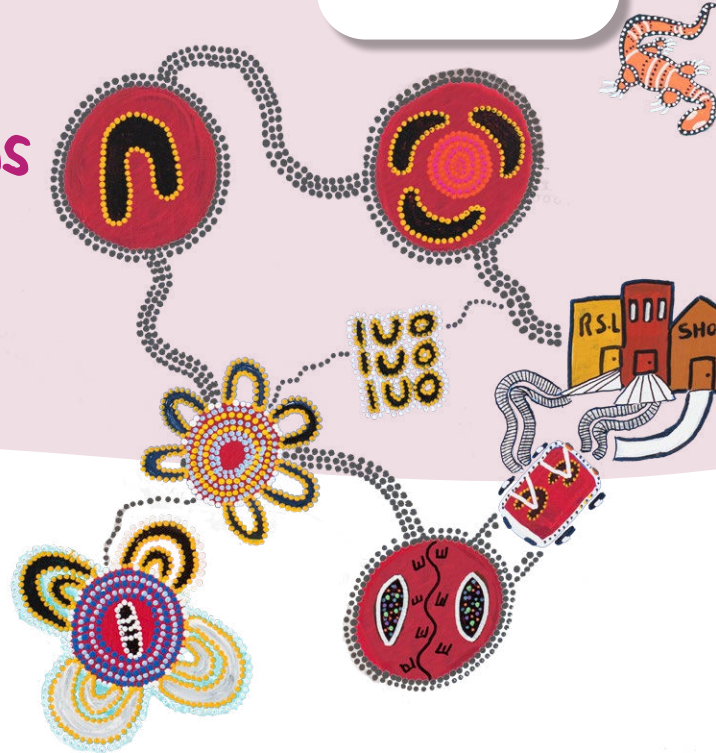


What the FPDN Accessible Communications Guidelines Cover - and Why They Matter



What These Guidelines Do

- Help you make communications and engagement materials accessible.
- Provide practical advice on:
 - Accessibility statements
 - Alternative formats
 - Readability and plain language
 - Accessible design and structure
 - Format-specific tips (PDFs, videos, print, etc.)

Supported Material Types:

- Fact sheets, posters, presentations
- Surveys, flyers, audio, podcast scripts
- Training materials, newsletters
- Job ads, policies, brochures, annual reports

What These Guidelines Don't Cover (in detail)

- Website development & WCAG compliance
- Social media strategy
- Event management (online or in person)
- Organisation-wide branding
- In-depth language or terminology guidance

Why the Guidelines Exist

- Based on a 2023 internal FPDN staff survey
- Created to meet FPDN's accessibility needs
- Aligned with the **National Disability Footprint**:
 - Element 1: National impact
 - Element 4: Inclusive workforce & training
 - Element 7: Strategic communication

Human rights, legal and organisational foundations

FPDN is guided by:

International human rights frameworks

- [UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) — particularly Articles 9 and 21
- [UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#)

Australian legislation

- Disability Discrimination Act 1992
- Racial Discrimination Act 1975
- Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986

FPDN approaches

- a culturally inclusive approach to disability, informed by the human rights model
- FPDN's Cultural Model of Inclusion, grounded in First Nations perspectives
- community-led and culturally governed practice
- current accessibility standards and recognised good practice

The UNCRPD protects the rights of people with disability. UNDRIP protects the individual and collective rights of Indigenous peoples. Together, they guide FPDN's work with and for First Nations people with disability.



Article 21 of the UNCRPD recognises the right to freedom of expression and opinion and access to information. This includes the right to communicate in the way that works for you and to access information on an equal basis with others.

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