



OMCT E-Bulletin June 2022

73rd Session of the Committee Against Torture

This E-Bulletin is part of the OMCT's Anti-Torture Programme. The OMCT mobilises and coordinates activities of civil society organisations during the sessions of the United Nations Committee Against Torture (CAT). It facilitates the engagement of civil society by building coalitions, sharing information, ensuring timely and effective report submissions, advising on advocacy opportunities and supporting effective access to the CAT. Find out more about our work on our [website](#).

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Introduction

In accordance with Article 19 of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Convention), State Parties should submit a report to the CAT every four years on new measures taken to implement the Convention. These reports are reviewed in public sessions during which the respective State Party holds a constructive dialogue with the Committee members. Before the consideration of the report, civil society organisations (CSOs) who have submitted alternative reports can raise their concerns during a private briefing with the CAT. At the end of each session, the CAT publishes its [Concluding Observations](#), which are specific recommendations for each reviewed State and issues for them to follow up on within one year.

What's Up?

For the 73rd CAT session, the hybrid format used in November was retained for CSO briefings, which allowed CSOs globally to participate. The review sessions were conducted in-person at Palais Wilson in Geneva, Switzerland.

THEMATIC BRIEFING ON TORTURE AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The OMCT SOS-Torture Working Group on Indigenous Peoples and Torture in Latin America organised an hour-long thematic briefing for the CAT on the 20th of May 2022. The Group is comprised of 11 experts from 7 Latin American countries, who presented their findings from the [report](#) “‘So It is Torture!’ Analysis of the Acts of Violence That Amount to Torture and Ill-Treatment of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America’. The research is the first comparative analysis of the forms of violence inflicted against indigenous peoples across Latin America through the lens of torture and ill-treatment.

The focus of the thematic briefing was to highlight the existence of a consistent and systematic practice of torture and other ill-treatment perpetuated against indigenous peoples across the Latin American region. These abuses include killings, attacks, forced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, threats, criminalisation, and forced evictions and are perpetrated by both state and non-state actors motivated by both economic incentives and systematically engrained racist ideology against indigenous peoples.

The Working Group highlighted a perspective through which the anti-torture framework can be understood in a collective and holistic manner more in line with the worldviews of indigenous peoples. The multi-faceted and substantive protections afforded within the anti-torture framework, interpreted in a collective manner, offers a powerful opportunity to address the current wide gaps in the protection of indigenous peoples from torture. Chairperson Mr. Heller endorsed the importance of the report and hoped that it would be disseminated widely.

OMCT AND CHILD RIGHTS CONNECT RECEPTION WITH COMMITTEE MEMBERS



The OMCT and Child Rights Connect, hosted a cocktail reception welcoming both the members of the CAT and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the 10th of May. The event was also an opportunity to present a [Global Guide](#) recently published by the OMCT entitled 'Best Practices to Protect Children Against Torture in Detention' which was introduced by CRC Committee Member Benoit Van Keirsbilck.



OMCT Submissions

URUGUAY

The first joint alternative [report](#) published by the OMCT with partner SERPAJ, focuses on the situation of children in detention in Uruguay, where a weakening of legal safeguards and an increasingly punitive approach has developed in recent years. This is demonstrated by recent increases in sentence-duration and reductions of alternatives to imprisonment. There is an alarming level of ill-treatment, including torture, inflicted on children detainees and investigations into prison staff are rarely carried out. The report issues several recommendations on areas including: legal safeguards for juveniles; training for staff; detention conditions; isolation in cells and providing alternatives to detention. The report also touches on issues involving juveniles detained in mental health facilities and 24-hour protection centres, and children separated from mothers in detention.

The OMCT and SERPAJ also collaborated on a second joint [alternative report](#) which offers a broader analysis of the ways that the Convention is applied in Uruguay. In particular, concerns about detention and police actions are raised. The number of prisoners has grown exponentially over the years resulting in overcrowding problems which have worsened material conditions. In 2021, there were 86 deaths in detention centres, over half of which were violent. Incidences of excessive use of force by police have also increased in recent years. There is concern about impunity

for officials who commit torture or other ill-treatment as investigations have not been conducted effectively. Recommendations are also offered on issues including: the legislative definition of torture; legal safeguards in detention for adults; and historical abuses from the civil-military dictatorship of 1973-1985.

CUBA

The joint [alternative report](#) prepared by the OMCT along with a coalition of Cuban civil society organisations provides a comprehensive and wide-ranging evaluation of Cuba's domestic legal system and practice regarding torture. The report formulates specific recommendations based on four key areas of concern which are: legislation; the criminalisation of political opposition; gender-based violence; and detention. Firstly, the domestic criminal code includes restrictive provisions which infringe on citizens' rights to freedom of assembly, expression and association. Secondly, the report documents the systematic repression and criminalisation of human rights defenders, activists, journalists and artists, most frequently through harassment, arbitrary arrests and attacks. Detainees' due process rights are further infringed by the requirement that practising lawyers must be members of a body directly overseen by the Government. Thirdly, Cuba is facing issues with gender-based violence, especially domestic violence, and the State has not taken appropriately strong measures to combat this and protect women. Finally, Cuba has severe problems with detention and has one of the highest incarceration rates globally. There are widespread allegations of torture and other ill-treatment by guards and prison staff. The detention conditions are inhumane, with severe overcrowding and limited access to food, water and other basic necessities.

KENYA

The OMCT contributed to an extensive joint [alternative report](#) headed by the Independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU), in Kenya, on which 24 CSOs, both Kenyan and international, collaborated. The result is a comprehensive overview of both the legal status and practice of torture in Kenya, which raises issues of concern while offering recommendations for each area. Despite positive legislative developments regarding torture, such as the Prevention Against Torture Act, the report finds that in practice there had been little implementation. IMLU documented 419 cases of torture between 2019 to 2021, an increase from previous years. Excessive use of force and extrajudicial killings by police or State forces are also reported to have increased, and there had been little progress in investigations and prosecutions of State officials for these acts. The report also includes recommendations on: reparations and redress for victims of torture; violence against women, including rape and female genital mutilation; counter-terrorism measures; discrimination and torture against the LGBTQI+ community; mental health; monitoring and accountability mechanisms for torture; and refugees and asylum seekers.

Summaries of the State Reviews

Iceland

Solitary Confinement and Sexual Violence

During the consideration of the fourth periodic report of Iceland, the Committee remained deeply concerned about solitary confinement, domestic and sexual violence, and non-refoulement.

The Committee raised concerns about the legal framework allowing up to four weeks of solitary confinement in pre-trial detention, and an even longer period for persons accused of offences which carry a ten-year prison sentence or longer. It urged the State party to bring its legislation and practice regarding solitary confinement in line with international standards. It recommended that solitary confinement be used exceptionally and as a last resort, for as short a time as possible, and in accordance with the United National Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules). It recommended the State party to strengthen access to healthcare, including psychiatric and psychological care.

The Committee also highlighted the high incidence of domestic violence and of sexual violence against children, migrant women, girls with disabilities, and minorities. It expressed its regrets over the lack of information provided by the State party on the prosecuted cases of sexual and gender-based violence, their outcomes and information on victims' redress. The Committee recommended (1) thorough investigations of such cases, especially those involving actions or omissions by State authorities, (2) compilation of statistical data, disaggregated by age, ethnicity, nationality of the victim, number of complaints, investigations, prosecutions, convictions and sentences in the case of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), (3) mandatory training for law enforcement and justice personnel on the prosecution of SGBV and methods of interviewing victims, for social and medical professionals, and awareness campaigns on violence against women.

The Committee was equally concerned about the lack of safeguards against refoulement in the Foreign Nationals Act 2016. The Committee requested that all foreign nationals at risk of deportation have access to fair procedures, including those from purportedly 'safe' countries. This notably needs to include a detailed and thorough interview to assess the risk that they may be subjected to torture and ill-treatment in their country of origin in view of their individual circumstances.

Other recommendations by the Committee to Iceland include: (i) to take effective legislative measures to include torture as a specific offence in domestic laws, punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account its grave nature, and to adopt a definition of torture that covers all the elements contained in article 1 of the Convention; (ii) expedition of ongoing efforts to establish a national human rights institution with a broad human rights protection mandate and adequate financial and human resources, (iii) strengthening the Althing Ombudsman in accordance with the OPCAT, and (iv) impartial investigations of allegations on the excessive use of force by law

enforcement officials.

Issues for follow-up:

- ❖ Solitary confinement in pre-trial detention
- ❖ Sexual and gender-based violence
- ❖ Safeguards on non-refoulement

Read more: [Concluding Observations](#), [Meeting Summary](#) and [webcast](#).

Cuba

Repression of Political Opposition, Dire Detention Conditions and Impunity for Torture

During the review of Cuba's third periodic report, the Committee focused on: the criminalisation of torture and other aspects of the legal system; legal safeguards and detention conditions; repression of political opponents, including the events of July 11th, 2021; and gender-based violence.

The Committee welcomed Article 51 of the Constitution, which prohibits torture and other ill-treatment. However, it did not incorporate all elements of Article 1 of the Convention, and it asked that this be amended. The Committee expressed concern for judicial independence and restrictions on the freedom of lawyers. It asked that judges be appointed in line with international standards and that lawyers' rights to freedom of association and independence be respected. The Committee was concerned by 'dangerous condition', 'official warning' and 'sedition' offences in the criminal code, which penalise persons behaving in a dangerous state, persons 'likely' to commit crimes and persons accused of disturbing public order, respectively. It urged the State to remove vague and subjective offences from its criminal code. The Committee regretted that the State had not established an independent mechanism to investigate complaints of torture. It recommended a mechanism which affords protections for victims, suspends accused officials throughout the investigation and establishes a complaint register.

The Committee was concerned by the reported lack of legal safeguards in detention, especially for political detainees, such as prolonged pre-trial detention and limited access to lawyers, medical examinations or family contact. The State was asked to guarantee fundamental legal safeguards from the beginning of detention and discipline officials found to breach this. The Committee was concerned by the reported use of coercive interrogation methods including assault, threats, incommunicado detention, and exposure to sudden temperature changes. It asked that these practices end, that evidence obtained through these methods be inadmissible in court and that judges be trained to detect torture in their courtrooms.

Regarding detention conditions, the Committee was concerned by reports of overcrowding, unsanitary conditions and limited access to food, drinking water or medical care. There were reports of frequent hunger strikes, torture and ill-treatment against inmates, prolonged solitary confinement and arbitrary visit restrictions. The State was urged to align prison conditions with international

standards, ensure the provision of basic necessities, and investigate all acts of torture and ill-treatment against detainees. In addition, they were encouraged to establish an independent mechanism for the regular monitoring and inspection of prisons. The Committee expressed concern at the average figure of 100 deaths in custody per year and at the absence of comprehensive data. It urged the State to investigate all deaths in custody including any public officials responsible for them and to publish detailed information.

The Committee expressed concern at attacks against human rights defenders, journalists and artists who are viewed as political opponents. Reported acts include surveillance, violence, forced exile and other forms of intimidation by police and security forces. It asked that the State take measures to stop the attacks and establish mechanisms to protect those at risk. In particular, the Committee was concerned at the events of July 11th 2021, where police used excessive force and arbitrary detention during social protests, and it urged the State to investigate and regulate police conduct during protests. The Committee recommended that Cuba enact comprehensive legislation on gender-based violence, with reparations and support services for victims, due to concerns about its prevalence and the low rates of investigation and prosecution.

The Committee also issued recommendations regarding training for officials, psychiatric institutions, cases under military jurisdiction and the death penalty.

Issues for follow-up:

- ❖ Independent inspection of places of detention
- ❖ Attacks against human rights defenders, journalists and artists
- ❖ Investigations and accountability for events of July 11th

Read more: [Concluding Observations](#), [meeting summary](#) and [webcast](#).

Montenegro

Impunity for War Crimes and Torture in Police Custody

During the review of Montenegro's third periodic report, the Committee mainly focused on: the legislative definition of torture; legal safeguards, detention conditions and torture in police custody; investigations into torture; asylum seekers and stateless people; impunity for war crimes; and domestic violence.

The Committee noted that the definition of torture in the Criminal code does not contain all elements of Article 1 of the Convention. Furthermore, prescribed penalties do not reflect the gravity of the offence and there is a statute of limitations in place for the crime of torture. The Committee urged the State to expedite amendments to Article 167 of the criminal code and remove the statute of limitations to prevent impunity.

Regarding asylum seekers and stateless persons, the Committee asked that the State respect the principle of non-refoulement and avoid chain refoulement. Additionally, it recommended that all expulsion decisions be subject to judicial review which have a suspensive effect on deportations, that asylum seekers have access to information on their rights in the application process and to an effective complaints' mechanism.

The Committee was concerned by the lack of progress in tackling impunity for war crimes. Since 2015, only one person has been convicted of war crimes committed in the 1990s in the West Balkans. Victims of war crimes have also not had access to reparations. The Committee urged the State to improve this situation.

The Committee noted that key legal safeguards are not effectively implemented at the beginning of detention, as the majority of violations occur within the first 24-hours after arrest. The Committee urged the State to ensure safeguards are afforded in practice. Arrested persons should be aware of the reasons for their arrest, be able to inform family or others and be able to request a medical examination. The Committee was concerned at the persistent practice of torture and other ill-treatment in police custody as a means of extorting testimony or confessions. Investigations have been inadequate, and punishments are excessively lenient for State agents. To facilitate impartial investigations, the Committee recommended that accused parties be removed from the investigation and suspended from official duties for its duration. It also suggested training on non-coercive interrogation methods and systematic video recording of interrogations.

Detention conditions remained a concern, with inter-prisoner violence being attributed to overcrowding and understaffing. Although the development of new facilities was ongoing, the Committee expressed concern about the situation in the interim period and asked that repairs be carried out and adequate training be provided to staff. The Committee also urged the State to address concerns about the conditions of persons with psychological and intellectual disabilities in psychiatric institutions, particularly in Dobrota.

The Committee was concerned by high rates of domestic violence along with a low level of investigations and leniencies in sentencing. It acknowledged the various policy steps taken by the State to address domestic violence, including its criminalisation, but asked for increased investigations and redress for victims.

Issues for follow-up:

- ❖ Conditions of detention
- ❖ Torture and Impunity
- ❖ Investigation and prosecution of War Crimes and remedies for victims

Read more: [Concluding Observations](#), [Meeting Summary](#) and [webcast](#).

Iraq

Inhumane Detention Conditions and Lack of Reparations for Victims of IS

During the Committee's review of Iraq's second periodic report, the following issues were focused on: domestic legislation; gender-based and conflict-related violence; counterterrorism; conditions of detention; legal safeguards; and the death penalty.

The Committee noted delays in the adoption of anti-torture legislation and raised concerns over the definition of torture in the draft bill presented by the Ministry of Justice, that is currently awaiting legislative examination. The Committee highlighted that anti-torture legislation needs to respect the absolute and non-derogable character of the prohibition of torture which excludes it from the scope of any amnesty laws.

The Committee praised the introduction of the Yazidi Female Survivors' Law, however, it expressed concern at its slow implementation, and its lack of allocated funding. The Committee members called for enhanced processing of claims and the direct inclusion of women from affected communities in the implementation of the law. They urged the State to make every effort to rescue women still in captivity of the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). They also called on the State to investigate other claims of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, in a thorough manner. They expressed concern at the existence of mitigating and exculpatory clauses in the Criminal Code for crimes like rape. The Committee asked that the State adopt the draft bill and national plan on domestic violence and amend the Criminal Code in line with the Convention standards.

The Committee recognised the efforts made in investigating and prosecuting crimes committed by ISIL. However, it noted reports of torture, arbitrary detentions, and enforced disappearances by State forces during these efforts. Moreover, the overly broad definition of terrorism leads to juveniles being imprisoned and convicted for mere assumed 'affiliation' to ISIL. The Committee asked that the Anti-Terrorism Law be brought in line with international human rights standards.

Despite State denial of the existence of torture in detention facilities, the Committee remained concerned about reports indicating the widespread practice of torture and lack of accountability within detention facilities. The Committee noted that detainees often do not lodge complaints due to fear of retaliation. Furthermore, allegations of torture or ill-treatment made in court are reportedly ignored by the judge. The Committee was further alarmed by the government's recorded 461 deaths in custody in 2021 alone. It urged Iraq to address the problem of impunity and adopt measures to ensure accountability in practice for all acts of torture or ill-treatment. Moreover, the Committee asked that the State take measures to ensure that victims of torture and ill-treatment have the means to achieve as full a rehabilitation as possible.

There was also concern at the lack of fundamental legal safeguards. The Committee noted that many detainees have no access to a lawyer from the very outset of deprivation of liberty, and do not get to inform their relatives of their detention. The Committee was further concerned at the situation of juvenile and women detainees. The Committee noted with concern that visits to monitor places of detention are subject to agreement with authorities and civil society are unable to gain

access. The Committee asked the State to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention. The Committee noted that the sentence of capital punishment continues to be imposed in Federal courts and are being carried out. It also noted allegations of torture and dire material conditions in Nasiriyah Jail, which mostly holds death-row inmates. The Committee urged the State to establish a moratorium and commute all death sentences to alternative penalties.

Issues for follow-up procedure:

- ❖ Criminalisation of torture
- ❖ Fundamental legal safeguards
- ❖ Conflict related sexual violence
- ❖ The death penalty

Read more: [Concluding Observations](#), [Meeting Summary](#) and [webcast](#).

Kenya

Excessive Use of Force and Violations of the Rights of Migrants and LGBTI Persons

During the consideration of the third periodic report of Kenya, the Committee remained deeply concerned about: provisions of the Prevention of Torture Act; conditions of detention; excessive use of force, extrajudicial killings and forced disappearances; gender and sexual orientation-based discrimination and violence; treatment of refugees, migrants and stateless persons; and counter-terrorism measures.

The Committee welcomed the adoption of the 2017 Prevention of Torture Act, which establishes torture as a separate offence. However, the purposes of torture contained in the Kenyan law seem to be of a limited rather than illustrative nature.

The Committee was extremely concerned about acts of violence and excessive use of force during arrests or demonstrations by law enforcement officers, especially during the 2017 elections, during efforts to control the COVID-19 pandemic, and during counter-terrorism operations, including during the Usalama Watch Operation in 2014. Numerous cases of arbitrary arrests and detention, extortion, forcible relocation, refoulement, extrajudicial killing, torture, sexual and gender-based violence and enforced disappearance, which were perpetrated by State officials, particularly the police anti-terrorist unit, remained without investigations or prosecutions and create an environment of impunity. The Committee recommended prompt, impartial and effective investigations into such cases to ensure the prosecution of alleged perpetrators and adequate compensation for the victims. To this end, it urged the State party to train State officers on the use of force and expedite the establishment of the National Coroners Service for independent forensic examination in cases of extrajudicial killings.

Further, the Committee focused on overcrowding and poor material conditions in places of detention. It highlighted the inadequate hygiene, lack of ventilation, poor quality and insufficient quantity of

food and water, limited access to rehabilitation for the prisoners, and the prevalence of violence by the staff against the detainees. The Committee recommended bringing conditions of detention in line with the Mandela Rules by reducing prison overcrowding.

The Committee was deeply concerned about the continued sexual and gender-based violence, especially during the COVID-19 Pandemic, including domestic violence and marital rape. The Committee recommended ensuring awareness and implementation of the national laws on these crimes, prosecuting the perpetrators, especially those of the 2007 and 2017 elections, and ensuring that victims have access to reporting and medical forms, adequate reparations and psychosocial and material support. The Committee was also deeply concerned about the continued practice of female genital mutilation (FGM) among some communities and recommended the State eradicate the harmful practice through raising awareness and prosecuting and punishing perpetrators.

The Committee also expressed concerns about the continued criminalisation of same-sex relations, as well as reports of discrimination, harassment and violence against LGBTI individuals. The LGBTI community regularly face violence from law enforcement and vigilante groups, as well as barriers to accessing justice and remedies.

Finally, the Committee was concerned about the intended closure of the Daadab refugee camp risking mass expulsion, involuntary repatriation and refoulement of a very large number of Somali and South Sudanese refugees, potentially putting them at risk of being detained, tortured or killed upon their return to their country of origin. In particular, LGBTQI refugees and asylum seekers are subjected to refoulement on a de facto basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity.

Issues for follow-up:

- ❖ Extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances and excessive use of force
- ❖ National Human Rights Commission
- ❖ Female Genital Mutilation

Read more: [Concluding Observations](#), [Meeting Summary](#) and [webcast](#).

Uruguay

Violence Against Children and Increased Deaths in Detention

During the consideration of the fourth periodic report of Uruguay, the Committee focused in particular on the following issues: violence, death and conditions in detention, use of force by police, violence against children in detention, fundamental safeguards, and the definition and criminalisation of torture.

The Committee was concerned that the State had still not criminalised the crime of torture and that the definition of torture was not in line with article 1 of the Convention. The Committee was concerned by reports that fundamental legal safeguards were reportedly not being observed, such as illegal detentions, searches without warrant and excessive use of force by the police

during arrest. The Committee recommended that fundamental legal safeguards be guaranteed to all persons deprived of liberty from the time of arrest, including the right to a lawyer, to independent medical examination, be informed of their rights and reason for arrest, and to be brought promptly before a judge.

The Committee was deeply concerned by police violence, including the new legislation establishing a presumption of 'legitimate defence' by the police, without limitations, as well as by the unconditional official support for police forces. The Committee recommended that the State should take legislative and other measures to ensure that any use of force by the police respects the principles of necessity and proportionality, and to conduct prompt, impartial and effective investigations of all allegations of abuse.

The Committee expressed deep concern about the treatment of children in conflict with the law and in detention, including the toughening of sentences applied to children; reports of violence and ill-treatment against children, as well as the by the reported failure to remove officials accused of abuse from duty. The Committee was also concerned about reports of prolonged pre-trial detention, use of isolation, poor hygiene conditions and limited socio-educative measures. The Committee recalled its previous recommendation that the State should use detention of children as a last resort, for the shortest time possible; use alternatives to detention as a priority; ensure that detention conditions respect international standards (including the Beijing Rules), and ensure that all allegations of ill-treatment are investigated.

The Committee was highly concerned by reports of violence in detention, and by the 79% increase of deaths in custody in 2021. The Committee recommended that independent investigations be conducted in all allegations of violence and cases of deaths, including potential responsibility of the police, that perpetrators are removed from duty, that sanitary medical assistance is ensured for all detainees, and that all doctors receive specific training to detect cases of torture or other ill-treatment.

The Committee was also concerned that the legislative status of NHRI may be weakened or dismantled, and that the NPM did not have sufficient resources to function. It recommended a sufficient and independent budget for the NPM, and increased implementation of the NPM's recommendations.

Issues for follow-up:

- ❖ National strategy to reform the penitentiary system
- ❖ Development of a strategy for medical and sanitary attention for detainees
- ❖ Development of efficient complaint mechanisms for cases of torture

Read more: [Concluding Observations](#), [Meeting Summary](#) and [webcast](#).

List of Issues Prior to Reporting

At its 73rd session, under the optional simplified reporting procedure, the Committee adopted the Lists of Issues for the following nine countries: Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Germany, Greece, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Next Sessions

74th session of the CAT

12- 29 July 2022

- ❖ The Committee will consider the first State Party reports of Botswana, Nicaragua, the State of Palestine and the United Arab Emirates.
- ❖ The **deadline** for CSO submissions for the State reviews at the 74th session is **13 June 2022**.
- ❖ The **deadline** for CSO confirmation of attendance at the private briefings is **27 June 2022**.

75th session of the CAT

31st October- 25th November 2022

- ❖ The Committee consider the State Party reports of Australia, Chad, El Salvador, Malawi, Somalia and Uganda.
- ❖ List of issues (LOI): Ethiopia and Kazakhstan
- ❖ List of issues prior to reporting (LOIPR): Cyprus, Latvia, Maldives, Niger and Tunisia
- ❖ The **deadline** for CSO submissions for the State report reviews at the 75th session is **3 October 2022**.
- ❖ The **deadline** for CSO submissions for the LOI and LOIPR at the 75th session is **13 June 2022**.

Stay Up to date

OMCT Blog

Our [blog](#) aims to provide greater awareness of the anti-torture work of the OMCT and its partners around the world, the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or

Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its monitoring Committee, the CAT, to build a larger anti-torture movement, increase CAT's visibility, and to intensify CSO mobilisation around the CAT.

The OMCT invites and encourages CSOs, experts, academics, journalists and other stakeholders to share their experiences in fostering the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Torture, their experiences with the CAT and other anti-torture initiatives anywhere in the world by submitting an article for the blog. Please contact cbb@omct.org for more information.

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