The International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) is an independent, international health-based human rights organisation, which promotes and supports the rehabilitation of torture victims, promotes access to justice and works for the prevention of torture worldwide. The vision of the IRCT is a world without torture.

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A Message from the President and the Secretary-General

In 2018, the IRCT implemented the first year of our strategic plan, embracing significant changes necessary to continue building a movement that centres its efforts on the improvement of torture victims’ quality of life.

IRCT moved toward a leaner and more flexible entity; adoption of cost-saving measures for reducing core expenditures, including a review of service provision contracts and office space; the adoption of output-based budgeting; the kick-off of a planning toolbox, which allowed most IRCT activities to be structured into project documents; the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system, including the drafting of a new results matrix and the implementation of quarterly reporting based on outcome monitoring; the presentation of a governance reform proposal to Council, which introduces a leaner structure defining clearer roles for elected representatives in each level of the organisational structure and also reduces governance costs.

The IRCT movement continued to expand awareness of torture’s health-based consequences to advocate for increased resourcing, quality rehabilitation methods and approaches and sectoral standards to unify global efforts.

Among other significant accomplishments, we continued to intervene and contribute toward cases all over the world to ensure that States fulfil their obligations to torture victims; we launched a new project on the basis of the Anti-Torture Database to continue work of capturing scientific knowledge to further evidence the effectiveness of our efforts; we led a process to establish national indicators in South Africa and Uganda; and we heavily contributed toward the issuance of international supplements to major legal frameworks which guide the implementation of the right to rehabilitation.

Over the next 2 years, we will continue to collectively work toward our strategic ambitions to: (i) establish and promote global standards on rehabilitation; (ii) create a global monitoring and evaluation system; (iii) build a global knowledge rehabilitation platform; and (iv) develop a global financial sustainability platform.
About the IRCT Movement

With more than 155 member centres in over 70 countries, the IRCT is the world's largest membership-based civil society organisation working in the field of torture rehabilitation. The movement grew out of a need to respond to the pervasive use of torture around the world and to the severe pain and suffering of the hundreds of thousands of victims who were tortured by States and then neglected by them. Beginning with the formation of the first torture rehabilitation centres in the world in the early 80s, the IRCT was formally established in 1985. Now with 157 members spanning the world, we have grown into a global Movement that responds to and represents the rehabilitation needs of torture victims, their families, and their communities.

The 150+ IRCT members work in a wide range of contexts, including some of the most repressive and conflict driven regimes in the world. Our work is health-based and informed by the provision of rehabilitation services. It draws on four decades of worldwide-accumulated experience and collective knowledge on the physical, psychological and social effects of torture on victims and on how to support survivors' lives after torture. It is from this unique perspective that IRCT contributes to advancing the three pillars of the global fight against torture: prevention, accountability and redress. We work every day to support torture victims in their communities to empower them to rebuild their lives. Through decades of practice, we have become experts on torture and its effects on the individual, their families and communities. With this expertise we know how to best address torture rehabilitation and anti-torture advocacy to contextually fit, as well as, what actions need to be taken to develop and to improve existing support to victims.

To channel the unique knowledge of members into global action against torture, the IRCT:

- Facilitates exchange of knowledge and experience, to make the best ideas and practices available to the global collective and to continually improve our methods of responding to torture and rehabilitating victims

- Influences international, regional and national laws and policies on torture and the rehabilitation of victims

- Helps victims obtain reliable evidence of torture to use in courts and educate others about its medical, psychological, and socio-economic consequences

- Builds a joint pool of data on the impact of torture and victims' needs; and,

- Supports individual members in times of need; both during times of funding crises but also when our members are targeted, intimidated, threatened, harassed, and even attacked for supporting victims of torture
IRCT Member Centres Across The Globe

157 member centres in 74 countries united in our shared objective to improve the quality of life for torture victims worldwide
157 members worldwide
20 members in Asia
55 members in Europe
10 members in Latin America & the Caribbean
16 members in MENA
22 members in North America
11 members in the Pacific
23 members in Sub Saharan Africa
Establishing & Promoting Global Standards On The Right To Rehabilitation

In 2018, the IRCT focused its efforts in four core work areas:

- Using UN mechanisms, to pressure States to comply with their obligations as duty-bearers
- Contributing to counter sexual and gender-based-torture practices, such as forced virginity testing and anal examinations;
- Advocacy to promote torture victims’ rights to rehabilitation and redress;
- Promoting torture victims’ access to justice and the effective remedies.

Over the past 10 years, the IRCT has been a lead architect behind the development of now well-recognised international and regional standards on torture victims’ right to rehabilitation. Using advocacy, combined with policy and case interventions at global, regional and national levels, we continue to work toward the implementation and recognition of the right to rehabilitation as a political priority.

In 2018, we saw several of our efforts come to fruition in long-awaited judicial decisions. With our contributions, two cases in particular set a critical precedent for national and regional courts. The ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) Court of Justice issued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why do we do this?</th>
<th>How do we do this?</th>
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<tr>
<td>It is imperative that torture victims have access to both quality health-based rehabilitation services and support to exercise their rights. Therefore, we collectively represent torture victims in dialogue with States to hold them accountable in their obligations to implement torture victims’ right.</td>
<td>We activate the anti-torture and rehabilitation movement to contribute to a wide range of health-based and legal expertise toward the production and reformation of policies and supplementary tools. We intervene on behalf of victims in global, regional and national cases to support the production of forensic evidence. We utilise the UN and regional mechanisms to push States to fulfil their responsibilities toward victims of torture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a landmark decision in favour of four Gambian journalists who were brutally tortured. While the Swiss courts found faulty investigative processes by asylum authorities in examining Ms Nekane Txapartegia’s allegations of past torture in Spain. Both cases are celebrated as important measures for torture victims throughout the world.

**OUR RESULTS**

**Improving global standards on torture victims’ rights**

Based on IRCT advocacy, the UN Committee against Torture and the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture both issued authoritative policy guidance increasing protection of torture victims’ rights in asylum processes. Our interventions also ensured the inclusion of important provisions on support to torture victims in the Global Compact on Refugees. This policy, which will guide the global refugee response in the years to come, now creates a strong platform for improved support to and rehabilitation of torture victims seeking protection from persecution.

**40+ experts from IRCT membership drafted the Supplement to the Istanbul Protocol**

**6 multidisciplinary trainings in 5 countries reaching 150 health and legal professionals**

**Supported or directly intervened in cases within 14 countries**

These important developments in the protection of torture victims’ rights were affirmed by the EU Court of Justice and the UN Committee against Torture. In 2018, both bodies issued decisions affirming a long standing IRCT advocacy position that traumatised torture victims should not be returned to countries that lack rehabilitation services. This marks a significant shift towards courts giving increased focus and importance to the physical and psychological impact of torture in their decisions, which can have a highly positive impact on in torture victims’ access to justice.

**The UNCAT General Comment’s General Comment No. 4 on torture and refoulement**

The Comment establishes that: (a) torture survivors cannot be returned to States where there are no rehabilitation services available to them; (b) states must apply asylum processes that ensure that torture survivors are not disadvantaged due to psychological trauma such as Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome (PTSD); and (c) all persons alleging past acts of torture must be afforded an independent medical examination in accordance with the Istanbul Protocol so that they can prove their claims.
Holding States accountable for implementing torture victims’ rights

Recommendations from UN human rights monitoring mechanisms are central to our advocacy efforts, as they provide both legitimacy and support to members’ issues, as well as unique opportunities for constructive engagement with State officials. Member centres involved in UN State reviews receive extensive mentoring in advocacy theory and implementation, including on the development of advocacy strategies, how to build persuasive arguments and how to communicate effectively in writing and orally.

Based on IRCT member interventions, the UN Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review issued recommendations on rehabilitation, justice and prevention in relation to the Philippines, Chile, Israel, Hong Kong, Nigeria, Mexico, and South Africa. These recommendations reinforce our members national advocacy initiatives and thereby make them more effective at promoting torture victims rights at home. Specific recommendations included improving independence of torture investigations in Mexico and establishing the right to rehabilitation in national legislation in Nigeria.

In 2018, as a result of IRCT’s legal intervention, the Swiss Federal Administrative Court found that the Swiss asylum authority had failed to fully investigate Ms Nekane Txapartegia’s case and thus violated its legal obligations. According to Ms Txapartegia’s lawyer, IRCT’s intervention “contributed to highly important dicta concerning torture allegations of an EU national, something that would otherwise have been unimaginable”.

The IRCT conducted a forensic intervention on behalf of Mr. Turget Kaya’s asylum application. Mr Kaya, a journalist and activist from Turkey who requested asylum in Greece, was accused by the Turkish state of belonging to an illegal organisation and requested his extradition. In part due to the forensic evidence submitted by the IRCT, Greek authorities approved Mr Kaya’s asylum application and rejected Turkey’s request for extradition.

Finally, based on an Istanbul Protocol evaluation and report by the IFEG, the Economic Court of West African States became the first international court to rule that forced exile is a separate and continuous injury arising from torture. This decision paves the way for other courts and vindicates the rights of victims living in exile in fear of torture.

The IRCT also supported or directly intervened in cases in 14 countries, including:

- A legal brief in support of Ms Iratxe Sorzabal Diaz’s case before the Court of Appeal in Paris. Through this submission, the IRCT addressed common misunderstandings that judges have regarding psychological evidence submitted in Ms Diaz’s case.

- An expert opinion regarding the internationally accepted scientific and forensic method in the investigation of alleged electric shock torture. The opinion was in support of cases raised by IRCT’s Russian member centre, where electric torture is prevalent and the state’s investigations into victims’ allegations are superficial and ineffective.

Countering sexual and gender-based torture

As part of our work to eliminate sexual and gender-based torture practices, the IRCT intervened with expert evidence to secure that the Kenya Appeals Court found unconstitutional the practice of forced anal examinations to prove that a person is homosexual. This is a major step forward in eliminating the practice in Kenya and globally.

Forced virginity testing is another practice of great concern to the IRCT. Relying substantially on the Independent Forensic Expert Group (IFEG)’s expert statement on the issue, the
Our Work: Tortured Gambian Journalists Exiled in Senegal

For more than a decade, the IRCT has been a leading organisation in forensic documentation and investigation of torture in accordance with the international standards established in the Istanbul Protocol. We use our expertise and recognition to support or directly intervene in strategic cases, to advise others on how to use medical and psychological knowledge and evidence in their work against torture, and to build the capacities of both States and our partner.

In the case of four Gambian journalists who were brutally tortured and lived in exile in Senegal, the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) Court of Justice issued a landmark decision based on the IP evaluations conducted by the IRCT, IFEG and Caprec (IRCT member in Senegal). The Court rendered one of its first ever judgments finding torture against a State (Gambia). It is the first international court to determine that forced exile should be considered a separate and continuing harm and violation arising from torture. This jurisprudence may have wide-reaching application to our work with victims who are on the move, persecuted, exiled and lack access to holistic rehabilitation.
WHO, OHCHR and UN WOMEN issued an inter-agency statement calling for a global ban on virginity testing. Since its publication in 2015, the IRCT/IFEG statement has been cited in hundreds of articles and websites in numerous languages across the world and thus continues to be a centrepiece in global advocacy against torture practice.

**Enhancing capacity to promote and implement torture victims’ rights**

In close collaboration with IRCT Filipino member centre Medical Action Group and health professionals working in the Mindanao conflict area, the IRCT developed the framework for the first ever Protocol on the Identification of Torture Victims by health professionals and first responders in settings where victims may not self-identify due to fear or lack of knowledge. This significant measure is the first of its kind and may serve as a model for future initiatives worldwide.

Throughout the year, the IRCT conducted 6 multidisciplinary Istanbul Protocol trainings in Indonesia, Russia, Sweden, Greece, and Switzerland. These trainings garnered the participation of approximately 150 health and legal professionals. These trainings were essential in building the capacity of health and legal professionals to work with victims, improve multidisciplinary collaboration, conduct Istanbul Protocol documentation and to enhance national forensic networks through partners.

To support the movement’s continuous education, the IRCT initiated a partnership with the International Law Clinic of the Amsterdam Centre for International Law at the University of Amsterdam. Through this partnership, we will conduct research on:

- how international and regional courts utilise and evaluate medical and psychological evidence in cases of torture, with specific focus on sexual violence
- to what extent these forums incorporate an understanding of medical and psychological trauma into their investigative and judicial processes and redress and rehabilitation decisions.

This research aims to fill a gap in global knowledge on how health-based evidence is used and how traumatised victims are treated by international processes. It will also provide the foundation for future IRCT advocacy that judicial and legal processes are not trauma-informed and need to be better adapted to the challenges of torture victims and the barriers to their meaningful participation including trauma.
In 2018, the IRCT focused its work on global capacity to monitor and document implementation of torture victims’ rights in two main areas.

1. Increasing the capacity among IRCT member centres to safely and systematically collect and analyse data from the victims they support.

2. Pilot testing the development of national indicators to measure implementation of torture victim’s right to rehabilitation in four countries in Africa and Latin America.

The IRCT continued to advance its ambition to build global capacity among its members to safely and systematically collect and analyse data from their clients. The aim is to continuously improve rehabilitation services and to use client data to expose how torture continues to take place in the countries where we work and the detrimental impact it has on its victims. For this purpose, the IRCT has developed a Global Anti-Torture Database (ATD), which is offered for free to all members.

During the year, the IRCT focused extensively on building the capacity of 10 additional members to not only use the Anti-Torture Database (bringing the total number of centres using the system to 20), but to also engage in safe data collection in accordance with GDPR best practice, to improve digital security, and to facilitate effective data analysis for the purposes of advocacy and communication. We fostered these skills through constructive peer-to-peer learning and support, which in turn cemented regional and international networks and secured channels for future collaboration across the membership.

In our efforts to create a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system, the IRCT launched a global initiative to develop the first-ever national indicator frameworks on torture victims’ right to rehabilitation. The pilot project allowed for four national stakeholder

**Why do we do this?**

Rehabilitation practitioners globally require a wide pool of empirical knowledge of torture victims’ experiences and needs, through the documentation of the support provided by the movement to victims worldwide.

**How do we do this?**

We collect and analyse data on torture victims’ experiences, and we develop tools and methodologies for advancing and measuring states’ implementation of torture victims right to rehabilitation.
consultation processes in the regions of Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, targeting Chile, Mexico, South Africa and Uganda. The project is implemented in partnership with the International Centre for Health and Human Rights (ICHHR) and aims to enable IRCT members to better guide their states in the implementation of torture victims’ right to rehabilitation and to measure their effectiveness.

**OUR RESULTS**

**Enhanced members’ ability to collect and analyse data from torture victims**

For the past 5 years, a number of IRCT member centres across the globe have been using a standardized database to document torture across the rehabilitation process. In 2018, this Anti-Torture Database (ATD) underwent a significant upgrade resulting in an improved Version 2.0. The new ATD not only enhanced flexibility, speed and functionality but it also allowed users to track the rate at which clients are disclosing different methods of torture; to track the progression of certain bio statuses, such as relationship status and employment status; and to measure changes in clients’ quality of life and well-being.

To further support the use of the database, South African IRCT member CSVR created an accompanying manual on quantitative data analysis. The manual supports IRCT member centres to analyse their ATD data in order to help the identification of patterns of torture. During the second half of 2018, five IRCT centres piloted the data analysis manual by using it to analyse their ATD data and then to produce a Patterns of Torture report. These reports provided an overview of torture in their contexts; trends they observed; and the identification of corresponding policy gaps. Moreover, these reports were used as the foundation from which the five centres developed their own evidence-based national advocacy strategies. By the end of 2018, all five centres had produced draft versions of their Patterns of Torture report and were in the process of identifying opportunities in which advocacy initiatives could be directed. Due to the effectiveness of the manual, it was adapted into an interactive online module where it can be accessed by the whole network.

**Increased access with gender-sensitive approaches**

During 2018, significant efforts were made to ensure greater access to rehabilitation by female-identifying victims. This led to an agreement amongst 15 IRCT member centres to a set of principles pertaining to gender-sensitive rehabilitation. Given the diversity of contexts, populations and services employed, this was a great accomplishment and later led to some centres integrating gender-sensitive approaches into their operational policies, project planning, rehabilitation methods, community outreach, M&E and advocacy. In fact, of the 2000 victims of torture that had been registered in the ATD by September 2018, 41% or 853 were female-identifying. This number surpassed figures collected the previous year, illustrating an increase in the number of female-identifying victims accessing rehabilitation services. These measures are not only deeply meaningful for
those 15 centres that adopted them but are also replicable across the membership.

**Enhanced member to member support on best practices in data collection and use**

Alongside the technical upgrade performed on the ATD, 2018 also saw the development of a series of supplementary materials and trainings on Responsible Data Management and a Digital Security Guide. In March 2018, a Training of Trainers workshop was given to five IRCT centres from Bolivia, Uganda, Nepal, Palestine and Turkey. The workshop provided the framework to train, discuss and share best practices on responsible data management and digital security. In addition, a trainings of trainers Toolkit on Responsible Data Management as well as a Guide to Digital Security were developed and then used by the five centres to train a further 10 centres in their respective regions on all aspects of data collection. As such, by April 2018 a total of 15 centres were able to collect client information in a safe, responsible and reliable manner and store it in a secure, standardised database. Importantly, these trainings not only facilitated the development of skills and capacities but also united centres through a set of joint beliefs, common pursuits and future collaborations that extend beyond national, regional and international lines.

**Towards a global common minimum dataset on torture**

In 2018, the IRCT began work on a global Common Minimum Dataset to be collected by all members. This dataset seeks to provide the membership with a single voice, which can describe torture globally. To develop the dataset, the IRCT established the Data and Research Methods Reference Group (DRG) – an advisory group comprised of 22 experts from IRCT centres in South Africa, Zimbabwe, the Netherlands, Poland, Australia, the United States, India, Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Kenya, Palestine, Chile, Bolivia, Colombia, Iraq and Nepal. The DRG’s three key areas of priority are: general duties and responsibilities when collecting, storing, handling, transferring and using individual’s information in the setting of a holistic rehabilitation service for survivors of torture; advise on guidelines and standards, shared minimum data sets, definitional questions, and contributions to training and capacity building efforts and to scientific conferences; and Research methods, ethics, standards, principles and guidelines that apply in different types of research including for the protection of human subjects of research and for those research uses where the information is aggregated and anonymised/de-identified.
Our Work: Developing National Indicators

“In Uganda, we have excellent laws that promise support to torture victims but in practice, the State does very little to make these promises reality. So, what we need is a framework for assessing these efforts that has the buy-in of both State agencies and civil society. Then, we can truly start to move forward on this important issue,” said Samuel Nsubuga, ACTV’s Chief Executive Officer.

In 2018, the IRCT launched a global project to develop national indicators on torture victims’ right to rehabilitation with national consultation workshops in Mexico, Chile, Uganda and South Africa. The project is implemented in partnership with the International Centre for Health and Human Rights (ICHHR), in collaboration with Professor Nimisha Patel, and aims to enable IRCT members to better guide their states in the implementation of torture victims’ right to rehabilitation and to measure their effectiveness.

The project was piloted in Uganda and South Africa, in which IRCT members ACTV and CSVR brought together a broad spectrum of actors working with torture victims in workshops taking place in Kampala and Johannesburg to share what is most important in measuring rehabilitation within their respective countries. These workshops produced elaborate commentary from the two countries’ foremost rehabilitation experts on what needs to be improved and how we can best measure it.

ACTV, CSVR, the ICHHR and the IRCT worked with national stakeholders to finalise the national indicator frameworks in South Africa and Uganda to begin using them in human rights monitoring work. In parallel, the input and lessons learned will contribute to processes of developing and refining regional and global indicators on the right to rehabilitation. In the future, these national experiences will generate great benefits for torture victims in all corners of the world.
Building A Global Rehabilitation Knowledge Platform

The IRCT is the primary global platform for collecting and sharing information among rehabilitation practitioners and those advocating for torture victims’ rights; and are therefore constantly focusing its efforts on developing a global rehabilitation knowledge platform. Peer-to-peer learning is one of the many benefits of collective mobility. Members are eager to share their own experiences and learn from others. The IRCT is in a unique position to create and administer, on behalf of the membership, a knowledge platform to share experiences and build on existing expertise. Critical to this objective is the publication of original research, which IRCT does through:

1. The publication of the Torture Journal as the primary global venue for rehabilitation practitioners to share and develop best practices and drive new research

Published 3 issues of the Torture Journal

Torture Journal attracted over 5,000 abstract views & more than 1,450 downloads

Why do we do this?

We want to make sure that all rehabilitation practitioners in the world have access to scientifically driven knowledge to better improve the delivery of the right to rehabilitation.

How do we do this?

We publish scientific knowledge on interdisciplinary approaches to rehabilitation through a peer-reviewed journal.
2. The development of pilot tools for global measurement of well-being and enhancing gender sensitivity in rehabilitation services

3. A global overview of State practices in providing rehabilitation services

OUR RESULTS

Torture Journal

In 2018, the Torture Journal published three issues to address research and knowledge gaps on applied, theoretical and thematic aspects of torture rehabilitation. In total, the three issues had over 5,000 abstract views and over 1,450 downloads on the Torture Journal platform alone. Issue 2018-1 explored local contextual, cultural and environmental factors in connection to torture rehabilitation in Brazil, Sub-Saharan Africa and the United States. Issue 2018-2 addressed challenges and solutions to rehabilitation of torture victims in the context of forced migration. Issue 2018-3 exposed the conditions that precipitate sexual and gender-based torture and detailed innovative rehabilitation approaches.

Expanding the diversification of authorship is key priority for the Torture Journal’s future. Of the 35 articles submitted to the Torture Journal in 2018, 31% originated from contributors in the Global South. Whenever possible, in-house resources were allocated to support inclusion. For example, language assistance by our non-editorial staff were offered to authors to address language barriers that may have otherwise challenged access to the Torture Journal.

Other results

The CTI, OSCE and IRCT published and presented a joint tool on state practices in the implementation of the right to rehabilitation. This tool ensures that States interested in improving their implementation of torture victims’ right to rehabilitation have access to a global pool of applied and in many cases evaluated, practices. The issuance of this tool has helped strengthen the IRCT’s position as the leading international organisation on global rehabilitation practices.
Developing A Global Financial Sustainability Platform

One of the most significant challenges facing the delivery of the right to rehabilitation is ensuring the adequate allocation of long-term funding dedicated to the rehabilitation of torture victims. In every region in which we work, rehabilitation centres continuously struggle to procure the necessary financial support to meet victims’ rehabilitation needs. Although securing funding for rehabilitation services is a fundamental State obligation, the majority of countries fail to provide sufficient funding for the facilitation of rehabilitation services in their own country. These unfortunate funding trends are echoed by international aid donors, which have increasingly deprioritised this critical issue.

Therefore, securing and launching a global financial sustainability platform, to ensure a long-term sustainability of the movement through the identification of alternative financing streams is a key priority for the IRCT until adequate funding for rehabilitation services is fully secured at a global level. In 2018 we dedicated substantial efforts to creating an institutional fund-watch function for our members, developing an international crowd-funding

**Why do we do this?**

Funding gaps have resulted in a rapidly growing number of rehabilitation centres facing paralyzing financial difficulties, forcing a decrease in services or even closure.

**How do we do this?**

Through the identification and exploration of alternative funding streams and methods, expanding advocacy efforts on multiple regional and national platforms and engaging with a diverse group of experts to advise on financing strategies.

Collected over 100 individual donations

40 centres received grants for the care of over 8000 victims of torture
campaign and amplifying our advocacy efforts at the EU and national levels.

**OUR RESULTS**

**Income generation for members**

The Secretariat continued its support to the membership, through identifying funding opportunities. Our membership received information regarding 17 funding opportunities. Despite the temporary discontinuation of this service due to resources constraints, seven members were introduced to two potential new donors. These efforts helped members diversify their funding sources, ensuring a lower dependency to traditional donors and contributing to a more sustainable sector.

**Advocacy for the increase of available funding to the sector**

At EU level, IRCT saw a significant increase of the availability of funds for torture rehabilitation services in the new Asylum and Migration Fund. An initiative led by the IRCT Council members in EU countries, supported by the Secretariat, was implemented to collectively advocate at EU and national levels for the specific attribution of funds in EU funding instruments. Based on efforts throughout 2017 and 2018, the EU parliament adopted a new financial framework in the Asylum and Migration Fund, specifically addressing the need for early identification and the need to provide support to torture survivors.

**Voluntary financial contributions from the membership**

IRCT instituted a system for voluntary financial contributions from the membership, which generated donations that amounted to 48,939 EUR. Financial contributions from members are essential to ensure the organisation’s long-term financial sustainability and to evidence the solidarity and commitment of members to the collective.

**Exploration of new funding models**

The Secretariat and Australian IRCT member STARTTS piloted a joint fundraising campaign testing a new fundraising model for the organization. The “Support Life After Torture” campaign was launched as a local fundraising campaign for the Australian public. With support from the Secretariat and funding support from the Hilton Foundation, IRCT members in other parts of the world (in particular Uganda, Mexico and Lebanon) produced communication materials (videos, photos and stories) that were strategically utilised within the fundraising campaign. The campaign concept and implementation were presented to IRCT members in Europe as well as the Working Group on Resources with the aim to explore a replication and wider implementation of the fundraising approach.
Our Donors

Thank you for your support and generosity

Thank you to IRCT Members

- OSSTT - Overseas Services to Survivors of Torture and Trauma, Australia
- STARTTS - Services for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Survivors, Australia
- STARTTS - Services for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Survivors, Australia
- Swiss Red Cross Centre for Migrationi and Health, Switzerland
- GCRT - Georgian Center for Psychological and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, Georgia
- MAG - Medical Action Group, The Philippines
- Heartland Alliance-Marjorie Kovler Center, United States
- GTC - Gwangju Trauma Center, Republic of Korea
- Survivors of Torture International, United States
- AJPNV - Association Jeunesse pour la paix et la Non Violence/Centre de Rehabilitation des Victimes de la Torture, Chad
- ASETTS - Association for Services to Torture and Trauma Survivors, Australia
- CAT Kenya - Centre Against Torture, Kenya Foundation, Kenya
- RCT Jylland, Denmark
- REMAK - Regroupement des mamans de Kamituga, Democratic Republic of Congo

Thank you to all our individual supporters
Financial Report
Summary Of 2018 Results

For the period 1 January – 31 December 2018, the IRCT has a result of 72 t EUR. The annual income totals 2.232 t EUR, covering expenditure of 2.160 t EUR. The total equity is 273 t EUR. The major variances to 2017 are based on: a) decrease due to the lower level of the 2018 annual budget compared to 2017 as well as the deprioritizing or finalization of areas of work (for example the sub-granting which was not implemented in 2018); b) increase due to new priority areas, for example the new strategic focus on supporting sector finances as well as monitoring and evaluation, where an emphasis was placed on operationalizing the new strategy and facilitating an external review.

Expenditure and Income

The IRCT underwent significant restructuring at the secretariat. All areas of the expenditure of the IRCT underwent an analysis during 2018 in order to reduce cost with maximum impact, while not affecting the core operation. Due to several cases where expected funding was not confirmed, expenditure was prioritised for mission-critical deliveries and key projects under the Strategy 2018-21, while expenditure for the Secretariat was significantly reduced. Downsizing of the Secretariat, which was planned under the implementation of the Strategy, underwent expedited execution during the first semester of the year.

A key strategy adopted during the period, is the reduction of permanent costs (i.e. core) of the organisation to a level in which they can be covered by the unearmarked funding. This approach provides the organisation with much-needed stability after period of restructuring in 2017 – 2018. In this regard, the Danish State is a key supporter and alliance that is facilitated by the importance of the global fight against torture in Danish foreign policy and the physical presence of the organisation in Copenhagen. At the same time, sole or main reliance on this source of funding is not considered desirable for an international organisation. The IRCT has therefore prioritised in its fundraising efforts, the diversification of core funding.

The main core donor in 2018 was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, supporting 68% of the annual income of the organisation. Key projects during 2018 include the GATE Project, focusing on the development of a global data base for rehabilitation centres, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands; the Indicator Project, focusing on global monitoring and evaluation, funded by Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs; and Torture Journal, the scientific publication of the movement, mainly supported by the Danish Research Ministry. In addition, significant funds were provided by Danish Foundations and by contributions of the IRCT members.
For 2019, the IRCT secured additional funds from the European Commission to implement a process of diagnostic on torture-related investigations in Mexico.

**Strategic alignment**

During 2018, the IRCT started implementing the Strategy 2018-2021. In this strategy, the IRCT establishes as part of its Theory of Change objectives, outcomes, outputs, strategies and commitments as an autonomous entity through consensus-building processes that involve all members. The five output areas under which all results are delivered are the following:

1) Global Standards
2) Global Monitoring and evaluation
3) Global knowledge platform
4) Financial sustainability
5) Well-run organisation

As all bodies and groups in the organisational structure should exist and function with the objective of furthering the strategy, the IRCT has reviewed the alignment of those with the Strategy 2018-2021.

In this context, the IRCT introduced a realignment of its theory of change and a focus on outcome-based planning and budgeting. This connection aims to provide a clear overview of the impact of funding on issues that are key to the human rights and development objectives.

In addition, the IRCT underwent a review by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, which provided the organisation with detailed recommendations for organisational improvement, for which an implementation plan has been designed.

In furtherance of the strategic restructuring of the IRCT, the work of the governance bodies are being aligned and the adoption of new Statutes is planned for the beginning of 2019, strengthening the democratic basis and decisions making processes as well as cost-effective working methodologies.
# Financial Statements

## Income 1 January - 31 December 2018

### Income

#### Unrestricted grants

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<th>National governments</th>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark: SKAT VAT reimbursement</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>6,709</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Foundations and Individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
<th>2017 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OAK Foundation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>576,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish Trusts and Foundations</td>
<td>53,696</td>
<td>40,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership voluntary contributions</td>
<td>48,993</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual supporters</td>
<td>10,540</td>
<td>8,249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Unrestricted grants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
<th>2017 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,624,379</td>
<td>2,165,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Restricted grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National governments</th>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
<th>2017 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs “GATE”</td>
<td>485,811</td>
<td>20,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss: Ministry of Foreign Affairs “Global Indicator”</td>
<td>40,473</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark: Ministry of Science</td>
<td>35,596</td>
<td>20,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark: Ministry of Culture</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>8,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany: German Embassy &quot;Philippines&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**“Multilateral institutions: European Commission”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
<th>2017 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DFI: “Data Collection to fight Impunity”</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>384,414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Foundations and Individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation and Individual</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilton Prize Coalition</td>
<td>21.734</td>
<td>17.223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish Trusts and Foundations</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>12.648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAK Foundation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>297.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>588.539</strong></td>
<td><strong>762.004</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultancies income</td>
<td>18.292</td>
<td>8.777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>8.740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.231.779</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.945.496</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Standards</td>
<td>-124.770</td>
<td>-297.816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
<td>-527.705</td>
<td>-615.514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Knowledge</td>
<td>-159.096</td>
<td>-207.131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Finance</td>
<td>-150.063</td>
<td>-529.046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well-run Organisation</td>
<td>-354.520</td>
<td>-422.567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Costs</td>
<td>-844.045</td>
<td>-984.742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>-2.160.198</strong></td>
<td><strong>-3.056.816</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profit/loss for the year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit/loss for the year</strong></td>
<td><strong>71.581</strong></td>
<td><strong>-111.320</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proposed distribution of profit/loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted reserves</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>71.581</td>
<td>-111.320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>71.581</strong></td>
<td><strong>-111.320</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>Retained earnings</th>
<th>In total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity 1 January 2018</td>
<td>300.000</td>
<td>-98.232</td>
<td>201.768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of profit/loss</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>71.581</td>
<td>71.581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity 31 December 2018</strong></td>
<td><strong>300.000</strong></td>
<td><strong>-26.651</strong></td>
<td><strong>273.349</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Balance 31 December 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
<th>2017 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor grants (receivables)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36.033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre receivables</td>
<td>77.993</td>
<td>33.794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>6.225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>27.487</td>
<td>38.378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receivables</strong></td>
<td><strong>106.056</strong></td>
<td><strong>114.430</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>998.641</td>
<td>877.096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.102.572</strong></td>
<td><strong>991.526</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equity</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted reserves</td>
<td>300.000</td>
<td>300.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>-26.651</td>
<td>-98.232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>273.349</strong></td>
<td><strong>201.768</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current liabilities</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor grants (deferred income)</td>
<td>587.302</td>
<td>602.413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre payables</td>
<td>1.760</td>
<td>11.655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project payables</td>
<td>46.942</td>
<td>3.636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables</td>
<td>54.268</td>
<td>28.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>138.951</td>
<td>144.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>829.223</strong></td>
<td><strong>789.758</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity and liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.102.572</strong></td>
<td><strong>991.526</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Expenses 2018
-2.160.198 €

- Global Standards: -124.770 €
- Global Monitoring & Evaluation: -527.705 €
- Global Knowledge: -159.096 €
- Global Finance: -150.063 €
- Well-run Organisation: -354.520 €
- Common Costs: -844.045 €

Income 2018
2.231.779 €

- Restricted grants: 588.539 €
- Other income: 18.862 €

Unrestricted grants
1.624.379 €
How the IRCT Is Governed

The democratic structure of the IRCT is and has always been paramount. The structure, with four distinct tiers, manages to be diverse yet cohesive, appreciating and representing the diversity of the movement.

A four-tiered governance structure

GENERAL ASSEMBLY: The democratic base of the IRCT is the General Assembly, which comprises a representative for each member across the globe. Through the General Assembly, members elect regional representatives and independent experts to participate on the Council and provide input into the policies and strategies of the IRCT in order to advance the global mission of the organisation. The General Assembly meets every three years.

COUNCIL: The Council is the main policy-making body of the IRCT. It comprises 26 members representing the entire membership and includes three independent experts who provide an external perspective (29 people sit on the Council in total). The Council holds annual meetings in order to discuss and decide policies and key organisational issues, and to monitor the progress of IRCT’s work at the global level and in the regions. The next Council meeting will be held in February 2019.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Executive Committee (ExCom) is a deliberative body made up of eight members: one from each of the regions plus one independent expert, including the President and Vice President. The Executive Committee decides the means and measures necessary to adopt and implement the decisions of the Council and its purpose is to ensure the overall direction, supervision and accountability of the IRCT between Council meetings. It is elected by and is accountable to the Council. The Executive Committee appoints the Secretary-General of the IRCT.

SECRETARIAT: Based in Copenhagen, Denmark, with a liaison office in Brussels, Belgium, the Secretariat is well placed to guide, advise and implement the work shaped and determined by the membership of the IRCT, the Council, and the ExCom.
The Democratic Structure

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr Jorge Aroche
IRCT President, Chief Executive Officer, STARTTS, Australia, Elected Council Member representing the Pacific Region

Ms Sana Hamzeh
IRCT Vice-President, Psychologist and Head of the Rehabilitation Department, Restart Centre, Lebanon; Elected Council Member representing the MENA region

Mr Pradeep Agrawal
MD Consultant, Psychiatrist; President and Director, SOSRAC, India; Elected Council Member representing the Asia Region

Ms Kathi Anderson
Executive Director, Survivors Of Torture, International, United States; Elected Council Member representing the North America region

Ms Mariana Lagos
Project Coordinator, EATIP, Argentina; Elected Council Member representing the Latin American Region

Mr Samuel Herbert Nsubuga
Chief Executive Officer, ACTV, Uganda; Elected Council Member representing the Sub-Saharan Africa region

Ms Lela Tsiskarishvili
Executive Director, GCRT, Georgia; Elected Council Member representing the European Region

Independent Expert:

Mr Michael Brune
Haveno – Psychotherapie Und Interkulturelle Kommunikation – Germany

The following Council Members were elected in 2016 for the period from 2016-2019.

COUNCIL

Elected by the Asia Region:

Mr Pradeep Agrawal
(See Executive Committee)

Mr Shailendra Guragain
President, Centre For Victims Of Torture, Nepal

Ms Edeliza Hernandez
RN; Executive Director, Medical Action Group, Philippines

Mr Debabrata Roy Laifungbam
President, CORE, India

Elected by the Europe Region:

Ms Aida Alayarian
Clinical Director/Chief Executive, Refugee Therapy Centre, United Kingdom

Mr Metin Bakkalci
Secretary-General, TIHV/HRFT, Turkey

Ms Sara Fridlund
Senior Advisor, Swedish Red Cross, Sweden

Ms Kristina Gevorkyan
Administrative Director, FAVL, Armenia

Ms Lilla Hárdi
Medical Director, Cordelia, Hungary

Ms Bianca Schmolze
Human Rights Expert, Medical Care Service For Refugees Bochum, Germany

Ms Lela Tsiskarishvili
(See Executive Committee)

Elected by the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

Mr Andrés Gautier
Social Therapy Director, ITEI, Bolivia

Ms Mariana Lagos
Ms Juana Lloret
Psychologist Therapist, CAPS, Peru

**Elected by the Middle East and North Africa Region**

Ms Sana Hamzeh
(see Executive Committee)

Khader Rasras
Executive Director, TRC, Occupied Palestinian Territory

Mr Mohamad Safa
Secretary-General, Khiam Centre, Lebanon

Mr Michael Brune
(see Executive Committee)

Mr Peter Edigbo
University Of Nigeria Enugu Campus, Nigeria

Ms Mihiri Ferdinando
The Asia Foundation, Sri Lanka

**Elected by the North America Region**

Mulugeta Abai
Executive Director, CCVT, Canada

Ms Kathi Anderson
(see Executive Committee)

**Elected by the Pacific Region**

Mr Jorge Aroche
(See Executive Committee)

Ms Bernadette McGrath
(CEO, OSSTT, Australia)

**Elected by the Sub Saharan Africa Region**

Mr Jarwlee Tweh Geegbe
Executive Director, RAL, Liberia

Mr Peter Kum Che Mebeng
Executive Director, TCC, Cameroon

Mr Charbonnel Ndjigoto
National President, AJPNV, Chad

Mr Samuel Nsubuga
(See Executive Committee)

**Representatives in their Capacity of Independent Experts**
Our members

157 Members
In 74 Countries

Albania (1)
ARCT - Albanian Rehabilitation Centre for Trauma and Torture Victims

Argentina (1)
EATIP – Equipo Argentino de Trabajo e Investigación Psicosocial

Armenia (1)
FAVL - Foundation against Violation of Law

Australia (9)
ASeTTS - Association for Services to Torture and Trauma Survivors
Companion House Assisting Survivors of Torture and Trauma
VFST - The Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture Inc. - Foundation House
Melaleuca Refugee Centre, Torture and Trauma Survivor Service NT
OSSTT - Overseas Services to Survivors of Torture and Trauma
Phoenix Centre - Support Service for Survivors of Torture and Trauma
QPASST - Queensland Program of Assistance to Survivors of Torture and Trauma
STARTTS - Service for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture and Trauma Survivors
STTARS - Survivors of Torture and Trauma Assistance and Rehabilitation Service Inc.

Austria (3)
HEMAYAT - Organisation for Support of Survivors of Torture and War
OMEGA Health Centre - Society for Victims of Organised Violence and Human Rights Violations
ZEBRA - Intercultural Centre for Counselling and Psychotherapy

Bangladesh (1)
CRITS - Centre for Rehabilitation of Torture Survivors

Bolivia (1)
ITEI – Instituto de Terapia e Investigación sobre las Secuelas de Tortura y la Violencia Estatal
Bosnia and Herzegovina (2)
SLUBIH - The Association of Concentration Camp - Detainees in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Vive Žene Centre for Therapy and Rehabilitation

Burundi (1)
SAP/GL - Solidarité d’Action pour la Paix/Grand Lacs

Cambodia (1)
TPO Cambodia - Transcultural Psychosocial Organization

Cameroon (1)
TCC - Trauma Centre Cameroon

Canada (3)
CCVT - Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture
VAST - Vancouver Association for Survivors of Torture
RIVO – Réseau d’intervention auprès des personnes ayant subi la violence organisée

Chad (1)
APJNV - Association Jeunesse pour la paix et la Non Violence/ Centre de Rehabilitation des Victimes de la Torture

Chile (1)
CINTRAS – Centro de Salud Mental y Derechos Humanos

Colombia (1)
CAPS – Centro de Atención Psicosocial

Congo, The Democratic Republic of (6)
AVVDH - Amis des victimes des violations des droits humains
CMM - Centre Mater Misericordiae
FEDICONGO - Fédération des Femmes pour le Développement Intégral au Congo
REMAK - Regroupement Des Mamans De Kamituga
Save Congo
SOVIP - Solidarité avec les Victimes et pour la Paix

Croatia (1)
RCT Zagreb - Rehabilitation Centre for Stress and Trauma

Denmark (3)
OASIS - Treatment and Counselling for Refugees
DIGNITY - The Danish Institute Against Torture
RCT-Jylland - Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims - Jutland

Ecuador (1)
PRIVA – Fundación para la Rehabilitación Integral de Víctimas de Violencia

Egypt (1)
El Nadeem Center for Psychological Management and Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence

Finland (1)
CTSF - Centre for Torture Survivors in Finland at Helsinki Deaconess Institute

France (1)
Parcours d’Exil – Accompagnement Thérapeutique des Victimes de Torture

Georgia (2)
EMPATHY, Psycho-Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Violence and Pronounced Stress Impact
GCRT - Georgian Center for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims

Germany (4)
Exilio Hilfe für Migranten, Flüchtlinge und Folterüberlebende e.V.
bzfo - Berlin Center for the Treatment of Torture Victims
MFH - Medical Care Service for Refugees Bochum
PSZ - Psychological Centre for Refugees Düsseldorf
**Guatemala (2)**
ODHAG – O’cina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala
Asociacion Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Accion Psicosocial ECAP
**Honduras (1)**
CPTRT - Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Center for Survivors of Torture and Relatives
**Hong Kong (1)**
Justice Centre HK
**Hungary (1)**
Cordelia Foundation for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims
**India (6)**
CORE - Centre for Organisation Research & Education - Human to Humane Transcultural Centre for Trauma & Torture (H2H)
CCTV - Centre for Care of Torture Victims
PVCHR - People's Vigilance Committee on Human Rights
SOSRAC - Shubhodaya Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture and Violence - Society for Social Research, Art and Culture
TTSP - Tibetan Torture Survivors Program
VRTC - Vasavya Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims
**Indonesia (2)**
ALDP - Alliance of Democracy for Papua
RATA - Rehabilitation Action for Torture Victims in Aceh
**Iran, Islamic Republic of (1)**
ODVV - Organization for Defending Victims of Violence
**Iraq (3)**
BFRCT - Bahjat Al-Fuad Rehabilitation of Medical & Psychological Centre for Torture Victims
Jiyam Foundation for Human Rights (formerly Kirkuk Center for Rehabilitation of Torture Victims)
Wchan - Wchan Organization for Victims Human Rights Violations - Trauma Rehabilitation and Training Center
**Ireland (1)**
SPIRASI - The Centre for the Care of Survivors of Torture
**Israel (1)**
ASSAF - Aid Organization for Refugees and Asylum Seekers
**Italy (3)**
VI.TO/CIR - Hospitalitivity and Care for Victims of Torture, Italian Council for Refugees
NAGA-HAR - Centre for Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Torture Victims
Doctors Against Torture Humanitarian Organization
**Jordan (1)**
IFH/NHF - Institute for Family Health/ Noor Al Hussein Foundation
**Kenya (3)**
CAT Kenya - Centre Against Torture
IMLU - Independent Medico-Legal Unit
MATESO - Mwatikho Torture Survivors Organization
**Kosovo (1)**
KRTC - Kosova Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims
**Kyrgyzstan (1)**
GOLOS SVOBODY Public Foundation
**Lebanon (4)**
Association Justice and Mercy
KRC - Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
CLDH - Centre Nassim at the Lebanese Center for Human Rights
Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture
**Liberia (2)**
RAL - Rescue Alternatives Liberia
LAPS - Liberia Association of Psychosocial services
**Mexico (1)**
CCTI – Colectivo Contra la Tortura y la Impunidad
**Moldova (1)**
RCTV Memoria - Medical Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims
**Morocco (1)**
AMRVT – Association Medicale de Rehabilitation des Victimes de la Torture
**Nepal (2)**
CVICT - Centre for Victims of Torture
TPO Nepal - Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
**Netherlands (3)**
Centrum '45
De Evenaar - Centrum voor Transculturele Psychiatrie Noord Nederland
RvA NL - Psychotrauma Centrum Zuid Nederland
**New Zealand (2)**
RASNZ - Refugees As Survivors New Zealand
Refugee Trauma Recovery, Red Cross
**Nigeria (1)**
PRAWA - Prisoners Rehabilitation And Welfare Action
**Pakistan (2)**
HDO - Human Development Organization
SACH - Struggle for Change Palestinian Territory, Occupied (3)
GCMHP - Gaza Community Mental Health Programme
Jesoor - Transcultural Right to Health
TRC - Treatment and Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
**Peru (1)**
CAPS - Centro de Atención Psicosocial
**Philippines (2)**
Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc.
MAG - Medical Action Group
**Poland (1)**
CVPP - The Centre for Victims of Political Persecution

**Romania (2)**
MRCT Craiova - ICAR Foundation, Medical Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims
MRCTV Bucharest - ICAR Foundation, Medical Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims Bucharest

**Russian Federation (1)**
CPT - Interregional Public Organization «Committee for prevention of torture»

**Rwanda (1)**
UYISENGA N’MANZI

**Senegal (1)**
VIVRE/CAPREC - Victimes de Violences Rehabilitées, le Centre de Soins du CAPREC

**Serbia (1)**
IAN CRTV - International Aid Network Center for Rehabilitation of Torture Victims

**Sierra Leone (1)**
CAPS - Community Association for Psychosocial Services

**South Africa (2)**
CSVR - Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation/Trauma and Transition Programme
TCSVT - The Trauma Centre for Survivors of Violence and Torture

**South Korea (2)**
GTC - Gwangju Trauma Center
The Kim Keun-Tae Memorial Healing Center

**Spain (1)**
CEAR - Spanish Commission for Refugees Aid

**Sri Lanka (1)**
FRC - Family Rehabilitation Centre

**Sudan (1)**
ACTRVT - Amel Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture

**Sweden (6)**
Red Cross Gothenburg – Swedish Red Cross Centre for Victims of Torture and War
Red Cross Skövde - Swedish Red Cross Centre for Victims of Torture
Red Cross Stockholm - The Swedish Red Cross Centre for Tortured Refugees
Red Cross Uppsala - Swedish Red Cross Centre for Victims of Torture
Swedish Red Cross Treatment Center for persons affected by war and torture, Skellefteå

**Switzerland (2)**
SRC - Centre for Migration and Health/ Clinic for Victims of Torture and War
Consulation pour Victimes de Torture et de Guerre at the Hôpitaux Universitaire de Genève

**Tunisia (1)**
Nebras

**Turkey (6)**
SOHRAM-CASRA - Centre of Social Action, Rehabilitation and Readjustment
THV/HRFT Ankara - Human Rights Foundation of Turkey - Ankara Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
THV/HRFT Diyarbakir - Human Rights Foundation of Turkey - Diyarbakir Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
THV/HRFT Istanbul - Human Rights Foundation of Turkey - Istanbul Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
THV/HRFT Izmir - Human Rights Foundation of Turkey - Izmir Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
TOHAV - Foundation for Social and Legal Studies

**Uganda (1)**
ACTV - African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims

**Ukraine (1)**
IRC - International Medical Rehabilitation Center for the Victims of Wars and Totalitarian Regimes

**United Kingdom (3)**
Room to Heal
RTC - Refugee Therapy Centre
Freedom from Torture

**United States (19)**
APRCVT - ACCESS - Psychosocial Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
Bellevue - NYU Program for Survivors of Torture
BCRHR - Boston Centre for Refugee Health and Human Rights
Bilingual Assistance Services, USA
Community Legal Services and Counseling Center
CST - Center for Survivors of Torture, Dallas
CST - Center for Survivors of Torture, San Jose
CVT - Center for Victims of Torture
FCST - Florida Center for Survivors of Torture - A Program of Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services, Inc.
Heartland Alliance - Marjorie Kovler Center
Libertas
Mount Sinai Human Rights Program
PSTT/CMHS - Program for Survivors of Torture and Severe Trauma at the Center for Multicultural Human Services (a program of NVFS)
PTV - Program for Torture Victims of Los Angeles
Survivors International
Survivors of Torture, International
Torture Abolition and Survivors Support Coalition International
TTCO - Torture Treatment Center of Oregon
Western New York Center for Survivors of Torture

**Zimbabwe (2)**
CSU - Counselling Services Unit
Tree of Life
How to support the IRCT

We need your support to fight torture and to help torture survivors rebuild their lives. By donating even a small sum, you can assist us to put an end to torture and to ensure that torture survivors and their families receive much-needed treatment and other services.

**By credit card**

Please visit www.irct.org to make a donation using a credit card. All transactions are guaranteed safe and secure using the latest encryption to protect your personal information.

**By cheque**

Cheques made payable to the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) should be sent to:
International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
Vesterbrogade 149, building 4, 3rd floor
1620 Copenhagen V, Denmark.

**By bank transfer**

**Danske Bank**
Holmens Kanal Branch
Holmens Kanal 2
1090 Copenhagen K
Denmark
SWIFT code: DABADKKK

**Danish Kroner (DKK) Account**
Registration No. 4183
Account No. 4310-821152
IBAN DK90 3000 4310 8211 52

**Euro (EUR) Account**
Registration No. 4183
Account No. 3001-957171
IBAN DK69 3000 3001 9571 71

**U.S. Dollars (USD) Account**
Registration No. 4183
Account No. 4310-005029
IBAN DK18 3000 4310 0050 29