
World Organisation Against Torture

2007 ANNUAL REPORT

"We must not forget that it always starts with mistreatment of one person, torture of one person, lack of respect of the rights of one individual. These individual violations open to the door to the escalation of abuses, which may lead to the unthinkable such as genocides and other large-scale human rights violations. It is thus vital and essential to fight against torture in all its forms."

Kofi Annan, President of the Foundation supporting OMCT

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Foreword: the crucial role of OMCT in 2007

While the year 2007 was marked by a significant increase in violence perpetrated around the world, OMCT's commitment to the fight against torture proved crucial in terms of concrete help to victims and prevention, as well as through global promotion of fundamental rights.

Building on its vast cooperative network – made up of more than 280 human rights promoting NGOs spread all over the globe – OMCT successfully pursued the activities of its seven specific and carefully targeted programmes, enabling a global approach to the fight against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Undertaking activities involving prevention, information, denunciation and assistance to victims, OMCT pursued its struggle against human rights violations leading to a risk of torture, arbitrary detention, summary execution or enforced disappearance. Throughout 2007, over 600 interventions (in the form of urgent appeals, letters to authorities, press releases, etc.) were thus circulated on behalf of thousands of men, women and children. Numerous victims also benefited from medical, social and/or legal assistance, while actions on behalf of human rights defenders intensified.

OMCT's efforts are nonetheless more indispensable than ever, for while the 20th century brought absolute condemnation of torture, the early 21st century is witnessing a worrying phenomenon, revealed since 11 September 2001: namely the tendency in certain Western countries to consider certain forms of torture as legally acceptable. While the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (hereafter the Convention against Torture) establishes the absolute prohibition of these practices, it describes them differently. Various governments therefore attempt to circumvent and to interpret this international definition in order to justify certain methods. This evolution is extremely worrying, since it entails a certain degree of relativism and the erosion of the prohibition of torture, thereby calling into doubt its absolute nature in the name of cultural differences. The 1993 Vienna Declaration, in reaffirming the universality of rights, reaffirmed that various cultures cannot relativise human rights. Yet today it is those who fought for this Declaration in Vienna who are currently relativising the absolute prohibition of torture, under the guise of the right to security or the anti-terrorist struggle.

Concerned by the emergence and the scope of this phenomenon carrying powerful political and cultural connotations, OMCT intends not only to pursue, but indeed to reinforce its struggle to eradicate the worldwide scourge of torture – a scourge forbidden by the United Nations Convention since 1984 – and thus to avoid calling into question the results achieved over the past few decades.

Eric Sottas – Secretary General of OMCT

OMCT's activities in 2007

1. Urgent Campaigns Programme

This is one of OMCT's core programmes and is aimed at reacting as quickly as possible to cases of torture and other forms of violence concerning victims other than those defended within the framework of the organisation's theme programmes – namely women, children and human rights defenders.

This is achieved by the dissemination to carefully targeted audiences of urgent interventions (appeals, letters, press releases). Based on the information submitted by members of the SOS-Torture network, this programme also pursues a more long-term objective: that of fighting against the impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of such acts and of obtaining appropriate redress for victims.

Within the framework of this programme, OMCT circulated 150 urgent appeals in 2007 regarding interventions in a total of 37 countries across Asia, Africa, Central Europe, Central America and Latin America. These appeals first and foremost served to mobilise the international community as well as public opinion with regard to the human rights violations perpetrated in these countries, while also constituting an extremely useful basis of information for NGOs active in the field as well as the regional and international human rights mechanisms. OMCT also circulated 34 press releases and handled 19 bilateral communications with local authorities regarding specific cases.

Moreover, the urgent campaigns in 2007 also facilitated the daily life of many imprisoned victims, enabling on the one hand the release of certain people and on the other the transfer of prisoners exposed to a high risk of torture towards safer places of detention. In the latter places, prisoners were also able to maintain contact with their lawyer and their family.

Keenly aware of the importance of following up these cases, in 2007 OMCT intensified its contacts with grass-roots NGOs in order to reopen and obtain news of the cases denounced in its urgent interventions. In this respect, OMCT works in close cooperation with various United Nations mechanisms, particularly the Special Rapporteur on Torture or the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances.

In parallel, the organisation has developed the search for new reliable sources of information in Asia, Africa and Latin America, while strengthening its ties with existing sources. These contacts have been established through field missions undertaken by various OMCT Programme Managers, as well as by holding seminars in Geneva for local

NGOs, dealing with topics such as United Nations Special Procedures¹ or by submitting individual complaints to the relevant United Nations Committees².

"We are delighted to announce the liberation of A. Gomez and thank you most sincerely for this joint endeavour. Without international solidarity and that of OMCT, this simply would not have been possible."

Human Rights Centre, Mexico, October 2007. (Our translation)

¹ Mechanisms relating to United Nations Human Rights Council and established to deal with country-specific or thematic human rights issues (such as the Special Rapporteur on Torture).

² Mechanisms established by international human rights treaties to monitor their implementation (such as the Committee against Torture).

2. Urgent Assistance to Victims of Torture Programme

OMCT is the only organisation providing urgent medical, legal and/or social assistance to men, women and children who are the victims of torture. Such assistance often proves crucial to the victim's rehabilitation. Thanks to the SOS-Torture network, OMCT is able to identify and verify requests for urgent assistance and to provide the necessary aid within a very short timeframe.

In 2007, OMCT provided assistance to 111 victims of torture, meaning a total of 81 cases, in over 25 countries (nota bene: one case may include several victims and various types of support). The violations endured by the victims all fall directly or indirectly within the scope of Article 1 of the United Nations Convention against Torture, and are perpetrated by State agents -meaning guards, law enforcement officials, soldiers, or paramilitary.

As part of its global approach to the scourge of torture, OMCT considers this assistance as an integral part of the fight to ensure respect for human rights, and not merely as a simple humanitarian measure intended to relieve human suffering. Above and beyond physical and psychological care, the victims must obtain redress for the wrongs they have suffered. *The assistance therefore encompasses rehabilitation, adequate compensation, reintegration within society and condemnation of the perpetrators.*

In 2007, OMCT focused on reinforcing its fight against the impunity of individuals practicing torture in their country. By way of example, in September 2007, OMCT provided financial support in order to enable the opening of the trial in Chile of the former Peruvian president Alberto Fujimori for crimes against humanity. Thanks to OMCT's intervention, three victims were able to travel to this country with their lawyers in order to testify.

In October 2007, OMCT also affirmed its solidarity with human rights defenders in Russia and agreed to take part in a conference organised in tribute to the assassinated journalist Anna Politkovskaya. This conference was unfortunately not able to take place, since the funds earmarked for the organisation of this event were blocked by national authorities in reprisal for its human rights defence activities.

In each case, OMCT's intervention was both crucial and effective, resulting in an improvement in the victim's situation both on a medical level (physical and psychological recovery) as well as in social or legal terms. Thanks to OMCT's support, victims were thus able to obtain political asylum or to avoid being sent back to their country where they are at risk of further torture.

3. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Programme

This programme aims to protect individual and groups from torture and other grave human rights violations by identifying and reacting to the economic, social and cultural roots of such acts. OMCT does this by working to highlight the links between these violations and poverty, social inequality and discrimination.

This programme comprises the circulation of urgent interventions in order to put a stop to or prevent actions involving violations of economic, social and cultural rights leading to acts of torture or to a high risk of torture. These interventions are sent to governments, international institutions, corporations, etc. They may involve dozens or seven thousands of victims at a time.

In 2007, 12 such interventions were circulated, notably on behalf of Indian villagers violently harassed when protesting against an illegal aquatic farm that was threatening their health; or against a coal mine project in Bangladesh liable to affect the life of around 500,000 people and to oblige indigenous communities to abandon their land and their homes. Cases of arbitrary arrests of demonstrators or of violent expulsion or expropriation were also denounced. All these cases are regularly followed up by OMCT.

Within the context of this programme, OMCT seeks to support and train local NGOs, while facilitating experience-sharing opportunities. OMCT mainly targets NGOs involved in the fight against torture, as well as those working on economic, social and cultural issues, particularly in relation with women's and children's rights in order to establish a network of NGOs active in this field.

In 2007, OMCT in cooperation with local NGOs played a key role in organising conferences, regional seminars, etc. as well as in circulating reports and information on this topic to its various governmental and non-governmental partners. The feedback has been extremely positive and several OMCT interventions have provided a solid basis for elaborating carefully targeted recommendations.

In parallel, the programme is working on setting up a database serving to collect testimonies, experiences, statistical data and other information on an international level, in order to enable OMCT's partners to identify the social, economic and cultural causes of torture as well as the best means of action. Considerable preparatory and planning work has been conducted in 2007 in order to pursue the development of this database in 2008.

4. Children's Rights Programme

This programme, created in 1991, aims to protect children against torture and all other forms of violence, and to ensure the implementation of their rights by States who have ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child established in 1989.

In 2007, OMCT circulated a total of 25 urgent appeals, including 17 in conjunction with other OMCT programmes such as the Urgent Campaigns or Violence against Women. These 25 appeals concerned 71 children (55 boys and 16 girls) victims of torture in 8 countries including Sudan, Egypt, Ecuador and Mexico.

The urgent appeals circulated in 2007 aroused a strong reaction from the international community, and have led to several interventions by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Moreover, several bilateral letters were sent to the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Congo, where cases of arbitrary detention of children have been recorded. India was also alerted to a series of violent acts, threats or ill-treatments perpetrated against children in the West Bengal region.

The SOS-Torture network also highlighted seven cases of violence against children in Nepal. These included three unpunished cases of rape, the arrest, detention and torture of 11 children and the forced recruitment of children by Maoists despite the signature of a peace treaty with the government. Finally, obvious violations were committed against children in Colombia, including death threats, enforced disappearances, acts of torture and summary executions.

The programme also contributed to two OMCT alternative reports submitted to the Committee against Torture (Benin and Uzbekistan) and to the Human Rights Committee (Zambia and Madagascar), while incorporating the issue of children's rights in these countries, particularly on a criminal law level. These reports strongly inspired the Committees' recommendations.

Finally in November 2007, the efforts undertaken for almost 10 years by OMCT and other NGOs to set up a special child protection mechanism culminated in the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution calling for the appointment of a Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on Violence Against Children.

OMCT also undertook several field missions in 2007, involving meeting victims, associations as well as the relevant authorities in order to get first-hand information and to thus present the experts on the United Nations Committees with an objective and well-documented evaluation of the situation of children, the ultimate goal being to enhance their protection.

5. Violence against Women Programme

The objective of this programme is clear: to protect women victims of torture and of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as any other grave violations such as rape or domestic violence. The respect and promotion of women's fundamental rights must therefore be ensured on equal terms with those of men.

Issuing urgent appeals is one of the first phases in protecting victims. In a second phase, OMCT seeks to obtain redress for the victims. Within the framework of this programme, 17 urgent appeals, 6 bilateral interventions and 3 press releases were circulated in 2007 on concrete cases of 40 women and young girls in 13 different countries. A large number of these cases concern rape and other forms of sexual violence, a type of torture against women that is unfortunately extremely widespread.

For several years, OMCT has been confronted with a major challenge: follow-up of the cases identified. Despite frequent exchanges between OMCT, local organisations, European authorities and the United Nations, it is still extremely difficult to establish and maintain contact with victims. In some societies, rape victims are often liable to expulsion, charges of adultery or threats to their life.

OMCT's impact is fundamental in this area and there is no shortage of concrete examples, as is confirmed by various field missions. In Sudan, a sentence of stoning passed against two women was referred to the Court of Appeal thanks to an urgent resolution voted by the European Parliament. OMCT's urgent intervention also enabled a Nigerian woman who was a victim of human trafficking not to be extradited to her country of origin, but instead to find asylum in Greece, where criminal proceedings have been engaged against the traffickers.

It nonetheless remains clear that widespread and global circulation of OMCT's urgent appeals has proved to be effective in promoting the recognition of women's rights by local authorities.

These actions serve to create a global movement of awareness-raising and solidarity around this issue, with the SOS-Torture network members supplying the International Secretariat with more and more information in order to identify and analyse the causes and consequences of violence against women. The programme also encourages NGOs involved in the struggle for women's rights to prepare and present their contributions within the framework of the alternative reports submitted to the Committee against Torture and to the Human Rights Committee.

"My friend told me of your persistent efforts to help my daughter Grenada, who was subjected to torture during her four years of imprisonment. Grenada has now been released. The traces of torture are still visible on her body, but I thank you from the bottom of my heart for all you did." - the mother of a victim in Syria (Our translation)

6. Human Rights Defenders Programme/Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders

In the 1990s, it became apparent that the individuals and bodies active in the defence of human rights were becoming a prime target for many repressive regimes. In 1997, OMCT joined forces with the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) in creating a shared programme in order to provide concrete protection for human rights defenders subjected to harassment.

Named the "Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders", this programme serves as an international alert system. By means of urgent appeals, bilateral communications and press releases, it mobilises the international community to react to the repression exercised against defenders. The Observatory also provides material assistance to defenders confronted with dangerous situations.

In 2007, 271 urgent appeals were thus circulated, while international fact-finding and judicial observation field missions were conducted. A total of six human rights defenders received material assistance. Defenders active in the Republic of Congo and under daily threat were thus able to momentarily leave the country in order to find a safe place in which to regain strength. Others were able to flee their country which had become too risky (Rwanda, Uzbekistan).

In the majority of cases, international missions had a strong impact. In Algeria, for example, the presence of a judicial observation mission undertaken in April 2007 during a trial incriminating two human rights lawyers resulted in the release of these defenders.

In 2007, the Observatory once again undertook to denounce the repression of dissident voices in several countries including Russia, Zimbabwe and Colombia. This form of repression is showing signs of growth in recent years.

In addition to these missions, lobbying activities serve to reinforce the protection of human rights defenders. An ideal instrument for raising public awareness and gaining media coverage, the Observatory's Annual Report leads to strong mobilisation each year.

Sponsorship project: "Defending the Defenders"

The year 2007 has been marked by cooperation between OMCT and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the December 2007 launch of a programme entitled "Defending the Defenders", the purpose of which is to involve a Swiss personality in sponsoring a human rights defender. In all, 12 celebrities from the world of politics, cinema, show business and the media have agreed to contribute to this sponsoring operation, thereby supporting the defence of human rights in a dozen countries including China, Russia, Brazil and Mexico.

7. United Nations Treaty Bodies Programme

The goal of this programme is to follow up on States' international commitments under human rights instruments. It complements other OMCT programmes by facilitating access for victims and local NGOs to intergovernmental mechanisms such as United Nations the Committee against Torture or the Human Rights Committee.

The implementation of this programme includes drafting reports on human rights violations as well as conducting preparatory and follow-up field missions. In 2007, four alternative reports on the situation in Benin, Zambia, Madagascar and Uzbekistan were prepared in cooperation with local actors and submitted to the Committee against Torture as well as to the Human Rights Committee.

This programme also comprises the submission of individual complaints to these two same committees. This means enables torture victims to secure international remedies when recourse to their own domestic courts fails.

Five complaints were submitted in 2007. Among them were three cases of torture and disappearance in the Ivory Coast. These complaints were brought before the Human Rights Committee in November 2007 and included a denunciation of the political amnesty granted for human rights violations during the last civil war, a policy promoted by the government headed by Laurent G'bagbo. OMCT was also involved in preparing an individual complaint by a Nigerian immigrant who was subjected to electrical shock treatment in Greece.

In 2007, preparatory missions were conducted in Madagascar, Zambia, Azerbaidjan, Indonesia and Kazakhstan. Follow-up missions took place in Togo, Burundi and Madagascar in order to ensure effective implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Committees, while also ensuring that civil society, national authorities and the media were involved.

In 2007, OMCT organised two workshops in Geneva relating to individual complaints, in order to help grassroots NGOs to make effective use of the various intervention mechanisms and thus provide the fastest possible aid to victims. These workshops enabled participants to share their experience in the field and to benefit from high-quality presentations by human rights experts, academics and United Nations staff. These training sessions were based on the fourth volume of the OMCT handbooks "Seeking Remedies for Torture Victims" published in 2007 and sent to all members of the SOS-Torture network.

OMCT-Europe

Founded in Lyon in 1997 and currently based in Brussels, OMCT-Europe represents OMCT with the European Union (EU) and constitutes the link with European authorities. Its role is to support and implement the International Secretariat's mandates on a European level and to advocate a more consistent and effective European human rights policy.

In order to do this, OMCT-Europe militates internally for the EU's integration of human rights norms. In parallel, it evaluates the EU's external policies to ensure that they consistently recognise respect for human rights and particularly the fight against torture as the essential foundations for world peace and security.

OMCT-Europe therefore ensures the regular and swift dissemination of information, analysis and publications from the International Secretariat to the key actors within the EU. In return, the Brussels office keeps the Geneva team as well as all members of the SOS-Torture network informed on the main events, developments and policies of the European institutions via a weekly newsletter.

In 2007, OMCT-Europe handled the follow-up of a study conducted by OMCT in conjunction with the independent expert Anna-Lena Svensson McCarthy on the *Implementation of the EU Guidelines on Torture*. Presented to the European Parliament in June 2007, the study has been warmly welcomed by the European institutions. In particular, the Council of Europe has decided to undertake a review of these Guidelines and has invited OMCT to present the results of the study and its recommendations directly to the members of the EU Council Working Group on Human Rights (COHOM) in order to improve their implementation.

OMCT-Europe also actively promoted OMCT's series of legal handbooks among its partners in Brussels, key actors in the EU and at individual meetings with human rights activists from various countries.

The *human rights defenders* theme was strongly emphasized in 2007, particularly at the Council of Europe. OMCT-Europe played an extremely important role in the adoption of a resolution on human rights defenders by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) and the appointment of a Rapporteur to the Assembly who will submit his report in 2008.

Finally, following the adoption of a new *European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights*, which funds numerous grassroots projects, the European office of OMCT took part in consultative meetings regarding the practical implementation of this instrument, and defended the two fundamental aspects for OMCT, meaning an integrated and holistic approach to the fight against torture, and the funding of support and emergency protection activities on behalf of human rights defenders.

The Foundation supporting OMCT

The Foundation supporting OMCT was created in Geneva in 2003 at the request of certain major donors who preferred their donations to be collected by a Foundation subject to the control of the Canton Geneva Foundation Surveillance Department. Donations to the Foundation serve to progressively build up capital from which the interest would then ensure an essential complementary source of funding for OMCT's activities. As a Swiss-law foundation, it benefits from more substantial tax exoneration granted by the country's fiscal authorities.

The Foundation may raise funds from individuals and legal entities in order to increase its assets with a view to effectively supporting OMCT. The Foundation's resources stem from:

- the revenues and potentially the capital of its assets;
- donations, legacies and other forms of gift.

The capital of the Foundation is intended to provide a reserve fund for OMCT. The decision to use it for one or other of the Organisation's programme is taken by the Board of the Foundation, according to specific needs and on a case-by-case basis. According to article 3 of its Statutes, the Foundation supporting OMCT aims to "promote and support the activities of OMCT. The Foundation does not intervene in the definition and implementation of the policy and programmes of OMCT."

The Foundation supporting OMCT is managed by the Board of the Foundation, which currently comprises a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and three members.

*2007 witnessed the nomination of **Kofi Annan**, former Secretary General of the United Nations, to the head of the Foundation Board. Kofi Annan's commitment to the defence and promotion of human rights is a long-established fact. By agreeing to become President of the Foundation supporting OMCT, he wishes to show his determination to take personal action and to support the work of the Organisation which he has followed for many years.*

Annual accounts

MARCEL LAUPER - EXPERT COMPTABLE  - GENÈVE

RAPPORT du vérificateur des comptes
à l'attention du Conseil exécutif de

L'ORGANISATION MONDIALE CONTRE LA TORTURE - SOS TORTURE

Conformément au mandat que votre Conseil a bien voulu nous confier, nous avons vérifié les comptes annuels 2007 arrêtés au 31 décembre 2007.

Nous avons constaté la concordance de l'état de fortune et du compte de dépenses et recettes avec la comptabilité tenue avec exactitude.

L'exercice dégage un excédent de dépenses de CHF 15'517.69. Nous confirmons le bien fondé des actifs de CHF 1'823'553.43.

En conclusion, nous vous proposons l'approbation des comptes qui vous sont soumis.

L'organe de révision :



MARCEL LAUPER

Genève, le 20 mars 2008

ANNEXE : Etat de fortune au 31 décembre 2007 et
Compte de recettes et dépenses 2007

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Executive Council of

THE WORLD ORGANISATION AGAINST TORTURE – SOS-TORTURE

In accordance with the mandate entrusted to us by your Council, we have audited the annual accounts for 2007 up to 31 December 2007.

We have noted that the balance sheet and the statements of income and expenditure exactly concur with the books, which have been accurately kept.

The financial year has shown an excess in spending of CHF 15,517.69. We confirm the legitimacy of the assets of CHF 1,823,553.43.

In conclusion, we recommend the approval of the accounts submitted to us.

The auditors

Geneva, 20 March 2008

ANNEX : Balance sheet as of 31 December 2007 and
Statement of income and expenditure in 2007

1. Balance sheet as of 31 December 2007

Balance sheet as of	31.12.2007	31.12.2006
	CHF	CHF
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash funds	2,605.84	873.50
Postal check account	51,419.42	114,049.52
Banks	1,482,573.04	1,001,695.32
	<u>1,536,598.30</u>	<u>1,116,618.34</u>
Contributions	208,083.14	251,064.36
Costs paid in advance	78,871.99	140,656.06
	<u>1,823,553.43</u>	<u>1,508,338.76</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Grants paid in advance	551,677.18	396,041.93
Creditors	624,588.92	53,362.49
Other liabilities	127,805.02	475,034.55
	<u>1,304,071.12</u>	<u>924,438.97</u>
Provision for specific activities	535,000.00	490,000.00
Differed income	1,839,071.12	162,718.25
	<u>1,839,071.12</u>	<u>1,577,157.22</u>
<u>Deficit</u>		
Deficit brought forward	68,818.46	14,945.81
Contribution from the Foundation supporting OMCT to cover the deficit	-68,818.46	
Surplus expenditure	15,517.69	53,872.65
	<u>15,517.69</u>	<u>68,818.46</u>

2. Statement of income and expenditure as of 31 December 2007

	2007	2006
	CHF	CHF
INCOME	3,338,633.24	3,120,936.50
Network member fees	1,270.40	5,145.54
"Club des Cent" donations	21,000.00	53,500.00
Private donations	508,071.11	229,096.25
Film night/Bridge/Vernissage	0.00	145,168.38
Bulletins and various donations	14,209.37	15,870.05
Federal, cantonal and municipal grants	95,225.50	87,400.00
Grants from European governments	637,733.77	743,265.99
Grants from foundations and others	276,379.70	294,965.60
Urgent Assistance to Victims of Torture	294,610.50	293,143.94
Children's Rights	136,086.39	65,574.07
Violence against Women	93,835.32	95,776.21
Human Rights Defenders/Observatory	180,842.00	132,226.00
Economic, social and cultural rights	541,134.02	0.00
United Nations Treaty Bodies	372,842.56	872,304.47
Urgent Campaigns	93,750.00	68,750.00
International conference	71,642.60	0.00
Special contribution for audit	0.00	18,750.00

EXPENDITURE	-3,377,532.99	-3,187,356.53
Urgent Assistance to Victims of Torture	306,558.34	304,548.02
Children's Rights	217,244.61	265,895.46
Violence Against Women	210,720.46	161,809.97
Human Rights Defenders /Observatory	273,080.23	289,708.76
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	697,784.73	225,666.30
United Nations Treaty Bodies	613,751.81	1,453,681.71
Emergency Campaigns	201,452.30	209,436.43
Training	15,832.41	21,522.75
Extensions	268,214.38	27,822.71
Promotion	272,497.54	148,550.72
Special and unforeseen events	98,277.33	73,610.76
International conference	202,118.85	0.00
Miscellaneous	0.00	5,102.94

Results before creditors interest and other incomes	-39,899.75	-66,420.03
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Creditors interest and other incomes	23,382.06	12,547.38
Creditors interest	18,386.46	10,340.38
Other income	4,995.60	2,207.00

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE	-15,517.69	-53,872.65
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Geneva, 17 March 2008

OMCT Donors

Non-governmental grants	Government grants
Caritas Suisse	Switzerland
Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le développement	Spain
Diakonisches Werk	Finland
Greendale Foundation	France
Oak Foundation	Liechtenstein
Karl Popper Foundation	The Netherlands
Oxfam Novib Foundation	Sweden
Tides Foundation	
Misereor	
Loterie Romande	

Grants from international or intergovernmental organisations
European Commission
United Nations Fund for Victims of Torture

Cantonal grants (Switzerland)	Municipal grants (Switzerland)
Geneva	Biel
Nidwald	Choulex
Schaffhausen	Lancy
Schwyz	Erlenbach
	Lausanne
	Le Sentier
	Meinier
	Sion
	Troinex
	Winterthur
	Yverdon-les-Bains
	Zermatt
	Zug

Others

SOS-Torture network membership fees

Private donations

OMCT extends its sincere thanks to all the contributing individuals, institutions and governments for their support and generosity.

OMCT Bodies

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXECUTIF

President	Olivier Mach
Vice-Presidents	Yves Berthelot José Domingo Dougan Beaca
Treasurer	Anthony Travis
Members	Anna Diondi Jose Burle de Figueiredo Elisabeth Reusse-Decrey Christine Sayegh Denis von der Weid

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Innocent Chukwuma, *Nigeria*
Aminata Dieye, *Senegal*
Osman Hummida, *Sudan*
Guillaume Ngefa, *Democratic Republic of Congo*

Asia

Joseph Gatia, *India*
Elisabeth Protacio Marcelino, *India*
Ravi Nair, *Philippines*
Khalida Salimi, *Pakistan*

Latin America

Ernesto Alayza Mujica, *Peru*
Helio Bicudo, *Brazil*
Alberto Leon Gomez, *Colombia*

Europe

Panayote Elias Dimitras, *Greece*
Nazmi Gür, *Turkey*
Hélène Jaffe, *France*
Tinatin Khidasheli, *Georgia*
Frauke Seidensticker, *Germany*

Middle East and North Africa

Hasan Moosa, *Bahrain*
Radhia Nasraoui, *Tunisia*
Lea Tsemel, *Israel*

North america

Al Bronstein, *USA*

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FOUNDATION SUPPORTING OMCT

President

Kofi Annan

Vice-President

Pierre de Senarclens

Secretary

Olivier Mach

Members

Yves Berthelot

Jean Bonna

François-Michel Ormond

OMCT INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary General

Eric Sottas

Deputy Secretary General

Anne-Laurence Lacroix

Deputy Executive Directors

Isabelle Vila, as of 1.09.07

Laurence Levrat-Pictet, as of 1.09.07

Urgent Campaigns Programme

Manager: Alexandra Kossin

Clemencia Devia Suarez

Urgent Assistance to Victims of Torture Programme

Manager: Anne-Laurence Lacroix

Children's Rights Programme

Manager: Cécile Grasso Trochu

Violence Against Women Programme

Manager: Marianna Duarte

**Human Rights Defenders Programme/
Observatory for the Protection of Human
Rights Defenders**

Manager: Delphine Reculeau

United Nations Treaty Bodies Programme

Manager: Patrick Mützenberg

Legal adviser: Boris Wijkström

**Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Programme (ESCR)**

Special Adviser: Tom McCarthy

Manager: Michael Miller, as of 13.06.07

Francesca Restifo, as of 01.10.07

Liaison Officer

Yaël Reinharz Hazan

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Marc Aebersold, Société NDC

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European coordinator

Laetitia Sedou

Publications and reports in 2007

1. Children's Rights Programme

Alternative reports submitted to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child

- *Children's Rights in Georgia* – submitted in 2007, published in 2007 in English
- *Children's Rights in Benin* – submitted in 2006, published in 2007 in French
- *Children's Rights in Chile* – submitted in 2006, published in 2007 in Spanish
- *Children's Rights in Kenya* – submitted in 2006, published in 2007 in English

2. Violence Against Women's Programme

Alternative reports submitted to the United Nations Committee against Torture

- *Violations of Women's Rights in Japan* – submitted in 2007, to be published in 2008 in English and Japanese
- *State Violence against Women in Mexico: The San Salvador Atenco Case* – submitted in 2006, published in 2007 in Spanish

3. Human Rights Defenders Programme

- *Steadfast in protest* – 2006 annual report of the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders – published in March 2007 in French, English, Spanish, Arabic and Russian
- *Claiming Rights, Claiming Justice: A Guidebook on Women Human Rights Defenders* – published in English.

4. United Nations Treaty Bodies Programme

Alternative reports presented to the United Nations Human Rights Committee

- *The human rights situation in Madagascar* – submitted and published in 2007 in French
- *The human rights situation in Benin* – submitted in 2007, to be published in 2008
- *The human rights situation in Uzbekistan* – submitted in 2007, to be published in 2008
- *The human rights situation in Zambia* – submitted in 2007, to be published in 2008

5. Mission reports

- *Vietnam, Twelve human rights defenders have the floor* – April 2007, published in English.
- *Colombia, Las tinieblas de la impunidad, muerte y persecución a los defensores de derechos humanos* – July 2007, published in Spanish

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