

- What's the connection between rehabilitation and documentation?
- Why document in the asylum process?
- How to document?



International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
Copenhagen Europe Center, Vesterbrogade 149, building 4, 3rd floor, 1620 Copenhagen V, Denmark



Ugeskrift for Læger, årgang 136 inde-holdt i sit nr. 15 d. 8. april 1974 følgende under "Noter og nyt":

\*AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ANMODER DANSKE LÆGER OM STØTTE

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ANMODER DANSKE LÆGER OM STØTTE

Få uger efter kuppet mod SALVADOR ALLENDE's regering d. 11.IX.1973 blev alle læger, der ikke havde stattet strejken mod ALLENDE-regeringen, beordret til at redegare herfor overfor den chilenske lægeforening. Det blev tilkendegivet, at de oer ikke kunne møde op med tilkredsstillende grunde til ikke at have fulgt strejken ville blive hindret i at arbejde som læger for fremtiden.
Flere chilenske læger er arresterede, blandt disse den tidligere sundhedsframisister Dr. MARIO LAGOS og den kendte lungespecialist Dr. VICTORINO FARGA. Sammen med andre læger er de tilbageholdt i Santiagos nationale stadion, der har været scene for forfærdelig brutalitet.
Det er veldokumenteret, at der i dagene efter kuppet blev udøvet tortur i Chile i storstillet grad. Chilenerne måtte endde lære af eksperter på dette område: Fra Brasilien ankom tortureksperter fra det brasillanske politi. Disse underviste på et fire dagas kursus, der blev afholdt i forsvarsministeriet.
PETER MOLTKE har for nylig i Ugeskriftet (Ugeskr.-Læg. 1974:136:674) refereret om torturkonferenen, som Amnesty i International afholdt i slutningen af 1973. Konferencen var afslutningen på den kampagne mod tortur, som blev ført i 1973, 25-året for Verdenserklæringen om menneskeretighederne. Man besluttede bl.a., at man vil sæmet et hold af læger, der vil være villige til at rejse for Annesty international for at undersege fanger, søm har været udsat for tortur. Danske læger, der interesserede i yderligere oplysninger om dette srbejde, kan kontakte INGE KEMP GENEFKE, Narrevænget 63, 3500 Lille Værløse, telefon (01)

Vol. 136/15 of "Ugeskrift for Læger" 8. April 1974, contained the following under the heading "Noter og nyt":

"AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REQUESTS THE SUPPORT BY DANISH DOCTORS

Few weeks after the coup d'état to SALVADOR ALLENDE's government on 11 September 1973, all doctors who had not supported the strike against the ALLENDE-government, were ordered to account for it to the Chilean Medical Association. It was declared that those who did not come up with satisfactory reasons for not having supported the strike, would in future be prevented from working as medical doctors.

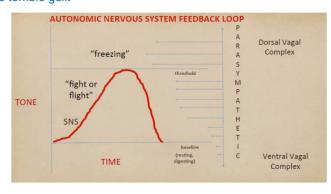
satisfactory reasons for not having supported the strike, would in future be prevented from working as medical doctors.

Several Chilean doctors were arrested, among them the former Minister of Health, Dr. MARIO LAGOS and the well-known lung specialist, Dr. VICTORINO FARGA. Together with other doctors they were detained at Santiago's national stadium which has been the scene of atrocious brutalism. It is well-documented that torture was perpetrated on a large scale in Chile on the days following the coup. The Chileans even had to learn from experts within the area: torture experts from the Brazillan police came to give training during a four-days course which was held at the Ministry of Defense. PETER MOLTKE has recently in "Ugeskriftet" given a summary report of the torture conference held by Amnesty International at the end of 1973. This conference was the end of the campaign against torture which was undertaken in 1973, the 25th Anniversary of the World Declaration on Human Rights. Among other things, it was decided to gather a team of doctors who would be willing to travel for Amnesty International to examine prisoners who had been exposed to torture. Danish doctors who are interested in further information about this work, may contact NGE KEMP GENEF-KE, Narrevænget 63, 3500 Lille Værlase, tel.: (01) 48 32 61.\*

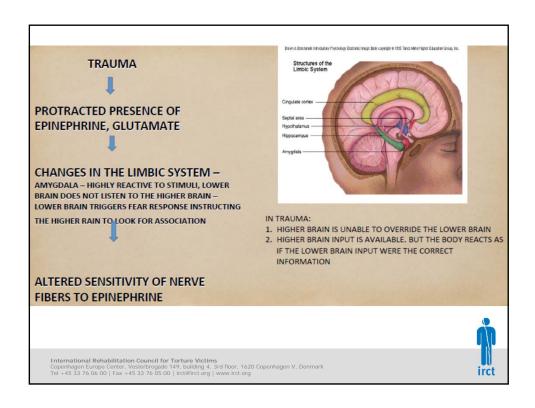
"After examining just the first 15 victims, we concluded they suffered horrible psychological sequelae. Of course we found physical sequelae.

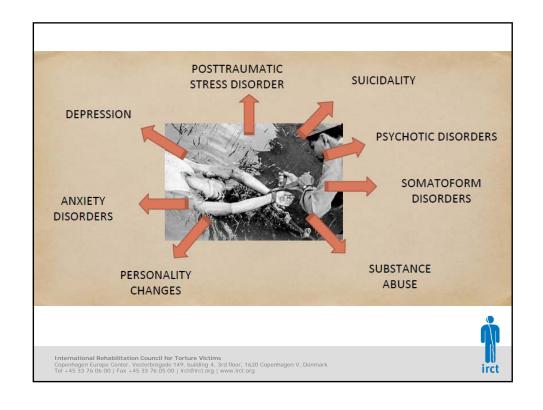
But the worst sequelae were psychological: depression and anxiety, the inability to concentrate and the terrible guilt"

Dr Inge Genefke









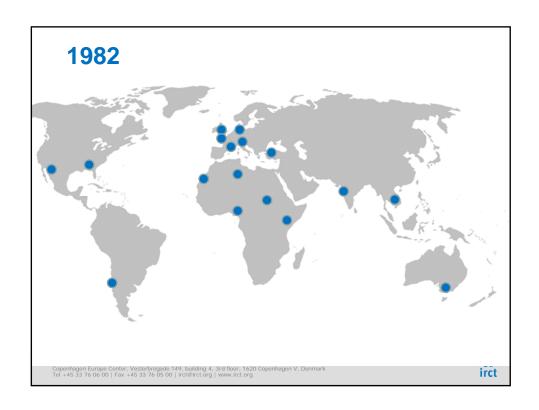
#### What does this mean?

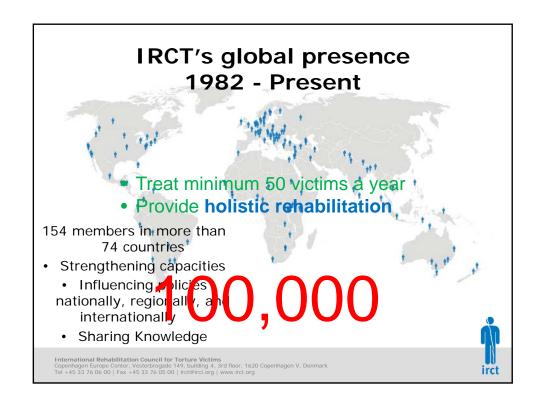
Impact on children of female torture victims in Peru:

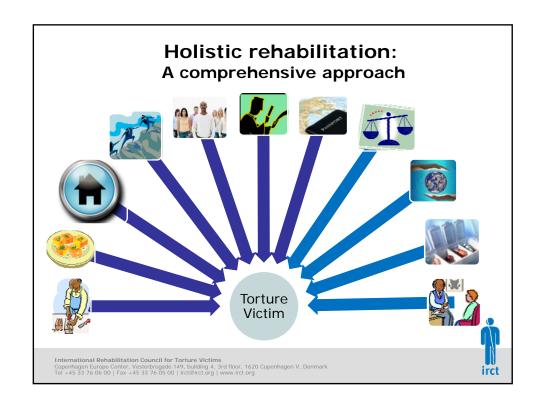
- Suicidal ideation 55%
- Suicide attempts 41%
- Theft 50%
- Homicidal tendencies 38%



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### Legal Obligation of States UN CAT General Comment 3

- · Provide as full rehabilitation as possible
- · Holistic/multidisciplinary rehabilitation
- · Positive obligation of the state
- The obligation does not refer to the available resources of States parties and may not be postponed



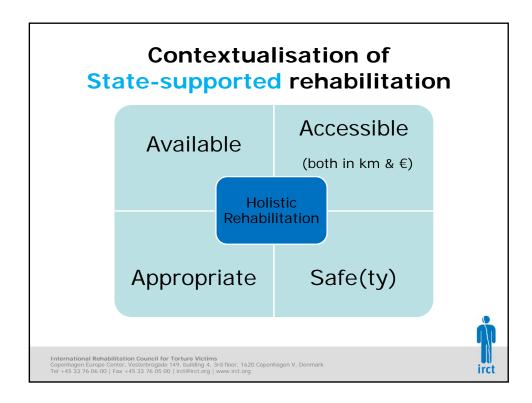
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### Specialized services

- State party should adopt a long-term and integrated approach and ensure that specialised services for the victim of torture or ill treatment are <u>available</u>, <u>appropriate and promptly accessible</u>.
- ... should include: a procedure for the assessment and evaluation of an individual's therapeutic and other needs, based on, among others, the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (<u>The Istanbul Protocol</u>)



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Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment 23 September 2014

21. International law provides for absolute and non-derogable prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment. 2 The United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment envisages three main pillars in the fight against torture, which are the obligation of States to ensure justice and to prevent and to redress all acts of torture. The obligation to investigate is central to the realization of all three main pillars. The evidence collected during investigations may form the basis for civil, administrative and criminal proceedings seeking justice; it may support claims made under the exclusionary and nonrefoulement rules; and it may help assess victims' claims for reparation. Lastly, thorough investigation is necessary to ensure that official bodies and the general public can monitor and be made aware of such practices in order to prohibit them and encourage reform.

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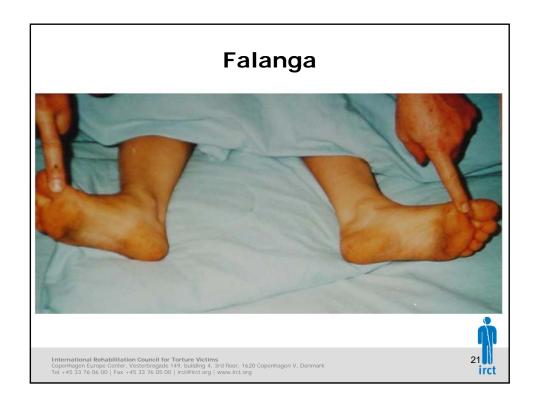
## Research on torture documentation

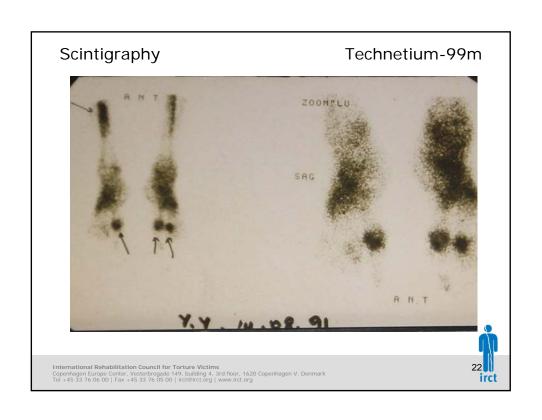












• Why document in the asylum process?









# Freedom from Torture "Out of the Silence" 35 MLRs from May 2009 – 2011 "Tainted Peace" 148 MLRs 2009-2013

- Torture perpetrated by state actors within both the military and police has continued in Sri Lanka after the conflict ended in May 2009 and is still occurring in 2011;
- Those at particular risk of torture include Tamils who have an actual or perceived association with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE);
- A variety of different types of torture have been perpetrated in a significant number of locations around Sri Lanka during the postconflict period;
- A wide range of different forms of torture have been used, often in combination, to inflict severe suffering on victims of torture with devastating psychological and physical consequences;
- Many Sri Lankan torture victims are left with visible scarring attributable to both blunt force trauma and burns which suggests impunity for perpetrators of torture in Sri Lanka.



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"The world didn't know what was happening at the end of the war; the government didn't allow any international reporters into the country. Now many in the Tamil community have no homes, people are still harassed and tortured. We need reconciliation. This can happen only with the involvement of organisations like the UN."

- Sri Lankan torture survivor



### Traumatic experiences







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"The aim of torture is to destroy a person as a human being, to destroy their identity and soul. It is more evil than murder. (...) They sought the destruction of other human beings. We have proved that they have not succeeded."

- Inge Genefke



Perpetrators often attempt to justify their acts of torture and ill-treatment by the need to gather evidence. Such conceptualizations obscure the purpose of torture and its intended consequences. One of the central aims of torture is to reduce an individual to a position of extreme helplessness and distress that can lead to a deterioration of cognitive, emotional and behavioural functions. Thus, torture is a means of attacking the individual's fundamental modes of psychological and social functioning. Under such circumstances, the torturer strives not only to incapacitate a victim physically, but also to disintegrate the individual's personality. The torture attempts to destroy a victim's sense of being grounded in a family and society as a human being with dreams, hopes and aspirations for the future.

- Istanbul Protocol para 235



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Trauma and PTSD have a crucial impact on the victim's ability to recall and present past events, especially those related to traumatic experiences.

Not showing any emotion while talking about extremely traumatic experiences – which may often be perceived as a sign of lack of credibility – can be a completely normal form of behaviour of a traumatised person.



### Why it is important to identify victims of torture early in the process

"His asylum claim was rejected after an interview at the airport under the accelerated procedure. Afterwards, the applicant became suicidal. A medical/psychological examination was undertaken, and the asylum seeker reported he had been tortured for years in his home country.

However, he had not been able to disclose that fact in his asylum interview because he had been too nervous and too afraid. The examination also showed scars caused by torture as well as evidence of serious posttraumatic stress disorder.

After the examination, the applicant was found to be credible and was granted asylum." - BZFO, Germany



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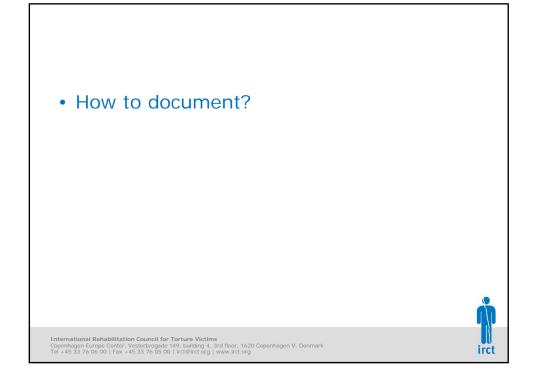
### Why medico-legal reports (MLRs) are an important tool

"During the immigration hearing the tribunal found that "his psychiatric condition coupled with a lack of former education led to considerable confusion and perversity in the presentation of the evidence" and found his testimony problematic, disjointed and simply confusing. The tribunal however provided refugee status after the presentation of an MLR stating that "The appellant has been fortunate that he has had the services of two world class professors in the preparation of a forensic evaluation report. The standard of this report is excellent. It has assisted in explaining to the Tribunal many of the problems in the presentation of his evidence. "

- RSANZ, New Zealand







### Baki Erdogan's Death in Custody Turkey 1993

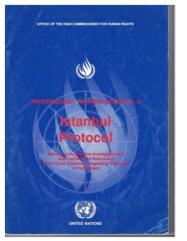




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#### **Istanbul Protocol**

- UN Standards for the effective investigation and documentation of torture and ill treatment
  - 3-year effort, 1996-1999
  - 75 experts in law, health and human rights
  - 40 organizations from 15 countries
- Content
  - Legal Standards
  - Legal Investigations
  - Medical Evaluations
  - Psychological Evaluations
  - "Istanbul Principles" outline minimum standards to ensure effective investigation and documentation
- International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
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#### Istanbul Protocol - International Recognition



Vincent Iacopino, Physicians for Human Rights; Mary Robinson, High Commissioner for Human Rights; Onder Ozkalipici, Human Rights Foundation of Turkey

- Official UN Document, August, 1999
- International Recognition of Istanbul Principles:
  - UN General Assembly resolution 55/89
  - UN Commission on Human Rights 56th Session
  - UN Committee Against Torture
  - Regional Bodies
    - · African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
    - European Union
  - Application in regional courts
    - · European Court of Human Rights
    - Inter-American Court of Human Rights

 Romanian Serbian

• Turkish

Thai

References:

www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/training8Rev

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### IP is translated into over 20 languages

- Arabic
- Chinese
- English
- French
- Russian
- Spanish

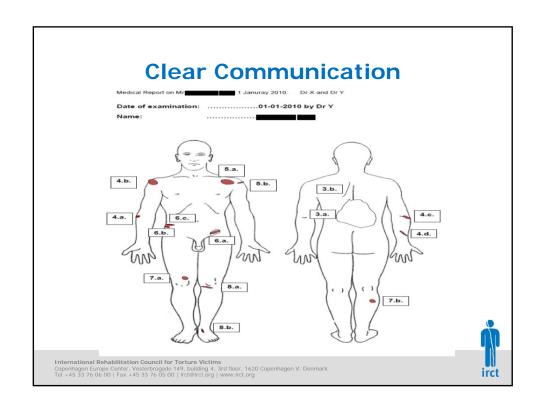
- Armenian
- Azeri
- Catalan
- Georgian
- German
- Farsi
- Finnish
- Hungarian
- Indonesian
- Korean
- Portuguese



### Main aspects

- Methodological: based on full narrative
- Medical/Scientific approach on physical and psychological documentation
- · Practical and communicative
- Next steps: proper investigation, redress, rehabilitation





- Psychological evidence
- Victims-centered approach (avoid retraumatisation): proper interviewing
- Multidisciplinary: medical doctors, psychologists & lawyers
- Comprehensive



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### IV. Realistic



- Gabriel Shumba, Zimbabwe, Jan 2003
- IRCT IP medico-legal evaluation, 2010
- Court decision, March\_2013



- "Witness and survivor **testimonies** are necessary components in the documentation of torture. To the extent that physical evidence of torture exists, it provides important confirmatory evidence that a person has been tortured. However, the absence of such physical evidence should not be construed to suggest that torture did not occur, since such acts of violence against persons frequently leave no marks or permanent scars."
- "Torturers often use water or gels in order to expand the entrance point of the electric current into the body and prevent detectable electric burn traces of torture."



