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**Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the
High Commissioner and the Secretary-General**

Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report provides information on the status of the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, including on its financial situation.



I. Introduction

A. Submission of the report

1. The present report was prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/143, in which the Assembly encouraged contributions to the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Human Rights Council on the operations of the Special Fund. The present report covers the activities of the Special Fund between 1 January and 30 November 2021.

B. Mandate of the Special Fund

2. The Special Fund was established pursuant to article 26 of the Optional Protocol to help finance the implementation of the recommendations made by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment following a visit to a State party to the Optional Protocol, and to finance educational programmes of national preventive mechanisms.

3. The Special Fund receives voluntary earmarked contributions from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

C. Management of the Special Fund

4. The Special Fund is administered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

D. Eligibility criteria

5. Applications may be submitted by State institutions of States parties to the Optional Protocol visited by the Subcommittee and their national preventive mechanisms that have agreed to the publication of the Subcommittee report. Applications may also be submitted by national human rights institutions compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and by non-governmental organizations if the proposed projects are to be implemented in cooperation with eligible States parties and/or national preventive mechanisms. Only applications relating to recommendations on the establishment or effective functioning of national preventive mechanisms contained in visit reports of the Subcommittee that have been published in accordance with article 16 (2) of the Optional Protocol, and hence are no longer confidential, may be considered.

6. As of 2020, applications may also be submitted for support for educational programmes of national preventive mechanisms in accordance with article 26 (1) of the Optional Protocol. This strategic decision of the Subcommittee's working group on the Special Fund has extended the opportunity of applying for a grant to all national preventive mechanisms. The programmes covered may focus on education, training or awareness-raising. They may be internal, aimed for example at increasing the knowledge, skills and capacity of the members or staff of the national preventive mechanism, or external, aimed for instance at improving the knowledge of external actors, relevant professional groups (including law enforcement personnel, medical personnel, public officials, members of the judiciary, Members of Parliament, lawyers, prosecutors and teachers) and persons in detention. The programmes may include: (a) training courses, workshops, seminars and conferences; (b) research and teaching; (c) awareness-raising activities (public campaigns, the production of promotional materials, the development of websites, or media broadcasts); or (d) other educational activities related to the prevention of torture and ill-treatment.

II. Activities of the Special Fund

A. 2022 project cycle

7. The tenth call for applications to the Special Fund, for grants for projects to be implemented in 2022, closed on 1 March 2021. According to the above-mentioned eligibility criteria, projects concerning 39 eligible States and their national preventive mechanisms¹ and six eligible national preventive mechanisms² could have been submitted. In addition, national preventive mechanisms of all the States parties to the Optional Protocol were eligible to seek financial support for their educational programmes, regardless of whether the Subcommittee had undertaken a visit to them or whether the visit report had been published. Applicants could request grants of up to \$30,000 for project activities to be implemented between 1 January and 31 December 2022.

8. A total of 21 applications were received, concerning 15 eligible States or their national preventive mechanisms (Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Gabon, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mozambique, the Niger, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay). In accordance with the guidelines for applications, the secretariat of the Special Fund conducted an extensive evaluation of the project proposals received by the deadline, in consultation with the OHCHR field and regional offices and with the country rapporteurs of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture. The Subcommittee's working group on the Special Fund and capacity-building reviewed the substantive part of the project proposals and recommended 17 projects for grants, during its session in June 2021. Following a review by the OHCHR Grants Committee, 17 grants were awarded to projects aimed at implementing recommendations made by the Subcommittee, focusing on the establishment or the strengthening of national preventive mechanisms in 13 eligible States (Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Gabon, Mexico, Mozambique, the Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Uruguay) for a total of \$449,019 (see annex).

9. Since its first call for applications in 2011, the Special Fund has supported 103 technical cooperation projects in 30 countries worldwide. Those projects have resulted in legislative changes, such as bringing laws into line with international human rights standards on torture prevention (including revised codes of criminal procedure, and revised prison acts and laws prohibiting abusive body searches for persons deprived of their liberty), the enactment of laws seeking to establish national preventive mechanisms or to align them with the Optional Protocol, and institutional changes, such as establishing or strengthening the effective functioning of, and collaboration between, national preventive mechanisms or other relevant institutions.

10. As regards establishing national preventive mechanisms and/or strengthening their functioning, the projects have provided key support to some newly established mechanisms. In addition, the projects have contributed to improved knowledge and capacity on the part of the members and staff of the mechanisms to monitor places of detention (through training, study visits to other facilities, the drafting of internal rules and methodologies, the production of manuals and the development of interview protocols and guidelines); enhanced visibility of the mechanisms (through improved annual reports, and their translation into national languages, as well as radio broadcasts, brochures and posters); improved monitoring capacity for the mechanisms through the purchase of technical equipment (e.g. cameras and equipment to measure the size and humidity of cells); enhanced collaboration with stakeholders (professional groups, prosecutors, the judiciary, the police, lawyers and civil society); improved monitoring of specific institutions or issues (e.g. of psychiatric hospitals and health

¹ Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Gabon, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

² Ecuador, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, North Macedonia and Tunisia.

systems in places of detention), through training and capacity-building; collaboration with national monitoring bodies established under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and, consequently, improved protection of specific populations (women, persons with disabilities, children, and persons with HIV/AIDS).³

11. The projects addressed gaps and needs in torture prevention, identified by the Subcommittee on the ground, and were instrumental in implementing the Subcommittee's recommendations. The Special Fund is unique in linking the recommendations of an independent treaty-based expert committee to work on the ground and this can serve as an incentive for publication of the Subcommittee's visit reports.

12. In 2021, the transition to a new mode of grant processing in the secretariat caused delays in the disbursement of grants. Due to the ongoing coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, adjustments were required for certain ongoing projects, and their implementation period was extended. During the pandemic, many national preventive mechanisms embarked on online training and webinars to increase their own and other actors' capacities and to exchange experiences in torture prevention approaches, taking into account the advice of the Subcommittee to States parties and national preventive mechanisms relating to the pandemic.⁴

B. Other activities of the Special Fund

13. Given the focus of the Special Fund on the establishment and strengthening of the national preventive mechanisms, and in response to increasing demand from the field, in 2018 OHCHR developed and launched a practical guide entitled "Preventing torture: the role of national preventive mechanisms".⁵ The French version of the guide was issued in 2021, and the Arabic version is expected to be finalized in early 2022. Training materials accompanying the guide are being developed and should be released in 2022.

III. Financial situation of the Special Fund

14. The Special Fund is the only functional fund established by an international human rights treaty. Since its creation in 2012, the Special Fund has supported a total of 103 projects for a total amount of \$2,680,804 in 30 States across four regions.

15. The activities of the Special Fund should be commensurate with the growth of the activities of the Subcommittee, which has resulted in an expanding number of States and national preventive mechanisms being eligible for the Special Fund: in 2015 there were 13, whereas in 2020 there are 39 overall. That trend is expected to continue while countries are being encouraged to ratify the Optional Protocol and to agree to the publication of the Subcommittee's visit reports. The opening of the Special Fund to all national preventive mechanisms seeking support for their educational programmes may also result in an increased number of grant requests.

16. The minimum required on an annual basis to guarantee the functioning of the Special Fund is \$500,000, which would enable it to support an average of 10–20 projects per year, with a reasonable level of funding per project (e.g. \$25,000–\$30,000). The increased number of donors and contributions (see the table below) attests to the importance that States give to torture prevention, and their increasing confidence in the impact of the Special Fund's work. However, sustainable support and contributions continue to be necessary to launch and implement further calls for applications.

³ Information from the final reports on the implementation of projects, submitted to the secretariat of the Special Fund by the grantees.

⁴ [CAT/OP/10](#).

⁵ The guide is available on the OHCHR website at www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/NPM_Guide_EN.pdf.

Contributions to the Special Fund (31 December 2020–30 November 2021)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Date of receipt</i>
Portugal	11 947	31 December 2020
Denmark	200 609	5 August 2021
Czechia	9 380	6 October 2021
France	60 975	5 October 2021
Germany	116 279	8 October 2021
Total contributions received	399 190	

IV. Making a contribution

17. Contributions to the Special Fund may be accepted from Governments, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, private sector organizations and the public at large, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. Only funds earmarked for the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment will be channelled to the Special Fund.

18. Contributions to the Special Fund should always be marked “Payee: Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, account CH”. Payments may be made:

(a) By bank transfer in United States dollars, to the UNOG General Fund, account No. 485001802, J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, 270 Park Avenue, 43rd floor, New York, NY 10017, United States of America (Swift code: CHAS US 33; bank number: (ABA) 021000021);

(b) By bank transfer in euros, to the United Nations Office at Geneva, account No. 6161600934, J.P. Morgan Chase AG, Grueneweg 2 – 60322 Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Swift code: CHAS DE FX; bank number: (BLZ) 50110800; IBAN: DE78 5011 0800 6161 6009 34);

(c) By bank transfer in pounds sterling, to the United Nations Office at Geneva, account No. 23961903, J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, 25 London Wall, London EC2Y 5AJ, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Swift code: CHAS GB 2L; bank number: (SC) 609242; IBAN: GB68 CHAS 6092 4223 9619 03);

(d) By bank transfer in Swiss francs, to the United Nations Geneva General Fund, account No. 240-C0590160.0, UBS AG, rue du Rhône 8, case postale 2600, CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland (Swift code: UBSW CH ZH 80A; bank number: 240; IBAN: CH92 0024 0240 C059 0160 0);

(e) By bank transfer in other currencies, to the United Nations Geneva General Fund, account No. 240-C0590160.1, UBS AG, rue du Rhône 8, case postale 2600, CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland (Swift code: UBSW CH ZH 80A; bank number: 240; IBAN: CH65 0024 0240 C059 0160 1);

(f) Or by cheque, payable to the United Nations, addressed to the Treasury, United Nations, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

19. Donors are requested to inform the Donor and External Relations Section of OHCHR when a payment has been made (including a copy of the bank transfer order or of the cheque) to facilitate effective follow-up to the official recording procedure and preparation of reports of the Secretary-General.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

20. The Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is a unique mechanism of torture prevention and the only operational fund established by an international human rights treaty. Its support for national preventive mechanisms, the establishment of which is a core obligation under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, can be crucial in preventing torture at the national level.

21. The minimum required on an annual basis to guarantee a functioning Special Fund is \$500,000, which enables it to support up to 20 projects per year with a reasonable level of funding per project (\$25,000–\$30,000).

22. The Secretary-General appreciates the contributions made to the Special Fund and the growing interest of Member States in its activities. The contributions should be commensurate with the growing number of eligible countries, the potential for supporting the establishment or strengthening of national preventive mechanisms in those countries and the opening up of the Special Fund to all national preventive mechanisms established by the States parties to the Optional Protocol. The Secretary-General encourages Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities to continue providing sustained financial support to this important mechanism of torture prevention.

Annex

Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: projects approved by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Grants Committee since the establishment of the Special Fund

	<i>State</i>	<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Year of project</i>	<i>Grant amount (United States dollars)</i>
1.	Armenia	Strengthening of the national preventive mechanism	Penal Reform International	2016	25 000
2.	Armenia	Enhancing the capacity of national preventive mechanism members through training sessions and equipment, and increasing awareness of its mandate	Human Rights Defender of Armenia	2018	24 985
3.	Armenia	Raising awareness of the national preventive mechanism, and strengthening staff skills on visit methodology	Human Rights Defender of Armenia	2019	23 160
4.	Armenia	Strengthening the professional capacities of the national preventive mechanism, raising awareness of its role and activities, and training its officials on international standards	Human Rights Defender of Armenia	2020	16 765
5.	Argentina	Legal reform to assist in establishing the national preventive mechanism in Tucumán Province, and training of judges, penitentiary officers and social workers on the rights of detainees	Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos Humanos y Estudios Sociales	2015	35 000
6.	Argentina	Data collection regarding violence in contexts of confinement; elaboration of a manual for prison staff; offering training to the penitentiary authorities; carrying out of public events to strengthen the local preventive mechanism	Xumek	2018	25 000
7.	Argentina	Improving the capacity of the national preventive mechanism to monitor medical care and the health of persons deprived of their liberty	Procuración Penitenciaria de la Nación	2018	25 000
8.	Argentina	Collection and systematization of information and the design of policies for the competent authorities	Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales	2020	25 000
9.	Argentina	Production of a diagnostic survey of the federal prisons, using a collaborative methodology, to evaluate the conditions of detention	Procuración Penitenciaria de la Nación	2020	30 000
10.	Benin	Implementation of the recommendations of the Subcommittee concerning the protection of children deprived of their liberty	World Organization Against Torture in partnership with Enfants solidaires d'Afrique et du monde	2012	19 539

	<i>State</i>	<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Year of project</i>	<i>Grant amount (United States dollars)</i>
11.	Benin	Implementation of Subcommittee recommendations concerning the protection of children deprived of their liberty in Benin	World Organization Against Torture in partnership with Enfants solidaires d'Afrique et du monde	2013	44 428
12.	Benin	Informing detainees of their fundamental rights, and reducing overcrowding in places of detention through improved identification of cases of arbitrary detention, by State actors and civil society	International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture	2014	35 000
13.	Benin	Improving detention conditions of children deprived of their liberty in penitentiary institutions as well as in police and gendarmerie facilities. Training of juvenile justice judges to be recruited for the newly established child-friendly courts as provided for by the revised Children's Code	World Organization Against Torture	2016	15 820
14.	Benin	Advocacy and road map for the establishment of a national preventive mechanism in Benin	Changement social Bénin	2019	19 884
15.	Benin Gabon Niger	Implementation toolkit and support for the establishment and/or strengthening of national preventive mechanisms	Association for the Prevention of Torture	2021	30 000
16.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Improving conditions of detention of vulnerable persons deprived of their liberty	Fundación Canónica Pastoral Social	2021	30 000
17.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	A nationwide audit of prisons, on the detention conditions, in particular in the disciplinary cells, with recommendations	Instituto de Terapia e Investigación sobre las Secuelas de la Tortura y la Violencia Estatal	2021	30 000
18.	Brazil	Implementation of Subcommittee recommendations concerning the protection of children deprived of their liberty in Brazil	World Organization Against Torture in partnership with Justiça Global	2014	34 802
19.	Brazil	Supporting the Rio de Janeiro preventive mechanism and promoting the establishment of torture preventive mechanisms in other states of Brazil	Justiça Global (in partnership with the Rio de Janeiro preventive mechanism)	2015	35 000
20.	Brazil	Supporting the work of the federal preventive mechanism and advocating for the establishment of State preventive mechanisms in São Paulo and Maranhão	Conectas Direitos Humanos	2016	25 000
21.	Brazil	Generating recommendations for the National Justice Council and the São Paulo Public Security Department; organizing a workshop for legal practitioners about torture committed against women, and their particular vulnerabilities; preparing an advocacy strategy for the establishment of a local preventive mechanism	Conectas Direitos Humanos	2018	25 000
22.	Brazil	Building the capacity of the key actors in Brazil, particularly in the States of Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina;	International Bar Association	2018	24 927

<i>State</i>	<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Year of project</i>	<i>Grant amount (United States dollars)</i>
	delivering training-of-trainers seminars on the investigation of torture in accordance with international standards; working with the national preventive mechanism and local preventive mechanisms on developing advocacy and knowledge-dissemination programmes			
23. Brazil	Increasing the understanding and cooperation among preventive mechanisms, law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations working on juvenile justice; increasing visibility for the torture prevention environment in Brazil	World Organization Against Torture	2018	25 000
24. Brazil	Improving communication between the national preventive mechanism and the authorities, civil society organizations and human rights institutions	Veredas Institute	2019	25 000
25. Brazil	Prevention of torture through regular monitoring visits to juvenile detention centres; nationwide anti-torture social network campaign	World Organization Against Torture	2020	30 000
26. Brazil	Creation of a group of influencers on torture prevention, systematization of the collection of information and establishment of a plan to fight torture	Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos	2020	30 000
27. Brazil	Identifying, mobilizing and building capacity among civil society organizations for the implementation of a State preventive mechanism and torture prevention in the Federal District	Veredas Institute	2020	25 990
28. Brazil	Strengthening the network for monitoring implementation of the national preventive mechanism's recommendations	Instituto Cíclica	2021	29 900
29. Brazil	Strengthening the capacity of national preventive mechanism staff to incorporate international tools and standards on the use of force into their monitoring and advocacy work	Omega Research Foundation	2021	30 000
30. Brazil	Strengthening the Rio de Janeiro State system for preventing and combating torture, and promoting the system's visibility	Mecanismo Estadual de Prevenção e Combate à Tortura do Rio de Janeiro and Justiça Global	2021	27 556
31. Chile	Development of interview protocols and guidelines for monitoring torture with a gender perspective; conducting seminars and training	Fundación 1367 Casa Memoria José Domingo Cañas	2019	24 571
32. Chile	Strengthening the process of integration and operationalization of the Chilean national preventive mechanism within the national human rights institution	Association for the Prevention of Torture	2020	25 000
33. Chile	Developing activities on preventing torture and ill-treatment, with a focus	Corporación Opción	2020	25 000

	<i>State</i>	<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Year of project</i>	<i>Grant amount (United States dollars)</i>
		on women, children and vulnerable groups			
34.	Chile	Training officials on the recommendations of the Subcommittee and improving the cooperation between the national preventive mechanism and the competent authorities	Fundación Henry Dunant América Latina	2020	24 835
35.	Costa Rica	Strengthening the capacities of the national preventive mechanism to supervise the conditions of detention and treatment of persons deprived of liberty, in particular with regard to the implementation of the Istanbul Protocol	United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	2021	30 000
36.	Ecuador	Strengthening the multidisciplinary team for visits by the national preventive mechanism; raising awareness of the mandate of the mechanism; increasing the accessibility of places of deprivation of liberty for visits by the mechanism; improving the visibility of the mechanism and the dialogue with civil society organizations	Mecanismo Nacional de Prevención de la Tortura, Tratos Crueles, Inhumanos y Degradantes	2019	25 000
37.	Honduras	Training for prison staff on human rights standards and prevention of torture	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	2012	20 000
38.	Honduras	Technical support for the national preventive mechanism in Honduras and training for judges, prosecutors and public defenders	Association for the Prevention of Torture – Panama	2012	14 847
39.	Honduras	Legal reform, and support for the national preventive mechanism in Honduras	Association for the Prevention of Torture – Panama	2013	30 325
40.	Honduras	Training on the rights and duties of persons deprived of liberty	National Committee for the Prevention of Torture	2014	35 000
41.	Honduras	Supporting the national preventive mechanism of Honduras in effectively implementing Subcommittee recommendations	Association for the Prevention of Torture – Panama	2015	34 967
42.	Honduras	Training of the judiciary and students on the Istanbul Protocol	Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de la Víctimas de la Tortura y sus Familiares	2015	34 995
43.	Honduras	Drafting legislation to amend the existing law on the national preventive mechanism, and lobbying for its adoption; increasing the technical capacity of staff of the national preventive mechanism; creating manuals on monitoring places of detention	Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de la Víctimas de la Tortura y sus Familiares	2018	25 000
44.	Honduras	Increasing the capacity of and coordination among local boards on the prevention of torture; developing a practical guide; holding conferences to increase the visibility of local boards	National Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment	2019	25 000

	<i>State</i>	<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Year of project</i>	<i>Grant amount (United States dollars)</i>
45.	Honduras	Strengthening the protection against torture of members of vulnerable groups in detention: children, women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and persons of African descent and indigenous persons	National Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment	2020	29 950
46.	Hungary	Improving the interview techniques of the national preventive mechanism, raising the visibility of its activities and exchanging experiences with international experts	Commissioner for Fundamental Rights	2020	10 249
47.	Kyrgyzstan	Increasing the capacity of the national preventive mechanism in regard to safeguards in the first hours of detention (e.g. identifying legislative gaps, lobbying for legal reform) and to monitoring mental health institutions	Association for the Prevention of Torture	2018	25 000
48.	Kyrgyzstan	Improving the capacity of the national preventive mechanism, forensic medical professionals and lawyers with regard to torture prevention, especially in respect of the Istanbul Protocol	International Bar Association Human Rights Institute	2020	29 924
49.	Kyrgyzstan	Enhancing the capacity of the national preventive mechanism and civil society to conduct monitoring visits based on revised methodology in line with international standards	Penal Reform International	2020	29 645
50.	Maldives	Notification of fundamental rights to foreign detainees in their own language	Human Rights Commission of Maldives	2012	13 200
51.	Maldives	Supporting the national preventive mechanism of Maldives in effectively implementing Subcommittee recommendations	Association for the Prevention of Torture (in partnership with the Human Rights Commission of Maldives)	2012	20 000
52.	Maldives	Supporting the national preventive mechanism of Maldives in effectively implementing Subcommittee recommendations	Human Rights Commission of Maldives	2013	15 329
53.	Maldives	Analysing the risk of violence to Maldivian children deprived of their liberty	Juvenile Justice Unit, Ministry of Home Affairs	2014	23 786
54.	Maldives	Development and delivery of Istanbul Protocol training on investigating and documenting torture and other ill-treatment	Redress Trust	2014	34 876
55.	Maldives	Development of an internal database to monitor implementation of national preventive mechanism recommendations	Human Rights Commission of Maldives	2020	8 928
56.	Mali	Training of law enforcement personnel and raising awareness about torture prevention at the government level	Avocats sans frontières	2020	25 000
57.	Mauritania	Improving the capacities of the national preventive mechanism with regard to vulnerable groups, as well as its	Mécanisme national de prévention de la torture	2020	25 000

	<i>State</i>	<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Year of project</i>	<i>Grant amount (United States dollars)</i>
		visibility and the dialogue with stakeholders			
58.	Mauritania	Training police officers, judges and prosecutors on the mandate of the national preventive mechanism and standards for the prevention of torture, and staff of the national preventive mechanism in drafting reports and follow-up strategies	Mécanisme national de prévention de la torture	2020	30 000
59.	Mexico	Providing training on the use of the Istanbul Protocol	Colectivo contra la Tortura y la Impunidad	2012	19 807
60.	Mexico	Training for the Mexican judiciary on combating torture, in partnership with OHCHR, members of the Subcommittee and key national justice institutions	International Bar Association Human Rights Institute	2013	46 855
61.	Mexico	Training on human rights and the prevention of torture with a gender perspective	Government of Oaxaca	2014	35 000
62.	Mexico	Supporting the work of the Federal Prosecutor regarding the monitoring and evaluation of medico-legal assessments	Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos	2015	35 000
63.	Mexico	Strengthening the capacity of criminal enforcement judges to exercise effective judicial control in places of detention, including for torture prevention purposes	Documenta – Análisis y Acción para la Justicia Social, A.C.	2016	24 813
64.	Mexico	Revising the methodology of preventive monitoring of the national preventive mechanism, with a special focus on the first hours of detention	Association for the Prevention of Torture – Panama	2018	24 914
65.	Mexico	Strengthening the capacity of the local national preventive mechanism to monitor places of detention and to draft reports and recommendations	Documenta – Análisis y Acción para la Justicia Social, A.C	2020	29 643
66.	Mexico	Strengthening and institutionalizing the role of public commissions in Baja California and Jalisco, as local mechanisms to prevent torture	Documenta – Análisis y Acción para la Justicia Social, A.C	2021	28 196
67.	Mozambique	Ensuring completion of the process of incorporating the national preventive mechanism in the organizational structure of the National Human Rights Commission	Mozambique National Human Rights Commission	2021	30 000
68.	Niger	Strengthening the capacity of the new national preventive mechanism to monitor places of detention	Commission nationale des droits humains	2020	30 000
69.	Niger	Supporting the effective functioning of the national preventive mechanism by collaborating with civil society on implementing a training and capacity-building programme	Commission nationale des droits humains	2021	30 000
70.	New Zealand	Establishing an evidence base to inform the ongoing discussion on institutional, legislative and	Human Rights Commission	2016	24 775

<i>State</i>	<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Year of project</i>	<i>Grant amount (United States dollars)</i>
	behavioural changes regarding the use of seclusion and restraint across places of deprivation of liberty in New Zealand; contributing to the development of a standardized and consistent approach to seclusion and restraint in order to eliminate de facto discrepancies among the various places of deprivation of liberty in New Zealand			
71. New Zealand	Strengthening the capacity of the Office of the Ombudsman to monitor and report on the detention conditions of persons with psychosocial disabilities and mental health issues in various places of deprivation of liberty, including penitentiary institutions, mental health institutions and disability places of detention, as well as immigration detention facilities	Office of the Ombudsman	2016	18 699
72. Panama	Development of a practical guide to training methodologies for officials on international instruments and the mandate of the national preventive mechanism	Mecanismo Nacional de Prevención contra la Tortura de Panamá	2020	24 945
73. Paraguay	Systematization of police records	Ministry of the Interior	2012	19 984
74. Paraguay	Design of fair-trial indicators, allowing for the monitoring of constitutional guarantees of lawful detention and the presumption of innocence	Supreme Court of Justice	2012	20 000
75. Paraguay	Support for the work of the national body in charge of the selection of commissioners for the future national preventive mechanism	Ministry of Justice and Labour	2012	19 500
76. Paraguay	Contribution to the development of public policies aimed at the prevention of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment within the purview of the judiciary	Supreme Court of Justice	2013	35 730
77. Paraguay	Promoting the fundamental human rights of persons deprived of liberty, and citizen engagement against torture, in Paraguay	Fundación Celestina Pérez de Almada	2014	34 520
78. Paraguay	Strengthening of institutional capacity to monitor and investigate torture and ill-treatment, by assisting the work of the national preventive mechanism; conducting research on the root causes of torture and ill-treatment; liaising with relevant stakeholders; facilitating the development of groups of the victims' families	Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay	2016	25 000
79. Paraguay	Development of a web platform for torture allegations accessible to the national preventive mechanism and public defenders	Mecanismo Nacional de Prevención contra la Tortura del Paraguay	2019	24 882

	<i>State</i>	<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Year of project</i>	<i>Grant amount (United States dollars)</i>
80.	Paraguay	Making the “Defensores” platform more accessible to lawyers to improve registration and follow-up of cases of torture	Asociación de Tecnología, Educación, Desarrollo, Investigación y Comunicación	2020	26 670
81.	Peru	Drafting a law for amendments to the existing national preventive mechanism law and lobbying for its adoption, increasing the technical capacities of national preventive mechanism staff and creating manuals on the monitoring of places of detention	Mecanismo Nacional de Prevención contra la Tortura – Defensoría del Pueblo	2019	16 250
82.	Peru	Strengthening the capacity of the national preventive mechanism and key actors responsible for the administration of justice in Peru with respect to the content of international instruments	International Bar Association Human Rights Institute	2020	24 943
83.	Republic of Moldova	Facilitating the resumption of the work of the national preventive mechanism; strengthening its visibility and its influence on the relevant State authorities; supporting the national preventive mechanism in discharging its monitoring and reporting mandate	Institute for Democracy	2016	25 000
84.	Republic of Moldova	Developing a visibility strategy for the national preventive mechanism for 2018; raising awareness of the activities of the national preventive mechanism in 2017; improving the dialogue between members of the national preventive mechanism, the Ombudsperson’s Office and relevant national entities/institutions to effectively examine the recommendations of the national preventive mechanism and implementation measures	Institute for Penal Reform	2018	23 270
85.	Republic of Moldova	Developing a training module for staff of the national preventive mechanism on monitoring, interviewing and reporting techniques	“Memoria” Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture	2019	25 000
86.	Romania	Enhancing the capacity of the national preventive mechanism to monitor psychiatric institutions (by means of workshops, leaflets and collaboration with civil society organizations)	Association for the Prevention of Torture	2019	22 545
87.	Senegal	Supporting the national preventive mechanism of Senegal in effectively implementing Subcommittee recommendations	Observateur national des lieux de privation de liberté	2015	34 771
88.	Senegal	Supporting the national preventive mechanism of Senegal in effectively implementing Subcommittee recommendations	Association for the Prevention of Torture (in partnership with the Senegalese national preventive mechanism)	2015	18 938
89.	Senegal	Increasing the number of visits by the national preventive mechanism, with a	Observateur national des lieux de privation de liberté	2018	25 000

<i>State</i>	<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Year of project</i>	<i>Grant amount (United States dollars)</i>
	focus on persons with disabilities, intellectual disabilities or HIV/AIDS, and juveniles; training of law enforcement officers on the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty; and raising public awareness about the national preventive mechanism (via radio broadcasts in rural areas)			
90. Senegal	Increasing the visibility of the national preventive mechanism, and identifying, with stakeholders, the main causes of poor conditions of detention	Observateur national des lieux de privation de liberté	2020	24 757
91. Senegal	Increasing the protection of persons deprived of liberty, particularly members of vulnerable groups	Observateur national de lieux de privation de liberté	2021	29 738
92. Togo	Strengthening the capacity of the national preventive mechanism through training, study visits and the purchase of equipment	Commission nationale des droits de l'homme du Togo	2019	22 750
93. Togo	Strengthening the capacity of the national preventive mechanism; and enhancing collaboration with civil society organizations and the visibility of the national preventive mechanism	World Organization Against Torture in collaboration with Collectif des associations contre l'impunité au Togo	2019	20 600
94. Togo	Training of national preventive mechanism and judicial authorities on pilot "camp courts" and the overuse of pretrial detention	Association for the Prevention of Torture	2020	25 255
95. Togo	Establishment of an "observatory for torture prevention", and training for police, magistrates, journalists and civil society on torture prevention	Collectif des associations contre l'impunité au Togo	2020	25 000
96. Togo	Strengthening the capacities of high-ranking officials of the police and armed forces, as well as penitentiary staff, on torture prevention	Commission nationale des droits de l'homme du Togo	2021	19 522
97. Togo	Strengthening the capacity of personnel of penitentiary facilities on torture prevention	Solidarité mondiale pour les personnes démunies et les détenus	2021	17 548
98. Togo	Strengthening the capacity of staff in the prison system on torture prevention, and raising awareness in the community	Collectif des associations contre l'impunité au Togo	2021	27 209
99. Tunisia	Strengthening the capacity of the national preventive mechanism in analysis and drawing up forensic reports	Grupo de Acción Comunitario – Centro de Documentación y Atención a Víctimas de Tortura	2021	18 150
100. Ukraine	Supporting the new national preventive mechanism, the Special Bureau of Investigation and legal aid lawyers	International Bar Association Human Rights Institute	2019	24 994
101. Ukraine	Strengthening the capacity of the national preventive mechanism to visit places of detention, to report thereon and to provide recommendations and guidance on the conditions of detention	Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights	2020	25 000

	<i>State</i>	<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Year of project</i>	<i>Grant amount (United States dollars)</i>
102.	United Kingdom	Improve compliance by the national preventive mechanism with international human rights standards by assessing current working methods	United Kingdom National Preventive Mechanism	2021	25 000
103.	Uruguay	Strengthening of the national preventive mechanism in monitoring self-inflicted violence and suicide risk in adolescents deprived of liberty	Mecanismo Nacional de Prevención de la Tortura	2021	16 200
Total value of grants approved (United States dollars)					2 680 804