



**ALL SURVIVORS  
PROJECT**

**2018  
Annual  
Report**

## Our Mission Statement

All Survivors Project (ASP) is an independent, impartial, international organisation that conducts research and advocacy and facilitates interdisciplinary dialogue and learning to improve global responses for every victim/survivor of sexual violence including men and boys in situations of armed conflict and forced displacement. Through our work with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders and with male survivors of sexual violence, we seek to ensure that conflict-related sexual violence is prevented and that the rights of all victims/ survivors, including men and boys, are fulfilled, and the dignity of all survivors is respected and protected.

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# Foreword

The end of the second year since All Survivors Project was formed, provides us a timely opportunity to take stock: We are gradually building momentum and attention on the issue of conflict related sexual violence (CRSV) against men and boys, beginning the process to understand the needs and wishes of male survivors and broadly identify what needs to change to ensure that all survivors receive appropriate and timely responses which truly cater to their needs. In this, we are acutely conscious of the need to ensure that attention is not distracted from women and girls and that responses for all survivors remain proportionate.

Two years of work on this specific issue have also taught us what we don't know. Despite growing awareness of the extent, nature and impact of CRSV against men and boys among key international stakeholders, the issue has yet to be fully mainstreamed into the work of the UN Security Council and related mechanisms and into UN human rights mechanisms. In addition, our work on Syria, Turkey and Central African Republic shows that the research and gradual increase in reporting on this violation, has yet to translate into effective national level action to prevent CRSV including against men and boys. Rape and other forms of sexual violence against men and boys is not proscribed in law, national action plans, strategies and other policies aimed at preventing SV frequently do not recognise men and boys as potential victims of CRSV, there is insufficient understanding of male vulnerability and insufficient attention paid to situations where men and boys are known to be at high risk of CRSV such as in detention, in the ranks of armed forces and armed groups, and in situations of forced displacement where protection measures and strategies do not exist or are ineffective.

Our work so far tells us that increased information on and understanding of CRSV against men and boys will drive recognition, policy and unlock additional resources which are desperately needed to ensure that responses comprehensively include

the needs of all survivors. It is this quest to seek knowledge and build awareness that continues to drive the work of ASP.

Our strength lies in the principles of equity and justice, the integrity of our work and in the community of supporters, donors, partners and survivors who make this work possible.

We thank you for your support.



**Charu Lata Hogg**  
**Founder and Executive Director**  
**All Survivors Project**



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# Why All Survivors Project?

*“I have no doubt that sexual violence and abuse against males is one of the most neglected, under-researched and often misunderstood issues. This project fills a gaping need.”*

**- Ingrid Massage**

**Senior Research Policy Advisor, Amnesty International, — Former Deputy Director, Protection Division, OHCHR-Nepal**

## The Issue

The pervasive nature and appalling consequences of conflict-related sexual violence is the subject of on-going inquiry and action. Although women and girls are disproportionately affected, there is increasing evidence that men and boys are also widely impacted and often directly targeted.

An accurate assessment of the incidence and scale of sexual violence against men and boys in countries affected by armed conflict is severely lacking. Under-reporting due to a range of factors including stigma, problematic legal frameworks, and prevalent gender has ensured that the full extent of sexual violence against men and boys remains underestimated. Although significantly under-reported, conflict-related sexual violence against men and boys is known to have taken place in at least 22 countries worldwide during current and recent armed conflicts and/or in the context of forced displacement.

Existing research indicates that sexual violence is used against men and boys to punish, humiliate, terrorise and repress victims and their communities. As is the case with women and girls, men and boys are often targeted by armed actors because of their political affiliation, religion, ethnicity, or on the basis of their actual or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity.

Available data also shows that men and boys who are deprived of their liberty are at particularly high risk of sexual violence which is often used as a form of torture by state security forces or non-state armed groups: for example, in the course of

armed conflicts in Central African Republic and Syria. In the past, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sri Lanka were two contexts where thousands of male detainees are thought to have been subjected to rape, genital violence, enforced nudity and other forms of sexual violence.

However, sexual violence against men and boys has also been documented in other situations, including during armed attacks, house searches and forced displacement. Boys may also be particularly vulnerable when recruited and used for military purposes, forced into child labour, or when unaccompanied or separated from their families or carers. Situations of extreme humanitarian need can also create vulnerability to sexual exploitation and abuse from parties to armed conflict as well as other actors including peacekeepers, humanitarian workers and members of organised crime groups (such as human traffickers and smugglers).

Despite the devastating and often long-lasting physical, mental health, social and economic consequences of sexual violence on survivors, their families and communities the vulnerabilities of men and boys to sexual violence and the specific needs of male survivors remains under-researched. With resources stretched across humanitarian settings, services are limited for all survivors.

Steps to prevent sexual violence against males and those targeted on account of sexual orientation and gender identity remain weak. National laws

and policies frequently fail to protect men and boys against rape and other forms of sexual violence. Social constructs of masculinity, stigma and shame deters disclosure and are among the many obstacles that can prevent male survivors from seeking help and accessing services. Data gathering processes and investigations by human rights, humanitarian actors and others often overlook the issue; humanitarian programs and state-provided services including medical care and psychosocial support that respond to the specific

needs of male survivors are widely lacking; and the issue has received little attention in national or international justice processes.

ASP's work is designed to address these urgent issues through enhancing the protection of men and boys in situations of armed conflict and forced displacement from the risk of sexual violence and to put in place measures, services and programs to ensure the rights and needs of victims/ survivors are met.



© Afghanistan/ASP

# Our Approach

We work to strengthen global and national responses to conflict-related sexual violence for all victims/survivors through building a more inclusive, competent and holistic understanding of the extent, patterns, and impact of sexual violence on all victims, their families and communities.

Specifically, we carry out research on sexual violence against men and boys in countries affected by armed conflict or where there is large scale displacement resulting from armed conflict. Our research is aimed at exposing patterns of sexual violence against men and boys; deepening understanding of risks and vulnerabilities, including due to real or perceived sexual orientation and/ or gender identity; identifying structural causes and measures for prevention; building knowledge of the consequences for male survivors, their families and communities; building a better understanding of the needs of male survivors and assessing the availability and adequacy of responses for them, including medical care, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS); and identifying opportunities and obstacles to justice.

We use what we learn to inform and advocate for change at the global and national levels to strengthen protection for all survivors against conflict-related sexual violence; improve the availability of quality, survivor-centred emergency and long-term care and support to all survivors including men, boys and their families; and to ensure accountability of perpetrators and access to other justice measures including reparations. In all this, we seek to ensure that attention does not detract from, jeopardize the safety of, or otherwise have negative implications for services for women and girls.

Our work is based on the international human rights framework, but our approach is multi-disciplinary. We work in partnership with leading academic institutions worldwide and in close coordination with humanitarian and other relevant stakeholders and experts. We consult with national stakeholders in focus countries including governments, human rights defenders, humanitarian organisations and medical, mental health and other experts to support the building

of knowledge and to facilitate the development of shared understandings of conflict-related sexual violence against men and boys and of coordinated actions to prevent and respond to it. Victims/survivors are at the heart of our work and their experiences, views, wishes and needs will inform our analysis and actions. We therefore seek to ensure the maximum participation of victims/survivors in our work, while ensuring that their safety, security and best interests are prioritized at all times. We are working to develop appropriate, ethical models of survivor participation in our work that can be supported and sustained in the absence of continual, in-country organisational presence.

We apply the highest ethical standards to its work and all research is conducted in accordance Institutional Review Board (IRB) approvals obtained through UCLA School of Law and with IRB ethical guidelines.



## OUR FOCUS AREAS OF WORK

# Research, Monitoring and Consultations

## COUNTRY STUDIES

### *The Central African Republic*

In late 2017 and 2018, ASP undertook exploratory field research in Bangui and Obo to understand the patterns, typologies and incidence of sexual violence against males in CAR and factors that contribute to male vulnerability. ASP reviewed grey literature, interviewed survivors and other key informants and conducted focus group discussions with community members to also assess the adequacy of responses to sexual violence against men and boys with a view to identifying how these can be strengthened.

While further research is needed to determine the prevalence of sexual violence against men and boys in CAR, ASP's findings point to a discernible pattern of male sexual victimisation that warrants urgent attention. ASP gathered data on multiple incidents, many of which took place in the context of fierce fighting between non state armed groups throughout 2017. ASP's research points to specific circumstances in which men and boys may be more vulnerable to sexual violence and to some parallels with females in terms of patterns and profiles of victims and perpetrators. In the cases documented by ASP, sexual violence was most common during armed attacks or when men and boys were held captive by armed groups. There were also verified incidents in which men were subjected to sexual violence because they refused to join armed groups, as well as indications that boys associated with armed groups may be vulnerable to sexual violence while in the ranks.

ASP found some positive examples where individual agencies were successfully integrating men and boys into programme design and implemen-

tation, yet this did not represent a systematic or coordinated approach across the humanitarian community. Generally, ASP found that levels of expertise on addressing sexual violence against males were low and that most organisations do not provide detailed training to staff on how to recognise and respond to sexual violence against males.

ASP identified opportunities for change: the planned three-year National Strategy Fighting Violence Based on Gender in the Central African Republic 2018-2021, the establishment of the Special Criminal Court and the setting up of a specialised police unit, the Joint Unit for Rapid Intervention and Eradication of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (UMIRR) to investigate crimes of sexual violence, all present important opportunities.

### *The Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey*

ASP conducted research on sexual violence in the context of the armed conflict in Syria between September 2017 and July 2018. With this research, ASP aimed to deepen existing knowledge of patterns and vulnerabilities of men and boys to conflict-related sexual violence in Syria and explore risks and vulnerabilities to sexual violence of men and boys fleeing from Syria to Turkey, both during the journey to and within Turkey itself.

Informants told ASP that sexual violence against men and boys in Syria was more prevalent than has previously been documented and that the vulnerabilities of men and boys to sexual violence

there are insufficiently understood. Their accounts also underscored continuing risks to men and boys who, far from finding safety when they flee from Syria, have also been subjected to sexual violence at the Syria/Turkey border and within Turkey itself. Of the 66 informants interviewed by ASP, more than 60% were able to relate specific incidents of sexual violence against men and boys that had taken place in Syria. Consistent with existing documentation, almost all of those interviewed considered Syrian government detention to be the site of greatest risk of sexual violence for men and boys, although some also recounted incidents that had taken place in armed group detention. Interviewees also referred to cases of sexual violence that had occurred during house searches or at checkpoints and during forced recruitment by armed groups. Informants told ASP of other risks that arise from or have been exacerbated by the armed conflict in Syria and the way in which civilian actors, including employers, family and community members, have been able to exploit the breakdown of law and order and of formal and informal protection mechanisms to commit acts of sexual violence.

The vulnerability of adolescent boys to sexual violence in Syria, and the acute risks faced by Syrian refugees, including men and boys to sexual victimisation in Turkey in the context of child labour, within the workplace, in camps and in orphanages was mentioned repeatedly. Whether sexual violence occurred in Syria or Turkey, ASP interviewees attested to the devastating consequences for male survivors, their families and communities. They described physical injuries, and the short- and long-term psychological impacts on survivors including shame, loss of confidence, sleep disorders, feelings of powerlessness, confusion and suicidal thoughts. Feelings of emasculation and self-blame were also common issues, which were attributed to cultural norms and expectations of the roles of men and boys, including their role in protecting themselves and their families.

ASP research found significant external obstacles to providing humanitarian assistance to male survivors of sexual violence in the face of so many acute and competing needs and in the complex and dangerous operating environment that exists

in Syria.

In September, 2018, following the publication of its report, ASP also released a Q & A on sexual violence against men and boys in Syria and Turkey and a nine minute documentary, "No one cares about them" which featured interviews with Syrian and international human rights researchers speaking about the pervasive nature and appalling consequences of sexual violence against men and boys in Syria and Turkey.

### *Afghanistan*

After receiving ethical approvals from UCLA, School of Law in May 2019, ASP commenced research on sexual violence against men and boys in Afghanistan. Given the sensitivity of the issue and limited access, ASP forged a strong partnership with Youth Health and Development Organisation, a medical led, national NGO which works in 22 provinces.



## **MONITORING**

In addition to primary research, ASP also monitors and compiles information on conflict-related sexual violence against men and boys from secondary sources thereby acting as a depository of data on patterns, trends, responses and other key developments to build knowledge and provide relevant information to support engagement of other key stakeholders on this issue.

Through our monitoring of UN documents, reports of independent inquiries and investigations, truth commissions and other transitional justice processes, academic and other materials, we have compiled information on conflict-related sexual violence against men and boys that has taken place during the last 70 years in 22 different countries on all continents (see back page). Our website also serves as a resource for grey literature, i.e. UN reports, resolutions and other policy developments, and academic literature on conflict-related sexual violence against men and boys.

## CONSULTATIONS

During 2018, ASP facilitated and/or participated in discussions and consultations with experts from different sectors to encourage and support inter-disciplinary thinking and exchange and to broaden the pool of policy makers and practitioners engaging on the issue of conflict-related sexual violence against men and boys:

### Events included:

#### **“Way Forward: Gender Inclusivity In Sexual Violence Responses”, 12-13 February 2018, Berlin, Germany**

Organised by the German Foreign Office, the workshop brought together members of the UN Security Council Group of Friends on CAAC and Group of Friends on WPS, representatives of the Offices of the UN Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG CAAC) and Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG SVC), DPKO, OHCHR and DPA; representatives of regional organisations (AU, EU, NATO, OSCE), as well as humanitarian workers, human rights and other practitioners. The workshop is part of an ongoing discussion on how to improve implementation of the CAAC and WPS agenda and ensure that they are mutually reinforcing. ASP was invited to chair the panel on “Way Forward: Gender Inclusivity in Sexual Violence Responses”.



#### **“Understanding Sexualised Violence Against Men And Boys In The Context Of The Syria Crisis – Learning For Development And Peacebuilding”, Federal Ministry For Economic Cooperation And Development, 14 February 2018, Berlin, Germany**

ASP was invited to present findings on sexual and gender based violence against men and boys in Syria and Turkey. The event included the screening of ASP’s documentary on Syria and Turkey and presentations by national organisations in Jordan and Lebanon on initiatives to address sexual violence against men, boys and sexual and gender minority individuals.



#### **Workshop “Gender Inclusive Responses to Conflict Related Sexual Violence”, 4 May 2018, Princeton, United States**

ASP and the Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination’s Project on Gender in the Global Community co-sponsored a workshop, “Gender Inclusive Responses to Conflict Related Sexual Violence.” The workshop brought together academics, policy-makers, and key UN and NGO actors to discuss a framework for tangible measures that can be adopted to ensure that a gender-inclusive approach to sexual violence in conflict and the issue of sexual violence against males. The discussions focused on how to improve the overall response to sexual violence in conflict by ensuring both gender inclusivity and gender competence.



#### **Briefing to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, 7 June 2018, Geneva, Switzerland**

ASP briefed members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) at Palais Wilson, Geneva (Switzerland) during the 80th Pre-Sessional Working Group on 7 June 2018 drawing to their attention the need to address thematic issues concerning sexual violence against boys to ensure the Committee’s interventions highlight the need to strengthen law, policy and practice to protect all children in a gender inclusive manner.



#### **“Hidden Victims: Sexual Violence Against Men And Boys In Conflict,” Palais Des Nations, 10 September 2018, Geneva, Switzerland**

On the opening day of the 39th session of the Human Rights Council, the Permanent Mission of Liechtenstein to the UN, ASP, the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN, and the Delegation of the European Union to the UN co-hosted a panel discussion on the issue of sexual violence against men and boys in the context of armed conflict within Syria, risks and vulnerabilities to sexual violence of men and



#### **“Prevention, Accountability and Gender – International Responses and Fighting Impunity By Investigating And Prosecuting Sexual and Gender-Based Violence,” UNHQ, 23 October 2018, New York, United States**

The SGBV Side event at the United Nations Headquarters was co-hosted by the Permanent Mission of Finland and Permanent Mission of Liechtenstein. Panellists included Ms. Catherine Marchi-Uhel, Head of the Mechanism, International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM), Ms. Nina Suomalainen, Executive Director, Justice Rapid Response (JRR), and Ms. Charu Lata Hogg, Executive Director, All Survivors Project. Discussions focused on the need and importance for gender sensitive data collection and initiatives currently being undertaken by organisations to put these in effect.





## OUR FOCUS AREAS OF WORK

### Advocacy

Through the course of the year, ASP engaged a variety of stakeholders and audiences disseminating the learning it continues to build. ASP presented at conferences, delivered specialist podcasts, and organised discussions around its report launches. ASP also expanded its work on human rights mechanisms, using country specific and thematic entry points to increase knowledge and improve responses to sexual violence against men and boys.

#### Our advocacy highlights included:

##### 10 October 2018

ASP commemorated World Mental Health Day by releasing a podcast on the “Psychological needs of male survivors in the context of the crisis in Syria and Turkey and possible mental health and psychosocial responses”, following ASP’s research on sexual violence against men and boys in Syria and Turkey published in early September. In interview with ASP, Professor Renos Papadopoulos discussed the psychological impacts of sexual violence on male survivors, the role of family members during recovery, and adequate and effective responses for all survivors.



##### 21 November 2018, Gaziantep, Turkey

ASP’s research on Syria and Turkey conducted between September 2017 and July 2018 shows that sexual violence against men and boys in Syria seems more prevalent than has previously been documented. The workshop “All Survivors Project’s Research On Sexual Violence Against Men And Boys In Syria And Turkey: Findings And Way Forward In Improving The Response” aimed to share ASP’s research findings and open up an exchange of views, concerns and good practices as well as to facilitate a reflective and critical look into existing responses to help build effective and workable solutions from a survivor/victim-centred perspective.



##### 23-24 November 2018, London, United Kingdom

On November 23-24, 2018, the UK Foreign Office Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI) organised a two day festival in London aimed to harness the power of film and cinema to help fight the discrimination so often faced by survivors of sexual violence in conflict. Two of ASP’s documentaries were screened: “Hidden crisis in CAR”, and “No one cares about them”. In addition, ASP ran a stall to raise awareness of conflict-related sexual violence against men and boys.



##### 10 December 2018

On Human Rights Day, ASP presented a report and outcome statement from a two-day international workshop on “Building Knowledge to Improve Existing Service Responses for All Survivors” co-organised by ASP and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) which took place in London on 11-12 October 2018 to mark the beginning of a consultative process to build knowledge in responding to conflict-related sexual violence against men and boys. It marked the first ever facilitated dialogue between practitioners in the three focus countries, augmented by the experience and expertise from different institutions, including representatives of UN gender, child protection and refugee agencies, INGOs and academia.



##### 24 March 2018, Bogotá, Colombia

On February 7th, 2018, ASP attended the Conference on Universal Jurisdiction and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) celebrated at the University Externado of Colombia (Bogotá). The conference involved discussions on experiences of other countries like Chad and Argentina on dealing with past atrocities and an analysis of the JEP. Following this event and in commemoration of the International Day for the Right to the Truth concerning Gross Human Rights Violations and the Dignity of Victims, ASP released an article highlighting the need to ensure male survivors of sexual violence are not left out of transitional justice processes.



##### 7-8 June 2018, Basel, Switzerland

The first conference in Switzerland on Engaging Men and Boys for Gender Equality as a global Challenge was jointly organized by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and IAMANEH Switzerland. During Day 2 ASP spoke about men as target group in humanitarian settings.



##### 2 May 2018, New York, United States

ASP presented findings from its recent report “I don’t know who can help” Men and boys facing sexual violence in the Central African Republic at a side-event at the United Nations Headquarters, hosted by the Permanent Mission of UK and co-sponsored by the Missions of Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Morocco and Spain to the UN in New York.



##### 19 June 2018

ASP commemorated the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict by releasing “Medical Care of Male Survivors of Sexual Violence in CAR”. The twenty-six minute podcast highlights the medical needs of male sexual violence survivors and the challenges they face in accessing care in situations of conflict.



## Central African Republic

Workshop and report launch “Implementing A Prevention and Response Framework For Sexual Violence Against Men And Boys In CAR”, 10-11 April 2018, Bangui, Central African Republic



*“Many men, especially boys, who have experienced sexual violence face barriers as far as access to justice is concerned. This is why it is important to gather all organizations and actors implicated in the fight against violence against women and girls but also men and boys, so that they can acquire all the tools necessary for fighting effectively against violence against men and boys.”*



- Captain Amédé Moyenzo  
Director of the Mixed Unit for Rapid Response and Repression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (UMIRR)

## Turkey and Syria

Panel Discussion and Launch of All Survivors Project’s “Destroyed From Within” Sexual Violence Against Men And Boys In Syria And Turkey’ at Chatham House, 6 September 2018, London, United Kingdom



*“We, at the Syrian Network for Human Rights, have documented dozens of cases of sexual violence against males. I can say that sexual violence cases against males are much broader in the Syrian context than sexual violence cases against females, particularly by the Syrian regime and its security services, primarily because the number of male detainees exceeds the number of female detainees by more than 12 times.”*



-Fadel Abdul Ghany  
Chairperson of the Syrian Network for Human Rights

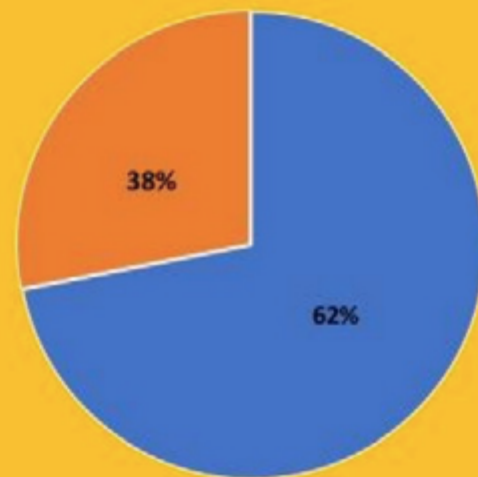
## UN Security Council Open Debate on Sexual Violence In Conflict, 16 April 2018

ASP analysed member state interventions in the recent Open Debate on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (8234th meeting) which was held on 16th April 2018 to assess progress in acknowledging the gender specific realities of sexual violence against men and boys in situations of armed conflict.

Over one third of UN member states and international organisations who intervened in the Open Debate referred to conflict-related sexual violence against men and boys which constitutes an 8% increase from the 2017 Open Debate.

U.N. Security Council 8234<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
Open Debate on Sexual Violence in Conflict  
16 April 2018

ALL SURVIVORS PROJECT



\* Argentina, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, EU, France, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, UAE, UK, Poland, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland.

See Security Council, 8234<sup>th</sup> meeting: <https://bit.ly/2H9okbv>

- States and International Organisations who intervened but did not acknowledge sexual violence against men and boys in the Open Debate [39]
- States and International Organisations who acknowledged sexual violence against men & boys in the Open Debate [24]\*

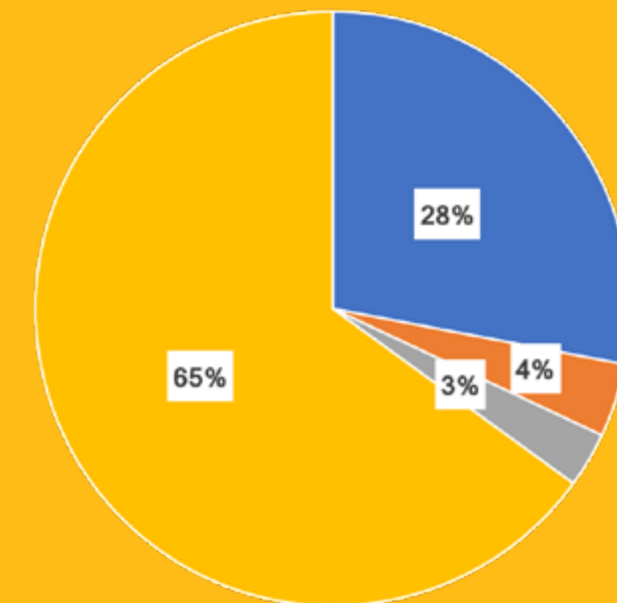
## UN Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict, 9 July 2018

ASP analysed member state interventions in the recent UN Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict 'Protecting children today prevents conflict tomorrow' to assess their efforts in acknowledging the gender specific realities of sexual violence against men and boys in situations of armed conflict.

Despite the discernible increase in the number of cases of sexual violence against children verified last year, less than one third of UN member states and international organisations who intervened at the Open Debate acknowledged conflict-related sexual violence against children..

UN Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict  
(8305th Meeting), 9 July 2018

- States and IOs who acknowledged sexual violence against children at the Open Debate
- States and IOs who acknowledged sexual violence against boys at the Open Debate\*
- States and IOs who acknowledged sexual violence against girls at the Open Debate
- States and IOs who did not acknowledge sexual violence at the Open Debate



# Submissions to UN Mechanisms

In addition, ASP made the following submissions to UN human rights and treaty bodies:

**Submission for UN Security Council Open Debate on Children And Armed Conflict, 9th July 2018**



**Submission for UN Security Council Open Debate on 'Women, Peace and Security: Preventing sexual violence in conflict through empowerment, gender equality and access to justice', 16th April**



**Submission to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, 80th Pre-Sessional Working Group 04-08 June 2018 on the Syrian Arab Republic, March 2018**



**Submission to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 63rd session, 12-29 March 2018 on Central African Republic.**



# Who We Are

## TEAM

**Charu Lata Hogg**  
Founder & Executive Director

**Laura Pasquero**  
Senior Humanitarian Advisor

**Lara Stemple**  
Co-Principal Investigator

**Saphia Fleury**  
Consultant Copy Editor

**Patricia Ollé Tejero**  
Project Coordinator

**Zack Baddorf**  
Consultant CAR Researcher

**Tomaso Falchetta**  
Legal and Policy Advisor

**Colleen Dockerty**  
Consultant Syria and Turkey Researcher

**Lucia Withers**  
Senior Advisor

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Mansfield College

**Nelly Staderini**  
Reproductive Health Advisor  
Medecins Sans Frontieres

**Manfred Nowak**  
Professor for International Human Rights  
University of Vienna

**Zama Coursen-Neff**  
Executive Director  
Children's Rights Division, Human Rights Watch

**Christian Wenaweser**  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the UN

**Ellen Gorriss**  
Policy Officer on Gender and Age  
European Commission, Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

**Lara Stemple**  
Director  
Health and Human Rights Law Project, UCLA School of Law

**Dean Peacock**  
Executive Director  
Sonke Gender Justice Network

**Andrew Park**  
Independent Consultant

# Financials

## Income statement

For the extended period, 13 December 2017 to 31 December 2018  
CHF

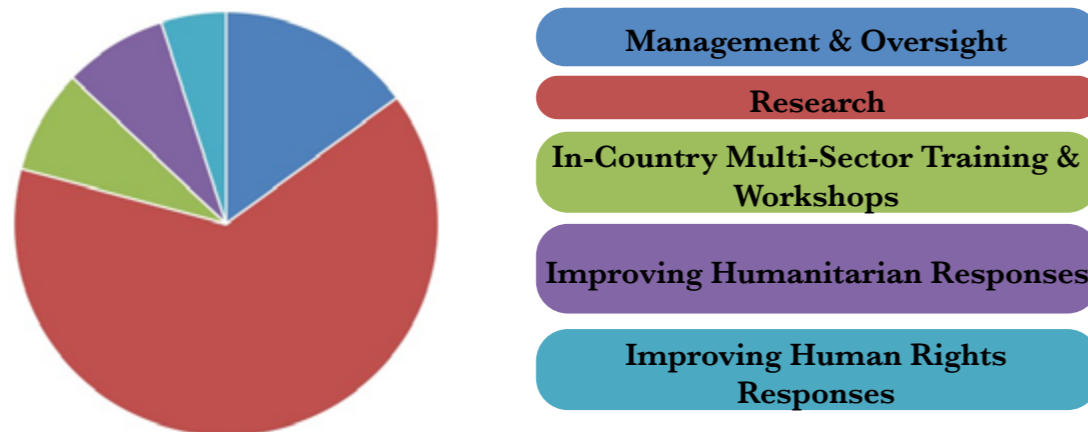
Expenses	
Administrative and Program Expenses	197,368.58
Financial Expenses	906.53
Loss on foreign currencies	3,681.70
Profit of the period	423,538.59
	<u>625,495.40</u>
Income	
Income from grants	625,495.40

## Balance Sheet

as of 31 December 2018  
CHF

Assets	
Cash in bank	465,913.84
<b>Total current assets</b>	<u>465,913.84</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>465,913.84</u>
Liabilities and Equity	
Other liabilities	9,375.25
<b>Payables</b>	<u>9,375.25</u>
<b>Accrued expenses and deferred income</b>	3,000.00
Capital	30,000.00
Profit of the period	423,538.59
<b>Equity</b>	<u>453,538.59</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<u>465,913.84</u>

## Summary of spending for organisational function, 2018\*



\*This pie chart is for illustrative purposes only

# Supporters

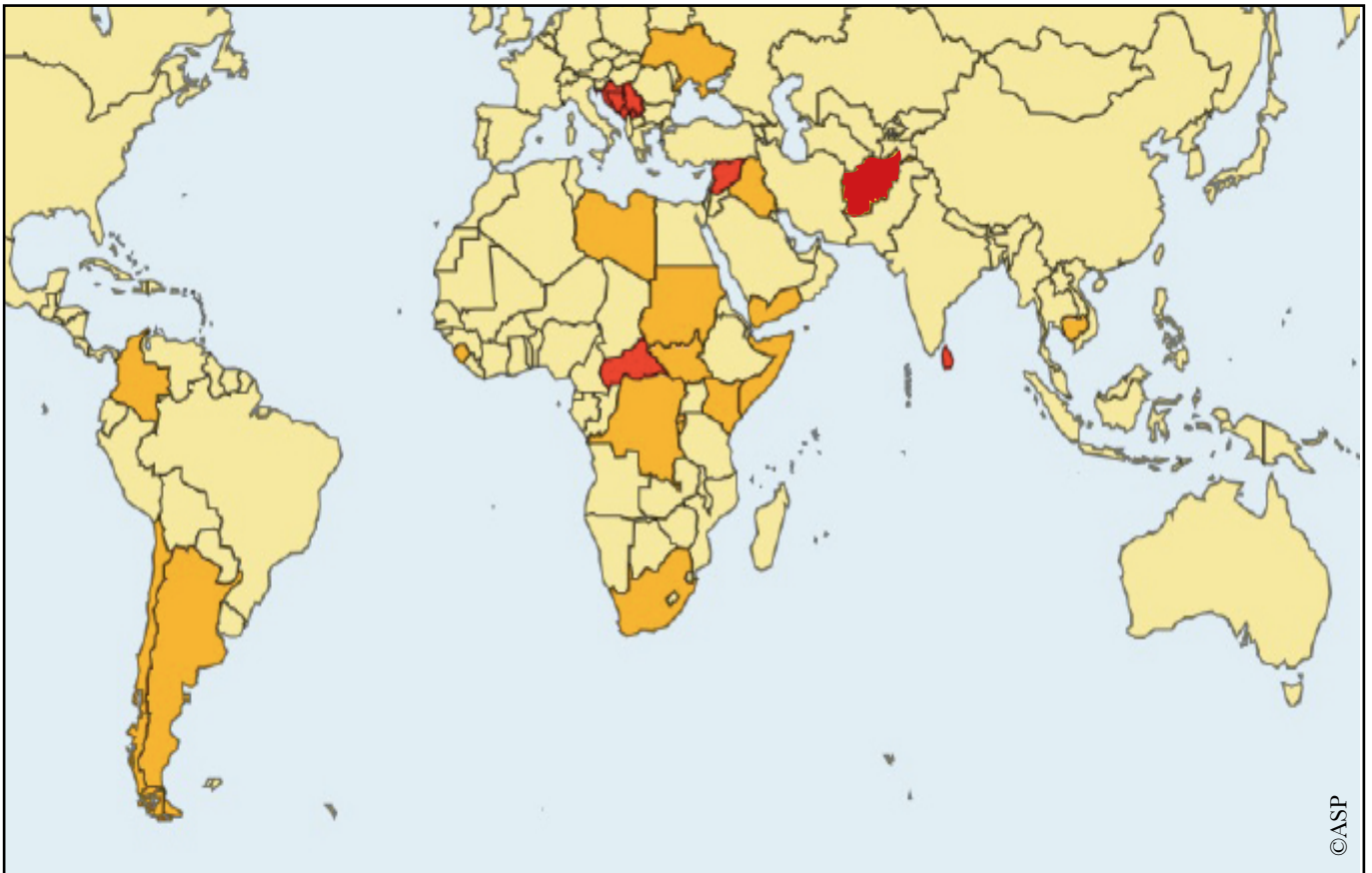
All Survivors Project would like to thank our generous donors for 2018:



In addition to our financial supporters, All Survivors Project also wishes to thank our technical supporters:



ASP was established as a research project in UCLA, School of Law in December 2016. In December 2017, ASP registered as a charitable foundation in the Principality of Liechtenstein. It ended its fiduciary link with UCLA, School of Law in July 2018 and became a fully independent international NGO thereon. ASP continues to maintain an intellectual link with UCLA, School of Law. This financial report includes the work done by ASP while it was integrated in UCLA, School of Law.



- Countries where ASP is concluding or has conducted research.
- Countries where ASP has gathered documentation by the UN and national bodies.

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Afghanistan                      | Former Yugoslavia        |
| Argentina                        | Rwanda                   |
| Burundi                          | Sierra Leone             |
| Cambodia                         | Sri Lanka                |
| The Central African Republic     | Somalia                  |
| Chile                            | South Africa             |
| Colombia                         | South Sudan              |
| The Democratic Republic of Congo | The Sudan                |
| Iraq                             | The Syrian Arab Republic |
| Kenya                            | Ukraine                  |
| Libya                            | Yemen                    |



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