Ratification and Implementation Strategy

2016-2017

About the Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI)

In March 2014, the Governments of Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia and Morocco marked the 30th anniversary of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT, or the Convention) by launching a ten-year global initiative for the universal ratification and implementation of the Convention.

Vision

By 2024, universal ratification of UNCAT will be a reality. The risk of torture will be reduced as all States parties will be working actively to implement the Convention.

Objectives

The immediate objectives of the CTI are:

- to identify challenges and barriers to ratification and implementation of the UNCAT;
- to address these obstacles through inter-State cooperation, assistance and dialogue;
- to be a hub for sharing knowledge and good practices between States;
- to build a global platform of States, the UN, national and international NGOs and civil society and experts to work jointly to achieve the CTI vision.

Operating principles

The work of the CTI is guided by three fundamental principles:

Constructive. The CTI takes a constructive approach to the push for ratification and implementation of UNCAT. It is not the role of CTI to "name and shame" but rather to support Governments in their efforts to pursue ratification of and to implement the Convention.

Twinning. CTI is an initiative by and for Governments, based on mutual respect and equality, seeking to enhance the exchange of experiences and knowledge in order to learn from others with similar challenges – typically in regional settings.

Inspirational. CTI will inspire, not prescribe. CTI will inspire, facilitate and motivate. It will inspire countries by exposing them to the experience of other countries; facilitate by creating a platform for informal meetings with experts and through the development of useful tools; and motivate by highlighting – in the UN and to the public – States' efforts to ratify and implement the Convention.

Organisation

The Initiative is spearheaded by the Governments of Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia and Morocco and supported by a full-time Secretariat, based in Geneva.

The Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) is designated to support the development of the CTI.

All UN Member States and relevant NGOs, experts and academia are invited to join the CTI's *Group of Friends*. The Group of Friends will serve as a network for the exchange of knowledge, experience and ideas on how to overcome obstacles to ratification and implementation of the UNCAT and will be engaged in the CTI through participation in annual meetings and events in Geneva and New York.

The *CTI Forum* is the main annual event of the CTI and will provide a unique multi-stakeholder platform for sustained and informal exploration of the challenges related to UNCAT ratification and implementation. The CTI has the capacity to organise technical or capacity building support missions or visits to countries, as well as Geneva-based study visits.

The CTI's website, www.cti2024.org, provides an important repository of tools and information on CTI activities.

Introduction to the CTI Strategy

The CTI Strategy on Ratification and Implementation highlights key ratification and implementation priorities for the period 2016-17. This document is divided into several parts:

- **Part A** sets out the CTI's vision for achieving universal ratification of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT).
- **Part B** focuses on three thematic implementation priorities.

For both ratification and implementation, the document emphasises particular early action points and some main activities that will be undertaken during the period to support States to ratify and/or implement the Convention.

- **Part C** explains the CTI's communications focus and stakeholder engagement,
- **Part D** deals with fundraising,
- **Part E** with monitoring and evaluation, and
- **Part F** notes that the Strategy will be revised biennially.
- An **Annex** displays in chronological order the major CTI events planned, with provisional dates, for 2016-17.

A. ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL RATIFICATION[1]

The CTI's ratification objective is simple: to seek to ensure that all UN Member States have ratified or acceded to the Convention against Torture by 2024. This will be achieved through a mixture of regional initiatives, as well as bilateral and multilateral engagement with specific targets (as set out in this document).

State ratification of the UNCAT

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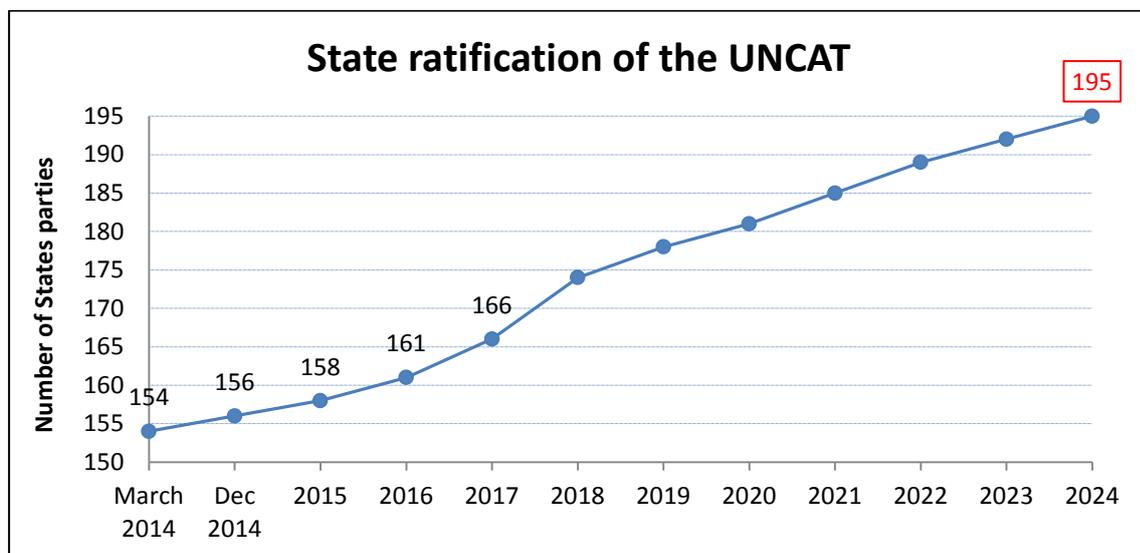
[1] This strategy uses the term 'ratification' throughout to refer both to ratification and accession.

Since the CTI was established, four new States have ratified or acceded to the UNCAT,[2] reducing the total number of States that have not yet ratified the Convention from 41 to37. A number of other States have withdrawn reservations to the Convention and one State accepted the authority of the UN Committee against Torture to consider individual and State communications on violations.[3] During the same period, eight States ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT).[4] Through its work to support States to ratify and/or better implement the UNCAT, the CTI will also promote and encourage States to ratify and implement the OPCAT.

In 2015, the CTI published a Ratification Tool, a guide prepared in collaboration with the Association for the Prevention of Torture, that offers information for States on the ratification/accession process and on how and when to ratify the UNCAT.

As at 1 January 2016, **37 UN Member States** are yet to ratify the UN Convention against Torture:

Africa	Asia	Caribbean	Middle East	Pacific*
Angola (s)	Bhutan	Bahamas (s)	Iran	Fiji
Central African Republic	Brunei Darussalam (s)	Barbados	Oman	Kiribati
Comoros (s)	DPRK	Dominica		Marshall Islands
Gambia (s)	India (s)	Grenada		Micronesia
Sao Tome & Principe (s)	Malaysia	Haiti (s)		Palau (s)
Sudan (s)	Myanmar	Jamaica		Papua New Guinea
Tanzania	Singapore	Saint Lucia		Samoa
Zimbabwe		St Kitts & Nevis		Solomon Islands
		Suriname		Tonga
		Trinidad & Tobago		Tuvalu

*** -** *The Cook Islands and Niue are not UN Member States, but may still ratify the Convention*
(s) - denotes States that have signed, but not yet ratified, the Convention

This geographical spread of States points towards a strategic approach based on engagement regionally as well as bilaterally.

2016-17 ratification targets

2016 ⇨ 3 ratifications

2017 ⇨ 5 ratifications

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[2] The four States that ratified or acceded to the UNCAT are State of Palestine (April 2014), Eritrea (September 2014), Viet Nam (February 2015) and South Sudan (April 2015).
[3] San Marino made declarations in relation to Articles 21 and 22 of the UNCAT (August 2015).
[4] The eight States that ratified or acceded to the OPCAT are Mozambique (July 2014), Finland (October 2014), Morocco (November 2014), Niger (November 2014), Mongolia (February 2015), South Sudan (April 2015), Rwanda (June 2015) and Belize (September 2015).

Action Points : Development of technical tools
Tailor and widely disseminate the instruments of ratification/accession/succession to the specificities of the UNCAT and OPCAT, and issue them in a revised annex to the [UNCAT Ratification Tool](#), 2016
Prepare and widely disseminate an infographic on ratification, aimed particularly at small States, to be issued in a revised annex to the [UNCAT Ratification Tool](#), 2016

Action Point : Geneva treaty event
In cooperation with the Office of Legal Affairs in New York and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva, explore and support the holding of a treaty event in Geneva

REGIONAL FOCUS

🌍 Africa

Background

Among the list of eight non-States parties to the UNCAT in Africa, five have already signed the treaty. Tanzania has accepted a Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendation to ratify the UNCAT, as has Angola, Comoros and Sao Tome & Principe. Of these four, Angola is also a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in which it has assumed near identical obligations regarding torture prevention, investigation and redress.

Broad strategic approach

Bilateral engagement with the four identified States, through diplomatic missions in Geneva and/or New York and through capitals, is to be prioritised. A specific meeting on ratification with the aforementioned four countries will be organized following the CTI [event on criminalising torture in sub-Saharan Africa](#), to be held in Accra, Ghana, in April 2016, with appropriate follow-up designed in response to that engagement.

Early Actions Points
Hold a specific meeting on ratification with non-States parties attending the CTI event on criminalising torture in sub-Saharan Africa, 7 April 2016
Design follow-up with non-States parties based on the outcomes of the 7 April meeting, including any diplomatic and/or technical support missions and/or Geneva-based visits

🌏 Asia

Background

There are seven non-States parties in the Asia region, four in the ASEAN region. The [CTI Regional Event for ASEAN Member States on Torture Prevention](#), held in Bali, Indonesia in August 2015, raised CTI's profile in the region overall and opened up opportunities for engagement with Asian countries. The CTI has also had considerable bilateral engagement to date with Malaysia and Myanmar, including a CTI visit to Myanmar in 2015 in which Myanmar informed the CTI that they are considering ratification within the next few years and they have expressed a strong desire to work

with the CTI as they work towards this goal. Brunei Darussalam signed the Convention in September 2015, so the CTI will capitalize on this signature through bilateral follow up.

Broad strategic approach

Although there is a cluster of members of ASEAN, more intense bilateral engagement for all Asian States will be required. While priority is to be given to those States that have sought CTI support, the CTI will need to undertake greater engagement with the remaining States in Asia, to assess the possibility of ratification.

Early Actions Points
Extend invitations to interested Asian countries to attend the Pacific event, 2016
Receive a delegation from an Asian country to Geneva, April 2016

🌐 The Caribbean

Background

There are 10 non-States parties in the Caribbean region, representing 27% of all non-States parties. It is not a region renowned for committing gross human rights violations and has broadly stable, democratically-elected Governments. During the Universal Periodic Review, States are regularly asked and in turn they commit to ratifying the UNCAT. The primary reason given for not doing so is a lack of resource and personnel capacity, also in relation to timely and meaningful reporting to the UN Committee against Torture.

Broad strategic approach

At the CTI's ratification event for Caribbean countries held in Costa Rica in 2015, the CTI was approached by a number of Caribbean States for support for the ratification process. CTI will undertake a number of bilateral diplomatic and technical visits to countries in the region, or alternatively organise study visits to Geneva. CTI will work closely with the capacity building initiative of the OHCHR, and engage with a broad coalition of other key actors in the region – e.g. the Commonwealth, NGOs and States with influence. CTI will also engage with States in the region that have already ratified the Convention to share their experiences.

Early Actions Points
Plan and support a programme of diplomatic and/or technical visits by CTI delegations and experts to selected (5) Caribbean States, in close collaboration with the OHCHR's capacity building initiative and regional and sub-regional organisations
Continue to conduct meetings and establish firm contacts with Geneva, Washington D.C. and/or New York representatives, and through capitals, of all Caribbean non-States parties, including those that were not able to attend the Costa Rica event
Engage the CTI Group of Friends and establish a broad coalition of actors and experts to support CTI's work in the Caribbean

🌍 Middle East

Background

While the main focus of the CTI will be on implementation in the Middle East region, owing to the near universal ratification in the region, the ratification of each and every State to the UNCAT is the ultimate goal of the CTI so bilateral diplomacy will also be required for the non-States parties in the Middle East.

Broad strategic approach

Reaching out to Oman, which has noted a UPR recommendation to ratify the UNCAT, will be important to assess the possibility for ratification in 2016 or 2017. Involving Oman in relevant CTI ratification and reporting events may be beneficial to Oman. CTI remains open to host Oman as part of a study visit to Geneva, subject to their interest in doing so.

Early Action Points
Pursue bilateral discussions with Oman through Geneva missions and/or capitals, and design appropriate follow-up and support based on those discussions
Extend an offer to Oman to visit Geneva or for an in-country mission of the CTI

🌏 The Pacific

Background

There are ten non-States parties in the Pacific region. Not unlike the challenges for small island States in the Caribbean, Pacific States also indicate that resource and personnel capacity are among the key constraints to ratification. Other challenges, based on UPR reviews, relate to calls to revise national laws to align them with the Convention against Torture.

Broad strategic approach

Both regional and bilateral engagement with Pacific States will be key. An event on ratification and reporting for Pacific States, to be held in the second half of 2016, would be followed by bilateral technical support missions in 2017, working also closely with the OHCHR capacity building initiative. Building a broad coalition of States with regional influence and NGOs will be pursued to assist States to meet their obligations once they have ratified. CTI will also engage with States in the region that have already ratified the Convention to share their experiences.

Early Action Points
Organize a major CTI event on ratification and reporting in the Pacific, second half 2016
Establish clear follow-up action plan post-event
As part of the follow-up action plan, identify the number and focus of diplomatic and/or technical support missions and/or Geneva-based visits, 2017
Engage the CTI Group of Friends and establish a broad coalition of actors and experts to support CTI's work in the Pacific

B. TOWARDS MORE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

The UN Convention against Torture sets out a number of obligations for States, addressing, for example, the national legislative framework and the exercise of jurisdiction over the crime of torture, respect for the prohibition of *refoulement* to torture, prevention of torture and ill-treatment, training and reviews of interrogation techniques, detention and other procedures, mechanisms for accountability and redress for violations, and reporting. The Optional Protocol and its associated mechanisms, the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture and national preventive mechanisms, provide important ways in which States can ensure that places of detention meet international standards to reduce the incidence of torture and ill-treatment. The CTI has already undertaken a range of activities to support State implementation of the UNCAT and OPCAT.[5]

Based on the CTI's initial work, as well as feedback received from States and others, the CTI has decided to prioritise the following themes for concerted action in 2016-17. These themes and the work of the CTI will be evaluated at the end of this period, with a view to either further supporting States in these areas, or exploring different challenges. As part of this support to States, the CTI will develop an implementation tool for the UNCAT and OPCAT, as a complement to the UNCAT Ratification Tool.

Action Point: Development of technical tools
Develop and disseminate a **CTI tool to support implementation** of the UNCAT and OPCAT, to include evaluation indicators, publication 2017

Thematic priority 1:

Support States to adopt or amend national laws to align them with the Convention against Torture

The UNCAT provides that States shall exercise jurisdiction over crimes of torture and that torture is to be designated and defined as a specific crime by States within their domestic legislation and to make these offences punishable by penalties which take account of their grave nature (Articles 5 and 4 respectively). Any definition of torture in legislation is to be consistent with the definition set out in Article 1 of the Convention, and should incorporate also the offences of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, per Article 16 of the UNCAT. National laws are also required to prohibit the use of evidence obtained by torture in proceedings, per Article 15. Article 3 of the UNCAT also requires that the prohibition of *refoulement* be reflected in legislation and related administrative directions. Relevant national laws that may require amendment would include those relating to immigration, refugee and complementary or subsidiary protection, human rights and extradition. An appropriate legislative framework would also incorporate provisions and the allocation of resources to ensure that victims of torture are able to obtain redress and to exercise their enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible, per Article 14 of the UNCAT.[6] For States parties to the OPCAT, any legislative reform processes may need to include the legislative designation or setting up of national preventive mechanisms, per Article 3 of the OPCAT. National preventive mechanisms also need to be capacitated to submit proposals and observations concerning existing or draft legislation, per Article 19(3) of the OPCAT.

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[5] CTI's annual reports are available at www.cti2024.org.
[6] See, UN Committee against Torture, General Comment N°3 (2012), Implementation of Article 14 by States parties, CAT/C/GC/3, 13 December 2012.

Without prejudice to the adoption and implementation of inter alia national policies and action plans on torture prevention and other measures to be taken at the administrative and judicial levels envisaged by Article 2 of the UNCAT,[7] working with States to ensure compliant national legal frameworks will be a key area of activity for the CTI. As a building block to the overall prevention and eradication of torture, States in Africa, the Americas and Europe in particular have indicated their need for further support in this area.

Main tools, events and other activities
Support the preparation and dissemination of an **online torture law guide** that will provide a valuable resource to State officials and legal advisers on the legislative amendments that may be required to meet Convention obligations, in collaboration with the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), publication April 2016
Hold, together with the Government of Ghana, a **State-to-State dialogue on good practices** on the criminalization of torture, **for 24 African countries**, to be held in Accra, Ghana, in cooperation with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Committee on the Prevention of Torture and the APT, 5-6 April 2016
Hold, together with the Government of Denmark, an **expert-based dialogue on good practices** in legislative and institutional frameworks for the provision of rehabilitation **in the OSCE area**, May-June 2016
Hold, together with the Government of Chile, a **State-to-State dialogue on good practices** relating to national legislative and institutional frameworks to ensure implementation of the UNCAT and the OPCAT, **for Latin American and Caribbean countries**, to be held in the region, early 2017
Support the translation and refinement of the **anti-torture law guide into Spanish**, in collaboration with the Latin American and Caribbean Parliament (Parlatino) and the APT, and ensure wide dissemination, including at the Latin American and Caribbean event, publication early 2017

Thematic priority 2:

Support States to prevent torture in the first hours of police custody through improved safeguards and investigative interviewing techniques

It is widely known that moments of high risk of torture and ill-treatment occur within the first hours of police custody. In many cases, this is due to a lack of appropriate safeguards alongside limited training of police officers in relation to the arrest and detention of persons. At other times it arises owing to limited awareness of relevant standards. Improving the attitudes and behaviour of law enforcement personnel through knowledge of and reinforcement of appropriate safeguards as well as recruitment and promotions systems are fundamental. The prevalence of a 'confession culture' and the absence of training and expertise in the range of criminal investigation techniques can in particular establish policing systems that incentivize torture or ill-treatment in order to extract a confession. Such a prevalence of torture and ill-treatment can be resistant to change when the judicial system relies on evidence obtained by torture or ill-treatment, or where confessions are not properly evaluated by the judiciary as to how they were obtained. The absence of independent accountability mechanisms to investigate law enforcement actions limits accountability and leads to a culture of impunity. These issues are relevant in all regions.

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[7] See, CAT General Comment N°2 (2008), Implementation of Article 2 by States parties, CAT/C/GC/2, 24 January 2008.

Applying investigative interviewing techniques and other policing and criminal investigation methods, such as the use of forensic science and technology, can support and assist police to reduce reliance on confessions. Improved safeguards, such as registration upon arrest or detention, audio or video recording of interviews, access to lawyers, the notification of family members of the whereabouts of persons arrested or detained, holding of detainees only in designated known locations, and access to places of detention by independent bodies, are among a series of safeguards that can reduce incidents of torture and ill-treatment. Many of these safeguards also operate to protect the police and other officials from false complaints. In particular, the Convention requires that interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment are systematically reviewed (Article 11), that law enforcement personnel, civil or military, medical personnel, public officials and other persons who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual are trained and have access to information (Article 10), and that complaints of torture are promptly investigated and examined by an independent authority (Articles 12-14).

For States parties to the OPCAT, the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture and the national preventive mechanisms can play an important role in providing recommendations for improvements, while also acting as a preventive mechanism through their presence and visits. In particular, in their advisory capacity to States, the SPT and national preventive mechanisms support States' implementation of Article 2 of the UNCAT on legal, administrative and other measures, as well as Article 11 relating to the review of procedures and safeguards in relation to arrest and detention, areas of work that the CTI is pursuing.

In responding to requests for further information and tools in this area, and drawing on the discussions at the [CTI event on sharing best practices and experience in police custody in the Middle East and North Africa](), held in Marrakech, Morocco, in December 2015, the CTI will support States through information-sharing, technical advice and good practice exchange. In particular, a stocktaking and collection of existing resources and training tools will be undertaken, with a view to developing, on a needs-basis, specific new tools or resources.

Main tools, events and other activities
Collect and disseminate – through the CTI website – **online training tools and curricula** on safeguards and investigative interviewing techniques, ongoing publication and dissemination
Incorporate good practices to prevent torture in the first hours of police custody through improved safeguards and investigative interviewing techniques in the **UNCAT Implementation Tool**, publication 2017
Organise a **global seminar** of States on sharing good practices on safeguards against torture in relation to police custody, 2017
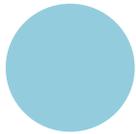
Thematic priority 3:

Improve reporting to the UN Committee against Torture by States parties, in particular for newly ratifying States

Article 19 of the UNCAT requires States to report to the Committee against Torture on the measures they have taken to give effect to their undertakings under the Convention. States are obliged to submit an initial report within one year and supplementary reports every four years thereafter. Reports are reviewed by the Committee against Torture in Geneva. The Committee issues concluding observations on State party performance and makes recommendations in relation to areas needing improvement. Although reporting is a crucial mechanism for ensuring overall State accountability under the Convention, many States have not yet submitted their initial report, have not submitted subsequent reports, or there are long delays in doing so. See the OHCHR's reporting graph. Recommendations by the Committee are not always implemented. For some non-States parties, reporting is considered a key barrier to ratification, owing to limited resource and/or personnel capacities, and hence reporting is directly connected to the CTI's work on ratification (see Part A of this document). Renewed efforts to support States to report to the Committee should also boost the capacity of non-States parties to accede to the Convention.

While noting the important work of the Committee against Torture itself, as well as the new capacity building initiative of the OHCHR, to improve reporting overall, the CTI's added value is identified as providing a forum for States to share good practices on the most efficient and effective processes to meet reporting obligations, and also to showcase reporting practices that contribute in themselves to more effective implementation of the Convention over time. It is important that reporting is seen as part of a process to improve implementation.

Noting the forthcoming release of an OHCHR study on national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up in June 2016, in which four typologies of State reporting structures will be elaborated, CTI's work would really start being active in the second half of 2016.

Main tools, events and other activities
Ensure space for **discussion on reporting at relevant events**, in particular the event on ratification and reporting in the Pacific, second half 2016
Engage with, and invite, OHCHR regional capacity building focal points to relevant CTI events
Incorporate reporting into CTI organised diplomatic or technical support missions or Geneva-based study visits of country delegations, including notably the Caribbean programme of diplomatic and/or technical support missions
Offer specific **technical support** through experts **for newly ratified States**, in collaboration with the OHCHR
Incorporate reporting obligations and good practices in the **UNCAT Implementation Tool**

www.cti2024.org

In 2015, the CTI launched its website, www.cti2024.org, which provides a growing repository of tools and information. The CTI has also built and will continue to maintain a social presence via twitter @cti2024 and Facebook facebook.com/CTI2024.

Main tools, events and other activities
The CTI website to be kept updated, and to become a 'go-to' repository for tools and good practices

CTI Group of Friends

Partnerships are an integral part of the CTI's vision. So far 32 UN Member States who have signed up to the CTI's Group of Friends.[8] In order to widen the platform for the exchange of knowledge, experience and ideas on how to achieve universal ratification and 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 welcomes the support already provided by many of these States, through for example their participation in and sharing of good practices at various CTI events. In 2016-17, the CTI will take steps to engage more closely with its Friends to explore new ways to expand their engagement towards shared goals.

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, or in monitoring violations and/or improvements, including the UN Special Rapporteur on the torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, States through the Universal Periodic Review and through their bilateral and multilateral engagement, international and regional organizations and procedures in particular the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, national human rights institutions, national preventive mechanisms, as well as non-governmental organizations and civil society. Many of these actors have joined the CTI's Group of Friends, and are valuable actors in sharing good practices and expertise.

Main tools, events and other activities
Keep the CTI Group of Friends updated on latest CTI events and activities, including through automatic and accessible updates via the CTI website, twitter feed and Facebook, and explore with the Group of Friends new ways to expand their engagement and support for the shared CTI vision

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[8] These States are Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of), Moldova, Montenegro, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, United States of America.

Annual CTI Forum

As a multi-stakeholder platform for information sharing and exploring challenges and good practices, and as the main annual event of the CTI, the CTI Forum will continue to be held annually.

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 of ratification and implementation developments, and will take steps to engage more concertedly with relevant regional and sub-regional organisations.

Main tools, events and other activities
Share ratification progress and good practices via an annual Item 3 Statement to the UN Human Rights Council's March sessions, and through an annual thematic side event during the high level segment, Geneva, March 2016 and March 2017
Participate actively in the Universal Periodic Review process, by in particular making recommendations on ratification of the UNCAT and OPCAT
Provide annual or as requested briefings to the UN Committee against Torture and the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture, or other committees or special procedures as relevant
Continue to engage selected States bilaterally or multilaterally on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, 2016 and 2017
Undertake selected missions to meet with and engage regional and sub-regional organisations as strategic partners of the CTI

D. Governance and fundraising

To ensure the long-term financial security of the CTI and for it to be able to deliver on its strategic priorities, a fundraising strategy will be put in place.

Main tools, events and other activities
Develop a fundraising strategy, 2016-2017

E. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring, evaluating and reporting on progress towards universal ratification and improved implementation of the UNCAT is an important component of the CTI Strategy for Ratification and Implementation 2016-17. An annual report will be prepared by the CTI Secretariat.[9] Targets set for ratification in particular will also be periodically reviewed against State progress and other relevant information, while it is envisaged that the UNCAT Implementation Tool will include a number of basic indicators to help States monitor and evaluate their implementation of the UNCAT.

Main tools, events and other activities
As part of the UNCAT Implementation Tool, the CTI will explain a number of indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of progress towards implementation of the UNCAT by States parties, 2017
The CTI annual report will be published

F. Revision of the Strategy

This strategy will be updated biennially, or as otherwise required.

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[9] CTI's annual reports are available at www.cti2024.org

Annex

CTI EVENTS BY DATE

Please note dates are provisional and may be subject to change

Date	Regional/Global	Event	Ratification	Implementation Theme 1, 2, 3
1 March 2016	Global - Geneva	Annual thematic side event during the 31st session of the Human Rights Council's high level segment	✓	2
5-6 April 2016	Regional - sub-Saharan Africa	A State-to-State dialogue on good practices on the criminalization of torture, for 24 African countries, in Accra, Ghana		1
7 April 2016	Regional – Africa	A specific meeting on ratification with non-States parties, following the CTI event on criminalising torture in sub-Saharan Africa	✓	3
May-June 2016	Regional – Europe/OSCE	An expert-based dialogue on good practices in legislative and institutional frameworks for the provision of rehabilitation in the OSCE area		1
Second half 2016	Regional – Pacific	A major CTI event on ratification and reporting in the Pacific, second half 2016	✓	3
December 2016	Global	Annual CTI Forum, to be held in Geneva	✓	✓
early 2017		A State-to-State dialogue on good practices in national legislative and institutional frameworks, for Latin American and Caribbean countries		1, 2
March 2017	Global - Geneva	Annual thematic side event during the 34th session of the Human Rights Council's high level segment	TBC	TBC
TBC 2017	Global	Hold a global seminar of States parties on sharing good practices on safeguards against torture in relation to police custody		2
December 2017	Global	Annual CTI Forum	TBC	TBC