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 survivors, promotes access to justice and works for the prevention of torture worldwide. The vision of the IRCT is a world without torture.

Vesterbrogade 149, building 4, 3rd floor, 1620 Copenhagen V, Denmark Phone: +45 44 40 18 30 Fax: +45 44 40 18 54 Email: irct@irct.org

For more information, please visit www.irct.org
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2020 was a year that changed the world. A year when the Covid-19 pandemic raged at different speeds and intensity around the globe, throwing our social, economic, and political systems into turmoil, as countries locked down and opened. 119 mio. people were infected by the virus and over 2.6 mio. died. Many governments acted responsibly and fast-tracked emergency support legislation and vaccination research, protective social distancing, and safe hygiene practices. Some, sadly, took advantage of the conditions created by the pandemic to tighten the asylum procedures, disallow visits to detention centres, and cover up the perpetration of gross human rights abuses, including torture. Significant, negative human rights implications followed that will colour the post-pandemic world.

Amidst this global chaos, a concern grew for the mental health problems and psychological trauma experienced by unprecedented numbers of people. This also placed a spotlight on one of the most vulnerable populations- torture survivors-, many of whom experienced re-traumatization, isolation, and increased anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic.

People had to support sick families and community members and say goodbye to loved ones who lost the battle to Covid-19. This happened while people faced extreme economic hardships and incidents of discrimination. As jobs were lost and schools were shut down, many torture rehabilitation centres initially closed and then rapidly revamped systems to tele-health which enabled them to continue to provide virtual support services to over 53.000 torture survivors.

The members of IRCT pivoted into a creative response mode showing strength and cohesiveness as a global movement. A proactive ExCom redesigned the IRCT governance meeting calendar, switching to monthly Zoom meetings. Rapid Response Covid-19 grants were launched to support 64 rehabilitation centers to provide food, rent payments, telephone credit for survivors, virtual updating of rehabilitation systems and retraining staff to switch to tele-health. The General Assembly, October 2020, was held virtually with the successful election of a new Executive Committee under the leadership of President Lela Tsiskarishvili and The Global Standards on Rehabilitation of Torture Victims were approved by consensus by the IRCT membership.

IRCT launched a global report ‘Torture Not Therapy’ and IFEG statement which condemned the practice of so-called ‘conversion
therapy' and called for a global ban. Due to the impact of the report, IRCT will bring its medico-legal analysis to the Human Rights Forum of World Pride in 2021 in Denmark. IRCT supported a series of member-driven, Covid-19 response webinars in 2020. The virtual format allowed wide participation. Additionally, virtual support in advocacy cases in Uganda, Montenegro, Paraguay and Colombia moved cases forward while online training on the Istanbul Protocol was held for human rights partners in Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Germany.

Fundraising was in focus in 2020, as always. To supplement core funding from the Danish government, a new multi-year contract was signed with Sigrid Rausing Trust and a new core funding from Conrad N. Hilton foundation. There was an amazing response from core donors who provided additional funding for the Covid-19 response.

We are confident that the IRCT membership is engaged and motivated to deliver results while designing a new strategy for 2022-25. The strategy will utilize the opportunities which virtual technology provides, the lessons learned in 2020 and the commitment of the members to share their skills and resources to achieve a World Without Torture.

Lela Tsiskarishvili
IRCT President

Jorge Aroche
Outgoing IRCT President
Looking back at 2020 it has clearly been a year when we needed new skills to secure strong results in torture rehabilitation, prevention and justice, and be ready for the future.

**Agility:** As Secretary General for a movement of 161 independent members- connected by their commitment to support over 53,000 torture survivors every day- I watched in amazement but not surprise as the newly elected Ex Com. of IRCT and leaders of the member centers adapted to the chaos of Covid-19 and navigated their staff, the survivors at their clinics, their families and communities through it by promoting use of virtual technology as their tool for visionary leadership.

**Members supporting members- the bedrock of an active civil society on the frontline of a global pandemic** Members connected like never before, with members in the global south receiving the needed support, as professionals and as people finding new ways to address the challenges of Covid-19. Members joined webinars, shared tele-health tools with each other, presented new data on what to do about growing rates of gender/domestic violence during Covid-19 and they put in countless pro bono hours.

**Transformation and Results:** The tireless, lean team at the IRCT secretariat motivated results beyond what could be expected of a team of 10 staff, 2 fellows and 2 students. And the transformative spirit was contagious. The Ex Com supported bold, rapid decision making which responded directly to member needs and ensured we could deliver to our strategic objectives on torture rehabilitation, justice, reparation and prevention. Of special significance were legislative changes achieved to protect and support torture survivors in Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, South Africa, Mexico and Philippines.

**Forward-looking:** We have our work cut out for us in 2021. The roll out of the Global Standards for Rehabilitation and training on the revised Istanbul Protocol, so health and legal staff can use this best practice, will be in focus. And we will use the power of these 161 civil society organisations to develop a new 2022-25 IRCT strategy to match the times ahead. Watch this space!

*Lisa Henry*
IRCT Secretary-General
161 members in 76 countries came together in unity to share our objective to improve quality of life for survivors of torture worldwide.
We are a global movement that advocates for, and ensures rehabilitation services to torture survivors, their families, and 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 driven by 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, but 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.
Overview of our work

REHABILITATION FOR ALL

Advocacy
IRCT supports local torture rehabilitation centres and creates national impact through advocacy with the State reviews by the United Nations’ Committee Against Torture (UNCAT) and Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

Evidencing Torture
We use our health-based expertise to promote effective documentation of torture in accordance with the Istanbul Protocol. We produce medical evidence of torture so survivors can claim reparation and rehabilitation.

Anti-Torture Database
Facilitates IRCT rehabilitation 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 data collected from torture survivors within strict ethical and safety standards.

Virtual Membership Community Platform
We have a virtual membership community platform which serves to bring together our member centres. The platform enables centres to exchange ideas, news, tools, events, new research and practices in the anti-torture field. This online space brings together the movement into a community.

Health professionals 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.

Global Rehabilitation Movement
The movement supports its members in providing rehabilitation to those in need, while working together to achieve justice for victims of torture and their families.

Fundraising
IRCT advocated for increased funding for front-line health-based civil society organisations and provided rapid response COVID 19 grants in 2020.

TORTURE SURVIVORS

Global Rehabilitation Movement

Fundraising

Virtual Membership Community Platform

Anti-Torture Database

Evidencing Torture

Advocacy

REHABILITATION FOR ALL
Our impact in 2020

$48\%$ of torture survivors treated in 2020 were women

53,379 torture survivors treated by 3,798 health staff

IRCT members implemented 11,162 judicial/legal support interventions & advocated 11,475 times

52% of torture survivors live under the poverty line
Rebuilding lives together

**How we do this?**

IRCT members support 53,379 torture survivors to rebuild their lives in 76 countries in all regions of the world. The IRCT helps them to provide the best possible support to survivors through peer support, capacity building, solidarity action and financial support.

This means that IRCT members can support more torture survivors with the most effective rehabilitation methods.

**Delivering rehabilitation services during Covid-19**

In 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic posed unprecedented challenges to IRCT members’ ability to supply physical and psychological rehabilitation services to torture survivors. Most survivors are socio-economically marginalised and were unable to physically access services due to lock downs and fear of infection. They were at high risk of being forgotten and left behind in the global Covid-19 response, which had devastating consequences for them and their families.

The IRCT responded immediately with a sub-granting scheme designed to help members put in place the practical changes necessary to provide remote services and to share their good practices with each-other. This included buying access to online platforms, phone credit for survivors to be able to connect to remote counselling sessions and protective equipment for those members still able to have services open.

The IRCT also supported its members to share best practices in Covid-19 response through webinars and by connecting members with matching expertise and needs. In the webinars, IRCT members shared how they had addressed key challenges such as shifting to online services, staff health and well-being and monitoring places of detention during lock downs. This ensured that tools and good practices already developed by one member benefitted the entire membership.

During the Covid-19 response regional webinars, centres shared tools which focussed on reaching more survivors during the pandemic and providing crucial support to healthcare staff. RESTART in Lebanon shared a care-for-care giver manual to help professionals working with trauma and torture survivors to be aware of the importance of their care and the cost of their lack of care. Red Cross in Sweden presented a telephone line that members of the public can call to receive psychosocial support. The line is open to all members of the public who are
worried and/or feel isolated. The purpose of the telephone line is to prevent isolation, provide support and hope in a safe space to share thoughts and concerns, and to link people with relevant services.

As a result, IRCT members successfully adjusted their services to continue providing high quality support torture survivors despite the incredibly challenging circumstances.

**Building a global community for rehabilitation practitioners**

In 2020, the IRCT took important steps in our work to better connect IRCT members and rehabilitation practitioners around the world.

We published three issues of the Torture Journal, which shares with a global readership the latest research and scientific knowledge on issues such as how to measure torture rehabilitation results, Complex Care approaches, so-called ‘conversion therapy’ as torture method, and the impact Covid-19 has on torture survivors. In its effort to increase and diversify engagement, the Torture Journal received 53 article submissions, thereby greatly exceeding its annual target, and secured 22% submissions from the global south.

"I’m so pleased to join the Editorial Advisory Board of the Torture Journal, the pre-eminent publication showcasing cutting edge scientific and policy research on ways to prevent torture and advance victim care and rehabilitation. I look forward to sharing my legal and policy expertise to help the Journal reach an even more diverse range of scholars, practitioners and specialists working in this important field."

— Alice Edwards, Torture Journal Editorial Advisory Board

In 2020, the Torture Journal Advisory Board welcomed three new members: Alice Edwards (Head of the Secretariat of the Convention against Torture Initiative), Daniel Weishut (clinical psychologist) and Sir Malcolm Evans (Chair of the of the UN Subcommittee for Prevention of Torture and a legal scholar).

To facilitate more informal and dynamic sharing of knowledge, ideas and best practices, the IRCT became members of the fabo.org learning community, which is being used by most development and human rights organisations in Denmark. Through this community, IRCT members can share their knowledge and expertise, access online learning and tools from the IRCT and other fabo.org members. This brings IRCT members closer together and gives them access to support with developing organisational capacity on issues such as interview techniques.
Global Standards on Rehabilitation of Torture Victims

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE 6TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNCIL FOR TORTURE VICTIMS (IRCT) ON 6TH OCTOBER 2020.

Recognising that there exists a continuum of standards in rehabilitation services and that they may change at any given time, depending on the context, political situation and the scale of human rights violations;

Building upon our efforts to prevent torture, fight impunity, and provide redress and holistic rehabilitation to victims;

The members of the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), in our joint work towards the identification, establishment and promotion of minimum standards for holistic rehabilitation delivery, commit ourselves and urge all rehabilitation service providers to:

Paragraph 1 – Our commitment to victims:

Uphold the well-being and dignity of torture¹ victims² as well as professional ethical standards and principles regarding treatment and rehabilitation, including informed consent, confidentiality, do no harm, the best interests of victims, and their free choice about the services they receive, resist re-traumatisation, and apply global best practices, which are all pivotal to the work of rehabilitation centres that are independent and accountable to victims, in accordance with the principles of the UN Committee against Torture’s General Comment No. 3 on the right to redress and rehabilitation.

Paragraph 2– Independent services:

Implement relevant structures and procedures so that rehabilitation can be provided independently, autonomously, in full compliance with applicable professional standards and ethics, and free from any external influence. In particular, rehabilitation centres should prioritise the development and implementation of

¹ In this document, the term “torture” covers all acts and omissions that may qualify as “torture” or “cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment” as defined by the UN Convention against Torture and further elaborated by the practice of the UN Committee against Torture.

² The IRCT notes that some anti-torture actors prefer to use alternative terminology to “victim” such as “survivor” or “person subjected to torture”. For the purpose of clarity and consistency, this document will use the term “victim” to describe any person that has been subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
and methods for tele-health. In addition, the IRCT is developing a dedicated space where members can share, and access tools related to rehabilitation and anti-torture advocacy.

As a result of our work, the IRCT members had access to the most important knowledge relevant to their work and the IRCT has community members supporting each other to deliver the best support possible. This community and member engagement is driven by a new membership engagement strategy and will be a central pillar of the IRCT’s new 2022-25 Global strategy.

**Global minimum standards on rehabilitation services**

In 2020, the IRCT General Assembly concluded four years of work by adopting a policy providing a set of global rehabilitation standards guiding the work of IRCT members. The policy provides minimum standards on issues such as survivor engagement and accountability and thereby establishes expectations for what level of services all IRCT members should strive to deliver. The standards will guide future priorities for IRCT member-to-member support activities and to this effect, a group of members are already working to develop a capacity building programme. Several members have also expressed that they consider the standards a key tool in documenting the scientific basis of our work to prospective donors.

"The IRCT as the coordinating body for torture centers worldwide to set the standards and guidelines for international best practice for rehabilitation and documentation using the Istanbul Protocol (IP), has been an immense assistance in enabling Counselling Services Unit (CSU Zimbabwe) to provide quality care and documentation to victims....The role of the IRCT in developing international best practice guidelines, professional support, high level advocacy campaigns and ensuring that practitioners worldwide can contribute to strengthening treat guidelines and recommendations is important."

— Dr. Frances Lovemore, Medical Director, CSU, Zimbabwe

**72 % of members participated in developing the Global Standards on Torture Rehabilitation**
Virtual support to IRCT members during Covid-19

In the backdrop of the Covid-19 pandemic, we implemented a series of thematic webinars hosted by IRCT and coordinated by member centres. The first of the webinars was held on 15 April with the theme ‘Continuing Care in a Global Crisis’. The webinars were organized to rapidly meet direct needs. Many health staff felt completely isolated and needed to talk with others in the same situation. Some health workers had new knowledge about what worked, and that they wanted to share. Staff facing problems wanted to problem-solve with others, not alone. They shared new tele-health protocols and ideas for starting survivor telephone hotlines. Another result from the webinars was the direct exchange of a ‘Care for Caregivers manual’ and a guide to monitoring in detention centres during Covid-19.

The webinars had significant global participation from member centre staff and other NGO and IGO health personnel and human rights activists. We continued the success as part of the June 26 campaign (The United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture) with six webinars facilitated by member centres in all regions of the world. Themes included ‘Art as healing’, ‘Perspectives on human rights during Covid-19’ and ‘Innovation in torture rehabilitation in Sub-Saharan Africa’.

In addition to the thematic webinars, IRCT members were actively engaged in a global emphasis on June 26- UN International Day in Support of Torture Victims. The objective of the IRCT campaign was to emphasize the special vulnerabilities and needs of torture survivors during Covid-19 and that our centre staff are on the frontline responding to the needs. We received around 60 images from 50 centres. The posters went viral via IRCT and member centres’ social media platforms with great traction.
A dedicated Covid-19 sharing space was added to the IRCT virtual learning community Fabo.org. The space is for knowledge sharing and sharing of best practices on Covid-19 related challenges. Recordings from webinars are also stored on this page for easy access and it continues to serve as a resource database for our members.
The IRCT works to prevent torture, hold perpetrators accountable and ensure reparation for victims through three complimentary tactics. We:

1. Advocate for improved global, regional and national anti-torture laws and policies
2. Expose torture to force state authorities to accept and deal with the problem
3. We strengthen the capacity of national anti-torture actors; and

We work in a complex environment where global, regional, State and non-state actors interact in the pursuit of a world without torture. With our health-based perspective, the IRCT plays an essential part in this ecosystem but our impact is always created in collaboration with many others. The following provides key examples of the IRCT’s impact in this complex global ecosystem.
ADVOCATING FOR IMPROVED GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ANTI-TORTURE LAWS AND POLICIES

Promoting a global ban on conversion therapy

On the 23 April, the IRCT and IFEG issued a global report and an expert statement denouncing the practice of conversion therapy as torture and ill-treatment. Conversion therapy seeks to change, ‘repair’ or ‘cure’ an individual’s sexual orientation or gender identity through interventions ranging from talk therapy to corrective rape. Conversion therapy has been documented in more than 89 countries and high number of conversion therapy clinics are documented in all regions of the world. In the United States alone, almost 700,000 persons have undergone conversion therapy. The widespread, discriminatory and cruel nature of conversion therapy makes it a pressing global human rights concern. Therefore, the IRCT worked with the world’s leading torture documentation experts in the Independent Forensic Expert Group (IFEG) to scientifically describe the severe physical and psychological pain and suffering that these practices cause and qualify it as torture and ill-treatment.

The report and statement have become central references in the global efforts to ban conversion therapy. The UN Independent Expert on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity relied on our evidence to label the practice as torture or ill-treatment. The statement and report are cited in international and national media on a daily basis and are used in national, regional and global advocacy for banning conversion therapy. It is currently the central argument in a European Parliament initiative and a UK Government working group working on banning the practice. It was also the basis for Twitter, Facebook and TikTok banning promotion and advertisement of conversion therapy on their platforms.

In 2021, the IRCT will host an event during the World Pride in Copenhagen bringing actors from around the world together for a debate on how to move the work forward.
Exposing torture and confronting decision makers

The IRCT collaborates with our members and other international civil society organisations such as Human Rights Watch, Redress and Reprieve to exposes torture and related human rights violations in cases that have strategic value in making state agencies change their behaviour.

In 2020, the IRCT provided evidence and advice in 22 cases in Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Greece/Turkey, Montenegro, Morocco, Iran, Paraguay, USA and Uganda. The IRCT provided medico-legal reports and other forms of health-based evidence and arguments which were central to our partners credibly exposing the violations that had taken place. Many of these interventions have already resulted in concrete action by state agencies and our partners consistently express that our evidence is essential to the success of the interventions.

The IRCT also issued a series of urgent actions denouncing attacks on LGBT+ persons, attacks on human rights defenders, and the harassment of member centre staff, and we called for the release of activists in detention due to the risk of Covid-19 exposure.

Documentation forms: Justice Starts with Truth

The IRCT is working to produce a number of tools aimed at empowering torture victims to document and report acts of torture, ill-treatment and other human rights violations for use in legal proceedings or other advocacy purposes. The materials are free for use by all and, where possible, have been made available in different languages.

Our most recent tool was originally designed for use by protesters during the recent government crackdown in Belarus, and thus translated into Russian and English, but is suitable for use by all victims and witnesses of torture and other human rights violations committed during protest, arrest or detention.
Colombia: IRCT evidence leads to investigation of human rights abuses by La Modelo prison leadership

On 4 December 2020, the Inspector-General's Office of Colombia opened an investigation against the Director and Deputy Director of la Modelo prison for the killings of twenty-four prisoners. The prisoners were protesting the prison's unhygienic and overcrowded conditions, which they feared were allowing Covid-19 to spread rampantly.

The investigation was only opened 6 months after the incident when Human Rights Watch issued a highly influential report relying extensively on an analysis conducted by the IRCT and its international group of experts (IFEG) of the autopsies of the twenty-four prisoners who were killed during the riot.

Our analysis found clear indications that the prisoners were killed intentionally, and some had wounds typical of defensive injuries. IRCT's analysis gathered extensive media attention both in Colombia and worldwide and was cited on the day of release by 109 media sources, including the most prominent national and regional print, broadcast and radio programs, including El Tiempo, Telemundo Yakima, W Radio, and the Washington Post.

As HRW's Senior Researcher for the Americas, Juan Pappier, who covers Colombia, noted, “IRCT’s analysis served as the catalyst, raising up extensive public pressure to force the government into action. While national expertise is important, people really listen when an international group of prominent forensic experts like the IFEG speaks out. What they say carries great weight both to the public and government officials and can be invaluable to spurring them to action.”

The launch of the investigation of senior detention officials is expected to have long term and systemwide positive impact on ending impunity for torture and other violations in Colombia. This is one of many collaborations between HRW and IRCT, who have worked together to support victims and fight impunity worldwide, including recently also in Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Egypt, Papua, Indonesia, and Kenya.
Promoting change to national anti-torture laws and policies

Despite the majority of UN human rights mechanisms not operating due to Covid-19, the IRCT still managed to secure strong UPR recommendations to Kenya and Turkey and conduct advocacy for the January 2021 reviews of Nepal and Lebanon. The IRCT also conducted a five-year review of the impact of its work with the UPR and UNCAT, which demonstrated that our work on securing strong anti-torture recommendations is a highly effective tool for IRCT members to push their states to take action against torture at home.

Mexico and South Africa provide illustrative examples of the effectiveness of this approach. Following years of inaction, both countries are now working with IRCT’s national members on concrete steps in implementing 2019 UNCAT recommendations, including on torture victims' right to rehabilitation.

EU Human Rights Dialogues:

- Philippines: In collaboration with IRCT members, Balay, the IRCT met with the EEAS prior to their Joint Committee meeting with the government of the Philippines and briefed them on the issue of torture and the right to rehabilitation in the Philippines. The EU carries out “Human Rights Dialogues” with around 40 countries. These dialogues aim to improve the human rights situation of those countries. The EU does not have a full Human Rights Dialogue with the Philippines, but they have established a “Joint Committee” together with the government of the Philippines and are currently in talks to try to establish one. The first “Joint Committee” meeting was held in January.

- Georgia: The Secretariat assisted Georgian member GCRT as well as their local partners the Georgian Young Lawyers Association submitted information to the EU human rights dialogue with Georgia. The submission related to inadequate investigations, impunity for perpetrators as well as the need to guarantee redress for survivors of torture.

Evaluation of impact of IRCT UN advocacy

The IRCT conducted a comprehensive evaluation of how its advocacy with the UN Committee against Torture and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) has helped create national change in the fight against torture. The evaluation concluded that our UN advocacy has been central to changing anti-torture laws and policies in 11 out of 15 focus countries. It also demonstrated how advocacy at the UN has strengthened IRCT members’ position in national policy dialogues and led to increased collaboration and capacity development with State agencies and other civil society actors.

OSCE’s Rapporteur for Belarus released a report on the alleged violations related to the ongoing protests in Belarus finding that the government has been perpetrating systematic torture and ill-treatment against civilians and adopting many of the IRCT’s recommendations, including the need to conduct independent and effective investigations into any allegations with the aid of forensic expertise.

Read the OSCE report on human rights violations in Belarus here.
**Strengthening capacity of national anti-torture actors**

The IRCT focuses extensively on developing capacity and tools for national anti-torture actors to be better at documenting violations and advocating for better state action against torture.

With human rights organisations, activists and ordinary citizens suffering persecution and governmental crackdowns during the pandemic, the IRCT and IFEG responded providing a series of 11 comprehensive trainings in countries such as Belarus, Afghanistan, and Nigeria to help address the specific challenges faced on the ground. The trainings brought together health and legal professionals from IRCT’s members, NGOs, and institutional partners who improved their capacity to document torture – in person and remotely, take photos and collect open-source evidence, work with traumatised victims, deal with vicarious trauma, and monitor places of detention.

The IRCT also developed a series of tools to help national civil society be more effective in documenting torture. This included the development of a tablet and smartphone app for the IRCT’s Anti-Torture Database, which enables IRCT members to use the database in their outreach work with survivors. The IRCT also developed a tool for documenting torture during protests. While primarily intended to help activists in Belarus, it has since been shared with activists in a number of other countries including Chile and Myanmar.

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**Improving reparations and justice for police abuse in Nigeria**

In October 2020, multiple witnesses released video footage of brutal torture by the Nigerian Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS), which ignited a wave of youth-led anti-SARS protests. This quickly culminated in the state dissolving SARS creating an Independent Investigation Panel (IIP) to investigate the abuses. The IRCT and its Nigerian member PRAWA supported the panel by building its capacity to collect and assess evidence, interview victims and issue meaningful reparations. This support resulted in more in-depth collaboration moving into 2021.
Documentation of torture during protests

2020 was a year of worldwide public protest against human rights abuses. Unfortunately, many States reacted with violence and repression. To help these courageous human rights defenders and activists, the IRCT is developing visual guidance for how to effectively document abuses during protests. Below is a snapshot of the toolkit, which will be published in June 2021.
Stronger together – enhancing IRCT membership engagement

Going digital

The IRCT exists because of and for its members. As a membership organisation, the members’ engagement is the driving force and democratic basis of the organisation. IRCT members are all local rehabilitation centres in 76 countries. They come in different sizes and many of the rely on volunteer support and work in challenging circumstances of conflict and poverty. What unites them is that they the health expertise to support torture survivors and speak out against torture.

Jointly our 161 strong global memberships drive the organisation at every level, policy making, advocacy, protection and knowledge sharing processes. Amid the Covid-19 pandemic the membership was more active than ever, drawing on digital tools and virtual exchanges to support each other, implement the strategy and govern the organisation.

This was facilitated by the foresightful focus in the current strategy on digital communication. The interactive online learning and knowledge exchange platform Fabo stood ready when the pandemic hit and was a valuable resource for members to share their expertise and engage with each other and the Secretariat. The virtual working methodologies were in place to hold all meetings online and share data and results digitally.

"The IRCT fabo.org site has greatly added to our access to information and literature which enhances our work, and the recently developed rehab. standards has given us a valuable tool to advocate with our funders for a more holistic programme design. Through the IRCT network we were able to provide places of safety outside of Zimbabwe for human rights defenders most at risk, facilitated by other member organisations."

— Lynn Walker, Director at Tree of Life, Zimbabwe
Empowering to lead

In 2020 the IRCT finalised a governance reform, where now the members in the General Assembly hold the main decision power, a lean Council gives regional and thematic expertise, and the representative global Executive Committee provides global leadership. In a virtual process, members elected the new regional and gender-balanced Council for the period 2020-23, with vivid engagement and high participation from over 90 members. The Council is now an agile monitoring and advisory forum, following a reform process making the governance leaner, more effective and ensuring a clear and empowered regional voice in the strategic processes of the IRCT.

A new ExCom was elected, and we are proud to welcome Lela Tsiskarishvili from Georgia as President and Cristian Urbalejo from Mexico as Vice-President, as well as five additional members from all regions (Find information on all Council and Executive Committee members in the section below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Participation in General Assembly policy session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Sharing financial commitment

Members responded to the call for membership contributions, evidence of the engagement and joint commitment to ensuring IRCTs sustainably. The 2019 statutory reform had introduced voluntary membership fees that was launched for the first time in 2020. The response and results surpassed all expectations. Despite the resource challenges of many of the members and the strain created by the pandemic in 2020, 52% of member across all regions contributed financially with almost 70,000 EUR and the target amount was reached and surpassed by almost 40%. The member contributions not only secured that governance costs were covered, but also enabled the IRCT to increase the Covid-19 emergency grants.

At the same time, adequate funding for the rehabilitation of torture victims is top priority. Throughout the world, rehabilitation centres continue to struggle to secure the necessary financing to meet victims’ needs. Although adequate resourcing is a firmly established State
Harassment and arbitrary detention against IRCT member in Manipur

The IRCT received credible information that on 3 April, Dr Laifungbam Debabrata Roy was picked up by the Police in Imphal, Manipur, threatened with false charges and detained for 26 hours in the Imphal West Police Station due to a Facebook post critical of the local government’s handling of the Covid-19 pandemic. Dr Laifungbam Debabrata Roy was detained without charges or appearing before a judge beyond the legal limit, and was only released after deleting the Facebook post and apologising to the Chief Minister on video. The treatment of Dr Laifungbam Debabrata Roy constitutes illegal detention and violates his right to freedom of expression and international standards on protection of human rights defenders.

Therefore, the IRCT called on the Indian authorities to desist and prevent reprisals against human rights defenders; proactively promote and protect freedom of expression – in particular in relation to criticism of human rights violations in the context of the response to the Covid-19 pandemic; and ensure that measures responding to the Covid-19 pandemic are in strict compliance with their obligations under the core UN human rights treaties ensuring a strong focus on protecting the economic and social rights of the most marginalised populations.

obligation, most countries provide inadequate or no funding at all for domestic torture rehabilitation services. The IRCT jointly advocates for the allocation of resources at the national level and with international donors.

Growing stronger

The number of organizations joining the IRCT increased steadily. In 2020 three centres joined the global network: Women and Children Protection (DRCongo), Health Equity Initiatives (Malaysia) and Mexican Commission for Defense and Promotion of Human Rights (Mexico).

Defending our space to act

Many of our members face deliberate threats and violence due to their work with victims and stand against torture. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic we have seen an increase in state-led violence and harassment. The IRCT membership has consistently united to condemn attacks and other forms of reprisal and
"In times like these, when States find it necessary to impose wide-ranging restrictions on their populations, we need health and human rights defenders to be able to examine and criticize the State publicly more than ever. This public dialogue is the very essence of a democratic response to a crisis."

— Jorge Aroche, IRCT’s outgoing president

repression. We carried out targeted actions such as public denunciation, providing technical and financial support, and lobbying of influential stakeholders, to protect members from harm and the risk of closure in countries such as Turkey, Zimbabwe and India. Combined with the interventions of many others, we unite to speak out against human rights violations and facilitate that members can remain safe and operational.
The Covid-19 pandemic had a fundamental impact on the IRCT financial situation in 2020, both at member and Secretariat level. While some activities had to be cancelled or postponed, new ways of supporting the rehabilitation of torture victims were developed. This resulted in significant changes both in expenditure and income, and required close financial monitoring, forecasting and adjustment. The IRCT held close contact with its main donors who were incredibly supportive. Their flexibility enabled the IRCT to adjust rapidly to the challenges created by the pandemic, and to reach significant milestones towards our strategic goals. As a result, the IRCT had a positive result of 64t EUR for 2020. The income of the year totals 1.816 t EUR, covering expenditure of 1.752 t EUR, leading to a total equity of 311t EUR, including the reserves.

To support members during the pandemic, the IRCT re-allocated ca 25% of its annual budget to two rounds of Covid-19 subgrants. Furthermore, the IRCT increased its shift to digital work modality and significantly reduced travel and meeting expenses. Due to the restrictions and lockdowns, implementation of many of the advocacy interventions with the UN and in-country project activities were postponed where they could not be carried out virtually. As in the previous year, common costs were further decreased significantly in 2020 by 17%. This reflects the successful efforts to reduce the operational costs of the organization and to reinforce investment on project implementation.

**Over 52% of the membership made a financial contribution to the IRCT movement in 2020**

The main funding partner in 2020 remained the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark with 1.2m EUR. A mid-term review was carried out as part of the current 2019-21 grant, followed by a close dialogue about the IRCT’s impact and membership engagement. As a new core donor, the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation supported the IRCT with 100.000 USD in 2020. The Sigrid Rausing Trust increased its core support for a new three-year grant cycle 2020-22. Furthermore, the trust awarded the IRCT a project grant of 330.000 EUR for Covid-19 emergency subgrants which was augmented by the ATSF foundation in Denmark and contributions from Danish public. The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs renewed its support for two new projects on global monitoring and evaluation and documenting abuse in vulnerable situations. With member CCTI in Mexico, the IRCT implemented an EC funded project and Augustinus foundation generously enabled the publication research in the Torture Journal.
### Income

#### Unrestricted grants

**National governments**
- Denmark: Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 1,102,269 Euro, 1,205,796 Euro
- Denmark: Ministry of Culture: 7,098 Euro, 0 Euro
- Denmark: SKAT VAT reimbursement: 2,492 Euro, 0 Euro

**Other (Organisations and Individuals)**
- Sigrid Rausing Trust: 91,696 Euro, 105,260 Euro
- Conrad N. Hilton Foundation: 92,022 Euro, 0 Euro
- Danish trusts and foundations: 13,706 Euro, 13,412 Euro
- Membership contributions: 69,677 Euro, 20,090 Euro
- Legacies: 0 Euro, 3,165 Euro
- Individuals: Residents Denmark and EU: 6,784 Euro, 5,705 Euro
- Individuals: Residents elsewhere: 2,355 Euro, 793 Euro

#### Restricted grants

**National governments**
- The Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs “GATE”: 0 Euro, 469,790 Euro
- Swiss: Ministry of Foreign Affairs “Global Indicator”: 11,384 Euro, 49,527 Euro
- Swiss: Ministry of Foreign Affairs “Belarus”: 6,193 Euro, 0 Euro
- Denmark: Ministry of Science: 0 Euro, 5,324 Euro

**“Multilateral institutions: European Commission”**
- CBSS: “Country Based Support Scheme”: 37,301 Euro, 27,204 Euro

**Other (Organisations and Individuals)**
- Sigrid Rausing Trust: 317,694 Euro, 0 Euro
- Conrad N. Hilton Prize Coalition: “Fellowship”: 1,760 Euro, 9,048 Euro
- Anti-Torture Support Foundation: 25,000 Euro, 0 Euro
- Augustinus Fonden: 26,831 Euro, 26,805 Euro
- ICHHR: Contribution: 0 Euro, 26,250 Euro

#### Consultancies income
- 1,969 Euro, 30,925 Euro

#### Others
- 0 Euro, 76 Euro

#### Total Income
- 1,816,231 Euro, 1,999,170 Euro
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>2020 Euro</th>
<th>2019 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Standards</td>
<td>-211.029</td>
<td>-190.116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
<td>-80.724</td>
<td>-631.428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Knowledge</td>
<td>-315.558</td>
<td>-227.605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Finance</td>
<td>-461.861</td>
<td>-68.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well-run Organisation</td>
<td>-225.691</td>
<td>-366.132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Costs</td>
<td>-457.612</td>
<td>-542.090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>-1,752,475</strong></td>
<td><strong>-2,025,385</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit/loss for the year</strong></td>
<td><strong>63.756</strong></td>
<td><strong>-26.215</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proposed distribution of profit/loss**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2020 Euro</th>
<th>2019 Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted reserves</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>53,756</td>
<td>-26,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63,756</strong></td>
<td><strong>-26,215</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Expenses 2020

- **Common Costs**: -457,612 €
- **Global Monitoring & Evaluation**: -80,724 €
- **Global Knowledge**: -315,558 €
- **Global Standards**: -211,029 €
- **Well-run Organisation**: -225,691 €
- **Global Finance**: -461,861 €

### Income 2020

- **Unrestricted grants**: 1,388,099 €
- **Restricted grants**: 426,163 €
- **Consultancies income**: 1,969 €

**Total Income**: 1,816,231 €

**Total Expenses**: -1,752,475 €
Our Supporters

We thank the wide range of institutional donors, partners and private foundations for the support our work:

Thank you to all our private supporters!

Thank you to all IRCT Members that have contributed financially in 2020!

Thank you to all that contributed their work pro-bono – your engagement is an essential part of our movement!
Organisational Structure

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY:** The democratic base of the IRCT is the General Assembly, which decides the policy and strategy of the organization. Each member has one delegate and one voice at the General Assembly. It is the forum through which members facilitate and advance their joint global work in the fight against torture. The General Assembly elects the Council, as a smaller, more agile monitoring and advisory forum. It meets every three years, online or in person, and more frequent if relevant.

**COUNCIL:** The Council provides regional and thematic input to the strategy. It holds annual online meetings to monitor and further the progress of IRCT’s work at the global level and in the regions. The Council comprises 19 members: 14 representatives from the member organisations, of which 7 form the Executive Committee and 7 act as regional representatives; in addition, 5 thematic advisors provide input in key areas such as communication, research and resources.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:** The Executive Committee is the board of the IRCT. It ensures the overall direction, compliance and accountability of the organisation and appoints the Secretary General. The Executive Committee comprises 7 members, one from each region, including President and Vice-President, who are elected by and from among the Council members. The ExCom meets online minimum three times per year, usually once per month.

**SECRETARIAT:** Based in Copenhagen, Denmark, with a liaison office in Brussels, Belgium, the Secretariat guides, advises and implements the Strategies’ activities and supports the network function of the organisation.
The Democratic Structure

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Ms Lela Tsiskarishvili - IRCT
President
Executive Director, GCRT, Georgia

Mr Cristian Urbalejo - IRCT Vice-President
Executive co-coordinator, CCTI, Mexico

Mr Debabrata Roy Laifungbam
President and Senior Director, CORE and H2H, India

Ms Kathi Anderson
Executive Director, Survivors of Torture, International, United States

Mr Khader Rasras
Clinical Phycologist, TRC, Palestine

Ms Robyn Smythe
Director, STTARS, Australia

Mr Peter Kum Che Mebeng
Executive Director, The Trauma Centre, Cameroon

**COUNCIL**

**Elected by the Asia Region:**

Mr Suraj Koirala, Regional representative
Technical Advisor, TPO, Nepal

Mr Debabrata Roy Laifungbam, Executive Committee

**Elected by the Europe**

Region:

Ms Lela Tsiskarishvili, Executive Committee

Mr Metin Bakkalci, Regional representative
Secretary General, HRFT, Turkey

Ms Kathi Anderson, Executive Committee

**Elected by the Latin America and the Caribbean Region**

Ms Angelina Ospina, Regional Representative
Director, CAPS, Colombia

Mr Cristian Urbalejo Luna, Executive Committee

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

Ms Suzanne Jabbour, Regional Representative
Chief Executive Officer, RESART, Lebanon

Mr Khader Rasras, Executive Committee

**Elected by the Sub-Saharan Africa Region:**

Ms Taiga Wanyanja, Regional Representative
Counsellor and Coordinator, Mwatikho Torture Survivors, Kenya

Mr Peter Kum Che Mebeng, Executive Committee

**Advisory Board Conveners**

Ms Hana Hamzeh, Communications
Mr Pradeep Agrawal, Compliance
Mr Michael Brune, Health
Ms Sebnem Korur Fincanci, Research
Ms Mihiri Ferdinando, Resources and Sustainability
Our members

In 2020 we have 161 Members in 76 Countries.

**ASIA**

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

Vasavaya Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims, India

Alliance of Democracy for Papua, Indonesia

Rehabilitation Action for Torture Victims in Aceh, Indonesia

Health Equity Initiatives, Malaysia

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

**EUROPE**

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 Überleben, 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 Española de Ayuda al Refugiado, 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
HRFT Ankara, Turkey
HRFT Diyarbakir, Turkey
HRFT Istanbul, Turkey
HRFT 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

LATIN AMERICA

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
Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos A.C./Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights, Mexico
Collective Against Torture and Impunity, Mexico
Centro de Atencion Psicosocial, Peru

MENA

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, The Tunisian Rehabilitation Institute for Survivors of Torture Nebras, Tunisia
Vancouver Association for Survivors of Torture, Canada
Access - Psychosocial Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
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

**PACIFIC**

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
Refugees as Survivors New Zealand
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Solidarité d’Action pour la Paix - Grand Lacs, Burundi
Trauma Centre Cameroon, Cameroon
Association Jeunesse pour la paix et la nonviolence, Chad
Amis des survivors 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 Mamans de Kamituga, Democratic Republic of Congo
Solidarité avec des Survivors et pour la Paix, Democratic Republic of Congo
Women and Children Protection, 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.ircr.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