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Assistance Centre for Torture Survivors - ACET

2001 Annual Report



ACET is a Bulgarian non-governmental organisation that provides medical rehabilitation services for torture victims (refugees and victims of the communist regime in Bulgaria and their family members) and works in the field of the prevention of torture and other inhuman treatment.

In November 1997, ACET opened in Sofia a daily reception. Since 1999, three local medical professionals from Varna, Stara Zagora and Kazanluk have been providing rehabilitation services for repressed people from these regions.

*ACET is a member of the Balkan Network for Prevention of Torture and Rehabilitation of Victims - (B.A.N)
and of the International Rehabilitation Council for
Torture Victims - (IRCT).*

FOREWORD

Time does not heal and silence does not solve problems

Reparation and impunity are issues of special importance for the work of ACET and especially their role as tools in the rehabilitation process and the torture prevention. This was the main challenge before the ACET conference “Reparation and Impunity”. In March 2001, representatives from interested institutions and guests from Denmark and Greece gathered in Sofia to discuss the role of just remedies and the case of the victims of communist repression. In Bulgaria, the political persecutions were part of real life until the fall of the communist regime in 1989. The proximity of the period presumes a number of psychological restrictions and restraints to society to discuss the issue of torture. Despite legal and social initiatives for compensation and moral retribution of the suffering, the repressed feel like what has been done up to now as halfway, insufficient and inconsistent. Regardless of good intentions, some of the legal measures cause additional pain while being enforced.

Public debate on torture had not taken place yet and the history of the communist repression might be forgotten forever. After the transition in Bulgaria, there were several public trials on the atrocities in the labour camps but they were never brought to an end and did not sentence the perpetrators. The issue of the impunity of perpetrators in Bulgaria has been ignored. With this regard, even the best reparation steps cannot achieve their healing effect on society if impunity persists.

The lack of shared recognition of the repression and sufferings during the communist regime and the refused debate jeopardises the possibility of putting on the agenda the question of reconciliation. Therefore, the ignorance of the question of torture puts difficult obstacles to opening a topic presently growing in importance – the fate of the second and third generation of the victims.

The will to forget transfers the traumatic experience through generations. This does not come as a surprise and plays the role of a defence against the burden of guilt and shame. Silence does not solve the problem and time does not heal by definition if it is not mature with efforts and activities.

Vesselka Makarinova
Chairperson

2001 Activities and Programmes

Why speaking about torture?

In 1984, the United Nations adopted the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which entered into force in 1987. There, in article 1, one can find the definition of torture:

“... the term torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person or for any other reason based on discrimination of any kind when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity.”

The core issue of the definition is who is doing the torture and for what purposes. Torture is characterised and distinguished from other forms of ill treatment by the severe degree of suffering involved. It is separated from the domestic violence and from random acts of violence. Torture is the conscious and planned work of an organisation (police, gendarmerie, military, paramilitary forces acting in connection with official ones, state-controlled contra-guerrilla forces, prison authorities, death squads, any government official) that systematically use physical or psychological cruelty to achieve their goals. The term characterises the cruellest forms of human rights violence.

Torture includes many forms of suffering, both physical and psychological in nature. It is particularly important to know the psychological effects of torture: often these have long-lasting consequences for the victims, who may recover from physical injuries but continue to suffer from deep psychological effects. Usually, torture includes (either alone or in combination) severe forms of beatings, falanga (beatings on the soles of the feet), Palestinian hanging (suspension by the arms while these are tied behind the back), rape, suspension upside down, electric shocks (often to the genitalia), whipping and burning, mock executions, being buried alive, submarino (submersion into water almost to the point of suffocation). The psychological forms include severe humiliation, threats and insult. The aim of any form of torture is to break down the personality and to destroy the identity of the victims.

Did not the law stop torture? Why do we continue to speak about torture if it had been prohibited? Had not it been abolished already in the last century?

The continuing existence of torture in many countries is not caused by legal gaps, but rather by a lack of political will to implement the states' obligations under the international human rights standards. It is important to note that the public international standards against torture definitely state the no excuses for carrying out torture. International law has developed a multitude of instruments for enforcing the prohibition on torture. But today torture remains a problem of great magnitude in the world. It is carried out systematically in more than forty UN member states and less systematically in many more. Even many of the countries, which have ratified the Convention against torture, still use or tolerate the use of torture. In new democracies torture

appears to be a practice remnant from the authoritarian regimes and a means of individual power abuse by military or law enforcement personnel.

An important tool to stop torture is to end impunity: torture is a crime in each country's legal system and the criminal law must be enforced against the perpetrators. But because it is committed by those responsible for maintaining the law and the public order, the later have not been prosecuted. So, the vicious circle is closed.

Another important tool is to cut the opportunity to commit torture: lack of access to the outside world, especially family, lawyers and doctors is a breeding ground of torture. Torture can be committed if interrogators have the detainee for a long amount of time without supervision, if there are not guarantees against arbitrary arrest.

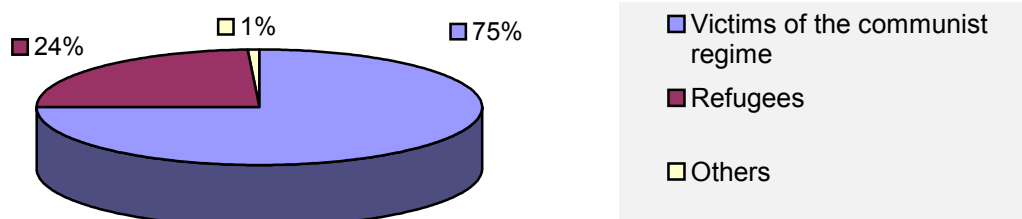
Wherever and however torture occurs it is important to know that it is always induced deliberately and always linked to both physical and psychological pain. The victims suffer; their families also suffer; fear often spreads to them and to the entire community, or even the whole society. The after-effects are normal reactions by normal persons to cruel and abnormal acts. However, it is important to note that the after-effects can be treated and the victims rehabilitated, given the opportunity and resources to do so.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

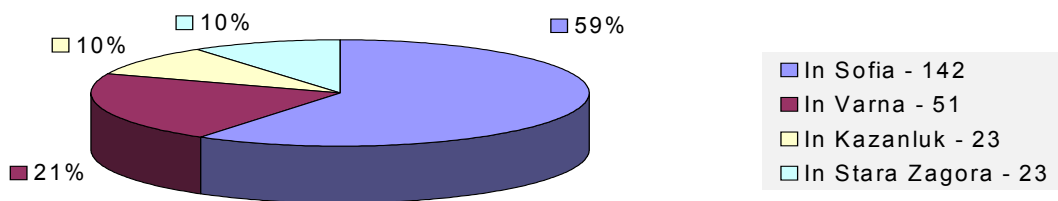
ACET started a medical rehabilitation programme for torture survivors in 1997. A daily reception in Sofia with a team of professionals and a network of medical specialists provide specialised services for them; in 1999 the programme spread to three Bulgarian cities (Varna, Stara Zagora and Kazanluk). The target groups in the rehabilitation programme of ACET are survivors of the communist repression and refugees, and their family members.

Statistical data

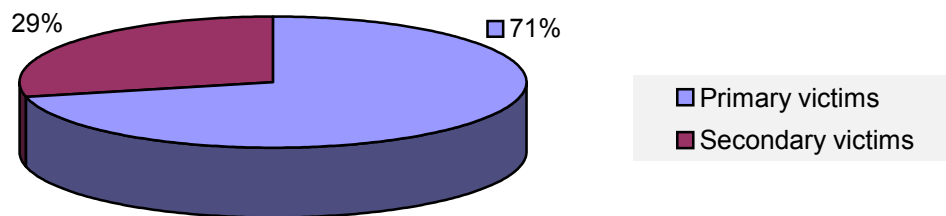
In 2001, the rehabilitation programme included 239 clients altogether: 58 refugees, 179 survivors of the communist regime and 2 others.



It should be noted that the refugees were served only in the reception in Sofia. This was based on the fact that the treatment and consultations for refugees require the knowledge and management of the team of specialists and could be handled with difficulties by a single specialist. On the other hand, the refugee population in Bulgaria is concentrated in the capital and in the largest cities. The geographical distribution of the clients served was as follows:

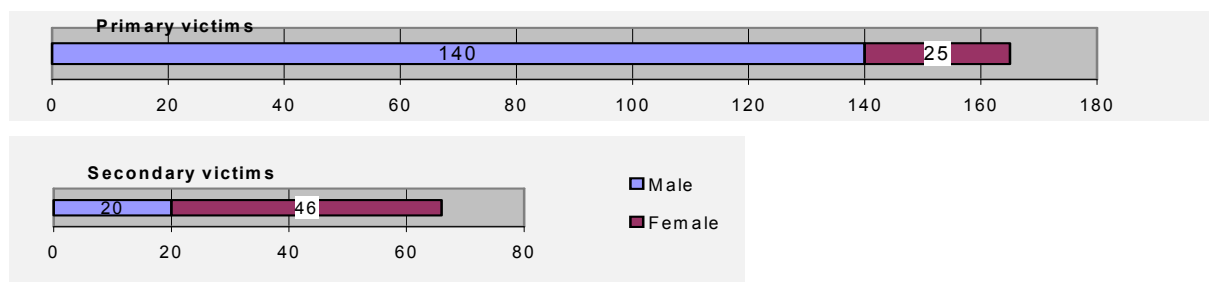


Of the 239 clients in the rehabilitation programme (see the figures above), 231 have suffered torture. The primary victims were 165 and the secondary - 66 (the rest of 8 clients have not been torture victims).



The work with the secondary victims, who by definition are the family members, is closely related with the issue of the second-generation victims. In 2001, the team put more efforts on the work with the second-generation victims of the communist regime. This applied to the work of the specialists in Varna, Kazanluk and Stara Zagora and will be kept further in the focus of ACET.

With regard to the gender of the primary and secondary victims, the distribution was as follows:



As a whole, males predominated in the rehabilitation program of ACET: 160 male and 71 female of 231 torture victims. This was valid also for the primary victims of torture that were treated in ACET. With regard to the secondary victims, the picture was opposite and there the females predominated.

The gender distribution in the different cities was as follows:

Sofia: 134 torture victims: 89 male and 45 female;
Varna: 51 torture victims: 38 male and 13 female;
Kazanluk: 23 torture victims: 13 male and 10 female;
Stara Zagora: 23 torture victims: 20 male and 3 female.

In 2001, 113 new clients addressed their needs to ACET (67 victims of the communist regime, 44 refugees and 2 others). In addition to these figures, the specialists of ACET continued the provision of services to 126 old clients (112 victims of the communist regime and 14 refugees).

Features of medical rehabilitation for torture victims

The rehabilitation programme for the clients included medical care, psychiatric or psychological assistance, psychotherapy and social services (legal counselling, counselling on employment and housing possibilities, counselling on the social and medical health system in Bulgaria, among others).

The procedure of the rehabilitation programme included the following steps:

- assessment and identification of the torture sequels of the client
- assessment of the needs of the client
- development of a treatment plan
- medical care
- psychological consultations and psychotherapy
- social counselling
- follow-up of the cases
- analyses of the dynamics and work with the family members; family counselling
- social assistance (medicines, sanatorium rehabilitation, consultations)
- supporting groups in Sofia and Kazanluk for survivors from the communist regime
- counselling and psychological support
- legal counselling.

The organigram at the reception in Sofia include a team of specialists while the rehabilitation in Varna, Stara Zagora and Kazanluk is carried out by one medical doctor each from the respective city. This difference determines the scope of the rehabilitation services as well as the target groups (see the first table above and the explanation to it) that are included in the rehabilitation programme in Sofia and in the other cities.

The rehabilitation programme in Sofia included:

- medical consultation and treatment
- psychological and psychotherapeutical assessment, consultations and treatment, incl. work with children
- social advice and support: medicines according to prescription; consultation and advice; vaccination, sanatorium
- work with supportive group.

The provision of medical rehabilitation services in the regions of Varna, Kazanluk and Stara Zagora included:

- medical consultations and treatment
- partial reimbursement of medicines after prescription; vaccination and sanatorium
- group work in Kazanluk.

To summarise, the rehabilitation programme of ACET included 239 clients. It should be emphasised the team principle of the work, that is a core characteristic in such a multidisciplinary area as the medical rehabilitation. All decisions concerning the torture victims' rehabilitation were discussed and taken collectively at the weekly team meetings and detailed minutes were kept and followed. The treatment of each case was designed to meet the needs of each person and/or family member. The cases were managed and followed up by the team and each case was treated in strict confidentiality.

In 2001, the work of the professionals in the three Bulgarian cities was very successful due to their involvement and the good co-ordination with the team in Sofia. During the weekly meetings, the team in Sofia discussed also the new developments in the regions and organised two training courses for the specialists there. In Sofia and Kazanluk, supportive groups were formed and headed by ACET specialists. Part of the services included also group therapy and psychotherapy.

Situation of clients' cases

ACET actively worked on the social situation of the two groups of the medical rehabilitation, the refugees and the survivors of the communist regime. The situation of the survivors of the repressions in Bulgaria who are mainly elderly people drew the attention of the ACET team in the last year. During the ACET Conference "Reparation and Impunity", held in Sofia on 23-24 March 2001, the need for specialised services of this group was discussed and analysed. As a result of the discussions ACET included in their 2001 rehabilitation programme two specific sub-programmes: sanatorium treatment and emergency fund.

Sanatorium treatment: The sanatorium treatment requested individualisation of the clients' cases and the needs for rehabilitation. The specific social and family situation of the clients was also taken into consideration and those in need were assessed and approved for sanatorium. In 2001, this fund covered the treatment of 10 victims of the communist regime.

Emergency fund: This fund covered small specific needs related to health and social situations of torture victims in Bulgaria such as: laboratory tests, sanitary matter, hospitalisation and operation of clients, provision of dental services, glasses, among others. In the autumn of 2001, ACET organised season flu-shots for the clients. 61 clients were included in this campaign.

With regard to the refugees, the rehabilitation work of ACET was strongly oriented to improve the social and medical status of these clients. The work with refugees took into account also their integration into the Bulgarian social environment and the understanding of the refugee issue among the general public.

Work with children

The work with children has been in the focus of ACET from the beginning of the Centre's activities. In terms of the rehabilitation work, several children came for psychotherapy after requests by their parents (four new cases in 2001). Usually, the children cases were treated in a

long-term therapy. One of the cases is still in therapy. Some of the clients came in ACET for consultations and advice.

In Bulgarian society the support and protection for children (in the families and outside them) is a topic, which slowly appears in the public debate. There are no standards and practices for legal and social activities for working with children who suffered different forms of violence.

However, in the last two years the Centre oriented its efforts to structure the work with children and in 2001, to elaborate a specialised programme. On 27 November - 1 December 2001, ACET took part in the International Conference on Children, Torture and Other Forms of Violence in Tampere, organised by the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT). In terms of international standards, initiatives and practices this participation and the contacts made contributed for the ACET programme for work with children.

Summarising the present experience of the therapeutical work and the consultation, ACET recognises the need to propose special services preserved and addressed to children and adolescent. In this way we would like to validate the right of the children to define and articulate their own requests, independent of the wishes of the adults.

Equal Opportunities

ACET provides equal opportunities for services to all torture survivors who have sought its assistance. The clients of ACET are all those who have applied for assistance without distinction of any kind, such as sex, colour, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin.

The issues of gender and equal opportunities continued to be an important component in the rehabilitation and prevention work of ACET. With regard to its clients, it applied a gender sensitive approach for each individual case. For example, the importance of the clients' wishes to work psychotherapeutically with a male or a female professional was taken into account during the treatment. The open atmosphere and the gender sensitivity in the centre were part of the rehabilitation process of ACET.

Strengthening of the rehabilitation work in Bulgaria

The performance of the rehabilitation and the application of good standards are issues of essential importance for ACET. To strengthen the rehabilitation work in Bulgaria, ACET organised specialised training for its health professionals. In 2001, two training courses for the specialist of ACET were carried out:

- 28-30 September 2001, Varna, *Rehabilitation and work with the second generation victims*. The training reviewed the medical rehabilitation with the victims of the communist regime in Sofia, Varna, Kazanluk and Stara Zagora. Special attention was paid to the work with the second-generation victims. Consultations and debriefing on difficult cases were part of the training programme, too.
- 20-21 December 2001, Sofia, *Rehabilitation work – update*. The training reviewed the activities during the year and discussed the rehabilitation programme for 2002.

TORTURE PREVENTION

In the field of prevention of torture, the ACET activity rests on the basic theoretical principles applied in the work against torture. The efforts of the Centre to work in the field of prevention of torture are of exceptional importance in the overall strategies of ACET. Part of the Centre's efforts were focused on work with the public. In 2001, the Centre has prepared press releases on different occasions; a number of interviews and articles about the work of the team have been published. Through messages and presentations ACET has taken part in various conferences and workshops both in and outside the country.

For 26 June, the UN Day in Support of Torture Victims, ACET organised a campaign officially launched with a public presentation of the ACET publication "La vita non e sogno: Aspects of the second generation rehabilitation". On this occasion, the authors explained about the work of ACET and the treatment of the second-generation victims. For the campaign, ACET produced and disseminated a poster to commemorate the UN International Day.

Another important activity of ACET is the specific work concept in the field of the secondary torture prevention concerning the work with the police. In the last three years, ACET has held some thirty-six (half-, one- or two- day) seminars or so with a total participation of over 1000 officers. These seminars were in unison with the main objectives of ACET to establish and work within a long-term programme on torture prevention for specialised target groups such as law enforcement officials. The aim of the education programme was to increase the awareness on the universality of human rights among police officers in Bulgaria.

In 2001, the training programme for police was tailored as follow-up modules with two main components: transfer of general knowledge on human rights (international, regional and national standards and mechanisms) and specialised training and discussion on policing and human rights. The programme sought to spread over the country and involved the police officers in charge with the educational curricula at all 28 regional police directorates in Bulgaria. Thus, the idea of the programme was to train trainers and to use the capacities of the police organisation for transferring skills and knowledge on human rights.

The first module of the training programme was held on 3-4 and 17-18 July 2001 with two groups of 56 police officers altogether; the second follow-up module was planned for March 2002. However, in order to spread the knowledge of the programme, a separate training was designed for twelve trainers from the four sergeant schools in Bulgaria. The first module of their programme was held on 27-28 June 2001 and the second – on 15-16 November 2001. As a result of the training programme, in November 2001, ACET issued in Bulgarian a training book in 400 copies under the title "Police Profession and Human Rights". The book was disseminated among the participants of the programme, the sergeant schools and public libraries and other interested institutions.

To summarise, the gist of ACET training activities was to assist the different police agencies by means of presenting topics in the field of human rights through the specific viewpoint of the rehabilitation and prevention work. The main concept was that the ACET programme was more intended to assist changes of attitudes and behaviour and to encourage actions aimed at such changes rather than focusing on academic presentations of the topic of human rights. The accumulated experience is encouraging for ACET to further focus on a more constructive work in the field of torture prevention.

NETWORKING

In 2001, ACET actively communicated with interested organisations in the country and abroad. ACET is a member of the Balkan Network for the Prevention of Torture and Rehabilitation of Victims – BA.N and of the International Council for Torture Victims – IRCT. The Centre relies on the professionalism and experience of these networks and has excellent contacts with them.

On 23-24 March 2001, a Conference under the title “Reparation and Impunity”, organised by ACET, gathered in Sofia also experts from IRCT and BA.N. The main topic of the Conference was the issue of the role of just remedies in the rehabilitation and torture prevention work.

In 2001, ACET finalised its part of a joint programme for medical rehabilitation activities on the Balkans. The member centres of BA.N worked together in a project led by the Medical Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims in Athens (MRCT). In the framework of this programme, ACET was also responsible for the web-site of BA.N created and maintained by the Centre. Two numbers of the BA.N newsletter under the title *Confronting Torture* were issued by ACET and disseminated among organisations in the country and abroad. The newsletter was jointly prepared with MRCT and the contacts between the two Centres continued to be very productive.

In November 2001, ACET participated in the BA.N meeting in Tirana. During the meetings, the representatives actively contributed to the discussions on the specific aspects of the medical rehabilitation and torture prevention activities in the region. ACET continued its professional contacts with all member organisations of BA.N and actively communicated with its colleagues from the centres in Zagreb, Sarajevo, Pristina, Thessaloniki and Belgrade. Two specialised training courses on development of managerial and psychological skills were organised for the professionals from Kosovo: on 7-10 March 2001 in Sofia and on 13-15 December 2001 in Pristina.

As a member of OMCT’s (World Organisation Against Torture) SOS Torture Programme ACET participated in the activities of this network. On 27 November - 1 December 2001, ACET was invited to participate in the International Conference on Children, Torture and Other Forms of Violence in Tampere, organised by OMCT. The Centre provided information on a case of six Bulgarian health professionals that were detained in Libya and OMCT and IRCT disseminated this case for an action.

In 2001, ACET joined an international programme of the Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT) in Minnesota together with twelve treatment centres in five regions of the world. The purpose of this programme was to provide technical assistance and training for the organisational sustainability of these centres. ACET successfully started its participation in the programme. On 27 April - 2 May 2001, two specialists from CVT and IRCT came for an assessment visit to ACET. The visit was of essential importance for the future planning and development of ACET and enriched the rehabilitation and advocacy skills of the staff as well as the governance systems of the organisation.

ACET continued its working contacts with the human rights NGOs and the Bulgarian and international organisations dealing with refugees in the country. ACET participated in all inter-institutional working group meetings “Vulnerable groups” organised by UNHCR. This group was created to discuss refugee issues in Bulgaria and to plan strategies for working with the most

disadvantaged part of them. Here ACET co-operated with its participants, such as the Agency for Refugees, the Red Cross, Caritas Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee.

The medical rehabilitation programme of ACET for the victims of the previous regime contributed to the further development of the contacts with the organisations and associations of the repressed people in the country. For example, the Sanatorium programme of ACET was very much welcome by the Belene Foundation.

The torture prevention programme of ACET facilitated its co-operation with the police institution as well as with the Institute for the Training of Magistrates, the Police Academy, and the Police Schools.

RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATIONS

The issue of the sequels of torture among the second and third generation victims of the communist regime continued to be in the focus of ACET. This interest applied also to the work of the medical doctors from Varna, Kazanluk and Stara Zagora. The materials that the team prepared for a publication (“La vita non e sogno”) presented the accumulated experience of ACET on the issue of the second generation victims.

ACET continued to document all files of the clients to which services were provided. The files of the clients are carefully kept in complete confidence at the Centre. In July - August 2001, ACET prepared files of a case of six Bulgarian health professionals that were detained in Libya and sent it for an action among international networks and mechanisms.

In the end of the year, ACET prepared a computerised database programme for its clients. This programme was based on the experience of the Centre and will facilitate the analyses of the various cases, the better case management and the rehabilitation process as a whole.

The work with torture victims put to the team the need for collecting testimonies of the torture suffered by the clients and for analysis of these cases. ACET has taken an initiative to let a local TV station take interviews from repressed people about their persecution story. The specialists from the Centre started a research on the testimonies from these interviews and an overview of the related literature.

In sum, the strengthening of the Centre and the experience collected was manifest in the publications made in 2001:

- *La vita non e sogno: Aspects of the Second Generation Victims*, ISBN 954-90411-6-6 for the Bulgarian version; ISBN 954-90411-7-4 for the English version; ACET team; 2001, pp. 88;
- *Police Profession and Human Rights*, ISBN 954-90411-8-2 in Bulgarian; ACET; 2001, pp. 112;
- *What to now when entering Bulgaria*, Brochure in English;
- *Confronting Torture*, newsletter of the Balkan network, two numbers (*in cooperation with B.A.N members*).

List of main events in 2001

January

- 13-14 January, Monitoring visit of the medical doctor in Varna
- 18-19 January, Participation in a Regional meeting of NGOs for the work with refugees, Sinai, Romania

February

- 9 February, Meeting of the Inter-institutional Working Group “Vulnerable Refugees”

March

- 7 March, Workshop for NGO leaders on gender issue, contribution
- 8 March, Meeting of UNHCR for GOs and NGOs on the issue of refugee women
- 19 March, Meeting of UNHCR for GOs and NGOs on the employment opportunities for refugees
- 23-24 March, Conference of ACET “Reparation and Impunity”
- 8-10 March, Training and working visit to Sofia of the Kosovo Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims (KRCT)

April

- 10 April, Contribution to the Second Round Table Bulgaria’s EU Accession and Asylum and Refugee Protection
- 11 and 18 April, Police and Human Rights, Discussion with the Police Directorate on prevention programmes
- 28 April - 2 May, Visit of IRCT and CVT on Needs Assessment of ACET

May

- 5 May, Contribution to a Meeting on Accreditation of the Police Academy
- 16 May, Meeting with representatives of USAID for presenting of ACET activities

June

- 25 June, Official presentation of ACET book on the occasion of the UN Day in Support of Torture Victims campaign
- 27-28 June, Human Rights Training, seminar of ACET for police lecturers
- 5 and 26 June, Media events of ACET (TV reportage and radio interview)

July

- 1 July, Participation in a Memory Day of the repressed in the city of Sliven
- 3-4 July and 17-18 July, Police Profession and Human Rights -1, two seminars of ACET for police trainers

September

- 25 September, Contribution to a meeting of UNHCR on EU Funding for Human Rights NGOs
- 26-28 September, Participation in a seminar of the Bulgarian Red Cross for NGOs dealing with refugees
- 28-30 September, Rehabilitation and second generation, training of ACET for the staff members

October

- 26 October, Contribution to a Meeting of the Inter-institutional Working Group “Vulnerable Refugees”

November

- 9 November, Contribution to a Meeting of the Inter-institutional Working Group “Vulnerable Refugees”
14-16 November, Police Profession and Human Rights -2, seminar of ACET for police trainers
18-21 November, Participation at the Balkan Network meeting in Tirana
27-30 November, Participation in the OMCT International Conference on Children and Torture in Tampere

December

- 5-6 December, Participation in the UNHCR workshop Preparatory Competence Development Programme
13-15 December, Pristina, Training on Psychological and Managerial Skills for KRCT staff
21 December, Media event of ACET (radio interview)
21-22 December, Rehabilitation work - update, training of ACET for the staff members

Financial Report for 2001

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

1 January – 31 December 2001

(amounts in 1000 DEM/BGL)

	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>
Income		
Income for regulated activities (projects and grants)	133	99
Income for fixed assets (projects and grants)	16	3
Financial income (foreign exchange rates, interests)	2	
Total income	151	102
Expenses		
Operating expenses on regulated activities	130	98
Expenses for fixed assets (projects and grants)	16	3
Financial expenses (bank taxes and foreign exchange rates)	5	1
Total expenses	151	102

PROJECTS AND GRANTS IN 2001

as at 31 December 2001

<i>Donors and projects</i>	<i>Amount received</i>	<i>Amount used</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Balkan Network Cluster, Multidisciplinary Assistance to Torture Survivors in the Balkan Region, (1 May 2000-31 March 2001) <i>financed by the European Commission</i>	Euro 25,231	Euro 31,539	Euro 6,308*
Medical Rehabilitation Services for Torture Victims in Bulgaria, (1 June-31 December 2001), <i>financed by IRCT OAK Centre Support Program</i>	US \$ 19,581	US \$ 19,581	

Technical Enhancement Grant, (1 August-31 December 2001), <i>financed by CVT Minnesota</i>	US \$ 4,740	US \$ 4,740	
Operations Support Grant, (1 August-31 December 2001), <i>financed by CVT Minnesota</i>	US \$ 6,710	US \$ 6,656	US \$ 54**
Raising Human Rights Awareness among the Police: Training of Trainers, (1 March 2001-31 March 2002), <i>financed by the British embassy, DFID</i>	BGL 42,585	BGL 21,568	BGL 21,017**
Medicines for refugees, (1 January-31 December 2001), <i>financed by the UNHCR Sofia Branch Office</i>	BGL 2,675	BGL 2,675	

* Reimbursed in January 2002

** To be used for activities in 2002