

ALL SURVIVORS  
PROJECT

# ANNUAL REPORT

ALL SURVIVORS  
PROJECT



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2020

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# Foreword

The year 2020 was like no other as the Covid-19 pandemic took hold, dramatically changing the way we live and work. It exposed and exacerbated systemic inequalities that underpin injustice and oppression, hitting hardest the most vulnerable, including those affected by armed conflict and in situations of forced displacement. It widened pre-existing gender inequalities and led to increased levels of gender-based violence against women and girls and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex + (LGBTI+) people. In situations of armed conflict, weakened protections were exploited by armed actors and others to perpetrate human rights abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV).

At All Survivors Project (ASP) we specifically recorded the many ways in which the pandemic reinforced the vulnerabilities of men, boys and/including LGBTI+ people to CRSV and undermined responses to it. Lockdowns, restrictions on movement, and quarantine requirements meant that the capacities to document and report on CRSV were significantly reduced. Independent monitoring of detention facilities, which are recognised as sites of particularly high vulnerability for male-directed

sexual violence, was also significantly reduced. Protection, including child protection systems broke down, and health systems buckled under the strain of the pandemic, reducing even further the already limited access to male victims/survivors of CRSV to timely, quality, survivor-centred health care.

ASP's work, which pivots around working with male and/including LGBTI+ victims/survivors to understand their experiences, needs and wishes, and seeks to address them through research, advocacy and action, faced significant challenges in the context of the pandemic.

Nevertheless, as a result of the generous support of our funders and the dedicated work of our national partners, we were able to continue, and even expand our work, in focus countries. In Afghanistan, we adapted pre-planned research on access to health services for male victims/survivors to the new conditions, and were able to finalise data gathering and analysis phases and begin the process of developing a toolkit to support strengthened responses by health workers. We continued our work in the Central African Republic (CAR) with activities aimed at mainstreaming the issue of CRSV against men and boys into rule of law responses. ASP also



“We specifically recorded the many ways in which the pandemic reinforced the vulnerabilities of men, boys and/including LGBTI+ people to CRSV and undermined responses to it”

opened up a new programme of work in Colombia focused on supporting the participation of male victims/survivors of CRSV in transitional justice processes.

A growing area of work for ASP, to sensitise and build the capacity of key stakeholders, went online. During the year, we delivered remote trainings and sensitisation sessions on CRSV against men, boys and/including people with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and/or sex characteristics (SOGIESC) to national human rights institutions, UN children and armed conflict (CAAC) and protection experts, representatives of transitional justice mechanisms, and members of national armed forces and police.

Thematically, we focused in on situations of deprivation of liberty with a view to increasing attention to the heightened risks of CRSV of male detainees, and supporting efforts to respond to it. This resulted in a productive collaboration with Harvard Law School's Human Rights Clinic

and other academic partners to develop and publish a set of principles on the prevention of CRSV in detention settings.

Despite the challenges and restrictions, ASP was therefore able to contribute towards building the capacity of our partners in focus countries, to conduct research aimed at to improving health interventions for male victims/survivors, and to begin the process of accompanying male victims/survivors on their journey towards achieving justice.

Our ability to continue to this work in these troubled times, was in large part due to the generous support of our partners and donors who have stood by our side throughout. It is because of you that we are able to generate knowledge and advocate for all people to be protected from sexual violence in conflict and strive for justice, dignity and equality for all.

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



# About ASP

**ASP's Vision** is of a world where everyone is protected against CRSV and all victims/survivors have access to appropriate and timely care, support and justice.



**ASP's Mission** is to support global efforts to eradicate CRSV and strengthen national and international responses to it through research and action on CRSV against men, boys and/including those with diverse SOGIESC, as well as other people with diverse SOGIESC.<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>ASP uses the phrase 'people with diverse SOGIESC' to refer to individuals whose sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and/or sex characteristics do not conform with heteronormative, socially constructed norms and expectations on gender and sexuality. The term includes individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex + (LGBTI+). ASP also uses the term, LGBTI+ in instances where it is most relevant.

## ASP's Values

We are:

- 1 **Committed to upholding human rights:** ASP's work is guided by international human rights and humanitarian norms and standards; the best interests, dignity and safety of all victims/survivors of CRSV, and principles of non-discrimination.
- 2 **Survivor-centred:** ASP prioritises the interests and perspectives of victims/survivors, working directly with them wherever possible to inform our research and action and to ensure that their needs and wishes guide efforts to end and respond to CRSV.
- 3 **Ethical and accountable:** ASP upholds ethical approaches in its research, advocacy and other activities and is committed to being accountable, including to the victims/survivors and partners with whom it works, and to women's rights organisations working to respond to CRSV against women and girls.
- 4 **Independent and impartial:** To protect our independence, ASP ensures that all of our funding is consistent with our mission and values. We preserve our impartiality and do not take sides in armed conflicts.



# ASP's goals, objectives and ways of working

2020 was the final year of ASP's first three-year (2018-2020) strategic plan. Our work was guided by the **three** overarching objectives adopted as part of the plan:

- 1 To increase **awareness and acknowledgement** among stakeholders of the vulnerabilities of men and boys to CRSV, and for relevant policies, strategies and actions to reflect measures to prevent, protect from and respond to CRSV against them.
- 2 To increase **knowledge and understanding** of the needs and wishes of male victims/survivors to inform and support improved availability of and access to quality, survivor-centred medical, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and other assistance.
- 3 To support initiatives to ensure that **judicial and non-judicial accountability** processes address men and boys as part of broader efforts to provide redress to victims/survivors and counter impunity for CRSV.

We also continued the process, started in 2019, of expanding the focus of our work to include people with diverse SOGIESC, with the aim of enlarging the scope of research, policy and action to include categories of persons who are not always easily identified or supported within existing responses to CRSV.<sup>2</sup>

To achieve these objectives, we undertook a combination of both thematic and country-focused research and analysis, national and international advocacy, and sensitisation and capacity-building of key stakeholders.

## Survivor-centred

Victims/survivors of CRSV remained at the centre of ASP's work. In Afghanistan, our research into the healthcare needs included in-depth interviews with nearly 30 male victims/survivors to better understand their experiences in accessing health care (see below). In Colombia we entered into a new relationship with male victim groups, jointly developing with them a plan of work to support their access to justice (see below). More broadly, an understanding of male victims/survivors' experiences, needs and wishes remained the pivot for ASP's research and advocacy.

## Working in partnership

Our work builds on strong national and international partnerships to enable us to learn from the experience and expertise of others, to support cross-disciplinary learning, and to ensure the long-term sustainability of our work. In 2020, we worked with national partners in our focus countries notably: Afghanistan (Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission/AIHRC and the Youth Health and Development Organisation/YHDO); CAR (UNHCR); and Colombia (Asociación Red de Mujeres Víctimas y Profesionales/Red de Mujeres, male victim focal groups, and Caribe Afirmativo). Internationally, we joined forces with the Principality of Liechtenstein-led Group of Friends on men and boys in New York, to support their efforts to ensure that the UN Security Council applied a gender-inclusive lens to relevant policy and actions.

In addition, ASP continued to collaborate with academics and academic institutions on specific projects. Among these were the Harvard Law School, University of San Diego and University College Los Angeles who we worked with on a project on preventing CRSV against men and boys in situations of deprivation of liberty, and South Africa's Stellenbosch University, where we worked with a leading feminist scholar to develop an intersectional gender analysis framework to underpin ASP's research and advocacy, and ensure its consistency with and accountability to vital on-going work to end sexual and other gender-based violence against women and girls.

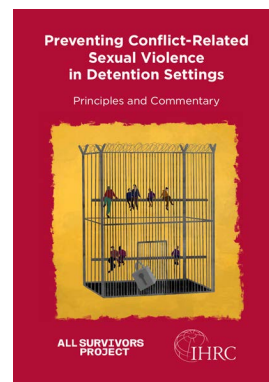
<sup>2</sup> See ASP 2019 Annual Report.

# 2020 HIGHLIGHTS

## Strengthening protection and prevention

### Key achievements:

- Development and publication of Principles and Commentary on Preventing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Detention Settings.
- Collaboration with NATO in Afghanistan to support the development and adoption by the Afghan Ministry of Interior of a child protection policy that explicitly prohibited CRSV against all children (girls and boys).



### Mainstreaming CRSV against men and boys into international responses

Building on the progress we have made in recent years in gaining recognition by UN and other key stakeholders of the risks and vulnerabilities to men and boys of CRSV, ASP continued to provide information, analysis and recommendations to human rights and peace and security processes and stakeholders to inform their responses to this issue.

We briefed UN Member States ahead of Security Council Open Debates on Children and Armed Conflict (20 June 2020) and Sexual Violence in Conflict (17 July 2020). A small year on year upward trend continued in the numbers of references to CRSV against men, boys and/including LGBTI+ people, and/or to the need for gender-inclusive responses in interventions by UN representatives and Member States in these debates. However, much work needs to be done before this issue is fully mainstreamed into UN Security Council agendas.

We submitted reports to UN human rights processes and mechanism, including on Myanmar and Somalia to inform country reviews under the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review process scheduled for 2021. ASP recommendations were reflected in final conclusions/recommendations on both countries, including on Myanmar for legislative reform to decriminalize consensual same-sex relationships between adults and, on both Myanmar and Somalia, for

accelerated responses to hold perpetrators of CRSV to account and provide redress and services to all victims/survivors.

ASP also submitted shadow reports to UN treaty bodies, notably on Afghanistan (together with YHDO) and South Sudan to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and on the Syrian Arab Republic (together with the Syrian Network for Human Rights); and on Yemen to the UN Human Rights Committee. While delays resulting from the pandemic meant that reviews and adoption of conclusions were postponed, our interventions contributed to on-going work to mainstream the issue of CRSV against men, boys and/including LGBTI+ people into the work of key human rights bodies.

We also continued to play an active role as a member of the Steering Board of the UK Government's Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office's (FCDO) Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI). In particular, we provided input into consultations for PSVI's three-year strategy (2022-2024) on the ways in which CRSV impacts men, boys and/including people with diverse SOGIESC, and were pleased to see that the final strategy incorporated gender-inclusive prevention and response change objectives.

### Strengthening actions to prevent CRSV

We continued to undertake monitoring, research and analysis to better understand general and context-specific risks and vulnerabilities of men, boys and/including of people with diverse SOGIESC to CRSV, in order that they can be mitigated.

Based on a growing body of evidence of heightened risks to CRSV in situations of deprivation of liberty, ASP initiated a project with the International Human Rights Clinic at Harvard Law School to develop a set of principles, based on existing international law and standards, to support national and international actors in their efforts to prevent CRSV in detention settings.

Supported by the Institute for Peace and Justice at the University of San Diego, the Health and Human Rights Law Project at the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law, and the Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination at Princeton University, we launched the "Principles and Commentary on Preventing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Detention Settings" in October at an online event co-sponsored by the Permanent Missions to the UN in Geneva of Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

“There is a gap and a **need to address** and prevent sexual violence in detention more effectively. The Principles are a very welcome step in these continued efforts to **protect** all detainees. They are **survivor-centred**, clear, yet concise, and provide clear recommendations”

Sophie Sutrich, Head of Addressing Sexual Violence,  
International Committee of the Red Cross, October 2020.

In Afghanistan, previous research by ASP and others highlighted the acute and on-going risks to boys in the context of bacha bazi, a practice involving the sexual abuse of boys and young men by men in positions of power including members of armed forces and armed groups. Despite the criminalisation of the practice having in 2018, responses remained wholly inadequate.



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We worked with NATO’s Resolute Support Mission to address this by failure by contributing to the drafting and adoption, in November 2020, of a child protection policy by the Afghan Ministry of Interior (MoI) which included gender-inclusive prohibitions on any form of sexual violence against children, including in the context of bacha bazi, by police and other MoI employees, and set out detailed procedures for reporting and investigating allegations and coordinating with child protection experts.

Our intervention in response to allegations of widespread sexual abuse of boys in schools in Afghanistan’s Logar Province that emerged in late 2019 resulted in positive developments in 2020. Working closely with national actors, we contributed to pressuring the Afghan government to initiate investigations which subsequently resulted in the arrest, prosecution and conviction of several perpetrators.

## Strengthening capacities to respond to CRSV against men and boys

During the year, ASP delivered five trainings using broader awareness-raising tools to support human rights, child rights, UN, military and other stakeholders to prevent and respond to CRSV involving men and boys. Trainings included:

**Sensitisation of German Armed Forces:** On 2 July, at the invitation of the Department of Inter-Cultural Mission Advisory of the German Armed Forces, ASP delivered a one-day sensitisation training to mid-level military officers as part of a program of activities to prepare them to better understand and respond to CRSV involving men and boys.

**Briefing to UN CAAC stakeholders:** On 8 October, ASP provided an online briefing to members of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) Technical Reference Group, led jointly by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on CAAC and UNICEF, to support strengthened documentation of CRSV against boys as a grave violation against children via the MRM.

**Training justice experts:** On 23 November, ASP delivered an online webinar in partnership with the International Organization of Migration to Justice Rapid Response staff on “Documenting CRSV against hidden populations including individuals with diverse SOGIESC: challenges and lessons learnt”, to support their work in investigating CRSV-related crimes.

# Supporting improved availability of and access to health care by male and including LGBTI+ victims/survivors

## Key achievements:

- > ASP co-authored first systematic realist literature review of medical and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions for men, boys and LGBTI+ victims/survivors of CRSV published in leading academic journal.
- > ASP research and analysis finds that stigma and shame are among the most significant barriers to male victims/survivors accessing healthcare in Afghanistan, leading to the design and piloting of training tools for health workers to address.

## Strengthening survivor-centred health/humanitarian responses

In order to address the limited knowledge of and absence of male and/ including LGBTI+ victim/survivor-informed evidence about their experience of CRSV and needs and of wishes for health responses ASP, working with the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and University College London, undertook a study, based on a realist review of existing literature, to identify how, why, and in what circumstances existing medical and MHPSS interventions improve physical and mental health outcomes among male and LGBTI+ survivors of sexual violence. The detailed findings, published in BMC's Conflict and Health journal in February 2020, and informed the design of a multi-country, research project aimed at building better understandings of the lived experiences of male victims/survivors of CRSV in accessing medical and MHPSS responses and how these can be improved.



This three-year, three-country project was launched in Afghanistan in 2020 in partnership with national NGO, YHDO. Despite pandemic-related reconfigurations of research methodologies and protocols, by October data gathering in three provinces was completed, including in-depth interviews with 27 male victims/survivors of CRSV and 60 health workers. We also finalised and piloted training tools aimed at sensitising health workers on the need for gender-sensitive responses to male victims/survivors and to overcome stigma and other negative attitudes which emerged from the research as among the main barriers to accessing appropriate health care. Follow-up work was planned in Afghanistan, along with research in the CAR and Colombia in 2021 and 2022.



# Supporting gender-inclusive justice for victims/survivors of CRSV

“A **gender perspective** requires the complex experiences of sexual and gender-based violence, not only of women, but also of men and of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, be consciously and duly recognized and captured by any **transitional justice** measures that have been designed and implemented, taking into account the criterion of **intersectionality**.”

UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, July 2020.

## Key achievements:

- New collaboration established with male victim groups and transitional justice mechanisms in Colombia to support the participation of male victims in national transitional justice processes.
- ASP recommendations for transitional justice processes to recognise and respond to CRSV against men, boys and/including people with diverse SOGIESC reflected in a key report by the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence.



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## Supporting male victims' access to justice in Colombia

We were excited to be able to open a new program of work in Colombia in 2020 focused on supporting access to justice for male victims/survivors of sexual violence during the 50-year-long armed conflict there.

Despite the relative high priority accorded to ensuring redress and reparations for victims/survivors of CRSV by Colombia's transitional justice mechanisms, men and boys have been largely overlooked by them. In order to address this, we formed new partnerships with Red de Mujeres, a network of women victims of sexual violence, which promotes the empowerment of victims of this crime in the context of the armed conflict and beyond, and the Unit of Investigation and Accusation (UIA) of Colombia's transitional justice court, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace. Our first joint activity was to support the launch in Bogotá in October of two "focal groups" for male victims of CRSV at which ten male victims spoke publicly for the first time about their experiences and their aspirations for justice, thereby taking a first supported step towards breaking the silence around the crimes committed against them.

We followed this with a two-day workshop in November which brought together "focal group" members with Red de Mujeres and representatives of the UIA to explore options and priorities for justice which resulted in the development of a workplan to ensure their effective participation before the Special Jurisdiction for Peace.

In parallel, we began a process of awareness and capacity-building with national transitional justice mechanisms. Under a Memorandum of Understanding with the UIA, we reviewed their internal training guides for interviewing child and adult survivors of sexual violence, and delivered sensitisation workshops to strengthen its capacity to work with male and including LGBTI+ victims/survivors.

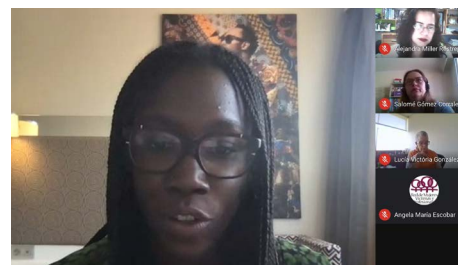
We also provided technical support to Colombia's Truth, Coexistence, and Non-Repitition Commission to address CRSV involving male victims/survivors in its investigations via a written briefings to Commissioners and Commission staff.



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## Mainstreaming men/boys into justice responses in Central African Republic

As a follow-up to ASP's research and advocacy in CAR that began in 2018, and following an invitation from our national partner, UNHCR, we delivered an online introductory workshop on CRSV against men and boys with members of the Protection Cluster and the Joint Unit for Rapid Intervention and Eradication of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (UMIRR), the specialised joint national police and gendarmerie body responsible for the investigation of sexual and gender-based violence crimes.

## Mainstreaming men/boys into international justice agendas



ASP submitted information to a consultation on gender-perspectives in transitional justice processes by the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence. We were pleased that key issues raised in our submission were included in the Special Rapporteur's final report that was submitted to the UN Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly in July and October respectively. Specifically, the Special Rapporteur underscored the need for greater attention to crimes committed against women and girls in transitional justice processes, but also of recognising and including the experiences of men, boys and/ including LGBTI+ people, and recommended that truth commission staff are trained to safely, confidentially and sensitively identify and record the experience of both female and male victims of CRSV.

As part of our efforts to enhance acknowledgement of the need for gender-inclusive justice processes, in July ASP was also delighted to co-host with the Permanent Missions to the UN in New York of Germany, Liechtenstein, Norway and the UK, an expert discussion on "Justice for all survivors of conflict related sexual violence – accountability for all perpetrators". The event brought together the Special Representative of the Secretary General on sexual violence in conflict, Human Rights Watch's researcher on Syria, the Executive Director of Justice Rapid Response, and the head of International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism on Syria to explore the need for gender-sensitive investigations and justice processes to ensure justice for all.

# Publications and participation in expert meetings

## 16 DECEMBER | Documentary

[Listening to Survivors: Building Stronger Responses](#)

## 14 DECEMBER | Event

ASP Online Workshop With UMIRR (CAR), “Conflict-Related Sexual Violence against Men and Boys: An Introduction”

## 11 DECEMBER | Briefing

Briefing on Conflict-related Sexual Violence against Men and Boys to Colombia’s Truth, Coexistence, and Non-Repetition Commission. Español

## 14 NOVEMBER | Event

[Online Workshop of Focal Groups of Male Victims of Sexual Violence organised by the Unit of Investigation and Accusation of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace in Colombia](#)

## 9 NOVEMBER | Webinar

[UNFPA Turkey: Sexual Violence Against Men and Boys in Conflict](#)



## 7 OCTOBER | Webinar

[Launch of the Principles on the Prevention of Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Detention Settings](#)

## OCTOBER | Report

[Preventing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Detention Settings: Principles and Commentary](#)

## AUGUST | Submission

[Joint submission by the Syrian Network for Human Rights and ASP to the UN Human Rights Committee on the Syrian Arab Republic, 130th Session, 12 October - 6 November 2020](#)

## AUGUST | Submission

[Submission to the UN Human Rights Committee on Yemen, 130th Session, 12 October - 6 November 2020](#)

## AUGUST | Submission

[Submission to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on Afghanistan, 85th Session, 7 - 25 September 2020](#)

## 22 JULY | Event

Online UN Side-event “Justice for All Survivors of Conflict related Sexual Violence – Accountability for All Perpetrators”

## 20 JULY | Event

Online Steering Board Meeting of the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI)

## JULY | Briefing

[Briefing in advance of the UN Security Council Open Debate on Sexual Violence in Conflict, 17 July 2020](#)

## JUNE | Submission

[Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Myanmar, 37th Session, January - February 2021](#)

## JUNE | Briefing

[Briefing in advance of the UN Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict](#)

## 19 JUNE | Briefing

[Rapid Assessment of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Male survivors of Sexual Violence in Afghanistan](#)

## 25 MAY | Report

[Brief Compendium by Caribe Afirmativo, Colombia Diversa and ASP on Conflict-related Sexual Violence against LGBT People in Colombia. Español](#)

## MAY | Submission

[Submission to the UN Special Rapporteur on Transitional Justice on Gender Perspective in Transitional Justice Processes](#)

## 17 MAY | Infographic

[Infographic by Caribe Afirmativo, Colombia Diversa and ASP on Conflict-related Sexual Violence against LGBT People in Colombia. Español](#)

## 15 APRIL | Op-Ed

[“Male and LGBT+ survivors of conflict-related sexual violence – a need for urgent research, policy and action”. Openly](#)

## 7 APRIL | Report

[The Health of Male and LGBT Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence](#)

## 23 MARCH | Statement

[Covid-19 Update: ASP Calls for a Rights-respecting Response](#)

## FEBRUARY | Journal Article

L Kiss, M Quinlan-Davidson, L Pasquero, P Ollé Tejero, C Hogg, J Theis, A Park, C Zimmerman, and M Hossain [Male and LGBT Survivors of Sexual Violence in Conflict Situations: A Realist Review of Health Interventions in Low-And Middle-Income Countries Conflict and Health](#)

## 6 FEBRUARY | Event

[“Unending Cycles of Abuse: The Practice of Bacha Bazi in Afghanistan”, Chatham House, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland](#)



## FEBRUARY | Submission

[Submission to the UN Human Rights Committee on the Central African Republic, 128th Session, 2 - 27 March 2020](#)

## JANUARY | Submission

[Submission to the UN Human Rights Committee on Kenya, 128th Session, 2 - 27 March 2020](#)

## JANUARY | Submission

[Submission to the UN Human Rights Committee on Sri Lanka, 128th Session, 2 -27 March 2020](#)

# Foward plans

## A new five-year strategic plan

In late 2020, following detailed reviews of our work, consultations and internal reflection, we adopted a new five-year strategic plan for the period 2021-2025. The new plan builds on the learning and achievements of the first four years of ASP's work, taking us deeper and further into the issue to support the research, analysis and action needed to address the complex drivers of CRSV and its long-lasting and multi-layered impacts on victims/survivors, their families and communities.

Going forward our work will be built around achieving change in the three key areas:



### Prevention:

To strengthen measures to prevent CRSV against men, boys and/ including people with diverse SOGIESC within broader efforts to eradicate CRSV.



### Justice:

To improve access to justice for men, boys and/including people with diverse SOGIESC who have been victims/survivors of CRSV.



### Health:

To improve availability of and access to timely, quality, survivor-centred medical and MHPSS responses for male victims/survivors of CRSV and/including victims/survivors with diverse SOGIESC.

As part of this work, and in recognition of the importance of identifying age-specific vulnerabilities and risks to boys to CRSV and of ensuring age-appropriate care and support is available to them, boys will feature more prominently, both as an integral part of more general thematic and country-based work and as a specific area of focus.

# Donors

All Survivors Project would like to thank our generous donors for their contributions in 2020.



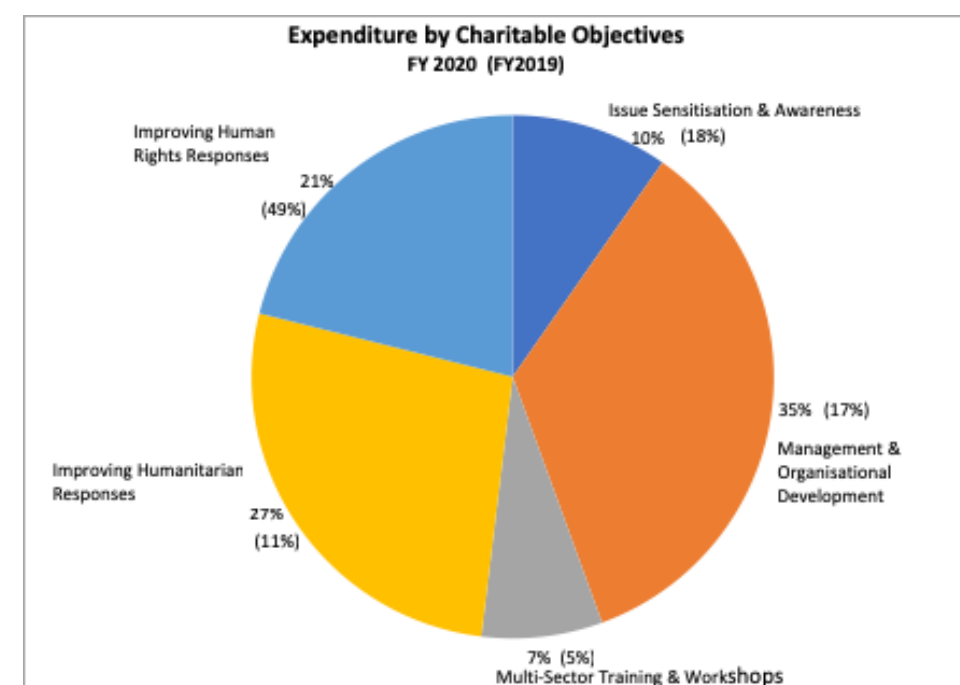
# Financials

## All Survivors Project Foundation VADUZ

<b>CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET as per</b>	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	CHF	CHF
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash in bank	457,579.50	544,376.76
Receivables	<u>196,691.02</u>	<u>112,663.27</u>
Total current Assets	<u>654,270.52</u>	<u>657,040.03</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>654,270.52</u>	<u>657,040.03</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
Other Liabilities	29,557.18	13,114.22
Provisions	<u>28,091.42</u>	<u>23,435.65</u>
Payables	57,648.60	36,549.87
Accrued expenses and deferred income	18,700.06	23,381.81
Capital	30,000.00	30,000.00
Retained earnings	567,108.33	423,538.59
Profit/-Loss for the Year	<u>-19,186.47</u>	<u>143,569.76</u>
Equity	<u>577,921.86</u>	<u>597,108.35</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<u>654,270.52</u>	<u>657,040.03</u>

## ALL SURVIVORS PROJECT FOUNDATION VADUZ

<b>CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT</b>	31.12.2020 CHF	31.12.2019 CHF
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Administration Expenses		
Personnel & Related Costs	283,027.01	260,849.45
Contractual Costs	125,181.95	1 46,633.53
Grants to other Organisation	50,593.01	52,908.41
Operations & Office Costs	19,721.09	10,900.41
Travel & Meetings	6,776.95	45,684.89
Financial Expenses	1,839.49	6,579.61
Loss on Foreign Currencies	20,966.91	8,012.20
Taxes	28,629.92	35,793.12
Profit/-Loss for the period	<u>-19,186.47</u>	<u>143,569.76</u>
	<u>517,549.86</u>	<u>710,931.38</u>
<b>INCOME</b>		
Profit on Foreign Currencies		2,718.99
Programme Income	<u>517,549.86</u>	<u>708,212.39</u>
	<u>517,549.86</u>	<u>710,931.38</u>



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