


















Project Contribution: Project with Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT): Convention against Torture Initiative

<p>Key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notably better implementation of the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT) in developing countries, by 2024 <p>Justification for support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the key Danish human rights priorities is the fight against torture. Denmark works through several channels to promote this cause, including the UN. - In 2014, the Denmark initiated the launch of a ten-year project for the promotion of full and effective implementation of the UNCAT through capacity building and technical cooperation, the so-called Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI). - The CTI-project was launched in collaboration with the well renowned and trusted long-time partner, the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) as well as with a core group of States: Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia, Fiji and Morocco, which ensure broad geographical representation in the global South and political leverage. - The CTI-project focuses on Africa, Pacific and Caribbean/Latin America. Danish funds are limited to activities related to development countries. - The CTI-project is an innovative approach to exchange of best practices among states with a focus on cooperation and dialogue. It also provides coordinated legal and technical support. - The objectives of the CTI-project, which aim at the strengthening of the fundamental human rights, are in line with the strategic priorities of the Danish Government's Strategy for Development Cooperation: The World 2030. <p>Major risks and challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UNCAT is not fully and effectively implemented in target countries – both due to lack of political will or capacity. - Minimal institutional and reputational risks linked to the lack of incorporation of UNCAT into Danish law. Danish MFA's openness to participate in CTI peer-to-peer processes can serve as a mitigating factor. 	File No.	2015-17790				
	Country	Interregional				
	Responsible Unit	FN-Geneve				
	Sector	Democracy and Human Rights				
	Partner	Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT)				
		<i>DKK mill.</i>	2020	2021	2022	Tot.
	Commitment	6	6	6	18	
	Projected ann. disb.	6	6	6	18	
	Duration	January 2020 – December 2022 (36 months)				
	Previous grants	General contribution 2014: 1.00 mill. DKK General contribution 2015: 5.00 mill. DKK General contribution 2016: 5.00 mill. DKK General contribution 2017: 5.43 mill. DKK General contribution 2018: 6,00 mill. DKK General contribution 2019: 6,00 mill. DKK				
	Finance Act code	06.32.08.70				
	Head of unit	Morten Jespersen				
	Desk officer	Teis Brül Birkegaard				
	Financial officer	Jocelyn Sacopayo Schmidt				
Relevant SDGs <i>[Maximum 1 – highlight with grey]</i>						
 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation	
 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production	
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 Partnerships for Goals		

Strategic objectives:

The strategic objective of the CTI-project is to achieve enhanced implementation of the Convention against Torture by 2024. The immediate objectives are: 1) to identify challenges and barriers to implementation of the UNCAT in developing countries and 2) to address these obstacles through inter-state capacity building, assistance and dialogue.

Justification for choice of partner:

The Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) is a well renowned NGO in the field of torture prevention. With over 40 years of experience in enabling actors worldwide to effectively prevent torture and other ill-treatment. The APT has been working closely with Denmark over the last two decades on the Danish key human rights priority of fighting torture and other and ill-treatment. APT is included on the DAC list of ODA-eligible international organisations (Annex 2) with a coefficient of 100.

Summary:

The CTI-project is an intergovernmental cross-regional initiative launched in 2014 by Chile, Denmark, Fiji (from 2019), Ghana, Indonesia and Morocco. APT offers administrative, legal and financial services, as well as technical and strategic advice on the prohibition and prevention of torture accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark in Geneva. A fulltime secretariat is set up with the APT to manage the CTI-project. The Danish grant will cover the costs of the administrative management of the CTI-project and the implementation of activities related to developing countries..

Budget (2020):

Activities related to events	1,53 mill. DKK
Activities related to tools towards the implementation of the UNCAT	0,24 mill. DKK
Communication and awareness raising	0,57 mill. DKK
Monitoring and evaluation	0,10 mill. DKK
CTI Secretariat and contingency fund	3,56 mill. DKK
Total	6,00 mill. DKK

Project document:

Project with Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT): Convention against Torture Initiative

1. Introduction

The use of torture and ill-treatment is a grave violation of human rights and dignity. Such practises undermine the fundamental principles of justice, rule of law and good governance, which in turn hamper sustainable development, democratic transition/consolidation and building of peaceful communities. Lacking implementation of the universal prohibition of the use of torture, remain a serious problem in most parts of the world, especially in developing countries that lack capacity and resources.

As a response, the Governments of Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia and Morocco, marked the 30th anniversary of the UN Convention against Torture (UNCAT) in 2014 by launching a ten-year project, the Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI). The CTI-project is a long-term engagement promoting inter-State cooperation to help governments overcome obstacles to implementation of the UNCAT. The CTI-project was developed and is being implemented together with the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), an international human rights organization expert in the field of torture prevention and a long-term cooperation partner of the Danish Government. APT is included on the DAC list of ODA-eligible international organisations (Annex 2) with a coefficient of 100. In 2015, an independent secretariat was set up within the APT to administer and manage the CTI-project.

The Danish financial contribution to the CTI-project is limited to activities for developing countries, particularly in Africa, Pacific and Caribbean/Latin America, where the need for assistance and capacity building is considered significantly elevated due to lack of capacity and resources.

Since the launch in 2014, the CTI-project has gained wide recognition as a key feature in the area of torture prevention at international level with a potential to impact international, regional and national policy making. The aim has been to create an innovative approach to the exchange of best practices, as well as coordinated and sustained support and capacity building in the form of legal and technical advice and assistance.

Denmark has supported the CTI-project with a annual contribution of 5-6 million DKK since its beginning. Denmark is the primary funder of the CTI-project, but in recent years additional funding for specific activities has been provided from other sources. The results achieved with the CTI-project could, however, not have been achieved without Denmark's engagement.

2. Brief summary of issues to be addressed and institutional context

The CTI-project is a ten-year inter-state initiative outside the UN system with the main objective of reducing the risk of torture by promoting full and effective implementation of the UNCAT.

The CTI-project is driven by a core group of six equal partners: Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco and Fiji, representing respectively the regions of Europe, Asia, the MENA-region, Africa, the Americas and the Pacific. Furthermore, the CTI-project has a Group of Friends currently counting approximately 40 states and 20 NGOs. States such as Myanmar, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Tunisia are members of the group of friends.

Strategic considerations and justification

The fight against torture has been a cornerstone in Danish human rights policy initiatives for decades. Torture prevention is also an area where Denmark, with its extensive expertise and well-established role as a lead in the fight against torture can make a tangible difference.

The CTI-project was developed together with the APT in consideration of the existing structures for combatting torture that mainly focuses on states parties to the UNCAT and on multilateral and organisation-to-state relations. The relevance of the CTI-project lies in the establishment of the inter-state approach whereby knowledge is informally and unconditionally exchanged to break down barriers to effective implementation of the promises of the UNCAT – irrespective of the status of a State as party or non-party to UNCAT – by sharing of good practices and experiences.

The activities under the CTI-project are structured in a two-tier approach; On the one hand, the secretariat of the CTI-project focus on building capacity and providing technical assistance, e.g. through seminars, peer-to-peer assistance, development of tools and capacity building activities. On the other hand, the six Core States behind the project engage in policy dialogues with diplomatic leverage to push for relevant policy choices for increased implementation of UNCAT.

This two-tier structure, as well as the constructive “no-name, no-shame” approach, have enabled CTI-project to create tangible impact. By creating a platform for dialogue, several countries who otherwise had not previously shown the will or ability to develop their national justice and police systems to adhere to the obligations of UNCAT have done so.

The project is run in a lean and effective manner where the secretariat with the APT works through a day-to-day contact with the six Core States in implementing the multiyear strategy. The set-up is agile and efficient in its ability to adjust the dialogue with member states according to the needs. The structure of the project permits Denmark to address the national policy level in the target countries through the project partners, who may have a more substantial and stronger leverage than Denmark in relation to the countries of other legal traditions. This ensures a strong foundation for the dialogue and thus ensures sustainability in the work.

Through the partnership with the Association for the Prevention of Torture, the management of the project is anchored with a reliable and renowned partner with a strong 40 year track record in prevention of torture.

3. Theory of change and key assumptions

The key assumption and the overall theory of change of the engagement is that commitment and engagement by States can be activated and supported through dialogue and a strong inter-government cooperation, which will produce tangible results in the national implementation of UNCAT, and the overall improvement of the national torture preventing structures and processes. This, in its turn, will result in the increased protection of the rights holders and consolidate the fundamental principles of justice, rule of law and good governance, which in turn support sustainable development, democratic transition and building of peaceful communities.

See also the results framework in Annex 3.

4. Project Objective and summary of results frame

The overall objective of the development cooperation is to reduce the risk of torture by ensuring better implementation of the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT) in developing countries, by 2024

The immediate objectives of the Danish contribution to the CTI-project are:

- To identify challenges and barriers to implementation of the UNCAT in developing countries.
- To address these obstacles through inter-state cooperation, capacity building, technical assistance and dialogue.

Detailed indicators are presented in the results framework in Annex 3.

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN in Geneva will base the support to the CTI-project on progress attained in the implementation of the engagement as described in the documentation.

5. Inputs/budget

For detailed budget, divided between the key activities of the CTI-project, please see Annex 9.

6. Institutional and Management arrangement

Management arrangements and roles are defined in the Memorandum of Understanding 2020-2022 between the APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark in Geneva (Annex 7).

The project is being administered and managed by an independent secretariat that is set up within the APT. The secretariat is in ongoing and close contact with the core states behind the project. Formally, through scheduled biannual meetings with focal points and ambassadors from the Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva of the six countries. Informally, through a close ongoing dialogue on the implementation of the multi-year strategies which guides the secretariat in the daily work. The strategies are developed in cooperation between the secretariat and the core group members at ambassadors level. The secretariat reports in writing to the core group on implementation of activities.

As the primary donor to the CTI-project, Denmark is involved in financial and budgetary considerations, including redistribution on budget lines where relevant, and in compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding 2020-2022 between the APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark in Geneva (Annex 7).

The APT abides by Denmark's rules concerning anti-corruption and child labour rules.

7. Financial Management, planning and reporting

Financial management, planning and reporting arrangements are described in the Memorandum of Understanding 2020-2022 between the APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark in Geneva (Annex 7).

The Danish funds are limited to activities that are ODA-eligible.

8. Risk Management

No major programmatic and institutional risk factors are foreseen in the implementation of the project.

See Annex 4 for elaboration on minor institutional and reputational risks.

Annexes:

- Annex 1. Context Analysis**
- Annex 2. Partners**
- Annex 3. Result Framework**
- Annex 4. Risk Management Matrix**
- Annex 5. Plan for communication of results**
- Annex 6. Signed Quality Assurance Checklist**
- Annex 7. Memorandum of Understanding 2020-2022 between the APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN in Geneva**
- Annex 8. Calendar of Events 2020**
- Annex 9. Budget 2020**
- Annex 10. CTI Strategy 2020-2022**
- Annex 11. CTI Annual Report 2018**
- Annex 12. CTI Annual Report 2017**
- Annex 13. CTI Annual Report 2016**
- Annex 14. CTI Annual Report 2015**
- Annex 15. CTI Annual Report 2014**

Annex 1: Context Analysis

1. Overall development challenges, opportunities and risks

The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT) was adopted in 1984. The CTI was launched in 2014 at the 30th anniversary of the UNCAT. The provisions of UNCAT provide guidance of States on effective torture prohibition, prevention, punishment and redress for victims. Improved implementation of UNCAT contributes to strengthening the administration of justice and good governance; reduces the risk of abuses committed against citizens by public authorities; and provides guidance to develop good practices that appeal to their own national context. Implementing UNCAT also promotes social and political stability, economic investment and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (especially SDG16). UNCAT is only binding upon State Parties, which also means that UN mechanisms of implementation are limited to those States. Hence, the relevance of the CTI lies in the establishment of the inter-state approach whereby knowledge on implementation of UNCAT standards and principles is informally and unconditionally exchanged among States regardless of their status as parties to the UNCAT.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Evaluation of Danish Support to Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2006-2016, Main Evaluation Report, Nordic Consulting Group, May 2018
- 2020-2022 Memorandum of Understanding between APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark
- CTI Strategy 2020-2022
- CTI Annual Reports 2014 to 2018

2. Fragility, conflict, migration and resilience

Effective implementation of UNCAT reduces fragility and build up resilience, e.g. by enhancing efficiency of the justice system, reinforcing the rule of law and good governance, including in the police, prisons and security sectors, which in turn will contribute to the development of the country, democratic transition/consolidation and peaceful communities. Better and wider implementation of UNCAT may also contribute to the protection of asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants in detention and prevent violations that can amount to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Evaluation of Danish Support to Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2006-2016, Main Evaluation Report, Nordic Consulting Group, May 2018
- Memorandum of Understanding between APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark
- CTI Strategy 2020-2022
- CTI Annual Reports 2014 to 2018

3. Assessment of human rights situation (HRBA) and gender¹

The project human rights based in nature. The objective is promoting and protecting the fundamental human right not to be subjected to torture with a focus on implementation of the UN Convention against Torture through constructive and peer-based dialogue and technical cooperation among target countries.

Human Right Standards (international, regional and national legislation)

- The projects is in and of itself aiming to improve the promotion and protection of the fundamental human right not to be subjected to torture and as such works to achieve this key human rights standards.
- The international normative framework on the absolute human right not to be subjected to torture is fixed in non-derogable provisions in the general human rights instruments such as the UN Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Right.
- The right is further elaborated in the UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT).
- The normative framework has a corresponding infrastructure at UN level with four bodies and mechanisms designated to the subject: The Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Committee Against Torture, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT) and the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.
- The UN framework is complemented by regional instruments, systems and mechanisms.

Universal Periodic Review

- Recommendations made during the Universal Periodic Review frequently and repeatedly call for ratification and improved implementation of the Convention against Torture.
- The UN Committee on the Convention against Torture and the UN Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture addresses the implementation of the Convention against Torture and prevention of torture respectively as their core objective.

Identify key **rights holders** in the programme: Potential victims of torture

Identify key **duty bearers** in the programme: States

Human Rights Principles (PANT)

Participation

- The initiative focuses on the States implementation of the human rights obligations. As such, the rights holders are not directly involved, as the value added of the CTI is largely the state-to-state dialogue.
- In developing and holding seminars and other events, civil society is involved and invited to the extent this is relevant.

Accountability

¹ The purpose of the analysis is to facilitate and strengthen the application of the Human Rights Based Approach, and integrate gender in Danish development cooperation. The analysis should identify the main human rights issues in respect of social and economic rights, cultural rights, and civil and political rights. Gender is an integral part of all three categories.

- The implementation of the Convention against torture, which the CTI aims to promote, is in itself a promotion of accountability by the duty bearers both for and with the duty bearers horizontally.

Non-discrimination

- There are no particular rights-holders excluded from access and influence.

Transparency

- Information on the work of the CTI, including CTI strategies and annual reports are made publicly available on the CTI website. This includes access for rights holders including marginalised groups.
- Information about the work of the CTI is made available in English and depending on the context has been made available in up to nine languages.

Gender

International torture prevention mechanisms stress the importance of a gender-sensitive interpretation of torture and the need to pay particular attention to issues such as rape in detention, violence against pregnant women and denial of reproductive rights, which have long been recognized as falling under the Convention’s definition. Enhanced UNCAT implementation may contribute to the protection of detained women and LGBTI persons.

Youth

Youth is not a separate element of the project, however, conditions in youth detention centres and the rights of minors can be expected to be positively affected as part of improved implementation of the UNCAT.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Evaluation of Danish Support to Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2006-2016, Main Evaluation Report, Nordic Consulting Group, May 2018
- A Human Rights Based Approach to Denmark’s development cooperation, Guidance Note, DK MFA, 5 February 2013
- Danish Institute of Human Rights (DIHR) Guide to understand the interlinkages between human rights and the SDGs (<http://sdg.humanrights.dk>)
- CTI Annual Report 2017 and 2018

4. Inclusive sustainable growth, climate change and environment

There are no risks or challenges to inclusive sustainable growth and development in the project. There is no relevance of mainstreaming support to inclusive green growth and transformation to a low-carbon and climate resilient economies in the project. There may be minor impacts related to environment and climate change as a result of the project due to necessary travelling of CTI secretariat and the core group to participate in regional and national meetings. Impact is minimized by focusing on local participation from present embassies. An Environmental Impact Assessment is not considered relevant; rights and access to key natural resources is not a factor.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Evaluation of Danish Support to Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2006-2016, Main Evaluation Report, Nordic Consulting Group, May 2018
- 2019 Memorandum of Understanding between APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark
- CTI Strategy 2020-2022
- CTI Annual Reports 2014 to 2018

5. Capacity of public sector, public financial management and corruption

Through the government-to-government approach that the CTI is founded on, technical assistance and capacity building, including between ministries of justice and police, capacity of the public sectors in target countries is increased with regards to measures to prevent torture. Anti-corruption measures does not as such fall within the scope of the CTI. However, due to the increased focus on the nexus between corruption and torture, the CTI will design its activities to take into account the negative impact of corruption on prevention of torture, ensuring good governance and rule of law. Quality of public financial management does not fall within the scope of the CTI.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Evaluation of Danish Support to Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2006-2016, Main Evaluation Report, Nordic Consulting Group, May 2018
- CTI Strategy 2020-2022
- CTI Annual Reports 2014 to 2018

6. Matching with Danish strengths and interests, engaging Danish actors, seeking synergy

Combating torture has been a top human rights priority for Denmark for several decades, which the Ministry for Foreign Affairs pursues and promotes through multiple channels, including by presenting resolutions on torture in the United Nations General Assembly and the Human Rights Council. Further, it is promoted through civil society support and through the Universal Periodic Review process where the fight against torture is furthered at a national level, including ratification and implementation of the convention against torture.

The many years' experience in the fight against torture and an acknowledged leading position in the field, Denmark is in a unique position to drive the agenda forward. In the Danish multi-pillar approach, the CTI is a novel and unique project. By creating an informal government-to-government space for dialogue and exchanges, the project fills a gap in the fight against torture, and assists states in making better use of the means already available, inter alia the UN Committee against Torture.

As also highlighted in the recent external evaluation report on Danish Support to Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2006-2016 the CTI improves Denmark's policy outreach and substantial leverage with countries facing challenges or having different legal traditions or for other reasons have proven difficult to reach through traditional channels of outreach of liaising. As such the CTI is a unique possibility for Denmark to further the anti-torture agenda and through the CTI impact international and national policy making.

The CTI is a government-to-government initiative and cooperation between Danish authorities both at embassy level and central public authorities are relevant, including cooperation between national police in exchange of experiences.

Driven by state cooperation, inter-state dialogue is at the core of the project, however the CTI is also heavily reliant on cooperation and dialogue with civil society, including in understanding and cooperating with national government structures and organising meetings and events for exchange of experiences among states.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Evaluation of Danish Support to Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2006-2016, Main Evaluation Report, Nordic Consulting Group, May 2018
- 2019 Memorandum of Understanding between APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark
- CTI Strategy 2020-2022
- CTI Annual Reports 2014 to 2018

7. Stakeholder analysis

- The ultimate objective of the Danish engagement in the CTI project is the prevention of torture, why the indirect but ultimate stakeholders are individuals at the risk of being tortured, thereby having their human rights violated.
- The direct stakeholders in achieving the objectives of Denmark through the work of the CTI are potentially all UN Member States, as they are obligated under human rights law to ensure the right of all human beings not to be subjected to torture. The primary target countries of the CTI are, however, developing countries as they are facing capacity and recourse obstacles to effectively implement the obligations of UNCAT. CTI has particularly focused on Asia/Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa Due to the government-to-government approach regional synergies are part of the work of the CTI.
- The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, relevant human rights mechanisms, special procedures and treaty bodies, are indirect stakeholders.
- In addition, civil society organisations working against torture are direct and indirect stakeholders. This includes local NGO's working in or with States to promote the fight against torture nationally as well as international NGO's working multilaterally for the prevention of torture.
- Lastly, the UN Committee against Torture, the UN Subcommittee for the Prevention of torture, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the UN Trust Fund for LDC's and SIDS's can be considered stakeholders.
- The key stakeholders are:
 - o The core group member states (Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia, Fiji and Morocco). The core group members represent a cross regional group to ensure broad outreach and national and regional complexities and dynamics to ensure a customised approach to the individual CTI target countries. They ensure broad ownership of the CTI and a strong network.
 - o Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), including the CTI Secretariat. As an NGO, working on the prevention of torture, the APT has an interest in reinforcing the CTI as a strong state driven pillar of their work. They contribute with in-depth knowledge and guidance in the field of torture prevention.
- Communication among stakeholders is frequent, throughout and informal, ensuring a flexible approach to the work of the CTI. Communication is kept lean through day-to-day e-mail exchanges and frequent meeting. See MoU between APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark for details (Annex 7)
- Denmark is the lead stakeholder. The Core Group members are generally invested and homogenous, and there are no major discrepancies in the approach to the CTI, including in the formulation of strategies.

- The project is generally very well received by stakeholder states outside of the core group and civil society, who shows positive interest in the work of the CTI, including as direct stakeholders for the CTI.

- For approach to engagement of relevant stakeholders, see MoU between APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark for details (Annex 7) and CTI Strategy 2020-2022 /Annex 10)

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Evaluation of Danish Support to Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2006-2016, Main Evaluation Report, Nordic Consulting Group, May 2018
- 2020 Memorandum of Understanding between APT and the Permanent Mission of Denmark
- CTI Strategy 2020-2022
- CTI Annual Reports 2014 to 2018

Annex 2: Partners

1. Summary of stakeholder analysis

The core group member states (Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia, Fiji and Morocco): The core group members represent a cross regional group to ensure broad outreach and national and regional complexities and dynamics to ensure a customized approach to the individual target countries of the CTI-project. They ensure broad ownership of the CTI-project and a strong network.

Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), including the CTI Secretariat: As an NGO working on the prevention of torture the APT has an interest in reinforcing the CTI-project as a strong state driven pillar of their work. They contribute with in-depth knowledge and guidance in the field of torture prevention.

2. Criteria for selecting programme partners

The CTI-project was developed in collaboration between Denmark, the APT and the remaining core group members specifically with the aim of promoting full and effective implementation of the Convention against Torture (UNCAT). The basis for the CTI-project is state engagement and exchange and the political and strategic partnership among the states involved is unique and gives a comparative advantage to other efforts to hold states to their obligations within the field of torture. As such, the CTI-project did not exist before and exists only as a result of the continued engagement of the six core states. In seeking a partner to execute the idea behind the CTI, Denmark and the remaining core group sought out a well-established civil society organization based in Geneva, with the needed relevant network and knowledge of the fight against torture and the ability to advise the member states of the CTI core group in the fulfillment of the objectives of the CTI-project. For this, the APT was considered the best fit.

While the CTI-project was initially managed within the existing structure of the APT, upon internal evaluation of the project in 2015, it was found necessary to separate the implementation of the CTI project with a formal secretariat to ensure sufficient focus and resources for the implementation. Hence, the CTI Secretariat was established as a separate unit, while still hosted by the APT. As such, the CTI secretariat is specifically designed for the implementation of the CTI-project's objectives and strategy and is not considered replaceable.

3. Brief presentation of partners

The APT is a trusted long-term partner of Denmark in Geneva in the fight against torture. The APT is an independent non-governmental organization based in Geneva. The APT focuses on the prevention of torture and with more than 40 years of experience in torture prevention, this well renowned association works professionally with torture prevention in both the headquarters in Geneva and in the field. Over the years, the strategic long-term focus on prevention has enabled the APT to collaborate with state authorities, police services, the judiciary, national institutions, academics and other NGOs, providing a strong network and entry point for the objectives of the Convention against Torture Initiative. Furthermore, APT is included on the DAC list of ODA-eligible international organisations (Annex 2) with a coefficient of 100.

In the inception of the CTI, the APT was instrumental in identifying gaps in implementation to ensure a needs based approach to the project. They assisted in developing the format of the CTI with the cross-regional core group leading to the unique initiative becoming an inter-governmental process with a hands-on approach to the government-to-government cooperation.

The strategy of the CTI Core Group is managed and implemented by the CTI Secretariat. The secretariat works as an independent substantial and administrative set-up hosted by the APT to carry out activities under close supervision and participation by the CTI Core Group.

The 2020-2022 Memorandum of Understanding between the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN in Geneva and the APT outlines in detail the roles of the main partners of the Danish financial contribution to the Convention against Torture Initiative.

4. Summary of key partner features

Partner name <i>What is the name of the partner?</i>	Core business <i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	Importance <i>How important is the programme for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	Influence <i>How much influence does the partner have over the programme (low, medium, high)?</i>	Contribution <i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	Capacity <i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	Exit strategy <i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
<i>Association for Prevention of Torture (APT)</i>	<i>The APT works strategically and focused within torture prevention. This includes engagements to strengthen legal and policy frameworks, improve detention practices and strengthen the public oversight so that</i>	<i>High. The work of the CTI is complementary to the work of the APT, allowing for the two to work in unison. The CTI Secretariat is hosted by the APT, making the secretariat an</i>	<i>High. The outputs to be delivered by the CTI are agreed with the CTI Secretariat and approved by the CTI Core Group (CTI Board). APT Secretary General is a non-voting party of the Core Group.</i>	<i>Hosting the CTI Secretariat and providing administrative and financial management. Additionally the APT provides advice of a technical and legal nature related to</i>	<i>Strength: expertise in torture prevention including implementation of the UN convention against torture. An established actor in the area of torture prevention targeting all duty bearers, right holders and</i>	<i>No special requirements for ending the ten-year project in 2024</i>

Convention against torture Initiative (CTI) 2020-2022

	<p>torture and other forms of ill-treatment are criminalized and eradicated.</p> <p>Since the inception of the CTI in 2014, the APT has been part of the steering group and is also the host of the secretariat providing legal and accounting services.</p>	<p>organizational and legal part of APT.</p>	<p>Through ad hoc legal, accounting and administrative assistance to the CTI Secretariat, the APT also has influence on administrative and technical support levels.</p>	<p>UNCAT implementation.</p>	<p>international bodies and mechanisms.</p> <p>Weaknesses: n/a</p> <p>Opportunities: can provide the CTI Secretariat with the necessary administrative, financial and technical support.</p>	
<p>CTI Secretariat</p>	<p>As a independent unit within the APT, the CTI Secretariat was established to implement the CTI objectives and strategy</p>	<p>High.</p> <p>The purpose of the CTI Secretariat is implementing the CTI objectives and strategy</p>	<p>High.</p> <p>The outputs such as organization of activities, regional outreach, peer-to-peer projects are contingent on the successful performance of the CTI Secretariat.</p>	<p>The CTI Secretariat provides human resources and expertise to implement CTI activities and further the CTI objectives.</p>	<p>CTI set-up allows for better formal and informal dialogue. CTI activities contribute to the improved national and international policy frameworks protecting rights holders in states.</p>	<p>The CTI Secretariat will need support over an extended period to sustain the success of the initiative and the active engagement of the core members in their respective regions.</p>
<p>CTI Core Group (Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia and Morocco)</p>	<p>Makes decisions regarding the CTI agenda. Agrees on the activities of the CTI Secretariat.</p>	<p>High.</p> <p>Ensures the independence of the CTI and its unique status of the Inter-State initiative.</p>	<p>High.</p> <p>The outputs of the CTI rely on the synergy between the core group members.</p>	<p>Leverage of political influence for the project and its effectiveness regionally. Especially, in relation to countries that are facing different challenges than Denmark or having another legal tradition</p>		<p>The active engagement of the CTI group is sustained through the CTI Secretariat.</p>

Annex 3 - Results framework

Thematic Programme	Project with Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT): Convention against Torture Initiative
Thematic Programme Objective	That the risk of torture is reduced through full and effective implementation of the Convention against Torture (UNCAT)
Impact Indicator	Increased number of States aware of UNCAT obligations and able to implement them through CTI technical support and cooperation

Engagement Title	Promoting implementation of the UNCAT in developing countries
Outcome	Increasing knowledge of the benefits of adhering to UNCAT (e.g. for administration of justice, social stability, sustainable development and public trust in State institutions) and enabling States to effectively implement the UNCAT
Outcome indicator	Increase of States' bilateral and multilateral engagement with CTI on torture prevention, response and UNCAT implementation and reduction of capacity or resource obstacles to that end

Output 1	Increased awareness among developing countries of the benefits of UNCAT obligations and enhanced capacity to implement		
Output indicator	Number of active bilateral engagement (study visits and in-country delegation visits etc.) with targeted developing countries who are non-States-parties or new States parties of UNCAT to analyse obstacles and needs to live up to standards of UNCAT, and to build knowledge and capacity.		
Baseline	2014	0	No such activities
Achieved	2015	1	UNCAT study visit to Geneva of delegation from Myanmar
Achieved	2016	3	3 = CTI diplomatic and/or technical delegation visits and seminars on UNCAT conducted in Grenada and St Lucia, and UNCAT study visit to Geneva of delegation from Malaysia
Achieved	2017	2	3 = Diplomatic and/or technical delegation visits and seminars on UNCAT conducted to Bahamas, Samoa and Fiji (with Fiji, PNG, Tonga, and Vanuatu participating)
Achieved	2018	3	3 + 13 Diplomatic and/or technical delegation visits and seminars on UNCAT conducted to the Gambia (pre- and post-ratification), Sudan and 13 additional target country
Achieved	2019	3	Diplomatic and/or technical delegation visits and seminars on UNCAT to developing countries conducted to Angola, Dominica and Tonga
Target	2020	3	Diplomatic and/or technical delegation visits and seminars on UNCAT to developing countries
		10	Developing countries provided with technical advice on the UNCAT through bilateral meetings and briefings
Target	2021		<i>2021 target will be provided by CTI upon submission of the 2021 workplan/budget</i>
Target	2022		<i>2022 target will be provided by CTI upon submission of the 2022 workplan/budget</i>
Output 2	Strengthened institutional engagement on UNCAT		
Output indicator	Number of developing countries represented at senior level, e.g. of ministries of justice and other relevant agencies, participate actively in CTI events		
	Number of developing countries taking steps to ratify the UNCAT		

Baseline	2014		Senior officials participated in CTI events on UNCAT in Geneva and New York
Achieved	2015	30	Senior officials participated in CTI events from 40 countries on UNCAT for Asia, Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, OSCE regions
Achieved	2016	30	Senior officials participated from 46 countries in CTI events on UNCAT from Africa, OSCE and Pacific regions
Achieved	2017	30	Senior officials participated from 80 countries in CTI events on UNCAT from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and OSCE regions
Achieved	2018	30	Senior officials from 80 countries participated in CTI events on UNCAT from African Francophonie, Caribbean, Commonwealth, Council of Europe member states, and OSCE
Achieved	2019	30	Senior officials from SIDS and LDCs participated in CTI events on UNCAT covering the Pacific, Asia, Middle East, Africa, OSCE
Target	2020	30	Senior officials from developing countries
		3	New ratifications among developing countries
		2	Technical support to experts of LDC and/or SIDS on initial UNCAT-reporting
Target	2021		<i>2021 target will be provided by CTI upon submission of the 2021 workplan/budget</i>
Target	2022		<i>2022 target will be provided by CTI upon submission of the 2022 workplan/budget</i>
Output 3		Increased awareness of good States' practices in implementing UNCAT	
Output indicator		Number of CTI tools sharing technical advice and good State practices developed, translated and disseminated to relevant stakeholders	
Baseline	Year		Tools on UNCAT sharing good State practices (rather than technical or NGO manuals) virtually non-existent
Achieved	2014	-	No activities
Achieved	2015	2	CTI UNCAT Ratification Tool developed and online presence established through website, Facebook and Twitter
Achieved	2016	2	3 = CTI UNCAT Ratification Tool updated, guide on anti-torture legislation produced and translated, and short film on rehabilitation for victims of torture released
Achieved	2017	4	6 = CTI leaflet on "10 good reasons to ratify UNCAT"; 3 implementation tools on national anti-torture action plans, safeguards in police custody, and reporting; 1 training tool on investigative interviewing; and blog series on States' experiences of ratification, developed, disseminated and translated
Achieved	2018	4	2 CTI implementation tools on non-refoulement and rehabilitation developed, translated and disseminated, reflecting 53 State good practices; new alternative languages library repository launched on CTI website
Achieved	2019	4	CTI implementation tools on extradition, on complaints and investigations, and on non-admission of torture-evidence developed and disseminated; an animated video on CTI and UNCAT obligations released; blogs on countries' experiences shared
Target	2020	3	New chapters in a professional policing toolkit for CTI's series of UNCAT Implementation Tools is developed, consulted upon and disseminated; blogs on developing countries' experiences shared
		3	Additional translations of CTI's existing UNCAT Implementation Tools into relevant languages
		1	Improved CTI website, as platform for knowledge exchange, event management and communities of practice
Target	2021		<i>2021 target will be provided by CTI upon submission of the 2021 workplan/budget</i>

Target	2022		<i>2022 target will be provided by CTI upon submission of the 2022 workplan/budget</i>
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Annex 4: Risk Management Matrix

Contextual risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
No contextual risks identified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Programmatic risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
The UNCAT is not fully and effectively implemented – both due to lack of political will or capacity	Likely	Limited	The CTI builds on the approach that implementation of UNCAT is an incremental process. The government-to-government approach of the CTI allows to States to make progress on implementation in the national context. Each legislative or administrative step towards better implementation is a step towards reducing the risk of torture and ill-treatment.		The CTI builds on the presumption that legislative and administrative reforms will have an impact on the actual implementation of the UNCAT obligations. The materialisation of the risk will not change the immense impact of the CTI on reducing the risk of torture and ill-treatment in the target countries. As such, the risk as well as the actual incidents of torture and ill-treatment are difficult to measure – also because of States reluctance to admit own shortcomings. The government-to-government approach of the CTI has created a forum of addressing these shortcomings and challenges in a constructive and operative manner.

Institutional risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Reputational risks due to Denmark's lack of incorporation of UNCAT into Danish law	Unlikely	Minimal	Openness to dialogue with the CTI and willingness to participate in the peer-to-peer processes to address the issue	Reputational risks substantially reduced by the approach and the possibility to acknowledge and reflect on own shortcomings may in fact prove beneficial.	Denmark has ratified UNCAT, but not fully incorporated UNCAT in Danish law despite it being considered as 'best practice' in accordance with the CTI and UNCAT. Denmark also has no provision in the Danish Criminal Code on the prohibition of torture. Denmark, however, consider it's national legislation and administration to efficiently implementing the provisions of UNCAT.
Risk of diminished ability to meet the strategy objectives due to changes in staff	Unlikely	Medium	Recurring evaluation of the head of the secretariat as set out in the MOU and recurring evaluation with other staff by head of secretariat as set out in the MOU to ensure job satisfaction. Ongoing exchange of information with the core group and APT ensures broad basis for handing over tasks to new staff.	The possibility of career changes for staff cannot be ruled out but ensuring an ongoing dialog and close contact can mitigate unforeseen changes	The small size of the specialized CTI secretariat, making it vulnerable to changes in staff. The high degree of network-based work done by the CTI and the CTI secretariat makes the project vulnerable to changes in staff.

Annex 5 – Communication Plan

As the CTI-project is an expression of the work and efforts of the core group members executed by the CTI Secretariat, hosted by the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT). As such, the communication done by the CTI Secretariat can also be seen as communication on behalf of the core group.

As such, the communications plan laid out in the CTI-project covers the communication of the results also on behalf of Denmark. In addition, Denmark represented by the Permanent Mission of Denmark in Geneva has a policy to follow the communication made by the CTI Secretariat implementing the CTI Strategy, including through social media, and utilise this communication to also promote Denmark's role in the CTI-project as part of the broader work in the fight against torture by Denmark. This includes publication of official statements made by members of the core group in the Human Rights Council on the website and sharing on social media. Events of particular importance to the CTI-project are also shared on social media. On a bilateral level, Denmark on behalf of the core group writes note verbales to relevant member states to raise awareness of the CTI-project and promote engagement in the objectives and membership of the CTI Group of Friends.

Denmark also links to the official CTI website. The website of the CTI-project, www.cti2024.org, provides a repository of tools and information in a simple uncluttered format. The website will post major news items and generate an e-newsletter periodically. Given efforts to translate CTI materials and resources into other languages, the CTI Secretariat will add a “library” of CTI materials and resources available in other languages. The CTI Secretariat has also built and will continue to maintain a social presence via twitter [@cti2024](https://twitter.com/cti2024) and Facebook facebook.com/CTI2024.

CTI Group of Friends and partners

Partnerships are an integral part of the CTI's vision. So far more than 40 States have signed up to the CTI's Group of Friends, while the CTI has worked closely with a wider group of States in all regions. In order to widen the platform for the exchange of knowledge, experience and ideas on how to achieve effective implementation of the Convention against Torture, the CTI will continue to reach out to *all* UN Member States to join its Group of Friends. The CTI States meet twice annually in Geneva, and once per year in New York, and otherwise as requested.

The CTI is also closely cooperating with the Committee against Torture and the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture, and a number of other stakeholders who are actively following up on providing technical support and capacity building to States, including OHCHR, UNPOL, international and regional organisations, non-governmental organizations and civil society, and independent experts. Many of these actors have joined the CTI's Group of Friends, and are valuable actors in sharing good practices and expertise.

CTI will partner on specific events and the development of tools with expert partners.

Continuous engagement with the United Nations and with regional and sub-regional organisations

In addition to the CTI's Group of Friends (mentioned above), the CTI will continue to actively engage with UN Member States through in particular the United Nations human rights system and the UN General Assembly, to keep UN Member States abreast on progress, and will take steps to engage more concertedly with relevant regional and sub-regional organisations.

Annex 6 - Quality Assurance checklist for appraisal of programmes and projects¹

File number/F2 reference: 2015-17790

Programme/Project name: APT Project: Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI)

Programme/Project period: 2020-2022

Budget: 18.000.000 DKK

Presentation of quality assurance process:

The design of the programme/project has been appraised by someone independent who has not been involved in the development of the programme/project.

Comments: In consultation with FRU.

The recommendations of the appraisal has been reflected upon in the final design of the programme/project.

Comments: In line with the recommendations of 2019, again the project contributions has been adjusted to ensure ODA-eligibility.

The programme/project complies with Danida policies and Aid Management Guidelines.

Comments:

The programme/project addresses relevant challenges and provides adequate responses.

Comments:

Issues related to HRBA/Gender, Green Growth and Environment have been addressed sufficiently.

Comments:

Comments from the Danida Programme Committee have been addressed (if applicable).

Comments:

The programme/project outcome(s) are found to be sustainable and is in line with the partner's development policies and strategies. Implementation modalities are well described and justified.

Comments:

¹ This Quality Assurance Checklist should be used by the responsible MFA unit to document the quality assurance process of appropriations where TQS is not involved. The checklist does not replace an appraisal, but aims to help the responsible MFA unit ensure that key questions regarding the quality of the programme/project are asked and that the answers to these questions are properly documented and communicated to the approving authority.

- The results framework, indicators and monitoring framework of the programme/project provide an adequate basis for monitoring results and outcome.

Comments:

- The programme/project is found sound budget-wise.

Comments:

- The programme/project is found realistic in its time-schedule.

Comments:

- Other donors involved in the same programme/project have been consulted, and possible harmonised common procedures for funding and monitoring have been explored.

Comments:

- Key programme/project stakeholders have been identified, the choice of partner has been justified and criteria for selection have been documented.

Comments:

- The executing partner(s) is/are found to have the capacity to properly manage, implement and report on the funds for the programme/project and lines of management responsibility are clear.

Comments:

- Risks involved have been considered and risk management integrated in the programme/project document.

Comments:

- In conclusion, the programme/project can be recommended for approval: yes

Date and signature of desk officer:

19/2-20



Date and signature of management:

19/2-20

