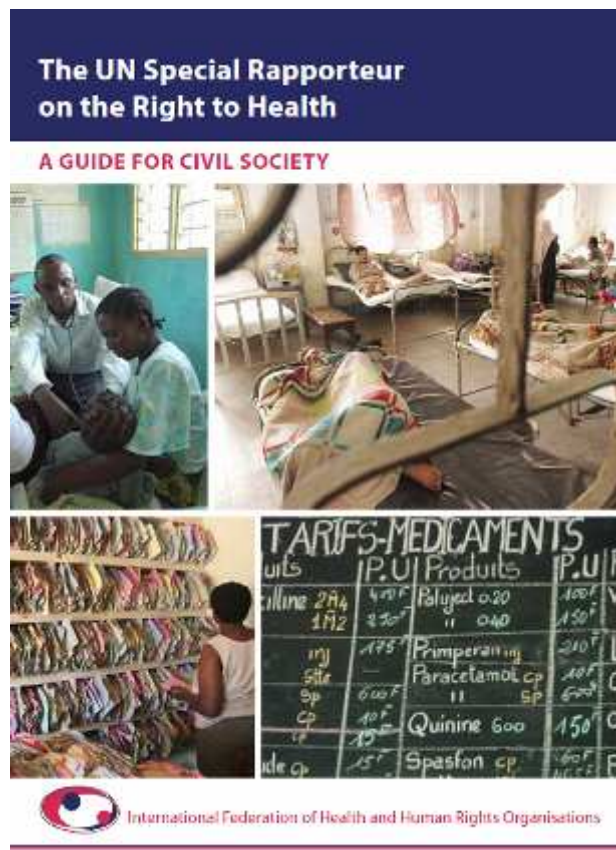


Training Session Plan

The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health & Civil Society



The International Federation of Health and Human Rights Organisations (IFHHRO)

IFHHRO forms a unique network of active organisations committed to the protection and promotion of health related human rights. Members and observers are human rights groups which address health-related rights violations, medical associations involved in human rights work, and organisations that have been created specifically to mobilize health workers for human rights protection.

For more information visit our website: www.ifhhro.org

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Version 2

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More information: ifhhro@ifhhro.org



Learning Objectives

- To gain knowledge about the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health
- To learn how civil society can be involved in the work of the Special Rapporteur



Target Group

Individuals with basic knowledge about human rights in general and the right to health specifically.



Duration

90 minutes



Materials

- Red and blue paper
- Sheets of flipchart paper
- Markers



Training Aids

1. IFHHRO Publication – The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health: A Guide for Civil Society. The guide can be ordered from www.ifhhro.org or downloaded: www.ifhhro.org/information-centre/manuals-a-guidelines
2. Quiz without answers
3. Quiz with answers
4. Group work cases
5. Full list of cases
6. Cases: background and suggested answers



Session Plan

This session plan provides an introduction to the work on the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health and the involvement of civil society organisations. The cases used for the session are meant for an international audience and can be adapted to the local context if needed. Due to the fact that the work of the Special Rapporteur is constantly being added to the information on the cases in Training Aid 6 is sensitive to change. Please visit the official website of the Special Rapporteur for any necessary updates: www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/health/right/overview.htm

The session works best in combination with introductory sessions about human rights in relation to health. These introductory sessions, as well as related follow-up sessions, can be found online in the IFHHRO Training Manual 'Human Rights for Health Workers' at www.ifhhro-training-manual.org

Preparation

Order or print a copy of Training Aid 1 for each participant.

Download the PowerPoint presentation with the quiz statements from Training Aid 2 from the online IFHHRO Training Manual (see above website).

Make a sufficient number of copies of Training Aid 4, and cut along the dotted lines.

Cut the red and blue paper into A6 size cards. Each participant will receive a red card and a blue card. If ordered copies of the IFHHRO Guide are being used the cards can be inserted at the back of the booklets to be handed out.

Stick several sheets of flip chart paper together and divide them into 4 columns with headings as follows:

Case	Special Rapporteur	Information / Materials	Steps

Under ‘Case’ fill in the organisations listed under ‘Case’ in Training Aid 6.

Print out 6 copies of the tables on the following websites:
www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/health/right/issues.htm
www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/health/right/visits.htm

Step 1 Introduction & Objectives (5 minutes)

Hand out the IFHHRO Guide with the red and blue cards and explain to the participants that they will be learning about the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health by working with this booklet.

Step 2 Quiz (25 minutes)

Inform the participants that they will be introduced to the UN Special Rapporteur by doing a quiz.

The Quiz consists of five TRUE/FALSE statements of which the answer can be found in the IFHHRO Guide. The answers and the relevant pages of the guide can be found in Training Aid 3.

Read out the TRUE/FALSE statements one by one while showing the corresponding PowerPoint slide. For each statement ask participants to hold up a blue card if they think the statement is TRUE and a red card if they think the statement is FALSE. Tell the participants the correct answer when everyone is holding up a card, and direct them to the relevant page of the guide. For each statement, provide the participants with some additional background information on the Special Rapporteur.

Step 3 Group Work (30 minutes)

Briefly summarize the three areas of work of the Special Rapporteur (Annual Reports, Country Missions, and Individual Complaints). Tell the participants that the IFHHRO Guide offers assistance on how the annual reports, country missions, and the individual complaints mechanism of the Special Rapporteur can be used by civil society.

Divide the participants into six groups and hand out copies of one list of cases to each group. Explain that each case describes an organisation that may be able to make use of the work of the Special Rapporteur. For each case they need to write down answers to the following questions:

1. What area of work of the Special Rapporteur is most relevant to this organisation? (Annual Reports, Country Missions or Individual Complaints)
2. What information or materials does this organisation need to be able to make use of the Special Rapporteur’s work?
3. What steps should this organisation take to use the work of the Special Rapporteur?

Make clear to the participants that they should not go into too much detail, but just need to provide a concrete answer to these questions for each case.

The participants can also be asked to answer these three questions for their own organisations.

Step 4 Plenary (25 minutes)

Hang up the prepared sheets of flipchart paper where everyone can see them. Fill in the columns together with the participants. All cases have been looked at by two groups; ask the different groups to give their answers and compare these.

Training aid 6 contains some background information and suggestions for each case. The background information in the second column gives some additional information on how the case connects with the work of the Special Rapporteur. The suggested answers in the other columns can be used to help participants along or to provide them with additional information, but participants can also come with completely different ideas.

If participants have also looked at how their own organisations can make use of the work of the Special Rapporteur include these in the table.

Step 5 Conclusion (5 minutes)

Concluding remarks:

- There are different ways in which the work of the Special Rapporteur can be used by civil society organisations. (Using the IFHHRO Guide briefly summarize the differences between how the Annual Reports, Country Missions, and Individual Complaints can be used by civil society.)
- Much of the necessary information about the work of the Special Rapporteur can be found online, but for some information the Special Rapporteur or the UN needs to be contacted.

Training Aid 2 – Quiz without answers

QUIZ

Test statement: I have heard of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health before

Each of the following statement is either TRUE or FALSE

1. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health is employed by the United Nations
2. Civil Society actors can send the Special Rapporteur suggestions for upcoming annual reports.
3. When the Special Rapporteur wants to visit a country that country must have ratified the Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights.
4. Civil society actors are allowed to request a meeting with the Special Rapporteur during a country mission.
5. When the Special Rapporteur reports on individual complaints the alleged victim remains anonymous.

Training Aid 3 – Quiz with answers

Each statement is either TRUE or FALSE. Participants will be asked to hold up a red card if they think a statement is false and a blue card if they think a statement is true.

Test Statement to see if participants understand the concept:

I have heard of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health before

TRUE / FALSE

Statements:

1. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health is employed by the United Nations

FALSE Guide page 6

2. Civil Society actors can send the Special Rapporteur suggestions for upcoming annual reports.

TRUE Guide page 10

3. When the Special Rapporteur wants to visit a country that country must have ratified the Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights

FALSE Guide page 17

1. Civil society actors are allowed to request a meeting with the Special Rapporteur during a country mission.

TRUE Guide page 19

2. When the Special Rapporteur reports on individual complaints the alleged victim remains anonymous.

FALSE Guide page 23

Training Aid 4 – Group Work Cases

GROUP 1

Think about how the following organizations can make use of the work of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health by answering the following questions for each case:

1. What area of work of the Special Rapporteur is most relevant to this organisation? (Annual Reports, Country Missions or Individual Complaints)
 2. What information or materials does this organisation need to be able to make use of the Special Rapporteur's work?
 3. What steps should this organisation take to use the work of the Special Rapporteur?
- A health organization in South Africa focusing on maternal mortality wants to introduce a rights-based approach into its programmes.
 - A research institute in Australia conducts research on access to healthcare for indigenous groups. It has collected extensive data showing inequities in access to quality health care for indigenous people.
 - A legal aid centre in Namibia is dealing with a case where an employer hired a doctor to conduct HIV tests on employees without their consent after which the results of the test were displayed publicly.
 - A human rights organisation in Mozambique has concluded that the right to health is not fully integrated in the health-related elements of the Government's new poverty reduction strategy.

GROUP 2

Think about how the following organizations can make use of the work of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health by answering the following questions for each case:

1. What area of work of the Special Rapporteur is most relevant to this organisation? (Annual Reports, Country Missions or Individual Complaints)
 2. What information or materials does this organisation need to be able to make use of the Special Rapporteur's work?
 3. What steps should this organisation take to use the work of the Special Rapporteur?
- An environmental organisation in Syria is studying the effects of water contamination that is being caused by waste products from olive oil processing mills. Through its work it has discovered that even though the negative health impact of the water contamination is known by the government, no measures are being taken.
 - A medical association wants to inform its members about the importance of the right to health for health workers.
 - A community-based organisation in Guatemala wants to monitor the implementation of the right to health by the government.
 - An advocacy organization in Poland is advocating for increased accessibility of substitution therapy to treat drug dependence.

GROUP 3

Think about how the following organizations can make use of the work of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health by answering the following questions for each case:

1. What area of work of the Special Rapporteur is most relevant to this organisation? (Annual Reports, Country Missions or Individual Complaints)
 2. What information or materials does this organisation need to be able to make use of the Special Rapporteur's work?
 3. What steps should this organisation take to use the work of the Special Rapporteur?
- A community-based organisation in Guatemala wants to monitor the implementation of the right to health by the government.
 - The Australian Nurses Association runs a volunteer programme for members who want to use their skills to aid indigenous groups in remote areas with lack of access to medical care. The nurses who have participated in this programme have first hand experience of the consequences of lacking medical facilities for these remote communities.
 - An advocacy organization in Poland is advocating for increased accessibility of substitution therapy to treat drug dependence.
 - A human right organisation in Myanmar sent an individual complaint to the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health regarding the situation of several political prisoners who were being denied medical care. The Special Rapporteur responded by sending a communication to the government of Myanmar. The government replied to this communication by assuring that appropriate measures would be taken. Several months later the human rights organisation concludes that the situation has not improved.



GROUP 4

Think about how the following organizations can make use of the work of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health by answering the following questions for each case:

1. What area of work of the Special Rapporteur is most relevant to this organisation? (Annual Reports, Country Missions or Individual Complaints)
 2. What information or materials does this organisation need to be able to make use of the Special Rapporteur's work?
 3. What steps should this organisation take to use the work of the Special Rapporteur?
- A human rights organisation in Mozambique has concluded that the right to health is not fully integrated in the health-related elements of the Government's new poverty reduction strategy.
 - A medical association wants to inform its members about the importance of the right to health for health workers.
 - A research institute in Australia conducts research on access to healthcare for indigenous groups. It has collected extensive data showing inequities in access to quality health care for indigenous people.
 - A hospital in Bolivia wants to set up a health and human rights desk to document human rights issues experienced by patients and staff.

GROUP 5

Think about how the following organizations can make use of the work of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health by answering the following questions for each case:

1. What area of work of the Special Rapporteur is most relevant to this organisation? (Annual Reports, Country Missions or Individual Complaints)
 2. What information or materials does this organisation need to be able to make use of the Special Rapporteur's work?
 3. What steps should this organisation take to use the work of the Special Rapporteur?
- The Australian Nurses Association runs a volunteer programme for members who want to use their skills to aid indigenous groups in remote areas with lack of access to medical care. The nurses who have participated in this programme have first hand experience of the consequences of lacking medical facilities for these remote communities.
 - A health organization in South Africa focusing on maternal mortality wants to introduce a rights-based approach into its programmes.
 - An international organisation develops training courses to introduce health workers to human rights
 - An environmental organisation in Syria is studying the effects of water contamination that is being caused by waste products from olive oil processing mills. Through its work it has discovered that even though the negative health impact of the water contamination is known by the government, no measures are being taken.



GROUP 6

Think about how the following organizations can make use of the work of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health by answering the following questions for each case:

1. What area of work of the Special Rapporteur is most relevant to this organisation? (Annual Reports, Country Missions or Individual Complaints)
 2. What information or materials does this organisation need to be able to make use of the Special Rapporteur's work?
 3. What steps should this organisation take to use the work of the Special Rapporteur?
- A hospital in Bolivia wants to set up a health and human rights desk to document human rights issues experienced by patients and staff.
 - A legal aid centre in Namibia is dealing with a case where an employer hired a doctor to conduct HIV tests on employees without their consent after which the results of the test were displayed publicly.
 - An international organisation develops training courses to introduce health workers to human rights
 - A human right organisation in Myanmar sent an individual complaint to the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health regarding the situation of several political prisoners who were being denied medical care. The Special Rapporteur responded by sending a communication to the government of Myanmar. The government replied to this communication by assuring that appropriate measures would be taken. Several months later the human rights organisation concludes that the situation has not improved.

Training Aid 5 – Full List of Cases

- A **research institute in Australia** conducts research on access to healthcare for indigenous groups. It has collected extensive data showing inequities in access to quality health care for indigenous people.
- The **Australian Nurses Association** runs a volunteer programme for members who want to use their skills to aid indigenous groups in remote areas with lack of access to medical care. The nurses who have participated in this programme have first hand experience of the consequences of lacking medical facilities for these remote communities.
- A **legal aid centre in Namibia** is dealing with a case where an employer hired a doctor to conduct HIV tests on employees without their consent after which the results of the test were displayed publicly.
- A **health organization in South Africa** focusing on maternal mortality wants to introduce a rights-based approach into its programmes.
- An **advocacy organization in Poland** is advocating for increased accessibility of substitution therapy to treat drug dependence.
- A **medical association** wants to inform its members about the importance of the right to health for health workers.
- A **hospital in Bolivia** wants to set up a health and human rights desk to document human rights issues experienced by patients and staff.
- An **environmental organisation in Syria** is studying the effects of water contamination that is being caused by waste products from olive oil processing mills. Through its work it has discovered that even though the negative health impact of the water contamination is known by the government, no measures are being taken.
- A **human rights organisation in Mozambique** has concluded that the right to health is not fully integrated in the health-related elements of the Government's new poverty reduction strategy.
- A **community-based organisation in Guatemala** wants to monitor the implementation of the right to health by the government.
- An **international organisation** develops training courses to introduce health workers to human rights
- A **human right organisation in Myanmar** sent an individual complaint to the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health regarding the situation of several political prisoners who were being denied medical care. The Special Rapporteur responded by sending a communication to the government of Myanmar. The government replied to this communication by assuring that appropriate measures would be taken. Several months later the human rights organisation concludes that the situation has not improved.

Training Aid 6 – Cases: Background and Suggested Answers

Case	Background	Special Rapporteur	Information / Materials	Steps
Research Institute, Australia	Future country mission	Country mission	When will the mission take place What areas of the country will be visited What topics will be covered	Contact SRRH for information Organize meetings Work together
Australian Nurses Association	Future country mission	Country mission		
Legal Aid Org. Namibia		Individual complaint	Details about the case	Submit the complaint
Health Org. South Africa	Topic addressed in previous report and during country mission to India	Annual report / Country Mission	Annual report dealing with maternal mortality Country Report India	Look how the recommendations on India can be applied in South Africa
Advocacy Org. Poland	Country mission addressing the topic	Country mission	Country report with recommendations on this issue	Use the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur for advocacy
Medical Association	Topic addressed in previous reports	Annual reports	Relevant reports	Use the reports as information source
Hospital in Bolivia		Annual reports		
Environmental Org. Syria		Individual complaint	Details about the case	Submit the complaint
Human Rights Org. Mozambique	Issue addressed during previous country mission	Country mission	Country report with recommendations on this issue	Remind the government of the Special Rapporteur's recommendations
Community Org. Guatemala	Topic addressed in previous report	Annual Report	Annual report dealing with monitoring tools	Apply the information in the report
International Human Rights Org.	Topic addressed in previous reports	Annual Reports	Relevant reports	Use the reports as information source
Human Rights Org. Myanmar	Previous individual complaint	Individual complaint	New details about the case	Update the Special Rapporteur