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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2019 was a year of change and achievements, not only for IRCT but for the entire global anti-torture movement. As ever before, thousands of torture survivors globally are seeking our health, legal and rehabilitation services; being the driving force behind our work and our inspiration. We continue the pledge to ensure that torture survivors drive our vision, shape our strategy and are represented in all walks of our work. The core values of IRCT only reaffirm this commitment: solidarity, equality and democracy—and by living by these values, these commitments are the core strength of our movement and is what makes our movement effective in fighting and eradicating torture across the globe.

Nelson Mandela’s quote, ‘No single person can liberate a country. You can only liberate a country if you act as a collective.’ can be translated directly to our global work to champion the Right To rehabilitation and Eradicate Torture. Therefore, our intense focus on cultivating and harnessing the power of our work and actions as a collective. Our collective actions to stand strongly behind the Right to Rehabilitation have shown results. From Asia, to Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, North Africa, the Pacific, Latin America, Europe and North America our members have taken action and continued to prove how holistic rehabilitation for torture survivors not only works but is imperative for healing in torture survivors.

Armed with evidence- data collected through the IRCT Anti-torture Database- our members addressed national authorities in Uganda, for example, pressuring them to change legislation. During IRCT Istanbul Protocol trainings, members learned to conduct forensic examinations—being a vital voice for torture survivors in their journey for justice. Through our connections with the UN, our members, such as ITEI Bolivia, lobbied with the UPR to make clear anti-torture recommendations; showcasing how change grows out of a bottom-up approach.

We are very proud of the thousands of health and social workers at our member centres, who often risk their lives and expose themselves to dangerous environments, to reach thousands of clients. We know how you all are dealing with hostile environments and we commend your bravery and dedication. Across the world, values of tolerance and freedom are under threat. Proponents of torture are gaining the upper hand. They are taking to the helm of governments, even in democracies like the Philippines and the United States of America. Hearing the stories from your centres and the stories from the torture survivors you treat allowed IRCT to amplify your experiences on our communi-
cation platforms—an endeavour we have increased in 2019 and will continue to do in the coming years.

Lisa Henry was appointed as Secretary General in late September 2019, following in the footsteps of Victor Madrigal-Borloz. Lisa Henry not only brings with her significant experience in leading non-profit organizational strategy and humanitarian/development response from her many years in the humanitarian sector. This helped Lisa to transition easily to continue the good work of the IRCT. She brings a strong vision and commitment to enhancing the credibility and strength of civil society organisations and harnessing the power of lived-experience and survivors involvement in the global anti-torture movement. In this short time, Lisa has already moved to put the IRCT vision of community into action by launching the new community of practice online platform fabo.org. There has been increased outreach to members, via phone calls, zoom and skype on their needs and expectations. The IRCT 2018-2021 strategy, including SDGs, has been relaunched to ensure collective action.

Our brave and loyal donors are integral to the IRCT. We deeply value your encouragement, your guidance, and your commitment to our common mission to eradicate torture and to bring survivors of torture to the forefront of the global agenda. None of this would be possible without your generous support.

We extend our heartfelt thanks and appreciation to all our staff, followers, members, volunteers, partners, allies and above all—the torture survivors who entrust us with their cause.

Lisa Henry
IRCT Secretary-General

Jorge Aroche
IRCT President
IRCT Member Centres Across The Globe

158 members in 75 countries came together in unity to share our objective to improve quality of life for survivors of torture worldwide.
158 members worldwide
19 members in Asia
57 members in Europe
10 members in Latin America & the Caribbean
16 members in MENA
23 members in North America
11 members in the Pacific
22 members in Sub Saharan Africa
## 2019 in Numbers

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<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number of hours our executive committee contributed</td>
<td>2560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture survivors treated</td>
<td>57071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached through social media</td>
<td>300,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hours people peer-reviewed the torture journal</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of hours the 32 IFEG members volunteered</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
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<td>Number of hours the 39 members of our advisory boards volunteered</td>
<td>632</td>
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IRCT is the world’s largest membership-based civil society organisation working in the field of torture rehabilitation with 158 member centres based in 75 countries.

We are a global movement that responds to and represents the rehabilitation needs of torture survivors, their families, and their communities. Our 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 torture has on survivors of torture and on how to support survivors’ lives after torture. It is from this unique perspective that we contribute to advancing the three pillars of the global fight against torture: prevention, accountability, and redress. Our work is greatly driven by the hundreds of volunteers and specialists doing exceptional pro-bono work. Their contribution does not only increase our capacity to conduct in-depth research and analysis, they also contribute to evidencing the use of torture worldwide and how we as actors best can use this knowledge in advocating for the rights of survivors of torture. In addition, much of our funding comes from generous grants from our partners and donors.
New IRCT Strategy 2018-2021

The IRCT Strategy runs to 2021 and contains the 4 SDG’s that our work relates to:

3. **Good Health and Well-being**

5. **Gender Equality**

16. **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

17. **Partnerships for the Goals**
Number of Survivors of Torture that Received Treatment per Region

- North America: 12314
- Europe: 12906
- Middle East and North Africa: 2746
- Asia: 3577
- Latin America: 1418
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 9738
- Pacific: 14372

GLOBAL IMPACT IN 2019
57071 SURVIVORS OF TORTURE TREATED
Survivor story from CVT in Jordan

“Because of events in Syria, we were deported. We lost loved ones—I lost three brothers. It was complete destruction. When we got to Jordan, I felt very bad. I stayed in bed, angry, sad and crying. I was isolated from everyone. A friend told me about CVT—she knew that after my brothers died, I was very down, very low. She said ‘Why not give it a try? It’s a good place.’

So, I came to CVT and I saw the care. I saw the respect they gave. I saw how much they cared for me. I loved the women in my group. They treated me well, and I was able to meet new people.

It’s amazing to feel good.

CVT took the negativity out of my head. Psychosocial support and physiotherapy made me feel better on the inside. Now I feel worthy in society and that there are people who care about me and about my comfort. They listened to me like a second mother.

I was counting the hours and minutes until my next session started. I wanted the sessions to go on forever. Then I advised my two children to come. They were 10 and 12 years old and were afraid of appearing like beggars coming here. But I said it’s not financial support—I told them they’ll feel better.

They felt happy since the first time they came to CVT. They felt safe here. We were all sad, in pain. Before coming to CVT, they were isolated and had a lot of negativity. They didn’t want to make friends. But they came here and saw people who cared. Psychosocial care and physiotherapy for my children was very effective. They became comfortable. They were able to speak and empty their hearts. Since CVT they have confidence.

The counselors told my children: You are a human being, you have to live. You have a future.

At CVT I saw there are people who care about me more than I was used to. More than my mother, husband, children. Today I am more confident. I feel I’m not alone, and my problems are not as bad as others’. I was introduced to a huge community—all because of CVT—I only met them here.

I have all respect for CVT—they know how to hand-pick employees. And I want to say thank you to the donors of CVT. For refugees, support is not only financial—the psychological support is more important.”

Name and some details have been changed for safety and to protect confidentiality.

Photo credit: Dreamstime
Story credit: IRCT member CVT Jordan
Overview of our work

**REHABILITATION FOR ALL TORTURE SURVIVORS**

**ADVOCACY**
We advocate for the full implementation of the right to rehabilitation through the establishment of sufficiently resourced holistic rehabilitation programmes and services, so survivors can have the opportunity to rebuild their lives after torture.

**FUNDRAISING**
Since the founding of the IRCT, we have administered a programme of sub-grants to civil society organisations providing effective rehabilitation services to torture survivors.

**ANTI-TORTURE DATABASE**
The Anti-Torture Database facilitates our centres to collect clinical data and integrate the documentation of torture at all stages of the rehabilitation process. With the ATD centres can capture, store and analyse information collected from torture survivors within strict ethical and safety standards.

**TORTURE JOURNAL**
The journal seeks to enhance the understanding and cooperation in the torture field through diverse approaches. Its focus is not only biomedicine, psychology and rehabilitation, but also epidemiology, social sciences and other disciplines related to torture.

**EVIDENCING TORTURE**
We use our health-based expertise to promote effective documentation of torture in accordance with the Istanbul Protocol, produce medical evidence of torture so victims can claim reparation and rehabilitation.

**GLOBAL MOVEMENT**
The movement supports its members in providing treatment to those in need, while working together to achieve justice for victims of torture and their families. They work in some of the most conflict-driven regimes in the world. They use different methods to address the effects of torture on individuals, families and communities, empowering torture survivors to resume as full a life as possible.
IRCT’s work is financed by several donors. While the need for torture rehabilitation and health services, training and advocacy is growing, resources are becoming increasingly scarce. This requires us to find ways to leverage the collective strength of broader donor segments. Thus, our efforts in leveraging income needs resulted in a diversification of our funding in 2019. We strengthened our funding position and capacity which ensured funding to the broader rehabilitation sector.

Given this situation, it is gratifying that we secured a new core funding partnership with Sigrid Rausing Trust. We also saw an increase of membership contributions to our core activities. Further, we are grateful for receiving a new core grant from the Hilton Foundation. The diversification includes a new fundraising plan, a new fundraising expert and a financial sustainable business model.

The IRCT Council did a rigorous review and change of the IRCT Statues to encourage an introduction of membership fees. We developed a new fee structure after research into models used by similar organisations. Seeing how this model not only fosters solidarity in membership organisations, it inspired us to include this in our funding strategy - to leverage and diversify our funding streams. We look forward to collaborating with our members through this structure. Their ownership in the IRCT movement will be amplified through their financial contributions.

In 2019, we advocated with the EU to have rehabilitation services in its global anti-torture finding as a specific activity. In addition, an initiative was started together with the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) to increase the funding for rehabilitation distributed through the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT).
Increased engagement with, and between members

We contribute with a wealth of knowledge in the anti-torture sector. With 158 members across 75 countries we have a powerful voice and a useful vantage point. Being diverse in our members we offer the anti-torture movement a unique expertise and peer-to-peer potential. We want to increase this potential and expertise by scaling, connecting, and amplifying the invaluable knowledge our members.

2019 was the year where we did exactly this. We analysed patterns of engagement, examined historical successes, challenges and we...
strategized. Based on this research, we developed a 6-month plan for engaging members in the IRCT movement. This short-term engagement plan will ultimately inform a long-term approach for engagement in 2020 and onward. The engagement plan provides a clear structure for membership roles and responsibilities. The IRCT 2018-2021 Strategy plays a significant part of the plan, encouraging members to relate to the strategy in their work (such as the UN SDG’s). To promote the new strategy, IRCT has entered a partnership with DanChurchAid, a Danish organisation, to offer our members a platform for learning about the new strategy. The interactive learning site is called “Fabo.org” and is an opportunity for skills acquisition and increased interaction with IRCT members. To amplify the rights of torture survivors and to increase peer-to-peer exchange we have entered into this partnership with DanChurchAid to develop an online platform for our members. The platform encourages knowledge sharing and dissemination of lessons and tools from the centres but also fosters interactive learning. Most importantly for us, the platform will provide the IRCT secretariat a collaborative space to bond the IRCT membership and to receive news from centers, alerts from the field, and stories from torture survivors. We have already seen great enthusiasm in the membership to utilise the learning platform and we look forward to many discussions, webinars and engagement in 2020.

As a global membership organization with members representing all regions of the world, we have increased all communication channels in 2019, hereunder our social media platforms and website performance. Communications is imperative for us to reach torture survivors and to not only listen, but to communicate their stories and to learn from their caregivers.

The governing body of IRCT has reviewed and updated the membership criteria. The criteria now include revised accountability guidelines and mechanisms to address non-compliance.

The engagement plan included a mapping of competencies and competencies available outside of the membership. This, for example, includes partnerships with other organisations and research institutions. Online connectivity naturally plays a big part of our movement and thus in the engagement plan, so we have enhanced the IRCT’s membership IT platform. The new IT platform caters for the members needs and provides an easy and accessible overview of data coming from our members.
Plans for the Scientific Symposium were well underway in 2019. With a Scientific Committee of 12 members and a cooperation agreement with our centre in GCRT Georgia and Illa University in Tbilisi, we had already established the theme for the Symposium: “Overcoming the Extreme Life After Torture”. Proposals for workshops, speakers and calls on member centres to contribute with voluntary funds to finance logistical costs have been established. Expressions of interest from six people were recorded for the establishment of an Organizing Committee. A fundraising mission to Georgia was conducted in October 2019 with 20 fundraising meetings at international organisations, embassies and we were invited to submit four applications.

The symposium has been postponed to the fall 2021 due to the pandemic COVID-19. The General Assembly will be held virtually as planned in October 2020.

"The scientific symposium provides a unique opportunity for our movement to come together and showcase the fascinating work individual centers are doing, share latest research and clinical innovations, discuss the best practices and challenges of the collective. Teaming up with Ilia State University for the symposium is an important step for mainstreaming the work of anti-torture movement in the academic field. We very much hope to have the opportunity to host the symposium in 2021."

– Lela Tsiskarishvili,
The Georgian Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims
In 2019, we completed all elements of the projectisation of our strategy and the accompanying internal monitoring and evaluation system. This has generated useful learning, which reflects in our projects and programmes. To further enhance our capacity to deliver impact with limited resources, we have continued the process of engaging members as project implementers and owners. This increases efficiency and effectiveness in our work to influence UN and EU policy setting and human rights monitoring processes such as the UPR, UNCAT State reviews and EU Human Rights Dialogues. It has resulted in successful use of peer-to-peer methodologies in projects and enhanced member ownership of the planning and implementation of the IRCT General Assembly in October 2020 and the Scientific Symposium, which will take place in 2021. To anchor all these initiatives and ensure effective documentation and reporting of impact in our enhanced implementation structure, the IRCT established the position of and recruited an M&E and Communications focal point who started the post in September 2019.
The IRCT currently tracks how many survivors of torture are supported by our members to help them achieve better quality of life. In 2019, our membership made a positive impact in the lives of more than 57,071 torture survivors. In measuring impact on social change, we currently use a system based on output and outcome indicators on human rights and democracy issues.

**Looking forward**

The next step in our impact measurement is composed of two components that are currently in development. In order to provide detailed health data on our impact on quality of life, the IRCT membership is in the process of adopting a definition of quality of life that captures the needs of torture survivors and is globally applicable and measurable. This process, which is composed of both technical and political consultations, is expected to be finalised at the IRCT General Assembly in October 2020. Once adopted, it will enable all members to document and share more detailed information about their positive impact on torture survivors’ lives globally and connect this to the SDGs. In relation to our impact on social change, we are developing methods for monitoring, documenting, and learning from the wider and more long-term impact of, for example, our advocacy efforts and cases. The preliminary methods and approaches have been developed in 2019 and are now being tested on elements of the IRCT’s advocacy programme. Next steps will be informed by learning from this experience.
Advocating: rights and justice for torture survivors

Our advocacy programme made a significant impact on the prevention of torture, access to justice and reparations for survivors. Globally, we secured higher standards on documentation, investigation and prosecution of torture cases, and torture survivors’ rights during transitional justice processes. We have surpassed all targets in our Advocacy Programme in 2019. As a result, we can improve documentation, monitoring and prevention of torture in detention. Perpetrators will face prosecution and sanction and survivors’ needs. This will be fundamental to the reparation programmes in transitional justice processes.

At national level, we intervened in cases and policy dialogues in more than 20 countries in 2019. With partners such as Human Rights Watch, Redress and Reprieve, we raised public and political attention to torture cases in Bahrain, Brazil, India and Nepal. In Palestine, we used data documenting torture committed by the Palestinian Authority to start a dialogue with them. This resulted in the submission of its first status report to the UN Committee against Torture. The review of Palestine, set to take place in 2020, is seen by our local member as a key step towards addressing and preventing torture by the Palestinian Authority.

We have made significant contributions to recommendations in four States through the UPR and UNCAT. Our advocacy relies on the contextual local knowledge and advocacy priorities of our members. This collaboration is therefore key when we advocate and influence State reviews by the UNCAT and UPR. The impact we showcase steams from the knowledge of our members. This, combined with our institutional support and our extensive network with UN decision makers, have secured fundamental State change in 2019. Our members in Bolivia, Chile, Kenya, Mexico, Turkey, and South Africa were all successful in addressing their recommendations through advocating with the UPR and UNCAR in 2019. Their policy issues included key torture prevention measures, investigation, documentation and prosecution of torture crimes and improvements to reparations programmes for historical abuses and the establishment of state sponsored rehabilitation services. Several countries have already taken specific action to execute the recommendations promoted by us. We can see our biggest impact was in Mexico, where our recommendations on specific improvements to the state rehabilitation programme have been included in the new national anti-torture action plan. Our Mexican member is in advanced dialogue with the State rehabilitation programme (Comisión Ejecutiva de Atención a Víctimas) on technical assistance and capacity building to implement the CAT recommendations. Our member reports that the recommendation from CAT was essential in convincing the new Mexican government to act on this issue.
We supported or intervened in policy dialogues in more than 20 countries

We continue to break the deafening silence on torture and push for more dedicated national anti-torture action by engaging with the Universal Periodic Review (UIPR) and UNCAT. By advocating for the rights of torture survivors by ensuring that States take the correct measure, we provide a voice for the thousands of survivors worldwide. In 2019, we supported our members in four countries to secure recommendations on their priority areas—significantly strengthening their national advocacy. In two countries, State agencies have already made promising implementation commitments. We further developed the monitoring of the longer-term global impact of our advocacy work. This shows how UNCAT is applying a unique IRCT policy position on the protection of torture survivors in asylum proceedings in its decisions on individual complaints. The first reparations for torture awarded by the ECOWAS Court of Justice on the basis of IRCT evidence is provided to the survivors by the Gambian Government; and the Government of Mexico has responded to several years of IRCT advocacy by starting to implement our suggested improvements to its national rehabilitation programme for torture survivors. While comprehensive monitoring of the glob-

Fighting for anti-torture legislation in Palestine

Over the past two years, TRC Palestine has consistently been advocating and providing technical support to the government to ensure to engagement with the UNCAT. For Palestinian anti-torture NGOs, the effective participation of the State in international human rights mechanisms is no trivial matter; it has practical effects on their daily work. For example, Palestine still has no specific anti-torture legislation that defines and criminalises torture while providing redress for its victims. Furthermore, despite concerted efforts from civil society organisations, the government has consistently delayed its plans to establish a National Torture Prevention Mechanism. Data collected by TRC shows that their clients face a wide range of physical and psychological problems as a consequence of their trauma. Many clients struggle to find work, to socialise or even to carry out basic day-to-day functions.

“The submission of the State report to the UNCAT review was a major milestone,” said Dr Khader Rasras, Executive Director of IRCT member TRC. “It is the first time ever that the State can enter into a dialogue with international experts and local partners to find the best way to eradicate torture in our society.”
al long-term impact of IRCT work comes with significant challenges, we continue to work on expanding this aspect our advocacy in the coming years. We are also working to improve the ability to direct more human and financial resources to long-term engagement in individual countries.

Torture in Rio, Brazil

In 2019, Human Rights Watch asked us to review forensic evidence in cases of killings and torture by the police in the favelas in Rio, Brazil. Based on IRCT evidence indicating that the police had tampered with the crime scenes, the public prosecutor is now examining the possibility to prosecute the police officers involved. Through the work of Human Rights Watch, our evidence received extensive press coverage in Brazil.

Osvaldo was tortured to confess to a kidnapping he did not commit. With the help of our member in Mexico, CCTI, he was proven innocent and received support to rebuild his life.

"These recommendations are essential in holding the Government accountable for its obligations to torture victims. We will work with our civil society partners to push the state to take action. We believe that a good start would be for the State to make a public declaration from the highest office that torture will not be accepted that and all victims should never be treated as criminals but as citizens with rights."

– Mr. Cristian Urbalejo, IRCT member in Mexico CCTI
"Training is one aspect, but as important is the fact that we since 2017 have been working systematically to develop and implement clear routines for our IPs, and these routines are the same in all of our centres. We have a clear format to follow, also when it comes to reporting. We have a "national IP group" following up routines, quality control etc. We have implemented routines for peer review and easier (safe!) digital systems for peer review. All this combined ensures higher quality of our IP and I really feel we are moving in the right direction.

– Sara Fridlund, Red Cross Sweden
We made noteworthy and verifiable contributions to global standard setting documents in relation to investigation and documentation of torture and rehabilitation for torture survivors in transitional justice processes.

**Survivor story from TPO in Cambodia**

“In 1976, I was arrested and heavily tortured at Kdaing Nhgear Pagoda. I was chained by the legs and tied up to a tree by the hands, exposed to the sun, rain and wind for many days. It was utterly inhumane. They accused me of being a CIA spy and subjected me to intense torture and interrogations. When they did not get the answers they wanted, they covered my face with plastic until I became unconscious, and then threw water on my face until I regained consciousness. Then they interrogated me again. They interrogated me like that three times per day for seven days.

After I had been imprisoned at the pagoda, I was transferred to another place, Kach Roteh, where I was imprisoned for three months. There I suffered even more.

It was worse than being dead. The living conditions in that prison were worse than for animals. I was chained by the hands and legs to other prisoners, so we could not get up, sit or walk, and we had to lie down in the mud. During the three months I was imprisoned there, I was interrogated, treated inhumanely and tortured every single day. On top of experiencing physical pains, we also suffered psychologically. We lived in fear and panic because every night people were taken to be tortured and killed [...]. In the end there were only two people left whose names were the same, me and another Soeurn. We were the only ones who survived. The rest of the 46 prisoners were executed [...].

Everything that happened to me during my imprisonment under that regime that lasted 3 years, 8 months and 20 days was unjust and inhumane to me, my family and my relatives, but also to other victims and the Cambodian people [...].

I kept this story hidden until recently because I thought that it would bring me even more suffering and shorten my life. But the opposite is true—when I disclosed my story with the support from TPO, I felt relieved. So, I strongly support the disclosure of stories about human rights violations during Khmer Rouge times and urge others to tell their stories. I hope that other victims also get the opportunity to disclose their story.”

Torture survivor rehabilitated at IRCT member TPO in Cambodia

Story credit: TPO Cambodia
Photo credit: TPO Cambodia
In 2019 we completed 6 forensic evaluations, 11 trainings/workshops, 20 cases supported or intervened, 2 documentation tools

The IRCT concluded the global 3-year initiative to update the United Nations Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture - Istanbul Protocol (IP). We led this initiative in partnership with Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, Physicians for Human Rights, REDRESS and the four UN anti-torture bodies (UN Committee Against Torture, Special Rapporteur on Torture, UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, and the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture). It also involved more than 180 experts from 51 countries. This includes 47 experts from 32 of our member centres who participated in the process with their expertise and valuable local perspective. The IP (2020) incorporates updates and clarifications based on advancements in law, medicine and psychology over the last 20 years and represents two decades of lessons learned and best practices from IP implementation. The IP (2020) also has two new chapters: one provides documentation standards for general health professionals working in different settings; the second provides guidance on how to implement the IP. The IP (2020) provides significantly improved global standard setting in the field which will underpin and enhance national implementation efforts.

In July 2019, the UN Special Rapporteur on truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence issued his annual report to the Human Rights Council focusing on providing global policy guidance on domestic reparation programmes. Based on our input, the report includes a call for urgent action to provide rehabilitation to survivors of torture; improved processes to recognize survivor’s status; and improved involvement and consultation of survivors from development to implementation and to the evaluation of reparations programmes. This creates an important platform for our members working in transitional justice to advocate for reform of the national reparations’ programmes. Furthermore, it will provide guidance for the development of future reparations programmes in the many countries that are currently undergoing political transition.

The case of Jagtar Singh Johal

Jagtar Singh Johal is a British citizen who was arrested in India and tortured to confess. In 2019 in collaboration with REDRESS, we conducted an expert review of Jagtar Singh Johal’s allegations as well as the UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) consular reports on visits to Jagtar in detention. We issued public and confidential letters to the FCO and other stakeholders on Jagtar’s allegations, advocating for his access to medical. Persuaded by our letters, the FCO has begun to actively advocate to the Government of India for Jagtar to receive access to independent medical evaluation and for his allegations to be investigated; and the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and three other Special Procedures also have raised concerns in Jagtar’s case to the Indian government, publicly releasing a communications statement.
IRCT celebrates the end of the second phase of the Global Anti-Torture Evidence (GATE) Project

We concluded the second phase of the GATE project in October 2019. The project was evaluated by the external consultant firm HN Consultants and exceeded all objectives with flying colors. The ATD has successfully provided our members with a reliable platform to capture, store, analyse and use data on torture survivors to not only use for rehabilitation services and therapy, but for evidence. With disaggregated data on for example, age and gender, our members can use the information to in State recommendation and pressure deciding authorities.

The ATD has been and continues to be, an important tool for us and our members to access clinical data on torture survivors. During 2017-2019, data from 4502 survivors was stored in and used through the ATD. We produced five reports on patterns of torture in Palestine, Uganda, Turkey, Nepal, and Bolivia with data from the ATD. The results have shown that out of 1211 torture survivors, 88% showed improvement in wellbeing after receiving rehabilitation services through our member centres. Out of the 3742 survivors provided with rehabilitation there is a significant amount of male torture survivors. Examples of patterns of torture revealed through the ATD includes the insights that 87% of survivors in Uganda are unemployed and over 50% were tortured by police. In Palestine, 95% of survivors are under 35 years old and over 70% suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. This data is an invaluable insight for us to understand the contextual patterns of the usage of torture in the respective countries, but it has also fostered peer-to-peer knowledge exchange between our centres on their data and learnings.

"The ATD has helped our member in Kosovo (KRCT) to safely and securely document the testimonies of the survivors of sexual violence to facilitate their applications for wartime pensions. The data we collect is not only very powerful as evidence, but it also instills confidence in the survivor whilst minimising the number of times they have to recount their stories."

– Mimoza Salihu of KRCT
Examples of patterns of torture, revealed through the Anti-Torture Database:

- 70% of ITEI Bolivia survivors were diagnosed with psychological disorders
- 58% of survivors seen by ITEI Bolivia have experienced imprisonment
- Over 70% of the survivors treated by TRC Palestine suffer from PTSD
- 95% of survivors treated by TRC Palestine are under 35 years old
- Over 50% of survivors treated by ACTV Uganda are unemployed
- Over 50% of survivors treated by ACTV Uganda were tortured by the police

3742 survivors provided with rehabilitation

Sample-number of survivors showing improvement of wellbeing

1211 Total of survivors measured
80% Disclosed improvement in wellbeing

4502 survivor data captured and stored

Global Anti-Torture Evidence Project 2017-2019
Sexual violence in Kosovo

The ATD has helped our member in Kosovo, KRCT, safely and securely document the testimonies of the survivors of sexual violence to facilitate their applications for wartime pensions. Mimoza Salihu noted, “the data we collect is not only very powerful as evidence, but it also instils confidence in the survivor whilst minimising the number of times they have to recount their stories.”

Receiving the pension has been very positive for survivors as it can provide them with some material relief for their immediate problems. But for many, the recognition of the harm suffered and being offered a space to speak about the pain has also had a transformative impact.
All IRCT member centres should have equal capacity and opportunity to capture, store and analyse their client data. Not only does this ease their work eliminating lengthy procedures in paper filing, it welcomes an easier method for analysing client data. Member centres that are already working with the Anti-Torture Database (ATD) can now use an ATD mobile application, which we finalized in 2019. The ATD Mobile App is a mobile application that allows IRCT centres to collect client information while out in the field. Like the Anti-Torture Database, the ATD Mobile App is a standardized record-keeping system that facilitates the collection of client information at all stages of the rehabilitation process. However, in the case of the ATD Mobile App, the capturing and storing of this highly sensitive information can be done out of the office and in remote locations in an ethical, safe, and secure manner. The mobile application is not only warmly welcomed by centres for its usability, it is also an invaluable opportunity to improve our understanding of torture survivors and their needs. Just like the ATD, the mobile application gives centres evidence collected to present at national level authorities to pressure for change in legislation. We are thrilled that the anti-torture mobile app that can run on iOS and Android and is built as an offline app that goes hand-in-hand with the Anti-Torture Database. The user can use the app to enter client data in the field safely and without the need for internet access. The data is stored locally, is encrypted and also password protected. Once the user returns to their centre, the data can be uploaded directly onto the Anti-Torture Database. This is exciting news as it will greatly help all those centres who do a lot of outreach work in remote locations.
Torture Journal

In 2019, we published three issues of the torture journal to address research and knowledge gaps on applied, theoretical and thematic aspects of torture rehabilitation. The issues explored, amongst others, documentation of torture in children and young adults, sleep deprivation and clinical indicators. We conducted a mini review of the torture journal in 2019 with an impact assessment and valuable feedback from torture journal subscribers on how they use the journal but also so we can understand our reader’s backgrounds. The feedback was very positive with many of our readers actively using the research in their daily work with rehabilitation of torture survivors.

The plan for 2020 includes greater dissemination of previous issues, a focus on journal promotion and increasing the number of subscribers. The IRCT as publisher is partnering with Learning Lab to develop an e-learning platform. Through this we will be able to hold webinars with IRCT members dedicated to the Torture Journal. This should increase dissemination and reach to potential authors.

12,133 downloads and 13,213 abstract views in 2019

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.
## 2019 Financial Overview

### Income 1 January - 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>2019 Euro</th>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unrestricted grants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National governments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>1,205,796</td>
<td>1,510,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark: SKAT VAT reimbursement</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Organisations and Individuals)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigrid Rausing Trust</td>
<td>105,260</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish Trusts and Foundations</td>
<td>13,412</td>
<td>53,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership: Voluntary support</td>
<td>20,090</td>
<td>48,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies: Denmark &amp; EU</td>
<td>3,165</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals: Residents Denmark</td>
<td>5,705</td>
<td>4,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals: Residents elsewhere</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>5,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unrestricted grants</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,354,221</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,624,379</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restricted grants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National governments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs “GATE”</td>
<td>469,790</td>
<td>485,811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swiss: Ministry of Foreign Affairs “Global Indicator”</td>
<td>49,527</td>
<td>40,473</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark: Ministry of Science</td>
<td>5,324</td>
<td>35,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark: Ministry of Culture</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multilateral institutions: European Commission</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBSS: “Country Based Support Scheme”</td>
<td>27,204</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Other (Organisations and Individuals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilton Prize Coalition</td>
<td>9.048</td>
<td>21.734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusts and Foundations</td>
<td>26.805</td>
<td>795</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICHHR: Contribution</td>
<td>26.250</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>613.948</td>
<td>588.539</td>
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</table>

### Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Type</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultancies income</td>
<td>30.925</td>
<td>18.292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,999,170</td>
<td>2,231,780</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Standards</td>
<td>-190,116</td>
<td>-124,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
<td>-631,428</td>
<td>-527,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Knowledge</td>
<td>-227,605</td>
<td>-159,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Finance</td>
<td>-68,014</td>
<td>-150,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well-run Organisation</td>
<td>-366,132</td>
<td>-354,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Costs</td>
<td>-542,090</td>
<td>-844,045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-2,025,385</td>
<td>-2,160,198</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Profit/loss for the year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-26,215</td>
<td>71,581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proposed distribution of profit/loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted reserves</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>-26,215</td>
<td>71,581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-26,215</td>
<td>71,581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Balance 31 December 2019

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 Euro</th>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor grants (receivables)</td>
<td>90.530</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre receivables</td>
<td>4.327</td>
<td>77.993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>11.391</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>27.688</td>
<td>27.487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receivables</strong></td>
<td><strong>133.936</strong></td>
<td><strong>106.056</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>367.426</td>
<td>998.641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>501.362</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.102.572</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 Euro</th>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted reserves</td>
<td>300.000</td>
<td>300.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>-52.866</td>
<td>-26.651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>247.134</strong></td>
<td><strong>273.349</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday pay reserves</td>
<td>22.478</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-current liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>22.478</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Current liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 Euro</th>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor grants (deferred income)</td>
<td>99.375</td>
<td>587.302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre payables</td>
<td>1.760</td>
<td>1.760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project payables</td>
<td>13.275</td>
<td>46.942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables</td>
<td>39.452</td>
<td>54.268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>77.888</td>
<td>138.951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>231.750</strong></td>
<td><strong>829.223</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 Euro</th>
<th>2018 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>254.228</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.102.572</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity and liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>501.362</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.102.572</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Income 2018**

1,999,170 €

- **Unrestricted grants**
  1,354,221 €

- **Restricted grants**
  613,948 €

- **Consultancies income**
  31,001 €

- **Other income**
  76 €

**Expenses 2018**

- **Well-run Organisation**
  -366,132 €

- **Global Finance**
  -68,014 €

- **Global Knowledge**
  -227,605 €

- **Global Standards**
  -190,116 €

- **Global Monitoring & Evaluation**
  -631,428 €

**Income 2018**

1,999,170 €

- **Unrestricted grants**
  1,354,221 €

- **Restricted grants**
  613,948 €

- **Consultancies income**
  31,001 €

- **Other income**
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**Expenses 2018**

- **Well-run Organisation**
  -366,132 €

- **Global Finance**
  -68,014 €

- **Global Knowledge**
  -227,605 €

- **Global Standards**
  -190,116 €

- **Global Monitoring & Evaluation**
  -631,428 €
Our Donors

Thank you for your support and generosity

Thank you to IRCT Members

Thank you to all that individually supported us and to all that have contributed with pro-bono hours—this is an essential part of our movement.
How the IRCT Is Governed

The IRCT democratic 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 October 2020 when the streamlined structure (19 Council members) will be in place.

**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  
(See Executive Committee)

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

**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

158 Members
In 75 Countries

Centre for Rehabilitation of Torture Survivors, Bangladesh
Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation, Cambodia
Justice Centre Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Centre for Organisation Research & Education, India
Jan Mitra Nyas/Peoples’ Vigilance Committee on Human Rights, India
Shubhodaya Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture and Violence, India
Tibetan Torture Survivors Program, India
Vasavya Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims, India
Alliance of Democracy for Papua, Indonesia
Rehabilitation Action for Torture Victims in Aceh, Indonesia
Centre for Victims of Torture, Nepal
Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation Nepal, Nepal
Human Development Organisation, Pakistan
Struggle for Change, Pakistan
Balay Rehabilitation Centre, Philippines
Medical Action Group, Philippines
Gwangju Trauma Center, Republic of Korea
Kim Keun-Tae Memorial Healing Center, Republic of Korea
Family Rehabilitation Centre, Sri Lanka
Albanian Rehabilitation Centre for Trauma and Torture Victims, Albania
Foundation Against the Violation of Law, Armenia
Hemayat - Support Centre for Survivors of Torture and War, Austria
Intercultural Centre for Counselling and Psychotherapy, Austria
Transcultural Centre for Mental and Physical Health and Integration, Austria
The Association of Concentration Camp Detainees in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Vive Zene Centre for Therapy and Rehabilitation, Bosnia and Herzegovina
RCT Zagreb, Croatia
Cyprus Refugee Council, Cyprus
Dignity - The Danish Institute Against Torture, Denmark
Oasis - Treatment and Counselling for Refugees, Denmark
Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims – Jutland, Denmark
Centre for Psycho Traumatology, Finland
Parcours d'Exil - Medical and Psychological Rehabilitation for Torture Victims, France
Georgian Center for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, Georgia
Medical Service for Refugees Bochum, Germany
PSZ Düsseldorf, Germany
Zentrum Uberleben, Germany
Cordelia Foundation for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, Hungary
Spirasi The Centre for the Care of Survivors of Torture, Ireland
Aid Organisation for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Israel, Israel
Doctors Against Torture Humanitarian Organisation, Italy
NAGA-HAR Centre for Asylum Seekers, Refugees and Torture Victims, Italy
VI-TO Hospitality and Care for Victims of Torture, Italian Council for Refugees, Italy
The Kosovo Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims, Kosovo
Golos Svobody Public Foundation, Kyrgyzstan
Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims “Memoria”, Moldova
Centrum 45, Netherlands
De Evenaar, Centrum voor Transculturele Psychiatrie Noord Nederland, Netherlands
Psychotrauma Centrum Zuid Nederland, Netherlands
The Centre for Victims of Political Persecution, Poland
ICAR Foundation - Medical Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims Bucharest, Romania
Medical Rehabilitation Center Craiova Foundation, Romania
Committee Against Torture, Russia
International Aid Network, IAN, Center for Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, Serbia
Comisión Espanola de Ayuda al Refugioado, Spain
SiRa, Spain
RKC Göteborg, Sweden
RKC Malmö, Sweden
RKC Skellefteå, Sweden
RKC Skövde, Sweden
RKC Stockholm, Sweden
RKC Uppsala, Sweden
Consultation for Victims of Torture and War, Switzerland
SRC Centre for Migration and Health/Out-patient Clinic for Victims of Torture and War, Switzerland
Outpatient Clinic for the Victims of Torture and War Zürich, Switzerland
Public Foundation “Legal Initiative”, Tajikistan
Foundation for Social and Legal Studies, Turkey
HRTF Ankara, Turkey
HRTF Diyarbakir, Turkey
HRTF Istanbul, Turkey
HRTF Izmir, Turkey
Sohram-Casra Centre of Social Action Rehabilitation and Readjustment, Turkey
International Medical Rehabilitation Center for the Victims of Wars and Totalitarian Regimes, Ukraine
Freedom from Torture, United Kingdom
Refugee Therapy Centre, United Kingdom
Room to Heal, United Kingdom
Argentine Team of Psychosocial Work and Research, Argentina
Institute of Therapy and Research about Sequelae of Torture and State Violence, Bolivia
Centre for Mental Health and Human Rights, Chile
Centre of Psychological Assistance Corporation, Colombia
Foundation for Integral Rehabilitation of Violence, Ecuador
Asociacion Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Accion Psicosocial – ECAP, Guatemala
Human Rights Office of the Archbishop of Guatemala, Guatemala
Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Center for Survivors of Torture and Relatives, Honduras
Collective Against Torture and Impunity, Mexico
Centro de Atencion Psicosocial, Peru
El Nadim Center for Psychological Management and Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence, Egypt
Organisation for Defending Victims of Violence, Iran
Bahjat Al-Fuad Rehabilitation of Medical and Psychological Centre for Torture Victims, Iraq
Jiyan Foundation for Human Rights, Iraq
Wchan Organisation for Victims of Human Rights Violations – Trauma Rehabilitation and Training Center, Iraq
Institute for Family Health - Noor Al Hussein Foundation, Jordan
Association Justice and Mercy, Lebanon
Centre Nassim for the Rehabilitation of the Victims of Torture, Lebanon
Khiam Rehabilitation Centre of the Victims of Torture, Lebanon
Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture, Lebanon
Medical Association of Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture, Morocco
Gaza Community Mental Health Programme, Palestine
Jesoor - Transcultural Right to Health, Palestine
Treatment and Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Palestine, Sudan
Amel Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture, Tunisia
Institute for Survivors of Torture Nebras, Tunisia
Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture, Canada
Intervention Network for Persons Having Been Subjected to Organised Violence, Canada
Vancouver Association for Survivors of Torture, Canada
Access - Psychosocial Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, USA
Bellevue - NYU Programme for Survivors of Torture, United States of America
Bilingual International Assistant Services, United States of America
Boston Centre for Refugee Health and Human Rights, United States of America
Center for Survivors of Torture, Dallas, United States of America
Center for Survivors of Torture, San José, United States of America
De Novo Center for Justice and Healing (formerly CLSACC), United States of America
Florida Center for Survivors of Torture, United States of America
Heartland Alliance Marjorie Kovler Center, United States of America
Libertas Center for Human Rights, United States of America
Mount Sinai Human Rights Programme, United States of America
Program for Survivors of Torture and Severe Trauma at the Multicultural Center of Northern Virginia Family Service, United States of America
Program for Torture Victims of Los Angeles, United States of America
Survivors of Torture International, United States of America
The Centre for Victims of Torture, United States of America
Torture Abolition and Survivors Support Coalition International, United States of America
Torture Treatment Centre of Oregon, United States of America
University of California San Francisco (UCSF) Trauma Recovery Center/Survivors International, United States of America
Utah Health and Human Rights, United States of America
Western New York Center for Survivors of Torture, United States of America
Association for Services to Torture and Trauma Survivors, Australia
Companion House Assisting Survivors of Torture and Trauma, Australia
Melaleuca Refugee Centre, Torture and Trauma Survivor Service, Australia
Overseas Services for Survivors of Torture and Trauma, Australia
Phoenix Centre - Support Service for Survivors of Torture and Trauma, Australia
Queensland Program of Assistance to Survivors of Torture and Trauma, Australia
Service for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture and Trauma Survivors, Australia
Survivors of Torture and Trauma Assistance and Rehabilitation Service, Australia
The Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture, Australia
Refugee Trauma Recovery, New Zealand Red Cross, New Zealand
Refugees as Survivors New Zealand
Solidarité d’Action pour la Paix - Grand Lacs, Burundi
Trauma Centre Cameroon, Cameroon
Association Jeunesse pour la paix et la nonviolence, Chad
Amis des victims des violations des droits humains, Democratic Republic of Congo
Centre Mater Misericordiae, Democratic Republic of Congo
Fédération des Femmes pour le Développement Intégral au Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo
Regroupement des Mammans de Kamituga, Democratic Republic of Congo
Solidarité avec des Victime et pour la Paix, Democratic Republic of Congo
Centre Against Torture Kenya Foundation, Kenya
Independent Medico Legal Unit, Kenya
Mwatikho Torture Survivors Organisation, Kenya
Liberia Association of Psychosocial Services, Liberia
Rescue Alternative Liberia, Liberia
Prisoners’ Rehabilitation and Welfare Action, Nigeria
Uyisenga Ni Imanzi, Rwanda
Centre Africain pour la Prévention et la Résolution des Conflits, Senegal
Community Association for Psychosocial Services, Sierra Leone
Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, South Africa
The Trauma Centre for Survivors of Violence and Torture, South Africa
African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, Uganda
Counselling Services Unit, Zimbabwe
Tree of Life Trust, Zimbabwe
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 Mobile Pay**

*(for Danish residents)*

**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