



Organisation's name and website:

United Against Torture Consortium

The United against Torture Consortium (UATC) pools the strengths and expertise of six leading anti-torture organisations, in partnership with over 200 civil society organisations in more than 100 countries, to strengthen and expand the anti-torture movement.

The UATC is composed of the following organisations World Organisation Against Torture ([OMCT](#)), the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims ([IRCT](#)) and the International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture ([FIACAT](#)) with the Association for the Prevention of Torture ([APT](#)), [Omega Research Foundation](#) and [REDRESS](#).

Focal points:

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investigate, sanction, and fully repair all acts of torture and other forms of ill-treatment, in compliance with international law and standards.

Justification:

The United Against Torture Consortium (UATC) welcomes the invitation to input to the Summit physical and psychological trauma in the victim, their family and community and the trauma

Chapter II. International peace and security

Recommendations:

States commit to putting prevention, justice, reparations for grave human rights violations, including torture and other ill-treatment, and survivor voices central to international peace and security efforts.

Justification

We know from the work of UATC in more than 100 countries that peace and security will only be sustainable if our societies are built on a foundation of prevention, justice and reparations for those who suffer torture and other ill-treatment. We also know that prevention, justice, and reparation are only effective if the impacted victims and survivors, especially women, play a central role in the process.

Despite evidence that women's participation is vital to achieving and sustaining peace and that women are critical change agents, often leading peace movements and driving community recovery after conflict, they are largely excluded from peace negotiations and processes. Women's ability to participate in conflict-resolution and be part of the design of peace processes remain urgent to achieve progress toward more inclusive, equal and stable societies.

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

Recommendations:

States commit to protecting human rights defenders working to eradicate torture and ill-treatment against digital attacks and surveillance.

States commit to supporting the use of science and technology for investigating torture, ill-treatment and other grave human rights violations including by enhancing cooperation in gathering, analyzing, preserving, and sharing digital information that might serve as evidence in accountability processes.

Justification:

Human rights defenders working against torture and ill-treatment around the world are exposed to digital attacks, including the surveillance of their emails, calls, social media accounts and other forms of communication; the hacking of their websites, email, and social media networks; and the installation of spyware and other attacks. Digital threats and attacks require States to investigate such attacks effectively to allow the work of HRDs to continue. Social media and digital companies can facilitate the investigation, by allowing access to information required to investigate the origin of such threats and attacks on defenders.

Impunity for grave human rights violations is alarmingly high. Yet, nowadays it is possible for investigators to gather data and evidence about human rights violations from a wide range of

digital sources, including videos, photographs, material uploaded to the internet and social media platforms, as well as satellite imagery. This has significant potential to strengthen accountability for torture and ill-treatment. Therefore, s

