-based engagement, such as speaking about human rights, the impact of torture, and the protection of vulnerable community members at community meetings, cultural events, and social gatherings. Others described that they are engaged in more informal activities.

Some participants reported that they are engaged in more structured advocacy activities, including work with charities or community organisations, communication with government agencies and NGOs, correspondence with UN Special Rapporteurs, submissions to Australian authorities, and participation in demonstrations.

Table 2: Comments from participants

“I regularly speak within the Sudanese community about human rights principles, the impact of torture, and the importance of protecting vulnerable individuals, especially during times of conflict. I use community meetings, cultural events, and social gatherings to share accurate information.”

“I am a project officer at the Gaza Association Australia, working directly with clients who come from conflict areas.”

“I engage through demonstrations, submissions to Australian authorities, and by participating in human rights and advocacy events and conferences.”

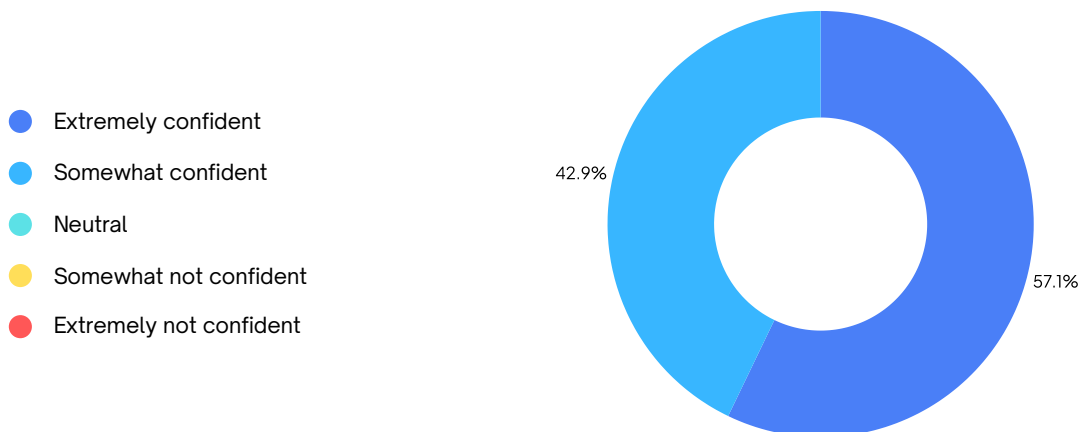
6.2 Confidence in using UN Mechanism: Pre and Post Event Survey Outcome shows Increased Confidence

Prior to the event, responses from seventeen participants indicate that, overall, confidence in understanding the United Nations Convention against Torture (UN CAT) and its mechanisms was low to moderate.

Most participants placed themselves at the lower end of the confidence scale. Four participants described themselves as slightly confident, indicating that while they had heard of UN CAT, they did not yet understand how its mechanisms work in practice. This suggests that awareness existed, but knowledge and practical understanding were limited.

Figure 1: Post-Event Survey measuring participants' confidence in UN Mechanism

After participating in this training, how confident do you feel in engaging with the UN CAT Committee and the Periodic Review Process on behalf of your community?



Another two participants reported being moderately confident.

Notably, there were no responses indicating high confidence (levels 4 or 5) in the data provided, underscoring a clear baseline gap in in-depth knowledge and applied understanding of UN CAT mechanisms among participants before the workshop.

Overall, these responses highlight that participants entered the training with partial awareness rather than strong confidence about engaging with the UN CAT and its mechanisms.

By contrast, in the post-event survey, feedback from fourteen participants shows a high level of confidence after the training in engaging with the UN CAT. For example, eight participants reported feeling extremely confident, while the remaining six participants said they felt somewhat confident. Importantly, no participants expressed neutral or low confidence.

Overall, the results indicate that the training was effective in building participants' confidence and readiness to engage with UN anti-torture mechanisms in practical and meaningful ways.

6.3 Learning Outcomes: A Shift from Awareness to Readiness

The comparison between pre- and post-event survey responses reveals a clear and meaningful shift in how participants understand and position their engagement with UN anti-torture mechanisms. Prior to the workshop, participants' expectations were largely framed around general learning and orientation, indicating limited prior exposure and a need for foundational clarity. Many respondents expressed broad aspirations such as wanting to "increase my knowledge," "gain more knowledge," or simply "learn more." This repeated emphasis suggests that participants entered the workshop aware of the importance of UN CAT, but uncertain about how these mechanisms function or how they could be used in practice.

Post-event responses, however, demonstrate a marked transition from knowledge-seeking to action planning. Participants no longer spoke in abstract terms but articulated specific and practical ways they intend to use what they learned. Several identified formal advocacy pathways, including plans to "share my stories with the right sector to report tortures" and to engage directly in the "submission process."

Importantly, participants also described applying the learning within their existing professional and community roles. One respondent noted they would now “advise clients about their rights,” while others planned to use the knowledge “in teaching” and for “community capacity building and development.”

Organisational advocacy emerged as a key theme too, with one participant explaining their intention to “share this training knowledge with my organisation as there are opportunities to use the mechanisms to advocate for asylum seekers living in the community.” These responses reflect a growing sense of agency and readiness to embed international mechanisms into everyday advocacy practice.

Table 3: Expectations of participants pre- and post- survey

Pre-Event Learning Expectations: Participant Reflections	Post Event Participant Reflections: Applying Knowledge into Practice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Increase my knowledge.” • “How to deal with these UN organs.” • “Anything that relates to immigration detention offshore and onshore.” • “A deeper understanding of UN CAT and other mechanisms... to bring greater awareness to my work and the people we assist.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Share my stories with the right sector to report tortures.” • “I can advise my clients about their rights.” • “There are opportunities to use the mechanisms to advocate for asylum seekers living in the community.” • “Engage decision-makers directly to advance human rights protections in detention facilities.”

More advanced advocacy thinking also became visible in post-event responses. One participant outlined a strategic approach, describing how they would apply the learning to “communicate the need for oversight, propose actionable solutions, and engage decision-makers directly to advance human rights protections in detention facilities.”

6.4 Would Participants Recommend This Workshop in the Future?

After the training, participants were asked how likely they were to recommend the workshop to others. Overall, the responses show a strong level of satisfaction and endorsement.

Of the fourteen participants, eleven people gave the workshop a score of 9 or 10, indicating they were highly satisfied and would confidently recommend the workshop to others. These participants felt the training was valuable, relevant, and directly useful to their work and advocacy.

A further two participants gave a score of 8, which still reflects a positive experience. Only one participant gave a lower score of 6 out of ten. Overall, the feedback shows that the workshop was well received. Most participants felt it was valuable, relevant to their work, and worth recommending to others. The strong level of support suggests that the workshop successfully met participant needs and has clear potential for future sessions and follow-up activities.

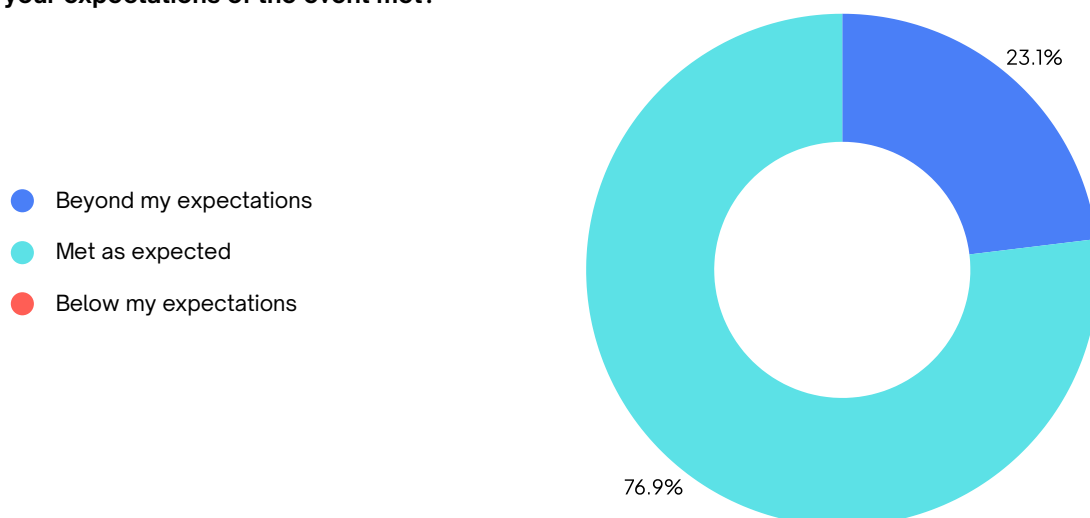
6.5 Did the Event Meet Participant Expectations?

Feedback from thirteen participants shows a strong alignment between what participants expected from the event and what the workshop delivered.

Most participants—10 out of 13—said that the event met their expectations. This indicates that the workshop content, structure, and delivery closely matched what participants hoped to gain when they registered. Importantly, three participants reported that the event went beyond their expectations. This suggests that, for some attendees, the workshop offered added value—such as deeper insights, clearer practical guidance, or more relevant discussions—than they had initially anticipated.

Figure 2: What participants say about the training workshop meeting their expectations

Were your expectations of the event met?



Notably, no participants reported unmet expectations. This absence of negative responses indicates that the workshop was well designed and appropriately pitched for its audience.

Overall, the responses show that the event was well planned, relevant, and effective in meeting participant needs, with a meaningful proportion of attendees experiencing outcomes that exceeded what they originally expected.

6.6 Positive Feedback on the Trainer

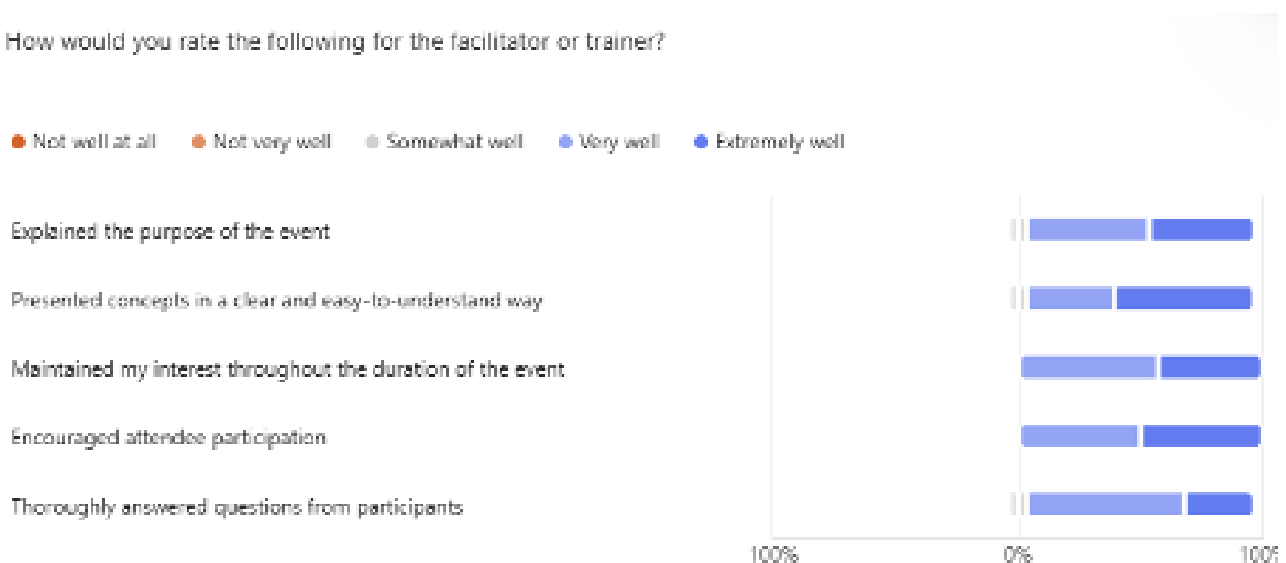
Feedback from all fourteen participants shows a consistently strong and positive experience of the trainer’s role throughout the workshop.

Most participants felt the purpose of the event was communicated by the trainer clearly. Six participants said this was done extremely well, seven rated it very well, and only one felt it was explained somewhat well. This suggests that nearly everyone understood why the workshop was held and what it aimed to achieve.

In terms of clarity of concepts, the response was equally strong. Eight participants rated the explanations provided by the trainer as extremely well, while the remaining six rated them very well or somewhat well. Overall, participants felt the content was accessible and easy to follow.

Participants also reported that the trainer kept them engaged throughout the session. Seven rated this as extremely well and seven as very well, indicating sustained interest across the full duration of the event.

Figure 3: How participants rate facilitator



When asked about encouraging participation, eight participants said this was done extremely well and six said very well. This points to a learning environment where attendees felt invited and supported to contribute, rather than being passive listeners.

Finally, responses to answering questions were overwhelmingly positive. Five participants rated this extremely well, eight rated it very well, and one rated it somewhat well. This suggests that participants felt heard and that their questions were taken seriously and addressed thoughtfully.

Overall, the feedback indicates that participants experienced the facilitator as clear, engaging, inclusive, and responsive, contributing to a well-delivered and effective workshop experience.

7. Recommendations

For any future workshops on Engaging with the United Nations Anti-Torture Mechanisms, the report recommends that:

a. Trainers spend more time navigating the UN website and online resources with the participants.

During the training, several participants mentioned that the UN website was not very user-friendly or accessible. Additionally, one participant in the post-survey recommended that the trainers spend more time showing participants how to access various UN portals to submit instances of torture.

This report recommends that trainers in future workshops allow for more time to show participants how to access and navigate the UN's website. Providing direct URLs to relevant webpages may also help overcome the site's navigability challenges.

b. Better Communication about Parking and Logistics

In the morning of the training, there were delays related to parking and venue access, which reduced time for discussion, questions, and networking at the actual event. For future training, logistical arrangements should be confirmed with the host venue in advance in particular, and should be communicated to the participants in advance.

8. Conclusion

The survey results indicate that the training met participants' expectations and played a meaningful role in strengthening their knowledge of how to engage with United Nations anti-torture mechanisms. Participants reported increased confidence in understanding the purpose, structure, and practical use of these mechanisms. This was reflected in the quality of engagement during the group work sessions, which generated robust, informed, and reflective discussions. The inclusion of role-play activities further enhanced learning by allowing participants to simulate real-world advocacy and apply concepts in practice and assess their understanding in a supportive environment.

The workshop also demonstrated the strength and value of the partnership between the Diplomacy Training Program (DTP), the Whitlam Institute, and STARTTS. This collaboration brought together complementary expertise in human rights education, policy engagement, and trauma-informed practice, creating a supportive and credible learning environment for participants.

The trainer, Steven Caruana, was highly effective in delivering complex material in an accessible and engaging manner. Participants responded positively to the trainer's facilitation style and ability to link international mechanisms to real-world advocacy contexts. Feedback from the workshop underscores a clear and ongoing need for programs of this kind, particularly those that equip community leaders and advocates with practical tools to engage with international human rights mechanisms. It would not be an exaggeration to underline that a continued and expanded delivery of this training program would meet a significant capacity-building need within refugee and diaspora communities in future.

From Awareness to Readiness

This report evaluates the strategic training partnership between STARTTS, the Diplomacy Training Program (DTP), and the Whitlam Institute within Western Sydney University. It documents a vital shift in diaspora leadership: moving from basic human rights awareness to a state of practical advocacy readiness.

By bridging trauma-informed support with international legal frameworks, this program ensures that community advocates have the tools to engage directly with the United Nations to shape a safer, more just future.

"I now have a deeper understanding of UN CAT to bring greater awareness to my work and the people we assist."



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