EFFECTIVE HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGNS

Pacific Rim International Conference on Disability & Diversity
March 2012

HUMAN RIGHTS

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

ADVOCACY AND INFORMED DECISION MAKING

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Board Resource Center

State Council on Developmental Disabilities





BRC creates effective solutions that increase inclusion of people with disabilities, deepen community connections and initiate effective organizational transformation.

Mark Starford - www.brcenter.org



Collaborative, flexible approaches that assist individuals, groups and organizations assure inclusive decision making, policy development and service delivery using plain language and accessible formats, person/user-centered commitment to make complex ideas simple.



Training and technical tools to increase access to new ideas and resources that create natural community experience, relationships and collaborative partnerships.



BRC provides a library of tools that assist individuals and organizations support people they serve to live quality self-determined lives and contribute to their communities. They are organized in three categories: Include, Connect, Transform and are free of charge.



Facilitation and tools that lead to greater connections and active membership for individuals and their families in neighborhood communities, agency-to-agency collaboration, public/private cooperation that enhance agency effectiveness.



BRC produces periodic newsletters that feature new trends, strategies and our new public domain print and digital media tools. BRC advocate advisors share data they collect surveying community members about employment, community life and ways to access natural supports



Training and facilitation for organizations to assist with system transformation. BRC acts as a coach and support team to encourage new ways of thinking about mission fulfillment and service.

EFFECTIVE HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGNS



Effective rights campaigns involve the pursuit of legal, legislative and policy changes and call for the active voices of individuals who seek to assert

their meaningful and rightful place in society.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) strengthens obligations of countries to ensure persons with disabilities are included in society and supported to build their capacities. An important belief underlying self and peer advocacy is that informed decision-making and civic engagement real equality. Plain language and accessible formats open doors to increase knowledge, rights and engagement.

This workshop describes three projects that expand opportunities for persons with developmental disabilities to be informed decision makers and contribute to policy making.

Advocating with Your Elected Officials,]Self Advocacy Network and Boards for All provide a framework and tools that that open doors for effective leadership, positions on decision making governance boards and successful ways to advocate with elected officials.



Using plain language materials and designs, these tools were developed by and persons with developmental disabilities to strengthen collective advocacy and rights based outcomes.

The tools are public domain, sustainable and applicable in any state or region for individuals or agencies to provide self advocates with the means to be in leadership positions and influence policies that impact their lives.

WORKSHOP PATH

Part #1: Rights

Human rights
CRPD Articles
Human Rights video
Group activity – Interrelated Rights

Part #4: Self and Peer Advocacy

Statewide Advocacy Network Impact and replication

Part #2: Advocacy – Exercising Rights

Civic engagement
Advocating with Elected Officials
Group activity – Advocating for CRPD

Part #5: Boards for All

Public policy and governance Equal participation Facilitation and mentoring Group activity – Governance

Part #3: Informed Decision Making

Informed decision making
Strategy: Think-Plan-Do
Group activity – Civic Engagement

Part #6: Wrap Up

Human and Civil Rights
Advocacy and policy making,

ABOUT THE CONVENTION



The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is an agreement by countries around the world to ensure people with disabilities and people without disabilities are treated equally. Conventions, called treaties, covenants, international agreements or legal instruments, tell governments what to do to make sure people can enjoy their rights. All adults and children with disabilities are included. The UN Convention was adopted on December 13, 2006.

Why care about the Convention?



People with diverse disabilities from different countries worked together with their governments to develop the Convention. They got ideas by looking at good practices and laws that were helping people with disabilities go to school, get a job, live happily in their communities and have equal rights.

It is important to remember that the rights in the Convention are not new rights. They are the same human rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international human rights treaties.

The CRPD guarantees these rights are respected for people with disabilities.

PART 1: HUMAN RIGHTS

Rights we all have simply because we are human!







HUMAN RIGHTS



UNIVERSAL They belong to everyone.

INALIENABLE Can not be taken away.

INDIVISIBLE Cannot be divided from each other.

INTERRELATED All human rights affect each other.

HUMAN RIGHTS

BASIC RIGHTS INCLUDE

Equality

The right to be treated equally – not different than anyone else.

Safety

The right to be safe from disaster, abuse and violence.

Privacy

The right to privacy – no matter where you live.

BASIC RIGHTS

Other Rights

Think what you want

Be included in the community

Have healthcare

Work in safe conditions

Be paid a wage you can live on

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (CRPD)





A convention is an agreement (treaty) between countries to obey the same law about a specific issue.

When a country signs and ratifies (approves) a convention, it is a legal promise and guides the government.

It often leads to adapting and changing laws to support the goals of the convention.

WHY A CONVENTION (TREATY)?

Over 650 million people with disabilities worldwide.



People with disabilities were sometimes treated as "invisible" in many countries.

Many people experience human rights violations.

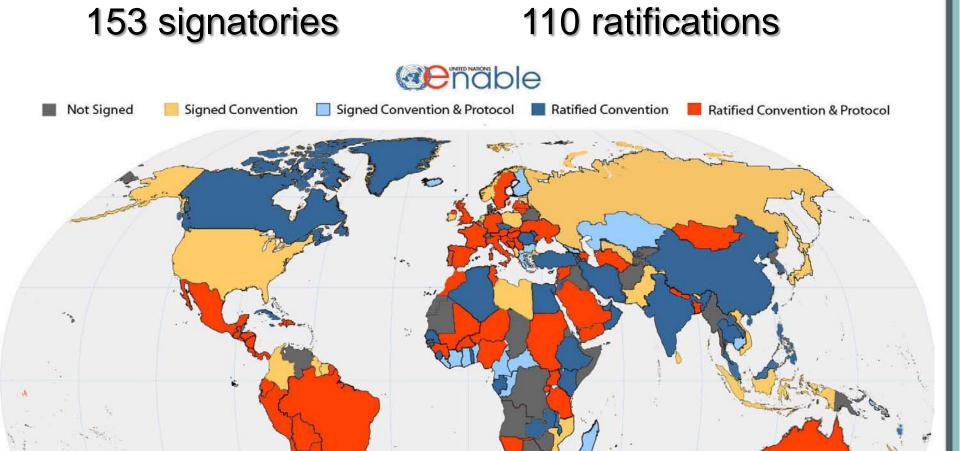
Countries want to improve the quality of life for their citizens.

Countries agreed that a human rights treaty specifically for people with disabilities was the best solution!

CRPD GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- Freedom of choice and independence
- Equal opportunity
- Non-discrimination
- Full participation and inclusion in society
- Accept people with disabilities as part of human diversity
- Accessibility (transportation, places, information)
- Respect children with disabilities (respected for abilities)

CRPD STATES PARTIES 3/2012



UNITED STATES PROCESS

"SIGNATORY"

President Obama ordered the treaty to be signed, July 2009.



Means:

United States agrees with the ideas in the treaty. United States is interested in joining the treaty.

UNITED STATES PROCESS

"RATIFICATION"



To become law, the Senate votes to accept the treaty
There needs to be a two-thirds majority vote for approval

LIVING THE TREATY



Focus on CRPD Articles

ARTICLE 7: CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES







Children with disabilities treated equally

Children with disabilities enjoy human rights and freedoms equally with other children.

- Children with disabilities have the same rights and freedoms as other children.
- Children with disabilities have the right to be heard about things that can affect them.
- Support will be given to help make this happen.

ARTICLE 9: ACCESSIBILITY



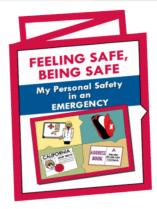
Accessibility - access to information, New technology



Better access to participate in communities.

- Better access to public buildings, schools and transport
- Signs in easy-read and Braille.
- Guides and sign language interpreters in public buildings.
- Access to new technology.
- People get support they need to important information.

ARTICLE 11: RISK AND EMERGENCIES



People are properly protected when there are risky situations



People are *properly protected* in risky situations and the right to be protected and safe during a war, emergency or atural disaster.

- Cannot legally be excluded from a shelter.
- Cannot be left alone while others are rescued due to disability.

INTERRELATED ARTICLES





ARTICLE 12: EQUAL RECOGNITION/LAW



People have the same rights to make their own decisions



The right to enjoy 'legal capacity' in the same way as other people.

- Respected by the law like everyone else.
- Same right to make personal decisions.
- "Proper" support provided when making decisions.

If a person needs someone to speak for them there are rules to ensure it is done properly.

ARTICLE 19: INDEPENDENT LIVING





Independent living and being part of the community



People with disabilities have the right to make choices about where they live - like everyone else.

Live independently and be included in the community. Have access to support services if needed to live in the community.

- People have choices about *how* they live, *wher*e they live, *who* they live with and ways to be part of their community.
- Not have to live in a place don't want to.

ARTICLE 27: WORK AND EMPLOYMENT









People have a right to work, equal job rights, rules and pay

The right to work at a freely chosen job without discrimination, equal with others, that is open, inclusive and accessible.

- Equal job rights, rules and pay.
- Access to work training.
- Help is provided to set up businesses.
- Jobs available with government and other suitable places.
- Not forced to do unpaid work.

VIEW DVD: LIVING THE TREATY





Children with disabilities treated equally





Independent living and being part of the community



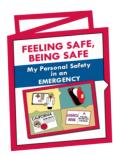
Access to information, New technology







Work, equal job rights, rules and pay



People are properly protected when there are risky situations

GROUP ACTIVITY: RIGHTS

INTERRELATED RIGHTS

- 1. Think about a CRPD article.
- 2. Discussion:

What would happen if this right were denied?

What other rights would be affected?

How would this impact quality of life?

4. Share outcomes with audience.



PART 2: ADVOCACY

EXERCISING YOUR RIGHTS

Civic Engagement



Having a voice in the political process

CRPD ARTICLE



Article 21



Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information

Provide information intended for the public to persons with disabilities in accessible formats they can understand and use.

CRPD ARTICLE



Article 29



Participation in political and public life

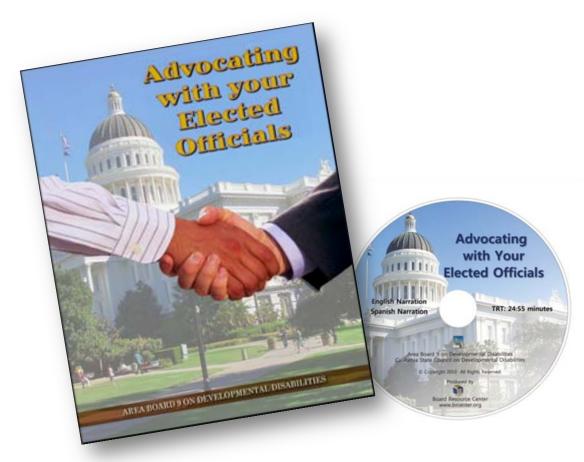
Political rights and opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others.

... Ensure materials are appropriate, accessible, easy to understand and use.

ADVOCATING WITH YOUR ELECTED OFFICIALS



Civic Engagement







Legislative Advocacy

Increase the number of community members engaged in meaningful interaction with elected officials.





- Democracy requires active participation.
- "The people's voice" is important in the political decision-making process.
- Advocacy with elected officials is one of the fundamentals of a democratic society.









People must advocate in the political process to:

- Avoid human rights abuses.
- Advance societies.
- Further inclusion and self-determination.



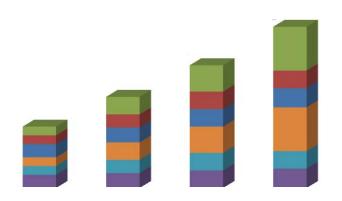


We need *knowledge* and *skills* to be effective and heard by our elected officials.

Many with intellectual disabilities are disenfranchised from the political system due to lack of access to –

- understandable information
- adequate support





Objectives

- Increase advocacy
- Greater voice in civic affairs
- Easy-to-use tools
- Sustainable approach

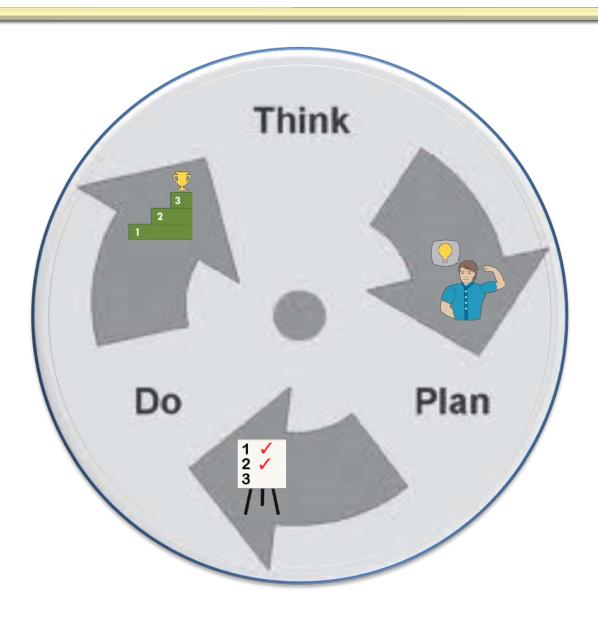


Outcomes

- Respected by elected officials.
- Increase in communication with officials.
- Community trainings.

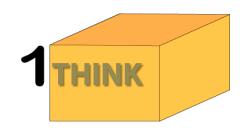
ACCESSIBLE STRATEGY





ACCESSIBLE STRATEGY

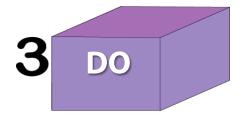




What's my issue? Way to communicate with elected officials



Learn about my issue (ex: impact of new law)
Learn about my elected officials
What do I share?



Prepare a draft or practice
Get support, if needed
Take action and follow up with official

ONLINE ADVOCACY TOOLS





Instruction Booklet

- Meeting with an elected official
- Calling an elected official
- Sending an email or letter

Companion Video

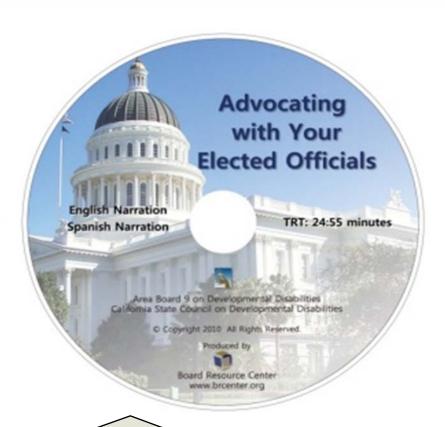
Illustrate and narrate each step



Website and Community Training

VIEW DVD: ADVOCATING





- Introduction
- Sending an Email or Letter

DIANNE FEINSTEIN CALIFORNIA SELECTION METTER ON INTELLIGENCE - CHARLEMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ON THE JUNISTRAY COMMITTEE ON THE SAME

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

September 12, 2011

Ms. Michelle Gordon 7451 Winkley Way Sacramento, CA 95822

Dear Ms. Gordon:

Thank you for writing to me to express your thoughts regarding the United Nations. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. I appreciate hearing from you, and I apologize for the delay in my response.

In 2006, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a treaty related to disability rights. Currently, there are 148 signatories to the Convention, and it has been ratified by 100 countries. Although the United States is a signatory of the Convention, it has yet to ratify it.

I recognize your support for the Convention and concern for individuals with disabilities around the world. I, too, believe that no one should be discriminated against on the basis of a disability. That is why I supported the passage of the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990. Disabled Americans break barriers and are an integral part of our economy, in part because of the progress made through the Americans with Disabilities Act. Each and every one of us benefits from the skills and talents of disabled Americans who can now contribute to our country's workforce and public life, and whose abilities are not lost for lack of an opportunity to demonstrate them.

I appreciate heuring your views regarding this proposed treaty. I am dedicated to do all I can at the Federal level to help ensure that those with special needs have access to the services they require to lead healthy, productive lives. Be assured that my staff and I will monitor any developments on this issue, and that I will be sure to keep your thoughts in mind should this matter come before me in the Senate.

Once again, thank you for your letter. If you have any additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact my Washington, D.C. office at (202) 224-3841, or visit my website at http://feinstein.senate.gov.

Sincerely yours

Dianne Feinstein United States Senator

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GROUP ACTIVITY: ADVOCATING



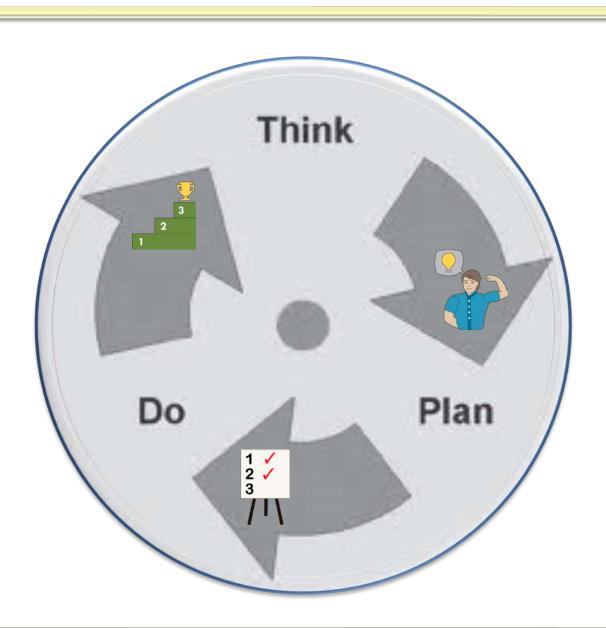
Advocating for CRPD

Tear Off Work Sheet
(1) Your Elected Officials Name Contact Info
Staff member
Contact info
(2) Your Issues What do you support/oppose?
Bill number and author
(3) Why do you support/oppose (be brief and focused)
Impact (personal story, work experience, or official position) 1
2
3 Recommendations/suggestions
Answers to questions you might be asked
Answers to questions you might be asked

Form a group to complete worksheet.

- 1. Review pages 14 and 15.
- 2. Compose an email to send to your elected official about the CRPD.
- 3. Describe why you support/oppose.
- 4. Complete and share worksheet.

PART 3: DECISION MAKING



INDEPENDENT DECISION MAKING



THINK - PLAN – DO *What does it mean?*

consider something before taking an action

having a belief or opinion

basis for a plan

imagine something

http://www.definitions.net/definition/think

INDEPENDENT DECISION MAKING



THINK - **PLAN** – DO What does it mean?

an outline (roadmap) to accomplish something

a series of steps to carry out to reach a goal

an idea about what to do and how to do it

The steps to reach an outcome.

http://www.definitions.net/definition/plan

INDEPENDENT DECISION MAKING



THINK - PLAN - **DO**What does it mean?

perform an action

accomplish something

The action/activities that make something you desire happen.

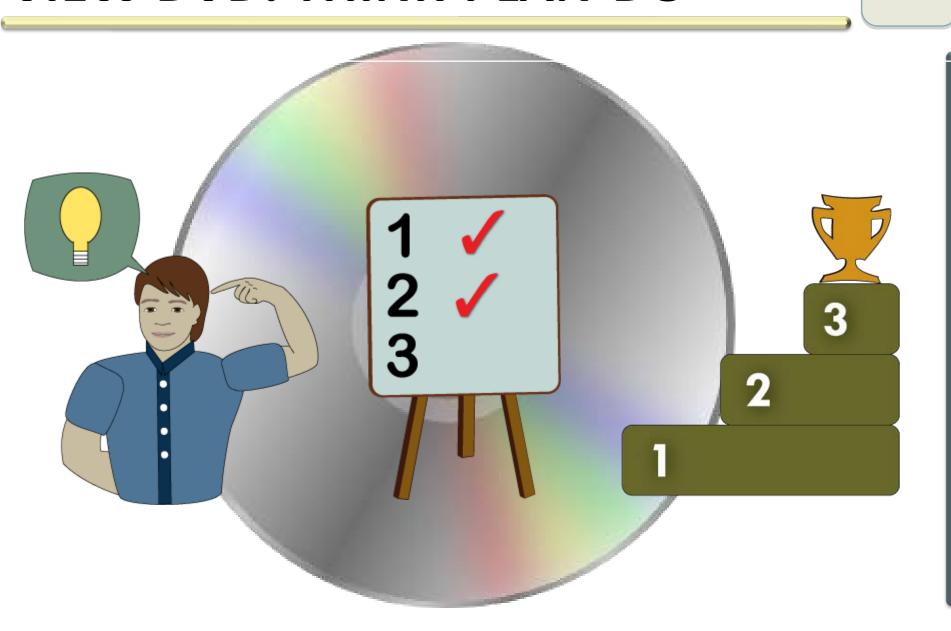
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HOW THINK-PLAN-DO HELPS?

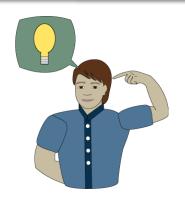
Think

- Better control of life decisions
- Goals and dreams can be met
- Confidence in making decisions
- Increased self advocacy
- Lead others by example

VIEW DVD: THINK-PLAN-DO



INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY



THINK

Why is it important to be an advocate?



WHAT IS YOUR PLAN?

What steps can you take to be more engaged in advocacy activities?

DO – TAKING ACTION

EFFECTIVE STATEWIDE ADVOCACY



SELF-ADVOCACY VISION



... build a statewide peer advocacy network linking advocates, communities, regions and statewide leadership.

- Increase representation
- Build a collective voice for individuals with disabilities
- Personal and group leadership skill building
- Outcomes that increase quality of life

SELF-ADVOCACY NETWORK

State

Region

Persor



Persons with disabilities take the lead!



- Advocate with state policymakers.
- Impact state and local policies.
- Measurable Outcomes!

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION



Regional Groups

Identify advocacy groups in region and include representatives in a regional network.

Purpose

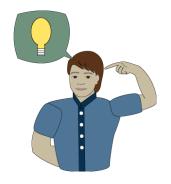
Develop multi-year advocacy plans
 Address ongoing and evolving advocacy interests



Identify outcomes
 Initiate practical approaches

STRATEGIES





LEAD BY EXAMPLE

Demonstrating personal change that others can follow.

Sharing experiences to guide others.

Advocating for the rights of others.

Reaching out and respecting differences.

BOARDS FOR ALL



A training series using a plain language video webcast format to teach rules of governance for advocacy groups, government councils and non-profit organizations.

CRPD ARTICLE 29

Ensure materials are appropriate, accessible, easy to understand and use.



"People with developmental disabilities and community members can be valuable members of governing groups and informed decision-makers".

BOARDSMANSHIP SERIES



ONLINE TRAINING

5 part video series, worksheets, webpage

- Each video illustrates a specific area.
- Each video includes a worksheet.
- Volunteer Mission Statement

English, **Mesas Directivas para todos** 服務大眾董事會

Closed caption all languages
Text version

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Video #1



Boards for All

What is a governing body?



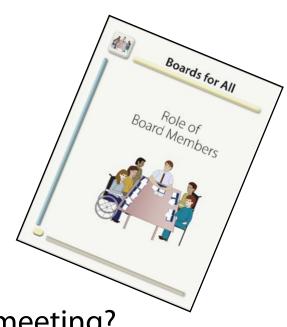
What is a Mission Statement?

What does a governing body do?

What are member responsibilities?

BOARD MEMBERS' JOB

Video #2





How can I prepare for a meeting?

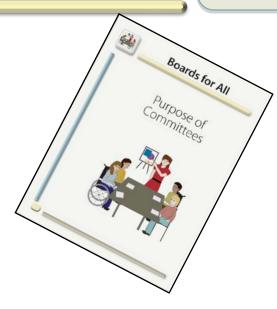
What will be expected of me?

What is the voting procedure?

What is my relationship with the community?

PURPOSE OF COMMITTEES

Video #3





What is a committee and what are the rules?

How does a committee gather information?

What kinds of committees are there?

What does a governing body do with committee reports?

BOARD DEVELOPMENT

Video #4





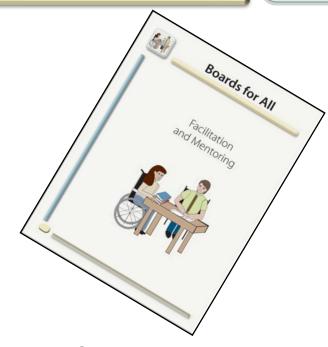
How do governing bodies stay involved?

What does a Chairperson do?

How do you keep members engaged?

FACILITATION/MENTORING

Video #5





What does facilitation mean?

What is a facilitation plan?

What is a meeting mentor?

VOLUNTEER MISSION STATEMENT





Think about why they want to volunteer.

Think about how they can help strengthen the organization.

Identify what they want to accomplish.

ACTIVITY

BOARDS FOR ALL WORKSHEETS

If you have experience as a board member of a nonprofit organization, complete worksheet "BOARD OF DIRECTORS"

If you have not had an opportunity to participate complete worksheet "VOLUNTEER MISSION STATEMENT".





FACILITATION – PURPOSE, PLANNING



FACILITATION



PURPOSE – PLANNING – PRACTICE

Facilitation Worksheet	
= cilitation Works	
Facilitation of complete. Facilitator and Member to complete.	
Facilitation and honestly with each other.	\
Agreement Agreement As the facilitator, I agree to: As the facilitator, I agree to:	
Facilitator and Member 68 Agreement Agreement As partners we will communicate openly and honestly with each other. As the facilitator, I agree to: a. Work as a partner with the member. a. Work as a partner with I have questions or	\
As partners we with the As the member, I agree to: As the member, I agree to: a. Work as a partner with the questions of b. Communicate when I have questions of b.	\
As the member, I agree visit my facilitator. a. Work as a partner with my facilitator. b. Communicate when I have questions or concerns about facilitation. concerns about facilitation.	
a. Work as a partner with my b. b. Communicate when I have questions or concerns about facilitation. b. Communicate when I have questions or concerns about facilitation. c. Be prepared and professional.	
b. Communicate when I have que b. Communicate when I have que concerns about facilitation. concerns about facilitation. concerns about facilitation. d. Respect confidentiality of the member d. Respect confidentiality of the member	
concerns about the concerns abou	\
minicale	
my plan.	
d. Communities my plan. e. Respect confidentiality of the facilitator.	
f. Other	
1, 0,,,,	
date	
date date	
signature (member) date	
CE (Socilitator) date	
signature (facilitator) date	
ion	
signature (organization) Make copies for facilitator and organization	
to copies for facilitator and	
Makecor	

Contact Information





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Ventura, California 93001 Phone: (805) 648-0220

http://www.scdd.ca.gov/Area_Board/Area_Board_9.htm

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Sacramento, CA 95811

http://www.scdd.ca.gov

ADVOCATE!

THANK YOU