



REPORT ON STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIVE FORUM AND TOOLKIT REVIEW & FINALISATION WORKSHOP

BY COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON
SOCIAL JUSTICE IN NIGERIA



20TH - 22ND JULY 2022

PREAMBLE

This report contains the details of a 3-day event on Social Justice in Nigeria as organized by the Voice supported Community of Practice (CoP) on Social Justice which held between Wednesday, 20th June 2022 to Friday, 22nd June 2022 at Bolton White hotel in Garki II, Abuja FCT. The activity for the first day, which was a stakeholder consultative workshop, featured a key note address and panel discussions. Here, insights were generated to contribute to developing the CoP's Toolkit on various aspects of implementing social justice projects in Nigeria. While the activities of the second and third days saw CoP members rolling up their sleeves to review and the finalize the toolkit they had been working on for a couple of months.

The Social Justice Community of Practice (CoP) recognizes that social justice is the fulcrum of human needs and aspirations as it is a solid foundation required for nation building, peace and progress. They also see it as the collective responsibility of individuals, communities, institutions and government. This is reason behind organizing a one-day stakeholders engagement forum on Social Justice in Nigeria supported by Voice Nigeria, an innovative grant funded by the Netherland Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which aims to increase participation, access and justice for marginalized groups.

This community of practice is facilitated by the Linking and Learning Facilitators for Voice - Cognito and NINE and is made up of seven organizations who are grantees under the VOICE project as follows:

1. Citizens Commons: Implementing the project "From protest to Action: activating a new Nigeria"
2. Center for Social Awareness Advocacy and Ethics (CSAAE): Sorosoke, Parkwell.
3. Youth and Students Advocates for Development Initiative (YSAD): No de give, follow traffic rules.
4. Foundation for Societal Empowerment and Rejuvenation (FOSER): Know your rights to fight Police Brutality.
5. Youth Hub Africa: You matter in this matter.
6. YIAGA Africa: Run to win
7. Carmelite Prisoners' Interest Organization (CAPIO): Pollrite 23

DAY 1: 20th July 2022 - Stakeholders Consultative meeting

INTRODUCTION

The one-day stakeholder consultative workshop commenced at 9:00 am on Wednesday the 20th of July with 60 participants as physical attendees while hosting many other participants online. The event which was held at the Bolton White Hotel in Garki area of the Federal Capital territory, attracted stakeholders and participants from far and wide.



Group photograph of all participants during the event

These participants included Government Agency officials such as the National Orientation Agency and National Human Rights Commission, Law Enforcement officials such as Officers of the Nigeria police Force and Nigerian Correctional Services, NGOs, CSOs, CoP members, Voice grantees and the OXFAM team.

WELCOME & OPENING

The Welcome Address Speech was made by Akinduro Ifunfun (OXFAM) where she enlightened on the core objectives of the VOICE project which is hinged on accountable governance that ensures equal opportunities and upholding human rights. She highlighted the Voice projects and the relevance of the Social Justice CoP to the Voice outcomes.



Akinduro Ifunfun, Oxfam

Thereafter, Christy Asala, the Program Director of Cognito-NINE, the Voice Linking and Learning Facilitation consortium, gave opening remarks that included welcoming everyone to the event while sharing the expected outcome of the workshop as well as a summary of the agenda for the stakeholder's consultative forum.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

The Keynote Address was given by Hilary Ogbonna, a renowned Human right activist, international development expert and currently an Advisor to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). His address was indeed a 'Key note' as he clearly communicated the current state of social justice and social injustice in Nigeria from the foundations of the Nigeria 1999 constitution, the statistics that validated the presence of social injustice in Nigeria, and the global best practices of social justice. He rounded up by sharing a guide on how the community of practice on social justice in Nigeria can navigate this cause with focus on critical areas in order to amplify their activities and efforts to make Nigeria a country which adheres to the principles of social justice enshrined in her constitution.



Hilary Ogbonna, Keynote Speaker

- What is Social Justice?

Barrister Ogbonna began by defining social justice which is ‘the political and philosophical theory that focuses on fairness, equal access to wealth, opportunity and privileges’ and went on to share the views of various founding fathers on social justice, each in accordance with their perspectives. He made reference to John Rawls’ Theory of Justice and Robert Nozick Entitlement Law. With John Rawls egalitarian liberalism theory justice, he sees ‘equality’ as the only way human beings can develop and thrive is when there is a fair distributive system of social goods. This theory is synonymous with distributive justice from which ‘social justice’ was birthed. On the other hand, Robert Nozick’s entitlement Law emphasises that citizens by the very nature of being citizens, are entitled to public goods.

- Social Justice in Nigeria, an Integral part of the Nigerian 1999 Constitution

In his words, ‘the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN)’ was birthed on the tenets of Social Justice, emphasizing that the Nigerian constitution is the foundation of Social Justice. He cited the sections of the Nigerian 1999 constitution that focuses on social justice to include Section 14; Section 15, Section 17, and Section 23. Subsections of section 14 provide that FRN shall be a state based on principles of democracy and social justice and that sovereignty belongs to the citizens of Nigeria, and so on. Section 15 outlines the principles of social justice in Nigeria and it also focuses on the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of ethnic or linguistic ties, religious status, place of origin, sex, and geographical imbalances which are unfounded. Section 17 is on social objectives and it speaks to social order being based on the ideals of freedom, equality and justice. Lastly, section 23 dwells on National Ethics of Discipline, Integrity, the dignity of labour, and social justice in Nigeria. Barrister Hilary Ogbonna concluded this session by saying Social Justice CoP in Nigeria should begin to propagate and translate this aspect of the constitution into advocacy pushing this particular agenda forward as it is in tune with the foundation of social justice and in accordance with the constitution.

- Social Injustice in Nigeria:

According to him, Nigeria can be said to be one of the most unjust societies globally. Various global rankings cited attest to this fact. He buttressed Section 15 of the Nigerian Constitution as the Human Rights Foundation for Social Justice in Nigeria which speaks of 'discrimination'. From the section, it is clear that Nigerian citizens should not encounter discrimination because of their religion, ethnic group, age, sex, etc. But clearly seen are the issues of marginalisation, nepotism, not upholding the principles of federal character in terms of school admissions, employment, and even how the issues of minorities are treated even within the same state. The idea of discrimination is that people should not suffer for outcomes that are not of their own making. In short, the federal character cause has lost its meaning in implementation.

- Proof of Social Injustice in Nigeria.

According to him, being fortunate to be alive in Nigeria might be dependent on two factors. Firstly, where you were born and secondly, the level of education of your mother. Where you were born because states like Zamfara, Kebbi and Yobe States have the highest infant mortality rates. On the second point, only an informed mother will strive for all her children to be immunized to avoid killer diseases before the age of 5. Therefore, Nigerian citizens in these states are facing 'Social Injustice'. Other unfavourable indices he mentioned include: Relative Poverty being 75%; Absolute poverty being 54%; 10-13 million out of school children population; over 4 million people internally displaced; 45% youth unemployment in Nigeria; and the high incidences of criminality and insecurity across the entire country. He posited that poverty actually underlies Police Brutality as only the poor are harassed by the poorly-paid and poorly-trained Police force. Lastly, he mentioned that Brutality thrives on the shoulder of subjugation and Ignorance.

- Drivers of Social Injustice:

He cited enablers of social injustice to include: Political Corruption (buying electoral processes), Economic Corruption (Public procurement corruption), Healthcare trends (inadequate access to health facilities, life-saving drugs), Gender Inequality (representing 1/3 of Social Justice) and Population trends in Nigeria. Additionally, he said the population trends do not match with the economic growth of the Nation state. There is already a 2.6% population growth with a 12.9% economic growth comparatively, meanwhile South Africa with the strongest economy in Africa is growing in proportionally by 1.3% in population. This does not match and at this rate, by 2050, Nigeria might be the 3rd highest in population after India and China globally.

- How to achieve Social Justice in Nigeria.

He started by listing the challenges to attaining social justice in Nigeria to include: weak legal framework, corruption, ineffective local government system, old prejudices. To this end, he advised that the social justice CoP in Nigeria should increase their efforts in caring out ground-breaking advocacies, Collaborations that can birth an active movement, legal alignment, and take on the watch-dog

responsibility. He drew the attention of the participants to the fact that there is no national program to achieve national equality. Though other organizational advocates commenced the movement for equity (UNICEF, Oxfam, Save the children, Action Aid, UNDP, etc) but this movement might not be sustainable. Other areas in which social justice can be achieved include prioritizing the SDG goals that are in line with Social Justice, consider gender matters and pay attention to how women's lot can be enhanced to make critical decisions in their homes without hostility from spouses.



Some stakeholders at the event

Still on gender matters, Mr. Ogbonna stressed that female entrepreneurs should be a critical area of efforts including increase education of women in sciences (STEM). Additionally, it is crucial to pass the gender equality bill as soon as today, put policies in place that support child care, creation of child-related spending/budgeting, ensuring UHC for children under 18 years, funding for early-child education, social grants for parenting. Social advocates should also see population management as a matter of advocacy. There should be moves to reduce employment rate by considering skill-acquisition at university and secondary school levels, employability education, reformation of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) with activities hovering around economic empowerment of young graduates rather than military drills. Some suggestions include giving matching grants until they get jobs and set up structures so they can pay later.

- Recommendations for focus of the Social Justice Community of Practice going forward:

Barrister Ogbonna concluded on the Keynote address by highlighting again that the Social Justice Community of Practice is a viable community that has the potential to achieve major feat and victory in the Social Justice space in Nigeria. He encouraged the community of practice and other stakeholders present to be persistent in the pursuit of social justice in order to save Nigeria from its current woes of social injustice and continue in the spirit of patriotism. He put forward the following as areas that can be additionally focused on:

1. Active citizenship: Where there is recognition of the office of the citizen that is enhanced by engaging with the Government.
2. Strategic advocacy for Legal Reforms and Institutional underpinnings
3. Implementation of existing policies such as implementation of Universal Basic Education (UBE) in the first nine (9) years of a child's life.
4. Implementation of Social investment programs like social security which has the potential to bring people out of poverty.
5. Strategic partnership with the National Assembly.
6. Development of Progressive Policy frameworks.
7. Synergising with other Communities of Practice (COPs).
8. Exhibit the tenets of being Social Justice advocates in personal and professional conduct.
9. Conduct related research and propose evidence driven policies.

Entertainment Break

The entertainment break featured performances by ARTvocates, youth who use their artistic talent for social development from the Street Project Foundation. The performances included: 'My people my people' a spoken word poem performed by UN Ambassador Pelemo Nyajo, 'Redemption', a dance and spoken word performance by Cassi, Yehudah and Amina as well as 'One Mic' a song by Micheal.



Pelemo Nyajo, UN Ambassador, Spoken word poet & ARTvocate

PANEL SESSIONS

The Stakeholders forum is a learning activity that seeks to respond to the learning question “How best can we document and share lessons on access to justice?”. To achieve this learning question, the CoP has developed comprehensive learning resource to show practical “How To” guides and case studies on their learnings during their program implementation and engagements with other stakeholders, partners and rightsholders across the four critical areas of social Justice which include: Access, Equity, Participation and Human rights.

The idea behind the panel discussion was that through the discussions, the proposed learning resource will be more diverse and comprehensive by hosting three (3) Panel discussion sessions on the following topics:

- Understanding Social Justice
- Tools and Tactics for effective Social Justice Advocacy
- Advancing Social Justice in Nigeria - Opportunities and challenges.

Panel 1: Understanding Social Justice tools

The Introduction to the session and the panel discussion was moderated by Olalekan Oshunkoya from Citizens Common. The Panel was made up of the following stakeholders:

- Solomon Okedara (Digital Rights Lawyers Initiative)
- Bakare Majeed (Premium Times)
- Barrister Gogo Okwuoha (Nigerian Bar Association - NBA)

First on the discussion list is the question, ‘What does Social Justice mean to us?’ Responses from the panellists include: Fairness to individuals in the society and not marginalising others; Maintaining balance in the society and lastly, Social protection for the ordinary man. The second point of discussion and opinion-seeking was about the concept of Equality and Equity in Social Justice. The Moderator sought the opinion of the panellists on the United Nations definition of Social Justice (underlying principle for peaceful and prosperous co-existence within and among Nations) in the context of Equality/Equity. The views of the panellists were very divergent and they include: Equity should be over Equality and at the same time both should go hand in hand. Another person’s view is in reference to where will the boxes to create a balance come from (in reference to the Equality/Equity infographic), and lastly, there has to be a balance between the rich and the poor without any lacuna. Summarily, Equality & Equity has to be brought to fore in Social Justice conversations.

The third point of discussion was ‘Is it true that everybody does not need help?’. In response to this, one of the panelists thinks a society should have a yardstick of what it projects as standard, then one can determine who or who does not need justice/help. In another opinion, everybody should be treated

with fairness and since needs are different, caution should be taken so that the ‘strong’ are not been deprived while trying to meet the need of the ‘weak’. Lastly, there should be a balance in the society.



Panel 1 Discussants

The next discussion was ‘How have the four principles of social Justice namely: Human Rights, Access to Justice, Equity and Participation, played out? Responses tilted in a uniform direction as panelists aired their views. Firstly, there has been low avenues for access to justice by the government, for example, only Senior Advocates of Nigeria (SANs) can afford to give ‘Probono services’ implying that only the rich people can have access to justice because they are the ones that can afford to pay lawyers. Even for cases been judged, the rich will always win because they are the most buoyant financially. Access to stakeholders is also poor because it is easier for the rich to access government of judicial officials than the poor. In the same vein, and to make matters worse, Media personnel get dragged if they support the right cause. Lastly, another opinion was on how Government can make impact by enhancing access.

The last set of questions include: Are there frameworks that have created platforms for principles of Social Justice to be upheld and Is the Law a hindrance or an enabler? Panelists agreed that to an extent, principles of social justice are being upheld and the Law has been an enabler. Also, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a laudable initiative especially as it aligns with the Section 46 of the Nigerian Constitution, thus an enabler. Campaigns (combination of advocacy and litigation) by social justice crusaders that led to the demise of the social media bill is also an enabler. Additionally, the ‘no more defunct fees for human rights cases’ implemented recently by the High Courts is yet another enabler even though there is room for improvement. Lastly on this Panel, a question asked is: What has the Government done in support of Social Justice in Nigeria? In response to this, panelists have this to say: The Federal Government started Legal Aid and it has been relevant to the functioning of NGOs. There has also being Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) which have been effective in some communities. The second panellist insisted that Government is doing a lot and we might not see it because we are not direct beneficiaries. Conversely, the last speaker on the panel maintained that Government has done

next to nothing citing an example with the Legal Aid were the sum of fifty thousand naira is being demanded from people to fill forms before being attended to in the organization. In that case, where then is the 'aid'?

Panel 2 discussion: Tools and Tactics for Effective Social Justice Advocacy

The Introduction to the session and the panel discussion was delivered by Davidson Nwaonu from Center for Social Awareness Advocacy and Ethics (CSAAE). The Panel discussants were

- Mrs Ukachi Ukah (Imo State NHRC)
- Nelson Nwafor (Peace and Policy building)
- Victor Terhemba (Raising New Voices)
- Ufuoma Eguriase (Yiaga Africa)
- Elijah Osigwe (IMSU student; Rightsholder, Police Brutality survivor)

First point of discussion was on 'What is the best way to advocate for Social Justice?' In response to this, Mr Terhemba of Raising new voices mentioned that 4 steps help in advocating which includes Research, Plan, Collaborate and Execute. In researching, you know the extent and effect of the problem, Plan using a mapping process (primary planning to meet major stakeholders that have the power to make the desired change and secondary plan, plan on meeting people that share same passion). Planning also involves communicating to stakeholders through the most effective communication of which social media has been identified as a viable tool in advocating for Social Justice. Thirdly, is collaboration with other vision- bearers and fourthly, execution of laid-down plans. The second discussion was an interesting and palpable as it was about EndSARS Protest Judiciary panel report. The panelists were asked to 'Rate the Panel of Enquiry of the EndSARS panel report on the scale of principles of social justice (Access, Equity, Participation and Human Rights).



Cross-section of Panel 2 Discussants

The Moderator in making this point clearer painted the picture of the Abia State report on EndSARS protest. In his words, the Government has not conducted herself well in this matter as the White paper

committee has not come out with a report. This shows how the Government has no respect for human rights and has therefore not committed to protecting its citizens. Additionally, police brutality has not stopped. The third question was a continuation from the second discussion and it was directed to Mr Nelson, a member of the Abia State EndSARS Panel, 'What can we say is the level of transparency of Abia State report for EndSARS?'. In his response, he explained that many stakeholders were involved. The Panel turned in 82 petitions - though some of the issues were not in the terms of reference of the panel. Law enforcement officers that were accused were called to the panel for questioning. The Panel carried out investigations accompanied with site visitations. The problem here is that panel did their assignment but no feedback from the government to the public which was beyond the scope of their assignment.

The third discussion point was on 'ways community engagement seeks to address Social Justice.' Ufuoma of YIAGA Africa, by virtue of experience explains that people have to genuinely care about one another and the issues that affect their communities. Secondly, citizens facing an issue ought to stand up for themselves to the issues peculiar to them and in respect to their geography. Lastly, after doing that CSOs should be reached for support. Another discussion was on 'How victims can take ownership and speak for themselves when advocating for a cause'. The key word was 'patience'. Patience involves consistently repeating processes, being persistent and not getting exhausted in pursuit especially with the bureaucratic process of working with government.



Some stakeholders at the event

Elijah of IMSU also recounts his real-life experience on police brutality as a survivor. The video showing the inhuman treatment meted on him was played for all to see amidst gasps of shock. He gave a recap on the incident and shared his perspective on how to conduct oneself in the face of law enforcement brutality. Some of the experiences includes electric shock, beating and tear gassing. He advised that in the face of law enforcement brutality, diplomacy and caution be applied. People should be wise enough not to drag a man with the rifle so as not to be a victim of 'accidental discharge'. It is important and safe to always know how to engage with the police. Again, the issue of Police falsely accusing detainees is becoming popular, so it is important to be aware of this so as not to implicate oneself.

'How can Social Media be used by law makers as a powerful tool to enact change?' was the seventh point of discussion. Mrs Ukah (NHRC Imo State) responded by applauding the Social Media Platforms as it has helped to remedy a great number of Brutality issues because of its swiftness in informing the authorities on brutality events. It even goes further to inform on parties involved. This is a great feat in which she advised 'keep shouting on Social Media'. Lastly, opinion was sought from the panellist on How Social actors can reach stakeholders, and responses include synergy, partnership, and application of patience because Government still has its rules of engagement to fulfil even in the face of seeking Social Justice in the society. Final Words include: Know what your rights are, continue the campaign on Social Justice by putting pressure on the government. Try to understand what political candidates bring to the table in terms of their social justice agenda. Participate in political processes so that more voices can be captured.

Final admonition - Don't stop!

Panel 3: Advancing Social justice in Nigeria-Opportunities and challenges

The introduction to this session was delivered by Obinna Nwagbara from Youth and Students Advocates for Development Initiative (YSAD) while the session itself was moderated by Hyeladzira Mshelia from Connected Development (CODE). The panel discussants included:

- Barrister Victor Onweremadu (Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) Aba branch)
- Barrister Chioma Nwaodike (Media Rights Agenda)
- Barrister Gambo Yakubu (We aid Initiative)
- Obinna Nwagbara (YSAD)

Obinna Nwagbara set the tone for this panel by giving an overview where he reiterated the principles of Social Justice (Access, Equity, Participation, Diversity and Human Rights) and emphasized that the Panel discussion will prioritise Police Brutality in its conversations. Additionally, in his overview, he clarified the term 'Police Brutality' and explained that there should be a change in narrative as other security and law enforcement agencies such as Army, Task Force, Nigerian Customs, NDLEA also brutalise fellow Nigerians, it doesn't end with Police alone. From the History of brutality, 2013, 2020, November 2021 brutality has not stopped and even until 2 days ago in the South East. He also shared that 14 young men were also killed lately. He explained how bridging confidence gap will be instrumental in reducing brutality especially as there is now a faulty relationship between law enforcement authorities and Nigerian citizens.

The first discussion was on 'Do Nigerian citizens believe in the Nigerian Police as a Security Officers?'. Response from one of the panellists was that the 'country is in a war situation' and the Police seem not be 'our' friends. Additionally, Police are not enforcing judgement by lawyers. Another discussion was on 'Importance of building trust with the Police'. Responses from panellist indicated that even though this is hard, it is important to build trust with the Police. There was also the opinion that the Police are not being brutal intentionally as the attitude displayed by the Police is has its roots in the fact that the police, are neither trained nor paid well, and therefore hinge on brutalisation as a means of economic survival.



Panel 3 Discussants

Discussions also hovered around how the rights of citizens be protected in the light of Social Justice. Panelists mentioned that knowing your right as a citizen is very difficult, especially in the North where the education levels are significantly lower than the South. This signals that a lot of work has to be done to help citizens understand that they have rights that need to be protected. Additionally, in the process of trying to solve problems for the citizens, they can be made better informed and educated about their rights. Another one was ‘What opportunities are available for Nigerians in law?’. They are several avenues including the FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) which is in operation in the country but not in all states.

How do Communities and Social Justice, CSO effectively participate and make decisions? Responses include through awareness, investing in research and field work, being patient enough with stakeholders and carrying community members along in activities and decision-making. Lastly, ‘what Strategies can be adopted for Social Justice? Responses included preventive parenting as a way to secure the future. Participants were encouraged imbibe this attitude towards parenting. Chapters 4 Section 34a of the 1999 constitution and others is clear about brutality. NGOs can partner with lawyers and the 125 branches of the Human right offices. The law is still very useful as there are available frameworks that lets know our rights. Participation is key blame game is over, policy and action is needed to put Nigeria in the path of recovery.

CLOSING REMARKS

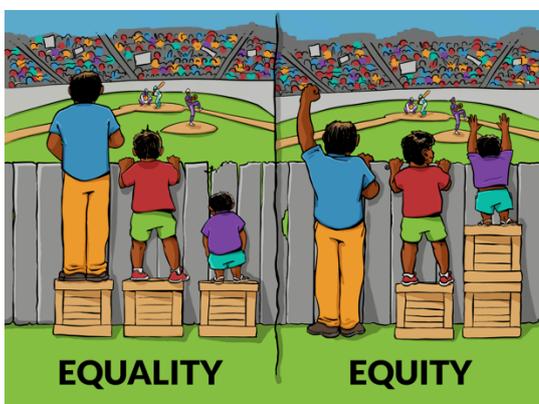
The CoP representative, Olalekan Oshunkoya, gave closing remarks and also took comments.

Comment 1: The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) applies to only Federal government offices and some states who have domesticated it such as Ekiti and Imo states. Other states do not respond because it does not apply to them.

Comment 2: Toye: Safe guarding should be considered in social justice advocacy. You should take care when mobilizing people not to expose them to harm. Especially during campaigning and rally.

Comment 3: Intersectionality in Gender and Power distribution should be paid attention to.

Comment 4: There is disharmony in all Social Justice CoPs. Specific roles of CoPs are not known and identified. There is no nexus among the CoP. Therefore, it is advised that Communities of practice should collaborate with and stand for each other so as to achieve the common goal of a just and fair society.



Comment 5: Equality/equity: He felt that the picture shared (as seen above) did not represent the true concept of Equality in Law. Equity and equality should complement each other. In terms of equity, we are never the same and we can never be the same, so interventions should be tailored to everyone's need. There should be average ground, each one according to their ability, and government should intervene to provide balance.

Days 2 & 3 (21 - 22 July, 2022): Review & Finalization of Learning Resource by CoP members

Learning resource development Brief: The Toolkit is a learning product that was agreed upon by the Social Justice CoP members to collaborate and create in order to improve members' practice of social justice advocacy and also serve as a resource for other social justice advocates. The Social Justice CoP members have been meeting weekly for the past 5 months to share learnings, build capacities and support one another and through these weekly meetings, various topics (8) on social justice was agreed upon and draft articles developed by each CoP to form this Social Justice Toolkit.

Review and finalisation Road map: This segment was anchored by the Consultant, Achenyo Alfa, who started the meeting by presenting on 'Brief on CoP Toolkit'. In her presentation, she highlighted what a toolkit was, the audience of the toolkit and the essence of a toolkit. She also elucidated on what was needed for the development of the toolkit. Finally, she recapped on some of the articles submitted by the CoP as examples of how the template of the toolkit should be.

Task and Goal setting: The task was to review and analyze documents submitted by getting organizations (CoP members) to add necessary features, remove what was decided to be removed and fill in worksheets for each topic presented by the CoP members as provided by the Consultant in order to ensure co-review and alignment. Thereafter, a delegated speaker will present on behalf of the group during the plenary session. Overall goal was to deliberate, review and contribute to the articles, like min editorial boards, in preparation for its finalization. This was achieved by forming two groups and splitting the 8 topics between the two groups with each working on four topics. The first group reviewed Social Justice Advocacy: A Primer: Citizens Common, Media: A vital Tool for Social Justice Advocacy, Community organising, and Legal Advocacy while the second group reviewed Effective Feedback and Citizen Engagement in Social Justice Advocacy, Bridging the Confidence gap in Social Justice Advocacy, Possible Ways to Advance Social Justice in our Community and Tools for Effective Social Justice Advocacy.

Reflections from previous day indicated that some of the Panelists did not speak to the learning questions and toolkit features. It was noted that in developing the toolkits, there should be 'How To guides' and the question thrown was whether the document could be called a toolkit or 'learning resources' or learning materials? Another suggestion was that the document should have a database (directory) of at least 200 organizations working on social justice and their priority areas. It was also emphasized that resources provided should be authoritative and adaptable plus content should include: case studies, models and best practices. At the end of the document, there can be a 'disclaimer' that explains the scope covered in the resource document.

Learning resource finalization: Summation of outstanding reviews was done by each group and there was a general review of each topic. Contributions were made and an everyone came to an agreement on the final outcome of each document. The document was renamed a "learning resource" rather than a "toolkit".

