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Season 1 Episode 3 – Exploring access to justice for male survivors of conflict related sexual violence

Hello and welcome to In The Center, produced by All Survivors Project. This broadcast aims to deepen and broaden dialogue by addressing conflict-related sexual violence affecting men, boys and LGBTI+ people. We bring together victims and survivors, researchers, and policy makers from around the globe to talk about their work and experiences and to explore key themes around prevention, care and support for survivors through national and international level responses.

My name is Charu Hogg, and I am one of your hosts with my colleagues from All Survivors Project. Let's get started.

Episode 3: Exploring access to justice for male survivors of conflict-related sexual violence



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International criminal
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with Jelila Sane,
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JELIA: Hello, and welcome to this episode of "In the Centre". My name is Jelila Sane and I am the Senior Legal and Policy Advisor at All Survivors Project. In today's episode, we will be diving into the issue of criminal justice and accountability for male victims of wartime sexual violence. The evidence is mounting that men and boys are subject to sexual violence in a number of conflict situations around the world including rape, genital mutilation, forced perpetration and forced witnessing of sexual violence as well as forced marriage and sexual slavery particularly in the case of boys associated with armed groups. However, this is an issue that continues to be under reported, under documented and under investigated, both domestically and internationally, thereby, preventing victims and survivors from having access to the assistance and the

remedies to which they are entitled. Today we're going to be talking about some of the challenges around securing justice for men and boys affected by wartime sexual violence, and I'm joined by two eminent practitioners in the field. It's my honour to welcome firstly Mrs. Patricia Viseur Sellers. Patricia is a world-renowned expert in the field of international, criminal law, and gender justice and currently serves as the Special Advisor on Slavery crimes to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. Prior to this, she was for five years the Special Advisor on Gender to the former Prosecutor of the ICC Fatou Bensouda. Patricia has extensive experience of working as a prosecutor and legal advisor on gender at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and before the ad hoc tribunals she was instrumental in developing legal strategies that led to groundbreaking jurisprudence regarding sexual violence as a war crime, as a crime against humanity, as constitutive of torture, genocide and enslavement including in the case of Akayesu which was the first prosecution at the ICTR. Welcome to the podcast Patricia. I'm also delighted to welcome Fadel Abdul Ghany, the founder and director of the Syrian Network for Human Rights. The Syrian Network for Human Rights is an independent human rights organisation created in June 2011 that monitors and documents conflict-related violations in Syria. The Syrian Network shares its data with a number of key International bodies, including the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria and the International Impartial Independent mechanism on Syria, the IIIM. The Syrian Network also supports advocacy efforts for victims of human rights violations in Syria and works on advancing transitional justice, democratic change and lasting peace in the country. Warm welcome Fadel. Thank you for joining us.

So I'd like to begin by asking you about some of the patterns and drivers of male-directed sexual violence in the context in which you have worked. Beginning with you Patricia, what can you share with us about sexual violence against men and boys in the context of the armed conflict in the Balkans?

PATRICIA: Well, that's a very good question because from the work of the Yugoslav tribunal what was revealed is that there were five patterns around the male sexual violence. The first, the first pattern I have to say is situational, and that is that most of the male sexual violence occurred in detention camps, not always, but I would say almost 90% of the time period. The other patterns that we detected within these detention camps is that male sexual violence often was sexual violence that was public and I'm saying public in the sense that the violence was done in front of other people and usually other male detainees, and so you would have a perpetrator who would have a male detainee perform a sexual act on another male detainee or that detainee themselves would be abused. And it was public, in front of other detainees, probably because it was as much as the humiliation, the physical humiliation, of one detainee or set of detainees and the psychological terrorisation of the detainees who had to look. Another pattern that came out is that often the sexual violence involved two people, two male detainees and at times, it would be the two males would be related, brother and brother,

father and son, or let's say they were from the same military unit or the same village, and the relationship between the two detainees who were forced to abuse each other increased the humiliation, the harm, the terrorisation, the feelings of utter hopelessness and guilt. And then I would say a last pattern that came up within the Yugoslav situation is that normally the perpetrator did not physically partake in the sexual violence but directed the sexual violence being committed against others. There were just very few instances where the perpetrator also was a physical participant in the sexual violence and this differs very much from the sexual violence that could be committed against women or girls. So those were in, very general terms, the Balkan patterns of male sexual violence related to the armed conflict.

JELIA: I think that certainly tallies with some of the instances and patterns that we've documented as well, particularly in the detention context and that really being a site of particular vulnerability for a lot of men and boys. Fadel, If I could turn to you and ask about some of the patterns that your organisation has documented in Syria?

FADEL: In Syria, there is two patterns. The first one we noticed when Assad regime was control almost all Syria, Assad, beside the facts we called in the local world "shabiha". "Shabiha", those are thugs and mainly they committed a lot of sexual harassment and sexual violence against males in Syria. Especially when they are at the beginning of the uprising Assad was controlling like almost all the neighbourhoods, so they used to committed invading against specific neighbourhood to arrest people there and to commit, also what we called sectarian massacres, massacres holding sectarian touch. We recognised that based on several factors mainly the who has committed those and their speech in those massacres. Those are not a few in the Syria context, we documented above 50 massacres. Most of them took place in Homs province. We noticed that there is like a type sexual violence against males committed in those massacres but mainly the heavy pattern or the systematic way being done in the centre detention. We know very well that in Syria a tremendous amount of the population being held at detention. Past now more than 10 years. So, 10 and half years, what's still in the center of detention, like, first of all, our estimation who is like being in those centres detention 1.2 millions, that's a very huge figures like, and among of those the percentage of the males about 78 percent, 78/88 percent. So the vast majority are male. From this percentage, approximately also we can say that 60 percent from the male like treated one or more from sexual harassment, one way or others. Until now, there is one hundred forty nine thousand Syrian in centre detention. Mainly also, the vast majority of them in Assad centre detention. We are talking about 87 percent from those and other parties, also like, PYD, the court militia, the opposition forces, these extremist groups like act like Hayat Tahrir al-Sham and Isis, Isis no longer exists, but there is those whose disappeared thousands of Syrians, their fates disappeared. So those figures subjected to lots of sexual harassment in the Assad centre detention. And also, I can say that some of those sexual harassment also holding sectarian angle.

JELIA: So, sexual violence in the context of arrests, massacres, disappearances, and detention, and potentially a staggering number of victims and survivors. If I could zoom out a little bit from those contexts and ask you Patricia to set out for us how notions of gender come into play, when we talk about this. So you served for many years as a Legal Advisor on Gender in the tribunals and I'd like to ask you, I suppose firstly, why do we need legal advice on gender? What does it mean to have a gender strategy and to adopt a gendered analysis to international crimes? And secondly, if we focus on crimes of sexual violence and leave aside other gender-based crimes, in what ways is sexual violence against men and boys a gendered crime in your view?

PATRICIA: Right. Well, I think that the importance of having legal advisors but in addition attorneys, investigators, analysts who understand the gendered nature of armed conflicts, the gendered nature of crimes against humanity or genocide is fundamental to understanding the breadth of the criminality that has occurred and how it has been driven and against whom it has occurred and how it impacts from a gender perspective, but let me just go back to the notions of gender without repeating what now seems to be quite the standard-bearer that of, yes, we're talking about females, we're talking about males. That's why sometimes I just do short hair, males and females, but it means boys, it means older women, it means premenopausal or post-menopausal women, it means military age fighting males, but it also means people on the gender spectrum. It could be persons who are non-binary, LGBTIQ. And then the other thing I would emphasise is one of the reasons that it is very important to understand the different gender configuration of survivors and victims is that the perpetrator is using their own perspective on gender to inflict harms. And so for us, you know, from a position of investigation, prosecution, adjudication or from documenting human rights violations, if we don't understand that the perpetrator themselves have a gender perception if not ideology of how they will wage an armed conflict or how they will wage persecution or genocide, then we're missing absolutely the breath of the international harm of the atrocities. Let me also just zero in and say that we have to understand that each human being has a sexual integrity and a sexual autonomy. We often don't understand this concretely until your sexual autonomy or integrity has been attacked, you know, and whether it's via sexual humiliation, whether it's via physical violation or the combination of the two, what I have often had survivor victims explain is that you don't understand the depth of how you are attached to your sexual identity, autonomy and integrity. On a very light note, we know how very easy it is for junior high school children to tease each other about their perceived sexuality. Whether they look girlish enough, boyish enough, about who are you going out with, you know, how big are certain parts of your body? And that's a very surfacey way that they're going after something that seems to be immaterial but that is very much a psychological and physical part of ourselves. And so, it is little wonder that when armed conflict arises or crimes against humanity that this becomes a ubiquitous part of the violations because each person has this integrity and autonomy (the sexualised integrity and autonomy) that can be targeted and attacked and that can destroy the person and that person's relationship to their community and to their society. We're all

vulnerable and in that very place and I think that probably during non-armed conflict times, I think women might think about that in the very, and I'll use quite a U.S. cliché of walking to the underground parking lot at night, you know, just a fact of putting your keys in your fingers means that you're thinking about your sexual Integrity. Okay, I think that most men are not conscious of it during no armed conflicts situations, unless they feel that they might go to prison, where the frequency of male sexual violence is higher. So it is, it is always present and then it becomes heightened and it becomes instrumentalised when we get into situations of armed conflict, genocide, or crimes against humanity.

JELIA: And so if we look at sexual violence against men and boys, how would we adopt a gendered approach to those crimes in terms of, you know, I think it was interesting that you mentioned, for instance, in the ICTY context, the fact that a lot of the cases that you saw, the acts were perpetrated publicly for instance and it was family members being forced to perpetrate these acts on one another. What does that communicate? And what does that have to do with the victims' identities as men and as boys?

PATRICIA: Well, it shows, first of all, that the victim, be it an individual, you know, person, a biological person, that victim has a relational sense, you know, related to the group of let's say men with which they were fighting, related to the community in which they live, related to their race, their religion, their ethnicity... is that we're all combinations of, we're all components of different identities, and different social, and cultural contexts in addition to being an individual. Well, you know, that might be one of the greatest kind of psychological tugs that we have throughout life. I belong or don't I belong? I'm an individual or am I part of a group? And of course, that gender and sexuality get played around that very dynamic. In terms of, for example, documenting sexual violence against boys, I'm sure Fadel could answer this, but it also depends on the situation, it depends on the situation, Colombia might be very different from Syria, the Balkans are very different... but because of the under investigation, it's very difficult to conceive of a complete answer to that question. We don't exactly know the difference in terms of boy sexual abuse, psychological or physical compared to girls or to grown men or to grown women. We're still at the very beginning of even collecting data or statistics in terms of armed conflict.

JELIA: Absolutely and, I mean, certainly something that we come across in our work in many countries is dispelling a lot of these notions around, you know, male invulnerability to sexual violence. That's really a challenge that we have and how also those myths manifest in humanitarian responses, in justice processes, you know, in how the response is shaped. I think there's still in a lot of places in which we work quite a lot of resistance around the recognition that this even happens and presumably that's also something that you're faced within Syria, no, Fadel? When it comes to trying to document these cases, gather testimony, you know, self-identification is a huge barrier, I mean in general, but I would say that we see it a lot with male

victims. Are those some issues that you're also coming across as documenters trying to gather some of this information?

FADEL: Yeah, we do. This is like all of those points you mentioned that add the challenging for us, and in the Syrian context, I can add one thing the male which we are talking with they don't know that what is subjected to be sexual harassment. They don't know that, they don't know their right, their protection. This behaviour and that we revealed and that very surprised very shocked and that showing how much like effort we need to spend in order to raise the awareness of in between the society. Like, we revealed that while we are talking from a normal survivor, in his testimony he said "They used to do this to us" "Ah stop, this is the sexual harassment", then he denied after that because he don't want to admit this. That's so difficult. Sometimes we are unable to include that because he like pull his word.

JELIA: Patricia, do you see some of these challenges at play also at the international level? I mean, we know that there is now a fairly extensive body of international jurisprudence that, you know, has recognised and highlighted the different forms of wartime sexual violence against women and girls, in large part thanks to your efforts I should say, but if we look at, you know, the practice of, you know, if I take the ICTY and the ICC, for example, in your view, are these mechanisms that have strategies in place for collecting information and evidence for prosecution of wartime sexual violence against men and boys?

PATRICIA: Well, I think the work Fadel is saying is very frustrating. Where males will often suddenly understand a bit more about their own sexual abuse and then try to shut it down and deny it. I think that is quite common and among the reasons, I believe and more so some reading anecdotal evidence on it, is that as I stated before, males do not conceive in their head that they will be the object of sexual violence. Women around the world can see that on an on an everyday basis. We are brought up in society to protect yourself all the time and men do not have that consciousness that they might be attacked. Maybe they'll have to beat someone up, you know, maybe they'll have to run fast, but to protect themselves from sexual violence isn't an everyday thought. And so that when someone is documenting like Fadel and the person is describing what happened and, you know, you reiterating what happened but using different language you say, "Oh you've been sexually assaulted?", that brings a thought in their head that they're not only not comfortable with, have not really conceived of. Or if they do know that on some level, that they have been attacked with their genitalia or that they have somehow suffered what they might call just disgrace but they haven't yet put words to it, they will want to suppress it. What we have found in general is that it is often much more difficult for males to come forward that it is for females because of this really disconnect and then there's something else that's going on. During times of armed conflict, masculinity takes on other hierarchy, where the fighter in the victorious general kind of go up to the hierarchy scale and lower down on that masculine scale is the captive male, is the male who is held down by other males and made vulnerable by other males and this too can act toward the denial and the shutting down

and it's quite interesting how males who are captured or in detention that the perpetrator male knows exactly where to go in order to abuse and humiliate, which has its own kind of internal silencing knowing that that victim will be more silent than before. One of the myths that I think has come out with in Syria and we saw it in the Balkans, is that before, we'd always think, well, the sexual violence was related to the interrogation session and we're finding it's not necessarily because they were trying to get information from that person, that could coincide with it, but they're trying to control a population. And that's where some of the sexual abuse comes out. Right now in the former Yugoslavia you have men who are 25 years post armed conflict who are coming to terms with the fact that they have been sexually abused and are coming forward a bit more readily. It's been the time to digest, the time to make themselves whole again, the time were possibly their spouses or no longer alive or their children are grown up where they're understanding that this topic can be placed on top of the table and not be something that is the unsaid, the known but the unsaid. And I'm trying to avoid words like shame and stigma to relate to males or to females because the silencing is in many ways what the state does. So I very much feel in terms of documentation that the really egregious difficulty is almost a norm, and we just look at let's say, male sexual violence with the Catholic church or with the Boy Scouts in the United States, these men have waited 20 years to come forward, you know, not just because they were children and grew into it, but because male sexual violence, often similar to some female sexual violence, but with its own patterns takes years if not decades to finally, I don't want to say digest, but to reconcile.

JELIA: What about when victims do come forward. What are some of the barriers that exist within the current responses? Do you think that investigative strategies, evidence collection strategies, are they alive to this issue or does it remain sort of a blind spot the same way that it was perhaps with women and girls 20 or 30 years ago?

PATRICIA: Well, I would say that it is not as developed as it should be, but it is developing. For example, when you have a situation that could be in Uganda, that you start identifying the patterns of where and how males might be sexually abused. They might be sexually abused, as I said during periods of detention, during periods of interrogation, that it was obvious in one of the DRC Democratic Republic of Congo cases, that just the taking over of towns and going house to house that you would find sexual humiliation of the parents, male parents and female parents. And so it was very important to understand, "Okay, when the house was being taken over..." that you don't stop when you say, "Okay, and what did they do to the wife?" and you listen to that and you say, "Well was the man present?" And the person would say yes or no; you need to continue asking, "Okay, and did the male see his wife being sexually violated?", and they said "Yes, it was horrible". But to understand that that male witnessing that sexual violence, means that that male was psychologically sexually tortured also, you know, to see someone who you have an affiliation with sexually violated as a sexual violation for you, but then, to continue to ask "and then what if anything did happen to the male? Was that male allowed to stand next to the person? Do they have to remain with the same clothing?", so that

you finally develop a manner to ask the appropriate questions that gets to the male sexual violence in a way that contextualises it with the rest of the criminal harm and that to a certain extent is helpful because then the male sexual violence is not an outlier, it's not something that happened extraordinarily, it happened and they can see as a result of this political takeover that was militarised.

JELIA: Do you think... it seems like there has been progress when one looks at perhaps some of the earlier charging decisions, you know, ICTY, for instance, there seems to perhaps be less of a risk of... because one thing that we've seen in many contexts is these types of crimes being exclusively characterised as torture, right? And so, the sexual nature of it is rendered invisible, and also the sexualised harm. Do you think there's still a risk of that? or have, you know, the institutions evolved enough to be able to really recognise it when they see it? If they know to look for it in the first place. It's a continuum, right, so the investigators need to know to ask the questions but then when it gets in front of a judge, then it gets needs to be charged correctly, but then also upheld...

PATRICIA: Right... and then your submissions have to be adequate. I would say that some of the jurisprudence of the ICTY that relates to male sexual violence is surprisingly rich and surprisingly overlooked by much of the international legal community. There is some of this notion that we still have to have a case or two and we do, we have to have many cases but one thing that the jurisprudence of the Yugoslav tribunal has brought forward is that we have seen male sexual violence in the context like you've mentioned of torture, of physical and psychological torture, we've seen male sexual violence be part of the evidence of persecution as part of a crime against humanity. We've seen male sexual violence include charges of rape when men were forced to fellatio each other or forced to have anal intercourse with each other. We've seen male sexual violence be part of the evidentiary basis for convictions of heads of state and parts of the convictions, when a head of state pleaded guilty that that plea included male sexual violence. And some of this has been far too overlooked. The first sexual violence case at the Yugoslav tribunal that successfully charged up until the appellate level male sexual violence under command responsibility was held. So we know that commanders can be responsible for sexual violence that their subordinates committed under normal command responsibility of philosophies. And then just quickly to go back to your question of torture, I know it seems to be trending a bit to say, well we've placed it under torture and therefore we've disguised as a sexual violence and it's very true that in the beginning it was important to understand that men might tend to say that "I've been tortured", rather than "I've been sexually violated or raped" because torture is a more masculine category under which to place harms, but I don't think that we should therefore not avail men of the legal rubric or crime of torture. I think we have to understand that some torture is sexualised torture, but it means that men can be sexually tortured, they can be raped, they can come under persecution as a basis of sexualised persecution or sexualised cruel treatment. So what I would prefer is that men have the availability of all the legal provisions that they need to for sexual abuses that might have

occurred to them, and not say "No, if you don't put it under an explicitly sexual and like rape, then that's not progress". I don't think that's true.

JELIA: And of course, rape is recognised as a form of torture as well so we shouldn't lose sight of that. Looking a little bit towards the future, especially vis-à-vis Syria and accountability for crimes, perpetrated in that context. The options for accountability are fairly limited, you know, currently but there is the International Independent and Impartial Mechanism, the IIIM, which we know is currently working to gather and preserve evidence for future prosecutions. So Fadel, I know that your organisation collaborates with them, shares information with them. Do you have a sense as to whether or not this issue of sexual violence against men and boys in Syria is something that's on their radar?

FADEL: First of all about the accountability in Syria in general I think that as you mentioned also there is very few chance till now to hold accountable who committed the most intensive crimes against humanity do the weakness of the mechanism, even the establishment of the IIIM and they are building like finds in order to submit to the like national court to use the universal jurisdiction. That's, that's very limited also and the crimes against humanity, still continuing in Syria. So, I think that even the IIIM or like the Commission of Inquiry or even as we are like dealing with like documentation standard and we need like concrete like evidence or testimony. So we rely mainly of this willingness of the victims to talk, to testify what they subjected to and then we much from many survivors at the same like security branches and then we get to the complete. If we, if we don't have that that prevent us to include such like, I can say, an exists. A deep profound exist crimes in Syria. Maybe our also criteria and methodology is like less than the international criminal law methodology and criteria, which they require far more evidence than what we have to be included. So I think that it's I'm not saying any hope to include the sexual harassment against male and that and that lead to more effort on our shoulder. But like there is a few hope that sexual violence been included in the Koblenz trial in Germany as crimes committed in Al Khatib Branch and that condemn the Assad regime, because this like even understand the perpetrator he is who's like being arrested in Germany, he's not represent himself as a person, he represent the system. This is a system. We so there is this successful I can say that that these crimes been accepted by the prosecutor and that like, give us a little, a little bit hope in order to continue. We are documenting like vast majorities of and types of violations including harassment against the children, women, barrel bombs, chemical weapons, detention, disappearance, shelling against hospitals, vital facilities, different types of displacement... From here I can declare that documentation the sexual harassment and violence against male is the most difficult one we face.

JELIA: Yeah, and I think it's a vicious cycle as well because part of the reason why, you know, other than reasons that we've discussed that we're also seeing a lot of barriers to self-identification and to disclosure is because there's a perception, which is often borne out objectively, that the response is going to be inadequate, right? So be it the humanitarian

response, the medical response and also the response from justice actors who often lack the knowledge, the skills, the training to be able to properly take charge of these cases and until they see more cases they're not really going to see a need to strengthen their response. But until they do that, the cases are going to stay silent, right? So then it becomes this vicious cycle that's quite difficult to break. Could I ask you Patricia, and I'll end with this, are there any lessons that we can learn from the advances that have been made when it comes to documenting and investigating sexual violence against women and girls that can be applied to men and boys?

PATRICIA: Yes, I think that there are, and I think that I would say there are at least three things to learn. First of all, we have to make sure that our assumption is that the sexual violence is very much a part of the overall pattern. And for the investigator not to eliminate it per se because they think it will be hard. I think Fadel is absolutely right. It is an arduous task, but if the investigator or the documenter eliminates it because they say "this is going to be too hard", then it disappears, it completely disappears and you've actually deformed the context of the armed conflict or the context of that situation of the atrocity. So that's, that's the one thing we learned in the Balkans and I would add in other situations is that we, when we went into a detention centre, and we knew that they were holding males and females and we often knew that males and females, the first things they did was separate them. Then the red flag should go up. We should be seeing, is there in the very least forced nudity, sexual humiliation? One of the most common forms of male sexual violence that we encountered is just that when men are beaten, they are often kicked on the genitals, you know, and that's why you see men roll up and kind of like, what do you call that, you know, the form the fetal form, the fetal position because they're protecting their genitalia and just to recognise that which you are seeing so that the investigator doesn't say "Oh, did they beat you on your, you know, your back your head?" and then leave it to understand that. So that's one lesson learned. The other lesson learned is that from the perpetrator's point of view this is an absolutely exquisite form of damage to inflict and so that one should be thinking often from the perpetrator's point of view. What is it that they're doing? How do they want this population to be seen, felt, remembered? What do they call victory from the perpetrator's point of view? So that's the second lesson learned. And then I would think that the third lesson learned particularly with male sexual violence, even though I've said it's public compared to female sexual violence, that there is remember there's a bond between those victims/survivors and the public who's looking at. So, in many ways, the male public that is being forced to watch that themselves are a victim of psychological sexual violence often do not want to talk about what they've seen because they believe that they're breaking respect and privacy of the survivors which makes it very difficult to talk to the public that sees it in addition to the survivors, whereas with female sexual violence, we've tended to find that when females are violated, you know, at the same time in a detention centre they're often taken to separate rooms or their violation might occur, physically separate from other females, but those females can bond together in a different way and they can all decide "Okay, we're all going to talk about it at the same time" and present this

very strong united voice of the contextualisation of how the sexual violence occurred. We don't necessarily see that pattern emerging with men, and then that makes it very hard. And then I'll quickly say on the last thing is that we're still I think being absolutely blind to a lot of sexual violence. I mean, when we look at boy soldiers and boy soldiers who are told to rape or they willingly, in quotes, rape so that they can move up in the hierarchy as boy soldiers whose parent figures, these males are men who do rape and eventually will reward them with the woman who, in quotes, be the misnomer 'their wives' so they can continue to rape... That's male sexual violence. That's boy sexual violence, that's boy sexual terrorism from the beginning and in the Cambodia situation when we're looking at forced marriages and the males that are in quotes forced to copulate in order to breed children for the Khmer Rouge or to breed children let's say in the militia situations in Sierra Leone or Uganda, that's male sexual violence and the longer we refuse to look at that and only emphasise the sexual violence as it pertains to the female, we're just not serving justice.

JELIA: Thank you both so much for your time today. It's been an absolutely fascinating conversation. I've certainly learned a lot. So thank you. Thank you both very much.

That brings us to the end of this episode of "In the Centre"! Thank you very much for joining All Survivors Project. We would like to give a special thanks to our sound editor Daniel Frankhuizen. If you found this discussion useful, please subscribe to and access all our monthly forthcoming episodes. We are also on Twitter and you can check out our website allurvivorsproject.org. We would very much like to hear your thoughts and suggestions for future podcasts—all views are welcomed, so please stay in touch, and see you next time!
