

### **SPEAKER**

# Marianne Bertrand Campaign and Mobilisation Manager at ISHR

Marianne (she/her) joined ISHR in June 2019 and tries to expand the reach and influence of ISHR advocacy work with participatory campaigns and by building and mobilising communities of support. Previously, Marianne worked at Peace Brigades International and Amnesty International in the Americas and with the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders. She holds a Master degree in International Affairs from Sciences Po and an LLM in International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law from the University of Essex.



### **SPEAKER**

## Tess McEvoy

## Programme Director and Legal Counsel at ISHR

Tess McEvoy (she/her) leads ISHR's work on LGBTI rights defenders as well as ISHR's legal protection work. She also co-leads ISHR's legal team which engages in strategic litigation for the protection of human rights defenders. She is located in New York and engages with UN mechanisms including the General Assembly and the Commission on the Status of Women.

Before joining ISHR, Tess worked with leading international law firm DLA Piper, and with community legal centres working on womens and refugee rights. Tess holds a Juris Doctor from Murdoch University and a psychology degree from University of Western Australia.



## Learning Objectives

After completing this webinar, you will be able to:



## Objective I

Understand what advocacy is, and what makes it unique as a tool

## Objective 2

Develop thinking on how to strategize to achieve your goals



## WHAT IS ADVOCACY?



## WHAT IS ADVOCACY?

A process carried out by an individual or a group, which normally has the objective of influencing the behaviour or decisions of another person or group of people.



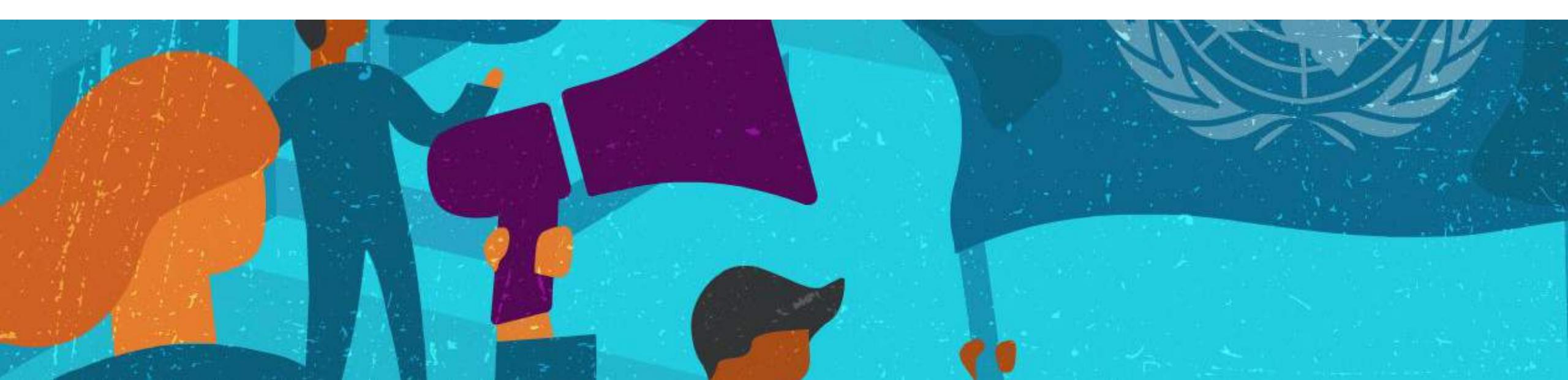
### HOW IS ADVOCACY DIFFERENT FROM ...

Advocacy aims to get people (usually decision makers) to <u>act</u>.

**Education** aims to build knowledge, awareness, or information.

Information doesn't have power in and of itself. It is how you use it.

A campaign is an organized course of action to achieve change. It uses a range of tactics and methods, one of them is advocacy.



### AN EXAMPLE: RENEWAL OF THE IE SOGI\*

\*Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination on the basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (IE SOGI)

# #RenewlES0GI

#### **AWARENESS RAISING**

#### & EDUCATION

- ✓ Global calls;
- ✓ Whatsapp group;
- Email group
- ✓ Developed campaign materials for the coalition

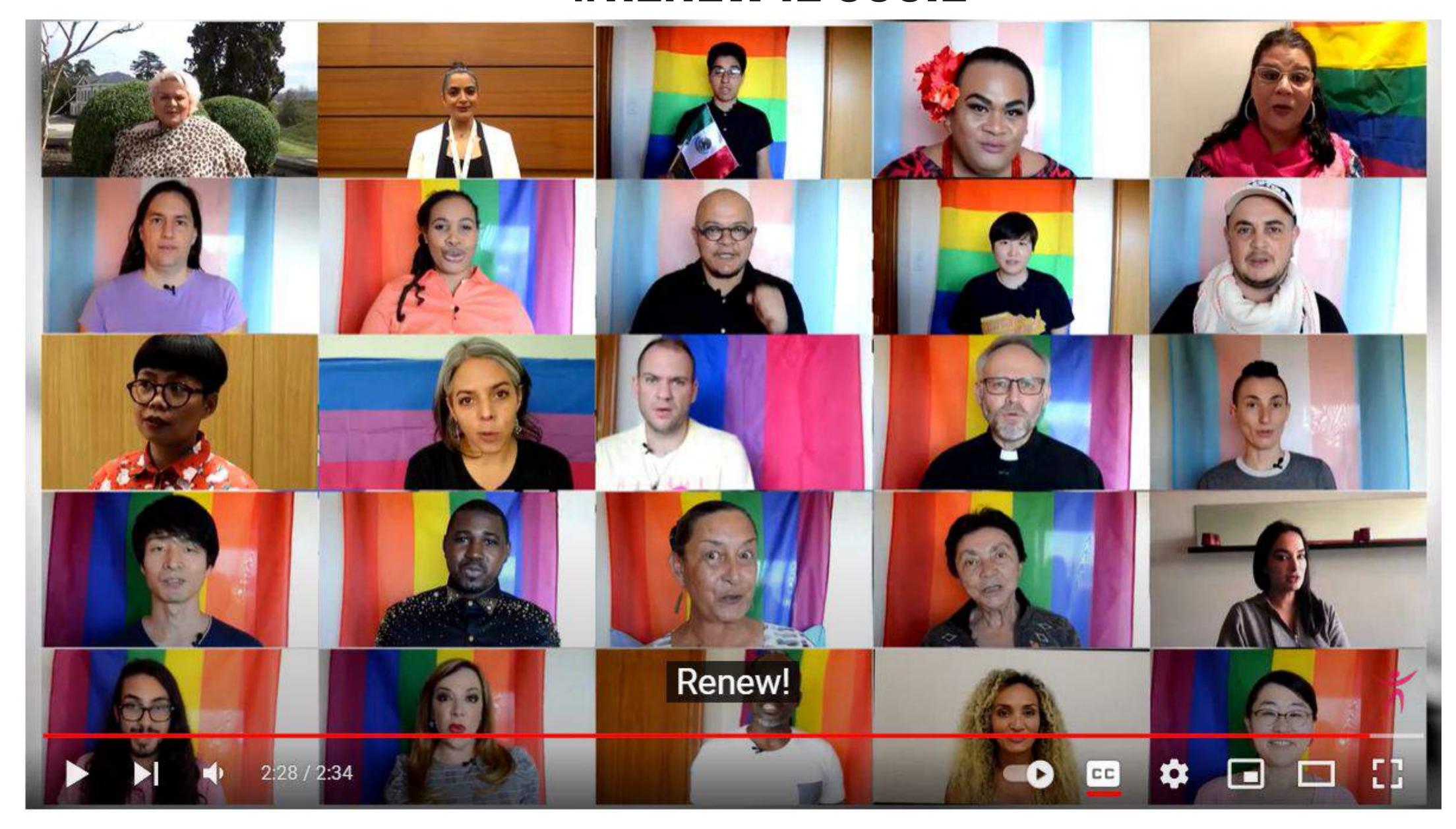
#### **ADVOCACY**

- ✓ Lobbied HRC Members at the national level, and international level
- Made a public statement calling for the renewal

All of these elements and more

The Campaign

## #RENEW IE SOGIE

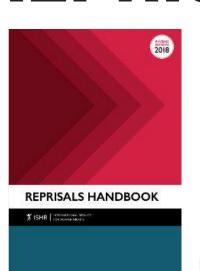


## AN EXAMPLE: #ENDREPRISALS



#### Panel discussion on reprisals convened by HRC

Discussed concrete steps that could be taken by States and the UN to address reprisals

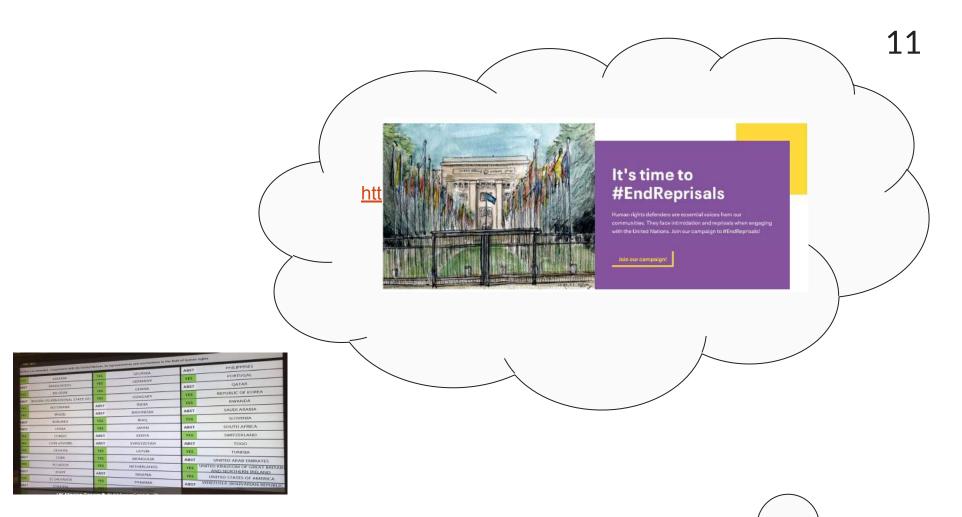




#### **Death of Cao Shun Li**

Cao was en route for an ISHR training when detained. ISHR campaigned for her.

Publication of: (1) Legal Advice on HRC obligations on reprisals and (2) Reprisals Handbook.



#### 2nd HRC resolution

The resolution mandates the HRC to hold a dedicated dialogue to address reprisals.



2014

HRC request UN SG to appoint high level focal point on reprisals.

Resolution is stalled at the GA by States hostile to the position.



2016

ASG appointed as focal point on reprisals

2017

Significant upgrade on UN response to intimidations and reprisals!



2021



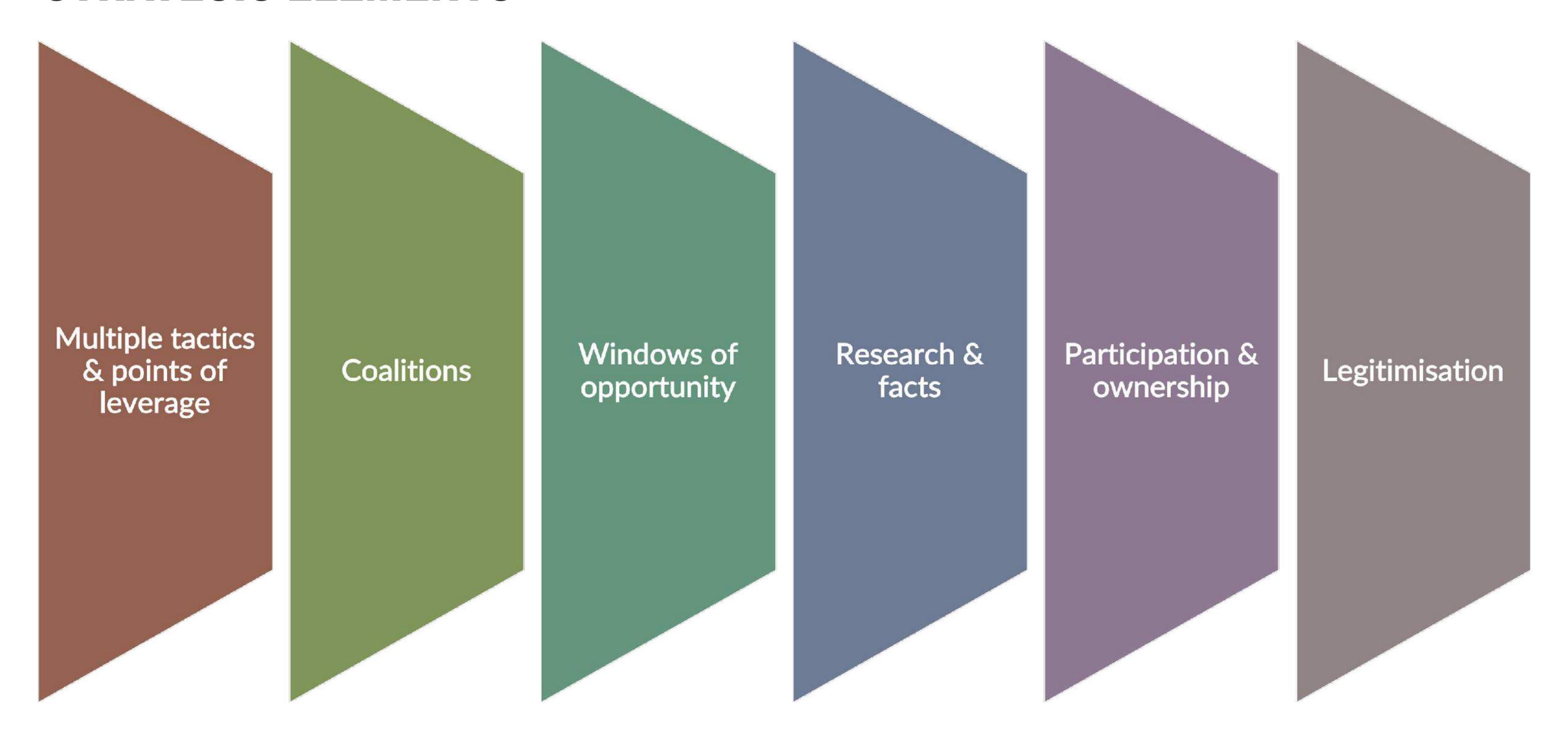
Adopted without vote! It invites the GA to discuss the SG report on reprisals (elevate the political Greater Impact attention).





TISHR | WASHINGS

STRATEGIC ELEMENTS



https://www.ishr.ch/news/jo-becker-5-ways-successful-human-rights-mpaign



## BEFORE STRATEGIZING



Step

1

What is the change we want to see?

(end result/impact)





SMART = SPECIFIC, MEASURABLE, ACHIEVABLE, RELEVANT, TIMELY

"In September 2023, the 16 candidate States to the UN Human Rights Council elections make concrete and public commitments for human rights protection"

"In the 52nd session of the HRC, at least 30 member States vote in support of the resolution on Nicaragua"

"By March 2024, Saudi Arabia adopts at least one recommendation to release detained human rights defenders during its UPR and takes steps toward releasing them, including releasing X (individual) by X (date)"

"On September 2023, a minimum of 4 countries ratify the Escazú Agreement"

Step 1

## What is the change we want to see?

(end result/impact)



#### **Bad examples:**

"At the end of the campaign there is less impunity in Mexico"

"Raising awareness about torture in China"

## Step 2

## Map the actors

Ildentify the key actors who have influence on/around the issue

☐ Analyse these actors

Understand relationships amongst the actors

☐Situate yourself in its map of actors

□ Identify allies

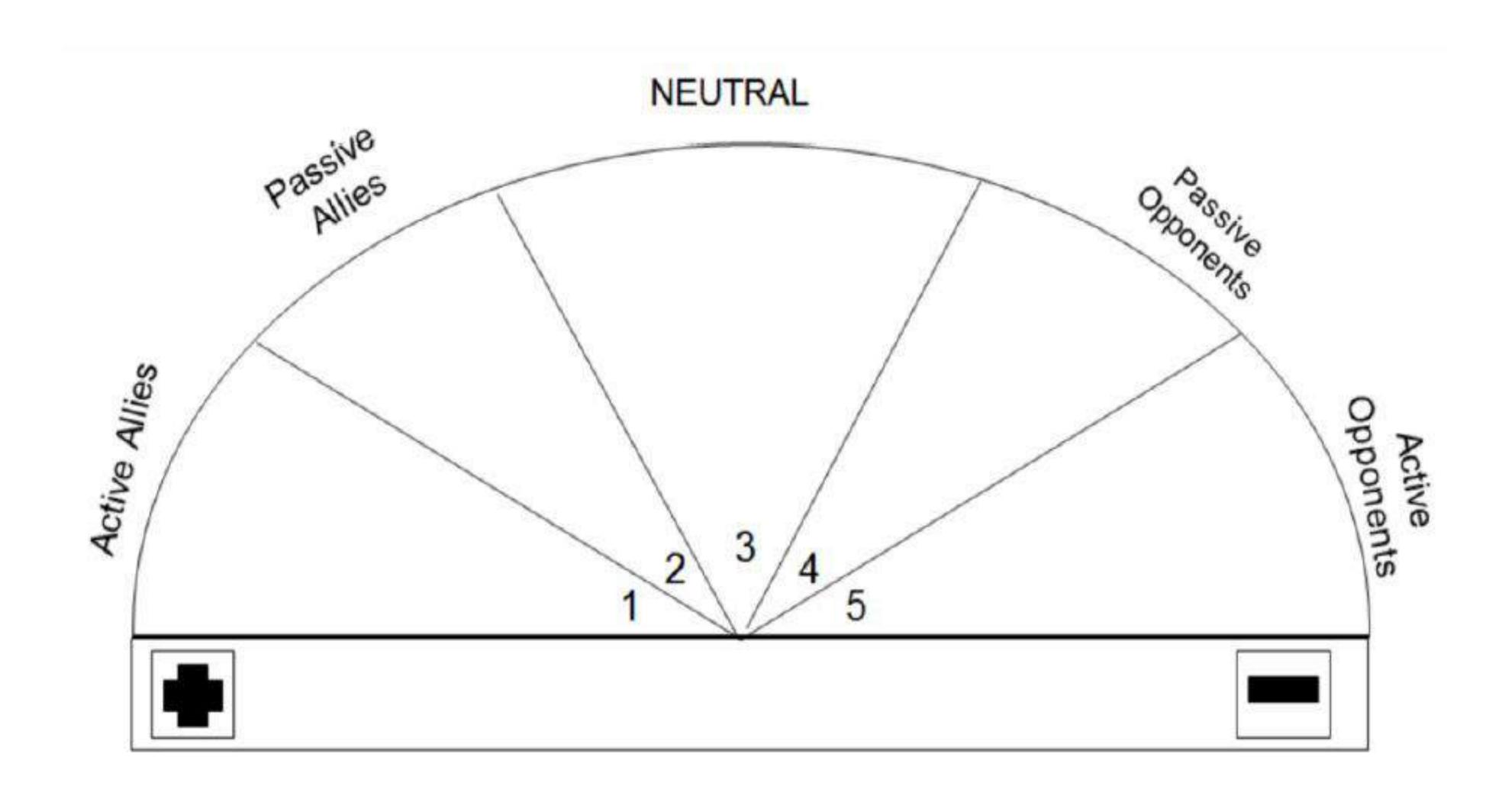


## STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

#### IDENTIFY THE KEY ACTORS WHO HAVE INFLUENCE ON/AROUND THE ISSUE

Step

2

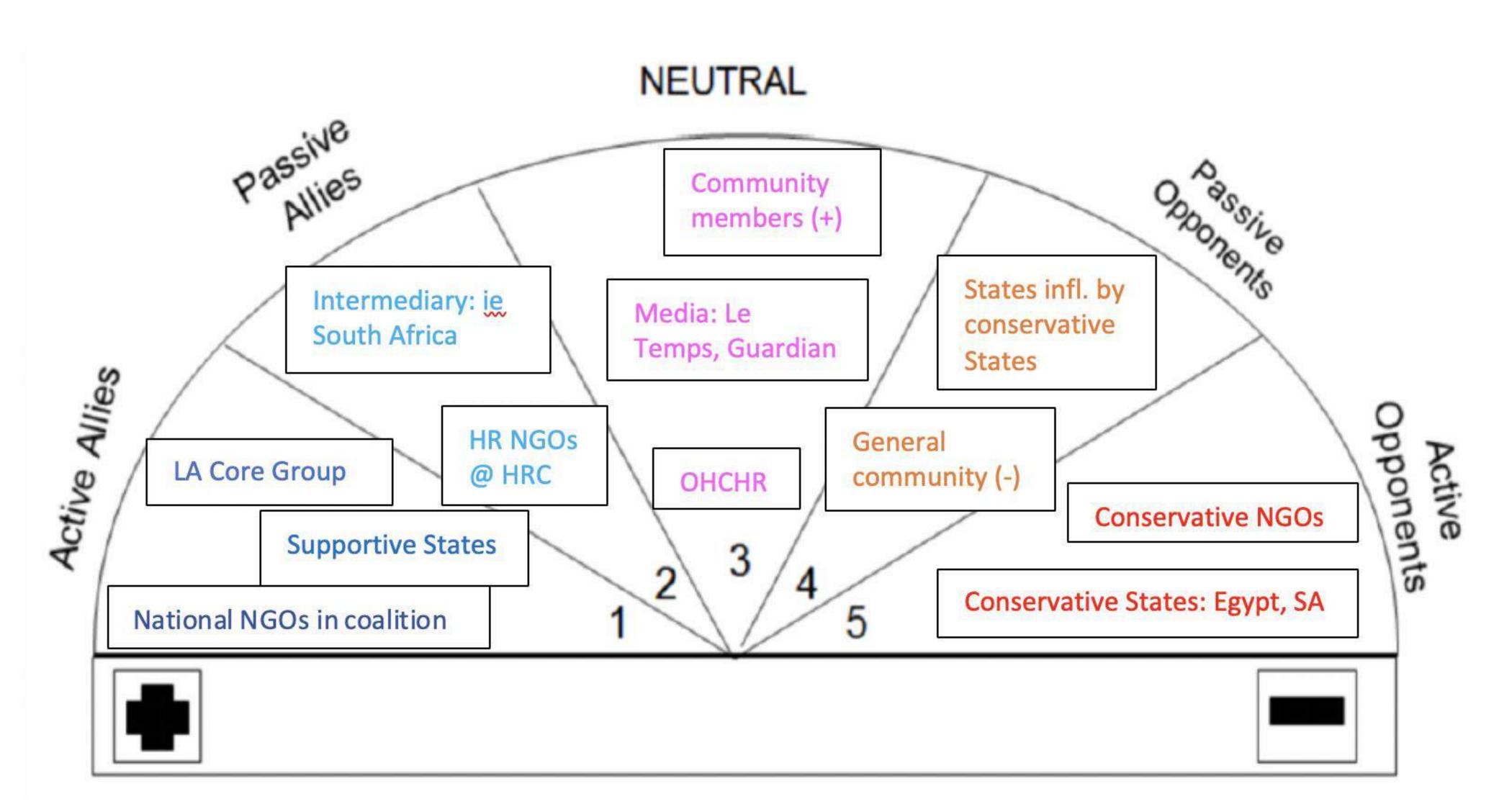


## STAKEHOLDER MAPPING, AN EXAMPLE - IE SOGI

#### IDENTIFY THE KEY ACTORS WHO HAVE INFLUENCE ON/AROUND THE ISSUE

Step

2

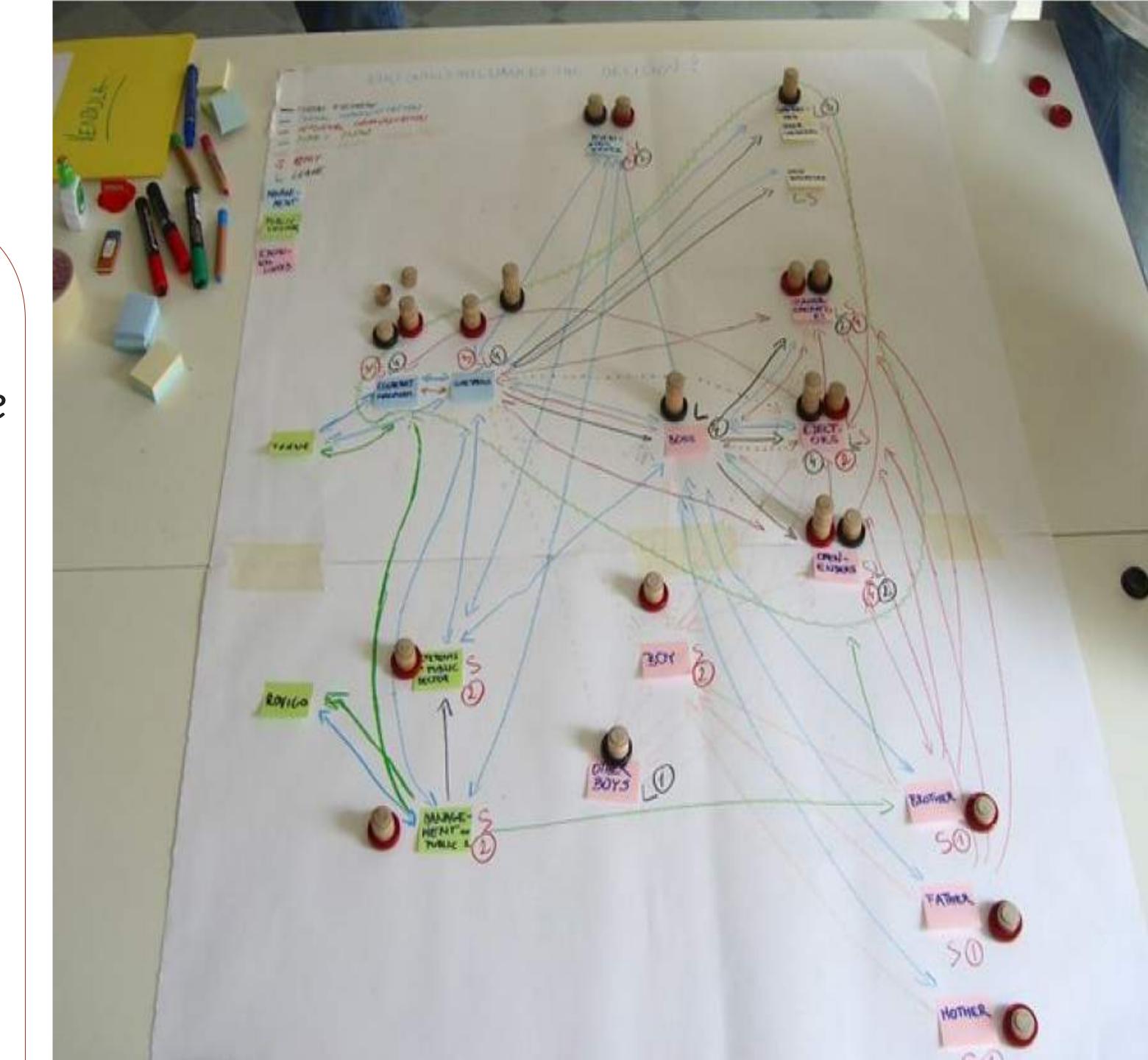


## ANALYZE THE ACTORS!

Step

2

- Identify the key actors who have influence on/around the issue
- Analyse these actors
- Understand relationships amongst the actors
- ☐ Situate yourself in its map of actors
- □ Identify allies

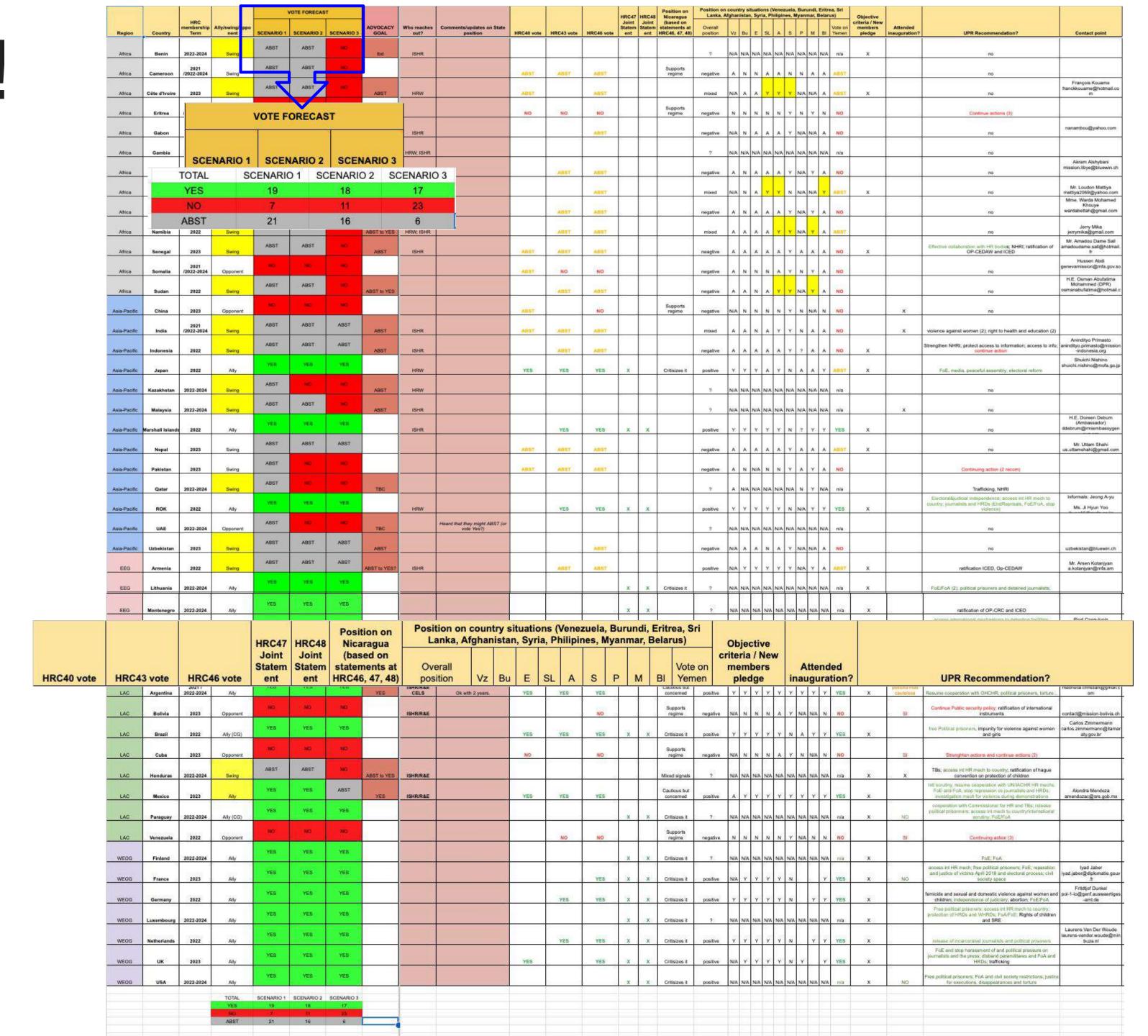


## ANALYZE THE ACTORS!

Step

2

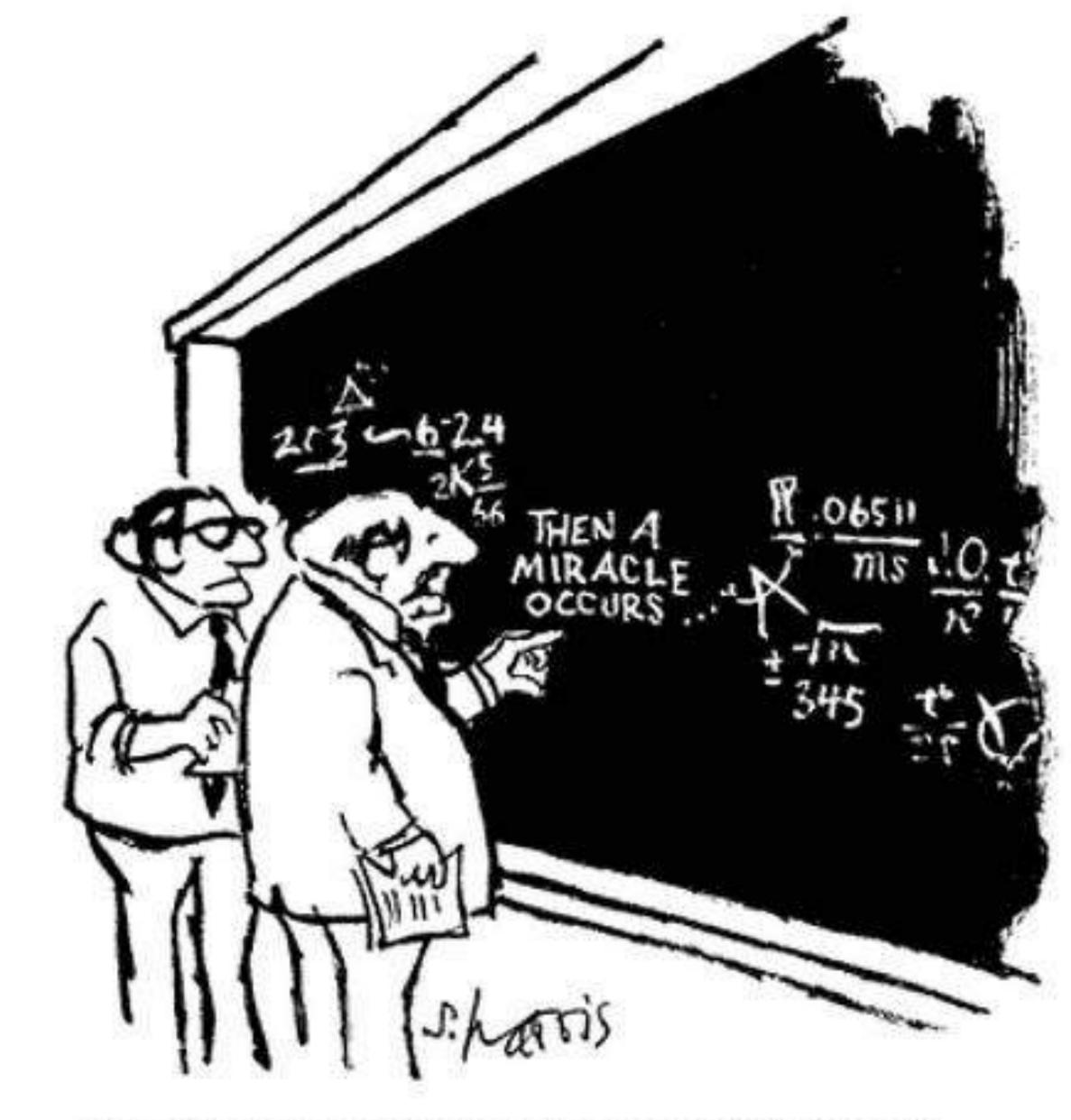
Example: #MecanismoPara Nicaragua



Step
3

# What needs to happen to make this change?

Identify what needs to happen for your objective to be reached. Imagine you are starting at the end of your endeavor and are walking backwards.



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

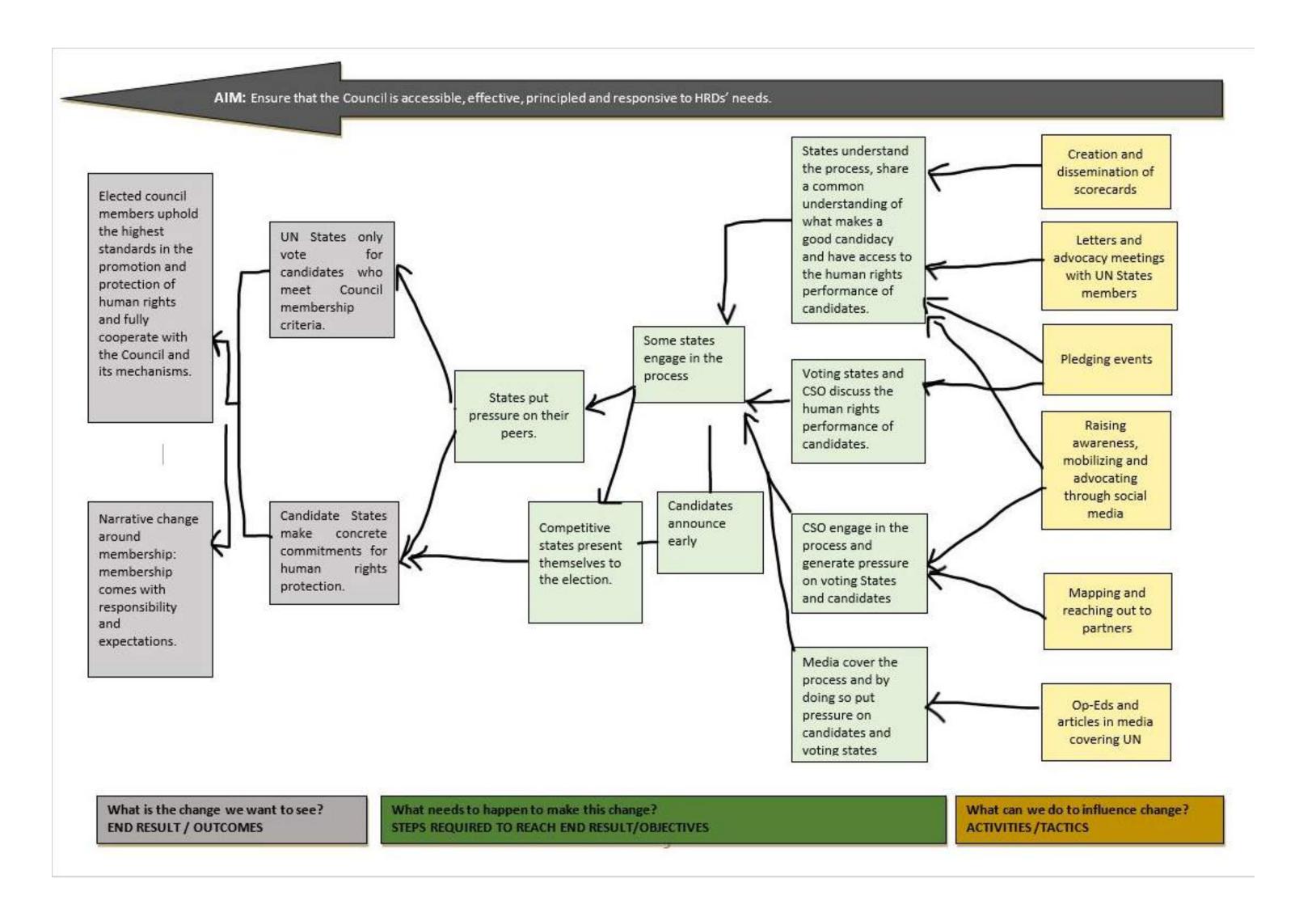
Step
4

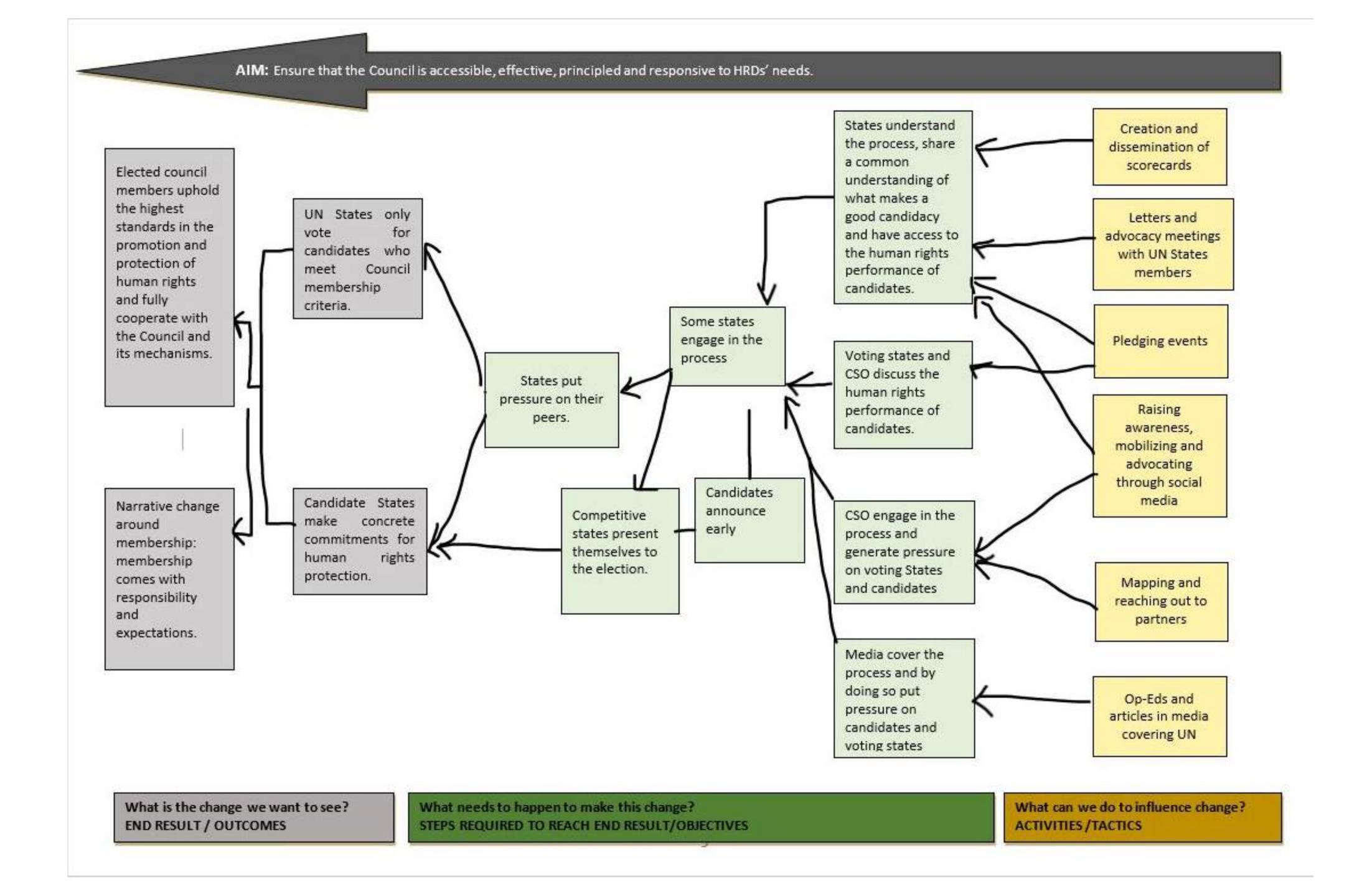
What can we do to influence change?

(activities and outputs)



# AN EXAMPLE: A THEORY OF CHANGE







## Step 5

# How do we measure change/progress/ impact?

Develop a framework to monitor and evaluate progress:

- what information do you need in order to assess progress?
- ✓ How will you get that info?
- What are the "signs of success"?
- ✓ How will you capture evidence of these successes?

#### Milestones Indicators

#### **Examples:**

Objective \_ call for the Government of Saudi Arabia to release political prisoners Indicator:

X prisoners have been released by Y date.

Objective \_ call for the Government of Nepal to repeal laws restricting the rights of human rights defenders

#### **Indicators:**

X laws have been changed OR Y steps have been taking toward changing X laws.

## YOUR THEORY OF CHANGE

Take a look at your advocacy objectives and revise your theory of change following the 5 steps we have shared:

- -Revise your objectives: what is the change you want to see?
- -Have you mapped out all the actors & analysed their relationships to each other?
- -What needs to happen to make this change?
- -What can you do to influence change: are the tactics clear?
- -How are you going to measure change/progress/impact?



## QUESTION AND ANSWERS

