

1. Overview
2. Personal Impact
 - a. *Risks to Self & Others*
 - b. *Losses to Self & Others*
3. Community Impact & Burden of Proof
4. Recommendations
5. Project Proposal
6. Support & Referees
7. Bibliography

1. OVERVIEW

Excerpt from the *Anti-Discrimination Act, 1991*.

Declaration of the Rights of the Child

Principle 1: The child shall enjoy all the rights set forth in this Declaration. Every child, without any exception whatsoever, shall be entitled to these rights, without distinction or discrimination on account of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, whether of himself or of his family.

Principle 2: The child shall enjoy special protection, and shall be given opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means, to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. In the enactment of laws for this purpose, the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration.

Principle 3: The child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality.

Principle 4: The child shall enjoy the benefits of social security. He shall be entitled to grow and develop in health; to this end, special care and protection shall be provided both to him and to his mother, including adequate pre-natal and post-natal care. The child shall have the right to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and medical services.

Principle 5: The child who is physically, mentally or socially handicapped shall be given the special treatment, education and care required by his particular condition.

Principle 6: The child, for the full and harmonious development of his personality, needs love and understanding. He shall, wherever possible, grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents, and, in any case, in an atmosphere of affection and of moral and material security; a child of tender years shall not, save in exceptional circumstances, be separated from his mother. Society and the public authorities shall have the duty to extend particular care to children without a family and to those without adequate means of support. Payment of State and other assistance towards the maintenance of children of large families is desirable.

Principle 7: The child is entitled to receive education, which shall be free and compulsory, at least in the elementary stages. He shall be given an education which will promote his general culture and enable him, on a basis of equal opportunity, to develop his abilities, his individual judgment, and his sense of moral and social responsibility, and to become a useful member of society. The best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for his education and guidance; that responsibility lies in the first place with his parents. The child shall have full opportunity for play and recreation, which should be directed to the same purposes as education; society and the public authorities, shall endeavour to promote the enjoyment of this right.

Principle 8: The child shall in all circumstances be among the first to receive protection and relief.

Principle 9: The child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. He shall not be the subject of traffic, in any form. The child shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate minimum age; he shall in no case be caused or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education, or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development.

Principle 10: The child shall be protected from practices which may foster racial, religious and any other form of discrimination. He shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood, and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow men.

*What are the repercussions when a child's rights are denied, neglected or abused?
What implications does this denial, neglect or abuse of a child's rights have for the
short and long term?*

2. PERSONAL IMPACT

In 1990 Kelly was born in Victoria to two young parents. Before her first birthday, her mother and father separated and Kelly moved to Queensland with her mother and her mother's new boyfriend. They lived together with his mother and step-father, helping out with the family business.

Her first memory of the abuse is recalled vividly. She was four years old. This continued until around the age of ten.

Kelly frequently spent extended stays, school holidays and weekends, at her step-father's parent's house. Her step-father's step-father would wake Kelly up before he started work on the farm at around five in the morning. He would prepare breakfast, they would feed the pets then he would ask her to sit on his lap so he could tell her secrets. Each time she sat on his knee she recalls being paralysed by fear- fear of the consequences of telling someone, of running away, of something worse happening. He would hold her around the waist whilst fondling inside her pants.

Kelly recalls being hyper-aroused since the abuse started, inquisitive and curious about sexuality, in a secret manner. Stigma regarding sexuality and its variances is a burden that no person should have to bear in silence. The shame and stigma of a paedophile seeking help for their attraction to children inhibits them from seeking help in the same way the shame and stigma of a child who has been abused limits them from seeking help.

Kelly recalls several other occurrences vividly but there is a lot that has been suppressed. Kelly is unaware of the complete extent of her abuse due to her ability to disassociate, sometimes feeling in a haze-like state for weeks at a time. Kelly spent a lot of time on her own as an only child, using her initiative to keep herself entertained. Every time she closed her eyes she would see colours and patterns within the blackness behind her lids. To this day she still sees these colours and patterns and believes this is what has pulled her through many dark nights.

Her mother committed suicide when Kelly was nine years old after years of battling with drug, alcohol and mental health problems. Kelly had withdrawn and learned to put on a brave face already. Kelly's mother had suspicions that Kelly was being abused, observing tell-tale behaviours, but felt she had no one to turn to and no way to confirm her suspicions. Prior to her death, Kelly's mother had worked for the perpetrator and had a supportive and close relationship with him. Kelly had an insecure and tangled relationship with her mother.

Her father, stepfather and maternal Grandmother proceeded, with the family courts, to determine custody placement for Kelly. Kelly remained in shock, hardly able to recall the period of time at all and did not want to make a decision about where to live as she didn't want to hurt anyone's feelings by speaking her truth. Kelly had become so used to hiding her emotions and catering to the needs of the adults around her that she felt that what she wanted no longer mattered.

After the death of her mother, Kelly developed a rare blood disorder that affected the ability of her blood to clot. The risk of haemorrhage was great and she was hospitalised as doctors ran tests. She was sick often as a young child. This was the time where she received the nurturing and attention she so craved from the ones she loved. Being looked after by various doctors and nurses inspired her to pursue a career looking after others.

Unbeknownst to her, at the closure of the court case, Kelly was picked up from school one day in Queensland and was living in Victoria by that night. Included in the psychologist report from the family courts was a statement of concern about Kelly's coping mechanisms of internalising her emotions and accommodating the needs of the adults around her. This coping mechanism still exists for Kelly to this day and is part of a painful process moving between denial, anger, bargaining, fear, depression and acceptance to rise above the circumstances, each arousing emotions that were long repressed within her.

Kelly became aware of her body image around this time and was sensitive to comments of people around her as she had put on weight during this time from steroid treatment and a long history of dietary irregularities. This compounded her poor self-image and self-esteem.

Kelly first disclosed the abuse to her stepmother in Victoria, after her father was awarded custody. It was as simple as asking about the concept of karma. Kelly remembers her family gathered around before attending the police station to file a report. It was stressful, loud and very confusing. A statement was made when Kelly was eleven years old, alluding to the abuse but Kelly was not ready to proceed or disclose more at this time. The compounding of various traumas meant she was unable to express herself and be understood.

Although Kelly does not recall much of this time period she remembers being taken to and from doctors and hospitals by her stepmother, admitted numerous times for her blood condition. Surgery was considered as an option to treat this. At school, Kelly maintained high grades and was able to make friends. Kelly was not able to develop a close relationship with her father and felt the uncertainty and instability early on. She was suicidal by age eleven. Her step-mother had a newborn to raise and the intensity of Kelly's needs became too much for a new family. Kelly was sent to live in Queensland with her maternal Grandmother.

When Kelly moved to Queensland with her Nana she initially struggled to make friends and even catch the bus to school on her own. Her Nana changed a job she loved to provide more time for Kelly. She maintained her grades and enthusiasm for learning and made some solid friendships. Her relationship with her Grandmother suffered during this time as they both suffered to come to terms with the past. Puberty was a difficult time for Kelly as she became aware of her weight, image and femininity. She began to self-harm, restrict calories and purge,

compulsively exercise, obsessing about appearances, cleanliness and school grades- occasionally indulging in risky behaviours. She alternated between assuming a lot of self- control or no self- control. Although mostly secretive about of her troubles, Kelly read various self-help books, spoke with therapists, researched and reached out to friends or services for support during her darker moments.

Kelly has been receiving counselling since she was nine years old. After a long journey of counselling Kelly was able to make another statement to the police in 2004. This statement was more in depth. The matter was left in the hands of the police at this stage. The perpetrator was questioned, he denied the allegations and the case was transferred then left in 'limbo'.

Kelly started to date as a teenager- her grades slipped slightly as she chased what she thought was love. She moved in with a boyfriend and had an intense on-off relationship for almost five years and after graduating high school she went on to university to study nursing. She felt a deep fulfilment for a while by filling her schedule to the brim with study, work, placements, various extracurricular involvements, friends, a boyfriend and partying. She did not have the time, support, age, stamina or knowledge to pursue the court case actively again.

This pressure eventually took its toll and Kelly was hospitalised for self-harming. Kelly has been diagnosed with various conditions over the years- bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder, schizo-affective disorder, depression and anxiety, by doctors who had spent less than an hour with her. She has been diagnosed with complex post-traumatic stress disorder which accommodates the broad spectrum of complex symptoms of trauma.

Kelly deferred her degree and moved to Darwin to live with a partner shortly after her hospitalisation. She studied Nutrition and Children's Services and stayed with him for a year- gained a lot of weight, was self-destructive and generally unhappy. Kelly had a few supportive friends but had withdrawn from most of her network. Something had to give.

Kelly moved to Victoria in 2009 to cut ties and began to deal with the past slowly as she was developed friendships that supported her and actively began to complete her Nursing degree, aligning with a sense of purpose despite obstacles. She continued to receive counselling, see psychologists and engage with support services and other holistic, alternative therapies.

Due to a spontaneous onset of her childhood blood condition, Kelly made a choice to leave the nursing profession as her immune system was compromised. She had also experienced further violence in the workplace in Victoria. After wanting to be a nurse for 20 years, she found herself quite disillusioned and as she was a casual staff member she wasn't able to receive union support. Kelly moved on to freelance in a web design start-up, to publish and maintain a content delivery service. Service and solution focused advocacy and gaining traction for the support of a not-for-profit delivery method of implementing these applications has been the focus.

Kelly made a comprehensive statement to Queensland Police in 2014. She travelled interstate to provide the account and made a recorded phone call to the perpetrator. He neither confessed nor denied to the abuse and she was not allowed to directly confront the topic. She recalls the overwhelming physical and emotional anxiety of the experience.

Kelly reviewed documents regarding her case when she was at the Police station. Due to administrative and accountability oversights, her initial statement was not followed through. Passed around from department to department for six years the case was re-opened when Kelly re-engaged with Police. She submitted a statutory declaration to the Crime and Conduct Commission in 2014 who acknowledged the receipt and stated there was nothing they could do further.

Statutes of limitations, interrupted feedback processes, legislation, reviews and interstate jurisdiction issues are a few barriers throughout the many systems Kelly has been a participator in. She continues to make progress relating to advocacy and utilizing operational feedback and is prepared for the process, motivated by advocacy.

With statements made and evidence given, the court and as many details provided and other relevant evidence

given, the case is now awaiting trial. Kelly is awaiting further advice of the committal hearing 21 months after the re-opening of a historic case.

For 12 years the accused has not been required to receive any treatment. He is currently released with bail conditions. For 16 years she have been in and out of public systems as a professional, a student, for health and income support and as a minor within the family law court.

Kelly has rarely lived anywhere longer than a year and has stayed in caravan parks, units, houses, acreage, home-shares, with partners, in a squat, travelling and friend's sofas. She continues to work on re-stabilising her important relationships and paying attention to her health. Last year, she published a poetry zine titled 'Dying: To Meet You' and is preparing to transform what started as a hobby into a tangible, deliverable online service platform. After studying Project Management, Kelly has provided Human Relations consulting whilst studying a Dual Diploma of Business.

In 2016, Kelly resides in Queensland, spending quality time with her extended family and friends after a hiatus from the state, is awaiting court proceedings, continuing on her healing journey, studying, managing various projects, working, advocating and most importantly, writing.

Dear You,

Love is an energy, something that is always inside you. It is a lifetime journey learning what love really is, one that never actually ends but just changes form.

Relationships with others are a good way to learn but no other person can fix what is inside of you. Open up to people, be honest and ask questions.

Self-care is the path to healing and is not a selfish act. Be kind to yourself and others as you heal.

All experiences offer opportunities for awareness, growth, healing and a change of perspective- nothing is a waste, not even the darkest days.

Persevere. Fear is an illusion, it is not real. Practice reflection often, but do not drown in the pool of memory.

Find joy in the small things and look for meaning where it satisfies you. Let kindness humble you.

Love from,

Me

a. Risks to Self & Others

- Shame and Self-blame
- Suicidal thoughts and Self-Harming behaviours
- Disordered eating
- Disordered sleeping
- Alienation and isolation
- Secrecy
- Disordered empathy
- Altered responses and reactions
- Effect on ability to advocate
- Flashbacks and recurring nightmares
- Trigger responses (physical and emotional)
- Unwarranted, unsolicited and unneeded thoughts and feelings
- Unexplainable physical illnesses
- Inability to grieve or process
- Breach of Human Rights
- Entrapment and accommodation to/ of abuse

b. Losses to Self & Others

- Models of accountability and responsibility
- Healthy coping mechanisms
- Appropriate responses to suffering
- Severe financial loss
- Sense of belonging
- Physical & mental health/ costs related to health.
- Security
- Ability to functionally grieve
- Employment/ Income Earning Capacity
- Healthy, functional relationships/ intimacy
- Trust
- Childhood innocence
- Faith in protective services & systems designed to protect vulnerable groups
- Recollection of memories
- Stigmatization
- My Mother to suicide
- Stability
- A healthy sense of self/ personhood
- Autonomy
- Confidence
- Family relationships
- Dignity
- Personal Integrity

3. COMMUNITY IMPACT & BURDEN OF PROOF

With over 300,000 notifications of child abuse (Institute of Family Studies, 2009) reported in 2009 as opposed to 100,000 reports ten years earlier in 1999 we can either determine that the incidence of child abuse is on the rise or the incidence of reporting child abuse is on the rise. Regardless, it is awareness and social accommodation that breaks the code of silence. These figures present challenges to organizations designed to protect vulnerable individuals.

Direct costs and challenges that arise from domestic and sexual violence in the community occur through health care/ poor health, victim services and compensation, housing and temporary accommodation, child protection, violence prevention, juvenile offending, criminality, perpetrator treatment and the criminal justice system. Indirect costs include reductions in household income, social and labour market participation of women, and economic growth, drug and alcohol abuse

In his paper, *Gambling with the Psyche*, O'Connell raises a good question- *How do culture, the various characteristics of perpetrators and judicial proceedings, and political and social context, influence the nature and strength of trials' psychological effects on different sorts of victims?*

'Social silence about human rights violations isolates survivors. Under repressive regimes, victims and those around them often can be too afraid to speak about government abuses. If there is little discussion of the atrocities in the media and other public fora, victims may form the impression that no one else has suffered similarly.

Even after a transition to democracy, some or all of the previous regime's atrocities may remain undiscussed due to fear of a return of repression, the desire of those who supported the previous regime to "leave the past behind," selective societal attention to atrocities, fellow citizens' belief that victims were responsible for their own suffering, or a combination of such factors.

When you have to prove the legal status of the terrible events... according to technical criteria— this can undermine the meaning and value of the judicial process for victims. It can make them wonder what the purpose is, and eliminate the validation that the process might otherwise give them. It undermines the possibility of reaching a common basis for acknowledging by others and with others (the larger society, the world) the facts and the harm that they have caused.

Sympathetic policymakers, professionals, and ordinary citizens have worked with survivors to seek ways to alleviate this suffering, and have promoted prosecution of the perpetrators and civil suits against them as one vehicle for healing. This is not the only factor in decisions about whether to pursue human rights violators through the courts. Policymakers and activists choose that course for a wide range of reasons. Prosecution and, less often, civil actions are put forward as means to deter future abuses, promote the rule of law, create public awareness of atrocities, and achieve other purposes, as well as to heal victims' psychological wounds." (O'Connell, J., 2005)

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Change how we think about and perceive human rights violations*
2. *Initiate social commentary to acknowledge survivors and generate feedback/ suggestions for improvement*
3. *Encourage advocacy and action pertaining to human rights issues*
4. *Respond appropriately and sensitively*
5. *Reinforce communal values and respect of human rights*
6. *Collect anonymous data pertaining to human rights topics of interest to determine response and review processes*
7. *Monitor engagement and outcomes and review lessons learned*
8. *Safe collection and application of data*

9. *Provide easily accessible, relevant & understandable information and services to communities*
10. *Provide intermediary facilitators for children, families, courts and third-parties involved*
11. *Provide specialised training for statutory agency professionals*
12. *Full consider the long-term impacts of abuse on each child or adult*

Study Title:

Mitigating risks and losses to individuals and the community after the occurrence of traumatic events whilst promoting and upholding the dignity, privacy and human rights of all involved parties is paramount to effective treatment.

Collecting data from stories and recollections of those traumatised, either personally or systematically, can assist to develop, maintain and utilize longitudinal, statistical evidence for the benefits of all. Safe data collection is essential for quality assurance analysis of correct responses, service provision and best practice implementation for optimal outcomes- in any context.

As there is currently no Human Rights Act in the state of Queensland, it is in my professional opinion as a Registered Nurse that service provision, response and utilization of best practice methodologies exist in a barely functional manner at the discretion of privatised corporations.

Governmental & Non-Government Organizational implementation requires passion, empathy and currency as reference points to truly provide for the niche needs of vulnerable people in our society and to not unintentionally re-victimize survivors of trauma. Until the Human Rights of individuals and communities are upheld in actions and not just via documentation, victims/ survivors will continue to be re-victimized and stigmatized. Reviews to determine currency, relevancy and efficacy of applications relating to best possible outcomes for all involved is necessary for effective information and service provision.

The fault is neither with victims, perpetrators or the system within which they function. The fault is in the mass social perception that glazes over “taboo” topics to “just get on with it” and maintain a sense of normality at the cost of healing the

damage, thus perpetuating suffering. Perpetrators' actively accepting responsibility and accountability for their actions, as the first step to treatment, is more important in achieving restorative outcomes rather than pursuing punitive ones.

A 'pain and punishment' mentality and approach has existed for far too long and is as dysfunctional as the settings in which Human Rights violations occur.

Public awareness about effective ways to help and contribute is likely to lead to citizen action. Prevention is always better than a cure. Prevention involves changing individual and community attitudes, beliefs and circumstances which perpetuate suffering and human rights violations.

The internet can be a haven of relatable stories, information, advocacy, sharing, data, petitioning, opinions, mass media, communication, connectivity, consensus and research. With planning, adherence to policy and technical know-how, risks can be mitigated to provide safe online access to services and information. The lack of utilization, uptake, integration and forward thinking relating to the use of technologies as it pertains to health and health outcomes is concerning. Are we to deny and oppress the promising future of healthcare by denying and oppressing information access and utilization in the 21st century?

My life's work, interests and hobbies attest to the passion and push for advocacy pertaining to all these issues I have raised. I have published my story to normalize the experiences and emotions I have dealt with in the hope of reassuring another that there is a light at the end of a dark tunnel.

I have run a project website for three years; collecting and collating information and developing processes to create a platform that offers information and essential service provision to the vulnerable people in our society. This has been no easy task- translating information and developing systems that are easy to use, functional, and understandable and are provided at no fiscal expense to consumers- the only cost being the anonymous collection of their valuable experiential data that will provide enormous insight into the collective nature of our suffering and assist in tailoring responses and service provision to the individual. Utilizing recent technological developments such as mesh networking, application development, cryptographic

functions and cloud computing are major components of this project, hence the difficulty in translation-

as I am just one person, with a few supporters, with a voice that is only just getting the chance to be heard.

With a functional systems approach, each individual's experience is monitored and data is collected, stored and encrypted. By exploring keywords and content planning based on empirical evidence outcomes can be done by analysing collective, anonymously generated data relating to the sensitive topics, in privacy. Follow through of procedural requirements in an effective and efficient manner that tailors service and information provision to the individual minimizes risks and costs to individuals and society as a whole. A 'one size fits all' approach is outdated as no two are the same- as much as we may pretend that we are all on the same playing field for the sake of keeping up appearances.

Online systems provide space for anonymity, privacy and protection whilst enabling essential data collection and compliance with governing agencies and authorities.

This community engagement project, as it pertains to advocacy and protection of Human Rights, functions within a Strength's based approach. It will be well integrated and streamlined for online navigation and collective contribution, will enable social connectivity and value generation, and will work toward the outcome of consensus of the whole- as it relates to personal experiences, opinions and knowledge.

Cultural, systematic and other barriers to communications can be overcome by acknowledging risks and incorporating pre-emptive planning and action. Provision of information and services, implemented and integrated effectively, by field experts who are well versed in knowledge and experiences in their area of consultancy makes this project achievable.

The root of the aforementioned concerns and consequent recommendations is communications: between government and private agencies, of victims to support services, of support services to advocates, between police and court officials, communications between families, and of society at large. Providing a safe space to initiate dialogue, share experiences and opinions for validation and consensus, to feel value in putting oneself out there, creating a snowball effect that encourages

others to do the same- utilizing current technologies, a system for advocacy and supports can be intelligently designed.

This is has been my story. This has been how I have grown and adjusted to accommodate for growth in a harsh environment.

5. PROJECT PROPOSAL

TCP INC. aims to answer the following question and many more, in time, by developing an online system capable of essential service provision and longitudinal data collection to monitor outcomes.

How do culture, the various characteristics of perpetrators and judicial proceedings, and political and social context, influence the nature and strength of trials' psychological effects on different sorts of victims?

TCP INC. as a project is at Phase 2 of its development, in the planning stages. Phase 2 includes solidifying the search functionality, building trust and brand reputation, determining aesthetics and layout and garnering more market research. There are more considerations to make before commencing to Phase 3. Complete implementation requires stakeholder interest and investment before action can occur.

Strategic Objective

Develop a cross- functional analysis of stakeholders & project viability to determine probability of retention of interest, support, financial running's & input to the project.

Key Result Areas

Funding & Fundraising: Stakeholder sponsorship, monetary and non-monetary, via various means is integral to the forward momentum of the organization as a not-for-profit- supported by essential documentation of applications and receipts.

Recruitment: The use of & contribution to the development of the organization inclusive of services & information. Collaborative commitment within a collective framework that coincides with organizational values and purposes that promotes the potential for growth through internal and external input.

Stakeholder Engagement: Determining interests, interactions and potential outcomes from the stakeholder matrix is done through analysis of expectations, communications, inputs and outputs, negotiation and conflict styles and priorities. This ensures that directions taken are in alignment with the values of the organization and the expectations of the stakeholders which in turn minimizes risk to the organization whilst upholding its integrity.

Description of KRA's			
Strengths	Weaknesses	Threats	Opportunities
Internalization	Meshing organizational values with (personal or business) stakeholder values	Vagueness or ambiguity	Expansion of vision, values & purpose
Translation and Communication	Informing and updating stakeholders each step of the way	Discrepancy between stakeholders values and organizational values	Systematic development (change log, system updates, feedback)
Document development/ procurement	Accessibility of documentation	Doubling up on work due to filing limitations	Automating processes and access
Strategic Forward Planning Ideation & Implementation	Monitoring outcomes	Unnecessary risk	Review and feedback processes
Risk awareness	Risk avoidance	Participation despite risk	Tailor strategies to avoid/ accept/ mitigate risk
Delegation	Scope definition & follow-up/ support	Stakeholder values taking precedence over organizational values	Definition of roles, scope definitions

Key Performance Indicators

Niche Interest Stakeholder/ Target Audience Retention
 Cross-Functional Demographic Analysis
 Tailored Communication and Translation Strategies
 Single Data Repository for Engagement and Feedback
 Automated request Process
 Social Media Analytics

Internal and External Communication Measurements
 Marketing and Branding translation functions

Urgent/ Crisis Communication Process
 Data Storage and Information Access
 Automated Entry and Approval Functions
 Social Media Analytics

Opportunities

1. Large Reach
2. Membership
3. Online service provision
4. Data collection & longitudinal studies
5. Utilizing a feedback portal
6. Dialogue Initiator about Sensitive Topics
7. Niche Interest
8. Data Collection
9. Domain Name: tcp.cloud \$28,000 11.7 million Google search results
10. Affiliate Programs
11. Cryptocurrency generation
12. Creative Commons, Deeds Registry & Licensing Opportunity

Action Plan

1. Create contingencies for any risks recognized
2. IT consultancy and brief to commence Phase 2
3. Plan for Phase 3 of development: data collection and compliance
4. Create or utilize pre-existing templates to support requirements
5. Pull archived information to pre- fill templates
6. Create framework for data applications through assessments: face-to-face & electronic
7. Make baseline outcome assumptions to measure collated data against
8. Analyse collated application data against baseline outcome assumptions
9. Update organizational plan to reflect known/tried/tested data instead of data assumptions
10. Data stored according to privacy/ confidentiality requirements for research and development purposes

Location:

- mobile connectivity
- mobile service provision
- internal, local, national focus first
- promotion and marketing

Equipment & Resources:

- technology & technological developments
- communications
- mentorship
- software for mobile development
- national frameworks and guidelines
- contracts

Labour:

- recruitment & training of staff and volunteers
- national outsourcing
- rewarding innovation
- Work for the Dole Program
- collective mentality
- recognition for contribution
- website and systems development
- cataloguing of research to present to engineers
- clearly defined

Process: collect, collate, translate, present, provide, evaluate, improve

Budget/ Financial Objectives:

Costs:

- development of tailored technologies
- beta-testing of technologies
- staffing & labour
- document development and procurement
- resource acquisitions
- implementation of technologies
- contract development
- consultancy
- trademarking
- insurances

Revenue:

- alternative, tradable cryptocurrency
- membership "fee" of data or donation (public or private member)
- financial donations
- capital investments
- social enterprise venture funding
- crowdsourcing
- clientele revenue
- affiliate marketing and programs
- sponsored advertising
- social currency
- multitudinous qualitative and quantitative data
- aligned with current government rebates, programs, funding and supports

Team Performance Goals	Team Performance Target	Individual KPIs	Priority Rating
<i>Software Development</i>			
Obtain open sourced software	Review software & integration process	Obtain coding	2

Obtain designated cloud platform	Integrate open sourced software onto cloud platform	Source quotes Source finance/ sponsorship for cloud platform.	2
Obtain Domain Name tcp.cloud	Extreme amount of traffic to website to guarantee engagement	\$28,000 fundraising	1
Software briefing & requirements	Ability for software developers to quickly grasp project requirements	One week intensive briefing with IT consultant.	1
Development Plan	Plan of action	Key dates, Risk identification processes	3

Risks

- Training time for current developers
- Financial lending and fundraising
- Legal structure compliance
- Delays to Scheduling
- Outsourcing Requirements
- Finding Contributors
- Online safety and login
- Compliance with policy
- Copyright and licensing consideration

Contingency

Lack of Stakeholder/ Clientele Interest in feedback provision

- Provide non-monetary incentive for participation and referral
- Infographic Development reflecting updates
- Engagement through micro- tasks
 - o Voting, petitioning, showing support/ solidarity
 - o Social Media Engagement
- Personalized Instant Recognition of Client
 - o Pre-emptive profile development: optional picture/ brand upload, name upload, URL upload, micro-tasks
- Automation of processes
 - o Linkage of pre-emptive processes

Technology and Systems

- Website updates
- Website questionnaires/ feedback forms
- Board Forum
- E-mail
- Social Media
- Publishing of Prospectus (downloadable)
- Cloud storage
- Cryptocurrency and security algorithms
- Google Forms/ Apps for Work
- Templates for cross-technological conversion

This project proposal is free for use under Creative Commons with an Attribution, Non- Commercial, Share Alike, International License granted and is approved for free cultural works.

[Redacted]

This document has been compiled by Kelly Lawn as the Director of and on behalf of TCP INC. and as a Registered Lobbyist with the Queensland Integrity Commissioner.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

6. SUPPORTERS & REFEREES

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]